1	STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
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5	MISSISSIPPI ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MARINE RESOURCES
6	COMMISSION MEETING
7	Tuesday, November 15, 2022, 9:00 a.m.,
8	Bolton Building Auditorium
9	1141 Bayview Avenue, Biloxi, Mississippi 39530
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12	COLATEGEOU ATMENDED C
13	COMMISSION MEMBERS:
14	Ronnie Daniels Jonathan McLendon
15	Cammack "Cam" Roberds
16	AT CO. DDECEME.
17	ALSO PRESENT:
18	Joe Spraggins Sandy Chesnut, Esquire
19	
20	
21	
22	REPORTED BY:
23	Melissa Burdine-Rodolfich
24	mburdine@sbmreporting.com
25	

#### RONNIE DANIELS:

Good morning, everyone. Thank y'all for attending today's commission meeting for Tuesday, November 15th. We're going to go ahead and call the meeting to order.

I'll ask Commissioner Roberds to lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

(Pledge of Allegiance recited.)

# RONNIE DANIELS:

We've got the director back in the house today, so I'll ask him to lead us in a prayer this morning.

### JOE SPRAGGINS:

Before we start this morning, though, you know, I asked this last month. A lot of things have happened and we have got to keep our people and our friends and our families and everybody down in Florida in our hearts. You know, they took a good hit down there.

We know what it feels like. We have been there. We know what it feels like. We know what Katrina did to us. They're going to be 10 to 15 years before they rebuild, so keep them all in your hearts and in your prayers and all. And if you get a chance, if there's something you can do

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1	for them, go and help them. Let's go to the Lord.
2	(Moment of prayer.)
3	RONNIE DANIELS:
4	All right. Moving on, approval of the
5	minutes for October 11th, 2022. Do we have a
6	motion to approve the minutes?
7	JONATHAN McLENDON:
8	I make a motion.
9	CAM ROBERDS:
10	I second.
11	RONNIE DANIELS:
12	All in favor, aye.
13	CAM ROBERDS:
14	Aye.
15	JONATHAN McLENDON:
16	Aye.
17	RONNIE DANIELS:
18	Do we still not have those minutes back
19	that we've had hanging?
20	MS. MATTA:
21	Next month.
22	JOE SPRAGGINS:
23	Next month, yeah.
24	RONNIE DANIELS:
25	All right. We will deal with that next

	-
1	month.
2	Approval of today's agenda?
3	I will make a motion to approve today's
4	agenda.
5	CAM ROBERDS:
6	I will second.
7	RONNIE DANIELS:
8	All in favor?
9	CAM ROBERDS:
10	Aye.
11	JONATHAN McLENDON:
12	Aye.
13	RONNIE DANIELS:
14	All right. Mr. Joe, it's all yours.
15	JOE SPRAGGINS:
16	All right. Well, you know, October has
17	been a busy was a busy month, and November
18	hasn't slowed down very much either.
19	So employment contracts, if you can see,
20	we have Dakota Ladner moved into a full-time
21	position, environmental/natural resources
22	specialist, marine fisheries. Jack Nickerson, he
23	is an environmental/natural resources specialist
24	II and he is in Lyman, and Kristi Taylor is a
25	dispatcher with us with marine patrol. Melody

Chaplin is promoted to environmental/natural resources team lead in marine fisheries, shrimp and crab, and Brett James is promoted to environmental/natural resources specialist team lead and coastal resources permitting.

So we were able to be -- able to promote a few people, bring a few people up and got a couple of new ones, so looking good in everything so far. Any questions on them?

(No response.)

## JOE SPRAGGINS:

All right. And contracts, we have one contract. This was Spat Tech. It's \$800,000, to put 925 sacks of oysters in the water. We're still trying to rebuild. We're doing everything we can, and they had some opportunity for us to be able to work this.

And I will tell you what, I wish I had a picture of them because they were some beautiful oysters that we were able to put in the water and they were set on — I think it was concrete, crushed concrete and some other stuff. It was pretty good, real good. I think we will get some use out of it.

Anything on the contracts?

1	RONNIE DANIELS:
2	Where did those go?
3	JOE SPRAGGINS:
4	They're going in the western and eastern
5	Gulf. We're going to we spread things around a
6	little bit, you know, to make sure these are
7	oysters that they're about the size of a half
8	dollar or something to that. You know they're in
9	their own shell and they're going in and they're
10	going to be able to put them and they'll be
11	spawning.
12	And Erik, Jason, do y'all know exactly
13	where they went? I'm not
14	RONNIE DANIELS:
15	I was just wondering if they were spread
16	out on both sides.
17	JASON RIDER:
18	Good morning. We have put we have
19	deployed about half of those oysters at this time
20	and those went to Pass Marianne Reef. The
21	remainder will go to in the Tonging Box in the
22	west.
23	RONNIE DANIELS:
24	Cool. Thank you.
25	JOE SPRAGGINS:

And I don't know if it's in my notes. If it is, I will jump around and get ahead of it, but we are working and we're doing a test. You know, we're trying to figure out what to do with the off — the on-bottom oysters and basically what to do with the — as far as the setting facilities, as to whether we need to build one or don't need to build one.

We've got Machado group to be able to go in and do a study for us. They come back and gave us their best that they could as far as what it would cost to build one and what it would cost to operate it and how -- what we'd need to do.

We're going now and we're looking at it and the question is, is there a way to do a hybrid? Is there something else that we can do? Can we do a public-private partnership and how are we going to do it?

We're open. I will tell you, we're still wide open. We don't know. We're just -we're trying to get all the facts. Is -- what I like to do is I like to be able to get the exact facts of what's going to happen and have scientific data to back it. And if we can do that, then that's what we're looking at.

We're working now. Jason and them have been doing a test with Spat Tech. What — we're trying to grow oysters there and grow oysters down here in the Gulf and see which one works the best. And we're doing that test and it's undergoing right now and it's about finished on that first phase of it.

We're going to take the oysters that have been put in the water by Spat Tech and see what they do. I guess the oysters that we put in the water and how they grow and we're going to be able to look at this and see if there is any difference, if there's a big problem there or if it works with — about the same. We're looking at a possibility of doing another test to be able to put spat on shell and try to be able to put it out next year and to further do this test program.

We're going to find out what it takes. The idea is to be able to get the oysters back in the water. And if you get the oysters into the water, they will take care of the estuary and that's what we need, and we need that more than we need anything else.

Now, obviously we love to eat oysters, too, don't we? And we need to bring some sacks of

oysters in to South Mississippi and start getting some revenue for the state for that, too, so we're working on it. It's a process that's going to take a little while. It's not something you just jump into, but we have a little money set aside to — Restore Act to be able to do it. And we have about 7.3 million left in it, and we're looking at some other projects and the way we can do it. So we'll let you know which way we're going to go as soon as we get a good idea and what kind of answer we think we are going to get.

Any questions on that? (No response.)

