1	STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
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5	MISSISSIPPI ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MARINE RESOURCES
6	COMMISSION MEETING
7	Tuesday, September 19, 2023, 9:00 a.m.
8	Bolton Building Auditorium
9	1141 Bayview Avenue, Biloxi, Mississippi 39530
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12	COMMISSION MEMBERS:
13	Ronnie Daniels
14	Jonathan McLendon Jason Osborne
15	Cammack "Cam" Roberds
16	
17	ALSO PRESENT:
18	Joe Spraggins, Director
19	Sandy Chesnut, Esquire Steven Eckert, Esquire
20	
21	
22	
23	REPORTED BY:
24	Melissa Burdine-Rodolfich
25	mburdine@sbmreporting.com

1 RONNIE DANIELS: 2 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, and 3 thank you for attending the September 19th 4 Mississippi Advisory Commission meeting. At this 5 time, we'll call the meeting to order. 6 I'd like to ask Cam to lead us in the 7 pledge of allegiance. 8 (Pledge of allegiance was recited.) 9 RONNIE DANIELS: 10 Thank you, Cam. 11 Mr. Joe, you want to lead us in a prayer this morning? 12 13 JOE SPRAGGINS: 14 And first off, you know, before we Yes. 15 start, there have been some things that's happened 16 over the country in the last few -- month or so, 17 and a lot of storms have come through in 18 Louisiana -- excuse me, Florida and up in the 19 northeast. And we want to remember those people. 20 We want to remember every one of them, you know, 21 in our prayer. I know that they're going through 22 a lot. 23 Let's go to the Lord in prayer. 24 (Moment of prayer.) 25 RONNIE DANIELS:

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Thank you, Joe.
 1
                 August 15th, 2023 minutes, do we have
 2
      any discussion on those minutes?
 3
                 (No response.)
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      RONNIE DANIELS:
                 Do we have a motion to approve the
 6
 7
      minutes?
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      CAM ROBERDS:
 9
                 I'll make a motion to approve the
10
      minutes.
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      RONNIE DANIELS:
12
                 I'll second.
13
                 All in favor?
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      JONATHAN McLENDON:
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                 Aye.
16
      JASON OSBORNE:
17
                 Aye.
18
      CAM ROBERDS:
19
                 Aye.
20
      RONNIE DANIELS:
                 All right. Do we have any discussion on
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22
      today's agenda?
                 (No response.)
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24
      RONNIE DANIELS:
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                 Do we have a motion to approve today's
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1
      agenda?
 2
      CAM ROBERDS:
 3
                 I will make that motion.
 4
      JASON OSBORNE:
 5
                 I'll second it.
 6
      RONNIE DANIELS:
 7
                 All in favor?
 8
                 Aye.
 9
      JONATHAN McLENDON:
10
                 Aye.
11
      JASON OSBORNE:
12
                 Aye.
13
      CAM ROBERDS:
14
                 Aye.
15
      RONNIE DANIELS:
16
                 All right. Mr. Joe, turn it over to
17
      you.
18
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
19
                 Okay. Let's see. We have got spotted
20
      seatrout -- spotted seatrout release in -- DMR and
21
      USM, and we released quite a -- Rick, how many was
      that exactly?
22
23
      RICK BURRIS:
24
                 Matt's got the --
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      JOE SPRAGGINS:
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5 1 Matt has got that. How many was it, 2 Matt, that we released? 3 MATT HILL: It's roughly 250,000 so far, and we have 4 5 got -- we've got another 100,000 planned for 6 around mid October, but what we are doing -- I'm 7 sorry. Don't be mad at me. 8 JOE SPRAGGINS: 9 She can't hear from back there. 10 MATT HILL: 11 What we are doing this year, we're 12 raising subsets up to -- usually, when we're 13 talking about the fingerlings, they're around two 14 inches when you're releasing them. This year, 15 we're trying something different. We're holding 16 back a subset of fish and raising them to around 17 six to eight inches. 18 We've been fairly successful doing that, 19 and with doing that, we have been able to tag 20 around 1,200 of those with some newer tags. They 21 are called visible elastomer implants, so we can 22 future monitor them. We're trying to get away

from the dart tags for a lot of reasons that I don't want to waste your time getting into, but this is more of a dye. That -- it's very visible

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when the fish comes out the water, so there's no doubt that that fish did come from that the hatchery or from the Thad Cochran Aquaculture Center.

