## Commission on Marine Resources

## COMMISSION ON MARINE RESOURCES COMMISSION MEETING

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

Commission Members:

Steve Bosarge, Chairman Ron Harmon, Vice Chairman Richard Gollott Jolynne Trapani

Also Present:

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Jamie M. Miller, Executive Director DMR Sean Morrison, Esq., Assistant Attorney General

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

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COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Good morning. I would like to welcome you to our July regular meeting of the Commission on Marine Resources.

The first thing we are going to do is the Pledge of Allegiance. We will ask Jamie Miller to lead us in the  $\mathsf{Pledge}$ .

(whereupon, the Pledge of Allegiance was recited.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Next we need the Commissioners to take the oath of office.

JAMIE MILLER: Commissioners, if y'all will stand together, our court reporter is going to take you through the oath of office together.

(Whereupon, the oath of office was given to Steve Bosarge, Richard Gollott, Ron Harmon, Jolynne Trapani by the court reporter.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Next, every year in July we elect officers. We start the election with the Chairman, and, then, go to Vice Chairman.

Are there any nominations for Chairman?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I would like to nominate

Mr. Steve Bosarge as Chairman.

Can I get a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman.

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	COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion and a
2	second.
3	Any other nominations for Chairman?
4	(No response.)
5	COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: No other nominations. We
6	will close the nominations for Chairman.
7	Commissioner Bosarge is now the new Chairman.
8	Are there any nominations for Vice Chairman?
9	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Yes, sir. I would like
10	to nominate Commissioner Ron Harmon.
11	COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion.
12	Do we have a second?
13	COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: I'll second that.
14	COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We have a motion for Vice
15	Chairman and a second.
16	Any other nominations?
17	(No response.)
18	COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: No other nominations. We
19	close the nominations.
20	Congratulations, Mr. Harmon.
21	COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I guess we'll let Mr.
22	Bosarge take over, now.
23	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Oh, boy. It's going to
24	be interesting. I have some big shoes to fill, and I
25	appreciate the vote of confidence.

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We are ready to continue on. We need approval of the minutes of the last meeting.

 $\label{local_commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT:} \quad \mbox{I make a motion we} \\ \mbox{approve the minutes as written.}$ 

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman,

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: All those in favor say

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed?

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries.

We have approval of the agenda.

Do we have any modifications to the agenda?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do we have a motion to

approve the agenda as written?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: Mr. Chairman, I make the motion that we approve the minutes.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I'll second it.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: All those in favor say

aye.

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aye.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed?

(None opposed.)

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COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries. We move to Office of Marine Patrol, Chief Davis. KEITH DAVIS: Good morning Commissioners.

Congratulations, Mr. Chairman,

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you, sir.

KEITH DAVIS: You have the Office of Marine Patrol report for the month of June in front of you.

I will entertain any questions that you may have regarding citations issued last month and activity of Marine Patrol.

(No response.)

KEITH DAVIS: I would like to point out that last meeting, Mr. Chairman, you requested a breakdown of the Tails n' Scales activity. We compiled that information for you, and I can tell you that since the beginning of snapper season, May 26th, we have checked sixty-five boats.

Forty-one of those vessels were compliant with Tails n' Scales and twenty-four were not, and those twenty-four did receive citations for failure to register with Tails n' Scales.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: That's the kind of information we need for us to see just how our program is working and how accurate our data is.

I appreciate that.

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KEITH DAVIS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Hopefully, maybe we can just do some warnings, check people and say, hey, if you haven't had your Tails n' Scales. I'll write your name down and we're going to make sure, when I get back and before your trip has ended, that you have entered your

KEITH DAVIS: Well. I would like to point out two things. When the Tails n' Scales program started and was implemented, we did have a grace period that we warned everyone. If I remember correctly, there was about sixty days that we gave that grace period.

Even now, if an officer stops a vessel on their way out and they have not registered, we do ask them, or give them the opportunity to get registered, but, once they come in and they have not registered, we have been very non-lenient on citations.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I can understand that. They have already done what they weren't supposed to do.

KEITH DAVIS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

Do we have any other questions for Chief Davis?

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you, sir.

KEITH DAVIS: Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I made my first mistake. I didn't ask for the Executive Director's report, so we will back un.

JAMIE MILLER: That's the smallest mistake you could make because I don't have a report. No report, Chairman.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Now we have Office of Marine Patrol, Joe Jewell -- I'm sorry. Office of Marine Fisheries.

JOE JEWELL: Thank you for clarifying that.

I want to congratulate you. Chairman Bosarge. You have new responsibilities and you have new shoes to

I want to congratulate the good job that Commissioner Gollott did as the leader of the Commission.

I also want to congratulate our new incoming Vice Chairman, Mr. Harmon.

The Office of Marine Fisheries has six items on the agenda. Four of those are action items.

Two of the items that we are going to consider are updates that the Commission has asked the Office of Marine Fisheries to periodically update them on.

The first one is the Red Drum Tagging Program that will be presented by Mr. Wade Hardy.

WADE HARDY: Good morning Commissioners,

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Director Miller, Mr. Morrison.

Today. I want to update you on the DMR's Red Drum Tagging Project.

The original objectives of the project are as follows:

Obtain data on Red Drum ages three to five, in order to develop an accurate escapement rate and an age at length kev.

Describe age at maturity for Red Drum in Mississippi Coastal water.

Collect samples of Red Drum from the For-Hire industry and recreational fishermen.

This year, we have added a new component to the project which involves tracking Red Drum using acoustic telemetry methods, and the area of focus for this project is going to be the Biloxi Bay and out to Deer Island.

The objectives for the acoustic telemetry portion, like I said, is to tag and track the movements of Red Drum in the Biloxi Bay area, gain a better understanding of the routine patterns and seasonal trends, and try to determine site fidelity between different age classes of Red Drum.

Funds for the project came from a sport fish restoration grant that was issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and these funds made it possible for us

to purchase the equipment necessary to proceed with the project.

This is the equipment here on this slide that we are going to be using. The ruler and the double AA battery are there simply for scale.

On the right is the acoustic transmitter, and this is what we place inside each Red Drum that we tag. The acoustic transmitter, basically, sends out sound waves, or pings, and those pings will be detected by the receivers that are placed in the Back Bay.

On the left is the acoustic receiver, and receivers are placed in the water at various locations in the project area.

The receiver is, basically, a listening device that can detect fish that travel within its range, and the range of these receivers is about two hundred meters in any direction.

When a receiver detects a fish, it records the ID of that particular fish, along the date and the time.

This map shows the locations of the receivers.

We placed receivers in the project area to create areas of coverage and those areas are shaded in green.

As you can see here, we have coverage in the Popps Ferry area, Fort Bayou, across the mouth of the Bay, the channel at the west end of Deer Island, Davis Bayou

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and, currently, we are in the process of covering this area between Davis Bayou and the east end of Deer Island, and that area is shaded in red.

With this receiver arrangement, this will allow us to gain a greater understanding of the movements of Red Drum within the project area, how many of those fish are moving in and out of the bay, and when and what time of year these movements occur.

Next, this map shows the location where we have tagged Red Drum so far. To date, we have tagged ten fish. We started tagging Red Drum in May, and we plan to have twenty-five to thirty fish tagged by the end of the year.

The tagging process. This slide shows how we tag our fish. We tag each fish with an internal acoustical transmitter. We place that in the belly of the fish. That is shown in the photo on the left-hand side, and we also tag each Red Drum with an external blue bar tag. Printed on that blue bar tag is the information necessary to report a tagged fish, in case it is recaptured.

Results to date. We are in the very early stages of this project and the results are limited so far, but, to date, we have ten Red Drum tagged, five of those Red Drum have been detected by receivers, and we have actually had two of our tagged Red Drum recaptured by

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 fishermen and reported.

This slide shows one of our recaptures. You can see the blue external bar tag, and you can also see where we placed the internal acoustic transmitter into the belly of the fish. This fish was recaptured three weeks after it was tagged, and you can see the sutured area there is healing up quite nicely.

Reporting tagged Red Drum. We would encourage all fishermen to, please, report and release any tagged fish. We have set up a Red Drum hotline number to make this a very easy thing to do, and that Red Drum hotline number is printed on the tag. You can't see it here. It's printed on the other side.

When a fish is reported, we ask that the fisherman please report the tag ID number that is printed on the tag, the three-digit number, along with the location of the catch and, if possible, the length of the fish.

That concludes my presentation. I would be happy to answer any questions.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: In an effort to get this information out to the general public, is it on the website?

 $\label{eq:WADE HARDY: It is. We sent out a press release} % \begin{center} \beg$ 

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 $\hbox{ COMMISSIONER BOSARGE:} \quad \hbox{I can imagine somebody} \\ \hbox{ catching your fish with your transmitter and take it home.}$ 

When will we have some results of the studies?

WADE HARDY: It is going to take, I imagine, several months before we start to see, get a good amount of data so we can start to see what kind of patterns emerge from the movements of the fish. When we tag more fish, that will also help us gather more data as well. We need to transition from summer, fall and winter, and, then, we can start to see where the fish are moving.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Is this project going on for more than one year?

WADE HARDY: We hope it is going to be a multiple-year project.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: This year, with all the rain we've had, there is no telling what those migration patterns may, or may not, be either.

WADE HARDY: It's been tough for sure.  $\label{eq:commissioner} \text{COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you, sir.}$ 

WADE HARDY: Thank you.

JOE JEWELL: The next presentation will be the Red Snapper Season Update, and that will be presented by Ms. Carly Somerest.

CARLY SOMERSET: Good morning Commissioners, Chairman Bosarge, Director Miller, legal counsel.

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Today, I will be presenting an update on the 2017 Recreational Red Snapper Season.

First, just a few numbers on the 2017 Red Snapper Season. If you remember from the last presentation I gave in April for Red Snapper, the ACL, or annual catch limit is interchangeable with the quota. I have quota up here on the presentation, and the ACT, or the annual catch target is the ACL, the annual catch limit minus a twenty percent buffer (indicating slide).

The Gulf-wide allowable catch limit for both sectors is thirteen point seven four million pounds whole weights, and the Gulf-wide ACL is split between the commercial and recreational sectors, with the commercial at fifty-one percent and the recreational at forty-nine

This makes the commercial quota about seven million pounds and the recreational quota six point six million pounds roughly with the ACT. The recreational quota is five point two eight two million pounds.

There are other allocations within the recreational sector divided between private anglers and the Federal for-hire sector. The private angler quota is set at three point seven five five million pounds, with a twenty percent buffer, making the ACT about three million pounds. The Federal for-hire quota is two point eight four

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eight million pounds, with a twenty percent buffer, making the ACT two point two seven eight million pounds.

Since the opening of the initial three-day Federal season, there have been some modifications to the season length. Initially, the Federal season began on June  $\mathbf{1}^{\text{st}}$  for the recreational sector. Private anglers were allowed to fish through June 3rd, in part, because of the initial short Federal season. The initial State season began on May 26th and continued through September 4th. That would have been a total of a hundred and two days.

However, the Department of Commerce authorized reopening the private angler component for Red Snapper in Federal waters. This transition occurred on June 16th and MDMR, as well as all the other Gulf states, modified their state seasons to become compliant with the extended Federal season, on that date. It reopened on Friday, the  $16^{th}$ , and will run through September  $4^{th}$ .

Fishing is allowed on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays only, with the exception of the holiday weekends July  $3^{rd}$  and  $4^{th}$ , and, then, September  $4^{th}$ . Including the original three days, the new Federal season will be a total of forty-two days long.

The recreational Red Snapper harvest by the Federal for-hire component remains unchanged. They also started on June 150, but the Federal for-hire vessels with

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a valid Red Snapper permit may fish until 12:01 a.m. on July 20th, essentially, the 1st through the 19th for fishing day. Their season is open Monday through Sunday. They don't have restrictions for weekends only,

On June 8th, there was a Red Snapper survey that was sent to all recreational Red Snapper anglers registered in Tails n' Scales. We sent out, roughly, two thousand emails to all the anglers that fish for Red Snapper and are registered in our system. The survey was later posted on DMR social media, Facebook, for any additional responses.

To date, there have been seven hundred and thirty-four total responses. Six hundred and eighty-three of those chose one of the three provided options. There are about fifty that chose to leave comments only. They did not vote on one of these three. They just decided to voice their opinion on the matter.

The three options, in the survey that we sent out, one was status quo. That was to continue with the original State season, May 26th to September 4th, with the three-day initial Federal season. Then, it would have just continued to run through September 4th.

The second option was a twenty-seven day fishing season. They extended the Federal season for twenty-seven days, but it included fishing on Saturdays and Sundays

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only, with an option to reopen the State season at the

Then, you can see the majority of responses preferred the thirty-nine day fishing season which is the one that I just explained: Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays only, with no option to reopen the State season at the

This is just an update for 2017 reporting data. These are the weekly updates that you have been receiving. The data uses preliminary raw data, before OA/OC. It does change frequently, based on angler reporting, and, also, these totals are based on angler reports taken directly from the reporting system.

These numbers over here are for all the dates. We started the State season on May 26th, and, then, to July 17th (indicating slide).

