

## Chapter 5

### Safety & Trespass

- Introduction to Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Training Notebook -

**IF YOU INTEND TO TAKE GROUPS OUT TO MONITOR (e.g., teachers taking students or Boy Scout leaders taking their pack), WE RECOMMENDED YOU COVER SAFETY ISSUES WITH THE GROUP BEFORE GOING INTO THE FIELD.**

#### I. GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- A. Check with your family physician or county health department to discuss appropriate immunizations (tetanus, hepatitis, etc.).
- B. Always wear some kind of foot protection. Never go barefoot in the stream while doing volunteer monitoring. River sandals are not recommended. Boots or old tennis shoes provide greater protection from glass, scrap metal, or sharp stones that could cause injuries.
- C. Be careful on riprap and slick banks. Many falls and sprained ankles have resulted from entering streams with riprap along the edge or slick, steep banks. When possible, look for a way to enter the stream without going over these materials.
- D. Watch where you step. Stream rocks can be covered with algae, making them slippery. Place your feet carefully and be sure that you have a firm foothold before taking the next step.
- E. If your section of stream is deep, always wear a life jacket. If the current is swift, which frequently occurs after heavy rainfall, and the water is above your knees do not enter the stream. It is difficult to maintain your balance in deep, rapidly flowing water.
- F. Small children should be accompanied at all times when near the water.

- G. The stream may contain pathogenic bacteria or viruses. Follow these precautions:
1. Avoid water contact with your eyes, nose and mouth. Do not rub your eyes or bring your hands to your mouth until after you have washed your hands with soap and warm water or hand sanitizer.
  2. Avoid contact between the water and any breaks in your skin such as cuts, broken blisters, open sores, etc.

H. Safety First

An accident is an undesirable, unplanned event resulting in physical harm, damage to property, or interruption of business. An accident may be the result of an unsafe act, such as standing up in a canoe, or an unsafe condition, such as a leaking canoe. These situations can be related. An individual's unsafe act can result in an unsafe condition for someone else. Use common sense while monitoring and do not put yourself, or anyone else, in jeopardy.

- I. Be aware of signs of methamphetamine production and waste. The materials used to make methamphetamine can be extremely toxic and flammable. Do not approach or touch anything that may look suspicious. Instead, note the location and call law enforcement when you return home. Please refer to the fact sheets at the end of this chapter for more information regarding methamphetamine waste and how to identify materials associated with its production.

- J. You may come across drum storage containers which may hold hazardous substances or waste. Do not attempt to open, lift, or relocate a drum. Observe the container for obvious leaks or off-gassing and an identifier label. Note the location (including GPS coordinates, if possible) and contact DNR's 24-hour Environmental Emergency Response Hotline at 573-634-2436. If you suspect the drum is holding a hazardous waste, take a photograph of the container and mark it with a highly visible flag and a "Do Not Disturb" sign.

## II. TRESPASS

Today's training does not give anyone permission to trespass, including the instructors. Do not be tempted to enter land without the owner's permission. We've included two state statutes (laws) that apply to trespass.

### **First degree trespass (RSMo 569.140):**

1. A person commits the crime of trespass in the first degree if he knowingly enters unlawfully or knowingly remains unlawfully in a building or inhabitable structure or upon real property.
2. A person does not commit the crime of trespass in the first degree by entering or remaining upon real property unless the real property is fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders or as to which notice against trespass is given by:
  - (1) Actual communication to the actor; or
  - (2) Posting in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders.
3. Maximum penalty for breaking this law is a \$500 fine or 6 months in jail.

### **Second degree trespass (RSMo 569.150):**

1. A person commits the offense of trespass in the second degree if he enters unlawfully upon real property of another. This is an offense of absolute liability.
2. Maximum penalty for second-degree trespass is a \$200 fine (no jail time).

Since this is an offense of *absolute liability*, land does not have to be posted or fenced for you to be charged. One does not even have to be aware that they are on someone else's property to be breaking the law.

### **Posting property against trespass**

1. Volunteers should heed any SIGNS such as: NO TRESPASSING, NO HUNTING, POSTED, or KEEP OUT.
2. Also, the **Purple Paint Statute** (RSMo 569.145) specifies how purple paint can be used by landowners to protect their property from trespassers. We have

included a short article on this law in this chapter. Volunteers should look for a vertical line of purple paint on trees or fence posts that should be at least eight inches long and spaced no more than 100 feet apart. Although the law is fairly specific about the length, height, and spacing of purple marks, it is likely that most landowners are not familiar with the specifics, so when you see purple, it is best to assume that it means, “Keep Out!”

