COMMISSION ON MARINE RESOURCES COMMISSION MEETING

Tuesday, April 18, 2017 9:00 a.m. Bolton Building Auditorium 1141 Bayview Avenue Biloxi, Mississippi 39530

Commission Members:

Richard Gollott, Chairman

Steve Bosarge, Vice Chairman

Mark Havard

Ron Harmon

Jolynne Trapani

Also Present:

Jamie M. Miller, Executive Director DMR Sandy Chestnut, Esq., Assistant Attorney General

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COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I would like to call this meeting to order and welcome everyone.

The first thing on the agenda is we are going to say the Pledge of Allegiance and ask Jamie Miller to lead us.

(Whereupon, the Pledge of Allegiance was recited.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Next we have approval of the last two meetings we had, the minutes.

Do we have a motion, or do we have any kind of modifications?

 $\label{local_commutation} \mbox{COMMISSIONER HAVARD:} \quad \mbox{I make a motion we approve the minutes from our previous meetings.}$

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion.

Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: So seconded.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a

second.

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All those in favor say aye.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Opposed?

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Motion carries.

We go to approval of the agenda.

JAMIE MILLER: Chairman, before you approve the

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| 1 | agenda, I v | would to ask that one of the Commissioners make |
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| 2 | a motion. | |
| 3 | | we have two items under G-1. It's items (b) and |
| 4 | (c). | |
| 5 | | Item (b) has been resolved. Our permitting |
| 6 | staff has | notified me. |
| 7 | | Item (C) needs to be rescheduled. They've got a |
| 8 | meeting wi | th staff. |
| 9 | | If someone will make a motion to amend the |
| 10 | agenda to | remove items G-1 (b) and (C). |
| 11 | | COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I'll make the motion that |
| 12 | we remove | items G-1 (b) and (C) from the agenda. |
| 13 | | COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion. |
| 14 | t | Do we have a second? |
| 15 | | COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman. |
| 16 | | COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a |
| 17 | second. | |
| 18 | , | All those in favor say aye. |
| 19 | | (All in favor.) |
| 20 | (| COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Opposed? |
| 21 | | (None opposed.) |
| 22 | (| COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Motion carries. |
| 23 | V | we need a motion to approve the agenda as |
| 24 | modified. | |
| 25 | (| COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: So moved, Mr. Chairman. |
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COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion. 2 Do we have a second? 3 COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman. COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a second. All those in favor say aye. 6 (All in favor.) 8 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Opposed? 9 (None opposed.) 10 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Motion carries. Next we have the Executive Director's report. 11 12 JAMIE MILLER: Chairman, I've got a brief 13 report. 14 I want to make the announcement, although it's 15 been made publicly, that Dr. Kelly Lucas left the agency 16 and left the position of Chief Scientific Officer vacant, 17 at the end last year. 18 The agency just completed a series of interviews and recently made an offer and this gentleman accepted it. 19 20 Dr. Paul Mickle has been accepted as the new agency's 21 Chief Scientific Officer. Paul has worked with the

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Science from the University of Florida. He has a Master's

degree in Biology and his Doctoral degree in Biology with

agency, since 2014, in our Office of Marine Fisheries.

Paul holds a Bachelor's Degree in Environmental

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emphasis on Fish Ecology.

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I would just like to make that announcement and make Paul welcome into his new role, and we look forward to having his guidance with the agency and with the Commission over the next few years, at least. Thank you very much.

Paul, are you around?

PAUL MICKLE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Paul, stand up so everyone can see you.

PAUL MICKLE: Thank you.

JAMIE MILLER: One other item. When you came to the meeting this morning, we prepared for the Commissioners a binder. The binder includes all the updated rules and regulations that the Commission sets forth.

This is updated as of the last meeting, all the rules and regulations. It does not include State Statutes, but, moving forward as y'all amend any regulations for the agency, we will make sure that those get updated and you have a current copy.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Next we have Marine Patrol, Chief Davis.

KEITH DAVIS: Good morning.

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The report is pretty straight forward. Do you have any questions?

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Yes, Chief Davis.

Can you tell us a little bit more about the net violations?

There are a lot of concerns, a lot of questions about these seine nets that are out there.

Was this one of those violations?

KEITH DAVIS: That was this month's report. You will get that next month. It has not been adjudicated in court, but I will be happy to speak with you about it, if you want to, offline.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Thank you.

KEITH DAVIS: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you, Chief.

The Joe show is next. Joe Jewell.

JOE JEWELL: Thank you, Chairman.

Good morning Commissioners, Director Miller,

I, too, would like to welcome our Chief Science
Officer in his new role. He certainly was an asset to
Marine Fisheries, but I think he will be a greater and
larger asset to the Department of Marine Resources.

On the agenda for consideration by the Commission are five items. First up is consideration of a

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State Red Snapper Recreational Season. That presentation will be done by Ms. Carly Somerset.

CARLY SOMERSET: Good morning Commissioners,

Director Miller, Ms. Chestnut.

Today, I will be presenting consideration of a 2017 Recreational State Red Snapper Season.

First, a few numbers for the upcoming 2017 Red Snapper Season. Here, for Red Snapper, the ACL, or Annual Catch Limit, is interchangeable with quota. They are the same thing. The ACT, or Annual Catch Target, is the ACL minus the twenty percent buffer.

The Gulf-wide Allowable Catch Limit for both sectors is thirteen point seven four million pound whole weight and the Gulf-wide ACL is split between the commercial and the recreational sectors, with the commercial at forty-eight point five percent and the recreational at fifty-one point five percent.

This makes the commercial quota six point six six four million pounds, and the recreational quota seven point zero seven six million pounds, with the ACT for the recreational quota at five point six six one million pounds.

Suballocation within the recreational sector are between private anglers and the federal for-hire sector. The private angling quota is four point zero eight three

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million pounds with a twenty percent buffer, making their ACT three point two six six million pounds.

The federal for-hire quota is two point nine nine three million pounds with a twenty percent buffer, making the ACT two point three nine five million pounds.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Could you explain to everyone what that twenty percent buffer is for?

CARLY SOMERSET: Yes, sir. They set a quota, and, then, the twenty percent buffer is just for management purposes so that they don't go over and reach the quota for federal management purposes.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I think it also takes into account what the states catch, when the season is not closed. I believe that's part of that twenty percent.

CARLY SOMERSET: For projections for seasons, yes, sir. They count for the state seasons as well.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

CARLY SOMERSET: For Mississippi's territorial waters, Mississippi State territorial waters are currently recognized, by the Federal Government, out to nine nautical miles seaward of the barrier islands for the purpose of reef fish fisheries management.

This was granted through the Omnibus

Appropriations bill which is set to expire at midnight on

April 27th, unless action is taken to extend it.

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The Mississippi State Legislature continues to recognize the nine nautical mile line seaward of the barrier islands as the official state boundary for the purpose of fisheries management.

we will continue to track the Omnibus bill, as we get closer to the 27th. It is coming up pretty soon.

Other than extending it, there are other avenues. Congress can pursue to keep the extended nine mile boundary in effect. We will keep track of them and make sure to update you-all accordingly.

This is an unofficial draft of the extended State territorial waters, showing the existing nine nautical mile boundary. Nine nautical miles is ten point three five seven statute miles.

This map was developed, in 2012 internally, just for discussion purposes. Louisiana and Alabama have recently released maps of the extended boundaries to the public.

This table shows the gulf states' 2016 state waters seasons and proposed, or announced, 2017 state waters seasons.

In Florida, they had an eighty-five day 2016 season and, for 2017, the FWC is considering a possible seventy-eight day recreational season similar to last year's season. They will be discussing this at their

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Commission meeting, starting tomorrow.

Alabama had a sixty-six day season, in 2016, opening on May 27th. They recently announced their 2017 season that will start on May 26th and go through July 31st.

Louisiana had a two hundred and fifty-four plus day season last year, opening January $8^{\rm th}$, and this year it opened February $1^{\rm tt}$ and it will remain open until further notice.

Texas, the 2017 season is year round, the same as 2016. A note on their bag limit and minimum length, they are at a four fish bag limit and fifteen inch minimum length.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Could you tell us how many fish were caught for each one of those states during their state seasons?

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COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Correct.

CARLY SOMERSET: Off the stop of my head, I can't tell you right now, but I can get those numbers for

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Was it hundreds of pounds, or thousands of pounds, or millions of pounds?

CARLY SOMERSET: The Federal management is based

off of MRIP. They have their numbers for what the states

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 caught, but for us, with Tails n' Scales, I can tell you exactly what we caught. That is different than what MRIP says we caught, but I can provide you all those numbers.

MATT HILL: Commission Bosarge, what I can tell you -- I don't have the exact numbers, but for the 2017 projection, when we are talking about the state season, they basically penalize the states for approximately eighty percent of the allowable quota for the state seasons from last year. The states caught approximately eighty percent of the quota, in their state seasons, which is about twenty percent of the federal quota open for this season with a projection which is roughly around seven hundred thousand pounds which will move forward the potential federal season for 2016.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: If I understand correctly, we do Tails n' Scales and Alabama has a system and Louisiana has a system.

MATT HILL: That is correct. However, they are currently not using any of those numbers in their projections. They are still using the Federal MRIP system and, as I said, the projections -- for example, for Mississippi, they projected that Mississippi caught five percent of the quota in their state season last year, 2016. That is what the are using for their projection for 2017.

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COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I think part of that is because Texas does not report any catch. They have no reporting system.

MATT HILL: Texas does report their catch. However, they do not report it in a timely enough manner in which they can include it into the projections.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do they actually have a reporting system?

MATT HILL: Texas has their own state reporting system. However, they hold their numbers some years up to eight to ten months. It is very difficult for NOAA to use these numbers, when they are not released, in their projections, when they are having to wait on them. They use the historical catch and do an average for it. Once they averaged all these state seasons up, it came up that the state season, in 2016, caught approximately eighty percent of the gulf-wide quota.