So we are doing that, but so once the final numbers come in this year, we're going to have about -- close to 350,000 two-inch fingerlings in the water just for this year, and we're going to have somewhere around 40- to 50,000 fish that are in the six to eight-inch range that we will have released.

And we actually did -- we weren't as successful as we wanted to be, but we did release some 14- to 16-inch fish. The transport process was a little more difficult than we thought, so a lot of this has been an experimental year. We're learning a lot.

But there is a lot going on at the hatchery. Some good. I'm not going to say some bad, but some not as successful as we want. We also do have some -- currently, we are housing 60 flounder out there for some future brood stock work that we're going to partner with the Gulf Coast Research Lab.

And we also have Mississippi State out

there doing a study on oyster drills. And one of the big things that we're most proud of is we have reached out to several of our local high schools. Some of them have taken us up on the offer. We're very involved with that. I guess the poster child right now is Ocean Springs High School. We helped them out a great deal. They have a wonderful program over there. But we have opened up the facility and our resources to all the high schools, so that's something that we're trying to expand on.

It is -- I don't know if all of you realize where it's at. It is a little bit of a ride for them to get out there, but we are encouraging that. But we have had a successful year doing some things that we've never done out there, so hopefully we can continue on that.

JOE SPRAGGINS:

A lot better than what it -- you know, releasing these -- releasing six to eight inches is working pretty well, right?

MATT HILL:

It is. We still have a few hurdles to overcome. A lot of these, at that size, spotted seatrout are not the most hardy fish in the --

they're not quite like the red drum, so when you're transporting them, you have a lot of scale loss, so we're trying to come up with a good — how many can we put in the hauler, basically the best bang for our buck. I mean, we can't make 10 trips down there, but if we can limit it to possibly 2-, 3-, 4,000 fish in the hauler at a time, we found that it's much more successful.

And something else that we are doing this year, we did -- there was some criticism in the past. So far, we have released these fish in eight different locations, spanning all three coastal counties, so we're going state line to state line the best that we can.

We are trying to include some more groups in the tagging process. This particular tagging process is a little bit labor intensive, but to just be completely honest, we have gotten the specifics down. We're not the greatest at it yet with the new tagging technique, so we're trying to hone that down and then get some more — some groups have been interested in coming out there and helping us because it takes an entire day to get these fish tagged and get them back in the pools or the ponds to observe them for a

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1
      little before we release them. So hopefully in
 2
      the future years we can get some more groups
 3
      involved.
 4
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
 5
                Okay. Any questions?
 6
                 (No response.)
 7
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
 8
                Thank you, Matt.
 9
      MATT HILL:
10
                Yep.
11
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
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                As far as employment updates, we've got
13
      new hires. We have Glen Terrell, who's a deputy
14
      administrator. He's come on and going to do
15
      internal affairs and some other work with us.
16
                Also promotions, we have Chaz Newman,
17
      who is promoted to Environmental/Natural Resource
18
      Specialist II in Coastal Resource Management, and
19
      we have Nicholas McDaniel, who is promoted to Law
      Enforcement Officer II/Corporal.
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21
                We have one contract and it's with NOARC
22
      and it's for $101,000 and it's basically to do
23
      artificial reef sidescan data collection for a
24
      project.
25
                Any questions on those?
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1 (No response.) 2 JOE SPRAGGINS: 3 All right. Let's see if I can get back 4 on track now. Bonnet Carré update, Tracy you want to give us a little bit about where we're at on 5 6 that. 7 TRACI FLOYD: 8 Good morning. So through the deadline, 9 which was September 7th, after a 30-day 10 application period, we had 473 applications come 11 in, 349 commercial fishermen, 50 seafood dealers 12 and 74 charter operators. 13 So right now, in the process, we are 14 still reviewing those last applications that came 15 in. We have some that are -- a couple dozen in 16 appeals, and some of those are going through a 17 legal review with the help of Sandy and her team. So that review will go on probably the next few 18 19 weeks so we can wrap up what the final numbers are 20 and finalize that calculation. 21 JOE SPRAGGINS: 22 Traci, is there any one of the fields 23 that we have already cleared everyone? 24 TRACI FLOYD: Unfortunately, no. We're still working 25