**If you find a spot you’d like to monitor, first visit the landowner and explain your objectives. Present your Stream Team Identification card. If permission is not granted, look for another spot.**

**Missouri trespass laws can be accessed via Internet:**

**<http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/c569.htm>**

This will take you to the statute page. Trespass is sections 569.140 and 569.150.

**Also, be aware that there may be additional local (county, city, etc.) laws, regulations, or fines regarding trespass that may apply.**

## **Selected Section of the Revised Statutes of Missouri**

Revised August 28, 2013

**Posting of property against trespassers, purple paint used to mark streets and posts, requirements--entry on posted property is trespassing in first degree, penalty.**

569.145. In addition to the posting of real property as set forth in section 569.140, the owner or lessee of any real property may post the property by placing identifying purple marks on trees or posts around the area to be posted. Each purple mark shall be:

- (1) A vertical line of at least eight inches in length and the bottom of the mark shall be no less than three feet nor more than five feet high. Such marks shall be placed no more than one hundred feet apart and shall be readily visible to any person approaching the property; or
- (2) A post capped or otherwise marked on at least its top two inches. The bottom of the cap or mark shall be not less than three feet but not more than five feet six inches high. Posts so marked shall be placed not more than thirty-six feet apart and shall be readily visible to any person approaching the property. Prior to applying a cap or mark which is visible from both sides of a fence shared by different property owners or lessees, all such owners or lessees shall concur in the decision to post their own property.

Property so posted is to be considered posted for all purposes, and any unauthorized entry upon the property is trespass in the first degree, and a class B misdemeanor.

# TRESPASS

## The sportsman's nemesis.

**Private landowners have the right to prosecute trespassers, but they must sign a complaint. Conservation agents cannot simply arrest someone for trespassing.**

**By Tim D. Ripperger**  
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**T**RESPASS is one of the worst blemishes on the sportsman's image. What is trespass? Does property have to be fenced or posted? What can be done to alleviate the problems? All good questions. Here are the answers.

### **What is trespass?**

The most basic form of trespass simply is "when someone physically enters upon another's property." Under the 1979 Missouri Criminal Code, there are two possible trespass violations in Missouri.

Trespass in the first degree (569.140):

1. A person commits the crime of trespass in the first degree if he knowingly enters unlawfully or knowingly remains unlawfully in a building or inhabitable structure or upon real property.
2. The person does not commit the crime of trespass in the first degree by entering or remaining upon real property unless the real property is fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders or as to which notice against trespass is given by:
  - 1) Actual communication to the actor; or
  - 2) Posting in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders.

A person must knowingly enter another's property to be guilty of first-degree trespass. *Knowingly* means "intentionally" in legal terms. To be guilty of first-degree trespass, a person must knowingly enter the property, the property must be fenced or enclosed, or the property must be posted at frequent intervals. Trespass in the first degree is a class B misdemeanor; the penalty is a maximum of six months in the county jail and a \$500 fine.

Trespass in the second degree (569.150):

1. A person commits the offense of trespass in the second degree if he enters unlawfully upon real property of another. This is an offense of absolute liability.

If you unlawfully enter on anyone else's property, you could be guilty of second-degree trespass. Trespass in the second degree is an infraction. It's punishable by a maximum \$200 fine. Since it is a law of "absolute liability," land *does not* have to be posted or fenced. One doesn't even have to be aware that he is on someone else's property.

Trespass in the second degree becomes trespass in the first degree when a property-owner asks the trespasser to leave the property and the trespasser refuses to do so.

### **What is the “open field” doctrine?**

Law-enforcement officers may enter private lands such as fields and woods while performing certain public duties—which include enforcing fish, game and forestry laws—without being guilty of trespass.

The recent U.S. Supreme Court case of *Oliver v. U.S.*, 4/17/84, reaffirmed and strengthened *Hester v. U.S.*, 265 U.S. 57(1924), which says it is proper for police officers to enter and search open fields without a warrant or probable cause.

### **What about fishing Missouri’s rivers and streams?**

Public use of Missouri’s float streams often causes conflict with private landowners. Public access to Missouri’s streams has been controlled since 1954 by *Elder v. Delcour*, a case decided by the Missouri Supreme Court. Navigable rivers and streams are open to all legal use by the public and fall under the control and jurisdiction of the federal government. Case law defines a navigable river as “one that as a matter of fact is susceptible of being used in its ordinary condition, as a highway for commerce over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in customary fashion.” (*Sneed v. Weber*, 307 S. W.2d68, and *Elder v. Delcour*, 269 S. W.2d17).