 $\label{local-commissioner BOSARGE: Do they have a Tails n' Scales system?}$

 $$\operatorname{\mathsf{MATT}}$ HILL: No, they have their own system, basically, very similar to --

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: (Interposing) MRIP.

MATT HILL: It's very similar to MRIP, but it is a state-run MRIP system.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

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CARLY SOMERSET: For the 2016 recreational seasons, the federal private angler season ran from June 1st to June 11th. It was nine days, but Tropical Storm Colin caused some issues, so they decided to add an additional two days.

Federal permitted for-hire charters were able to fish from June $1^{\rm st}$ to July $16^{\rm th}$ for a total of forty-six days.

Our state season ran from May $27^{\rm th}$ to September $5^{\rm th}$. That was a hundred and two days.

The total adjusted seasonal harvest from last year was a little over a hundred and thirteen thousand pounds.

The 2017 federal recreational seasons have not been announced yet. It should be announced on May 1^{st} , but the start date is set at June 1^{st} .

Internally, a season similar to last year has been discussed with Marine Patrol and the Executive Director, running from May 26th to September 4th, a hundred and two days, but we would like to keep the options open and flexible, based on the circumstances I mentioned earlier. Florida has not announced their state season yet and the federal season will be announced on May 1th.

Our anglers seemed to like last year's season.

It was successful and I think they really appreciated it.

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With that, the recommendation is to grant the Executive Director the authority to open and close the recreational Red Snapper season in the territorial waters of the State of Mississippi with staff recommendations.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a couple of people that would like to speak to this.

Ryan Bradley, would you come up, first?
RYAN BRADLEY: Good morning Commissioners.

Thank you for allowing me the chance to speak today. My name is Ryan Bradley. I'm a fifth generation commercial fisherman right here in Mississippi. I'm also the director of the Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United which consists of local commercial fishermen, fishing businesses and consumers of the goods we provide.

I would like to make a recommendation, or a proposal, today with regard to the management of Red Snapper in state waters.

Currently, our commercial hook-and-line fishermen have zero access to sell the Red Snapper in our state waters. We just really think it's unfair and not equitable to open up a recreational only season and not include our state licensed hook-and-line guys.

Furthermore, we let the IFQ boats come in here with no limits, no daily trip limit. They can catch up to forty, or fifty, thousand pounds of shrimp right here in

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The Omnibus bill that was referred to by Ms.

Carly, there is a section in it, and I want to read it to you. It's Section 110, and that prohibits the Commerce Department from using funds for management activities pursuant to the Fishery Management Plan for the reef fish resources of the Gulf of Mexico, unless the management is conducted beyond the seaward boundary that is nine nautical miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea of the United States is measured.

NOAA has no authority to manage our resources out to nine miles, currently. I think we fought hard to get this nine miles. I think we should keep fighting to keep it. How the Commission can do that is by strongly suggesting that.

We have come up with some pretty detailed solutions on how we could allow for a commercial season in state waters. It would be at the great benefit of our local residents and our local restaurants. Right now, these local restaurants can't even get fresh Red Snapper down here.

To have the ability for our guys to go out and catch a fresh product and be able to serve it right here fresh on the Coast, it would boost tourism, it would boost the economy, and it would help these commercial fishermen.

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right now, that are struggling from this oyster season.

We have thrown in the white towel. We are not going to have any oysters for a few years. We recognize that. It is not looking good.

This would be an avenue to ease up that burden and allow these guys to catch a small daily trip limit, similar to what we had in 2011 and 2012. We had a two hundred pound trip limit for commercial hook-and-line fishermen, and we could easily bring that back. We have the precedent to do so.

I would like to see the Commission, somebody make a motion to prohibit commercial fishermen of IFQ vessels, currently licensed IFQ vessels, in state waters, until we have a daily trip limit in place.

As far as regulating the commercial side, we could do it similar to the Spotted Seatrout endorsement; make a real limited entry. Right now, I think it's a five thousand dollar threshold to get the Seatrout endorsement. We could bump it up to ten thousand. That way, we've got bonafide commercial fishermen doing this who have a chance to make a living.

They are hurting, right now. No oysters.

Shrimp have been bad for years. We need the Commission to help these commercial fishermen on this.

With that being said, I would like to answer any

questions you may have.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I appreciate you fighting for the commercial fishermen and trying to get something for them. I may be wrong, but I believe we can't do an action item for something that is not on the agenda.

In other words, if you really want to pursue it, you may have to get it on the agenda, and, then, we could actually possibly do something.

RYAN BRADLEY: I think, when you get to the end of the meeting and go to other business, you can discuss it, if y'all so choose to do that.

JOE JEWELL: I think that's a question our attorney has to answer, but I think it is an item that would have to be on the agenda and review for public comment.

Sandy, the attorney, will need to answer that $\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc question.}}$

SANDY CHESTNUT: That's correct, Commissioner Bosarge. An action item would have to be on the agenda. It has to go out on public notice, before we can take action on it.

There are a lot of issues in what Mr. Bradley is proposing that really need to be vetted out, when you are talking about Federal law and we could be in violation of Federal law, if we do some of these things.

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This is something that needs a lot of research and a lot of vetting out, before we take any action on it.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I can tell you it is very complicated, what you are wanting to do because it involves federal waters versus state waters. Right now, by law, we only have three miles.

Now, when April 27th comes around, we don't know what is going to happen. Right now, we have jurisdiction of reef fish out to nine miles, but, on April 27th, we may not.

There is a lot involved in that.

 $\label{eq:RYAN BRADLEY:} \quad \textbf{I just want to make one more comment.}$

when you set this recreational season, these IFQ boats, they come right over here before the season opens and they fish as hard as they can and try to catch all the resources in our state waters. If you don't stop that, you might as well just not even open it at all.

Another thing that is happening because you're giving all this to the recreational fishermen, that is making the federal season shorter. We are already looking at a three-day season for the recreational fishermen. It is not going to affect me because I don't have any access to the Red Snapper right now, but, when you open that state season, you are going to shorten that federal season

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 that is already three days.

If you get us commercial guys in play, you are going to have to take some of that state and transfer it to the commercial. That is going to give these federal recreational guys in federal waters more days to fish. That is something y'all ought to think about.

With that being said, that's all I've got today.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you, Mr. Bradley.

Jason Privett.

JASON PRIVETT: I would just backup what Mr. Bradley was saying. We have had a rough oyster season. It has been tough to make a living.

If you could at least look into putting it on the agenda, maybe we could get some work in the wintertime. During the off season when the recreational folks aren't fishing, get us out there and give us the opportunity to make some money. Use our local resources within the state. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you, sir.

Joe, let me ask you a question.

This is for recreational only, isn't it, that we are looking at today?

JOE JEWELL: It is. It's for recreational only.

The motion is to grant the Executive Director
the authority to open and close a Recreational Red Snapper

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Season in the territorial waters of the State of Mississippi, with staff's recommendations.

One more question that Steve hit on.

Do we have the authority to go out, now, or is that something coming in April?

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: The way I understand it, right now, we have the authority to manage reef fisheries within nine miles, but April 27th is when that right goes away, unless it is put back into another bill and approved.

Correct?

JOE JEWELL: Correct.

There are several things that can happen. Of course, you know the State of Mississippi has a state law that recognizes the boundary, but the state does not have jurisdiction over federal waters. That will have to be resolved in a higher court, either the congress, or the Supreme Court.

That is not an officially recognized boundary. Our boundary currently is out to three miles, with the exception, as Steve said, the Omnibus bill carries it out to the $27^{\rm th}$ for reef fish only to nine miles.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: So these IFQ boats -- I'm

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just curious -- we can't stop them from fishing in these waters, since we are regulating it?

JOE JEWELL: They have federal permits that allow them to catch a certain amount of the Red Snapper quota on the commercial segment of it.

The commercial and recreational don't cross over. They are separated. On the commercial end, they have fifty-one percent allotted for them on an annual basis, and that allotment is segmented out through the IFQ program.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Forty-eight percent, Joe. JOE JEWELL: Forty-eight point something. They get an allotment through the IFQ program. COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Since we have permission to regulate this, there is no way we can keep them out of

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I'm going to make a statement. In my opinion, it is an effort in fruition. They don't fish inside the nine miles. They have to report their catch, they have to report where they caught their catch and just go look. This is not where they are fishing.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I will take your word for it.

JOE JEWELL: They have pretty strict rules.

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They have to fish, I think, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. They have a lot of regulatory processes in place. They have to report where they fished. There are a lot of regulations that are keeping them very accountable.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: They have transponders.

JOE JEWELL: They know exactly where they fished. They even have to report if they take their boat recreational one day to the islands. They have to report where they are going.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Joe, I'm going to have to interject, not to be argumentative with Steve, but those boats do fish within that area at times and, generally, that is just prior to the recreational season, when they are working that southern boundary.

JOE JEWELL: We do have some catch reports. It's not a lot of effort, but there is some effort out there.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion to let the executive director coordinate with the rest of the states and do whatever is best for Mississippi.

Can I get a second on that?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: I will second that motion, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a

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All those in favor say aye.

(Commissioner Gollott, Commissioner Harmon, Commissioner Havard, Commissioner Trapani in favor.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Opposed?

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I'm going to abstain

because I have feelings both ways on this.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Okay.

Motion carries.

JOE JEWELL: Thank you, Commissioners.

Next up for your consideration is a modification to Title 22 Part 7, a size change for consistency with the Greater Amberjack, and that will be presented by Mr. Travis Williams.

TRAVIS WILLIAMS: Good morning Chairman, Commissioners, Director Miller, Ms. Chestnut.

Today for your consideration is a consistency change to Title 22 Part 7 Chapter 8. It's a recreational size limit change to Greater Amberjack.

Here we have the NOAA Fisheries Bulletin that announces the changes to Greater Amberjack management measures in the Gulf of Mexico. It basically states that there was an increase in the minimum recreational size limit from thirty inches fork length to thirty-four inches fork length (indicating slide).