## JOE SPRAGGINS:

All right. We've got some derelict vessels. We got pictures of that? Just to give you an idea, we got the bill passed in July. It went into effect July 1st. We had 66 derelict vessels that we had identified. Forty-six of those have already been removed. Fourteen are pending removal and six are — we have court orders to remove them, so basically out of whole bunch, we have got 20 of the 66 left that we're working on.

The graph there for -- next slide. All

right. That one is over in Jackson County. I don't know if you saw that one, but it was an old shrimp boat that had been sitting there at a woman's property for several years and we were able to move it.

Next slide.

That's back in Gulfport Lake and there is a bunch of boats, mainly sailboats, that have been parked on property there, and we were able to get them all moved.

Next slide.

That one is over in D'Iberville and that's — the last storm, there a lot of things that just happened over there where that area is at. And they're trying to rebuild it and we're just trying to get them old derelict boats out of there. So you can see what's there.

Next slide.

That's in D'Iberville also.

Next slide.

Hancock County, that one is over there by Kendall Marque's operation over there, and it was about to block the whole channel where they couldn't even get their shrimp boats in and out so we were able to get that one out.

1 Next slide.

And that was one is in Hancock County also, over in Diamondhead.

So we have expended \$106,355.80 on it so far, and that's at July 1st, being able to get rid of it. This is something the legislature asked us to do and they passed a bill for us. And we were able to make it work and I think that's a good thing for us. Hopefully, we'll have those other 20 out of the water before the end of the year.

And so if anybody has a problem and they find a derelict vessel, please call the DMR and we can get the information to you and what number to call and you can just call and find out — or you can always call marine patrol dispatch or anything else and we can get the information to them.

RONNIE DANIELS:

Joe, just curious, like these ones in Harrison County, Gulfport Lake that you're talking about, it looks like they're — once we move those, where do they go? What happens to them?

JOE SPRAGGINS:

We didn't really have to move them.

Once we really got to the point to where we could do something because — before, unless they were

impeding the waterway or spilling some type of fluid, we couldn't touch them. But now they passed a law that we could touch them if they was in the waterway, basically anywhere, or on the bank.

Well, once we did that, the people who owned them decided they needed to do what's right, you know. And it's amazing how people will tell you they don't own that boat and then all of a sudden, they'll go back and get it, you know. So that's what we've done.

Now, some of them that we're not able to salvage that way, we've just trashed them and put them in some type of a dumpster, you know, and taken them. We have sent some — like the one, the Ben, the Captain Ben, the big one, the way we did that was they could have the boat and then they could tear it up, you know, and scrap it and so it was a lower cost to the State to be able to do that.

So it was — it worked out pretty good. We're trying to do — every way we can to be able to cut the cost as much as possible. But, yet, I think what happened when the legislature gave us the opportunity to be able to do this now and

open — and people realized that we were going to fine them, we were going to charge them the cost to move it, they all decided to go move a lot of them theirselves and we move the rest of them.

RONNIE DANIELS:

That's what I was getting at. If there is a boat that has any kind of value at all, I was wondering if can we sell that and recoup the money.

# JOE SPRAGGINS:

Yeah, we would, and that's exactly what would have happened. If they have not moved these that you're looking at there, we would have taken them over to a yard and had them pulled over to that point and put them in an auction and sold them and then the money would have went back into it.

## SANDY CHESNUT:

Commission, the Court orders that
Stephen's been getting from the Court, it
specifically says that the department has the
authority to make whatever disposition that we
deem necessary or appropriate, so it can be
disposal, storage, whatever. We can even sell it,
you know, or use it.

### JOE SPRAGGINS:

The idea is to get them out of the water and off the banks, so whatever it takes to do that, that's what we're trying to do.

We also donated a vessel to the City of Gulfport. We entered an MOU with them and Department of Leisure Services there for them to be able to use a vessel in boating events that are going on. It was one that we were about to put into auction because it was taking it out of the fleet and so we put — we were able to donate it to them.

The Wildlife Foundation, if anybody knows what it is, wildlife — you know, DMR had a foundation years ago and the foundation and — is no longer in existence. And rather than us starting the foundation back or trying to do anything to that effect, I talked with the governor's office and they were okay with it. And then I talked to some of the legislators. They seemed to be fine with it. I talked to wildlife and briefed them last week about the possibility of the DMR being a part of the Mississippi Wildlife Foundation and it will be a saltwater side of it.

So we will have a saltwater foundation part of that where we can go in — and there is a lot of good things that could come out of this. We can have some fishing tournaments for — like handicapped fishing tournaments. We could have children tournaments. We could have a lot of things to do — we could have wounded veterans, soldiers. We can do — a lot of things that we can do.

2.

And then we can also — they will put some money into this situation. People will — we will go out and ask people to donate to it and be able to — if we're part of it and be able to put money into that. And then we'll use that for the natural resources to restore areas and to do things that need to be done.

And if we ever have to have like a match fund, it's perfect for that or a scholarship. You know, we can do scholarships for young men and women to be able to go to the university and study something to do with marine science. We have none of that capability now.

And if this works out, it will be great. We should know something shortly. I met with them last week. They all seemed very appreciative to

do this and thought it would be a good idea, so we'll just wait and see what happens.

All right. So any questions on the foundation?

(No response.)

JOE SPRAGGINS:

All right. The other thing is, Joe mentioned it. We're working on it. We have a list right now. It's going to the governor and we're looking at it, and the governor's office is looking at it and the governor, and hopefully we'll be able to spend somewhere close to around \$50 million this year in GOMESA funds. So we'll know something as soon as he has a chance to go through it. He's very busy right now trying to get our budgets and everything else done. We'll see where we've at.

Just to give you an idea of meetings,
October 16th, we had the Gulf States Marine
Fisheries Meeting in San Antonio. And then we had
the -- October 20th, we had the GOMA, which is
Gulf of Mexico Alliance in Gulf Shores. The 24th,
we had the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management
Council here in Biloxi and then October 31st, we
was at the National State Directors meeting in San

Diego.

I will tell you what, we met -- I got a great opportunity to meet with Janet Coit, who is over the marine fisheries for NOAA, in two of those meetings, and we got to sit down and talk in depth on a lot of things about Mississippi. She is a former state director out of Rhode Island. She understands us.

And I told her — we were talking one day at lunch and I told her, I said, Janet, you know — and I explained to her about all the things about the Bonnet Carre and how long it's taking and what it's doing and everything else, and she was like, yeah, I know it. And I said, if it was your state, would you be upset? She said, yes. She said, I wouldn't — she said, I understand exactly where you're coming from. She understands us. That is good.

And she is going to try to fight. She is trying to streamline the process for that.

That's going to be one thing she's going to do.

Hopefully, she'll streamline it and we won't have to — it needs to be similar to everybody.

