COMMISSION ON MARINE RESOURCES

COMMISSION MEETING

Tuesday, January 21, 2020 9:00 a.m. Bolton Building Auditorium 1141 Bayview Avenue Biloxi, Mississippi 39530

Commission Members:

Mark Havard, Chairman
Ronald Daniels, Vice Chairman
Steve Bosarge
Natalie Guess

Also Present:

Joe Spraggins, Executive Director DMR Sandy Chesnut, Esq., Assistant Attorney General

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: I would like to welcome 1 2 everybody today to the meeting of the Commission on Marine 3 Resources. I would like to start off with The Pledge of 4 5 Allegiance, and I would like Mr. Joe Jewell to lead us in The Pledge of Allegiance, if you would. 6 (Pledge of Allegiance was recited.) 7 Thank you, Joe. 8 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Second on the agenda is a moment of silence. 9 10 We have several unfortunate things that have 11 happened in the Marine Resources world. Mr. Joe Jenkins passed away yesterday, and he 12 13 has done many things for the oyster world and our fisheries up and down the Gulf Coast. 14 15 Mr. Gary Hargrove passed away. Joe Isom's (phonetic) mother passed away 16 yesterday, as well. 17 18 JOE SPRAGGINS: Joe used to work with us. COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Mark, if I may, I would 19 like to include one other person, if y'all will keep him 20 21 in your prayers. We've got a charter boat captain out of Pass Christian, Mississippi, Matt Dubuisson. He had a 22 hunting accident where he fell out of a stand about a week 23 and a half ago. The prognosis is not looking good for 24

him. They are thinking he will likely never walk again.

1	We need to keep him and his family in our prayers.
2	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: At this time, I would
3	like to recognize a moment of silence.
4	(Moment of silence observed.)
5	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Moving right along,
6	approval of the minutes.
7	Can we get approval of the minutes for December
8	17, 2019?
9	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: So moved, Mr. Chairman.
10	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Do we have a second?
11	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I'll second that.
12	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion and a
13	second.
14	All those in favor say aye.
15	(All in favor.)
16	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Opposed like sign.
17	(None opposed.)
18	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion moves.
19	Now, we have approval of the agenda for today.
20	Can I get a motion for the approval of the
21	agenda for today?
22	COMMISSIONER GUESS: I'll make a motion to
23	approve the agenda.
24	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion.
25	Do we have a second for the approval?

1	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I'll second that motion.
2	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion and a
3	second.
4	All those in favor say aye.
5	(All in favor.)
6	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: All opposed like sign.
7	(None opposed.)
8	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion moves.
9	We will move on as the agenda is written.
10	Executive Director's Report.
11	Director, do you have anything today?
12	JOE SPRAGGINS: Just a few things, sir. I would
13	appreciate it.
14	I tell you what, it has been a busy couple of
15	weeks up in Jackson and everything getting kicked off for
16	the new legislative session.
17	We do have a new chairman for Ports, Harbors and
18	Marine Resources in the Senate. That is Senator Moran,
19	and Senator Thompson is his deputy. Both are from the
20	Coast here. We have already met with them and talked with
21	them some and worked with them.
22	We are not sure at the House yet who they are
23	going to appoint as far as the Marine Resources, but
24	hopefully we will get that answer this week.
25	Everything seems to be going good.

1 Where is Charmaine? 2 CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND: (Indicating). JOE SPRAGGINS: There she is waiving her hand. 3 Charmaine is going to be helping us, and she is working 4 5 with the Commissioners. She is also working with us in the agency, now, in the front office. So, if y'all need 6 anything, she will be glad to help you. 7 One of our Commissioners is not here today and 8 9 we just need to keep him in our prayers. He is having a couple of medical procedures, Commissioner Gollott. So we 10 11 will just keep him in our prayers, please. Everything else is going pretty good. 12 13 I've got employee contracts. As you see, we've got a few of them that we have hired, Lyman and Off-14 15 Bottom, also, and, then, we just mentioned Charmaine, and, then, Joe Chambless is Administrative Assistant and 16 Dispatcher. 17 18 The Off-Bottom, I tell you, is going good, and that is something we are going to talk more about in the 19 very near future. 20 21 Any questions on the employments? 22 (No response.) JOE SPRAGGINS: You see the auctions that we 23 have done, or the contracts that we have done. 24

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We have two reverse auctions for half a million

1	dollars a piece, and that is a hundred percent Bonnet
2	Carre funds that we are using. That is to furnish
3	deployment of approved cultch.
4	One of them is just for approved cultch. It can
5	be different types, but the other one is oyster shells
6	only. We have gone out with that, and we are hoping that
7	we will have that finished shortly.
8	Then, Crystal Seas Exemption. We have that. It
9	is a hundred percent Bonnet Carre to purchase and deploy
10	live oysters, and we have done that.
11	We have got vendors we are working with.
12	Auburn University, we are also working on our
13	Off-Bottom with them.
14	USM, we have a couple of contracts with them,
15	basically to do Blue Crab.
16	Any questions on any of that?
17	(No response.)
18	JOE SPRAGGINS: If not, I think that is all I
19	have, sir. That is it on the Executive Director's Report.
20	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Very good. Thank you,
21	Director.
22	That brings us to Commissioners Report.
23	Do any of the Commissioners have anything they
24	would like to discuss today?
25	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: A couple of months ago it

was brought to my attention. We've got a really productive reef over in the Harrison-Hancock County area that I did not know was called Square Handkerchief Reef. We have always called it Taylor Reef.

Gene Taylor was instrumental in getting that reef placed there and the product that was put there to create that reef, and we found out that it wasn't technically named Gene Taylor Reef. So we wanted to right that wrong and do this to make that legal.

Do we need to read this (indicating document)?

JOE SPRAGGINS: Yes. I think it would need to be read in the record.

Joe, is that right?

JOE JEWELL: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DANIELS: "Whereas, the Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources is a duly constituted governmental entity created to serve the great State of Mississippi, and,

"Whereas, said service includes the management and enforcement of any matters pertaining to Mississippi's saltwater aquatic life and marine resources, and, "Whereas, the Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources acknowledges

1 contributions to the betterment of the fisheries of the Gulf of Mexico through 2 significant biological industrial 3 legislative enforcement, or administrative 4 5 activities. "Whereas, Congressman Gary Eugene 6 'Gene' Taylor served as the Fifth 7 District Representative from 1989 8 to 2003 and as the Fourth District 9 10 Representative from 2004 to 2011 11 and contributed to the wise management of Mississippi's Marine Resources. 12 13 "Whereas, Congressman Gary Eugene 'Gene' Taylor was born in New Orleans, 14 15 Louisiana, and a graduate from Tulane University and completed post 16 graduate work at the University of 17 18 Southern Mississippi and significantly contributed to the recovery and hurricane 19 relief to Coastal Mississippi after 20 21 Hurricane Katrina, including the creation of several recreational fishing reefs and 22 23 keys. "Now, therefore, be it resolved and duly 24 constituted in assembled meeting that the 25

1	Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources
2	does hereby resolve to rename the Square
3	Handkerchief Key to Gene Taylor Key.
4	"Done and resolved in this duly constituted
5	and assembled meeting on this, the 21 st
6	day of January, 2020."
7	JOE SPRAGGINS: You have to have a motion from
8	the Commission.
9	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: At this time, we are going
10	to need a motion to rename the Square Handkerchief Key to
11	Gene Taylor Key.
12	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: And I will make that
13	motion.
14	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion.
15	Do we have a second for the motion?
16	COMMISSIONER GUESS: I'll second it.
17	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We've got a motion and a
18	second.
19	All those in favor say aye.
20	(All in favor.)
21	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: All those opposed like
22	sign.
23	(None opposed.)
24	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion so moves.
25	There is one thing that I would like to add to

the Commissioners Report. We have a good group of highly decorated highly accomplished scientists in our local area here at GCRL, Mississippi State, here within the Department.

At Mississippi State Extension Service, we have Dr. Marcus Drymon. He is not here today, but he was voted 2019 Fisheries Conservationist of the Year. That is a big award and to have him right here in our backyard to support us in what we are trying to do at the state level, we are glad to have him onboard. That is a big recognition and we are proud to have him here.

COMMISSIONER DANIELS: That's good.

Mark, if y'all will allow me, I've got two other quick items that I would like to address.

We recently had the Charter For-Hire Task Force meeting and there were two things that were talked about in that meeting, one of which that I have brought up in the past and we've got a charter captain here that would like to speak to the subject is our inshore reefs and how productive they are.

They are a huge benefit along the Mississippi Gulf Coast here, and we would like to see revitalization of the current reefs that we have. Some of them have silted over. If we could look into that and possibly new reefs being added.

I believe Captain Sonny Schindler would like to say a few words on that as well.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: And Sonny has filled a out public comment sign-in form.

So come on up here.

SONNY SCHINDLER: First, thank you for the chance to speak.

I also wanted to thank y'all for the reefs that we have now. I know a lot of people get up here and gripe and complain about things, but I wanted to say thank you for what we have now.

I was born and raised, from here, Bay St. Louis.

I grew up fishing, nearshore stuff. I never had boats
until I was in my twenties and thirties. I am about to
enter my forty-third year here next month.

These reefs that are there are complete total game changers for what we are doing. We used to close right after Thanksgiving, our charter service, and open up April 1st. These reefs are the sole reason that we stay open year round because the fishing is that good, that consistent, that we can hide from weather. Days like today where it is blowing its tail off and you can't get over the marsh, or can't get out to the islands safely, they are the sole reason that our charter service stays open year round, strictly for them. Thank you for the

ones that are there.

Some of the stuff that is out there, now, the ones that are on the bottom of the sea floor I guess we will say, they are good, but it seems like after a couple of years storms and the waves and the weather, they do silt over.

Maybe instead of focusing more time, or money, on those, the Taylor Reef, the Zimmerman Reef, the Katrina Reef, stuff like that, those seem to just knock this fishing out of the park for the nearshore stuff.

You don't ever have to worry about asking us anything reef related, at least our seven boats. Anything that can replenish, build more, whether they are over in Pascagoula, or in Waveland. If you build more to the east, it just takes pressure off the stuff to the west. If you build more stuff to the west, or in the south, it just makes a better and more consistent fishery.