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For the record, the recreational size limit change will read as follows for Title 22 Part 7 Chapter 8 Section 102 Subsection 102.04, Recreational Bag, Possession and Size Limits:

"102.04. Greater Amberjack thirty-four (34) inches fork length."

If there aren't any questions, what is required is a motion for Notice of Intent to Amend Title 22 Part 7 Chapter 8 Section 102 Subsection 102.04, Recreational Size Limit for Greater Amberiack.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Do we have a motion on this item?

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I'll make a motion for Notice of Intent to amend Title 22 Part 7 Chapter 8 Section 102 Subsection 102.04, Recreational Size Limit for Greater Amberiack.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Can I get a second on

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: I'll second that motion. Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a second.

> All those in favor say aye. (All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Opposed?

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limit from thirty to thirty-four inches, based on a lot like what y'all voted for with the Spotted Seatrout. They found that the fish at the thirty-inch size limit, only around eleven, or twelve, percent of those were actually spawning capable. When they looked at the thirty-four inch size fish, they found that eighty-five percent of those were spawning capable. COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you.

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Motion carries.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I have a question.

TRAVIS WILLIAMS: When they did some of the

The reason for changing the size limit?

management measures, they looked at increasing the size

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TRAVIS WILLIAMS: Thank you. COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Mr. Jewell. JOE JEWELL: Next on the agenda for your consideration is the Oyster Management Plan. I will be presenting that for your consideration.

As y'all may recall, I did this the last couple of Commission meetings. I have revised this presentation. It is almost the same one I did last Commission meeting, with some updates to it.

Again, oyster management can be considered sort of a three-prong effort, like a three-legged stool. It

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consists of compliance, replenishment and restoration, and an ovster harvest strategy.

I'm going to go over these real briefly because, like I said, we have gone over these at the last Commission meeting. I will spend some time on the update.

The compliance component really is what we do internally, our water sampling and area classification and our management plans.

Our replenishment and restoration, this is where I will spend some time with some updates.

Our cultch plants, we do a lot of those, and we have issued an eight hundred thousand dollar contract. We have focused in on five particular sites.

Henderson Point, there are four potential areas we are looking at.

Pass Marianne, there is one site.

St. Joe, there are three potential sites we are looking at.

Waveland, there is one site.

Pass Christian, this really should say two tonging sites. One of them is right on the edge of the

Option B, the Conservationist. We've got some update on that. We are looking at replenishing Biloxi Bay and Pascagoula through cultch plants with the

Conservationist.

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Relays. The Pascagoula Causeway Reef, again, that is really the only place where we have significant resources to do a relay from.

Option A is Biloxi Bay. That is sort of the internal staff's preferred option.

Then, Option B is the Western reefs. It is certainly a viable option.

Option A is preferred by the staff. It is the shortest more economical route that will have the greatest

Again, we also considered remote set facilities and ovster leases.

Here is the original plan that we submitted for your consideration, at the last commission meeting. We had about three hundred and seventy-three originally, but, right now, the way we are going to deploy, we are going to have about three hundred and fifty acres. This was the original plan. That shows that little white square, about how big an area we can cover (indicating slide).

These are the sites that I mentioned a little bit earlier (indicating slide).

There are the four sites that we are considering at Henderson Point.

Here are the two sites at Pass Christian. As

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you can see, they are both on the tonging reef. The lower one, the southern edge is right on the edge of the dredging reef.

This is the site at Pass Marianne. I mentioned it's at that southeastern corner. We are trying to get on Pass Christian.

As y'all may recall, in our previous presentations and season opening updates, Pass Marianne had some significant resources that could have contributed to the season, but we had a significant mortality event on Pass Marianne that affected it more than other reefs. We are trying to replenish this reef because, in the past, this is where some of the most significant oyster resources came from in the State of Mississippi.

The St. Joe area, the Commission expressed some consideration for this reef because we did some significant relays from there. These are the three sites we are considering for St. Joe.

This is the Waveland Reef area where we are going to do some cultch planting.

Then, here we are at Biloxi Bay. This is the, original plan we presented last month. Again, this area we have updated. We are going to use the Conservationist. Through the staging site on the Industrial Canal, we are going to replenish this area, and the Pascagoula Reef.

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We got a little bit better shots of the staging site and the shell that we purchased in advance of the activity for Biloxi Bay. That is approximately fourhundred-and-fifty yards of oyster shell. There are a couple different shots (indicating photographs).

These are relay activities that we plan, as part of our approach. These are the areas that we can potentially replay to (indicating map).

Again, I showed you this map from the last presentation. That shows the distances between the Pascagoula Causeway Reef and Biloxi Bay, and the distances between the Pascagoula Causeway Reef and the Western reefs in the Pass Christian area.

Again, these are the remote set facilities at Gulfport and there are plans in place to almost double the capacity of this project

This project is really a good project in helping us replenish the oyster reefs. They require shell, and we have some of those at the staging site in Gulfport. At our Aqua Green facility, they set oyster spat on them in these cages, and, then, they move them to the Gulfport facility where there are currently two tanks, but they are going to expand to four tanks, until they grow out, and, then, our staff comes and gets those oysters and plants them on the reefs.

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Last year, we planted most of those in the Biloxi Bay area, but, as they expand, we intend to expand our operations to other reefs to incorporate this activity.

Finally, we have our private leases. These are the major ones that are in place, right now, but there are four pending leases that will almost double the size of our private leases (indicating map).

The oyster harvest component, the strategy component, this is where we spent some time at the last Commission meeting.

Alternative one is the status quo, and that is the way we managed it in really the distant past. Typically, we would open in October of each year and we tried to close in April.

We did conduct field sampling to monitor resources throughout the season, and pressure was measured by the decrease in landings.

We really managed the season by reducing daily sack limits to try and stretch the season out as long as we could. That is traditionally how we managed the

Alternative two would be management by quotas, and there are two alternatives.

Option one is the quota by regions which is an

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entire area, like, placing a quota on Biloxi Bay, or Pass Christian Reef.

Option two, the one the staff prefers and is recommending, is the quota by area. Establish one for a specific area, like, the St. Joe Reef, or the Biloxi Shearwater Reef, so that we can monitor specifically the pressure that is being applied to those resources, and we can monitor that pretty carefully through our trip ticket program.

what would be required for the Commission to adopt this oyster management plan is a motion to adopt the plan with these preferred options.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you, Joe.

Before we do that, let's let a few of these people speak that want to.

Ms. Thao Vu, do you want to come up and talk? THAO VU: Good morning Commissioners, as well as Director Miller. Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to comment on this.

To give some context, recently the agency held an oyster workshop on March 20, 2017.

We want to submit, for the public record, a letter.

At that workshop, we had a group of fishermen. We found out at the last minute that there was going to be

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this oyster workshop. It was very, very problematic for us.

We submitted our comment letter, as well as this right here which I think all of you have a copy, and I hope you had sufficient opportunity to review. This is our Mississippi Oyster Management Plan, our fishing community proposal, 2017 and beyond, dated March 20, 2017. We greatly implore the Commissioners to adopt our plan.

Today is April 18th, 2017. In two more days, April 20th, 2017, is a very, very important day. It marks seven years since the BP disaster.

Everyone here knows. The agency and the Commissioners know how horrible it has been for the fishing community and the several fishermen who are sitting behind me.

we greatly need you to adopt our plan. This is from years of our experience on the water, traditional ecological knowledge and observations not only the past several years, but many decades before. Many old-time fishermen contributed to the recommendations in our plan, not only from us, the advocates, or those who work in the organizations, but from real comments by fishermen.

We greatly need you to adopt this, and give us the opportunity to help you restore these reefs, help improve the water quality, improve oyster production and

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you.

ultimately help our fishermen, not only our fishermen, but our local, regional and national economy. That is why it is critically important to adopt this plan, and that is why we are here, to reiterate the importance of adopting this plan and letting us work with you on it.

We have several key recommendations in here that we think are very, very scientifically robust. It is based on a lot of experience and it is something, I think, that we could work with you on the further details of it, how to implement some of these recommendations.

 $\label{eq:interpolation} \mbox{If anyone has any questions, I will be glad to} \\ \mbox{answer them.}$

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: How does your plan differ from this plan?

THAO VU: The first item on our plan was that we do not support any limestone cultch planting projects. We don't believe this has successfully produced oysters.

We were informed, by Mr. Gordon last year at a community meeting, that Mississippi spent more money, more funds than any other Gulf state for cultch planting projects, but we don't see it on the ground, in terms of producing higher oyster production, because on average in the past seven years I think there have only been maybe fifty thousand sacks that have been harvested.

That is a horrible number compared to what we

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had, three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand sacks, before BP and after Hurricane Katrina.

Our second very important recommendation is that we greatly need to put the oyster shells back on these reefs. We can't reiterate the vital importance of that.

We used to have a law. Shells used to go back on the reefs, but the law was changed and, since then, we think that has led to the serious depredation of these

Our other key recommendation is to support bagless dredging for oyster reef cultivation, and here is why.

Last year, we had significant mortality on the oyster reefs in the Western Sound, particularly in the Pass Christian area. We know there are a lot of shells from these mortality events, and this is the perfect opportunity, as long as it's after spring and before the fall spawning period, to implement a bagless dredging project.

Another recommendation we had was to support an oyster management plan that adopts opening these reefs on a rotating basis, and there is an actual Mississippi Code and Law stating that, and it's on page two of our recommendation. We think that is very important to rotate and not just to allow us to focus on one area in the

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 Western Sound near Pass Christian, but think about Jackson County and all three counties involved.

Our fifth key recommendation is that all the Mississippi commercial fishermen should have preference on contract opportunities for all oyster restoration projects in the State of Mississippi. That is critically important.

They are not asking for a handout. They have the experience. They have decades of experience to do this. They should be given first priority for oyster relay and bagless dredging projects. Use their boats, their crews

Additionally, in our research, the state law states that if DMR, this agency, was to contract with the fishermen, as long as they have less than five employees, they do not need to have insurance.