The number of trips, a little over two thousand. The number of Red Snapper harvested, a little over fourteen thousand. The number of anglers to date, nine thousand fifty-seven.

If you look at the fish per angler, it is close to two fish per person. Anglers per trip were about four anglers per boat. Right now, our overall average -- this is a seasonal average -- is a little over six bounds. That makes the total harvested so far a little over

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eighty-nine thousand pounds.

I will take any questions.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do any of the Commissioners have any questions?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I have a counle of questions, of course.

The number of discards, I didn't see that in the report.

CARLY SOMERSET: It's there. The number of discards are in your complete report so you can see how they differ from the total harvested, but I removed discard on here because we were not able to validate them. Obviously, we can't go out on everyone's boat and count the number that they discard.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: For the most part, it looks like two-to-one, two discards to one keeper.

CARLY SOMERSET: It is much higher.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: That's fine.

The other question, I guess, I had, the management of Red Snapper, Federal management of Red Snapper, who does that?

CARLY SOMERSET: Federal management is through the Gulf Council, and, then, the projections and the quotas, that's along with NOAA, but the Department of

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Commerce, they did extend the Federal season.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Did the council approve this extended season?

Did it go through the council?

CARLY SOMERSET: It did not.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I have issues with that. Over the years, being involved in especially the management of Red Snapper and seeing what has been mandated to the folks that interact with Red Snapper and watching the devastation that took place -- as the communities in Mississippi, we had probably one of the largest Red Snapper industries anywhere in Pascagoula. Of course, it is nothing, now -- watching what happened over the years and the people that were affected by it, and the changes that were mandated to us through the council and watching the fleet go down to just a very small handful of vessels, and, then, getting to the last component and trying to work out differences in what we need to do to make this work for everybody, and, then, to see everything change and not go through the same process, it is kind of disheartening; for me, it is anyway. It is what it is.

I want to make one point. In the Federal register, when it was printed, it says that, basically, this approach may delay the ultimate rebuilding of the stock by as many as six years. This approach could not be

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continued through time, without significantly delaying the rebuilding time line, meaning that the private recreational sector would substantially exceed its annual catch limit which was designed to prevent overfishing the

What are we going to do about that, Joe? JOE JEWELL: I want to go back to discards. As you know, most stock assessments do not address discards.

I did see the number of discards and I, personally, became very concerned with the discard and I worked with the staff on the discards. I addressed the top three number of discards.

There is really no scientific way to interact with that. Ms. Somerset hit it right on the head. You would have to be physically on the boat each time to monitor that.

The top number one discard person had actually reported discarding five hundred Red Snapper in a thirtyminute period, and on and on it went.

I interacted. I called the individual and discussed with them the pros and cons of the program, the purpose of the program, what we were trying to achieve for the community that the Red Snapper program is trying to serve and on and on it went.

Some of them were accidents. They clearly were

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accidents, and those could be adjusted, the individual.

The requested other ones were intentionally put in the system to skew the data because they felt like, if we reported differently, then, somehow the quota would be different from the Federal perspective.

There is no accurate way to adjust, or have a clear, scientific representation of discard. That's why they were not presented here in this forum because we need to find a better way to represent that data.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: That data is alarming to me.

JOE JEWELL: When you see those numbers, but those numbers are not accurate. There is no way to know if it's true, or not true. We just know that that is not accurate. That is not a true representation of what is going on in the discard community. It's just not.

The next issue that you raised about the Federal season, that is true. This is a Federally-mandated species and it has been run through the Gulf Council. This was an attempt, by elected officials, to address that three-day season, and you have to find some sense of fairness in the overall industry.

Our Federal partners, or Federally-elected officials looked at the reduced number of days that the private sector has to have each year, and it has dropped

dramatically.

They looked at that, Steve, and you and I know why they've got three days and we understand that. That's exactly right, and what they did this year is going to impact what happens next year. We understand that. That is clear, but the big overall issue is they got three days.

Is that fair?

I think you and I understand how they got that three days and the fairness of that, but the issue at the table that they had to address, when they looked at it, was the three days, and that's what they tried to address. The overall fairness of that process, they were trying to address that.

Now, what you and I are talking about is how they got that three days and what is going to happen next year with what they are doing this year, and I understand that.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Bypass the process.

TOF JEWELL: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Move on, Joe. We have a long day.

JOE JEWELL: We do.

 $\label{local_commission} \mbox{COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I appreciate all the information.}$ 

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JOE JEWELL: And I'm going to add to the length of that with the next agenda item.

We are moving into the regulatory process of the Marine Fisheries agenda, and I'm going to start that off with consideration of final adoption to Title 22 Part 1, consideration of banning the basket dredges.

As you know, the Commission passed a Notice of Intent for the banning of basket dredges, on April  $19^{\rm th}$ , at their regular Commission meeting.

The Notice of Intent of this banning of basket dredges appeared on the DMR web page, on April  $20^{th}$ , the following day.

Legal Notice of the Notice of Intent for the banning of basket dredges appeared in the Sun Herald, on April the  $24^{\rm th}$ .

The public hearing notice was filed with the Secretary of State, on May the  $23^{\rm rd}.$ 

The public hearing notice was published on the DMR web page, on May the  $24^{\rm th}.$ 

The public hearing notice appeared in the Sun Herald, on June the  $12^{\rm th}. \label{eq:therald}$ 

The individual notices of the parties that were interested in the process and made notice that they were interested in the process was sent to the attorney, Mr. Morgan Holder, on May 27<sup>th</sup>, and, on May the 31<sup>st</sup>, notice

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 was sent to Ms. Thao Vu who represents the Mississippi Coalition of Vietnamese-American Fisher Folks and

Before we get into the comment section because it gets kind of complicated, I wanted to just sort of give a visual representation of those comments and what they are and how we got to this.

There are really three types of comments. For some reason, they are not showing up on the slide, but I will read those into the public record.

You see how the circle is broken into three parts.

There is the petition that was presented to the Commission. There were seventy signatures on that petition, and that represented fifty-six percent of the comments.

There were public comments. There were fortysix of those that represented thirty-seven percent. Public comments were either hand-delivered to the DMR, or they were emailed to us.

Then, the public hearing comments, and there were eight of those, representing seven percent of the total comments.

The overview of the comments, again, they are not showing up on the slide, so I will red those to you.

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There were fifty comments that opposed the ban and seventy-four that supported the ban for a total of one hundred and twenty-four total comments.

 $\label{eq:continuity} {\tt I'm\ going\ to\ go\ through\ these\ individually\ and}$  speak to each one of those.

The petition comments that represented fifty-six percent of the total comments. The petition was submitted by Mr. Harold Strong at the public hearing that was conducted on June  $14^{\rm th}$ , with fifty-nine signatures that all supported the banning of the basket dredge, and, then, an addendum to the original petition was submitted by Mr. Harold Strong at the Commission's regular meeting on June the  $20^{\rm th}$ , with an additional eleven signatures.

A summary of the Commission comments. Again, there were seventy that supported it. If you read the petition -- I mailed it to all the Commissioners -- it said:

"To request the elimination of the basket dredges on the public oyster reefs in the State of Mississippi, due to the irreversible damage to the reefs caused by the excess weight being applied to the dredges.

"Research and technology, through the side scanning sonar, has shown the shrinkage of our public reefs since the implementation of the basket dredge.

"We, the undersigned, are requesting our above-

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mentioned board members to act immediately to save our public reefs and the future of our commercial industry."

That takes care of the petition comments.

Next up are the public comments. Like I said. those were either hand-delivered to us at the DMR, or sent via email, and that represented thirty-seven percent of the total. There were a total of sixty-six, but, during the comparison of the May 8th comments and those submitted on June 9th and 12th, it showed that there were twenty of the comments from the same people who submitted the same

They can be handled a couple of different ways. You can total them all up which I eventually did. All those comments on both dates were all submitted into the public record, but I counted them only once because they were the same comments which led to a total of forty-six.

On May the 2<sup>nd</sup>, as you recall, attorney Morgan Holder submitted a Petition for Reconsideration. The Commission found that it was premature, that the Commission had not taken action, final action, but the Commission did want that to be considered a public comment and entered into the record.

On May  $8^{\text{th}}$ , 2017, Ms. Thao Vu hand-delivered twenty comments representing, again, her coalition group opposing the proposed ban on basket dredges.

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On May the 15th, Mr. Jesse Shifalo submitted an email opposing the proposed ban on basket dredges.

On June 9th, Ms. Thao Vu hand-delivered an additional thirty-four comments from the Mississippi Coalition of Vietnamese-American Fisher Folks and Families. They all opposed the banning of basket dredges.

On June 12th, Mr. Rvan Bradlev hand-delivered ten additional comments on behalf of Ms. Thao Vu, representing her group, opposing the proposed ban of basket dredges.

When you look at the summary of the total comments that were submitted by this group, there were a total of forty-six comments. All forty-six comments opposed the proposed banning of basket dredges.

Thirty-six of the comments mentioned that the hundred and fifteen pound weight reduction was already an economic hardship on the fishermen.

Nine comments mentioned the physical limitations and inability to use a bag dredge, if basket dredges were banned.

Forty-three of the comments requested the science be produced for the proposed ban on basket

Forty-four comments requested an economic impact statement be conducted.

Now, I'm going to get to the public hearing

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

comments.

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A public hearing was held at the Bolton Building here in this room, Wednesday, June the 14th. The public hearing officer was Mr. Erik Broussard, the Shellfish Bureau Director. Commissioners present were, at that time, Chairman Gollott, Commissioner Mark Havard and Commissioner Jolynne Trapani. Our Executive Director, Mr. Jamie Miller, was there. Our Chief Science Officer, Dr. Paul Mickle, was there. Our Marine Patrol Chief, Mr. Keith Davis, was there. Ms. Thao Vu, representing the Mississippi Coalition for Vietnamese-American Fisher Folks and Families, was there. Mr. Rvan Bradlev, Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, was there.

Public hearing comments represented seven percent of the total comments received. The number of people that attended the meeting was thirty. Ten members were from the general public. The number of people that commented were eight. The number of people that were for the regulation change was four. The number of people that were against the regulation change was also four.

One of the things that the Commission did, when they tabled the vote for the proposed regulation change back in June, was they asked the staff to report back to the Commission on matters that identified the public comments received. In particular, the Commission would

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

like to have more information regarding the economic impact statement and whether there is additional scientific evidence available.

The DMR staff went out and queried these sites and looked at this information that was available.

For further information on that, our Chief Science Office, Dr. Paul Mickle, is going to take over this part of the presentation and give some additional more detailed information.

PAUL MICKLE: Good morning Commissioners, Director Miller and Mr. Morrison. Congratulations to Chairman Bosarge.

Today, I would like to present the scientific findings for the best available science to address the basket dredges. As the agency, I want to make sure that the best available science was presented to you, before final action. I want to present pretty much a funneleddown literature search of the basket versus bag dredge and a comparison.

Just to talk a little hit about the types of scientific literature that is out there, we have varying levels of kind of strength in our science that we look at, when we make management-based decisions, and I want to make sure that they are all presented to you here today. On a global level, we looked absolutely everywhere.

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There is some gray literature, and this is used by non-governmental organizations, NGO's. It is not peer reviewed, but still there is some nice science out there that is done. It's just not quite to the peer-reviewed stage of these other levels.

The next level is our management agencies' literature, and these can be the Federal government, state agencies and all these different things. These are very robust scientific studies that are reviewed internally. They are done by PhD's for the most part, and they are reviewed internally, and there is a lot of other literature that is supplemented within that level of literature.

The highest level is the peer-reviewed scientific manuscripts. Within this high level, there are various levels and strengths of each journal of these different levels of science.

With that, I would like to move on and talk about what exactly is out there, when looking at the basket dredge versus bag dredge.

In the new day and age, we have these search engines, these very powerful search engines that can globally look at scientific literature on all these different levels worldwide very quickly, and, then, we go further and start looking in person and reading these

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articles and bringing exactly what is relative science to the gear issue questions to the Commission. In the future, we will be doing this on other issues and management.

I just want to go through and explain these different levels and how much they take into affect these different things they have looked at, trying to get the best available knowledge to you, when you make your management-based decisions.

We went to these search engines. We went to USM Long Beach, GCRL and Cook Library in Hattiesburg.

Then, the management agency literature, that next level up, we looked at all the NOAA documents, suggesting different gear types in oyster fishing, Department of Commerce, Interior, and, then, the state agencies, pretty much any state agency that is managing oysters. I wanted to make sure we looked at the different literature.

In the gray literature, we looked at a lot of reports, NGO documents that are out there.

Refining that down, we searched down to exactly what you are interested in knowing, when making this decision.

Looking at the reports on oyster dredging in the gray literature, we found a hundred and seventy-four.

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When refining that down to actual basket dredging, there were fifteen we found, but, again, that was just that it had the words "basket dredge" in the document. They didn't address comparing it to anything. Then, reports on basket versus bag dredging, there were none found.

Stepping up to that next level of management agency literature, similar findings. We found fifty-one mentioning the term "oyster dredging", and, then, basket dredging was four. Zero were found actually looking at basket versus bag dredging.

It was very difficult to find because no one has really done this comparison before.