Anything we can do to get more of those out there and better the ones that we have, more so the above-the-waterline stuff, we are very much in favor of and just wanted to say thank you for the ones that we've got out there, now.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We appreciate that. We don't get to hear good news very often and thank you very often, but we appreciate you bringing something nice to

the table. 1 2 SONNY SCHINDLER: Thank you. 3 COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Director, one last thing that was brought up there that I think we need really 4 quick attention on is a start date for the Snapper season. 5 I have spoken with Matt. There he is. He is 6 I have spoken with Matt and if it works for the 7 here. Commission, I would like to make a motion to give you the 8 power to go ahead and get us a start date for this Snapper 9 10 season coming up this year. COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion on the 11 table to ask -- go ahead. 12 13 JOE JEWELL: Can I comment just a minute? 14 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Absolutely. 15 JOE JEWELL: Internally the Office of Marine Fisheries, Director Spraggins and the Executive Offices 16 have been having internal conversations about that, what 17 18 the start date would be, how the program will be managed 19 this year, now that we are not under any FMP amends 50 and 50C. 20 21 The staff in Marine Fisheries had planned for the February Commission meeting, a proposal for the 22 Commission to vote on. Just consider that, if y'all 23 decide to move forward. 24

JOE SPRAGGINS: I think what they are asking is

to allow me to have the ability to open it, to set a date. 1 2 COMMISSIONER DANIELS: To go ahead and set a date. 3 JOE JEWELL: That was part of our proposal was 4 to give the Executive Director the authority on the 5 Commission's behalf for several things within the proposed 6 7 management. COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Part of the urgency with 8 9 this is we've got guys that are getting calls from people 10 wanting to book Snapper trips. They can't book them because they don't know. So these guys are missing out on 11 potential income by waiting another month. 12 13 There is no telling how many total phone calls 14 they are going to have to send down the line, while they 15 wait on a start date. I am certainly not talking about all the 16 parameters of Snapper season, but if we could just get 17 them a date. 18 19 JOE SPRAGGINS: We talked about this in-depth. what Joe is talking about, and I don't have a problem. 20 21 y'all want to go ahead and say that we can set a date, then, that just means we don't have to wait until the next 22 meeting to do it. 23 24 COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Yes.

JOE SPRAGGINS: Then, what we can do is we will

go back with the staff and look at it very hard and say let's pick a date and let's look at it.

What we are looking at doing -- and I will just be up front about that already -- is that we are looking at basically getting a start date, and, then, when we are going to close it during the middle of the season, and, then, what a projected end date is, and, then, what we are looking at and exactly the reason you are asking is because if I'm in north Mississippi and I'm looking at when I want to come and I want to go Snapper fishing, when can I do it, and I want to be able to pick a date.

COMMISSIONER DANIELS: People, they want to book their hotels in advance. They want to plan their whole vacation in advance. These guys having to put them off, we are liable to lose them to Alabama, or Louisiana, or anything else.

I'm not asking for all the parameters of the season. Let's get them a date that they can work off of for the beginning of it.

JOE SPRAGGINS: Could you put also in that motion that we will brief you at the February meeting?

COMMISSIONER DANIELS: For the rest of the season criteria.

JOE SPRAGGINS: I think we have one more question down here.

25 question do

1 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Yes. 2 Ronnie, I was just kind of thinking out loud. Because -- I don't want to call it a quota -- our share of 3 the resource is divided, would it be maybe not better to 4 5 establish a start date for the Charter For-Hire Fishery, instead of opening the whole fishery up? 6 7 Just a thought. COMMISSIONER DANIELS: One of the things that 8 9 has been discussed is possible differing seasons between 10 those two, but personally I don't know that the likelihood 11 is that it is going to be a different season. I mean, it is a recreational fishery either way. 12 13 Me, personally, I would think that the 14 likelihood is that it is all going to start at, or on the 15 same date. 16 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Okay. 17 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: I would agree. 18 Is that a motion you are good with, Ronnie? COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Yes. I would like to 19 make a motion to give Executive Director the authority to 20 21 establish a start date for the 2020 Snapper season and brief the Commission at the February monthly meeting. 22 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion on the 23 table. 24

Do we have a second for the motion?

1	COMMISSIONER GUESS: I'll second it.
2	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion and a
3	second.
4	All those in favor say aye.
5	(All in favor.)
6	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: All those opposed like
7	sign.
8	(None opposed.)
9	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion moves.
10	Any other things we need to talk about from the
11	Commissioners report?
12	(No response.)
13	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We are good there.
14	That will bring us to Office of Marine Patrol,
15	Assistant Chief Kyle Wilkerson.
16	JOE SPRAGGINS: He is now acting Chief.
17	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: So you are acting Chief at
18	this point.
19	KYLE WILKERSON: Yes, sir.
20	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: You are the Chief. Very
21	good.
22	KYLE WILKERSON: I personally extend our
23	condolences to the families that were recognized in the
24	moment of silence. We were close to several of them.
25	It's a sad day.

Also, I want to recognize Chief Rusty Pittman. 1 2 He is in the audience. He has to come check in with us. The report itself for December is going to be 3 pretty light. The only thing that really jumps out at me 4 5 is the seizure of the oysters. We seized twenty sacks from an individual that 6 had an improper MSD. It states in Title that MSD has to 7 have a tight-fitting lid, and it had a commode seat on top 8 9 of it. It was pretty cut and dry. 10 We did seize the oysters, but we put them in quarantine for sixty days and they will be returned to the 11 subject February 10th, but he is going to keep that 12 13 citation. Other than that, everything is pretty light. 14 15 If there are any questions? JOE SPRAGGINS: Sir, if I can on that, too, this 16 is something that we are working on. The off-bottom is a 17 18 little different than the other things and we are trying to get a little bit better education for our off-bottom 19 fishermen to be able to understand what they have to have, 20 21 but the law requires some type of sanitation device and it has certain rules to it. 22 KYLE WILKERSON: Yes, sir. 23 JOE SPRAGGINS: We have no choice but to follow 24 25 those rules. Maybe we can get them a little bit more

1	education on what we are talking about with it and be able
2	to work it out, and we are able to keep from having to
3	return the oysters back to the water to be able to
4	quarantine them and give them back to them. It really
5	didn't hurt them too bad. Hopefully we will be able to
6	work that out.
7	KYLE WILKERSON: Correct. We are working on
8	that with Shellfish at this time. We will have kind of a
9	tutorial for these fishermen.
10	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Very good. Appreciate
11	that, Mr. Wilkerson.
12	KYLE WILKERSON: Thank you, sir.
13	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: That brings us to G,
14	Office of Coastal Resources Management, Jan Boyd.
15	JAN BOYD: Good morning Mr. Chairman,
16	Commissioners, Director Spraggins.
17	We have three action items for your
18	consideration this morning.
19	Before we get to that, Willa Brantley will be
20	presenting a 2019 Year in Review.
21	WILLA BRANTLEY: Good morning Commissioners.
22	I just wanted to take a few minutes and show you
23	some of our numbers from this past year, show you the hard
24	work that you don't see very much of that the permitters
25	are doing every day.

As you can see, our numbers tend to be pretty even for the past four years. Some have gone up. Some have gone down.

One thing it has to do with is that more things are covered by general permits now. So you see the numbers there going up, and, then, excluded activities going down a little bit. Those are things that used to fall outside the general permit guidelines. Now they fall within.

Another thing I wanted to point out was violations. Those numbers have gone significantly down, and that doesn't necessarily mean we are having fewer violations. We are a bit having fewer violations, but one thing that impacts that is back in 2016 and into 2017, when we got a call about a potential violation in a nontidal wetland outside of Coastal Wetlands where we don't have direct regulatory jurisdiction, we would go out and check that out, take some pictures, see if we thought it really was a wetland, really was a potential violation that the Corps could handle, and we would send the pictures and a little short writeup to the Corps just as a way to kind of help them out because they have a field office with a couple of people here, but most of their staff is in either Vicksburg, or Mobile.

Back in 2017, they asked us to stop doing that.

They asked us to direct people to call them directly, rather than us going out and looking at it. Those were things we counted toward our numbers for our reports that don't get looked at by us anymore. That is one thing that has made that number drop significantly.

I just wanted to point out we only presented fifteen of these seven hundred and twenty-seven actions to the Commission. So you only see basically two percent of the work that the permitters are doing during the year.

Then, one thing I wanted to talk about is the Coastal Zone Consistency Determination. Some of you haven't been here when we have presented one of these. We don't do these very often, presenting them to the Commission. Usually we can make those decisions ourselves. Those are activities that impact wetlands and require a Federal permit within our Coastal Zone which is anywhere within the three coastal counties and all the way out to the outer continental shelf waters.

We have certain regulations and we go through the same decision factors that those have to meet. Typically, we can make those decisions ourselves. Usually it is fill a few acres of non-tidal wetlands for a subdivision, or a shopping center, or something like that.

This one happens to be within the Port Bienville Industrial Canal which is not State owned. Therefore, it

is not Coastal Wetlands. Therefore, we don't regulate it directly, but they don't meet one of those regulations for things that fall outside of our Coastal Wetlands and they need a variance, and only the Commission can approve that.

That is why Chris is going to be presenting

That is why Chris is going to be presenting that, but it is not a permit. I just wanted y'all to know when you saw the type of file that it is to understand what it is that we are presenting.

I will let Chris come present that and he can answer any specific questions about the project and, if you have any questions about these numbers, I will be happy to answer them.

JOE SPRAGGINS: Real quick, Jan, you might help us, too, with this, but they are working extremely hard.

One of the things we get caught up sometimes is having stuff through the Corps of Engineers, even though we are able to do a lot here, and, Jan, we are still in the process of trying to find a way to hire a Corps of Engineers person to work with us full time.

Is that correct?

JAN BOYD: Yes, sir. The cooperative agreement has been back and forth between us and the Corps, and our attorneys are looking at it now. It is in our court.

JOE SPRAGGINS: This will be great because we will have our own person that works here direct for the

Corps of Engineers who will be working to help us do our 1 2 projects and state projects and maybe some county projects. We are looking at that as we talk. 3 Is that correct? 4 5 JAN BOYD: Yes, sir. JOE SPRAGGINS: The other thing is that we are 6 going -- we have legislation in Jackson that we will be 7 proposing to be able to help them with their being able to 8 9 determine where they can build bulkheads because of the 10 last court injunction that we had in the court ruling, and we are getting that straightened out. Hopefully that will 11 happen this year, too. 12 13 Thank you. WILLA BRANTLEY: 14 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Good morning Commissioners. 15 16

As Willa described, this is a Coastal Zone Consistency Determination for the Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission, DMR-180249.

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It is located on the Port Bienville Industrial Canal. It is in Pearlington in Hancock County. It is in the Industrial Use District and the agent is Compton Engineering.

There are some wetland impacts associated with this for a total of six point nine acres, six point nine one, two point two one acres of freshwater marsh will be impacted, point one four acre of tidal marsh and point one four acre of submerged aquatic vegetation.

The applicant is proposing to mitigate for these impacts to emergent and forested wetlands, by purchasing credits from an approved mitigation bank, and they are going to mitigate for the impacts to the freshwater marsh and tidal wetlands by permittee-responsible mitigation, and I will get into more detail of that.

They are also proposing a thousand linear feet of riprap that will go around a proposed keyhole slip, a bulkhead eighty hundred and fifty feet in length, a pier one hundred and four-four by thirty, a pier two hundred and fifteen by ten, and two hundred and thirty-six linear feet of wave attenuator. I will get into more detail of that, also.

There is going to be some dredging and excavation associated with the project. This involves eight hundred and fifty linear feet ranging anywhere from fifty to sixty feet in width within the canal. The existing depth is currently anywhere from zero to ten feet below mean low water and they are proposing to go to twelve feet below mean low water.

Approximately eighty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-three cubic yards of material will be removed.

The applicant has received a Letter of Exception

to the BU Statute. So this material, as of right now, is proposed to be placed onsite and will be used for daily maintenance purposes.

They are also proposing excavation of approximately twenty-one thousand and thirty cubic yards of material, and this includes a keyhole slip two hundred and ninety feet by three hundred and seventy feet.