Our sixth recommendation is regarding oyster aquaculture activities. We do have serious significant concerns about it. However, we recommend, in our recommendation, that DMR post some of these community meetings for us and provide some additional information for us on the feasibility, if it will be feasible and how the fishing community could be involved.

Our seventh recommendation is to establish a Mississippi Oyster Task Force with commercial fishermen

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representation, modeled after the Louisiana Oyster Task Force.

In 2015, the governor formed the Oyster Council. However, it lacked robust representation and input from commercial fishermen. Many of the members of the Governor's Oyster Council are not fishermen, and that is something that we have serious concerns about.

Our last key concern is regarding water quality and the impact on these traditional oyster reefs, due to past and present Army Corps of Engineers projects, specifically how the Army Corps of Engineers, they have a frequency of opening the Bonnet Carre Spillway, and the permanent closing of the Mississippi River Gulf outlet has greatly impacted the salinity level of our oyster reefs here in Mississippi, and that has led to a lot of the environmental issues we are having.

That is a summary of our plan.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

THAO VU: Are there any other questions?

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I think that's it. Thank

THAO VU: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Mr. Ryan Bradley, again. RYAN BRADLEY: I yield my time.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Steve Shepard.

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the Sierra Club today. My objection to the Oyster Management Plan -and I can't say that I see the details -- is I don't want to see inshore reefs stripped of marketable oysters. especially with dredges. If you were going to go to inshore reefs, please let the tongers do it.

My concern isn't directly trying to create more jobs -- although I think tonging would create more jobs -but the fact that these dredges are so destructive. I have seen it in my own life.

STEVE SHEPARD: My name is Steve Shepard. I'm

the Gulf Coast chair of the Sierra Club. I'm representing

Now, consider the speckled trout. You've got a speckled trout that everyone here admits is in trouble.

Why would you go to those inshore reefs where so many speckled trout are dependent on the habitat and send in those dredges?

Now, supposedly, you are going to restore afterwards, but I say you are mitigating, when you go back in and try to restore after a dredge.

Let's say you go to our inshore reefs. You tong the reef. You cull what you don't want. You keep what you want. What you cull is thrown right back overboard. You're not doing much damage, if any damage, to the reef.

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The dredge comes in and plows a furrow and, in my own experience, when I've seen the reefs that I fished on growing up, when they get plowed, it is devastating. You literally have to wait until somebody goes out there and hurries up and lays out some fresh shell to get something going again, in order for the reef to have any usefulness.

Obviously, the sea life -- it's not just an oyster question, and that's why the environment matters.

I'm asking my environmental representative to represent the environment. Unless you can find environmental people that want our inshore reefs dredged, I want my environmental representative to vote against any management plan that dredges any of our inshore reefs. That's what I'm asking for.

I know that the majority here can vote for a management plan, and I will throw you an alternative.

It bothers me that this push is to take the marketable oysters off our inshore reefs. Those are the ones that do most of the reproducing.

We just heard about the Amberjack. That's the case with all this sea life. The bigger is more

We pull the ones that are most reproductive off our inshore reefs, and our inshore reefs are not in great

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shape. No one is going to tell me they are because I keep an eye on them, at least in my area, and I'm glad to say there are some baby oysters showing up, after a number of years where they were almost absent, but we don't have inshore reefs that are in great shape.

It's not like nobody fishes them and they are just piled high and an old man comes in and says, yes, these reefs look as good, or better, than they did when I was a kid.

They don't look better. They are in worse shane

Now, we are going to take the ones that reproduce and take them out and purify them and market them is my understanding.

why not send the tongers in, let them select a slot limit of oysters, maybe two to three inches, hand pick them, pay them by the sack, but take some that are a little bit undersize and take them to your commercial reefs and let them grow up on your commercial reefs.

I'm throwing you an alternative because it is very bothersome to me to think that you are going to go out there and pick out the best oysters off our inshore reefs, take them out and sell them, and somehow the oysters in Mississippi are going to prosper in the future. We are in a hard time, right now, but somehow this plan is

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going to make the oysters flourish.

To me, we should be very careful with what we are doing with oysters, right now, and see if we can get them to come back, and that goes for inshore as well as offshore.

We have an ecological question, when you start messing with oysters. You've got a problem with the level they're at, now. They're not at a good level, now, we are all know that, or we wouldn't be reaching out and trying to figure out where to get oysters from.

That's all I really have to say is I object, unless we can find evidence that the inshore reefs are going to be handled responsibly and, from an environmental standpoint, tonging is possible. Dredging is bad.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Mr. Shepard, can I offer you something?

In 49-15-37 of the State Law, the legislature says we shall dredge oysters where they are too thick and put them where they are too thin.

Here's the law, if you would like to have it (indicating document).

STEVE SHEPARD: I'll look at it. (Document handed to Steve Shepard by Commissioner Gollott.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: It has been proven that,

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when you dredge oysters where they are thick, it makes the oyster reef produce a lot more and come back greater.

Thank you, sir.

STEVE SHEPARD: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Does anybody else have any questions for Mr. Shepard?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Chris Lagarde.

 $\label{eq:CHRIS LAGARDE: I was going to speak to the basket dredge issue.}$

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Sir?

CHRIS LAGARDE: I'll wait for the basket dredge issue.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Okay.

This Oyster Management Plan, I like the alternative one where we continue to manage the reefs as we have in the past. It has worked for the last twelve years that I've been on here where we watch it and we watch the fishermen because a lot of these reefs, our staff doesn't know where they are and the fishermen go out and find the reefs. Admittedly, we find reefs where they didn't know they existed.

Until we've got proof that our staff really has a grasp on this, I would like to keep it as status quo.

The rest of it -- and this is just my opinion --

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St. Joe is a great place to plant. They have come back in St. Joe time and time again.

The only thing that damages St. Joe really -and it has to be an extended period -- is opening the Bonnet Carre Spillway.

I think relaying to Biloxi Bay is the most feasible option from Pascagoula. It takes half the time and half the money to do it, to relay a reef, and starting a dredging reef in Biloxi Bay is something we need to do.

JOE JEWELL: If the Commission so chooses to adopt this plan, all those alternatives are available to the Commission, at any time that they choose to implement a particular program for that year.

The ones that are highlighted are just the ones that the staff prefers. The Commission can not highlight those, or highlight other ones, or leave them all open as options.

All the ones that are proposed as alternatives are available for the Commission's consideration throughout the oyster season as management options.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We talk about this as a management plan. I think it's more of a strategy.

There seems to be several ways to look at oyster management, rotating crops being one of them, but over the years I've watched the way we managed oysters and I have

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 seen where the resource has gone. I have to surmise that we're not doing something right.

In my opinion, we need to look at a different management strategy, and I think what the staff has come up with, the quota system, I believe that's a good strategy. I think that it will protect the reefs that we have resource on and, at the same time, I agree with Mr. Shepard in that we don't need to just go dredging inshore reefs, but I do think we need to move some oysters, and I think the easiest and most economical way is to relay, as long as we don't take but a certain percentage and we go back and we try to replenish that reef with cultch materials.

I think a little bit of dredging is good at times, on these reefs that haven't been touched in a long time.

In my opinion, I feel like what the staff has recommended would be a good start for a management strategy.

JOE JEWELL: The plan, the idea of where we are, now, is not to eliminate public comment like Mr. Shepard put in. We actually would encourage that,

The plan as it is, right now, is not for the Commission to adopt a specific management strategy, at this time, because you're correct. There are a lot of

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strategies in there.

The idea for this plan for it to work for the Commission to have incorporated a lot of different management styles, a lot of different management strategies is to keep sort of a high level and have as much variability within the plan as possible.

Now, should the Commission choose to adopt it, there still is the option the Commission can change it.

That doesn't mean that when we get to August, or September, of this year, when the Commission has to make a choice of options, that the Commission doesn't have the flexibility to choose option one alternative one, or option one alternative two.

That is where there is going to be considerable debate on do we go with status quo, or do we go to a quota by area, or a quota by season, but that discussion is for August and September.

This discussion is sort of this high level, we want to a plan, or a strategy, to approach the season.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: So what do you need, Joe? Do you need a motion that we adopt the strategy?

JOE JEWELL: This is the plan the Commission wanted us to come up with, a plan that would adopt an overall view that all the Commissioners could agree upon as they approached the season, and this is what the staff

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COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We all know where we are with oysters. We are mostly in rebuilding, we are trying to rebuild what we have to try to build a resource that we can work from.

Some of the things that Ms. Vu spoke of, oyster shells, trying to get the shells back, we all know that. We all know that we need to work towards those things.

I think, right now, we need to look at a strategy to try to rebuild these reefs and to let them rebuild.

That's why I think that strategy of quota, only taking a certain percentage off of each reef is a better strategy than just letting the fishermen do kind of like we did last year and take almost all the oysters off of one spot. It just doesn't make sense to me. I think that's what we've been doing for years and years, and it doesn't work.

JOE JEWELL: This plan doesn't eliminate that strategy. It doesn't eliminate the strategy that Commissioner Gollott spoke about. It doesn't eliminate the comments that Mr. Shepard made.

The Commission certainly has the flexibility, on this plan, to say these areas can be tonged only, or these areas can be dredged in a limited way.

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It certainly comports to most of the strategies that were mentioned in Ms. Vu's plan. The only strategy that it would not support is the absolution of no limestone. We do not support that, at this time, but the concept of deploying shell, as much shell as possible, we absolutely agree with.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Then, I will make the motion that we adopt the Oyster Management Plan as written, and we can modify it, as I understand it, as we go.

JOE JEWELL: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I will make the motion.

Can I get a second on it?

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: I will second it.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a

second.

All those in favor say aye.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Can we get some

clarification?

or at any time.

I don't quite understand what your motion meant.