Looking at the highest level of peer review with external review of internal review by PhD's on that level of experts in the field, these need massive search engines looking globally which I am about to present to you.

Over nineteen thousand actually mentioned oyster dredging in some form, and, then, the basket dredging itself were over thirty-eight hundred mentioning that term.

We found one publication that actually did the comparison of basket versus bag dredging, Unfortunately, it was for clams. It wasn't for oysters. We didn't refine it down to oyster bagging and basket dredging. We could talk about this being comparable, but,

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

in reality, the mechanics and the biology, clams are subsurface. They are in the sediment. They are below the surface of the sediment. These are designed to dig way down in the sediment to get the clams out and filter all the particulars out. I consider this incomparable because the dredges that we have here in Mississippi are for oysters that grow on top of the substrate, and the dredges for clams are mechanically incomparable for this publication. Even though it is comparing these types of dredges, you can see they are different from what we use here in Mississippi (indicating photographs).

To pretty much bring down the best available science that we have and show what can be drawn out of it from this massive search, these are three articles we looked at, and I will talk briefly about the three that, in my mind, with the massive literature search, brings some information to your decision.

First, this New Zealand paper here which is in your packet -- I think it's 2004 -- looks at dredging in New Zealand, and it did bring some light talking about some strong answers that oyster dredge weight increases mortality of juvenile oysters. That was definitively said in that manuscript and had other citations behind it. That is a statement that we found, in looking at those certain things. Take it as you may. It is New Zealand.

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Obviously, their substrates, I'm pretty sure, are quite different from ours.

Again, that was a scientific study that did start to show the weights are playing a factor in oyster mortality, and it did talk about ovster mortality from dredging increases with increased age. The younger an oyster is, the higher instance of mortality dredging can have on it. With any sort of dredging, larger oyster mortality increases.

This other one was the NOAA report. I have it right here. I brought it, if we want to get into it with any questions you might have. I do want to read a part out of it that kind of brings home why we struggle with this kind of literature search; understanding there is an impact versus different types of dredge types.

Very briefly, I would like to read a statement at the end of this NOAA report.

"Despite an abundance of literature concerning shellfish dredging, there are no definitive 'one size fits all' answers to questions concerning the impact of shellfish harvesting. From experimental studies, it is clear that the observed physical, biological and chemical effects of dredging are highly variable. The level of impact resulting from shellfish dredging corresponds to the spatial and temporal scale, sediment type, harvesting

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equipment, biological community" -- on and on.

There are a lot of variables that affect how dredges work. Of course, how long you have them out from the boat, how deep you are, these are all varying factors with ovster dredging.

This last paper here is from Portugal. That is the one I mentioned before. It talks a lot about the design of this. They had divers behind the dredges looking at what mortality was in the dredge and what mortality of oysters was behind the dredge -- I'm sorry. This is the clam paper I mentioned earlier. It is a brilliant experimental design, but, again, it is looking at clams and it is just really not applicable because of it digging into the substrate and doing the substrate sampling which, obviously, is just not applicable in looking at oysters.

With that, I would like to just sum it up with, after an exhaustive search of scientific literature, it is inconclusive for the comparisons between the gears in

I have taken it upon myself to read as much of this literature as I could.

If you have any questions, or anything you would like to ask, I will do my very best to answer. I brought most of it with me and I can shed light on it, if you so

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With that, I will take questions.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Paul, is there any evidence either way, any science that we can rely on with this basket dredge versus a bag dredge?

PAUL MICKLE: Well, I pretty much brought the peer-reviewed literature, the less of what we looked at to bring to you. Reading these articles, you can draw from it what we found that the weight of any sort of dredge seems to play a factor in mortality. That is for certain, in the literature. Looking at the different types of gear and all these different things, we can pull from that a lot of different types of management.

We can't do a scientific experiment on every single thing in management. There is not enough money in the world to do that. On the Federal level and the state level and different agencies, when the best science is not available, you base your management decisions on experience and knowledge in the field.

You are appointed to these seats because you are considered an expert in your field and that is what you so choose.

when the best science is not available of this caliber looking directly at two gear types, you can rely on knowledge that is based in the field for that decision.

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Ouotas on species of harvest of fish, there is no stock assessments done on every single species in our state waters. We presented one to you last year.

All these regulations that you have made, the best available science out there leads you in that direction. The Commission bases their decision on their various knowledge in the fields out there.

I am bringing the best science available which is minimal at best. We need to start understanding, on a large scale, how we are going to get our oysters in a better condition.

In my opinion, the ovsters are in very, very poor shape this year. It is no one's fault. This fresh water has really decreased their overall mass, their reproductive capabilities. They are really struggling in the summer, and we need to start having conversations to approach these large issues of fresh water and these different sediment issues. We are dealing with sediment issues that are changing our Mississippi Sound. These are tough conversations we need to have right here in this room.

Any more questions?

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Any more questions?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I have one brief

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36

When you were talking about the one comparison you had to the Portuguese fishery, did they actually have any results from the difference between the two dredges, the basket dredge and the bag dredge?

PAUL MICKLE: Yes. The basket dredge, they found it is so much larger. The width of it was over a hundred and fifty percent larger than the widths of these others. They found it was digging just as deep as these smaller, less wide ones and, actually, that wide one was having the most impact on the mortality of clams, but that was because of the efficiency of the gear so to speak.

Again, I would have a lot of caution with this because it quite different. The mechanics behind it, as you know, are night and day between an oyster dredge. Actually, how it captures an oyster and how these capture clams. is totally different.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

PAUL MICKLE: It was that term of these different gears being compared, but the experimental design was very sound.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

JOE JEWELL: Thank you, Paul.

Let me continue with the final segment of our presentation.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER

In your Commission packet, you should find available to you an economic impact statement from the staff, in coalition with our attorneys, provided for consideration for the basket dredge and bag dredge issue.

The economic impact statement was developed from the specific requirements in the Administrative Procedures Act that are in Section 25-43-3.105 and 25-43-4.104, and we addressed seventeen of these requirements in the Economic Impact Statement.

One of the main requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, when addressing Economic Impact Statements, is what is the cost, or economic benefit, to all persons directly affected by the new regulation.

We addressed this by stating, most oyster dredge fishermen in Mississippi do not currently use a basket dredge. The vast majority of the fleet uses a bag dredge.

The cost to the oyster fishermen affected by the regulation will range approximately anywhere from six hundred to thirteen hundred and fifty dollars to replace each basket dredge.

I will address those figures in the next slides, how we got those figures in that range.

These costs are likely to be paid to local businesses that create, or build, these new dredges.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 The big consideration that the staff had to consider for the Economic Impact Statement was the dredge. That's the big issue, the big equipment change that the fisheries, the fishermen will have to make, should the Commission take action and adopt Title 22 Part 1.

We reached to the Community that will build these dredges, and we found a high approximation to build the new bag dredge and a low estimate for that. They range from a builder in Louisiana, South Louisiana that gave us an estimate of six hundred dollars, and, then, a local builder here in Biloxi that had the high end of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars to produce a new bag dredge.

 $\label{thm:constant} \mbox{ The Economic Impact Statement asked us to consider those costs.}$ 

How we did that was, we went through our stored records and our license data base, and we estimated that of the total fishermen that were fishing this past season there were about thirty-two people that were using the basket dredge.

If you assume that there are thirty-two fishermen -- and we did -- and you multiply that for the low end, thirty-two times six hundred, that figure is nineteen thousand two hundred. If you wanted the highest estimate possible, if you assume that all those thirty-two

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fishermen were pulling two bag dredges, you double that, and we came up with thirty-eight thousand four hundred.

Now, if you use the figure thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, the high end, you multiply thirty-two times thirteen hundred and fifty, and we came up with forty-three thousand two hundred. Again, if you assume all thirty-two of the fishermen were using two basket dredges, the total figure would be eighty-six thousand four hundred.

Either one of those estimates that you use from these individuals that could build a basket dredge would not exceed the hundred thousand dollar threshold. That is how we came up with that estimate.

Are there any questions, at this point?

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: Mr. Jewell, I have a question, just to clarify.

What you are saying is this estimate from six hundred to thirteen fifty, that is to replace the entire dredge?

JOE JEWELL: A brand new dredge.

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: If they were to convert the one they have, this estimate would be a lot lower and that is possible for them to do?

JOE JEWELL: That's correct. We have ranges anywhere from two hundred and fifty dollars to a thousand

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dollars to convert the dredges they currently have which is still less than the figures we used for a brand new

Are there any other questions?

(No response.)

JOE JEWELL: Again, before we do the final motion. I want to read into the public record the actual language that will be inserted into Title 22 Part 1 that will not allow the use of basket dredges in the State of Mississinni.

That language in Title 22 Part 1, Chapter 7, Section 102, will read:

"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 'selfdumping dredge' that utilizes a rigid framed basket, instead of a flexible bag made out of rope, or chain, to retain the harvested oysters."

Required:

Motion for final adoption of Regulatory Changes to Title 22 Part 1 to include language in Title 22 Part 1, Chapter 7, Section 102 banning the use of basket dredges. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: All right, Joe.

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (226) 396-8788

> > 42

Before we do the motion, we've got some public comments from folks that want to speak on the issue.

Mr. Morgan Holder.

Mr. Holder, we are going to give you three minutes.

MORGAN HOLDER: Three minutes. I will try to be as quick as I possibly can.

Good morning Commissioners, counselor, Director Miller. I appreciate y'all affording me the opportunity to speak here today on behalf of Ms. Vu and her coalition.

I guess I'll just begin with my thoughts on the economic impact analysis.

First and foremost, we think the estimated number of boats using the basket dredge is dramatically underestimated. We think it is at least fifty to sixty,

I do have an estimate from a local dredge builder that estimates the cost of each is going to be one thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents which is right in line with Mr. Jewell's high end.

What is not considered is the fact that these basket dredges are self-dumping dredges. When you convert to bag dredges, you have got to have extra labor on your boat. You have to pay an extra deckhand.

I didn't see anywhere that that was considered, in that analysis, and that is going to be something that

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is paid to somebody every single time the boat goes out.

We would point out that simply replacing the dredges alone, the cost is going to well exceed a hundred thousand dollars,

For thirty-two boats at the high end of your estimate, you get eighty-six thousand four hundred dollars. We think it is going to be double that. That does not include the additional labor that it is going to cost, when sending out these boats with bag dredges, as compared with the self-dumping basket dredge.

In regards to the --

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: (Interposing) Can I ask you a question?

MORGAN HOLDER: Sure.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Are these boats having two people on the boat, or are they sending a boat out with one person that handles both dredges on both sides of the boat, or are there two people on the boat?

MORGAN HOLDER: It's my understanding that the second dredge is normally used in case the first one breaks down, but all of them have two dredges.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I had an ovster boat, and we always had two people on the boat, but that is just normal. It would be very dangerous for a person to go out there and dredge oysters by themselves, just to interject

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

that.

MORGAN HOLDER: Anyway, on the science, I think Mr. Mickle pretty much stated it like it is. It is extremely inconclusive.

Everything that was produced to me, pursuant to my request, basically dealt with dredging in general. There was no distinction between basket and bag dredging at all that I could find.

As he stated, the important thing is the weight which we know a couple of years ago was reduced to a hundred and fifteen pounds.

The April 2017 directive from the State of Alabama Department of Marine Resources requires people to use basket dredges on public reefs. Obviously, their science is not in line with the prohibition of basket dredaes.

So basically --

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: (Interposing) Again, let me interrupt you there.

Alabama really doesn't have any dredging ground. The only reason they have a dredging ground is so they can buy licenses in Mississippi. If they have a dredging ground, it's so small it really doesn't make any difference at all.

MORGAN HOLDER: It may not make a difference,

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but it's their law insofar as they require it to be a basket dredge.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I'll bet you money they don't have any science to back it up. He was talking about science.

MORGAN HOLDER: I don't think we do either. I think it's just a general dredging issue.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: All we've got to use is the best science available, and I think our staff presented it.

MORGAN HOLDER: I understand that. I think he admitted that it is inconclusive. I mean. I don't think he admitted that. I know he admitted it. I heard what he just said. He said it's inconclusive. He said there were zero comparisons between basket and bag dredges. Zero. Not one out of the nineteen thousand articles and treatises that he reviewed.

The New Zealand study focused on the weight which this committee has already considered and made accommodations for. The Portugal study was focused on clams, not oysters. Completely different. The NOAA study emphasized that you have to be careful.

There are numerous factors that go along into what damages oyster reefs, whether it's environmental stuff, or the BP oil spill stuff. There are hurricanes.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

46

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: You need to try to wrap it up, Mr. Holder.

MORGAN HOLDER: With the science that we have available which is inconclusive at the very best and the fact that there has been no official economic impact analysis done, this ban will simply have a dramatic effect and treatment of one class of people. Up to thirty percent of oyster fishermen use basket dredges.

There is no way the economic impact of that is not over a hundred thousand dollars, and one hundred percent of the Vietnamese use basket dredges.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: One more question for

If everybody has to use the same dredges, all oyster fishermen, how is that disparaging a group?