In the *Elder v. Delcour* case, the Missouri Supreme Court concluded that a public fishing right exists upon Missouri’s small, floatable streams. The court ruled that since the ownership of the fish in the stream is vested in the public, the public has a right to fish and to take fish from the streams in a legal manner. The court ruling held that persons floating or wading in the upper Meramec River, following legal entry into that stream, were not trespassing.

The *Elder* case has been accepted as precedent throughout the state and represents the controlling authority concerning public use of Missouri rivers and streams. Continued lawful and ethical use of Missouri’s waterways will help ensure that right for future Missourians.

### **What are the rights of landowners?**

Private landowners *should* and *do* have the right to allow, limit or stop public use of their property. No one can force private landowners to allow the public to use their land. A common misunderstanding about the Conservation Department’s fish-stocking program is that pond owners must allow public fishing. This is not true. The Department asks that pond owners allow a reasonable amount of fishing but cannot require anyone to open his land to the public.

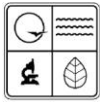
Landowners posting their land with signs that say “Hunting by Permission Only” seem to experience a better relationship with sportsmen. The landowner still retains the right to refuse access to the public, but the signs don’t seem as susceptible to vandalism.

Private landowners have the right to prosecute trespassers. Conservation agents cannot simply arrest someone for trespassing. A private landowner must sign a complaint. Some landowners are reluctant to prosecute trespassing friends or neighbors, and others are afraid of retaliation if they decide to prosecute. Instances of retaliation are rare in Missouri. NO one can tell a private landowner to prosecute, but landowners who prosecute seem to have fewer trespass problems.

In some instances, trespass is a major problem for landowners and sportsmen, but it doesn’t appear that way in the court system. Only 192 people were prosecuted in 1983 for trespass while hunting or fishing. That’s fewer than two cases per county statewide. Total trespass fines were \$7,678. All fine money from fish and games cases goes to the state’s public school system.

Trespass is a problem all sportsmen must face each year. Don’t be tempted to hunt or fish on land without the owner’s permission. Don’t hunt or fish with others who trespass. Sportsmen’s clubs should continue to discourage trespassing, and individual hunters should refrain from crossing the wrong fence. Trespassing on another’s property is breaking the law. Only a combined effort by landowners and sportsmen can solve the trespass problem.

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## Frequently Asked Missouri Water Law Questions

Water Resources Center fact sheet 11/2006  
PUB001352

**DISCLAIMER:** While we have strived to provide accurate information to the best of our ability, statutes and judicial precedents do change. The answers provided below may not reflect current statutes, ordinances, policies, judicial holdings or precedents, nor necessarily reflect the positions of the State of Missouri or the Department of Natural Resources. **It is recommended that you consult a competent attorney who specializes in the field of environmental law on issues concerning liability. This quick guide does not constitute legal advice.**

### **What's the difference between riparian and prior appropriation water doctrine?**

Riparian means the landowner has an inherent right to a reasonable use of the water, but no one owns the water. All riparian landowners have equal rights and may make use of the water in any reasonable and lawful manner. Under prior appropriation water doctrine, the water is generally recognized as being owned by the state. An individual wanting to use the water must first get approval from the state controlling authority.

### **Why doesn't Missouri have statutory laws regarding water use?**

Since before Missouri became a state it has been the custom and tradition that riparian water law is developed within the domain of the judicial branch. Riparian water law is published in judicial holdings (court records). Prior appropriation water law is commonly legislated (statutory). Also, Missouri riparian water law is what is commonly referred to as restrictive. This means a person is legally allowed to use the water in any way for any legal and reasonable purpose until a court restricts that use. Under permissive laws only that activity that is clearly provided for in a statute, judicial holding, or some other legally binding policy is allowed and all uses that are not provided for are prohibited. Prior appropriation water law is typically permissive.

### **How am I supposed to know what water uses are and aren't allowed, if it isn't in the statutes? Where do I find information on Missouri water law?**

The actual law is published in court records. Libraries, especially legal libraries at law schools, are the first places to start your research. There are many other publications that deal with water laws that can be found in legal libraries. Many are authored or published by law school professors, industry organizations, the state bar associations, and advocacy associations. The publication, *A Summary of Missouri Water Laws* can help serve as a general guide. Environmental law, property law, and water law are specialty fields in the legal profession.