JOE JEWELL: I think he has motioned to adopt
the plan as it is presented here, with the understanding
that the Commission has the flexibility to change
alternatives as they move and approach the oyster season,

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Essentially, he is saying that he is adopting the staff's recommendations. 2 3 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We are accepting the 4 whole management plan, and, then, we can refine it as we 6 Is that correct? 7 JOE JEWELL: Correct. 8 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and we 9 have a second. 10 Any more comments, or questions? 11 (No response.) 12 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: All those in favor say 13 ave. 14 (All in favor.) 15 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Opposed? 16 (None opposed.) 17 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Motion carries. 18 JOE JEWELL: Next up for your consideration is 19 consideration of Basket Dredge Ban. This is an item the 20 Commission asked to be on the agenda. 21 It has been considered, by the Commission, since

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meeting. We have conducted two public hearings on it, and

These slides that I have in here I have taken

2014. As you know, we discussed this at a previous

I'm going to go through this real quickly for you.

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from previous presentations we have given to the Commission.

There are two types of basket dredges for your consideration. The basket dredge you see on your left is a sturdy metal cage. A portion of the cage sits over the top of the dredge teeth which is some of the concerns that it disproportionately puts weight on the teeth and weighs it down (indicating photograph).

The dredge on the right is the bag dredge that is primarily being used on the reefs right now, and you can see it has a flexible nylon net in it (indicating photograph).

I thought the Commission asked a considerable amount of questions about this, so we went out and looked. There are some potential alternatives to the two types of dredges that are used here in Mississippi. There are two different type dredges I want the Commission to consider.

This one is one that is used a lot in Chesapeake Bay. If you will look on the left there, it looks almost exactly like the bag dredges we use here in Mississippi. They call it a purse seine dredge. The bag has, at the end, a flexible metal hinge where it opens like a purse. You will see the guy on the right-hand side has hold of that hinge and, once he dumps the bag, it will flip back over and he will put that hinge in it. I have a video

that I can show y'all.

The only difference is that these are the type boats they use, on the right side. They had to modify the gear to pull that dredge all the way out of the water so that the hinge can be released.

Here is a short video that shows how it works operationally out in the field. It comes up. It looks just like a regular dredge here in Mississippi. He pulled the hinge, dumped it and flipped it right back in the water.

Here is an alternate dredge they use in Louisiana. It has the similar hinge, but the whole dredge flexes off of the teeth bar. It's a little grainy, but you can see there is a hinge. It's a modification between the basket dredge and the regular dredge. It has a hinge where it just flexes and the bag is dumped (indicating video).

Those are two different alternate dredge types that are used. $% \label{eq:total_condition}%$

They are self dumping.

There is less muscle required.

Fewer deckhands are required.

There is ease of use.

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They are actually required in Alabama, although they don't have a lot of dredging area for them.

There is less maintenance required.

Some of the concerns that were expressed from the fishermen at the public hearings:

They may be more difficult to fish properly.

They may damage, or bury, oysters.

They may dig too deep.

They may make oysters in the area muddy, stir up excessive sediment.

Here is the section of the regulation in Title 22 Part 1 that speaks to the dredge requirements:

"It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, to take, or attempt to take, any oysters from the waters under the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi by the use of a dredge having a weight in excess of a hundred and fifteen pounds and the tooth bar cannot have more than sixteen teeth"...

This went into effect August of 2015, and this reduced both the bag and the basket dredge weight to a hundred and fifteen pounds.

For the Commission to consider to modify that, or ban basket dredges, they would have to add a section under Chapter 7 of Title 22 Part 1, and it would be Section 102.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 This is from the previous presentation that was given to the Commission that went out for a Notice of Intent and was approved for final adoption, but this section was removed, or tabled, at the last minute, and it reads:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, to take, or attempt to take, any oysters from the waters under the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi by the use of a basket dredge. A basket dredge is a type of oyster dredge also known as a 'self dumping dredge' that utilizes a rigid framed basket, instead of a flexible bag made out of rope, or chain, to retain the harvested oysters."

 $\label{eq:commission} \mbox{ If the Commission considers that, we would need} \\ a motion to adopt that language.$

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Joe, let me say this, before we do anything else.

I would like to take about a ten-minute break and, when we come back, we've got two people who want to make comments, and we can get the Commissioners to weigh in on this.

Is that okay with you?

JOE JEWELL: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

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COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Back on the record.

Joe, were you finished, or did I interrupt you?

JOE JEWELL: I'm getting there.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{JAMIE}}$ MILLER: We've got two people that want to make comments on the consideration of the basket dredge ban.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Just to make it clear, you have offered them two alternatives for basically self dumping dredges here.

In other words, if we ban the basket dredge, that is not stopping dredging, or if somebody can come up with a modification.

The only thing if it is banned, if somebody makes a motion, would be banning the basket dredge, the all-steel dredge. If they can come up with a modification to help them dump this dredge, it would be fine.

JOE JEWELL: Well, I'm not going to speak for the community that it impacts.

 $\label{eq:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT:} \quad \mbox{I understand that.} \quad \mbox{I'm} \\ \mbox{just making a statement.}$

JOE JEWELL: The Commission, it's my understanding, has the authority to set in motion the Notice of Intent that would ban the basket dredge. That's absolutely correct.

I did present a couple of alternatives that the

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fishermen can consider, should that ban go into effect.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Joe, can you give us some science to base the decision on?

In other words, we are supposed to use the best available science.

Can you give me some science?

JOE JEWELL: well, there is not a preponderence of science that is either for, or against, the banning of the basket dredge.

We did conduct some surveys out in the field. using GoPro cameras, early on in the process, as the Commission directed, and that survey was inconclusive. There was no specific smoking gun that said the basket dredge did an inordinate amount of damage versus the regular dredge.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Going back to the public meetings we had, what was the for and against, during the public meetings?

JOE JEWELL: Well, in general summary, I gave that during the March Commission meeting. At both public hearings, the preponderence of public comment was against the banning of the basket dredge.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I think the first one was three for and three against, if I remember what you put

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forward, and the second one there were actually seven fishermen there and they were all for the basket dredge, from what I remember seeing in your presentation.

JOE JEWELL: At the January 13th, 2013, public hearing, attending were six individuals.

Mr. Harold Strong was there. He was opposed to the use of the basket dredge.

Mr. Randy Lesso was opposed to the use of the basket dredge.

Bryan Easterly was there. His comments were sort of neutral, but he did not oppose the banning of it.

Mr. Jesse Shifalo says that basket dredges will not mud up, or will not cause damage, and he wants to see scientific proof that basket dredges damage the reefs.

Ms. Jennifer Vu was there, and she represented two individuals that stood up and gave public comments that opposed the banning of basket dredges.

Then, Ms. Jennifer Vu herself stood up opposing banning the basket dredge.

In all instances where public comment was given, three persons spoke opposing the use of the basket dredge, three persons spoke supporting the use of the basket dredge, and two spoke neither for, or against, at that particular meeting.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Can I say this?

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| | - 3 | COMMISSIONER | BOSARGE: | Yes |
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COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I called five people in the oyster industry.

In Texas, I called Mr. Alby down in Galveston Bay and asked him was he using the basket dredge, and he told me no.

I called Mr. Voisin in Houma, Louisiana, who has extensive bedding grounds, and he was telling me that he had bought a boat with these basket dredges on it, and he took them off because they couldn't regulate the dredges.

Mr. Brad Robin in Louisiana, a major family in the oyster industry, I asked him about it. He said no, he would not have those things on his private leases.

I called Buras, Louisiana, a major area in the oyster industry with thousands and thousands of barrels of oysters on private leases, and they said absolutely not.

So far in Louisiana and Texas, I have not found one person with private bedding ground, or public, that uses these basket dredges. They claim they can't regulate them, I guess, because they get heavier as they pull them.

That should be a major factor, if nobody in Louisiana, or Texas, is pulling these things. If they are that much easier, it looks like they would all have them.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Can you go back to the slide where it shows that basket dredge, please?

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JOE JEWELL: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Now, that basket dredge is upside down.

JOE JEWELL: It is tilted on the deck.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: If you look at the basket, you see the teeth and you see the three pieces of flat bar along there. That is what would ride along the bottom, as that dredge gets pulled, and, to me -- we've had this conversation before -- that would be what keeps that dredge from digging in too hard. In other words, those are the slides that slide along the bottom.

I have a problem making a piece of gear illegal, without some scientific basis to base the decision on.

In commercial fisheries, that's all we do is take the gear away, take the gear away, take the gear away, take the gear away. That's where we are in too many fisheries.

Until somebody can come up with some science --I could probably make as many phone calls and come up with as many people that like to use the basket dredge as don't. I can't worry about what people do in other states. That's why I asked you about the public comments.

JOE JEWELL: Let me read to you in the record the second public hearing that we had, and the Commission held up the vote for the banning of the basket dredge

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because they wanted to hear the public's view a second time. They were so concerned that they were not getting the information they needed to make the decision that the Commission requested the DMR to conduct a second public hearing.

That public hearing occurred on May the 28th.

There were seven people in attendance. This was in advance of the Notice of Intent. All those people stood up and voiced opposition to the banning of the basket dredge, but we also received written public comments, and there were forty-six in favor of keeping the basket dredge and one was opposed to the basket dredge.

Overall the public comment from the fishermen are opposed to banning the basket dredge.

Like I said, there is no preponderence of science that says one way, or another.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Instead of banning the piece of equipment, I think we would be better off to maybe look at modifying it. Me looking at it, I can see some things that you could modify on that, that would keep that dredge from digging in, as well as the bag dredge. Shortening the opening for one thing, and it won't matter how much chain you put on it, or what have you. Once that bag gets full, that dredge will flip over.

JOE JEWELL: The Commission has already modified

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it at least one time.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Let me ask a question here.

Are you really willing to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Bay of Biloxi trying to develop an oyster reef on a soft mud bottom which can be done with the other dredge, and let them go in there with a basket dredge and dig the bottom up and destroy the oysters?