MORGAN HOLDER: Because only one group has to pay for that. They have to all use basket dredges, and they have already been forced to do it once, when they reduced the weight to a hundred and fifteen pounds.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: All fishermen were forced to reduce the weight. It wasn't just a certain group that was forced to go to a hundred and fifteen pound dredge.

MORGAN HOLDER: I understand that, but when you have a subset of people, the vast, vast majority using one thing, and I'll quote, Yick Wo versus Hopkins, United

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States Supreme Court case, 1886. "If a dry cleaning business" -- same type of issue -- "has a disparaging impact on one group of people, it's unconstitutional.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I think you answered the question earlier, when you said it's all about economics. They want to go out with one person with the self-dumping dredge so they don't have to hire another deckhand on the

MORGAN HOLDER: Well, I don't think it's all economics. That's just going to be the economic impact of the ban itself. They might have to hire another deckhand. or will have to hire another deckhand. I don't think that needs to be considered.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you.

MORGAN HOLDER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Next will be Thao Vu. THAO VU: Good morning Commissioners, Director Miller.

Mr. Tai Nguyen had an emergency. He just stepped out, but I have his comments right here. If I may, I will read it. His name is Tai, T-a-i. Last name is N-q-u-y-e-n.

My name is Tai Nguyen, and I have been a commercial fishermen for over twenty years. I use the basket dredges because they are safer than the bag dredge.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

48

ı Using the bag dredge is very dangerous. Thank you. 2 This is his comments (indicating document).

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COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

THAO VU: (Interpreting) His name is Lam Dang. He says he is a commercial fisherman, and it is very difficult for him to use the bag dredge, very, very difficult.

> COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: His name, Ms. Vu? PAUL LE: My name is Paul Le.

THAO VU: (Interpreting) He does not want the rule to be changed forcing them to use the bag dredge. He said it is very hard. They lack the physical strength. It is very difficult for them to use the bag dredge.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you and Paul Le. THAO VU: He made the comments in the letter that was submitted previously.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Hoang Tran.

THAO VU: (Interpreting) His name is Hoang Tran. He owns one boat. He and his spouse, his wife, work on the boat, and it is very difficult -- it would be very difficult for them to use the bag dredge.

If he has to use the bag dredge, he would have to hire an extra deckhand to help, and he cannot financially afford that. That is why he is against this proposed regulation.

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COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Can I ask him a question. THAO VIJ: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: With all due respect, a lot of the other fishermen, the other people are pulling bag dredges. They have other deckhands on the boat, and they are able to make a living with a captain and the deckhand.

Why couldn't he make a living?

THAO VU: He responded that his wife, she doesn't have the physical strength, and he would not be able to do it alone.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I understand that, but a lot of the other fishermen that are using the bag dredges, they have two deckhands. They have to hire a deckhand, and there is a captain on the boat, and they make a living

What would be the difference in him using a deckhand?

THAO VU: (Interpreting) It is difficult. First of all, it's a financial hardship, and it is difficult to find a deckhand, if there is not much fishing.

> COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you very much. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Mr. Bien Do.

THAO VU: (Interpreting) My name is Bien Do. I have been a commercial fisherman on the Mississippi Gulf

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

50

Coast for over thirty years now. For the past several years, I have been using the basket dredge because of safety issues. It is much safer than the bag dredge. If we are forced to use the bag dredge, it is much more dangerous for us.

I greatly urge the Commissioners not to change the regulation and allow us to continue to use the basket dredge for safety reasons.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I have a question. Mr. Do, tell us why a basket dredge is less dangerous than a bag dredge?

THAO VU: His response was since 1990, he did try the basket dredge, not one week though. He said it is not as safe because you actually have to stand and pull it. With the basket dredge, you don't have to stand to pull it.

Again, he greatly urges and requests the Commissioners not to implement any new rules on this.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I understand that. I have owned a dredge boat and I have dredged oysters, and I just can't imagine what the difference would be that you would have to pull a dredge.

The dredge is pulled up by the winch until it hits a stop, and, then, you grab the bag and empty it.

I understand you don't have to grab the bag and

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

empty it, with a self-dumping dredge, but two people usually do that, one on each side of he dredge. When the dredge stops, you grab the rings and empty it.

I understand that, but I don't know how it would be more dangerous because the winch is picking up both of the dredges until it stops.

THAO VU: He said, based on his experience and using it that one week, the basket dredge is safer.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

Tuat Nguyen.

THAO VU: (Interpreting) My name is Tuat Nouven. I have been harvesting oysters, specifically dredging oysters for approximately twenty-five years now. We have been allowed to use the basket dredge for decades now, and, based on my experience, it is much safer to use the basket dredge than the bag dredge because we lack the physical strength and we would have to climb on the table to try to pull that dredge in. When we do that, it is dangerous for us. That is less safe than the basket

Again, just like the previous fishermen, I greatly urge that the Commissioners not adopt any new

The main thing is that traditional harvesting. when there is more rougher weather, windy conditions, more

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER

current, that is more dangerous for fishermen. Again, I greatly urge and implore the

Commissioners not to adopt any new rules so we can continue our livelihoods and we will survive and support our families.

In the future, if any adverse incident should happen, accident, and we are injured, we will hold this agency liable.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: I have a question.

You are saying even if you have fishermen on the boat, you are going to have to stand up to pull it in?

THAO VU: They have been longstanding fishermen so they know all the issues and challenges which is more safe and which is more dangerous.

Yes, they would have to stand to pull it.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

Next will be Than Vu.

THAO VU: Commissioners, I will keep it very brief. I just want to, first of all, show you something.

What I have is a photo, and I will show it to the Commissioners and everyone behind me, but this is basically during the 2014 oyster relay program implemented by the agency. I have a picture of the Conservationist, the agency's boat, and I would like everyone to look.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

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I will bring it closer, but it is a self-dumping basket dredge that this agency's boat used for the oyster relay program (indicating photograph).

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Can I ask Mr. Joe Jewell to address that?

What is this all about?

JOE JEWELL: I'm unsure of the point Ms. Thao Vu is trying to make, but, unfortunately, this shows the tragedy with the Conservationist when it sank in 2014. That was in October of 2014.

If you recall, the Commission had requested that the staff present to the Commission a comparison of bag dredges versus basket dredges, and we did that in September of 2014.

The Commission had directed the staff to do a comparison of basket dredges versus bag dredges, an ongoing study. Of course, it was basket dredges and bag dredges on the Conservationist. We had an ongoing study. We were doing ongoing reef management. We had done that at the request of the Commission. There are bag dredges available to the staff currently. It is not unusual. We use that constantly in our management of the reefs. We have an ongoing study between the two gear types. It is what it is.

I guess you can ask Ms. Vu what her point is.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

54

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Joe, that dredge is on the stern.

> If it was hooked up, it would be on the bow. Correct?

JOE JEWELL: It is not actually being used, at that point. This was during one of the relays the Conservationist was making from Pascagoula to Biloxi Bay, in the fall of 2014.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: The only dredges I have seen on the Conservationist have been bag dredges. That is what y'all normally use to relay oysters.

JOE JEWELL: It is, and that was being used because of the request of the Commission to do those studies between the two gear types.

We currently have, on the boat, bagless dredges because of the cultivation activities.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you, Joe.

THAO VU: I would like to really reiterate all the safety issues of the fishermen and their comments.

I would like to cite Mississippi Code 49-15-2 that savs:

"Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life

I cited it here, and I can give everyone a copy

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

of it.

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This is vitally important that any proposed regulation greatly factor in to promote safety and ensure that fishermen are kept safe. I want to stress the importance of that, as well as the science.

There is very minimum science and no strong scientific evidence to prove that the basket dredge is damaging these reefs.

Additionally, I want to summarize the great economic impact is more than actually buying, or purchasing, a modified dredge, by having to hire additional people, as well as lost economic revenue from the inability to harvest oysters.

> Thank you for the opportunity to comment. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you, Ms. Vu. Next will be Mr. Harold Strong.

HAROLD STRONG: I would like to thank the Commission.

As far as the dredges. I have heard a lot of things. I would like somebody, Joe, to go back in the records, go back to day one, and tell me how many people got killed from bag dredges. I don't understand it. A steel dredge, which is what a basket dredge is, is more dangerous.

I would also be insulted if somebody kept

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

telling me that I was too weak to do something. that doesn't make a bit of sense either.

A lot of the people in the back are my friends. and I hope, when we leave here, they are my friends. I don't want anything to come between us because I respect every one of them. A bunch of them back there work for

They know that you can use bag dredges. They are better. They signed a petition that I turned in, so they know.

No scientific evidence, you keep saying that. It is correct that the more weight you put on a dredge the more damage it does. The more weight you put in a basket dredge, it gets heavier.

A bag dredge fits behind the dredge so it doesn't put weight on the tooth bar. That is the scientific evidence you are looking for.

We are not going to have a season this year for sure and probably not next year from two things, basket dredges and overfishing.

If we don't do something to manage these reefs that we have, it is going to be a waste of time to keep putting them out there. Somewhere along the line somebody is going to have to do something right.

The first step is getting rid of the thing that

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

July 18, 2017

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is harming them the most. The second thing is managing them.

We keep putting rocks out. Limestone is the worst thing you can put. You need to be putting concrete. I can show you evidence that it is five times to one over limestone.

All of that being said, the thing that they are doing in this is totally crazy because let's all go down and see if any Vietnamese can pull two dredges.

They can't pull two basket dredges because the outside dredge will tear the boat up and turn over every single time. You have to pull it on the inside. That is false right there.

There are only a few of us that can pull two dredges. Most of the American boats -- we are all Americans, as far as I know. They live here and they are residents of the State of Mississippi, I hope, but we all have to live by the same rules.

Yes, you have to put people on a boat to go to work. I'm sorry. That's just the way it is. If you want it to be easy, go find something that you can do easy. This is not. I promise you.

I have been doing this since I was thirteen years old when I owned my own boat and, at eight years old, I could dump a dredge.

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

> > 58

There are Vietnamese right back there that work for me on my boat. They have dumped dredges with me. In fact, we bring back fifty sacks of oysters a day sometimes. It can be done. There is nothing to it.

They just don't want to pay anybody. That's what it boils down to.

The whole thing is it has got to be done to manage the reefs. If you are not going to protect the reefs -- it is all said and done in one thing, manage the reefs because we are not going to have an oyster season this year and probably not next year. It's from overworking with all dredges.

We have got to start managing these reefs. It all comes down to first things first. If they want to go to Court, go to Court.

I will promise you I will have scientific evidence at the next meeting to prove to you that the basket dredge does more damage than a regular dredge, and it's not that hard. You don't have to go out and put it

I was talking to somebody in the back. Take a tractor, put two inches of water in a field and pull two dredges, one a basket dredge and one a bag dredge. Put weight in a basket dredge that is on top of the water, put it in a bag dredge that is behind it, and pull it across

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (220) 396-8788

there and see which one turns into a olow.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Mr. Strong, your time is

HAROLD STRONG: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: Mr. Strong, I have a question for you.

How long have you been a fishermen?

HAROLD STRONG: I've been doing it since I was eight years old, and I owned my own boat when I was thirteen. I've been doing it about fifty-five years.

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: In your opinion, do most boats go out with two people, or are there a lot that go out with one person?

HAROLD STRONG: Everybody has two people on their boat. If they don't, how are you going to steer the boat and work the dredge at the same time. In fact, I think you are required to have two people, if I'm not mistaken, on a dredge boat.

It would be dangerous with any kind of dredge because, if you got hurt, who would be there to help you?

You can get hurt on any boat at any time. That is just the way it is.

> COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: Thank you. HAROLD STRONG: Thank you.

> > Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

> > > 60

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Up next is Mr. Chris Lagarde.

CHRIS LAGARDE: Good morning.

Congratulations, Mr. Bosarge,

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you, sir.

CHRIS LAGARDE: You drew the short straw. I guess, on that deal.

Listening to Mr. Strong, Harold, obviously, emotions on both sides of this issue are running high. I am glad to see that both sides of the issue have come out and brought their people to speak on this issue.

Again, I think this is just a distraction. I'm not saying it doesn't have to be dealt with, but there are so many other things that we need to be concerned with. water quality and the amount of money that is being spent on this BP Restore Act stuff that we ought to be hollering at the way this money is being wasted.

Heaven forbid if we would have to buy these guys dredges, the little bit of money it would cost to replace these dredges. We couldn't get that money from the BP money, but that would seem like a suitable cause.

Again, I think at some point, we are going to realize that the basket dredges weren't the culprit.

I go back to the fall of 2004. During the dredging season, we caught five hundred thousand sacks of

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oysters. Pretty close to five hundred thousand.

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Me and Mr. Strong agree on one thing, management. We have got to do a better job of managing, and managing doesn't mean, oh, there are some oysters inside the Bay bridges; let's go get those. That is the way we have managed these reefs in the past.

We may end up having to go to tonging, if the projections that I'm hearing about what may, or may not. be out there with all this freshwater we have had. I don't know that we are going to have any resource left.

I don't think spending all this time on this issue has done us, the State, or the agency, any good. We have just wasted a lot of time talking about this one issue, and there are a lot of things, water destruction, water quality, all these issues that we really need to be focusing on, yet we are worried about who killed the reefs. We will never know who killed the reefs.