The applicant has requested a variance to
Chapter 8, Section 2, Part III.N.1.f of the Mississippi
Coastal Program and to Administrative Code Title 22, Part
23, Chapter 8, Section 113.01, Item 6, which states:

"Activities affecting coastal wetlands, but located outside of coastal wetlands must not affect...the long-term biological productivity of the coastal wetlands ecosystem."

The applicant had justified these variance requests under Chapter 8, Section 2, Part I.E.2.c.iv of the Mississippi Coastal Program and Mississippi Administrative Code Title 22, Part 23, chapter 8, Section 118.04, by stating the activity requires a waterfront location, and there is a significant public benefit in the activity, and a public hearing was held.

Here is a view of the southern portion of the property. This is where the laydown yard is going

1 (indicating photograph). 2 Here is a view of the canal. It is hard to see, but there is SAV all along the shoreline there (indicating 3 photograph). 4 5 Here is an aerial. You can see there is Highway This is the Pearl River and the Industrial Canal 90. 6 (indicating). 7 Here is a zoomed-in aerial. All the warehouses 8 9 will be through here. The keyhole slip will be right 10 here, and, then, this is going to be the mitigation area, 11 the permittee-responsible mitigation area (indicating). This was all in your writeup packets. You can 12 13 probably see it better in them, but these are the wetland impacts associated with the project (indicating diagram). 14 This is the keyhole slip with the riprap and the 15 piers (indicating diagram). 16 This is the dredging and excavation (indicating 17 18 diagram). This is the mitigation area (indicating 19 diagram). 20 21 Currently there is some tidal marsh within here, but, right now, there is an earthen berm that goes across 22 this area and a road crossing along this area. What the 23 applicant is proposing to do is take out that berm and 24

road crossing which will allow the tidal flow to get back

into that area and stormwater runoff to get back into the area (indicating slide).

Currently within the wetlands on this site is twenty-nine acres. There is twenty percent invasive species. All of those invasive species are going to be removed and, if needed, they will do plantings with native species.

The SAV that is proposed to be impacted along here for the keyhole and the dredging, that is going to be removed, placed in baskets, and, then, it will be replanted in this area (indicating slide).

This is the area that the SAV will be replanted in, and this is the two hundred and thirty-six linear feet of wave attenuator. This is going to help break up the wave action from the barges that will be passing through there so it doesn't tear up the mashes planted (indicating diagram).

Notification of the project appeared in The Sun Herald on August $18^{\rm th}$, the $25^{\rm th}$ and September $1^{\rm st}$ of 2019, and in The Sea Coast Echo on August $17^{\rm th}$, the $24^{\rm th}$ and the $31^{\rm st}$ of 2019.

One public comment was received. They had concerns about loud noises during construction and operation activities, and they requested that noise levels be taken into consideration, especially late at night.

1 We held a public hearing on Tuesday, September 24th, 2019. This was at the Port and the commenter that 2 made this comment did show up, but, after talking to the 3 applicant and the consultants, they decided to rescind 4 5 their previous comment. They felt like everything was going to be fine. 6 DEQ is currently reviewing the project. 7 Archives and History has no objections. 8 9 Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks recommends best 10 management practices. The Secretary of State's office did note that 11

The Secretary of State's office did note that the project is adjacent to the Hancock County Marsh Coastal Preserve and asks that all reasonable measures be imposed to protect the integrity of the ecosystem.

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Based on departmental review and evaluation of the decision factors in Chapter 8, Section 2, Part 1.E.2. of the Mississippi Coastal Program, it has been determined that the project will allow significant expansion of the port and benefit the economic development of Hancock County.

Therefore, staff recommends approval of the requested variance and the proposed project contingent on clearance from DEQ.

There is a lot more detail in the packets y'all received. I can go over any of that, if y'all need me to,

1	and the environmental consultant is here, if y'all have
2	any questions.
3	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: At this time, I think we
4	have been given all the information that we need, unless
5	the other Commissioners have any questions, or concerns.
6	At this time, I believe Chris needs a motion to
7	move forward.
8	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Chris, I read what you
9	presented and it sounds like an awful lot of work has gone
10	into this to get it to this point. It looks like you have
11	covered most of your bases.
12	With that, I will make a motion that we accept
13	the staff's recommendations.
14	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I'll second that.
15	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion and a
16	second.
17	All those in favor say aye.
18	(All in favor.)
19	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: All those opposed like
20	sign.
21	(None opposed.)
22	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion moves.
23	CHRIS PICKERING: Thank you.
24	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Appreciate that, Chris.
25	Mr. Greg comes up next, Jackson County Port

1 Authority. 2 GREG CHRISTODOULOU: Good morning everyone. Greg Christodoulou. I will be presenting the 3 next two projects for Coastal. 4 5 The first one is a request for an exclusion by the Jackson County Port Authority. The location is in 6 wetlands adjacent to the Escatawpa River in Moss Point. 7 It is in the General Use District. The agent is Compton 8 9 Engineering. 10 The purpose of the project and need is more efficient rail transport of goods and the abandonment of 11 existing railroad crossings. 12 13 Impacts associated with the project. There is a total of four point eight nine acres of wetlands. 14 point seven three acres are tidal and tidally-influenced 15 marsh. The remainder of wetland impacts is one point one 16 six acres of forested wetlands, non-tidal. 17 18 Mitigation for the project is the creation of three point eight acres of tidal and tidally-influenced 19 marsh immediately adjacent to the project area. 20 21 There are several variance requests for the project from the Mississippi Coastal Program, as well as 22 Title 22, Part 23. 23

but they have been justified by stating that no feasible

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If you want me to go through all of them, I can,

alternative sites, or construction techniques, are available; there is a significant public benefit in the activity; and a public hearing has been held.

Basically, the justification is that this will more efficiently transport goods, a lot of those which are essential to the nation's energy policy, and the increase in public safety by the abandonment of those railroad crossings that right now go through Moss Point and Pascagoula.

Some diagrams of the project area. The area is green is the location of the new rail line. This red is the existing rail line that does come up from Bayou Casotte from the south. It goes into the old International Paper Plant, and, then, it starts moving back to the west (indicating diagram).

Here are just a couple closeups showing the route. These are going to be the forested wetlands in this area, and, then, we start moving into the brackish marsh areas, and finally joining in with the existing line just south of the river (indicating).

This is a diagram of the mitigation area. The rail line will actually cross just to the north of the mitigation area. The area in blue is the area that will be created. It is going to be created from upland areas. They will be graded down to marsh elevation, and, then,

planted with the appropriate species that are in the area. They will also do management of invasive species as well (indicating diagram).

This yellow area here is just a buffer zone of upland area between the marsh creation area (indicating diagram).

It is kind of hard to see and you can probably see it better in your drawings, but all the red dots are the location of rail crossing that currently these trains have to traverse through. All of these rail crossings will be able to be abandoned (indicating).

Alternatives. We always look at alternative layouts for things. Currently there is a rail line that does go into the existing track that crosses the river. However, after much deliberation and prodding on my part why this existing track could not be used, the reason is the curvature of the track.

This area of track, I learned, has been abandoned by the railroad. They do not use it any longer. It is only used for storage of cars, and the reason is because of the tight turn that has to be made and the size of these trains that are going to be using this area, they can no longer use this section of track.

A couple of alternatives they looked at were moving the track line to the south. However, what they

ran into with this is they have to have a certain vertical 1 2 clearance for the trains and, by moving it down here, it would be in conflict with the bridge, the road bridge that 3 goes to Highway 63. Also, it would require the purchase, 4 5 acquisition of all these private properties. So those alternatives were taken out (indicating). 6 The project did appear on public notice June 7 23rd, 30th and July 7th, 2019, as required. We received no 8 9 public comments. 10

DEQ is reviewing the project.

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Archives and History had no objections.

Secretary of State has said a rent exempt lease will be required.

Staff has reviewed the project and we believe that the project would allow for more efficient movement of goods by rail from Bayou Casotte and the Port of Pascagoula, as well as allow for the abandonment of approximately twenty-one railroad crossings in areas of Pascagoula and Moss Point which would increase public safety.

Therefore, staff recommends approval of the variance requests and permit, contingent on clearance from DEO.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: One question I have, Greg, is when they talk about abandoning the railroad, are they

1 going to leave the tracks there, or are they going to 2 clean it up and kind of put it back to a natural state? GREG CHRISTODOULOU: That is a question. There 3 is a program called "Rails to Trails" where they take 4 5 abandoned railroad areas and turn them into, like, walking paths, or bike paths. Now, I'm not sure what the plan 6 with that is. 7 The consultant is here. I don't know if they 8 9 have any knowledge of that. They don't have knowledge of 10 what is going to happen. I think that would be a good program that they 11 could look into doing that. 12 13 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: That was actually my 14 question, also, because I remember when they did that what used to be 63 which is now 613, and they took the swing 15 bridge out and put the high rise bridge over, that's what 16 they did was to go back in there and take the road out 17 18 that led to that swing bridge and bring it back down to the elevation to make marsh. 19 GREG CHRISTODOULOU: I think that would be a 20 21 really good idea to do something along those lines, with all those abandoned rail lines. 22 Commissioner Bosarge, what was your question 23 about? 24

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Well, that was mine, the

1	same one as the Chairman's questions.
2	GREG CHRISTODOULOU: Okay.
3	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Hopefully, if they are
4	going to abandon that line, at least make it a positive
5	abandonment.
6	GREG CHRISTODOULOU: Sure.
7	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I have just got to say
8	with getting rid of twenty-one rail crossing with the
9	amount of people that get hit by trains each year, that
10	jumps out at me. That sounds like a great benefit to the
11	public.
12	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Do we have a motion to
13	move forward with the staff's recommendation?
14	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I'll make a motion that
15	we move forward with the staff's recommendations.
16	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion.
17	Do we have a second?
18	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I'll second it.
19	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion and a
20	second.
21	All those in favor say aye.
22	(All in favor.)
23	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: All opposed like sign.
24	(None opposed.)
25	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion so moves.

1 Mr. Greg, you've got one more. 2 GREG CHRISTODOULOU: I've got one more. Final project for Coastal today is a permit 3 request by Gulf LNG Liquefaction Company, located on Bayou 4 5 Casotte in Pascagoula. It is in the Industrial Development Use District. The agent is Jacobs 6 Engineering. 7 The project purpose is to expand the current 8 9 facility to allow for the export of natural gas. The current LNG facility that is at Bayou 10 Casotte is only capable of importing natural gas. This 11 would add some directionality to the facility. 12 13 Impacts with the project are approximately twenty-seven point eight acres of tidal and tidally-14 influenced wetlands, a total throughout of ten point nine 15 acres of non-tidal wetlands. 16 There are two marine off-loading facilities, one 17 18 on the north and the south part of the property. That is to allow heavy machinery and fill, aggregate, things like 19 that to be moved into the site without using industrial 20 21 road which is basically the only in and out to the facility. 22 The North Marine Off-loading Facility will be a 23 permanent fill of point nine one acre of waterbottoms. 24

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The South Marine Off-loading Facility will be a

fill of point one five acre of waterbottoms. This is going to be temporary. Once construction is finished, the docks and the fill will all be removed.