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: In my opinion, I don't think you should ever let them dredge in Biloxi Bay. I think it should be toning only, but that's just my opinion.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have to have a place for the dredgers, a long-term place, other than the Western Sound, for dredgers to make a living. It's probably about fifty-fifty. We have as many dredgers as we do tongers. We have to take care of them.

This is not an ethnic thing. It's just something that is really conservation.

When I call all over the State of Louisiana and Texas -- I know down in Buras they had these automatic dredges that would come up and empty themselves, and they had them spring loaded that would go back in the water. They have taken all of that stuff off and gone back to the

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 original dredge and there's a reason for it, and they have told me it destroys oysters on their private leases and they are not going to do that.

Now, we probably could get away with that basket dredge on a real hard reef like Pass Marianne, or Telegraph, or one of those hard reefs, but, when you put that on a soft reef, you are going to plow that reef up.

We have had American fishermen come tell us they have been behind these boats that are dredging. Once these boats hit an area, the next day they go there and they get nothing but black shells.

 $\label{eq:total_total} \mbox{It is just my opinion that they are destroying} \\ \mbox{reefs, and we are here to do something about it.}$

we have given them alternatives, other than just the straight dredge, and they talk about they can't handle it physically, but the two dredges, the alternatives that we could possibly try would probably let them dump them easier than what they do with the basket dredge.

We've got a couple of people who want to talk.

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: I've got a question.

When you had the public hearings and all the fishermen that were opposed, did they give you a reason

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why they were opposed, or they were just opposed?

JOE JEWELL: Those that spoke to banning the dredge, these are some of the concerns that were listed by those individuals.

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: None of those have anything to do with science to support it either way?

JOE JEWELL: Correct, and some of the varying concerns listed there could easily apply to the bag dredge, also, and that was pointed out at the public hearings.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Anyone else?
(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Mr. Ryan Bradley would like to speak, again.

RYAN BRADLEY: Thank you again, Commissioners, for letting me speak here on this basket dredge topic.

I can speak from my personal experience. I have harvested oysters through dredging with the basket dredge and the bag dredge, and I have no scientific evidence to say that the basket dredge is killing more oysters than any other type of dredge.

What I can tell you, from my personal experience, is that I can catch the oysters quicker with a basket dredge and I can dump that basket quicker and I can get my limit and I can get off of that reef.

If I have to go to a bag dredge, I'm going to be

pulling my dredge out there for hours longer.

You have got to really weigh what is the benefit you are going to be getting off of this.

Another thing is, like the other guy here, they want to see all dredging stopped, period. If we open up the door and ban a certain type of dredge, it might be a year from now, it might be five years from now, could be ten and none of y'all may even be on the Commission, and the fishermen are going to be fighting to keep all dredging going because y'all have opened the door for them to ban the dredges, any type of dredge.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Chris Lagarde.

CHRIS LAGARDE: Good morning, Commissioners.

First, a little bit on the Oyster Management Plan. Right now, we ought to be putting cultch material overboard. I prefer shells, but no matter what, we ought to be putting something overboard because the oysters are probably spawning, now.

I don't know that we are putting material over, now, but, if we're not, we are missing the spawn. It's not rocket science. Put the cultch material down at the right time of year and you are going to have oysters.

Now, there are a lot of factors that come into

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play after that, that we know of; the weather, salinity, all those things, but, if you don't put cultch material down at the right time of year, you are missing the boat.

I'm hoping we have a Chief Science Officer onboard who is going to put some science into this thing.

Now, to the dredges. You've got no proof of one against the other. I would offer that these concerns are made by white anglos who don't like the fact that the majority of the dredgers that I know long term are Vietnamese, or Asian. It truly is a cultural bias. They have been told something and they repeat it and they repeat it. There is no scientific proof that a basket dredge is worse than a regular dredge.

I would offer that Mr. Bradley is right. If you are going to ban one, then, I would say, well, if the basket dredges do a better job, then, let's ban all dredges.

Back to that management plan. To me and I imagine law enforcement, putting a tonging reef right next to a dredging reef, you want to guess what is going to happen. Those dredgers are going to come on over the line because there are more oysters on that tonging reef.

Again, without real science to back this up, I think the Commission is setting itself up. I don't know what the community is going to eventually do about what y'all do, but it seems to me it is just another distraction. Let's focus on this, and we are going to get all these folks stirred up. We already have, and we are not really dealing with the issues.

Put the cultch down at the right time of year and you will have oysters.

Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Chris, let me ask you a question before you leave.

CHRIS LAGARDE: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I know that you work with Mike Cure very closely down in the Louisiana marsh.

Is that correct?

CHRIS LAGARDE: I worked at Bayou Caddy in 1980, when the first onslaught of Vietnamese came to Bayou Caddy, yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Is mike pulling basket dredges on his leases?

CHRIS LAGARDE: No, but that's his choice.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Exactly.

CHRIS LAGARDE: And he does not fish his reefs the way we fish our public reefs. He doesn't do it. He wouldn't do it. It is a completely different ball game. You are comparing apples to oranges.

I'm not going to say that we don't need to get

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Cooperative Extension, or Sea Grant, or somebody, to do some education on these issues.

I don't know that the basket dredge does more damage, but you can't tell me that a regular bag dredge -you put a bag dredge on a reef long enough and we know it is going to get fished off, period. Whether that's good, or bad, depends on if you are that oyster, or if you are that speckled trout looking for that little crab that was hiding in that oyster.

No, Mike does not use basket dredges, but, again, that's a personal decision and he manages his reefs completely different. From what I understand, he put down cultch material last week.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Well, we've got a reason we can't put cultch material down yet. We are prepared to do it, but the Corps of Engineers is not letting us right this minute, and they are supposed to let us go this week. We are looking forward to that. We understand that.

You are correct in that. We should be putting cultch material down.

 $\label{eq:CHRIS LAGARDE: Every year, twice a year, fall and spring. Thank y'all.}$

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you.
We have beaten this horse pretty bad.

Do we have anyone that wants to make a motion on

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this?

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: I do. I think that this is something we need to look into, that we need to try and change because we are working so hard to restore these reefs and take care of them, and I feel that this is only a tiny part of the problem. We understand that, but it also is one more piece that maybe we can make a difference in.

I would like to make a motion for Notice of $\label{eq:second} \mbox{Intent to ban the basket dredge.}$

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion.

Can I get a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a

second.

Let's do it by show of hands.

Those in favor of the motion raise your hand.

(Commissioner Gollott, Commissioner Harmon,

Commissioner Trapani in favor.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Those opposed raise your

hand.

(Commercial Bosarge, Commissioner Havard

opposed.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Three in favor. Two opposed. Motion carries.

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SANDY CHESTNUT: Commissioners, I would like to clarify that this is a motion for a Notice of Intent.

This will go out for public notice, and it will be on public notice for at least twenty-five days, probably up until our next Commission meeting. We will have an opportunity to get more comments in.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you.

JOE JEWELL: Item F-5 is the final item for Marine Fisheries. I want to take the Commission back through a time line, first.

The Commission passed for adoption, in April of 2015, this regulation for a two-day possession limit for the for-hire industry. It became effective on June the $1^{\rm st}$, 2015, but, in it, it had a sunset clause that made the two-day bag limit expire one year from adoption, and that one year was June the $1^{\rm st}$, 2016, last year.

I have to assume the responsibility for the non action at that time.

Inside of Marine Fisheries, we have two tracking mechanisms that we use to monitor these types of action and for some reason -- I just have to accept the responsibility -- that did not get uploaded into either one of those tracking systems. I have to apologize to the Commission.

For your consideration, that sunset clause has

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MATT HILL: Good morning Commissioners, Director Miller, Sandy.

As Joe said, this is something that did slip past us and I will be glad to blame it all on Joe.

Hopefully, we can get through this. As Joe said, this became effective June $1^{\rm st}$, 2015. It did expire June $1^{\rm st}$, 2016.

What the Commission decided to do was to allow the for-hire industry to possess a two-day possession limit on certain species. Those certain species were Southern Flounder, Red Drum and Spotted Seatrout.

This regulation occurs in Title 22 Part 7. It is our regulation which provides size limits and bag limits on certain fish species and to prevent sale of seafood by recreational fishermen.

I'm not going to go through all of the qualifications that were part of this, but this does occur in Part 7 Chapter 7, and I will read the main gist of it.

In Section 101, what the Commission voted to enact was a licensed for-hire vessel may obtain a two-day bag limit endorsement from the Department for a fee of one hundred dollars per year. The endorsement allows the vessel to possess a two-day bag limit, whole or filleted.

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of Spotted Seatrout, Red Drum and Southern Flounder under all of the following conditions:

Like I said, there are several conditions here that I won't go into, unless some of the Commissioners have anything, and we can come back to this.

In Section 102, one of the main things that the operators had to do was file a float plan with the Department. It is a very detailed float plan, so we knew when these trips were occurring and how many passengers were on the trips, and we worked very closely with Marine Patrol on this

One of the most important things that did come out of this regulation was the vessel's captain and crew are prohibited from keeping a recreational bag limit of Spotted Seatrout, Red Drum, or Southern Flounder, while exercising the endorsement. This did take this provision away from them, and the presence of the captain and crew did not count towards the vessel's daily possession limit for the species listed.

 $\label{eq:what we are here for today, however, is Section} $104.$ The Commission chose to put this in:$

"This Chapter expires one year after the date of adoption. The Commission must review the efficacy of this endorsement, and determine whether to extend this Chapter, during its regular meeting the month prior to expiration."

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As Joe and I both said, we did fail to do this. and we are now bringing it back before the Commission.

One of the options that the Commission does have is status quo. I will remind the Commission, if they choose status quo, then, this regulation will cease to exist immediately and the for-hire industry will no longer have this privilege.

Option two would be to extend the Sunset Clause for a period of time, one year, two years, three years, et cetera.

The Commission could also make the regulation permanent.