I'm pretty sure y'all are going to pass this thing, and I'm going to suggest to the folks that they go ahead and get bag dredges,

I don't want to see anybody have to spend money to go to litigation, but I think the die is cast and v'all are probably going to do what I think you are going to do. I just wish you would consider some of this. Thank you. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you, Mr. Lagarde.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

62

Those are all of the public comments.

Is there anybody else that wants to make a comment on this issue?

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I would like to make a couple of statements on it.

As I have said in the past, considering this, I called three, or four, major oyster dealers in Louisiana. One of them told me he bought a boat. He had purchased a boat with the basket dredges on it, he was dredging it himself and he couldn't regulate the dredge because it just kept getting heavier.

The way you regulate a dredge is you take up on the slack between the dredge and the boat. Your winch picks it up as you go, and he said he took those basket dredges off because he just couldn't regulate the dredges. They were just tearing his reefs up.

Nowhere that I can find in Louisiana -- and that is a major oyster state in our area -- is anybody pulling these basket dredges. A lot of them had them on and they have taken them off.

I understand that there are some Vietnamese in Buras, Louisiana, that are dredging oysters with the bag dredge. I don't see the big deal.

Like I said, I have dredged oysters myself and, the way a dredge comes up on the boat and stops on a

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

certain spot, they put a bar in to stop the teeth, and, then, you push the neck down and it empties the dredge.

Well, you can almost do that with a bag dredge, if the oysters are in the bag. I mean, when it comes over, it kind of goes up and you push the neck down, and it helps you empty the oysters.

With that, that's about all I had to say. Thank

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: I would like to add something to that.

I would like to, first, thank all the staff for all the work and research that y'all have done on this issue. You have come a long way with this.

I think today we really need to make the decision that is the best thing for our reefs. This change will help us to restore and rebuild our reefs and, therefore, help our oyster industry.

Also, if we look back, this recommendation did come out of the Oyster Council which was composed of scientists and other fishermen, as well. A lot of things pointed to this is where we are and this is what we need to do.

With that said, I would like to make a motion for the final adoption of the regulation.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion for

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

64

final adoption of regulatory changes to Title 22 Part 1. JOE JEWELL: Including the staff's

recommendation it include the language to Chapter 7 Part 1 of 2 that prohibits the use of basket dredges.

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion. COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I'll second the motion.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Any further discussion?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: All those in favor say ave.

(Commissioner Bosarge, Commissioner Gollott, Commissioner Trapani in favor,)

> COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed? (Commissioner Harmon opposed.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Three to one. Motion carries.

JOE JEWELL: Thank you, Commissioners.

JOE JEWELL: Next up for the Commission's consideration --

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: (Interposing) Joe. could we take a quick break?

JOE JEWELL: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We will take a ten-minute break.

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(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.) COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I call this meeting back to order.

Mr. Joe, you are still here. I think we are on Ttem F4.

JOE JEWELL: Next up for the Commission's consideration is final adoption of Title 22 Part 21. Mr. Rick Burris will be presenting that.

RICK BURRIS: Good morning Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, Director Miller, Mr. Morrison.

First of all, I want to congratulate you, Chairman Bosarge, and Vice Chairman Harmon.

Thank you for your service, Commissioner Gollott.

Today, I want to present to the Commission Title 22 Part 21, Crab Processing Regulation Updates which is up for final adoption.

CMR passed the Notice of Intent on June the 20th, 2017, at your last meeting.

That notice was filed with the Secretary of State on the same date.

On June 21st, the proposed changes were placed on the MDMR web page.

On June  $24^{\text{th}}$ , the proposed changes were posted on the Sun Herald legal notice. It was an entire page, on

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

> > 66

the Sun Herald legal notice.

The public comment period ran from June 21st, 2017, through July 17th, 2017, for a total of twenty-seven days. To date, no public comments have been received.

We did present these changes to the Mississippi Crab Task Force, on July 11th, and no formal motions were made to file a public comment.

Before we move forward. I just want CMR to be reminded that none of these proposed changes will affect the way the currently licensed crab processors operate. They merely clear up some language.

A few months ago, there were several interpretations of the way the language should read, the way the language was reading, and we wanted the language to reflect the original intent. That is what these changes are for.

Also, I have read all of these into the record. If you do remember, it is very lengthy. I'm going to attempt to summarize each slide and, if there is a particular slide you want me to be more thorough on, please stop me, and I will do so.

The first change was to the title. It will now read, "Part 21, Rules and Regulations for the Processing of Saltwater Crabs in the State of Mississippi".

Chapter 01, the introduction, we summarized it

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

to read, "This Part establishes the minimum requirements necessary to regulate the processing of saltwater crabs".

Chapter 02, Justification and Authority. Again, to be consistent with the title, we replaced "preparation, picking, packing, shipping and sale activities" to merely "processing".

We, then, removed Sections 102, 103 and 104 because they are all references to the statute.

Chapter 03, Definitions. We removed the definition of adulterated. We did not remove it from the document, just the definition.

Section 100, we added the definition of backing. Sections 101 and 102, we just simplified those definitions.

Continuing on with Chapter 03.

Section 103, we made it consistent with the rest of the documents by adding, "a person, firm, or corporation". We, then, removed all the words except processing to be consistent, and we added "seafood processor's" instead of simply license.

Section 104, we replaced "time period" with "date".

Section 105, Container, we reworded that definition on the next page.

Section 107, Easily Cleanable, we just

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

simplified that definition to make it easier to read.

Section 108, the definition of finished product container, will replace the previous definition of container.

We removed Section 110, Includes, or Including. Section 110, Key Deficiency, we replaced "unwholesome" with "unsanitary".

Section 111, Label, we simply reworded that to read, "Any written, printed, or graphic, matter affixed to, or appearing upon, any finished product container" to be consistent with other definitions.

We removed the word "may", from Section 113. we removed the definition of Person, from Section 116.

We reworded the definition of processing to read, "The act of preparing, changing into different market forms, manufacturing, preserving, picking, chilling, backing, packaging, labeling finished product containers and storage of processed saltwater crabs".

We reworded the definition of processor to read "any person, firm, or corporation",

We reworded the definition of saltwater crab so it is more definitive of all crabs that may be processed in the future, not just Callinectes.

Section 118, we reworded the definition of

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saltwater crab products to read, "The edible meat of a processed saltwater crab distributed for consumption".

Sections 122 and 123, we removed those.

We removed Sections 125 and 126, the definitions of shall and should.

Moving on to Chapter 04, the Application chapter.

In Section 100, we removed the reference to the statute.

In Section 100.01, for consistency purposes, we added, "All persons, firms, or corporations". We, then, removed, "and operating under a certified crab plant certification number as issued by the MDMR". That was Marine Patrol's recommendation. It is easier to enforce without that language in there.

Sections 100.03 and 100.04 were deleted for redundancy.

Continuing on with Application, Section 101, The Provisions of this Part shall not apply to, we simply reworded 101.01 to make it easier to read. 101.02 essentially said the same thing, so we deleted that for redundancy.

Section 101.02 will now read, "The Provisions of this Part shall not apply to: Harvesting or transporting saltwater crabs, or saltwater crab products, without

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

70

engaging in processing". All we did was remove the word otherwise.

Chapter 05, MDMR Program Management. We just cleaned this section up for some grammatical reasons.

Chapter 06, Processor Certification.

In Section 100.01, we added, "person, firm, or corporation" for consistency. We added, "process saltwater crabs" and "a seafood processor's license from the MDMR" to be more definitive.

We removed 100.03 for redundancy.

We renumbered 100.04.04. It is now 100.07, removed the word "may" and added, "has the authority to" to make it more authoritative.

Continuing on, Section 101, we removed reference to Mississippi Code.

Section 103, we added "person, firm, or corporation". We removed the rest of the chapter for simplification purposes.

103.03, we removed the word "seafood" and replaced it with, "crab processor's" because that is what this part is dealing with.

Chapter 07, Responsibility of Processor, Manager and Operator.

Section 100, we placed the words "wholesome unadulterated" with "sanitary" to be more definitive.

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

Section 101, we removed "properly at all times", per Marine Patrol recommendation. It is a lot more definitive this way.

Within Section 103, we replaced the words "lot, or lots" with "saltwater crab products" and added "saltwater crab" ahead of anywhere that it said "products" to be more definitive of what we are talking about here.

Chapter 8 Inspections.

We made Section 101 more authoritative.

Section 102, we replaced the word "will" with "shall" to be more authoritative.

> Chapter 9, Actions Triggered by Inspections. We added "saltwater crabs" to both sections.

Then, we removed the words "potentially adulterated", again, to be more definitive.

Moving on with Chapter 9, we made this whole Section 104, Subsections 104.01 through 104.03, more authoritative by changing some of the wording around. It still says the same thing. It was grammatically incorrect.

Staying with Chapter 9, again, we reworded some of this to make it more authoritative.

We added "saltwater crabs" to Subsection 105.01.02, and, then, we removed the words "potentially adulterated".

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

Chapter 10.

We removed this chapter altogether because there is no performance incentive program.

Chapter 11, now Chapter 10, Labeling of Saltwater Crab Product.

We reworded it to reiterate that the labeling applies to finished product containers.

Then, Sections 101 and 102, we are going to move those out of the labeling chapter into the next chapter which is the Purchase and Sales Records chapter where it

The Purchase and Sales Records chapter, Chapter 12, now Chapter 11, we removed this part and replaced it with this part which is from the labeling chapter. This is just more concise than the previous language.

Chapter 13, Transportation of Saltwater Crabs or Saltwater Crab Products, we removed this per the Commission's request, when we presented this for Notice of

Chapter 4. Section 102, specifically states that this part shall not apply when transporting saltwater crabs, or saltwater crab products.

Chapter 14, now Chapter 12, Adulterated or Misbranded Saltwater Crab Products.

Section 100, we added "firm, or corporation" for

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 $\label{eq:insertion} \mbox{In Section 101, we replaced the word "sell" with "sale". We removed "saltwater crabs".$ 

Section 102, we removed "saltwater crabs". We removed reference to the Mississippi Code and we changed the language to be more authoritative.

Section 103, we removed the words "saltwater crabs".

 $\label{eq:chapter 15} \mbox{ What was Chapter 15, now Chapter 13, Sanitation } \\ \mbox{Requirements.}$ 

Section 1004.01, we replaced "one hundred ten degrees Fahrenheit" with "one hundred degrees Fahrenheit".

Section 110, we removed the word "segregating".
We replaced "seafood" with "saltwater crab products" to be
more definitive.

Section 110.05, we removed "saltwater crab", and, then, included "saltwater crab products" to be more definitive.

Section 110.06, again, we removed the words "saltwater crabs".

Section 110.06.1, we replaced "seafood" with "saltwater crab products".

Continuing on with Chapter 13, Sanitation Requirements, in Section 110.07, we removed the word "handling".

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

74

Section 110.09, we removed the words "saltwater crabs".

Section 112.05, we simply reworded this to make it more clear to understand.

What would be required is a Motion to Proceed with Final Adoption of Amendments to Title 22 Part 21.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: First of all, I would like to thank everybody that worked on this. As I understand, y'all had a committee with enforcement and your people.

RICK BURRIS: Yes, sir.

 $\label{local_commissioner_commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT:} \quad \mbox{It was a great job going through this and cleaning it up.}$ 

 $\label{eq:Saying that, I would like to make a motion that} % \[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Motion of this amendment.} \end{array} \]$ 

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion.

Do we have a second?

COMMISSION HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Any further discussion?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I would like to say one thing. You guys have done a great job. I think this is, like, the fifth time I have been through this and looking at what you have done and cleaning it up and making it clearer. I think there were a lot of folks who had

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 concerns that we changed a bunch of things, but we haven't changed anything. We just mostly cleared it up.

I hope, if there are any major concerns, they will bring it to us and we will make them understand what we did.

We have a motion and a second.

All in favor say aye.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed?

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries.

Thank you, Rick

RICK BURRIS: Thank you.

JOE JEWELL: Thank you, Commissioners, and Rick.

Next up for consideration is final adoption of
Reclassification of Biloxi Bay, and that presentation will
be done by Mr. Erik Broussard.

 $\qquad \qquad \text{ERIK BROUSSARD: } \textbf{ Good morning Commissioners,} \\ \textbf{ Director Miller, Mr. Morrison.}$ 

I will be presenting for final adoption Title 22
Part 1, Area V Biloxi Bay Reclassification.

 $\label{eq:At the last CMR meeting, Notice of Intent was } passed on June 20^{th}.$ 

I have a copy of the filing. It was filed the same day with the Secretary of State, June  $20^{\rm th}$ .

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

76

It was posted to the MDMR web page the following day, June  $21^{\rm st}$ .

Here's a copy of the legal notice that appeared in the Sun Herald on June  $25^{\text{th}}$  (indicating slide).

The public comment period ran from June  $21^{\rm st}$  to July  $17^{\rm th}$ , and no public comments have been received to date

North of Biloxi East access channel would be considered Area V "B", or restricted. South of the channel is going to be Area V "A", conditionally approved, with a half inch of rainfall. Those are the criteria (indicating map).