There will be a total of thirteen hundred and fifty linear feet of sheet-pile wall for the fill containment at both marine off-loading facilities. Again, the southern one will be temporary.

The final impact is fill of fifty acres of unvegetated, state-owned waterbottoms for the mitigation for the expansion of the facility.

There will also be dredging for the marine off-loading facilities of two hundred thousand cubic yards.

That material has already been tested and has been found suitable for Beneficial Use.

The mitigation for the project, as I explained earlier a little bit about it for the tidal marsh portion, is the creation of fifty acres of tidal marsh at the mouth of Bayou Casotte.

For the permanent fill of the state-owned waterbottoms, there will be a one-time payment in the amount of one hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and four cents to the DMR Coastal Preserves Bureau so that they can acquire, preserve and obtain properties and manage properties that they have.

Also, there will be the purchase of the

1 mitigation credits for the non-tidal wetlands from a 2 Mobile District Corps approved bank. Then, the Secretary of State will also require a 3 lease not only for the expansion of the facility, but also 4 5 for the mitigation area. We have three variance requests from the 6 Mississippi Coastal Program and three variance requests 7 from Title 22, Part 23. 8 9 The justification for the project is the 10 activity requires a waterfront location, there is a significant public benefit and a public hearing will be 11 held. 12 13 We have significant economic impact associated with the project. 14 It will help decrease dependency on foreign 15 countries for energy. 16 It will reduce global greenhouse gas emissions 17 18 by burning a lot cleaner natural gas. Then, we have the additional tidal marsh habitat 19 which will be better quality than what is being impacted 20 21 and the containment structure for the mitigation should help reduce coastal erosion in that area. 22 Diagrams of the project. Again, the project 23 location is at the very tip of Bayou Casotte (indicating 24

diagram).

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Here is an aerial view of the facility. The area outlined in red is where the work will be taking place. There will also be a construction support area to the north here. This is where most of the non-tidal wetland impacts will be created. This is Chevron property here (indicating).

One thing to take note of is with the expansion of the facility, they tried to really get into this dredge disposal area as much as they could to use as much of the upland as possible.

The reason why they couldn't do more in this area is because the Port Authority and the Corps of Engineers have an agreement. It's like a fifty-year MOU to manage dredge material at this site. That was probably the max that they could give up and still be able to manage the material at that disposal site.

This is an outline of just where everything will be related, as far as buildings. These are going to be the off-loading facilities to the north and the south; the wetlands impacts associated with each area (indicating diagram).

One thing I want to direct your attention to is there will be a flare structure. It will not be in constant use like you see with some wells that are constantly flaring. This will only be used at certain

times. When it is in use, it will impact the vegetation of the marsh around it.

However, as part of the mitigation plan, this was already factored into it. While the impacts will only be really temporary, when the flare goes off and the marsh does regrow, it will be permanently accounted for. You will still have marsh coming back up in these locations, but it will be permanently mitigated for with the new site.

Just an up-close look at the north marine off-loading facility, the fill associated with it and the dredge area, and the south facility (indicating).

This is the area of non-tidal wetlands and the construction-support area to the north on the Chevron property (indicating slide).

This is the footprint of the marsh-creation area for the project, a total of fifty acres (indicating).

Then, the last diagram is hard to see, but just a small amount of detail that went into the design of the mitigation for this project. These are the tidal channels and canals and creeks that will need to be put in there to help generate the type of marsh creation that is needed to account for the impacts (indicating diagram).

Notification of the project did appear as required. The first public notice we had was back in

2016. This project has been around a long time. It had to go through an EIS process with the Federal Government through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Since the project lasted so long, we felt it would be only right that we run the public notice again and this was done November $3^{\rm rd}$, $10^{\rm th}$ and $17^{\rm th}$ of 2019.

Received comments from two respondents in 2016. When we put the notice back out again in 2019, we specifically sent notice to the commenters originally, and one responded that they didn't have any new comments and the other one never responded. We also gave them notice that there would be a public hearing for the project as well.

The public comments that were received with the first public notice:

A residential group on the other side of Bayou Casotte said that a loss of flood protection and storm water control would result in permanent wetland impacts and the mitigation proposed would not replace these important wetland functions.

Response to that was, based on the modeling that was completed for the project and the mitigation, that the project and associated tidal wetlands would have negligible affect on flood stages capacity in Bayou Casotte.

1 2 be shown before the project can proceed. 3 Well, this was back in 2016. This was in the 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 exposure to the Mississippi Sound. 12 13 14 15

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Another comment was that a detailed, wellreasoned, more robust mitigation plan is needed and should

early stages of development of the mitigation plan. There is a full-blown mitigation plan now that has been put out and has been approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, as well as the Corps of Engineers.

One comment was also they were skeptical of the success for the mitigation plan, due to its direct

Again, this is not going to be just a bunch of marsh that is thrown out there on the Sound. It is going to have a containment structure. It will have a riprap containment structure very similar to what the Greenwood Island site has now. It will be riprap containment. The marsh will be inside.

The mitigation plan was designed, again, per the latest Corps of Engineers manuals for Shore Protection and Coastal Engineering.

The next comment, it is in your write-up, but basically it is questioning the use of so many variances.

Again, if you want me to go into detail on that.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: I don't think there is a need, Greq, unless you just want to.

1 GREG CHRISTODOULOU: If you don't think there is 2 a need, then, I will go ahead and go forward. Also, reduce the barge berths from two to one to 3 avoid wetland impacts. 4 5 One if these, again, is going to be temporary. However, they need to have increased accessibility to the 6 site, both the north part and the south part because, in 7 this area, if anybody has ever been down to Chevron, or 8 been to the LNG, or been to any of those plants down 9 10 there, there is only one way in and one way out. All of these trucks, all of these delivery vehicles, all these 11 contract workers, they have to go in this way. It reduces 12 the traffic on Industrial Road. That is why they wanted 13 two off-loading facilities adjacent to the plant. 14 A public hearing was held on November 12th, 2019, 15 and we received no public comments. 16 DEQ is currently reviewing the project. 17 18 We had no objections from Archives and History. A Tidelands Lease will be required for both the 19 mitigation area and the plant expansion. 20 21 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission also known as the FERC issued a certification this summer after 22 an approximate five-year EIS process. It has really been 23 vetted fairly highly already. 24

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The Corps of Engineers issued their Provisional

1 Permit.

Based on staff review, the project would allow both the import and export of natural gas at the Bayou Casotte Terminal.

The project would create a significant amount of economic activity, by creating jobs directly associated with the plant, as well as construction employment.

The project would be in support of the nation's energy policy, by reducing dependence on foreign countries for energy.

Staff recommends approval of the variance requests and permit, contingent on clearance from DEQ.

If you have any really specific questions, we have people here who can answer those, but I will do the best I can, if you have any questions.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Steve, this is kind of in your backyard.

Do you want to talk to it at all, or do you see any concerns there?

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: No. Greg and I have talked about this in the past and I have watched it through the years, the original permit process and how long it took, and they finally got the import facility built. By the time from beginning to end, the whole market had changed and there was no longer really a need

1 for an import facility. I am just glad to see this moved 2 to this point where we can go ahead and try to get this approved and let them move forward. 3 If anybody has been involved in it and I have 4 5 watched it through the years, being here and talking with these guys, there is a lot of work, as you can see, just 6 trying to figure out how to make all of this work and 7 still be environmentally friendly. That has been a 8 9 challenge. 10 I applaud you guys for doing everything you have done up to this point to get this to a point where we can 11 look at it and say, okay, yes, this will work. We have 12 13 done our job. With that being said, if there are no more 14 15 questions, then, I will make the motion to approve the staff's recommendation. 16 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion to move 17 forward with the staff's recommendation. 18 Do we have a second? 19 COMMISSIONER GUESS: I'll second the motion. 20 21 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We have a motion and a second. 22 All those in favor say aye. 23 (All in favor.) 24 25 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Opposed like sign.

1 (None opposed.) 2 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion so moves. We appreciate that, Greg, and all of the long 3 hard work it takes to get to this point. 4 5 GREG CHRISTODOULOU: Thank you very much. COMMISSIONER HAVARD: That brings us to Office 6 of Coastal Restoration and Resiliency, Mr. George. 7 8 GEORGE RAMSEUR: Thank you, Chairman Havard, 9 Commissioners, Director Spraggins, counsel. 10 I appreciate the opportunity to give y'all an update about what has been going on in Coastal 11 Restoration. 12 13 I am going to give kind of a broad geologic and time span overview of what we have been working on, and, 14 then, that will lead into a discussion by Dr. Mickle on 15 some of the newest areas of focus. 16 In kind of the long-term big picture setting, we 17 18 are looking at geomorphic change, but we are also looking at the historical freshwater inputs and some not so 19 historical ones. 20 21 Up here on this image you see arrows in blue indicating rivers flowing into Lake Pontchartrain, the 22 Pearl River, Jourdan River, Wolf River, and, then, in 23 yellow you see some human-induced hydrologic issues that I 24

will talk about in a second.

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In the blue, the more or less historic inflows, the Pearl River is of particular interest right now because years ago they tried to balance out the flow of freshwater into the Sound with the Walkiah Bluffs. That didn't work and the river is flowing about on average seventy percent into Louisiana right.

Paul is going to give you a lot more detail on that, but we are looking at the possibility that reapportioning that water may improve our estuary and fishery situations.

The other big one on here is Bonnet Carre

Spillway and that has really, as everybody knows, been a

big impact over the last year and it has impacted the way

we are looking at restoration particularly in the Western

Sound.

The other two yellow arrows, the little one in the middle represents the MRGO which they closed in two stages in 2009 and 2011, and the system is still adjusting to that. That is one of the hydrodynamic factors we are keeping an eye on.

Then, the little yellow arrow over on the right side represents the Mid-Breton Sound diversion which has been the topic of a lot of discussion, and the question mark there means we still need to assess the potential impact of that for the Mississippi Sound and our

resources.

Now, you-all have seen this image before. I have updated it at bit, but kind of on the broad scale of long-term geologic side of the picture, our estuary is formed by the barrier that runs from Mobile Bay all the way to Lake Bourne. That is the barrier islands and Biloxi Marsh (indicating).

Just in a real course way of looking at it, the open water passes through that barrier that opened from twenty-three miles in 1850 to thirty-three miles in 2016.

Now, the latest update is that they succeeded in closing Camille Cut on Ship Island and brought that back down to about thirty miles.

The main thing is that we've got a very clear trend from 1850 onward of significant erosion in the barrier that controls the mixing with saltwater and gives us our estuary.

This is paralleled and backed up by some of the recent imagery that Karen Clark has run in the GIS Department on behalf of Coastal Preserves and others that essentially indicate that the rate of shoreline loss, land loss in Mississippi which is averaging a bit over two hundred acres a year at this point really doubled starting in the early 1900's, and that loss is fetch related.

You see the broadest bands, the purple area of

loss lines up with our primary southeast fetch, and that happens to be where a lot of these openings in the barrier are getting bigger out there in Biloxi Marsh and in the barrier islands (indicating).

That has caused other variations and what we have is a trend of geologic change in the barriers. We are seeing that reflected in the Hancock County and mostly the Grand Bay marshes because our beaches stay apparently pretty stable, since they are being renourished all the time.