And, you know, it's not just Mississippi that's having this problem. The fisheries

1 disaster in Alaska or everywhere else are having 2 the same problems. So we need to streamline this 3 and have a set way of doing it and the amount --4 have set questions that need to be answered in how 5 they're done, and she is agreeing 100 percent. So 6 that's a great deal. We hope that that will work 7 out. 8 And it was just a great meeting. 9 enjoyed her time. She was here on the Gulf Coast 10 for a couple of days and she enjoyed her time here 11 and I think that she'll come back and spend some 12 more time with us. 13 With that said, is there anything else 14 on the agency that y'all need to know about that 15 I'm missing here? 16 (No response.) 17 JOE SPRAGGINS: 18 All right. Processors update, Traci. I 19 think we're good. We have got great news on this, 20 right? 21 TRACI FLOYD: 22

Yes. So as you know, applications, we stopped accepting those August 16th. We received approval from the USDA for our payment plan. All of -- as of October 31st, all the processors who

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1	were eligible have been paid.
2	JOE SPRAGGINS:
3	Good deal. Thank you for your hard
4	work.
5	TRACI FLOYD:
6	Thank you.
7	JOE SPRAGGINS:
8	All right. Bonnet Carre, we're still
9	as I said, we're trying to beat that horse. It
10	went to OMB. OMB sent it back to NOAA. NOAA sent
11	it back to us. We answered the questions. It
12	went back to OMB, so let's see what happens. You
13	know, we did I'm not going to make any kind of
14	projection on it, but it's coming. It would just
15	be a guess.
16	Action updates from the prior meeting?
17	SANDY CHESNUT:
18	At the October meeting, the Commission
19	recommended and the Director approved the state
20	saltwater youth fish record for conventional
21	tackle for Rodie Armes, blacktip shark, 58 pounds,
22	6.4 ounces.
23	And they changed the date of the
24	December commission meeting from December 20th to
25	December 13th at 9:00.

	20
1	JOE SPRAGGINS:
2	Okay. Any questions?
3	SANDY CHESNUT:
4	And we still have the August meeting
5	minutes, and we will do that next month.
6	JOE SPRAGGINS:
7	All right. We're going to start the
8	Rodie Arms Museum somewhere around here.
9	RONNIE DANIELS:
10	He's not on there.
11	JOE SPRAGGINS:
12	He was.
13	RONNIE DANIELS:
14	He's not on there today.
15	SANDY CHESNUT:
16	No.
17	RONNIE DANIELS:
18	We missed a month with him.
19	JOE SPRAGGINS:
20	I know, but he was on there last month.
21	Yeah. Well, I think he must have something to do
22	with school or something.
23	All right. But anyway, that's all I
24	have today unless y'all have questions for me.
25	Thank you very much.

1	RONNIE DANIELS:
2	Thank you, Joe.
3	Commissioners, we got anything to record
4	today?
5	No, sir.
6	All right. Chief, we're going to turn
7	it over to marine Patrol.
8	MICHAEL STRICKLAND:
9	Hey, good morning. So I'm delivering
10	for Colonel Wilkerson who couldn't be here today.
11	So good morning, Director,
12	Commissioners, Ms. Chesnut. Hopefully, you have
13	had a chance to review the marine patrol report
14	for last month. You will notice that our numbers
15	pretty much stayed the same, except for our stops.
16	That was up quite a bit, recreational traffic and
17	obviously, the commercial traffic is picking up a
18	little bit, so marine patrol remained active. We
19	had a total of 60 citations for last month.
20	And if you have any questions on any of
21	them, I will be happy to address them.
22	RONNIE DANIELS:
23	Anything?
24	(No response.)
25	RONNIE DANIELS:

1	Thank you. Y'all keep up the good work
2	out there.
3	MICHAEL STRICKLAND:
4	Yes, sir.
5	RONNIE DANIELS:
6	All right. Coastal Resources
7	Management, James Davis.
8	JAMES DAVIS:
9	Good morning. This is just an annual
10	update for Coastal Preserves for 2022.
11	For invasive species control, we have
12	giant and common salvania. We've made 78 spray
13	missions with about 390 miles of waterway covered
14	within 20 different waterways.
15	Giant applesnails, we have captured
16	2,680 snails, removed 37,800 egg masses and
17	surveyed about 5,600 miles of shoreline.
18	We've removed 446 hogs have been
19	killed on coastal preserve sites. That includes
20	helicopter gunning and trapping.
21	And then we've also controlled, cogon
22	grass, tallow, Cherokee rose, climbing fern and
23	privet on eight coastal preserve sites.
24	We've done 12 miles of trails, mowed,
25	maintained and cleared We have cleared about 1/

1	acres of pine forest within three preserves.
2	And then outreach activities include a
3	booth at the Invasive Species Awareness Event at
4	the aquarium, summer camp talks on Deer Island and
5	then conservation talk within Gulfport school
6	district on preserves and conservation.
7	We have acquired approximately 980 acres
8	in Bay St. Louis this year. We have planted 2,000
9	pine trees on Deer Island BU sites.
10	And future projects include prescribed
11	burns, timber harvest, larger scale invasive
12	species treatments and updated kiosks on our
13	preserves trails.
14	Any questions?
15	RONNIE DANIELS:
16	Yes. Where do I sign up to help y'all
17	out with helicopter shooting hogs?
18	JAMES DAVIS:
19	That's through USDA.
20	RONNIE DANIELS:
21	I'm available anytime.
22	CAM ROBERDS:
23	If you need anybody that can actually
24	shoot, though, let me know.
25	JOE SPRAGGINS:

1 You know, maybe we ought to get with 2. wildlife, you know, and have a hog killing, see if 3 they want to come down and sponsor something and 4 have one. We're trying to get rid of those, and 5 we spend quite a bit of money every year just 6 trying to get -- just to keep control of them. 7 And I asked Jennifer the other day where 8 they go with them, and, you know, she said that 9 they feed them to the alligators. Is that right? 10 JAMES DAVIS: 11 They take them -- the ones 12 trapped are taken to an alligator farm. 13 JOE SPRAGGINS: 14 Yeah. They feed them to the alligators. 15 They can't leave there alive. They have to take 16 them all out and they can't take them out alive, 17 out of the area. And so then they take them and 18 they feed them to the alligator farms. I'm like, 19 all right. 20 RONNIE DANIELS: 21 A lot of people don't realize how much 22 damage those things do. 23 JAMES DAVIS: 24 Yes, sir. 25 JOE SPRAGGINS:

1	Oh, I was over in Florida this last week
2	and Eglin Air Force. I went over there to the
3	golf course. And I said, you got most of them up?
4	And they said, well we've got about half of the
5	falcons and all the eagle. I said, well, what
6	happened to the half of the falcon. They said the
7	hogs eat them up. I said, huh. I would have me a
8	hog killing, you know.
9	JAMES DAVIS:
10	All right. Thank you.
11	RONNIE DANIELS:
12	Thank you.
13	All right. Permitting, Jennifer Wilder.
14	JENNIFER WILDER:
15	Good morning. I'm going to be
16	presenting a permit request of DMR's Beneficial
17	Use of dredged material program.
18	The location is in the Mississippi
19	Sound, seven miles south of Pass Christian and
20	five and half miles west of the western tip of Cat
21	Island. It is presently located in the General
22	Use District and the agent is Anchor QEA.
23	The applicant is requesting to fill 900
24	acres of unvegetated water bottoms. They plan to
25	dredge 917 cubic yards from inside that footprint

to create a containment berm. They are going to overlay that sediment with 528,000 cubic yards of armor stone. The berm that will be created will be five feet at mean lower low water. The crest width is 15 feet, and the berm base is varying in width based on the design that's necessary to a maximum of 135 feet.