I read this into the record at the last meeting, so I will give a brief explanation. This establishes the closing criteria of a half inch of rainfall in any twenty-four consecutive hours, measured at Keesler Air Force Base, the Air Force Base gauge, and it is reduced from one inch to half an inch.

Since we just established the closing criteria, in this part we are establishing the reopening criteria for Area V "A".

Now that we have multiple area classifications for Area V, this basically describes that; conditionally approved, approved, prohibited and restricted.

This is the description of Area V "B", the area

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north of the channel that is going to be moved to restricted. This is the description for that (indicating

Here we have the description for Area V "A" which is south of the Biloxi east access channel that will be approved with one half inch of rainfall.

What will be required to move forward is a Motion for Final Adoption of Title 22 Part 1. Updated Regulatory Language for Area V which includes the Updated Management Plan Criteria and Subdivision of Area V.

> COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Are there any questions? (No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do I have a motion? COMMISSIONER HARMON: Mr. chairman, I would like to make a motion for Final Adoption of Title 22 Part 1. Updated Regulatory Language for Area V, Updated Management Plan Criteria and Subdivision of Area V.

> COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: I will second the motion. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Any further discussion?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: All in favor say aye.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed?

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries.

Thank you, Erik.

ERIK BROUSSARD: Thank you.

JOE JEWELL: Thank you, Commissioners, and Mr. Broussard.

Our final presentation is consideration of a new state saltwater fishing record, and Mr. Jonathan Barr will be presenting that.

JONATHAN BARR: Good morning Commissioners. Director Miller, Mr. Morrison.

My presentation is brief. We have one state record up for consideration this month, and it's conventional tackle.

It's a Bull Shark, Carcharhinus leucas. The old record which was actually broken last year was two hundred and three pounds. The new record is three hundred and fifty-four pounds and four ounces. The angler is Mr. Brett Rutledge.

This photo doesn't do this fish justice. This is quite a specimen.

There is Mr. Rutledge and his catch (indicating photograph).

What is required is a motion to adopt this new State record.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do we have a motion? COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Mr. Chairman, I'll make that motion. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion.

Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: I'll second it, Mr.

Chairman.

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COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a second.

All those in favor say ave.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed?

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries.

JONATHAN BARR: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

JOE JEWELL: If there are no other questions, that concludes the presentations of Marine Fisheries.

Again, congratulations Commissioner Bosarge, and we thank you for your service, Mr. Gollott.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Thank you, sir.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We move on to G1, Bureau of Wetlands Permitting, Mr. Jan Boyd.

JAN BOYD: Good morning Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, Director Miller, Mr. Morrison. We have three action items for your

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

consideration this morning, and Kristyn McGuire will be presenting the first two.

KRISTYN McGUIRE: Good morning. My name is Kristyn McGuire and I will be presenting the first two violations

The first one is by Mr. Vincent Mikelonis and Innovative Builders who is the contractor.

The location is on an unnamed canal adjacent to The Jourdan River, at 4040 South Nassau Street, Bay St. Louis.

It's in the General Use District, and the agent was Innovative Builders, Incorporated,

It was forty-eight feet of bulkhead that was reconstructed without authorization.

This is the diagram. The forty-eight feet are on the right, and the existing boathouse was not included in the permit application. There were changes to it.

This is a picture of the bulkhead that was reconstructed.

On May 24th, 2017, an application to reconstruct the bulkhead was submitted.

On June 27th, 2017, a site visit was performed that revealed the proposed structure had already been reconstructed.

On July 7th, 2017, a letter was sent to the

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Commission meeting.
The potential

The potential penalty range. The violation was discovered on June  $27^{\rm th}$ , 2017. The duration was for twenty-one days. The maximum potential fine for this residential violation is ten thousand five hundred.

applicant and the agent, notifying them of the upcoming

We are recommending a one thousand dollar fine to the agent. Roger Caplinger with Innovative Builders.

The decision factors included that Mr. Caplinger is aware that authorization must be issued prior to commencement of construction. This is not the first instance that Mr. Caplinger has begun construction prior to written authorization.

We are recommending that the Commission grant after-the-fact authorization because the project would have been authorized by general permit, if construction had not been completed prior to the permit's issuance.

We are recommending to issue a one thousand dollar fine to the agent to be paid within thirty days of the July Commission meeting, and we will forward the matter to the Attorney General's office, if this deadline is not met.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Back it up. When did he apply for this permit? KRISTYN McGUIRE: May 24<sup>th</sup>.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

KRISTYN McGUIRE: We are extremely behind. In June, the second week, we were required to take a class in Alabama. That was a whole week. Two weeks after that, we had the rain. With the high waters, it is kind of impossible to go out and look to determine where the bulkhead should go.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Somebody should have been able to walk in and buy a permit and get it within a couple of weeks.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{I think a thousand dollar fine is a little} \\ \mbox{harsh.}$ 

KRISTYN McGUIRE: Mr. Caplinger is here.
COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Let him speak,

ROGER CAPLINGER: Thank you. Roger Caplinger with Innovative Builders.

There is a little bit of mischaracterization going on here, in that the permit was applied for on May the  $10^{th}$ 

I was out of the country, at the time. My office personnel made the decision, based on the fact that they had cashed the check for the permit on June 9.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 Knowing that usually, when they cash the check, the permit is right there, they made a decision, based on one girl's brain, to start the bulkhead on June 21. They built the bulkhead on June 23.

I came back into town. My office personnel, I asked her where the permit was. She said the permit actually didn't come in the mail yet.

I said, well, you need to call DMR and let them  $$\operatorname{know}$$  what is going on.

They did so. They let them know that we had done part of the work without actually having the permit in hand, and stopped the work.

The only thing we did after that was clean up the yard because it's a ninety-year old man and he was freaking out about his yard. I had them clean up the yard and dress everything up because I knew it was going to take a while for them to do whatever they were going to do.

In reality, it took them a month and a half to come back, just to do the site visit.

Now, I have been doing this for nineteen years. I built the Gulfport Harbor. I built all the piers for the City of Gulfport and Pass Christian Harbor after Katrina. I have done a lot of work here. I have employed thousands of people on the Coast doing marine

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

construction. In nineteen years, I have never been in front of you, not once in nineteen years.

The fact is DMR is taking -- by the way, we were much busier before Katrina. We were doing permits in a week to two weeks. Now, it's two months.

Yes, my office staff, they jumped the gun and, for that, I have no defense, but I will tell you a thousand dollar fine is ridiculous for something when I applied for the permit. This permit was applied for. The site visit didn't even happen for forty days, not even a site visit.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Would you address one other issue?

They had said you were a repeat offender. When was the last time?

Can somebody enlighten us on that?

ROGER CAPLINGER: I'm not really sure what this repeat offender is because I have never been in front of v'all before.

 $\label{eq:willa brantley: Hi. My name is will a Brantley.}$  I'm the Bureau Director for Wetlands Permitting.

I would like to say we are taking a little bit longer than we used to take to get out permits. We are down by two staff members. We have not gotten permission

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applications right now. There are also different regulations. Some of

to rehire those people yet, and we are swamped with

those we have to send out to other State and Federal agencies for a thirty-day review that we used to not have to send those out.

This one wasn't one of those, but we couldn't do the site visits during the high water that we had for two weeks because we have to know where the mean high tide

They weren't able to do many of their site visits and accomplish anything, during that two-week period where we were having rain almost every day and the water was higher than the average high tide.

I think Kristyn has the information on the other times that Mr. Caplinger has started work without a permit. We haven't brought those to the Commission. We dealt with those through staff, but, because it is becoming a repeat occurrence, that's why we wanted to bring this one because he actually was, I believe, finished with the bulkhead by the time they did the site visit.

I'm not aware that we got any call prior to June  $27^{th}$ , and I'm not aware that they had stopped work prior to June 27th.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

86

I was told they were still working on June 27th, when the staff showed up and told them to stop.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Can you give us the information about the other violations?

KRISTYN McGUIRE: Yes, sir. In 2014, Jennifer Wilder has a general permit submitted by Mr. Caplinger's office, and it was received on June 24th, 2014.

On June 30th, a site visit was done and the bulkhead was complete and the boathouse was partially done before he had authorization.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Are there any more questions?

JAMIE MILLER: Willa, I know there is a statute that governs some of the time lines that we have in order to get a permit back after we have all the information.

When someone submits a complete application, how much time do we have before we give them an answer?

WILLA BRANTLEY: When a complete application is received, we have ninety days.

JAMIE MILLER: That's for the general permit? WILLA BRANTLEY: That is for all of our State permits. Our policy is to get the general permits out within thirty days, unless they are one of the four that have to be sent to Archives and History for a thirty-day comment period. We try to get those out within forty-five

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

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We were late on this, but we did have some weather issues that prevented them from doing site visits for a while.

JAMIE MILLER: Willa, do you track what our normal average time is for permits?

WILLA BRANTLEY: I try to, but our data base doesn't perform that function for us. It is pretty difficult. I can't even pull up an accurate picture of what our open files are, right now, on our data base.

JAMIE MILLER: Can we think about, if we get into a similar situation due to the weather, or whatever the delay may be, that our project managers, at least. reach out proactively to whoever has applied and let them know what's going on?

WILLA BRANTLEY: Yes.

I believe they tried to. I don't know that we talked to everybody. They may have only talked to people who called in and asked. I had some feedback from several of them that they had let applicant's know.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Willa, when somebody comes in to buy a permit and they give you their money, do you tell them it might be ninety days until they get their permit?

WILLA BRANTLEY: We tell them what our policy

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

is, that we try to get them out within thirty days, and the ones that can take up to forty-five days due that thirty-day notice period, we do tell them that, as well.

We have been telling them for the past several months that we are swamped with applications and sometimes it is taking us a little bit longer to get them out than

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: No matter what, you don't start construction until you get the permit?

WILLA BRANTLEY: Right.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do we have any further discussion?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do we have a motion? COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: Since the time for the permit took so long and Mr. Caplinger also has an application completed and the weather, and he was under the understanding that the permit was complete, I would like to make a motion to reduce the fine to zero.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Reduce the fine to what? COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: Just to reduce it to zero because I think there are a bunch of discrepancies in the time lines, the weather and how long it took. Our staff is agreeing that, yes, this is taking a little longer and they are low on staff.

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Mr. Caplinger, you understand that the next time you have to have a permit in your hand, even if it does take over thirty days.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: I think he probably needs a fifty dollar fine.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Just to clarify the motion, we are not going to accept the staff's recommendation and set the fine at fifty dollars, instead of one thousand.

COMMISSIONER TRAPANI: Yes.

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

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion and a second.

All those in favor say ave.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed?

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries.

Next, please.

KRISTYN McGUIRE: The second one I am presenting is a violation by Mr. Gerald Gillen. It is located on The Pearl River at 5093 Levee Street in Pearlington. It is in the General Use District. There is not an agent, but

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

90

there is a contractor. He was not listed as an agent on the application.

An access pier and a boathouse were constructed without authorization.

This is the diagram. The boathouse is on the right. There was a previously existing bulkhead and jet ski ramps, but everything on the right is what was built without authorization.

This is a picture of it.

On May 17th, 2017, a violation was reported to DMR that a boathouse was being constructed without a permit.

On May  $25^{\tau h}$ , 2017, a site visit was performed, revealing the construction of an access pier and a boathouse without a permit. Staff informed the contractor on site of the violation and advised him to stop work. He refused.

On May 30th, 2017, Mr. Gillen submitted an application for after-the-fact authorization.

On July 10, 2017, a site visit was performed to confirm the dimensions of the access pier and boathouse. A small area of SAV less than ten square feet was observed. This SAV will be transplanted so that it will not be shaded by the boathouse, once it is completed.

A letter was sent to the applicant and the

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

contractor notifying them of the upcoming Commission meeting, on July 11th.

The violation was discovered on May 25th, 2017. with a duration of thirteen days.

The maximum potential fine for residential for this project is six thousand five hundred dollars, with a minimum of fifty dollars.

The recommended fines are two thousand to the applicant, Mr. Gerald Gillen, and one thousand to the contractor. DL Enterprises.

Mr. Gillen is aware that authorization must be issued prior to commencement of construction. This is the second time Mr. Gillen has constructed a structure without written authorization.

The contractor was informed of the violation. during the site visit, and he was advised to stop work. He refused.

Our recommendation is that you grant the applicant's request for after-the-fact authorization because the project would have been authorized by certificate of exclusion, if Mr. Gillen had submitted an application prior to completing the structures.

We also recommend a fine of one thousand dollars to the contractor, and a fine of two thousand dollars to the applicant, both to be paid within thirty days of the

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

> > 92

July CMR meeting. If they are not paid, the matter will be forwarded to the Attorney General's office, if these deadlines are not met.

Mrs. Gillen is here, if you guys have questions for her.

I'm not sure if the applicant is here. We haven't heard much from him. I did call him and let him know, before we sent the Commission meeting letter, that he is being taken to Commission. He is in Louisiana. I don't know if he is here, or not.

SHELLY GILLEN: Hi. My name is Shelly Gillen. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Can you explain to us what happened?