Then, that has led to some early confirmation, as Paul will talk about, of some of the potential for those changes to cause variations in the estuary and to cause problems for oysters and other resources.

I am going to turn this over to Paul to talk about the newest areas of focus related to this variation and some of the projects tied to that.

PAUL MICKLE: Thank you, George.

Good morning Commissioners, Director, Ms. CHesnut.

I would like to present to you a Pearl River project concept that you actually requested last meeting.

Although this is just a concept, I would like to share it to illustrate a strategy that I have been working on and sharing with folks in our state, as well as our

neighboring states, because we are all in this together to deal with issues that George has talked about here today, and we've got some solutions, but it is a complicated problem.

I think a few of the Commissioners have already seen me present this at certain forums and workshops, but I have added a little bit to it, and I want to make sure everybody understands because it is a large endeavor to take these issues on and it is always good to have support everywhere.

It really started with oyster production. We talk about oysters a lot, but talking with our Marine Fisheries Office, in those reefs such as Telegraph and Pass Marianne, the data that they get out of their square meter samples, as well as just the fishermen themselves saying that our southern reefs, Telegraph and Pass Marianne, they might catch spat every year, but they lose them throughout the summer.

when I talk about the Pearl River Project, some people will come up and say, "Why are you talking about more freshwater? We don't need more freshwater."

This is the Pearl River concept to restore historical flows. We are not adding any water to anything. This is just getting the Pearl River to do what it used to do to get us back to where we used to be when

we had high levels of production.

Just to get some science, I will keep the nerdiness to a minimum, but just to talk real quick this is conductivity and salinity in the Western Sound, and over ninety percent of our oyster production on our harvestable reefs are in the Western Sound and that is the focus here today.

If you look at it, the conductivity and salinity in the Western Sound, there is a lot of natural variation, and this is data from 1999 to 2019, and there is a gap here after Katrina because it actually wiped out all the equipment, but you can see here there is natural variation in salinity and conductivity, but it seems pretty steady. There is no trend of it going up and down. That is annual salinity (indicating).

If you get into the details and talk about the variation of that salinity of the needle swinging from really fresh down to really salty, the needle swinging back and forth over time, and this is this figure here is going up (indicating graphs).

This is one of the scariest analyses I have ever done. We have initiated a manuscript to publish this, but I wanted to share it with you here today because it is so really scary to think about the variation over time is increasing.

when you think about variation increasing, this is an incredible amount of osmotic stress on our aquatic organisms, including oysters.

when oysters have to deal with highly freshwater times of the year and highly saline times of the year, they are osmotically stressed and it really reduces their ability to reproduce, to grow, to survive. Natural mortality rates increase, spawning potential decreases and this is what they have been going through for the last twenty years.

You can see in 2017, they didn't have a Bonnet Carre opening. We had one year of kind of normal variation, but, in management we need fifteen to twenty years of normal, what an estuary is supposed to do with natural variation (indicating).

That is the problem I am trying to dial down on, all these conversations such as Jordan has brought up of land loss, what I'm going to talk about here very quickly about the Pearl River.

We may never get the Western Sound to look like it used to, but I believe we can get it performing like it used to. I believe in that here which I would like to share.

Don't let it share you. This is just called a principal component analysis. All you need to know about

it is that two dots on this figure, the closer they are together the more similar they are in water quality.

Two dots that are very far distance from each other are very different in water quality (indicating).

No numbers. This is just showing you that we know what the Mississippi Sound can work at.

In the years of 1999 to 2004, there were no Bonnet Carre openings. Those years had fairly high years of oyster production, of natural mortality levels, of what we have historically seen of low natural mortality relatively so in oysters in the Western Sound.

We have identified water quality for the Western Sound at what works, and that is what we are all here to see. We want to see the Mississippi Sound to do what it used to do from a water quality perspective.

I believe, if we get the water quality right, everything is going to start going our way, all the way from oysters down to finfish, crabs, shrimp, everything.

By this figure, we are identifying exactly what water quality, from a salinity and temperature perspective of what the Sound needs from its historical production.

We had a target to work for. That is the goal.

This is 2019. These are the water quality measurements measured on a daily basis in 2019. You can see here there is very little overlap. Most of these dots

are way out here and most of these dots are in blank space which we have never seen water quality before in these years of 1999 to 2004 (indicating).

No one is going to disagree that 2019 was a catastrophic year from a water quality perspective in the Sound, but we are quantifying what we should not -- the direction we should not be going.

We know where we need to get to. It's no longer fish stories and conversations. We have the quantitative justification for where we want to go.

The Pearl River is a really important river. Everyone agrees that it is the driver of our salinity regimes in the Western Sound. It is our largest river in our state. Mississippi River borders it and it is a different animal obviously, but the Pearl River is actually almost twice the size of Pascagoula. It is a big river in our comparison of all of our state rivers.

It is so important to the salinity regimes that our sister agency, DEQ, has really invested some money from the NFWF perspective of building models on the main stem of the Pearl itself and the entire Western Sound. So we have these tools now to understand how important this river is and its impacts on water quality in the Western Sound.

Just a background about the river. It is a

heavily manipulated system. It has a large impoundment on it. It has been used for navigation, flood control, industry, access and agriculture, all of those things that have impacted certain things on the river and flow regimes.

I'm going to talk about the eastern and west Pearl. The main stem of the Pearl is right here at the top of the screen and it breaks just due west of Picayune. Picayune is off the screen to the right, but it splits to the East Pearl and the West Pearl (indicating).

what actually happened was in the sixties and seventies, flows started decreasing in the Eastern Pearl. What happened was the water started slowing down in the Eastern Pearl, sediment started dropping out. Just in positive feedback, it got shallower and shallower.

The Western Pearl is actually at lower elevation. That is what this map shows here. So it was capturing more and more water really around the fifties, sixties and seventies (indicating map).

It became such an issue that the State of Mississippi, the State of Louisiana which this river borders as you know, and the Army Corps of Engineers stepped in and created a structure called the Walkiah Bluff Structure.

The Corps wanted to help everybody out. They

put in a structure right here at Walkiah Bluff to split the flows and create a fifty-fifty match between the east and west Pearl River. That was the historical discharge. That is what the Pearl River had done all the way to that point and it was good intent (indicating).

The problem was when they built the structure, they are actually forcing water to go uphill and when you force water to go uphill versus downhill, what is going to happen is it is going -- here is an image of the Walkiah Bluff Structure itself which the Corps put in. Here is the Eastern Pearl and the Western Pearl (indicating).

what happened was when you are forcing it to go uphill, it actually backs up on itself, creates back pressure. It busted through the swamp here and made its way back downhill.

The old proverb, you can't make water go uphill is a hundred percent true.

It is a catastrophic failure now in certain months of the year when we need the water the most and all of you will probably agree. In August and September, we are getting literally eighty-five percent down the Western Pearl and around fifteen percent down the Eastern Pearl.

There is a massive disparity from good intentions, but a complete failure in infrastructural support on returning flows.

This is nothing new, but what I am proposing here today is a project concept of reevaluating this because we know what we need, as far as water quality and the Pearl's role in that. What we need is to get fifty-fifty split again which it really had for a long, long time until the fifties and sixties when it became changed.

What we would like to see and what I have been proposing is on the Coastal plain -- here is I-10. It goes into New Orleans. Right here, this is all level. The Western Pearl right here is no higher than the Eastern Pearl (indicating).

If there was a structure put in here to create the fifty-fifty split, we believe that the water would come out of the east at fifty-fifty and create that historical water quality which we enjoyed so much in the distant past that I believe could be restored again (indicating).

Now, the Eastern Pearl dumps out right here.

Here is our state waters. He is St. Joe Reef and all of our big public reefs here (indicating).

The Western Pearl dumps over here. It actually gets sloped back and forth because it is such a large Lake Pontchartrain pulling and disillusions it.

The oyster fishermen in Louisiana I have talked to are in support of this project. The oyster fishermen I

have talked to here in Mississippi are definitely in support of it.

We have met with the Army Corps of Engineers. The Marine Fisheries Office was present in that meeting. Everyone in that meeting was in support of it. They are in support of it to a level of requesting a proposal which I constructed and submitted last year that we are waiting on, but actually to have a structure put in here there are a lot of steps to take and I would really like to get your input here today on what you see as a good thing, or a bad thing, any issues that you see because this is a major undertaking, but it is a restoration project that I feel and that the Director has keyed in on is a major piece of that puzzle.

Dealing with land loss, dealing with river discharges, this is all a complicated issue.

Bonnet Carre, if anyone disagrees, is the largest problem we have with water quality. I am not saying it is not. It is definitely the largest. That is a problem that we've got to take on, but we've got to take on these other problems, too, to get that historical salinity regime back to what it was when we had production.

This is my last slide. I just wanted to use that Pearl River Project to bring up kind of a strategy

that I would like to share with y'all and maybe you could share in support of identifying the habitat suitabilities, that water quality. Identify that water quality, what the Western Sound needs for oysters, crab, brown shrimp and finfish for both production and natural mortality, not elevated levels of manmade situations where we have excessive mortality.

Our oysters were pretty much wiped out last year. That is a problem, but, again, we have lost reefs because of other long-running historical problems that don't have anything to do with Bonnet Carre.

We have a salinity regime problem in the Western Sound which I have shown here today with some data and analyses.

What I would like to present here today is a concept of that figure which is probably a little confusing, but, if we can get the water quality to do what it did in 1999 to 2004, we will get headed in the right direction. I firmly believe that.

Take concepts of does Mid-Breton Sound hurt, or help, the water quality in the Western Sound by these metrics?

The Bonnet Carre. What openings can the Western Sound take? When can we not ever have the Bonnet Carre open? When does that mortality show up? A what levels?

1 what are tipping points that cause mortality with 2 freshwater from that structure? All of these different projects. Louisiana has 3 a lot of projects in their plan, a lot of them, and we 4 5 need to take into account, in my opinion, this strategy of allowing the HSI's, the water quality that our aquatic 6 organisms need in our jurisdictional state waters drive 7 the way of what should be done and our support, or non 8 9 support, of those projects outside of our state, as well 10 as inside our state. That is pretty much all I had here today, and I 11 will answer any questions that you have. Thank you. 12 13 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Can you back up just a little bit and explain just a little bit more where you 14 15 talked about the facility that was put in place to do this fifty-fifty split? 16 PAUL MICKLE: Yes. Walkiah Bluff. 17 18 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Right. PAUL MICKLE: It is right there. You can still 19 see the structure itself (indicating slide). 20 21 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Then, I think in the next slide, show us again where you said it made its natural 22 23 bypath? PAUL MICKLE: Yes, sir. Here is a natural 24

bypass. The water was slowed down and forced to a higher

elevation this way. It caused the river to slow down and back up on its itself. It wanted to find a way downhill. So it broke through and got to the west right there (indicating slide).

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I got you.

when you talk about what you can see now as a way to split the flow fifty-fifty, can you go into just a little more detail on that, Paul?

PAUL MICKLE: Sure. The concept is to come down to the level area on the coastal plain where the East and the West Pearls are at the same elevation and look at some scenarios.