### **A wetland (or an endangered species) has been identified on my property. What are the water law implications?**

If the wetland is somehow connected to "waters of the United States," the Clean Water Act may protect it. If an endangered species is on your property, the Endangered Species Act provides certain protections for that species. You need to spend some time doing research as to specific land use restrictions to which you may be liable. It would be a good idea for you to consult an attorney and contact the appropriate state and federal agencies. There are certain things you can not do with the land that you own.



**I am having problems with flooding (or siltation) from water backing up (or washing down) onto my property from a neighbor. What can I do?**

As with most water problems, the first advice is to discuss the situation with your neighbor. Failing that, your next recourse is to talk this over with your attorney. If necessary, you may have to go to court. In this situation your neighbor is infringing upon your property rights by causing flooding and siltation, but this does not give you the right to infringe on your neighbor's property or his rights.

**I own my property so why can't I do what I want with my own land?**

You can, but only up to that point where your actions infringe upon the rights of someone else. You may use your property in any legal, beneficial way that you choose. Your rights stop where someone else's rights begin or where the law says "no." Water law is a balance between the rights of the individual and the needs of society.

**My neighbor put in a new well and now the water level in my well has dropped. What can I do?**

You need to determine if the events are linked or if they are just coincidence. The two wells may be connected by either a diffused water table or by an underground stream. Dye tracing is the most common method to determine if an underground stream connects the wells. The courts have said that invasive methods, such as excavating a trench, can not be used. If your wells are connected by a diffused water table, there is little that can legally be done. You will probably have to drill your well deeper or drill a new well in a different location. If it is determined that an underground stream connects your and your neighbor's wells, then the same rights to the use of the water apply as if it were a stream on the surface.

**I have an upstream neighbor who is using all the water in a stream that crosses my property. Are there any remedies?**

First try discussing the situation with your neighbor. Failing that, you will need to turn to a lawyer. In Missouri case law, your neighbor has a right to the reasonable use of the water in the stream. You and all other riparians also have the same right to reasonable use of the water. The courts have consistently said that they will decide what constitutes reasonable use, and will do so on a case by case basis.

**What rights do I have to keep floaters (or fisherman or canoers) off my property (or lake or pond or stream)?**

Many water use questions involve private property rights. As a property owner, you have the right to choose who may and may not come onto your property. Those who walk or drive onto your property without your permission are trespassers. You may consider posting your land with signs, or purple paint. This warns any potential trespassers to stay off. If the lake or pond is entirely on your property, and not a part of a navigable stream system, you have the right to keep trespassers off it as well. Contact your county sheriff to deal with trespassers. If your stream is floatable, the canoer has a right to float past your property on the water, but not to trespass on your land. If you own both sides of the stream and the bed of the stream, a fisherman walking on your streambed may be trespassing on your land. Each situation has its own conditions that may apply. Visit a law library or consult an attorney.

**What's the difference between surface water, diffused surface water, flood water and ground water?**

Surface water is water that lies at or on the surface of the ground. Diffused surface water is water that is spread out across the surface of the ground before it enters a lake or stream and before it soaks into the earth. Floodwater is water that "piles up" when trying to enter a stream or overflows the banks of a swollen stream and inundates lands that are usually dry. Groundwater is that water which is found below the surface of the ground and is diffused through the ground strata (percolating groundwater) or flows in an underground stream. Please note that the judicial definition of surface water does not include water in rivers and streams, but the statutory definition does. The courts typically refer to rivers and streams as "watercourses."

**What’s the difference between springs, percolating groundwater and underground streams?**

Springs are considered groundwater until they emerge at the surface and become surface water or until it forms, merges or mingles with a watercourse. Percolating groundwater resides in (and slowly moves through) the spaces between soil particles and rocks in the earth beneath the surface of the ground. An underground stream moves through the subsurface land in the manner similar to that of a surface watercourse.

**What is the legal-defined difference between streams and lakes?**

A stream is a watercourse that drains a watershed or basin and has a beginning point (head) and an end point (mouth) which usually joins with a larger stream. A lake is generally a static body of water held back by some kind of dam and is fed by a stream or surface runoff. Also, generally speaking, a stream is a flowing body of water and a lake isn’t. In Missouri most lakes are man-made and most watercourses are natural. Missouri does have some natural lakes, mostly old cut off arms of rivers that are located in flood plains.