SHELLY GILLEN: I can. A neighbor applied for a permit to have this contractor come and build a boathouse. and we were told that we would save a lot of money if we would hurry up and build it while he was in the area because, once he left and had to come back, we would be charged a lot more money for the transportation. It takes him about four hours to get up the river to where we are

We knew that we would not get a permit in time before he left. There is no excuse for negligence. We shouldn't have built it without a permit. I felt like we were stuck between a rock and a hard place.

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I don't have an answer for the contractor not

I think two thousand is a little bit hefty of a fine, considering what the place looked like before we cleaned it up, as you can see in the before and after pictures. We have improved the health of the river tremendously, in that little section where we cleaned it up. There were no plants growing at all and, now, there are plants prospering in that area.

Please take that into consideration, when giving us a fine.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do we have any questions for Mrs. Gillen?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

SHELLY GILLEN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion that we go along with the staff's recommendation, with the modification of a thousand dollars each, instead of the two thousand.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion.

Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion and a

second.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

94

All those in favor say aye.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: All opposed?

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries.

CHRIS PICKERING: Good morning. My name is Chris Pickering. I will be presenting the next item for your consideration.

This is a violation by Juanita Starr, DMR-160363. It is located on the Tchoutacabouffa River at 12033 Motsie Circle in Biloxi, Harrison County. Mississippi. It's in the General Use District, and the agent was Richard Shepler.

One hundred and twenty linear feet of bulkhead was constructed out of compliance with the previously issued general permit.

This is a diagram that was submitted with the original application from 2016.

This is the diagram that was authorized and sent out with her permit. As you can see, I added the waterway of three hundred and eighteen feet, and there were two fixed object measurements added for the bulkhead, and I added Ms. Starr's name, her address at the property location, and the DMR number. Those are the only things that changed on the diagram.

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER

This is a picture from the day we did the site visit looking north at the adjacent bulkhead.

This was the day we got notified of the violation at approximately the same location (indicating photograph).

This is on the south end. It's kind of hard to see the flags, but we flagged at the mean high tide line. I can tell you that we did the site visit for the original application on June 29th, of 2016. Low water was that morning at 8:06 and the mean high tide was that afternoon at 5:45, according to NOAA's website. I was there at approximately 2:00, or 2:30. We were going towards low tide. We were almost to low tide, while I was there (indicating photograph).

This is a picture of the bulkhead after it had been constructed. At a site visit we did with the agent, he had agreed to come off the corner with the stairs right here and cut straight across. This is where it would have cut straight across. We put two flags here, and, then, it would have tied in -- well, we agreed it to let him do a forty-five degree angle here and tie it into the neighbors.

On July 5th, 2016, DMR issued a general permit to Juanita Starr for a hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead to be constructed at, or above, the current line of mean high

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water, as flagged by DMR personnel and in accordance with the measurements from the fixed object as indicated on the attached diagram.

Those measurements from the fix object were added on the diagram. We do that on every single permit we issue for a bulkhead for residential. It is on every single one of them, and this was the first condition in the permit.

Then, on April 27th, 2017, a violation was reported to DMR concerning the fill and the bulkhead being constructed further waterward than what was permitted. A site visit was performed, revealing forty feet of bulkhead had been constructed nine feet waterward of what was permitted.

On May 1st, staff called the agent to notify him of the violation. Staff explained that the bulkhead was permitted to be constructed thirty-nine feet from the house piling. Mr. Shepler stated that he measured the bulkhead at forty-eight feet from the house piling.

Staff also called and notified the applicant of the violation. Ms. Starr stated she was unaware of what was going on and that her kids had talked her into building a bulkhead. She paid for the bulkhead, but they were handling everything.

On May 2<sup>nd</sup>, staff met with the agent on site.

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The agent agreed to bring the forty-foot section of bulkhead into compliance. Staff agreed to allow the agent to tie the bulkhead into the neighbors at a forty-five degree angle to avoid possible stagnant water. The agent asked for thirty days to complete the project.

On June 19th, staff called the agent and asked about the status of the bulkhead. The agent stated that the applicant told him not to do any work while she and her family tried to find a way to keep the bulkhead as it is. Staff called Ms. Starr, but no answer. It appears Ms. Starr doesn't have voicemail.

The agent asked for thirty days to bring it into compliance. I gave them forty-nine days, and nothing was

On June 20th, a Notice of Violation was mailed to the applicant and a copy was mailed to the agent.

On June 27th, staff received an email from the agent stating the owner is requesting a meeting to discuss any and all options.

On June 28th, staff emailed the agent a detailed description of their options.

Staff, then, received an email from the daughter of the applicant requesting an on-site meeting to put eyes on the project.

The next day, on June 29th, staff met on site

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

98

with the applicant and members of her family, Michael Yentzen, their attorney, Dreaux Seghers, environmental consultant, Ray Carter with the Secretary of State's office, and the agent, Mr. Shepler.

Ray Carter explained Public Trust Tidelands had been filled, and staff explained Coastal Wetlands had been

Staff explained the applicant could bring the bulkhead into compliance with the previously issued general permit, or apply for after-the-fact authorization.

On July 5th, staff received a letter from the applicant's attorney stating they believed it would be beneficial to both the applicant and the DMR to withhold any further enforcement action, and they would be happy to appear before the Commission on July 18th, 2017, which is today.

Staff notified the attorney that in the absence of an application for after-the-fact authorization, or a statement that the bulkhead would be brought into compliance with the general permit issued, the matter would be placed on the agenda for the Commission meeting on July 18th.

The violation was discovered on April 27th, 2017. The violation duration has been eighty-three days to this

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

The maximum potential fine is forty-one thousand five hundred dollars. We are recommending a fine of one thousand dollars to the applicant and one thousand dollars to the agent.

The decision factors are:

Mr. Shepler received the nermit, not the applicant, and indicated, in a phone conversation with staff, that he was aware the bulkhead was constructed farther out than the fixed object measurement allowed.

Staff allowed the applicant and agent ample time to bring the bulkhead into compliance, or apply for afterthe-fact authorization.

The applicant and her family have not been willing to comply with regulations, or cooperate throughout the process.

The applicant's attorney is here, and I believe he would like to speak.

If y'all have any questions for me. I will answer those, also.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: A thousand dollar fine, or a two thousand dollar fine, is not going to straighten out this problem. What we need are some answers.

CHRIS PICKERING: We are recommending to issue a fine of one thousand dollars each to the applicant and the agent to be paid within thirty days of the July meeting,

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-0700

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and order the bulkhead to be brought into compliance with the general permit issued on July 5th, 2016, within thirty days of the July meeting, or that the matter will be forwarded to the Attorney General's office, if these deadlines are not met. We are recommending they fix it and pay the fines.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: We would like to hear from the attorney, if possible.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I have one question.

Did they give you a reason why they didn't do an after-the-fact application?

CHRIS PICKERING: No. They did state that the flags were not there, when they got ready to construct the bulkhead.

I told them that they could have given us a call. It was stated in their permit "as flagged by staff". We flag every bulkhead. I would have been more than willing to go out there and reflag it. They had the measurements for the fixed objects. The agent, he said he knew it was off.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Is there an avenue, or a path forward, to fill that water bottom?

CHRIS PICKERING: They can ask for it.

We told them we probably would not recommend approval to y'all because they would be filling Coastal

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

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Wetlands. They would be filling Public Trust Tidelands. They would have to get a Tidelands lease from the Secretary of State's office. They would have to get after-the-fact authorization from the Corps of Engineers, also, for filling navigable waters.

It would be a process. They could go through it. They would have to request two variances to the Coastal Program and justify those variances, also. All of that was detailed in that email that I have in my chronology that I sent them.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

Let's hear from the attorney.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Good morning. My name is Michael Yentzen and I represent the applicant, Juanita Staff. I'm an attorney in Gulfport. My address is 1914 24th Avenue, Gulfport.

I just wanted to informally go over some information that we submitted, but, first of all, I wanted to address what appears to be a mischaracterization of the circumstances.

What happened was the applicant's agent, the contractor, submitted a drawing, and I'm not disputing what Mr. Pickering brought up as far as the actual drawing that was permitted, comparing it to the original drawing, but the things that he circled were not circled on the

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

102

permitted drawing.

I have given you the permitted drawing, along with the permit and the applicant's drawing, initial drawing.

If you could just look at it, it's really not apparent, unless you are looking for the changes that were

It is also important to note that the contractor drew this, where it could be constructed. He designed it to be constructed in a straight line from the existing bulkheads that were on either side of the property, just connecting those two end points with the existing bulkheads to make a straight line so there are no waves, or anything at all.

Also, the characterization that the contractor was aware that he was not in compliance and yet went ahead and built the bulkhead that way is not correct whatsoever. It was just a misunderstanding and it was, quite frankly, a lack of the DMR designating clearly what they wanted to be done.

In fact, it's still not clear to me -- and I understand everything about this situation -- what the DMR wanted to be done pursuant to the drawing because Mr. Pickering says that the DMR just requested the section from the stairs to the existing wood bulkhead on the left

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

side of the drawing be moved back nine feet, but, it appears from the drawing that the indication was the DMR wanted the entire bulkhead to be set back nine feet. It's still not clear, in my opinion, what DMR wants.

I think that was offered to us as sort of a compromise to just basically destroy one section of bulkhead that is around forty feet long, and, then, reconstruct it nine feet back behind the present condition.

I don't know what that solves. I'm not sure what that resolves. It just creates another area where sediment can collect, and I think it would collect over time anyway and create another beach.

JAMIE MILLER: Mr. Yentzen, let me interrupt you for a moment.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Sure.

JAMIE MILLER: I think you are speaking about documents. When the Commission came back from the break, these packets were up here.

Did you just present these (indicating documents)?

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Yes, I did.

JAMIE MILLER: They were not aware of that.

MTCHAFL YENTZEN: I'm sorry.

We have just gotten into the first two exhibits

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

104

which are the permit, with the attached permitted drawing, the approved permit and the submitted drawing by the applicant's agent, by the contractor. Those are the first two things in that packet.

I would like to reiterate that I appreciate what Mr. Pickering did by showing the permitted drawing, but all those red circles, they are not on the actual permitted drawing.

JAMIE MILLER: Could we bring the permitted drawing back up on the screen?

CHRIS PICKERING: Yes, sir. This is the permitted drawing and, as he stated, when we issued the permit, no, they were not circled. You can take off the red circles, and that is what was issued with the permit (indicating diagram).

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Just for clarification, the drawing actually shows a straight bulkhead.

What you are asking for, or what I see as the incorrect part, would be to the left of those stairs and is supposed to step in nine feet?

CHRIS PICKERING: Yes. You can make the argument that it's a straight bulkhead. They are saying that this was shown even with that one. It's not a toscale drawing. It's not an engineered drawing. It's not to scale. It also shows there is a gap there. People

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

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don't put gaps in their bulkhead.

Yes, we were asking for a forty-foot section here. We were trying to work with them and let them work with us and keep some. This down here appears to be off two feet, also, and we were willing to let them keep that (indicating diagram).

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Where, on that drawing, do you show them how far out the bulkhead goes from the landmarks, or whatever you were measuring from?

CHRIS PICKERING: Thirty-nine feet here from the house piling to the bulkhead, and, then, a hundred and four feet to the roof from the bulkhead is where they were permitted (indicating diagram).

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: On the left-hand side, how much is it, now?

CHRIS PICKERING: It's a hundred and six feet here, and here it's forty-eight feet here (indicating diagram).

I believe Mr. Yentzen gave y'all a copy of the permit, and I think there is a copy in your writeup, also, but, if you read the first condition in the permit, it states:

"A bulkhead a hundred and twenty feet in length and four feet above mean high tide in height shall be constructed at, or above, mean high water as flagged by

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

106

DMR personnel and in accordance with the measurements from fixed objects as indicated on the attached diagram".

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Sir, no matter what we do, you've got some serious problems with the Secretary of State.

Is this the permit that you were issued (indicating document)?

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Yes, that is the permit my client was issued.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Well, it clearly says from the house piling out thirty-nine feet, and it went forty-eight feet.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: That wasn't observed by the contractor. What I'm saying is that the contractor looked at the permit and he saw his drawing, and that's the way he built it.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: But it's not the staff's fault.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: No. I'm just saying it is a misunderstanding. I'm saying that as opposed to how they were depicted, the client and the agent have been in good faith this whole time. They haven't done anything intentionally against the staff's recommendations.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: They put the bulkhead out ten feet further than what they were permitted for.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

Let me say this. I have personal experience. I built a bulkhead behind my house. They come out and put these red flags down and tell you where you can put your bulkhead.

I think the staff has done due diligence to show the contractor, but the contractor should have gotten with the staff, if they had any questions, before they started this bulkhead.

You've got some serious problems here. I would suggest you get this thing in compliance because you are going to be dealing with Delbert Hosemann the rest of your

MICHAEL YENTZEN: I have already talked to Mr. Carter and we have had discussions about that.

We have a legal argument, as well, that I would like to bring up, but, as far as the flagging goes, the flags were not there when the contractor commenced work.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Did the staff put the flags down, before the contractor began work?

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Yes, the flags were in the pictures, on June the 29th.

I'm saying that there is nothing apparent to the contractor, as far as flagging goes, to where the bulkhead should be constructed.