Here is the West Pearl coming down. In August it is retaining eighty-five percent of the flow at base flow. This is mostly ground water at base flow and, at this low base flow, it is eighty-five percent going down the West Pearl (indicating slide).

We would like to look at some model scenarios where we can actually maybe infuse a very small structure that we would have control over with the State of Louisiana to allow water to go into the Eastern Pearl to mimic historic levels.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: And where would you suggest putting that structure?

PAUL MICKLE: That is a great question because

that brings up a point I probably should have made clearer.

At this point, we need to run those models that I presented that DEQ had done with NFWF, those two models. We need to know exactly how much water we need to come out of here, first. That is the beginning point. I don't have an exact number of water we need in July and August and September to have a positive impact on our salinity regimes in the Western Sound.

Once you get that number of exactly what we need each month of the year to mimic historical salinities, then, you start looking with engineers on where you could actually do that, bringing in all sorts of scenarios of costs, of usership between the states, land issues, user groups issues. It spins up very complicated.

I'm optimistic because of the support we have gotten to this point. Everyone is in favor of this, at least to this point.

It is a scenario where it all starts on understanding how much water we need to get those historical levels to have that positive impact to get us back to what it potentially used to be, and, then, allowing those numbers to drive the engineering behind it, exactly spatially where a potential structure would go.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: So where are you at in

that process, now?

PAUL MICKLE: It is early in the process. The models are complete. That is the good news. They took years to create. As you know how models work in our fisheries world, when we do our stock assessments. Once the model is built it is like a car. You just put gas in it and start using it for what you want.

I have met with DEQ and their consulting group to look at exactly how capable the models are, and we have identified that they are perfectly capable of looking at these scenarios with some really valuable information on exactly what we would need.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: So, I guess, as this process goes, you will keep us abreast?

PAUL MICKLE: Absolutely. This is not going to happen next year.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: No. No. I'm sure.

PAUL MICKLE: I make that clear.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Those wheels turn very slowly, but there is a lot that has to be taken into consideration when making these decisions.

PAUL MICKLE: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: So, I guess, as we go along, you will keep us abreast of any changes, especially positive changes.

PAUL MICKLE: Absolutely.

I guess the next step would be to initiate model runs, identify exactly what kind of discharge we need each month, and, then, approach the Corps, approach the State of Louisiana on looking at spacial considerations and design. So design conversations would be next, once we understand.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: It looks like where that first placement was for the diversion, this one here would be a much longer space to have to go to do that diversion?

In other words, it looks like if you are going to get back up to where they are both even?

PAUL MICKLE: Yes. That's a good question.

Looking at scenarios here, we know how much water comes down here in the summer months when we need it.

You actually do depth profiles, or sediment profiles, in these little backwaters here and see where it would be most efficient, and that is what the engineers kind of take over and bring in.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Yes, to probably utilize canals that are already there.

PAUL MICKLE: Absolutely. It is going to work its way through the process. This is really just a concept at this point.

1 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Thank you. 2 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Good information, Paul. We appreciate you taking the time and briefing us on that. 3 JOE SPRAGGINS: I don't know what you know about 4 5 it, but, when they started making diversions out of the Mississippi River, one was supposed to go through Lake 6 Pontchartrain and it was going to be a diversion. 7 Basically it came into the Sound to bring 8 9 freshwater in, and that might have been a great thing and 10 it didn't happen. I don't know that answer, but this was back 11 fifty years ago we are talking about. 12 13 The thought here is to try to find a place that will do it. I have been working with Paul on this, and 14 Paul came up with the idea of a point south down here 15 where we could look at it because everybody was looking 16 north, thinking about trying to drill and do everything in 17 18 the world coming through there. The Corps of Engineers is all for this. 19 believe you are a hundred percent right. They are for 20 21 this and they want to do this. This vision came out of Mr. Nick Mavar, big 22 He gave me the vision right off the bat one day, 23 when he gave me 101 Mississippi. 24

25

The point I'm getting at is he gave us that

1 vision of what to do with this and how to make it work, 2 but he didn't give us this vision. He gave us the one of the Mississippi and how to do it. 3 we have modified that to this vision, and 4 5 hopefully it work. What was it, Paul, two or three hundred yards, 6 something like that? 7 It is between four and five 8 PAUL MICKLE: 9 thousand feet, but they actually will identify. The 10 engineers will find out exactly where the best place is, but the real unknown factor is what the structure would 11 cost because I would really insist that it is not just a 12 13 structure that sits there and you can't open and close because we don't have problems with freshwater in certain 14 15 months of the year. The Pearl River at high flows, it really is 16 fifty-fifty between the two. We need water in August and 17 18 September, and that is when the salinities get so high. We need the base flow scenarios to be looked at. 19 So that plays into where it needs to go. 20 21 JOE SPRAGGINS: Also, Louisiana is onboard with us to a point with this because they want to take some of 22 the water away from them. 23 PAUL MICKLE: That's right. 24

JOE SPRAGGINS: They are getting too much in

those months that we need more water, and this seems to be 1 2 a workaround all the way to make it work. PAUL MICKLE: The Lake Pontchartrain folks and 3 the fishermen in Lake Pontchartrain are saying it is too 4 5 fresh in summer months. The river is out of whack from historical production levels. 6 JOE SPRAGGINS: The Walkiah, if we do anything 7 south of there, or anywhere else, it is just going to 8 divert to the west anyway. 9 10 PAUL MICKLE: Yes. JOE SPRAGGINS: The land is lower to the west. 11 So no matter what, it is going to divert. 12 13 Is that correct? They looked at some other 14 PAUL MICKLE: Sure. scenarios. If we had done it a little bit further down, 15 like a mile down from the Walkiah Bluff, it would have 16 17 failed again because, again, you are making water go 18 uphill. I don't see a reason why we should want to fight that. 19 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Yes. You can't fight 20 21 that. PAUL MICKLE: Thank you very much. 22 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Very good, Paul. Thank 23 24 you. That brings us to Office of Finance and 25

1	Administration, Ms. Leslie Brewer, to give us an update on
2	where we are.
3	LESLIE BREWER: Good morning Director,
4	Commissioners, legal.
5	My name is Leslie Brewer, CFO. I will be
6	presenting the financials for December 2019.
7	At the end of December, our State Revenue was
8	four point one million. Our Total Agency Revenue was
9	nineteen point four million.
10	Our State Net Income was nine hundred and fifty
11	thousand, and our Agency Net Income was six point five
12	million.
13	After six months of fiscal year 2020, we have
14	seventy-eight point nine percent of the Operating Budget
15	remaining, while the Tidelands Budget was at sixty-five
16	point four.
17	Does anyone have any questions?
18	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: I think that looks good.
19	Does anyone have any questions?
20	(No response.)
21	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Thank you.
22	LESLIE BREWER: Thank you.
23	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Next is Tidelands Award
24	Overview, Ms. Sonja Slater.
25	SONJA SLATER: Good morning Commissioners,

1 Director, legal. 2 I just wanted to give a brief update on our Tidelands activities for our 2021 funding cycle. 3 we have already accepted all of our 2021 4 5 applications and we have set up our 2022 schedule. It is the same schedule we do every year where we accept 6 applications at the end of May to July 1st. 7 We put that on the website. We notify everybody 8 9 around the middle of May to let them know to start putting 10 in applications. For our 2021 application cycle, we received a 11 hundred and twenty-one applications. Fifty-seven thousand 12 13 dollars was of application requests we received. Fifty-five of the applications were public 14 access applications for a total of forty-six thousand, and 15 sixty-six were managed projects applications for a total 16 of eleven thousand. 17 18 We were appropriated eleven million dollars, in 2020, through our Tidelands Appropriation Bill. 19 I broke down the cities, counties and 20 21 miscellaneous projects for you, if you want to look at those, also (indicating slide). 22 I also provided y'all with a Tidelands book that 23 has every application that was submitted through the 2020 24

cycle for your review.

In 2020, we were allocated through the legislature to award six point four million dollars in public access funding.

This pie chart shows you how we split it up.

Four point four million went to the cities. One point

four million went to the Board of Supervisors. Five

hundred and forty-five thousand went to our miscellaneous

projects which, again, are our nonprofits, or whatever

does not fall into the Board of Supervisors, or city,

realm (indicating slide).

We were allocated to spend, in our managed projects for 2020, three point five million. We had one million towards our bond payment. One point eight million went towards MDMR projects. A hundred and eleven thousand went to USM projects. Two hundred and twenty-two thousand went to MSU projects. We had one point one million go to miscellaneous projects. We still have nine hundred and thirty thousand of the three point five to distribute in the Managed Projects Program.

Do y'all have any questions?

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: I don't think we do.

We appreciate it, Ms. Sonja.

SONJA SLATER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HAVARD: That brings us to Public Affairs, Ms. Charmaine.

What have you got for us today? 1 2 CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND: Good morning Commissioners, Director Spraggins, Counsel Chestnut. 3 The Mississippi Department of Marine Resources 4 5 was mentioned fifteen times in local, state and national media since the December CMR meeting. 6 Popular news items included the release of the 7 MDMR 2020 calendar, off-bottom oyster aquaculture and a 8 9 prescribed burn on Deer Island. Director Spraggins took part in the January 6th 10 Harrison County Board of Supervisors Board Meeting to 11 discuss the Coffee Creek Outfalls Project. 12 13 During the first week of the legislative session, Director Spraggins attended the swearing in 14 ceremonies for Lieutenant Governor Delbert Hosemann, 15 Secretary of State Michael Watson, Attorney General Lynn 16 Fitch, State Auditor Shad White, State Treasurer David 17 18 McRae, Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce Andy Gipson, Commissioner of Insurance Mike Chaney and the 19 Senate and House of Representatives. 20 21 On January 14th, the Director attended Governor Tate Reeves' swearing in ceremony and the inaugural 22 23 events. So far in Fiscal Year 20, Marine Patrol has 24

taught six boat-and-water safety classes and certified one

1 hundred and fifty-six students.

The Office of Information Technology's Karen Clark and Robert Gruba spoke to students at Gulfport High School on January 16th about marine technology and coastal ecology.

On January 8^{th} , the Grand Bay NERR education staff took guests from the Biloxi VA for a kayaking trip at the NERR and, on January 9^{th} , D'Iberville Middle School seventh graders came to the NERR for a field trip as part of the K through 12 On-The-Road Program.

while at the reserve, they kayaked and learned how to throw a cast net, how to identify the fish they caught, native plants and other information regarding our marine resources.

Also at the NERR, Kim Cressman won the National NERRs Technical Service Award at the annual meeting in November. This is a prestigious award to recognize people who have made an outstanding contribution to the NERRs system.

Kim has been working on a NERRS Science
Collaborative project this past June that analyzed the
system's Sediment Elevation Table data and provided
outreach materials.

The Office of Restoration and Resiliency took part in GOMA Embrace the Gulf meeting in Jackson on

January 9^{th} and attended the Bay St. Louis City Council meeting where the City received the Embrace the Gulf 2020 Proclamation.

National Heritage Area hosted four tours of the Charnley-Norwood house in Ocean Springs, as well as having seventy-five people attend the Charnley-Norwood Christmas Open House.