I would like to add if the Commission chooses to consider option two, since it seems that we did skip what we were supposed to do this last time, what we would recommend, as a staff, is the Commission could consider automatically renewing the regulation for one year, if the CMR takes no action. If this does happen again and it is not brought up before the CMR, the regulation would automatically renew and we wouldn't be faced with this problem in the future.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Matt, have we had any problems with this?

MATT HILL: We haven't had any problems. We have sold fourteen endorsements total, over this two-year

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period, but there are only five unique individuals. Each vessel has to have this endorsement to run, so we have some gentlemen with multiple vessels. We have sold fourteen endorsements to five unique individuals. Marine Patrol has done an excellent job. Ms. Denise upstairs keeps a very detailed book for us and we are able to go through there, and we have not, to date, had any issues with this particular regulation.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I personally like the automatic renewal, if somebody forgets it, and, that way, we wouldn't have to go through a big rigamarole, if we do have a problem, to get rid of it.

I will let the Commission talk on it.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I guess I have one concern with the Spotted Seatrout. We get our plan, we based it on the 2014 landings, and we raised it to fifteen inches.

MATT HILL: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: In 2016, we were at one point six million. In 2017, we're at two point one million, and we want to do a two-day bag limit.

I don't have a problem with this, but, I think, in an effort to try to help ourselves on Spotted Seatrout, we should only allow one day of Spotted Seatrout. They can have two days of Southern Flounder and Red Drum, but.

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at some point, we've got to start curtailing it somehow.

MATT HILL: I understand where you're coming from, Commission Bosarge, and I do partially agree with this, and I will probably agree with it wholeheartedly.

However, it is a very low number of people that have taken advantage of this, and, in talking to those people. it has been very rare that they have actually benefitted from the two-day bag limit. They have not caught their two-day bag limit. They have the ability to, but they have not.

There are some that we do know that have taken advantage of it, but just because they bought the endorsement, every trip that they have taken has not resulted in a two-day bag limit of Spotted Seatrout.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: That should tell you something, but most of the time it's four or five people that are going on these charters and a daily bag limit of fifteen fish for five people for two days, I've seen pictures that are posted by some of them, and it's a lot of fish, a lot of fish. Four or five people and sometimes more than that, seven or eight people, and fifteen fish per person. That's a lot of fish.

I'm just thinking strictly for conservation and trying to conserve what we have. To me, that would only

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MATT HILL: You are correct. We did enact this regulation before we performed the stock assessment, and we came before the Commission and knew that we had an issue, and these three species were identified as what we would allow for the fore-hire industry, that that would benefit their business plan in a way, and the Commission felt it was going to be beneficial to them. However, we do have new information, obviously, on Spotted Seatrout. and that can definitely be an option that the Commission could consider.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Would it be possible to table this and you talk to these folks and see if they would be willing to do that?

MATT HILL: Yes, I believe we can. We actually have a newly formed Charter For-Hire Task Force meeting, and we can definitely get their opinion.

I would like sandy to speak on part of this. It is expired, right now. However, we have sold licenses and we plan on honoring those endorsements.

Sandy can speak on that a little bit more, but some of them have already bought this endorsement and they have already had their trips booked. It is definitely something we can table and bring back to the For-Hire Task Force and get some of their input.

SANDY CHESTNUT: Even though it says that it

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expires, it does say the Commission must review it as well. We are kind of in a catch-22 here.

There will be no problem with tabling it and bringing it back with more information for the Commission

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Well, let me say this. This outfit is on Cat Island and they sell charters, and it would be a big inconvenience for them to come in and land the fish. They can actually send a boat in and land the fish in Pass Christian, or somewhere, and go back and fish the next day, just like they can today with the endorsement.

This is a commercial outfit, and I asked you, in the beginning, have we had any problems with them, and you said no.

These people do fish in Louisiana, too. All of their fish are not coming out of Mississippi. I really don't see a problem.

I have chartered myself down to Lake Calcasieu. We get two days down there in Louisiana, and these people are competing with the people in Louisiana trying to keep their business going. I don't see a problem with what we are doing.

I would like to make a motion that we do approve it from year to year and let it come up yearly and, if

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it's not renewed within a month after it comes up, then, it is automatically renewed. I'll make that motion.

Can I get a second on it?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: Before we get there, Mr. Chairman, I would like to get on the record. 101.04 addresses Commissioner Bosarge's concerns. It reads:

"The harvest must comply with Mississippi Daily catch limits. This endorsement does not authorize any person to take more than one daily Mississippi bag limit during one calendar day."

Whether they launch their boat and go back and forth, it's irrelevant.

MATT HILL: That is correct. We are not allowing them to take a double daily bag limit. I guess that's the easiest way to say it.

what we are allowing them to do is have the possession of a two-day bag limit on their return trip home, and we do something very similar with our reef fish species, as long as there are two licensed captains onboard, but they are not allowed to catch thirty trout out of the State of Mississippi in the same day. However, they are allowed to have a possession of thirty trout per person on their return back to the dock.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: The only thing we allow them to do is spend the night on Cat Island and fish the

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| 1 | next day and come in. |
|----|--|
| 2 | MATT HILL: Yes, sir. |
| 3 | COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: They are entitled to |
| 4 | fifteen fish per day. |
| 5 | MATT HILL: I know we focus on Cat Island. |
| 6 | However, there are some other businesses that do have this |
| 7 | capability, but it is very limited. Like I said, we have |
| 8 | five unique individuals. |
| 9 | I do apologize. This is something that we did |
| 10 | realize at the last minute. We would like to have done |
| 11 | our homework a little bit better to present a little bit |
| 12 | more. |
| 13 | The answer to the question that Commissioner |
| 14 | Bosarge did bring up is no, they are not allowed to |
| 15 | harvest thirty fish per person in a day. They are just |
| 16 | allowed to possess them. As long as they file this float |
| 17 | plan, they can possess these fish on their return back to |

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: I have a question.

Can we ask Chief Davis if he has any comment, or how he feels about it?

Can you come up, please?

the dock, as we do for reef fish.

KEITH DAVIS: Commissioner Trapani, we met with the Fisheries staff on this and we support redoing this. COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: Y'all have had no

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problem?

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KEITH DAVIS: We have had no issues. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Have you checked any, Chief Davis?

Have you done any checks?

KEITH DAVIS: Yes, sir, we have. There are a limited number of people participating it, but there haven't been any compliance issues.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion.

Do we have an alternative motion, or do we have a second on this motion?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: Mr. Chairman, could you read the motion again?

JOE JEWELL: Commissioner Gollott, you said the motion is to renew year to year and, if it is not addressed by the Commission within one month, it automatically renews.

> COMMISSIONER HARMON: I so second that. COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a

All those in favor say aye.

(Commissioner Gollott, Commissioner Harmon, Commissioner Havard, Commissioner Trapani in favor.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Opposed?

(Commissioner Bosarge opposed.)

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COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Four in favor and one opposed. Motion carries.

Thank you.

MATT HILL: Thank you, Commissioners and, like I said, we do apologize for letting this slip by us.

JAMIE MILLER: Chairman, before we go to our next section on the agenda, I mistakenly did not bring to your attention that Thao Vu had asked to speak on the basket dredge agenda item, also. She had spoken on the Oyster Management Plan, and I had placed her public comment form under my folder.

I would like to, at least, provide her the opportunity to speak. I know we did vote on it, and it will set in motion the Notice of Intent. She will have more time to comment in writing and verbally, but I didn't want to not give her the opportunity in the meeting.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thao, did you want to saying something on the basket dredge?

THAO VU: Yes.

Can the Commissioners and Director Miller hear

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Yes.

THAO VU: I don't have copies for everyone, but I have at least three printed copies here of our comment letter with a total of fifty, all Vietnamese American

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Fisher Folks and mostly in Harrison County.

Our letter basically just states that MDMR lacks strong robust scientific evidence that conclusively proves basket dredges detrimentally damage oyster reefs and should not propose burdensome regulation with no basis and strong science.

Almost two years ago, this agency had proposed to reduce the basket dredge from a hundred and forty-five pounds and, also, it was claimed that these heavier dredges were damaging the oyster reefs.

As Mr. Jewell referenced earlier, many of the Vietnamese fishermen, we had commented on that and opposed changing that. However, the regulation was approved and implemented, and we have had to use this lighter hundred and fifteen pound dredge and, back then as now, there is no strong robust scientific evidence.

The other major concern we have is this issue came up at the recent oyster workshop, and we think you violated the open meetings rule because it was never publically posted on the MDMR website and the key stakeholder group that was going to impacted by any proposed regulations was never informed and the workshop meeting time was changed multiple times.

Additionally, we know this came out of one of the recent oyster council recommendations. However, I

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reiterate, how were other industries and occupations that have never harvested a single oyster asked to be on this council, and they have some authority to develop, inform and influence this agency and try to impose burdensome regulations upon long-time fishermen, Vietnamese American fishermen who have greatly contributed to the local economy.

We think that this is some cultural racial bias and discrimination and, therefore, we strongly oppose any kind of bag dredge, and we want to strongly support keeping the status quo, keeping the current dredge.

we are pursuing and looking at all available options for the Vietnamese American fishermen to do further research on this issue. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Ms. Thao.

THAO VU: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: There is nobody in the whole State of Mississippi that is more pro Vietnamese. This is not a Vietnamese American thing. The way I understand it, there are as many Americans pulling this

We are merely trying to preserve what we have left in the oyster industry and grow it, and we don't want to see it destroyed by people.

You are welcome. If you can come up with some

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scientific evidence that says this dredge does not hurt the reefs, we will be glad to look at it, and we have plenty of time. That's the reason we are bringing it up, now. We have plenty of time before the next dredging season. Thank you.

JOE JEWELL: That completes the agenda items for Marine Fisheries.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Next we have Coastal Resources Management.

JENNIFER WITTMANN: Jan sends his apologies for not being at the meeting today and, following the addendums from the Executive Director, Coastal Resources Management only has one action item on the agenda today.