**Why doesn’t the statutory and judicial definitions of surface water agree?**

As far as can be determined, state statutes are aimed chiefly at regulating pollution and providing legal authority and guidance to the state agencies and commissions who enforce them. Judicial definitions, on the other hand, are more often oriented to individuals, citizens and property owners. While there are discrepancies, they seldom cause problems in the real world. To our knowledge, neither the courts nor the legislature has ever addressed the differences in definitions.

**What does the term “navigable waters” mean and what’s the difference between “state navigability” and “federal navigability”?**

A navigable stream is generally defined as one which can be floated without undue difficulty in the lawful pursuit of commerce or recreation – state definition. A federally navigable stream is one which has been identified by Congress or other lawful agent of the federal government as able to be or is actually being used in the lawful pursuit of commerce (see the US Constitution’s Commerce Clause) to move economic goods and commodities. For a better understanding of this refer to *A Summary of Missouri Water Laws*.

**Why doesn’t the state have statutes that help and protect the rights of landowners? Floaters and canoers? Agricultural irrigators? Water withdrawal users? Non-consumptive users?**

Just because there aren’t statutes, doesn’t mean there aren’t laws. Because Missouri is a riparian state, water use laws are not codified in state statutes, but rather are explained in state and federal court decisions. This system of water law is characteristic of riparian water law throughout much of the eastern half of the United States and is one of the differences between riparian and prior appropriation water law. Actually, there are some statutes that protect landowner rights. For example, a landowner has the right to drain his land for sanitary or agricultural purposes. Remember to bear in mind that water rights are different than landowner rights, but the two interact with one another. Also, there are court decisions that provide rights to floaters on streams.

**How much water can I legally withdraw from a stream? From a well? From a spring? From a lake?**

Under riparian water law you may withdraw as much as you need or want so long as your withdrawals do not adversely impact another riparian user.

**The stream is cutting deeper into my property, with the result that I am losing land and the landowner on the opposite side of the stream is gaining land. What can and can’t I do about this?**

Depending upon property ownership and the upstream and downstream impacts, you may or may not have the right, or may not want to risk the liability. It must be determined if this is a property issue or a water issue. Physically, there are things that can be done, but messing with the stream flow can be a

complicated and risky business both environmentally and legally. A river or stream has a dynamic (hydraulic) action and if you alter it in one place, you can cause something else to happen somewhere else. See if you can determine what is causing the stream to cut into your bank or what has changed to cause this. Sometimes upstream development will increase runoff or otherwise alter the hydraulics. There are specific laws addressing avulsion, accrual, accretion and erosion.

**Can I build a berm at the corner of my land to keep water from backing up on my land from my neighbor's?**

Protection of your property is allowed, but only so far as your actions do not adversely impact your neighbor's property, or his or her right to use it. The best course of action, even though you own your property, would be to talk to both your uphill and downhill neighbors before you build your berm. Make sure that the berm you build doesn't significantly change the flow of water from your property onto theirs.

**The local water district is running a supply line in front of my property. Do I have to hook up to it?**

The answer depends on several other things. The water district could be under a county order or ordinance that requires you to hook up. Generally, the answer is no, but you should ask yourself what is in your best interest and those of your neighbors and community. Get the facts and make an informed decision.

**I have a septic tank and leach field in my back yard. The county is running a sanitary sewer line by my property. Do I have to hook up to it?**

If your system is working properly, you may not have to abandon it. If it fails you will have to fix it or hook up to the sanitary sewer line. If you choose to repair it, depending where you live, you may need a construction permit from the county or city. Sometimes, a local ordinance will set a time limit for homeowners to hook on to the sewer system. You should not only consider what is best for you but also what is best for your neighbors, community and the environment. Get the complete facts from your local city or county health agency and the State Department of Health and Senior Services.

**The stream in my back yard is my property line. The stream is eroding part of my property, and filling another part of my property, as it runs along. What does this do to my property line?**

If your property title is based on the location of the stream, then your property line changes over time as the path of the stream changes. If your property line is based on measured survey designations, then the location of the stream is irrelevant to your property boundary.

**The river seems to flood more often, and deeper than it used to. My farm levee no longer seems adequate. I want to build it higher. Are there any rules that govern this?**

For the most part, no. However, there are many ramifications to levee building you should consider. You should first talk to your neighbors and might even want to discuss it with a lawyer. If you are where the Corps of Engineers Levee Rehabilitation Program might be used by your neighboring levee owners, you may want to be part of a levee district under state law. This would enable the district to raise money for levee maintenance, essential to qualify for the Corps program if the levee is damaged in a flood. You should do some checking so that you not only build your levee right, but you also don't cause problems for your neighbors.