They also partnered with Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College to serve off-bottom oyster aquaculture oysters at the Gulf Coast Legislative Reception in Jackson on January 8th.

Aqritourism is part of the Nature-Based Tourism Plan and National Heritage Area partners with MGCCC's culinary program to provide a farm-to-table experience using products grown and sold through agritourism businesses.

A rehabilitated and satellite-tagged sea turtle was released on the south side of Ship Island by MDMR and IMMS on December 28th. Office of Marine Fisheries staff Mike Brainard and Alicia Carron worked with IMMS to secure the satellite tag to the Kemp's Ridley and assisted with the successful release.

Released sea turtle tracks can be followed on our Protective Species page on our agency's website.

The Gulf of Mexico Alliance meeting was held in

Mobile January 16th through the 17th. Office of Marine Fisheries Harmful Algal Bloom Response Team members Kristina Broussard, Megan Fleming, Alicia Carron and Tiffany Weidner took part in the Water Resources Division. Shrimp and Crab Bureau's Jeremy Timbs represented the agency on a Wildlife and Fisheries Team.

The Office of Marine Fisheries hosted USM student Olivia Cole on January $8^{\rm th}$ as she job shadowed various staff to experience a showcase of programs and interact with each bureau.

On January 13th, Shellfish Bureau's Jason Rider provided an Oyster Aquaculture presentation for the public at the Margaret Sherry Library in Biloxi. He included information on the growing industry's current status and future potential opportunities for Mississippi.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration Program Element Evaluation Report prepared by FDA Shellfish Specialist John Veazey, describing the 2019 evaluation of the Mississippi Shellfish Sanitation Program Control of Harvest Element was received January 10th, and we are pleased to report that the Mississippi Shellfish Program Control Harvest Element is in conformance with National Shellfish Program guidelines, resulting from the coordination and teamwork between the Office of Marine Fisheries and partners.

1 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Speaking of the Grand Bay 2 NERR, Dr. Gray and her staff do a fantastic job over there. 3 CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND: They do. 4 5 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: They did a star gazing event several weeks ago that I think was a huge success. 6 It was open to the public, and they do a ton of 7 educational experiences over there. She and her staff do 8 9 a great job. 10 CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND: They do, and their events are very highly attended. Everybody looks forward to 11 them. 12 13 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Right. 14 JOE SPRAGGINS: Usually you have to get on a 15 waiting list to get on them. I will be honest with you. They fill up every time. 16 17 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Very good. 18 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Charmaine, one other thing. You do those daily news clips. I going to tell 19 you what, I can't speak for the rest of the Commission, 20 21 but you keep us informed, let us know what is going on and I appreciate that. Thank you. 22 23 CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND: Thank you. COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Thank you, Charmaine. 24 25 That brings us to Office of Marine Fisheries,

Mr. Joe Jewell.

JOE JEWELL: Thank you, Commissioners.

Before I get started, I wanted to make a couple of comments. I certainly want to echo the condolences for all of those that were mentioned in our moment of silence.

I particularly want to mention Mr. Joe Jenkins. I knew Joe when he came originally to the Coast and started up his business as an oyster processor, and, then, he developed that business into one of the largest oyster processors here on the northern Gulf Coast. His family was always involved in it. His daughter Jennifer Jenkins became very knowledgeable. She is the commercial rep from Region V on the executive board at the ISSC. It is a family practice and a family business. He has worked always well with our Commission and Department of Marine Resources, in managing any concerns for the marine resources, and he will be greatly missed here as a leader within our industry.

I also want to mention Ms. Ruth Posadas. Ruth will be retiring at the end of the month, after almost two decades of service to public safety and health with the seafood industry.

As many of you may know, in the history of our agency, there have only been three directors of the Seafood Technology Bureau. First, was Dr. Cornell Ladner,

1	and I replaced Dr. Cornell Ladner on an interim basis for
2	about a year and a half until we hired Ms. Ruth.
3	Ruth has led that department and this agency to
4	compliance for almost twenty years of uninterrupted and
5	unbroken service, and I just wanted to acknowledge the
6	service that she has done for the State of Mississippi.
7	JOE SPRAGGINS: Joe, is she not here?
8	I think she and her husband both are here.
9	Could we get them up here?
10	JOE JEWELL: I'm sorry.
11	JOE SPRAGGINS: She and her husband both, I
12	think, are here.
13	Could we not bring them forth?
14	JOE JEWELL: If y'all would like to come up?
15	RUTH POSADAS: No, thank you.
16	JOE JEWELL: Thank you as always.
17	JOE SPRAGGINS: Thank you, Ruth.
18	JOE JEWELL: With that being said, we've got two
19	agenda items for consideration to the Commission this
20	morning.
21	First up we have the Final Adoption of
22	Commercial Tarpon Regulations.
23	As the Commission may recall, this initiated
24	back in September where the motion was made for a Notice
25	of Intent, and, then, at the October meeting, the Notice

of Intent was withdrawn for some further considerations by 1 2 the Commission. Then, at the December 17th meeting, the 3 Commission proceeded with new and updated language for a 4 5 Notice of Intent. The Notice of Intent passed on December 17th. 6 appeared on the Secretary of State's Administrative 7 Bulletin on December the 19th. It was posted on our web 8 page on December the 20^{th} . Legal notice appeared in The 9 Sun Herald on December the 22nd. 10 The public comment period was December the 19th 11 through January the 13th. It was a total of twenty-six 12 13 days. To date, no public comments were received. Then, to refresh the Commission, this is the 14 15 regulatory language that was considered in the Notice of Intent and it is part of the final adoption (indicating 16 slide). 17 Required would be a motion to proceed with the 18 Final Adoption for regulatory changes to Title 22, Part 7, 19 Chapter 9, regarding commercial rules for Atlantic Tarpon. 20 21 COMMISSIONER HAVARD: At this time, I would like to make a motion to proceed with final adoption for 22 regulatory changes to Title 22, Part 7, Chapter 9, 23

Do we have a second for the motion?

regarding commercial rules for Atlantic Tarpon.

24

1	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I'll second that.
2	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: All those in favor say
3	aye.
4	(All in favor.)
5	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Opposed like sign.
6	(None opposed.)
7	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion so moves.
8	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I did have one question.
9	It was brought to my attention a week, or so,
10	ago that there was actually a picture of a tarpon taken
11	and put online, recreational tarpon, where the guy is
12	holding the fish up to take a picture.
13	Is that something that you guys are aware of?
14	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I did see that picture on
15	Facebook over this past week. I don't know the story
16	behind it.
17	Supposedly from what I read, it was caught in
18	Back Bay, I believe. It was a juvenile fish.
19	Does enforcement know anything about that?
20	JOE SPRAGGINS: I haven't seen anything.
21	The only thing I saw was an older picture that
22	somebody had caught one. The question was, was it exactly
23	long enough, or not, and I don't know that answer, but I
24	haven't seen anything new.
25	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I don't know if that is

1	what Steve is talking about, but that is not the one that
2	I have seen over the past week, or so.
3	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I'm just curious. We
4	just need to make sure that we do our due diligence to try
5	to protect these fish.
6	KYLE WILKERSON: We will check on it.
7	MATT HILL: I haven't seen it.
8	JOE JEWELL: I haven't either.
9	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Enforcement, if you guys
10	would look a little bit further into that, and we will
11	move on.
12	JOE JEWELL: With that being said, the next
13	agenda item for consideration is State Saltwater Fishing
14	Records. Mr. Matt Hill will be doing that presentation.
15	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Steve, is this somebody
16	that is related to you with all these records?
17	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I guess that would be a
18	second cousin. It's my cousin's son. So, yes.
19	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Either way,
20	congratulations. I love seeing these kids.
21	MATT HILL: He turned in three this month.
22	Good morning Commission, Director, legal.
23	For a little clarity, the way the regulation
24	does state I haven't seen the picture of the tarpon
25	that y'all are speaking of. If it is below forty inches,

1 it is allowed to be taken out of the water to take a 2 picture and returned immediately to the water. That is allowed through the regulation. I do want the 3 Commissioners to keep that in mind, but I have not 4 5 personally seen the picture. We will move right into the presentation for the 6 State Saltwater Finfish Records. 7 All three records for consideration do occur in 8 9 the Youth Division and they are by the same young angler. The first is a Knobbed Porgy with a new record 10 of one pound four point eight ounces with the angler Mr. 11 Blake Bosarge. 12 13 Here is a picture of the fish. Here is a picture of Blake with the fish (indicating photographs). 14 The second one up for your consideration is a 15 Spanish Flag with a new record of ten point nine eight 16 ounces. Again, the Angler is Mr. Blake Bosarge. 17 18 It is a beautiful fish. Here is a picture of the fish and a picture of Blake with the fish (indicating 19 photographs). 20 21 Last is a Vermilion Snapper with a new record of two pounds nine ounces. Again, this is Blake Bosarge. 22 Here is a picture of the fish and a picture of 23 young Blake with the fish (indicating photographs). 24

25

what will be required is a motion to adopt these

1	new State Records.
2	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: I think it is great to see
3	these kids get to go out on the boats because these are
4	not shallow water fish typically. These are deep water.
5	Most of them are over a hundred feet, before they even get
6	a chance to catch them. It is nice to see that somebody
7	is bringing a kid out on a boat multiple times to catch
8	these fish. That is awesome.
9	At this time, I would like to make a motion that
10	we adopt the new State Records by Mr. Bosarge.
11	COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I'll second that motion.
12	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: All those in favor say
13	aye.
14	(All in favor.)
15	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Opposed like sign.
16	(None opposed.)
17	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion moves. It will go
18	in the record books.
19	MATT HILL: Thank you.
20	JOE JEWELL: That concludes Marine Fisheries,
21	unless there are any other questions.
22	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Very good. Thank you.
23	JOE JEWELL: Thank you.
24	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: That brings us down to
25	Other Business. We are getting a briefing today on the

TruSportsman App by Mr. Neil Gryder.

NEIL GRYDER: Good morning Commissioners, General Spraggins.

My name is Neil Gryder. I own TruSportsman and I am also owner of Relentless Sport Fishing out of Venice, Louisiana. We do a bunch of offshore charters about a hundred and thirty to a hundred and fifty days a year down there, and I have seen the lack in data collection, or accurate data collection for both economic side of charter-for hire charter fishermen and for recreational fishermen on the biological side.

We have a mobile app that we have been developing for both catch data and for economic data recording.

It will have the realtime rules and regulations for government organizations and agencies both online and offline for each state and each state agency.

We will have the weather API for forecasting and entry logging for weather statistics logged with each entry, indefinitely with the life of the entry.

It will have the ability to search all local launches and fuel docks within each state, and multi-state license stamps permit sales showing proof of purchase with the user ID number and QR code for each individual user, and you will also have a renewal program on there, as

well.

We will have different safety features such as the offline distress pinpoint system that will pinpoint users offline for both hunting and fishing, offshore as well, and a GPS tracker log.

It will allow better survey access for both DMR, Wildlife and Fisheries, and any other state agency, depending on what state we're in.

Just for the news feed, it will automatically change while crossing state lines. If you take your phone and you cross over from Mississippi into Louisiana, it will automatically update to Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries. When you come back into Mississippi, it will have DMR and Wildlife and Fisheries over here as well.