That item is a request for a permit modification by Huntington Ingalls Industries, located on the Pascagoula Bay at 1000 Jerry St. Pe' Highway in Pascagoula. It is in the Industrial Development Use District, and the agent is Burk-Kleinpeter, Incorporated.

This is the project location, in reference to Singing River Island, Market Street and Highway 90 in Pascagoula (indicating map).

The applicant is currently authorized to continually maintenance dredge an existing ship berth to a depth to thirty-eight feet below mean low water, an existing launch pit to seventy-one feet below mean low

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water and a sonar pit to fifty feet below mean low water.

This is an as-needed dredging for a ten-year period for maintenance of the shipyard.

The applicant was previously granted a variance to the Mississippi Coastal Program, Chapter VIII, Section 2, Part III.G.4. which states that access canals shall be of uniform depth, or become gradually shallower proceeding from the receiving body of water and they shall be no deeper than the parent body of water.

Currently, the applicant is seeking to increase the depth of the launch pit from seventy-one feet below mean low water to seventy-four feet below mean low water.

The projected total amount of dredged material would be increased to two point one six six million cubic vards.

The applicant is proposing that the dredged material be placed at an approved upland location.

Currently, the applicant has been granted an exception to Mississippi Code 49-27-61 for the calendar year that will end on February 23rd, 2018, because there is not currently a beneficial use site in the area that is acceptable for the material.

The area in green is the launch pit that would be increased from seventy-one feet below mean low water to seventy-four feet, and the other dredge areas are

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indicated in red (indicating diagram).

The project has a public benefit, by allowing Huntington Ingalls Industries Pascagoula facility to continually maintenance dredge specific areas to certain specific depths that are needed to build Naval, Merchant Marine and commercial vessels

The project is allowable within the Industrial Development Use District.

As I stated, the applicant has previously been granted a variance to Chapter VIII, Section 2, Part III.G.4. of the Mississippi Coastal Program.

There are no precedent setting effects expected. The site has historically been utilized as an industrial site and similar projects have been approved by the Commission.

There will be a temporary increase in turbidity and a loss of benthic organisms, during dredging operations. However, best management practices will be utilized

The full extent of the project should not have any adverse impacts other than the loss of benthic organisms and the increase in turbidity. The activity will not affect the natural supply of sediments, nutrients, temperature, salinity, water flow, or circulation, and the increase in turbidity will not exceed DEQ's guidelines for water quality.

Best management practices will reduce the adverse impacts and the proposed depths are necessary for Huntington Ingalls Industries Pascagoula facility to continue building Naval, Merchant Marine and commercial vessels

No off-site alternatives have been considered. This is a maintenance dredging project and only the existing launch pit will be deepened.

The maintenance dredging of a launch does require a waterfront location.

The project is in an area that has historically been utilized as an industrial area, and scenic qualities should not be adversely impacted.

With regard to the national interest, the Mississippi Coastal Program states that State agencies shall consider the following aspects of the national interest...the national need for transportation, including ports and navigation and the need for national defense and to establish and maintain facilities necessary to accomplish this.

The project appeared on public notice in the Sun Herald and the Mississippi Press, as required.

> No public comments have been received. DEQ is currently reviewing the project.

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Archives and History has submitted no comments. Secretary of State's office stated that there are no Tidelands lease issues.

The Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks has recommended that best management practices be utilized.

Based on departmental review and evaluation, it has been determined that the project does have a significant public benefit, by allowing the Huntington Ingalls Pascagoula facility to continually maintenance dredge specific areas to certain specific depths needed to build Naval, Merchant Marine and commercial vessels.

Therefore, staff recommends approval of the project, with the condition that the applicant be required to use a DMR approved beneficial use site, in accordance with Mississippi Code 49-27-61 for all dredging that takes place after February 23rd, 2018, and the project would also be contingent on water quality certification from DEQ.

We have representatives from Burk-Kleinpeter and Huntington Ingalls present, if you have any questions for them.

> COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We need a motion on this? JENNIFER WITTMANN: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I make a motion to accept the staff's recommendations.

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COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a

All those in favor say aye.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Opposed?

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Motion carries.

JENNIFER WITTMANN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Next is Finance and Administration, Ms. Kacey Williams.

KACEY WILLIAMS: Good morning Commissioners, Director Miller, Ms. Chestnut.

These are the financial results as of March $31^{\text{st}}, \\$ 2017.

At the end of March, our State revenue was eight point two million. Our total Agency revenue was twenty-two point two million.

Our State net income was eight hundred and sixty-six thousand, and our total Agency net income was negative four million which includes spending and Tidelands cash on hand.

After nine months of his fiscal year, we have fifty-two point seven percent of our Operating Funds

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Budget remaining, and thirty-seven point two percent of our Tidelands Funds Budget.

Any questions?

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you.

KACEY WILLIAMS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Ms. Melissa.

MELISSA SCALLAN: Good morning Commissioners, Director Miller, Ms. Chestnut.

The agency has been mentioned fifteen times in local, state and national media, since the previous CMR meeting.

Some of the items that got the most interest were the work at Round Island, hiring Paul Mickle as our Chief Scientific Officer and, most recently, the agency beginning tomorrow to sell fishing licenses in Pass Christian, commercial fishing licenses.

Marine Patrol held four boat-and-water safety classes in March and certified a hundred and thirty-one students. In this fiscal year, they have held sixteen classes with two hundred and sixteen students, and they also participated in several outreach events, including the Boy Scout Centennial, Safety Day at Lizana Elementary and Career Day at Biloxi High School.

we also had other employees throughout the agency that participated in outreach events. Jennifer

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1 Frey did a Coastal Preserves presentation at the 2 Pascagoula River Audubon Center. We had several people 3 that participated in career days at elementary schools. 4 Dr. Mickle gave a presentation at the Gautier Rotary Club. We had employees at Super Saturday at the Pascagoula 6 School District this last Saturday. We have also had a lot of events the past couple 7 8 of weeks. We were at the Bicentennial celebration. 9 Public Affairs and the Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area were there. The same day we had Celebrate 10 11 the Gulf. Then, last weekend we were at the Oyster 12 Festival in Biloxi. 13 Any questions? 14 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you, Melissa. 15 MELISSA SCALLAN: Thanks. 16 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Do we have any other business to come before this Commission? 17 18 (No response.) 19 COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: If not, public comments.

Gilbert Ramsey.
GILBERT RAMSEY: Good morning Commissioners,

Director Miller, Ms. Sandy.

My name is Gilbert Ramsey. I'm respectfully

My name is Gilbert Ramsey. I'm respectfully requesting your participation and assistance with the comprehensive plan with the restore council amendment for

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modification and enhancement of recreational opportunities.

what we've done is we have done an educational outreach program and apprehensive rehabilitation for the disabled people.

We are doing economic development, tourism, workforce development and pollutants and quality of water initiative.

I am introducing a new prototype for pollution control for water, an environmental friendly vessel to accommodate mobility impaired citizens and enhancement recreational outreach to enable them to become productive citizens within our community and enjoy quality of life and post-secondary education outreach with NOAA.

I have been internationally recognized with the application. I have the funds associated with this appropriately. I have outreach association in multiple countries.

I am a sole source provider, and I'm looking for introduction for a sponsorship for public-private partnership program, non-governmental public-private partnership program with y'all's assistance.

I'm looking for boat lifting stabilization to move with changing water levels and tides. It works with existing structures to add buoyancy to supplement

floatation kit with side extensions for all additional walk-around room and a place to secure the boat.

I've got a shallow-drive vessel, and what I'm doing is inlet waterway activities. I'm coming to the islands as well, Deer Island exclusively.

adjourn?

I'm with the City of Biloxi and City of D'Iberville, right now, pilot locations. I'm coming forth in all three counties, but I'm coming forth in all sixty-one counties and all sixty-one tourism offices.

I was at the Bicentennial event. I had a table set up there, as a military outreach association, military veterans association.

What's happening ladies and gentlemen is this. I'm coming forward to make sure it is implemented appropriately with y'all's capabilities.

At the Bicentennial event, Mr. Roger Wicker introduced me to Mr. Andrew Higginbotham with the Pentagon, and the Pentagon has offered their assistance with the VA association.

I'm initiating more amenities, more amenities with Senior Olympics and Golden Age Olympics, coming up this month.

This is what I'm trying to encourage y'all about. I've been working on this, since 2012, when Governor Barber initiated the BP Council. I went there as

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a concerned citizen and veteran.

I have been doing this as an independent person. I have a producer who wants to do a movie with me. The end of May he is coming. I reached out to them last year, and they are coming back to me.

Also, I went to the Initiative at the University of Southern Mississippi Long Beach campus, a road tour. At this road tour was information about grant opportunities with Stennis Space Center and NASA.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Excuse me, Gilbert. Your time is up. Wind it up for us, please.

GILBERT RAMSEY: What I would like to do, I will be coming forth with Director Miller and his association with his secretary to have a letter of assistance for this introduction for international recognition for the Hospitality State.

I'll be at Biloxi City Council and D'Iberville this evening to initiate things with them.

 $\label{thm:condition} Thank \ you \ very \ \text{much for your assistance and} \\ \text{cooperation.}$

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you, sir. with no other business, can I have a motion to

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: So moved, Mr. Chairman.
COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion to

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 196-8788 adjourn.

Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman.
COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a

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All those in favor say aye.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Adjourned.

(whereupon, at 11:16 o'clock, a.m., the April 18, 2017, meeting of the Commission on Marine Resources was concluded.)

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CERTIFICATE

I, Lucille Morgan, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the April 18, 2017, meeting of the Commission on Marine Resources, as taken by me at the time and place heretofore stated in the aforementioned matter in shorthand, with electronic verification, and later reduced to typewritten form to the best of my skill and ability; and, further, that I am not a relative, employee, or agent, of any of the parties thereto, nor financially interested in the cause.

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