Once this is created the point is to take the dredge material that we received to construct marsh. And once the marsh is created, we're expecting it to range minus .5 to three feet mean lower low water, and the applicant is requesting a 10-year permit.

Here, you can see the project location in relation to the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway, Pass Christian and then the western tip of Cat Island.

This is the cross-sectional diagram showing the containment berm after the placement of the dredge material in the middle.

The proposed project is allowable within the General Use District, but the applicant is requesting a change to the Coastal Wetlands Use Plan for the footprint of the project to Special Use District S-6 for Restoration Enhancement

Areas.

They're justifying that with Mississippi Admin. Code Title 22, Part 23, Chapter 7, Section 105.06.01 and 105.06.02, stating that there is a significant public benefit, impacts to public access and adverse environmental impacts have been minimized.

The general public and governmental entities were notified of the project and the public hearing was held.

They are also requesting a variance to the Coastal Program for Title 22, Part 23, Chapter 8, Section 114.01 which states that permit of coastal wetlands below the mean high tide line, because of the potential environmental and cumulative environment impacts, is not authorized, justifying it with Title 22, Part 23, Section 8 — Chapter 8, Section 118.04. This states, Impacts to coastal wetlands would be no worse if the guidelines were followed. This is based on creating 820 acres of marsh habitat and that we will be supplying a beneficial use site to western Mississippi Sound.

The public notice ran. The Sun Herald is required by law. And a public hearing was held

1 on October 19th. No comments were received from 2 DEO or Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, and Archives 3 and History and Secretary of State's office had no 4 objections. 5 The staff conducted a thorough 6 evaluation of the project based on the decision 7 factors and in accordance with the Mississippi 8 Coastal Program, and based on those findings found 9 that the project is consistent with the coastal program because it serves a higher public purpose. 10 11 I just stated the 820 acres of marsh 12 habitat that will be created and the Beneficial 13 Use site in the western Mississippi Sound. Staff requests a motion that the 14 15 Commission recommend to the Executive Director to 16 approve the requested variance, approve the use 17 plan change and to approve the permit as 18 requested. 19 Ouestions? 20 RONNIE DANIELS: 21 So we're essentially looking at building 22 an 800-acre island right there? 23 JENNIFER WILDER: 24 Yes, essentially, yes. 25 RONNIE DANIELS:

That's exciting. I like that.

JOE SPRAGGINS:

It's the Pelican Key. You know where Pelican Key was years ago. It's the old Pelican Key, and it's basically rebuilding it. And, you know, one of the things, too, there's going to be like little channels in it to where the fish can come in and out of it, so it's not going to just be a berm area, just one thing. It will be great for the estuary. A lot of fish will go in and out of there and fish, you know, and feed off of it. It will be a fantastic deal.

I do have one comment that came from F.J. Eicke. And F.J. sent me something, so if I could, I would like to read that real quick if that's all right. And it says: As governor of relations committee chair for Coastal Conversation Association of Mississippi, unfortunately I will not be able to attend the meeting Tuesday. I do note that G2a on the agenda has raised my interest. Have we ever used the Mississippi Sound for the beneficial use disposal of dredged material? Can we recall when the TCA — if the issue has moved forward by the Corp of Engineers? I don't know what he meant.

1	But anyway, I'm objecting to a disposal
2	area dredge around Pascagoula ship channel. And
3	it said, to be widened and deepened. I assume
4	that over an average of 900 acres of material will
5	be widely scattered, but such material will likely
6	impact something beneficial to recreational
7	anglers and the area as it extensive. Let's
8	see.
9	I have a competing anyway, he's
10	talking about something he's got to do.
11	But anyway, his idea is the question
12	is, will it have we ever used the Mississippi
13	Sound? Have we ever used the Mississippi Sound to
14	do dredge material? Can y'all answer that
15	question?
16	JENNIFER WILDER:
17	Jared?
18	JARED HARRIS:
19	Yes.
20	JOE SPRAGGINS:
21	We have. And where?
22	JENNIFER WITTMANN:
23	Round Island.
24	JOE SPRAGGINS:
25	Round Island is considered the Sound.

1 That's a question I had. I wasn't sure. And we also used the area around Deer 2 3 Island, and so I just wanted to make sure that --4 just wanted to clear those records. Those are the 5 two that I think of. Is there anything else that 6 y'all know of? 7 JENNIFER WITTMANN: 8 Greenwood Island is in Pascagoula Bay. 9 That is adjacent to Mississippi Sound. 10 JOE SPRAGGINS: 11 Sorry about that, sir. I just wanted to 12 put that on the record. 13 RONNIE DANIELS: 14 That's good. 15 CAM ROBERDS: 16 I have got a quick question. Is the --17 so it's 800-and-some-odd acres. The perimeter 18 shows they will build the berm and then it will 19 have riprap in armor stone. Is that going to be 20 around the entire perimeter of the project? It 21 will have tidal access? 22 JENNIFER WILDER: 23 It will. There are going to be breaks 24 in it as they get closer actually to implementing 25 the plan and looking at engineering of it all is

1 when they're going to determine how far apart 2 those are going to be. But there will be breaks 3 to allow the tide of fisheries to go in and out. 4 CAM ROBERDS: 5 Got you. 6 JONATHAN McLENDON: 7 Now, once -- I see we're filling this 8 with dredge material. Where is material coming 9 from and what are we going to deepen? 10 JENNIFER WILDER: 11 Okay. So state law actually says that 12 if more than 2,500 cubic yards of state-owned 13 water bottoms are dredged and that the material is 14 suitable -- it has to go through rigorous 15 testing -- that that has to be used for beneficial 16 use, and that is where these kind of things come 17 We see them a lot in -- like, when counties from. 18 do dredging of -- maintenance dredging of channels 19 and things like that. 20 JARED HARRIS: 21 So usually -- she is correct -- on the 22 most of the sites, we fill them opportunistically 23 over the 10-year permit. 24 This site in general, if there is an 25 expansion of the Gulfport Shipping Channel, an

expansion, a widening and deepening, that's when — we're not just going to go build this site like we do with the other ones. This one, if that happens, we'll need somewhere to put it just because it's pretty capital intensive.