It will update with the government's agencies, upload to their site from their RSS feed in the back end, such as season closures, commission meetings and public notices.

With entries, the automatic date and time of each entry as it is made will be logged on there automatically, and, then, pictures of a total harvest, measuring tools for catching. You will be able to measure the catch using the camera on your phone. So you take that picture on there. You are allowed up to three pictures with each entry.

Each state has it's own state water zones broken down in there to state lines. It will also have an offshore zone. So it is kind of a broad spectrum. It is not like we are pinpointing where anything is coming from. It is just trying to get a better understanding of where these fish are being harvested from.

Then, each agency has their choice of data they would like to receive when logging.

For example, we have water clarity on there from a zero to ten scale. So you will be able to choose what you are actually asking.

Each user will have their own specific user ID number indefinitely for the life of the app. It is basically like a driver's license number that you can check with your law enforcement as well.

Each user will be able to search through species under management within the harvesting tab and select up to the maximum quantity per person per species in each state under that state's regulations.

Each species will be entered back-to-back, but be able to differ from harvest and discard.

Users will have the ability to make multi-person and multi-date entries. Using the QR code, you are allowed to connect from users and disburse the data evenly with each entry across each user's panel.

The statistics. Each user will be able to keep track of their own personal statistics indefinitely, both harvest and discard, along with each zone they participated in.

The weather statistics will be recorded for that zone they have chosen within each entry for the life of the entry at the time of the entry that it is made.

At the end of each trip that you log it, it will actually keep that weather statistic indefinitely as well.

Again, up to three pictures recorded.

In addition, each user will have a calendar much like Google calendar to keep up with days that you participated in both hunting and fishing. Again, the capability of weather and zone record statistics, as well as logging each trip with a tracker.

A track line can be attached to each entry so you can actually press "start" and track where you are going. You don't have to, but you can log it with each entry for your own personal use.

The admin panel, we will create for each state agency. We will create the admin panel for each state agency which will allow agencies to access data pertaining to their agency.

For example, the DMR will have access to all Mississippi saltwater license holder statistics that are

harvested within the state waters, as well as coming back into Mississippi.

You will have the user statistics, the species statistics, each zone's statistics also pertaining to each species within that zone, and the seasonal statistics such as Snapper season, or Amberjack season, and things like that.

The admin panel user search. We will build the admin panel so that the DMR law enforcement has access to scan a QR code of each individual user onsite to check their licenses, statistics, as well as their violations within using life with TruSportsman.

We are currently beta testing with two hundred users right now. We are on version two point three on both android and IOS.

Just for the future development side of things, in the economic data on our for-hire program, we are currently building separate forms of entries to where our charter captains can log their revenue generated, expenses and passenger quantities within an entry, but separate from the biological data being entered. The data will stay within the user's profile and connect the data of each entry, but not be submitted into the admin, unless the charter captain chooses to do so.

I'm sure that there are a few questions.

1	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Neil, one of the
2	questions that has come up is who is going to be able to
3	look at where I have been catching all my fish?
4	NEIL GRYDER: Who is going to be able to look at
5	it?
6	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Yes.
7	Is it going to show them exactly?
8	NEIL GRYDER: No, not exactly. No, sir. The
9	only person that is going to be able to see exactly where
10	you are going is if you enter the track line and that is
11	specific to your profile.
12	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: And your catches are
13	broken down by zones.
14	Correct?
15	NEIL GRYDER: By zone and species.
16	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Not exact points?
17	NEIL GRYDER: Not exact points. No, sir.
18	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I've got tell you. I
19	told somebody the story this morning. As a charter boat
20	captain, whenever I started out and even through now, I
21	thought I'm going to keep these real detailed logs and I'm
22	going to be able to go back and look. I've done a real
23	good job from about January until about the beginning of
24	June every year.
25	NEIL GRYDER: I was going to say maybe until the

summer. That is how it always is.

COMMISSIONER DANIELS: When we get busy, I just can't keep up with it, and I have always thought it would be really nice to have an all-inclusive app.

NEIL GRYDER: Within each entry, you also will have a description, like, a little spot that you can put in specific details that you would like in there pertaining to what you did throughout that day. It will have a few different bells and whistles.

Like I said, we are still in beta testing, but we are rocking and rolling. We would like to try and get it out as fast as possible just to more testers so we can keep producing more data and figuring out the bugs that we are working out.

COMMISSIONER DANIELS: And this will have stateby-state regulations as well, as far as size limits --NEIL GRYDER: (Interposing) Correct.

If you make an entry and say we are going out after Yellowfin Tuna out of the State of Mississippi, you are only allowed three regardless of where you are, but you come back in and you make your entry. If you try to enter four into it, it will hit a red flag. It will not allow you to enter that.

COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Is there any way to see that, prior to catching that fourth one?

1 NEIL GRYDER: Yes. You will have offline access 2 to all of your rules and regulations. 3 COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Okay. COMMISSIONER HAVARD: It looks like a very good 4 5 app that I think we all should take advantage of in the I appreciate you bringing that to the table, future. 6 Neil. 7 Thank you very much. NEIL GRYDER: 8 9 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I just wanted to make one 10 statement. 11 NEIL GRYDER: Yes, sir. COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: Not so much talking to 12 13 Ronnie's concerns, in my industry, the shrimp industry, 14 and you are talking about who can see where you are fishing and with his app, it would be advantageous to get 15 onboard to try to set up the schedule you want and the 16 17 program you want. 18 Whereas, in my industry with AIS, we were mandated to have AIS aboard the vessels. Now, anybody can 19 see where we fish. In other words, it is public, and not 20 21 only that, it's amazing because of technology. With AIS now, I can be sitting at the dock with my computer plotter 22 going with AIS interfaced onto it and actually draw 23

It is pretty invasive and we, as an industry,

somebody's track where they are actually working.

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1 have always had a problem with that, but that is where we 2 That came to us without us being able to do anything about it. 3 At least, with this gentleman, you have the 4 5 ability to kind of write in what you want and not have somebody push it down on you. 6 7 NEIL GRYDER: Right. COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I didn't realize shrimp 8 9 boats are required to run that. I've got AIS on my boat. 10 I see the pogy boats and I see some of the barges, but I very rarely see any commercial boats show up on there. 11 NEIL GRYDER: Well, you can turn it off. You've 12 13 got a switch to where you can actually turn your AIS off. I don't know if you are allowed to. 14 COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I don't know which AIS 15

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I don't know which AIS you have because the one we have is a receive and transmit, but there are some that just receive, but most of the AIS is not required until you get outside of three miles.

COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: When you get in the EZ and over sixty-five feet, I think it is, then, you are required to have AIS.

NEIL GRYDER: Obviously I'm not trying to reinvent the wheel here, but this is something that I see

fitting for my industry, as a charter boat captain already.

Like Commissioner Daniels said, I was always trying to keep up with a log the whole time throughout the year and about summertime, June and July, it just falls off because we are so busy.

If I can do this every day and keep up with all of that information, even aside from the biological side, with the for-hire sector, the economical data coming in will stay on that person's phone. It will not go into the admin panel.

Say a natural disaster comes in such as Bonnet Carre and they are trying to show how much they have made, they can't go back and edit that entry. It will be on their phone connected to the date that the entry was made, but it will not actually go into the admin panel because I know that is a huge bugaboo with everybody, not trying to show all of their income, what they are making.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: There is also another. We are tracked in many ways. Transponders. We are actually required to have transponders --

NEIL GRYDER: (Interposing) Yes, sir. We are voluntary for that as well. We've got that on our vessels.

COMMISSIONER BOSARGE: I don't mind that one

1 quite as much in that the public can't access it, but 2 Fisheries and Law Enforcement can. 3 NEIL GRYDER: Exactly. Just real quick, Neil had come 4 JOE SPRAGGINS: 5 to me -- it has been almost two years ago, now, hasn't it, that he has been talking with me about this? 6 NEIL GRYDER: It has been a while. 7 JOE SPRAGGINS: Please explain, number one, this 8 9 is not costing DMR anything. 10 NEIL GRYDER: Sir? 11 JOE SPRAGGINS: If this program comes into effect, it does not cost DMR anything. 12 13 Correct? 14 NEIL GRYDER: No. JOE SPRAGGINS: It is not going to conflict with 15 Tails n' Scales and I want that to be brought up. 16 Tails n' Scales, we have one of the greatest 17 18 things in the United States and I don't want to mess with that. 19 From my understanding, this does not conflict 20 with it at all, but one of the major things, what people 21 have told me about it was if I'm sitting in Georgia and I 22 want to come fishing in Mississippi, I can go buy my 23 license. I do everything right there online. I can do 24 everything, and I can do it all at one place. 25

1	Correct?
2	NEIL GRYDER: You said "cost".
3	Correct?
4	JOE SPRAGGINS: Right.
5	NEIL GRYDER: What we are talking about doing is
6	a lease program. It would be a flat rate cost per agency,
7	but it would be nothing exponential. It would be, say, a
8	dollar per user annually, but that would just be it.
9	It would not be anything coming out, pumping up,
10	y'all trying to build it. We would build the whole
11	program for you. So y'all would have access to the data
12	coming in that pertains to this agency.
13	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: So it would be a benefit
14	at a minimal cost.
15	NEIL GRYDER: Yes, sir.
16	JOE SPRAGGINS: The one thing I looked at, you
17	know, we are always trying to find a way to say, okay, how
18	do we figure out how many recreational fishermen, or
19	anything else, that we catch with, like, speckled trout,
20	or Redfish, or anything else, and this could be an avenue
21	to go that way to where we could get some kind of idea of
22	what we are talking about and be able to do it.
23	NEIL GRYDER: Right.
24	JOE SPRAGGINS: Tails n' Scales is extremely

expensive to do it. I know that.

1	NEIL GRYDER: I'm not saying that we would
2	absorb it automatically, but we are trying to do the same
3	concept, but on a larger scale.
4	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: Would it be possible to
5	integrate it where people could register for Tails n'
6	Scales, register at the same app
7	NEIL GRYDER: (Interposing) Correct, and that
8	is where we are working towards to do the same thing. I
9	mean, y'all would be getting the same data stream plus
10	some.
11	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Sounds good. We look
12	forward to seeing it in the future.
13	NEIL GRYDER: Awesome. Thank y'all so much.
14	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: We don't have any public
15	comments at this time that I am aware of.
16	I make a motion that we adjourn.
17	Do we have a second to that motion?
18	COMMISSIONER DANIELS: I'll second that.
19	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: All those in favor say
20	aye.
21	(All in favor.)
22	COMMISSIONER HAVARD: Motion so moves.
23	Adjourned.
24	(Whereupon, at 11:05 o'clock, a.m., the January
25	21, 2020, meeting of the Commissioner on Marine Resources

was concluded.

CERTIFICATE

I, Lucille Morgan, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the January 21, 2020, meeting of the Commission on Marine Resources, as taken by me at the time and place heretofore stated in the aforementioned matter in shorthand, with electronic verification, and later reduced to typewritten form to the best of my skill and ability; and, further, that I am not a relative, employee, or agent, of any of the parties thereto, nor financially interested in the cause.

LUCILLE MORGAN, CSR 1251
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