The contractor submitted his drawing. The

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

108

permit was approved and contained a drawing that was almost identical to his drawing. His drawing could be constructed without those measurements that were put on the -- they were put on the drawing.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: But it's not the staff's job to go hold the contractor's hand.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: No. I'm not talking about holding hands.

I'm talking about clearly identifying what they wanted to be constructed, before it is constructed, and that's not an excuse and it's not a reason why it shouldn't be -- obviously, had the client known about this beforehand, the client would have had some conversations with the DMR and tried to work out some kind of solution because this just defies commonsense.

Also, it's the staff's recommendation to -- I'm not sure what the staff is saying, as far as the orientation of the bulkhead because, if it's the staff's suggestion that the bulkhead on the left-hand side adjacent to the steps should be stepped back, then, why wasn't it depicted that way, or is it supposed to be a straight line.

I don't know. There are a lot of guestions still. It is very unclear. Here we are at the Commission meeting and it is still unclear.

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here?

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: What is very clear is thirty-nine feet from the house piling out is where you are supposed to have this bulkhead.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Again, the contractor drafted the drawing and submitted it to DMR. His drawing, what he thought was his drawing was attached to the permit. He didn't pick up on these minor notations that are obviously apparent when you circle them in red, but, after the fact, this is where we stand. This is why we are here.

If I can continue, there are a couple of issues and I think they are mitigating issues. One thing is that there was no tidelands determination. There is no tidelands survey. There was just a staff member came out and took some pictures and that was it.

For example, the Tchoutacabouffa, on June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016, was approximately two-and-a-half feet above the normal river level. They didn't take that into consideration.

The other thing, I have indicated and I have provided some pictures of the site at various times, beginning in 1986 and ending at the current date with the present bulkhead construction, and, then, I have also gone to Google Earth and identified the site to show what has happened over time.

I have also included a copy of the Impact

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

Statement that was provided by the Corps of Engineers for some work that was done across the river in 2011. It contains a satellite photograph that shows there is a significant beachhead in front of that whole peninsula.

Our argument is that construction of that bulkhead, along with the adjacent bulkhead that is to the left of the stairs on the drawing, created a situation where there was a rapid removal of material from that area that they are talking about between the steps and the adjacent property.

We have case law on this that basically differentiates erosion, or accretion, from a thing called avulsion, and there are a couple of cases that I included.

Basically, what we are saying is that the fact that the adjacent bulkhead was constructed we think in 2011, and the bulkhead across the river was constructed in 2011, that it created a situation where this area that they are concerned about where they are saying we need to move the bulkhead nine feet back, that area was scoured very rapidly and it shouldn't have changed the property lines.

I provided the Secretary of State's office with, I think, five cases, but I included two cases in the packet. Basically, one of them is a Supreme Court case from 1943, Sharp versus Leonard (phonetic), and,

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788 basically, it defines what avulsion is. It says if a change in boundary stream so rapidly is suddenly made in such a short time that change is distinctly perceptible, or measurably visible at the time of its progress, and that this doesn't change the property values.

There is another case --

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Sure.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: You are going to have to take that up with the Secretary of State. I don't think we have the authority to do that kind of stuff.

What was the staff's recommendation on this one? WILLA BRANTLEY: Can I interject one thing right

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Yes.

WILLA BRANTLEY: I just want to interject if you want to hear these arguments, that's fine with the staff that you hear these arguments, but they have been told, on multiple occasions, that the Commission doesn't even have the option of granting them after-the-fact authorization, until they have made after-the-fact application, and they haven't.

That is based on Statute 49-27-51 that says that the Commission may issue after-the-fact authorization for

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

the work on proper application, and proper application has not been made.

We told them if they want to stand up and make these arguments to the commission for getting to keep the fill in Coastal Wetlands and in Public Trust Tidelands in State owned property, that they can make those arguments, but there is a proper way to do it, and they have not followed that procedure.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: That was my reason for asking.

 $\label{eq:CHRIS PICKERING: If I can make one more point,} \\ also.$ 

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Yes.

CHRIS PICKERING: He is making the argument that the agent was not aware of the forty-eight feet, thirty-nine feet, whatever.

Well, in my phone conversation with the agent, on May 1<sup>st</sup>, when I explained to him that the bulkhead was permitted to be constructed thirty-nine feet from the house piling, Mr. Shepler stated that he measured the bulkhead at forty-eight feet. Before I even told him the measurement, yes, was forty-eight feet, he stated to me that it was forty-eight feet. He knew what the measurement was.

Now, he can stand up here and argue he didn't

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say that, if he wants, but that is what I was told in our phone conversation.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I believe all of this is above and beyond what our authority is.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Yes, sir, but I think this board can use its discretion.

The other thing about the application for an after-the-fact permit, that presumes that this property is Tidelands, and you have to get a lease with the Secretary of State which they have already stated they would not grant for a residential application. We are sort of painted into a box.

We were given two things that we could do, two options, by the DMR. We could either do exactly what they told us to do, or we could apply for an after-the-fact permit which they would not agree to, or which they would not support, and which would, basically, make us agree that if the property that was filled was Tidelands which we don't agree --

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: (Interposing) You do understand that had you done the after-the-fact application, you could have come here and we could have discussed the facts and actually made a decision?

MICHAEL YENTZEN: I wasn't aware of that because the way it was conveyed to me was that the after-the-fact

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

> > 114

application presumes that the property is Tidelands, and I know that this involves the Secretary of State's office, as well.

I have had conversations with Mr. Carter about this, but, as far as he is concerned -- I don't want to speak for him, but this is a permitting issue right now, at this point in time.

I would just ask you to look at all the information I provided and try to come up with a reasonable solution for us.

It is an unfortunate situation. It was not an intentional action on the agent's part, or the applicant's

I think the applicant's agent really wanted to speak up and try to clarify some characterizations of what he said, or what he knew when he knew it, and I think that might be important as well.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Well, what the staff is saying is that you have to file for an after-the-fact permit for us to do anything on this, except follow the staff's recommendation. You are really wasting time.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: I guess we can file for an after-the-fact permit, but, again, what I said is that from what I understood -- and I had a whole packet on an after-the-fact application -- that presumes that it is

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

Tidelands, and we don't agree with that. We don't agree with that conclusion because of several reasons.

> SEAN MORRISON: Mr. Chairman, if I may. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Yes.

SEAN MORRISON: Let me clarify it a little bit. First of all, the fact that a permit was filed already presumes the fact that Tidelands have been affected: maybe not Public Trust Tidelands, but Tidelands have been

The Commission's power is, in this case. essentially to issue a fine, if there is a violation of the permit that was issued, but it can't grant the permit that wasn't applied for.

Does that make sense?

Because the after-the-fact permit has not been applied for, this Commission can't give you the bulkhead as it is currently built.

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Sure, I understand. Procedurally, sure.

SEAN MORRISON: What I would say is that even if the Commission today issued a fine, but no after-the-fact permit is applied for, then, tomorrow that violation continues to accrue, and that daily five hundred dollar maximum continues to accrue.

It seems like it would be pertinent to apply for

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251

116

an after-the-fact permit, if for no other reason than to stop the bleeding on this fine that keeps growing every

MICHAEL YENTZEN: Sure, We understand.

Again, what I'm saying is that the after-thefact permit was characterized, in written materials provided to me, as an agreement that there is Tidelands that were filled in, and we don't agree with that, but I understand what you are saying.

We have no problem applying for the after-thefact permit, now, and, then, maybe coming in front of the Commission at a future date. That's fine.

WILLA BRANTLEY: I just want to address the reason why our letter stated that they would need to apply for filling of Coastal Wetlands and ask for those variances to fill in Coastal Wetlands, and it is because we actually have a letter on file from the Secretary of State's office -- I don't believe Chris has it with him, but he can go upstairs and get it, if we need to -- that states that the area is Public Trust Tidelands.

We are not just making a guess, based on DMR permitting staff authority. We send all of our applications, at their request, to the Secretary of State and they make that determination for us so that we are not making wrong calls out in the field.

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2017.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: What was your recommendation? CHRIS PICKERING: A fine in the amount of one thousand dollars issued to the applicant and the agent to be paid within thirty days of the July Commission meeting. and order the bulkhead be brought into compliance with the general permit issued on July 5th, 2016, within thirty days of the July Commissioner meeting, or forward the matter to the Attorney General's office, if these deadlines are not COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do we have any further discussion? (No response.) COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I just want to make sure you guys understand we can only do what we can do, and this is where we can go. COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: One thing we could do is give them a little bit more time to work on it, and I would like to go along with the staff's recommendations. Willa, would y'all have a problem with sixty days? WILLA BRANTLEY: No, sir. We would not have a problem with sixty days. COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Let's change it to sixty days, and that will give them more time to work on it. Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

118 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do you want to put that in the form of a motion? COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Yes, follow the staff's recommendation with a fine of a thousand dollars, and give them sixty days to comply on both cases. MICHAEL YENTZEN: That's for both the fine payment and bringing it back into the permit? COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Yes, sir. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion. Do we have a second? COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: All those in favor say ave. (All in favor.) COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed? (None opposed.) COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries. Next we have the Office of Finance and Administration, Ms. Kacey Williams.

KACEY WILLIAMS: Good morning Commissioners, Director Miller, Mr. Morrison, Congratulations on the new appointments, and thank you for your leadership. Commissioner Gollott.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

These are the financial results as of June 30th.

Our State revenue is six point eight million. Our total Agency revenue was twenty-eight point two

Our State net loss was two point one million. and our total agency net loss was two point four million.

Same as last month, we have some outstanding revenues we are waiting for. That totals to about two point four million for the State, and that will cover our deficit here, and, then, we also have cash on hand, and a total of four point six million for the total Agency.

Once we receive those revenues for the last period, that will correct all of what you are seeing up there (indicating slide).

Any questions?

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Are we in good financial condition?

KACEY WILLIAMS: We are.

Then, after twelve months of the fiscal year, we still have an Operating Funds Budget of forty-eight point three percent and Tidelands Trust Fund Budget of thirteen point nine percent.

Keep in mind we still have the last period that we will go through that ends in August. We are still good.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you, Kacey.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

KACEY WILLIAMS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Public Affairs, Ms. Melissa Scallan.

MELISSA SCALLAN: Good afternoon Commissioners, Director Miller, Mr. Morrison.

Congratulations Commissioner Bosarge for being the Chairman, and thank you Richard for your service, too.

Since the last Commission meeting, the agency has been mentioned twenty-five times in local, state and national media

Some of the items of particular interest were Marine Patrol's participation in Operation Dry Water, and I got several messages on social media and email about how courteous they are in doing the Operation Dry Water and thanking them for their protection of people on the water.

We also were mentioned several times concerning the fish caught during the Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo.

The agency did have a booth at the rodeo, and there were quite a few of us who participated in that and talked to them about regulations and gave out a lot of

Jonathan Barr gave a presentation to the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute at USM, on June 27th.

Marine Patrol also held eighteen boat-and-water safety classes in fiscal year 2017 and certified two

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Any questions?

hundred and seventy-four students.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you, Melissa.

MELISSA SCALLAN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Next we have Title 22 Part 14, Derelict Vessel Regulations, Mr. Jason Rider.

DALE DIAZ: Congratulations Chairman Bosarge, and thank you for your service, Commissioner Gollott.

I'm filling for Jason Rider today. He is out of town. Jason sends his regrets.

This is a short presentation aimed at taking Final Action to repeal the Derelict Vessel Regulations, Title 22 Part 14.

On July 1st, 2016, Senate Bill 2699 went into effect changing the procedures in the Derelict Vessel Act.

MDMR has been using new statutory procedures which often contradict the existing regulations.

MDMR is seeking to repeal the old regulations. CMR passed the Notice of Intent, on June 20th, 2017, which was filed with the Secretary of State's office. A copy of that filing is on the right-hand side of the slide.

For public comments, a Notice of Intent was published on June 20th, 2017. Public comment period was June 20th, 2917, through July 18th, 2017. No public

> Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

comments have been received.

I just want to make one quick point for people in the audience that might not have been here when this was discussed at the last meeting.

This action is not getting rid of the Derelict Vessel Program. MDMR will still be doing it, following the new State statute.

A motion for Final Adoption to repeal and reserve Title 22 Part 14 is required.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Do we have any questions?

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion that we adopt this regulation.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion.

Do we have a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: So seconded, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: We have a motion and a

second.

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

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Opposed?

(None opposed.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Motion carries.

DALE DIAZ: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you.

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

I think we have come to the end of the meeting. Do we have any other business to bring before the Commission? (No response.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Hearing none, I ask for a motion to adjourn.

COMMISSIONER GOLLOTT: Motion to adjourn, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER HARMON: Second.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: All in favor say aye.

(All in favor.)

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you guys for being

here. This meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 o'clock, p.m., the July 18, 2017, meeting of the Commission on Marine Resources was concluded.)

Lucille Morgan, CSR 1251 COURT REPORTER (228) 396-8788

124

## CERILEICAIE

I, Lucille Morgan, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the audio recording of the July 18, 2017, meeting of the Commission on Marine Resources; and, further, that I am not a relative, employee, or agent, of any of the parties thereto, nor financially interested in the cause.