So Round Island, we build those and fill them opportunistically. This one will be for -JOE SPRAGGINS:

How many cubic yards of beneficial use would it possibly use?

# JARED HARRIS:

This is Jared's estimate, about

15 million, but these sites seem to take a lot

more than -- actually, that's close to the

engineer's estimate, not Jared's estimate. I

think it will take more than the engineer's

estimate because these sites seem to -- once they

consolidate and dewater, them seem to take a lot

of more material than they estimate.

#### JOE SPRAGGINS:

One other thing this does, obviously — and the fisheries department can probably talk about this, but anytime that we rebuild that area, we can help change the salinity in the Sound in the summertime. Because of that, you know, the

amount of salinity coming in from the saltwater coming in from the south in the summertime, it can help in that area to be able to change that salinity and help break it down.

That's one of the things that's happened to us over the last 20, 30 years, 40 years, whatever it is. But, you know, the island is breaking down and because of that, there is more saltwater coming into the Sound, which is doing a lot of damage, especially with oyster drills and all like that, you know, and being able to get the salinities high. And then obviously, we need the fresh water from the north that we don't get.

But there's a lot of things that we can work at. Anytime that we can do any of this, I think it helps it. That's what I've found. I know Rick is not here, but Trevor, any of y'all can speak on that? Matt, Trevor? I see Matt now. I didn't see him back there.

# TREVOR MONCRIEF:

As far as in an impact to the fisheries and everything else? I mean, yeah, I think the addition of breakwaters that have increased the marsh edges to the western Sound have also shown a positive benefit, and anytime you can increase the

	33
1	moisture, you increase the amount of recruitment,
2	so, you know, it should have a positive impact on
3	a multitude of species that we manage.
4	JOE SPRAGGINS:
5	Thank you.
6	RONNIE DANIELS:
7	Thank you.
8	All right. So we're going to need a
9	motion and a second, but I am going to abstain
10	from this because of previous work that I have
11	done and potential future work.
12	JONATHAN McLENDON:
13	I'll make a motion that we approve the
14	recommendation.
15	CAM ROBERDS:
16	I'll second that motion.
17	RONNIE DANIELS:
18	All in favor.
19	JONATHAN McLENDON:
20	Aye.
21	CAM ROBERDS:
22	Aye.
23	JENNIFER WILDER:
24	Thank y'all very much.
25	RONNIE DANIELS:

1	All right. Ms. Leslie, finance and
2	administration.
3	LESLIE BREWER:
4	Good morning, everyone. I'm Leslie
5	Brewer, CFO. I'll be presenting the financial
6	statements for the month ending October 31st,
7	2022.
8	At the end of October, our state revenue
9	was 13.9 million. Our agency revenue was
10	15.5 million. Our state net income is
11	1.8 million, and our agency net income is 7.2.
12	We did get our tidelands funding in
13	October, so that's reflected there.
14	After four months of 2023, we have 94.2
15	percent of our operating budget remaining, and our
16	tidelands budget is at 91.3 percent.
17	Does anybody have any questions?
18	RONNIE DANIELS:
19	No, ma'am. Thank you.
20	Sondra Slater.
21	SONJA SLATER:
22	Sonja.
23	RONNIE DANIELS:
24	Sonja. I'm sorry.
25	SONJA SLATER:

That's okay. Everybody does it.

I'm Sonja Slater. I'm the tidelands coordinator for those of you who don't know me. I only do this once a year, so I don't get to meet everybody. But I'm going to give you the update on our 2023 tidelands funding cycle and our application cycle for 2024.

We're going to start accepting for our 2025 cycle May 31st of 2023, and we should have that whole cycle completed by December 2024.

Y'all have any questions? It's the same cycle we do every year.

(No response.)

## SONYA SLATER:

In 2024, we received \$34.9 million in requested funding. Of course, we don't get that much tidelands funding, but it's nice to get that many applications. Ninety-four applications in total. We had 50 public access applications and 44 managed projects applications.

Our appropriated funds for 2023 from the legislators were 12.4 million. When we awarded our public access funding, it was awarded in the house bill, a total of 7.2 million, it was divided between the cities, counties and some of our

1	non-profit agencies. We had seven board of
2	supervisors projects and 16 city projects and two
3	miscellaneous projects.
4	Our managed projects for FY23 have been
5	awarded through this agency through the director.
6	We were allocated in the house bill \$3 million for
7	managed project funding. We awarded 19 MDMR
8	in-house projects to and we awarded well,
9	actually we just did MDMR for 2023. And we had
10	our bond payment and we had we are also given
11	\$1 million for prior year award expenses.
12	Any other questions?
13	RONNIE DANIELS:
14	Y'all got anything?
15	(No response.)
16	RONNIE DANIELS:
17	No, ma'am. Thank you.
18	SONJA SLATER:
19	Thank y'all.
20	RONNIE DANIELS:
21	Ms. Charmaine.
22	CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND:
23	Good morning, Commissioners, Director,
24	Ms. Chesnut.
25	The Mississippi Department of Marine

Resources had 17 media mentions since the October MACMR meeting. News items included the beach outfalls in Harrison County; marine patrol presented with a top agency award for Operation Dry Water at the annual National Association of State Boating Law Administrators Conference. It was held in New Hampshire; and the \$10.3 million tidelands check presented by Secretary of State, Michael Watson.

Marine patrol participated in the Long Beach Police Department's Night Out Against Crime on October 22nd and Career on Wheels at Pass Road Elementary School on October 26th.

The agency sponsored dinner events for the stakeholder engagement at GCRL on October 13th, the State Personnel Board's training session held on the Coast on October 19th and the Gulf Council reception on October 25th in Biloxi.

Seafood Technology Bureau Director,
Kristina Broussard; shellfish scientist, Alicia
Carron and finfish scientist, Megan Fleming
presented the poster, "Cyanobacteria Bloom in the
Mississippi Sound 2019" at the 11th U.S. Symposium
on Harmful Algae, which was held on October 23rd
through the 28th in Albany, New York. New MDMR

HAB team member, seafood technology scientist,
Raul Anzola, joined the agency representatives at
the nationwide symposium where the theme was
"Science to Support Solutions from Shore to
Shore."

One oyster harvester training class was held since last month's MACMR meeting. Five participated in the class with four attending in person and one virtually.

The Shellfish Bureau's Madison Parker, Ellen Coffin, Gene Cossey, Kat Glover, Will Larson, Alicia Carron and the Shrimp and Crab Bureau's Melody Chaplin and Nick Moreno assisted with the Deer Island cleanup on October 15th.

The Shellfish Bureau held oyster harvester training sessions for the electronic trip ticket app, VESL, here at the Bolton Building. There were six participants on October 19th and one participant on October 25th.