**My neighbor on the other side of the river (or stream or creek) built a new levee (or increased the height of her existing levee) and now my land gets flooded more often and the floodwater is deeper. What can I do?**

Talk to your neighbor, and if this doesn't work, consult a lawyer. You may have grounds for a legal cause of action. Missouri water law no longer observes the common enemy doctrine relative to floodwaters and levee protection.

**My neighbor did some landscaping (or land improvement or trenched a drainage ditch) on her property and now my property gets flooded. Can I do anything about this situation?**

Your neighbor has the right to drain her land but she does not have the right to dump water on your property. Try talking with her first, and failing that, consult a lawyer. One of the things that will have to be determined is whether the flooding that you are experiencing is a result of your neighbor's activities, something that you have done to your property, or just a natural occurrence of nature.

**My lower 40-acres are underlain by drainage tile that my grandfather installed years ago. A friend told me that the outlet for the drainage is considered a "point source" of water pollution. Is this for real? Does this change anything?**

Is the drainage from the outlet pipe actually polluted water? Ascertain this, first. Any water that drains from a pipe is considered a point source; whereas diffused surface water is considered a nonpoint source. Generally, agricultural drainage is regarded as nonpoint. Like other definitions, this is subject to legal interpretation and changes in the law, as states work to clean up environmental pollution and address runoff.

**I farm 260 acres. A big corporate livestock factory is going in on the uphill side of my property. Do I have any rights relative to stormwater runoff onto my property?**

There are Missouri statutes that clearly spell out what concentrated animal feeding operations may and may not do. As a general rule held in most every court decision, you pretty much have the right to use and enjoy your property as you wish. This includes being free from excess water drainage, pollutants, and silt washing onto your property – no matter who your uphill neighbor is. The courts have addressed many similar situations.

**The road and street department has installed a culvert that allows stormwater runoff to concentrate on the low part of my property, and now water has been into my house, twice. A little work could provide a drainage, so it doesn't flood my house. Who's responsible and do I have any recourse about this?**

Try talking to the local officials, first, and find out if they will correct or help you with the problem. You may want to talk to your neighbors to determine if they are experiencing the same problem. You may need to talk to your lawyer. There is precedent for making government fix water runoff problems that it causes.

**I want to build a marina near the mouth of River A, where it empties into River B. I want to be able to provide a dump station, potable water source, and mooring. Are there any laws I need to be aware of?**

There are health laws, road-building laws, water safety laws, drinking water and sewer laws, building construction codes, and perhaps others. You are talking about a navigable stream and the U.S. Coast Guard has responsibilities on navigable waters of the United States. Taking time to thoroughly discuss your plans with your lawyer, your insurance agent, your lender, your general contractor and your architect or engineer will help prevent problems later on.

**There is a stream I know of that is really beautiful that I really want to float, but it crosses private property. Can I go ahead and float it? While floating can I fish while my kids wade and swim? And when the kids need to go to the bathroom what should we do? How about a shore lunch or camping on the stream bank?**

First, you need to find out if the stream is navigable under state law (a floatable stream) and if the streambed is owned. Trespassing onto private property is always a bad move. You should locate the owner of the property that the stream crosses and talk to him before you start your float trip. Request permission to picnic and camp on the streambank, assuring him that you will clean up after yourself. Don't give him a reason to be sorry he allowed you to build a fire, picnic, and camp on his land. Always properly dispose of all trash and waste. Another good rule of thumb is to place yourself in the landowner's shoes. What would you expect and how would you like to be treated? Remember that

common sense goes a long way in avoiding conflicts and problems. Also, don't forget to purchase a Missouri fishing license and find out from the Missouri Department of Conservation about fishing seasons and limits on streams.

In conclusion, most water problems or issues can be avoided or corrected if one acts with forethought and reasonableness. This approach can help avoid misunderstandings, hard feelings, actual damages and the costs of litigation. Talking to a neighbor and coming to a mutual agreement usually costs a lot less than suing him, and usually results in a better solution. It may also be a good investment of time to visit a library or go on-line and do some first hand research on your own. Doing so will not only give you a better understanding of the specifics which you seek, but also the general conceptual foundations which make up riparian water law. Many of the issues addressed here are covered in the DNR publication *A Summary of Missouri Water Laws*. To purchase a copy, call (573) 368-2175, or use this link at [www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wrc/Water\\_Res\\_Rpts.htm](http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wrc/Water_Res_Rpts.htm).