DMR's IT co-hosted the 10th annual
Mississippi Geospatial Conference at the USM Long
Beach Campus in October where Karen Clark
presented on the in-house mobile solution
developed for the applesnail project. The IT team
attended the Public Safety UAS Conference at the

Mississippi Fire Academy on November 2nd where
Karen gave a presentation on DMR drone activities.

IT attended Esri's Gulf Coast User Conference
November 9th and 10th where Karen presented again
on the in-house mobile solution developed for the
applesnail project. At the November 10th,
Mississippi Restoration Summit, IT joined the
University of Mississippi's Center for
Biodiversity and Conservation Research to
demonstrate the GulfSeeLife citizen science
application currently being developed.

NERR, Jennifer Cumbest taught St. Martin gifted fifth and sixth graders about fire ecology using an engaging activity to demonstrate fire on the pine savanna. Sixty-two homeschool parents and children from George and Jackson Counties had a field trip to the Grand Bay NERR where they kayaked the bayou, learned about the importance of pine savannas and explored the NERR's interpretive center.

Sandra Bilbo, and Jennifer Cumbest and Brianna Andrews presented education programs available at Grand Bay NERR for students and teachers at the Mississippi Science Teacher's

Association Conference in Biloxi. Margo Posten,
Jonathan Pitchford, Michael Archer and Amanda Free
attended the NERRS/NERRA annual meeting in
Seattle, Washington. Sandra Bilbo and Jennifer
Cumbest attended the My Two Boots outreach event
held at Gautier High School where they saw 146
sixth graders from the Pascagoula-Gautier School
District and taught students about fishes found in
the Mississippi Sound.

October 17th through the 22nd, Grand Bay NERR hosted an agency booth at the Jackson County Fair where 2,349 visitors stopped by.

And in November, the Grand Bay NERR hosted Mobile Christian School seventh graders for a field trip. Students explored the upland and estuarian habitats and learned how to throw cast nets. Dr. Ayesha Gray presented to a group of marine conservation biology students from the Dauphin Island Sea Lab and University of South Alabama and gave them a tour of the Grand Bay NERR's facilities.

Avery Beck and Jennifer Cumbest

participated at an outreach event at the Biloxi

VA. Homeschoolers from George County participated

in a field trip at the Grand Bay NERR, exploring

10
habitats around the building. And Jennifer
Cumbest and Sandra Bilbo also kayaked with MGCCC
STEM club on the same day.
RONNIE DANIELS:
That was a mouthful.
CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND:
Busy for everybody. And this week, we
also have a lot of events with P2P,
Pathways2Possibilities, several school events.
JOE SPRAGGINS:
When is that calendar coming out?
CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND:
The calendar should be out probably the
second week of December. We always usually have
it ready mid December.
RONNIE DANIELS:
All right. Great. Thank you.
All right, Trevor. We have all been
waiting for it. Give us some good news.
TREVOR MONCRIEF:
We've got some good news on this one.
All right. So good morning, Commissioners. I'm
going to give y'all the latest from our spotted
seatrout assessment.
So it was completed in early 2022 by the

Stock Assessment Panel, and it's comprised of our staff here at DMR and also the Gulf Coast Research Lab. Dr. Robert Leaf is still running these assessments. It completed internal MDMR review and was sent for a peer review to multiple state colleagues, two in the Gulf and one on the Atlantic, and then the final analysis and edits were completed October 2022.

Right now, it's still — these age structure assessment models are still presently accepted on a peer reviewed level, and models are identified as best available science when they are able to run and complete. This assessment was completed using on SS3, which is widely used in the SEDAR, the federal assessments for the federally managed species, and this model included a re-evaluation of harvest estimates for 2016 due to findings during the examination of the time series.

So that's the largest change that we had in this assessment. If y'all -- I don't know if y'all ever looked at the estimates or anything, but essentially, all this work we've been doing with red snapper really illustrated how our estimates are patterned and how some variables

might lead to large estimates of harvest during times where we shouldn't see them.

This happened in 2016 for spotted seatrout. We had a large shore-based estimate of harvest for the species and a large private recreational harvest that occurred in the months of November and December. And going back through and reviewing the data, we realized that that wasn't actually reflective of what the fishery was doing at the time, so we used an average from 2015 to 2017 to help bring that estimate down, basically to say that the fishery was operating as normal through those years. So that was the largest change from previous estimates.

So our percent SPR, which was the management goal that was assigned to this stock by the CMR, 20 percent was the goal. As you can see, the change in the time series has actually increased the SPR. The pattern still remains the same and the — what we see in the retrofit, the pattern remains the same. But the good news is, is right now, we're above our management goal of 20 percent, but I will show you there is still some things to look at here.

So we see shifts in relative abundance

and fishing pressure and that's what, you know, helps drive our mortality estimates. And all these drivers lead to fluctuations in our percent SPR values. So we see the five-year average is 22.1 percent. Terminal year is 20 percent, so we're in that goal that we want.

But if you look at the figures on the right, while we see those positive trends in the SPR, what you do see is a drop in the index of abundance. That's the figure on the top, so you can see that, as that index is dropping, we also have a drop in our harvest estimates at the same time and that's what's keeping that SPR level steady.

Now, we talked in past years about the effect of the large freshwater events that might be taking place here, and it's something that we have to continue to look at. Essentially, to see if there has been some impact to improvement, mainly in the western Sound as many of y'all have probably seen. And the best way for us to do that is to continue to monitor that index of abundance up top.

So we illustrated kind of the concerns we've had with the patterns of the harvest that

are coming from the recreational fishery. And while they might not — they might not be as consistent as what we see, but that's the reason why we conduct our fishery index sampling and derive that index of abundance on that.

Some more — another positive thing we have done since the last time we have reported an assessment, through SuRF funds from the Gulf States Marine and Fisheries Commission, we were able to develop a small trawl and seine program that now spans across the state in all three counties. And the goal of that is to start being able to development an independent index of recruitment or even a juvenile index of abundance so that we can see when these impacts come from the various events. We can pick up that recruitment the year after, not wait until we see the adult population and backcast what those recruits might be in the past.

So in summary, the pattern observed in the SPR in this assessment is overall positive, but we will continue to examine that index of abundance in the coming years. The current 20 percent SPR target will likely continue to maintain or increase the spotted seatrout population at current harvest and effort levels.

The peer review was positive with multiple constructive comments on how to approve our data compilation and assessment model. I mean, there are states that have been running this model longer than we have and there's always different things to learn, different inputs to be able to throw in there.

Staff would recommended status quo for the fishery as the impacts from the recent years' events, Bonnet Carre, large amounts of freshwater, everything else must continue to be evaluated.

So we're actually going to be talking with Dr. Leaf here pretty soon, trying to compile that new index for the coming year once we get all the data finished and QA/QC to see kind of where we're at for this year.

So overall good news, but we're going to try to keep an eye on it. With that, I will take any questions.

#### RONNIE DANIELS:

You know, the only one that pops to mind — and I like the size limit where it's at, but I know a lot of people are going to be asking the question with this latest assessment. Are we

looking at moving the size limit?
TREVOR MONCRIEF:

So given that we're above our management, dropping the size limit or increasing the size limit?

RONNIE DANIELS:

Dropping it.

## TREVOR MONCRIEF:

I have heard it from both sides, right?

As a fisheries manager, you hear the complaints

from both sides. I'm only catching 14-inch fish

or, you know, I would like to see a slot limit in

place or anything else like that.

I think given what we've observed in the fishery, especially with that drop in the index of abundance, it's a little too early to start making that call. Even though we are above that management target, it would be best if we see a continued positive trend in this fishery, especially in the index. If we see that over a few years, then that discussion could be had right here in this room, and I think that's the best way to go about it. But for right now, I think it's best we keep right where we're at and try to see where this fishery is going to go after those

1 impacts in '19 and '20. 2 RONNIE DANIELS: 3 I like it. Thank you. 4 CAM ROBERDS: 5 Quick question, Trevor. The way I'm 6 reading this, we actually had a slot drop, about 7 half a tenth in the last assessment in the last 8 year. 9 TREVOR MONCRIEF: 10 In the SPR? 11 CAM ROBERDS: 12 In the SPR percentages. 13 TREVOR MONCRIEF: 14 So that's one of the things we have 15 presented on in past presentations of the 16 assessment. You know, the terminal year when it 17 comes to these is always a little bit tricky. 18 Sometimes you will see this huge jump. Sometimes 19 you'll see a big drop, and that's one of the 20 reasons why we presented the five-year average of 21 SPR, that long-term trend of what you observe. 22 And that's really what we look at across the board 23 in the index of abundance, too, is we want to look 24 at the trends over time, and looking at those 25 multi-year averages alleviate some of those

1	small-scale impacts that you might see.
2	CAM ROBERDS:
3	Got ya. Understood.
4	JOE SPRAGGINS:
5	If I can, too, a couple of things. All
6	right. Number 1, Louisiana, I think, just voted
7	to change theirs and I'm not sure if it's 13 inch
8	or 13 and a half, but I keep getting
9	conflicting information, but I think that's what
10	they're working on cutting. And they're cutting
11	from 25 to 15, so that's going to be they see a
12	need to change some things also.
13	I think what Trevor and them are doing
14	is a great idea of being able to let's get a
15	couple more years of this and let's see the data.
16	If it keeps going up, then we can readdress and do
17	what we need to do. And the idea is those 14-inch
18	fish are breeding fish, right?
19	TREVOR MONCRIEF:
20	Uh-huh.
21	JOE SPRAGGINS:
22	So that helps our stock assessment.
23	The other thing we did, we met with
24	over at GCRL the other day and we had a
25	stakeholders meeting with Gulf with USM and us

talking about what we can do with speckled trout. And one of the things that have come up as a possibility that -- we're losing the amount of --in other words, in the bay areas, they're not catching the ones that they used to catch. And what's going on with that? And one of the issues that we were looking at, obviously the Bonnet Carre had some

And one of the issues that we were looking at, obviously the Bonnet Carre had some effect because a lot of those little fish and everything else feed off of the oysters and the estuary around it. Well, that's not there until we get it rebuilt, so that's an issue.

So what we're looking at is -- and

Trevor, you or Matt can probably talk about this,
but we're looking at putting in -- basically
growing some speckled trout. We're already doing
it. I think we've released 150,000 this year,
fingerling types, in the two bays. We're looking
at doing more than that, probably close to double
that, is that right, next year, is what we're
looking at --

TREVOR MONCRIEF:

Yes.

JOE SPRAGGINS:

-- in the fingerling size? And then out

of that, we're looking at trying to grow -- we're trying to hold back like 15,000 of the fingerlings and try to grow about 1,500 of them around eight inches and turn them loose at that size then, and that takes about 10 months, I think is what it is, for that to grow that out.

But we met with USM and they can grow some at the same time, so we might be able to, if I can afford, if it's not too expensive to be able to put 3,000-plus in the water next year, you know, of the ones about eight inches long or something like that.

The idea is to try to put something in there that — and see what it takes and then we can — not necessarily tag the fish, but we can mark the fish in certain ways to where we can be able to tell whether or not that — these fish, what's helping.

Trevor, you got anything on that?
TREVOR MONCRIEF:

Yes. So I'll remark on the thought process to grow them out to a larger size. It's got — it's kind of twofold. One, you curb the large—scale mortality of throwing a small fish into a new environment so you keep them in and

raise them to a larger size to try to, you know, alleviate some of that mortality when you release them.

The second one is that those fish will be large enough, like the Director had —— like the Director said, to be able to have an external tag, whether that be, you know, a visible implant elastomer, dart tag, fin clip, all of them we've kind of talked about. But the goal is to, you know, have large enough fish where we can tag and the anglers can visibly see whether that fish was raised in a hatchery or whether it's a wild fish and they can report their catch back to us so we have some measure of success of the fish that are going in and they're contributing to the adult stock in the fishery as a whole.

#### RONNIE DANIELS:

So you said holding back 15,000 to hopefully raise 1,500. Is there that much of a mortality rate whenever you're trying to grow them?

#### JOE SPRAGGINS:

Yeah. They eat each other pretty quick.
TREVOR MONCRIEF:

Yeah. They eat each other. There's a

lot of switches in feeding and everything else.

I'm not a hatchery guy, by any means, but, yes,
there is a lot of work when it comes down to it.

And I think a lot of fish die to make a few fish.

JOE SPRAGGINS:

I know Matt — is Matt back there? You know, Matt has been working at the hatchery a lot on stuff for that, so he might can tell us some of it.

## MATT HILL:

Yeah. Everything that Trevor said is, you know, pretty much correct. I mean, I don't really have a lot to add, you know. But there is quite a bit of mortality, so we're -- we just released nine that were about in the 12 -- 11- to 12-inch range. We put the acoustic tags in them, so we've been watching those fish. And we're pretty confident that six of them are still alive and tracking around and we're getting pings off of them.

So now we have currently about 49 or 50 -- it was 50. I think it's 49 now that are approaching the 11- to 12-inch range. So it's kind of an experiment. We're just growing them out, kind of seeing how much it's going to cost, I

mean, how much time this is actually going to take.

at the hatchery, our hatchery manager, I mean, there will be — to roughly get that 1,500 fish, you're going to have to start out with about 15,000. That's his best guess right now, but I mean, we can hope for better, but the mortality thing is a huge issue with spotted seatrout.

## RONNIE DANIELS:

That's always a talk and a concern. Where are y'all releasing them at?

MATT HILL:

These nine, we just released right here behind the research lab because we have an array set. But the — we had two releases of 75,000 apiece. One of them was in Hancock County at the — is it Cedar Point boat launch. And then we did one over in Jackson County, and I'm not quite sure exactly where they put those. But it was 75,000 apiece on the release, so we're trying to do east and west every time we do it and that will be our goal next year. We're going to start out — we did have a fairly productive meeting with the research lab and their staff on kind of

how to proceed from here. They have a few fish that are available right now that we're talking to them and we're going to go look at and — but we're just going to try to go in a different direction.

We have never been able to track any kind of return. So we can keep saying that we put 150,000 in or 200,000 or half a million or whatever, but we don't have a way for any type of return. So what we're trying to do is get some type of return on these fish, I mean, just to see if they are contributing to the overall population.

And right now, our belief or our theory is we should grow them out to a larger size so we can track them and we can mark them so we'll know what's going on. The fingerlings, there is just nothing we can do, except just keep dumping them in the water.

## RONNIE DANIELS:

Yeah.

#### JOE SPRAGGINS:

One other thing we're also doing is working with GCRL to be able to do the flounder and to do some grow-out. Matt, you got just a

second on that?

MATT HILL:

Yeah. We've got — probably going to go sometime in the next few weeks. We've set up three tanks at the Lyman Fish Hatchery. They have some broodstock flounder over in Alabama that they're looking to get rid of. So what we're going to do is we're going to set these three tanks up for them working closely with the Research Lab, but we're going to procure those flounder. I think it's around — I want to say it's 45 and put 15 in each tank and see what it takes.

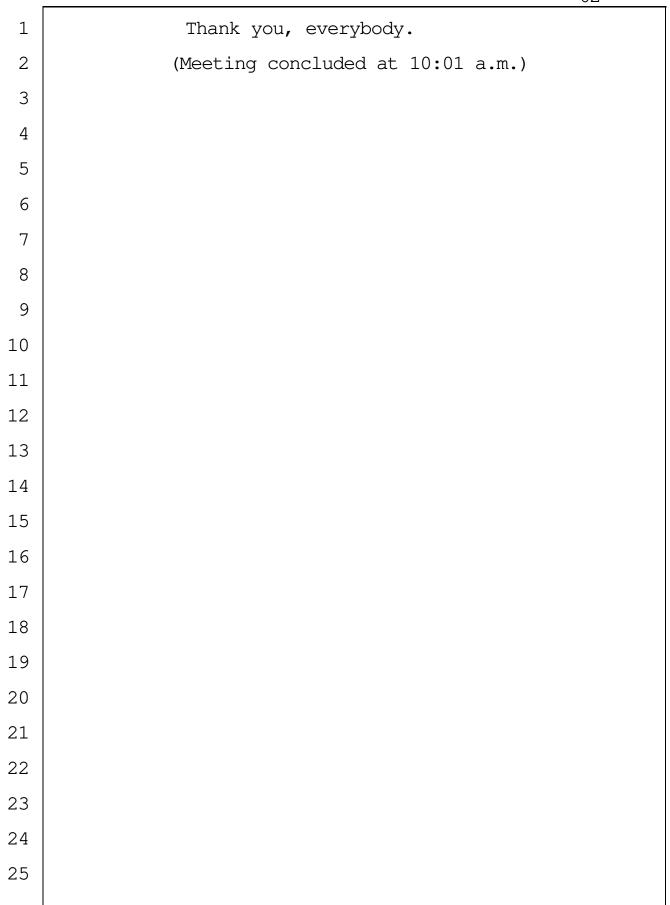
It's — the hatchery or raising of flounder is a daunting task. It is quite difficult from what they tell me. And like what Trevor said, I'm the same. I'm not a hatchery person. I'm trying to learn, but Michael and the guys at Research Lab say it's going to be tough.

But our thought process is we've kind of written the book on spouted seatrout. We can put it up on the shelf. If we need it, we can get it back down and we can start raising them again if needed. And we're going to continue to raise them on an annual basis because it's -- we -- it's a

1 cookbook for it now so it's fairly easy for us to 2 do. 3 But we need -- there are other species 4 out there that do have a need and we need to start 5 trying to write the book for these other species 6 for the future. So our next one is going to be 7 flounder and we're going to see what we can do for 8 that. 9 JOE SPRAGGINS: 10 Thank you. 11 Do y'all need to make a motion, Sandy? 12 Staff had recommended a status quo. Do they need 13 to make a motion to accept that? 14 SANDY CHESNUT: 15 I don't think so. If there is no 16 changes, we're good. 17 JOE SPRAGGINS: 18 Okay. 19 RONNIE DANIELS: 20 All right. Thank y'all. 21 TREVOR MONCRIEF: 22 Got me for one more. 23 No Rodie. Like you said, he might have 24 a class project, something, you know. I'm sure he 25 will double it next month.

1	RONNIE DANIELS:
2	Send us two next month.
3	TREVOR MONCRIEF:
4	So we have an all tackle fishing record.
5	It's dog snapper, which is something we don't see
6	very often, Lutjanus jocu. Old record was 15
7	pounds. The new record is 24 pounds, 2.4 ounces.
8	The angler was Mr. Mark Kleinpeter.
9	That is a picture of the fish, and there
10	is the angler with the fish.
11	I just need a motion to adopt the new
12	state record.
13	JOE SPRAGGINS:
14	That's spearfishing, right?
15	TREVOR MONCRIEF:
16	Uh-huh.
17	RONNIE DANIELS:
18	All tackle record, I'll make a motion to
19	approve.
20	CAM ROBERDS:
21	I'll second.
22	RONNIE DANIELS:
23	All in favor?
24	CAM ROBERDS:
25	Aye.

,	0.1
1	JONATHAN McLENDON:
2	Aye.
3	RONNIE DANIELS:
4	Aye.
5	All right. Do we have any other
6	business today? No public comments.
7	JOE SPRAGGINS:
8	None that I have. And just to tell you,
9	though, Mark is a retired colonel in the United
10	States Air Force.
11	RONNIE DANIELS:
12	Oh, well, that's great.
13	No other business. No public comments.
14	Do I have a motion to adjourn?
15	CAM ROBERDS:
16	I'll make a motion.
17	JONATHAN McLENDON:
18	Second.
19	RONNIE DANIELS:
20	All in favor?
21	CAM ROBERDS:
22	Aye.
23	JONATHAN McLENDON:
24	Aye.
25	RONNIE DANIELS:



# 1 CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, MELISSA BURDINE-RODOLFICH, Court Reporter and Notary Public, in and for the County of Harrison, State of Mississippi, hereby certify that the foregoing pages, and including this page, contain a true and correct copy of my stenotype notes and/or electronic tape recording of the testimony of the witness, as taken by me at the time and place heretofore stated, to the best of my skill and ability.

I further certify that I am not in the employ of, or related to, any counsel or party in this matter, and have no interest, monetary or otherwise, in the final outcome of the proceedings.

Witness my signature and seal, this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022.

2.

\_\_\_\_\_

Melissa Burdine-Rodolfich 20 My Commission Expires 4/28/24