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      through a few in each sector, so --
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      JOE SPRAGGINS:
 3
                Okay. Like, I know, seafood dealers,
 4
      charter boats and I know the commercial fishermen,
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      we're having a few appeals. But there's appeals
 6
      in all three areas?
 7
      TRACI FLOYD:
                Yes, sir.
 8
 9
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
10
                Okay. That's what's holding it up right
11
      now.
12
      TRACI FLOYD:
13
                 Yes. And of course, the last few that
14
      came in, it was just so many, we haven't gone
15
      through all of them, but we're close.
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      RONNIE DANIELS:
                What kind of time frame do you think
17
18
      we're looking at there?
19
      TRACI FLOYD:
20
                As I said, I think we will be a few
21
      weeks before we can finalize.
22
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
23
                 It will be how long?
24
      TRACI FLOYD:
25
                A few weeks. Working as fast as we can,
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1	of course.
2	JOE SPRAGGINS:
3	Yeah.
4	RONNIE DANIELS:
5	But the problem is the appeals and
6	TRACI FLOYD:
7	The appeals and just working through the
8	last ones that came in, you know, at the last
9	minute. We want to give everybody a fair shake,
10	of course.
11	JOE SPRAGGINS:
12	Yeah. We have to just for y'all's
13	information, obviously, before we split the money
14	between each one of the categories, we have to be
15	able to go in and know that who is going to
16	qualify and exactly how many because, otherwise,
17	we will not have the numbers to be able to do it.
18	Just like a charter boat, you know.
19	We're going to do a split among how many are there
20	of the money that's there, so that will tell
21	exactly what it is. And once we get through all
22	the appeals and get everything settled, then we'll
23	do that.
24	Same thing with the processors. Same
25	thing with the commercial fishermen so that we can

make sure that we give the right allocation to each and every one.

RONNIE DANIELS:

One thing that I asked Matt about, and I think I remember us doing it this way in the past, but instead of holding everybody up for a handful of appeals, didn't -- in the past on one of these, we went ahead and figured out the number on the total applications submitted and set the amount to cover the appeals to the side and went ahead and got the money out to the ones that we knew were approved.

JOE SPRAGGINS:

You can do that and it depends on which one you're talking about. And just to give you an idea, just say that we took the charter boats, which I know you understand that. But if we took the charter boat side and if we did that and set aside four appeals -- just say there was four of them. Okay? I don't know how many there are -- and we set them aside, then that's four people that we've got to hold that amount of money away from. So we would have to hold the amount that everybody was getting.

And then we would have to turn around

1 and go back after the thing and give everybody else another dollar or two, and it's a tremendous 2 3 amount of work to do that. If we can just -- I 4 know the people need the money as soon as 5 possible. And I know that, and I'm not trying 6 to -- and we're trying as hard as we can to get it 7 out as quick as possible, but, you know, to be 8 able to do that is a lot of time-consuming work. 9 And just to give you an idea, too, we 10 were allowed to take -- I don't know. Leslie is 11 not here, is she? But I think it was 17 or 20 --12 around 20 percent that we could have taken, and we 13 didn't do that. The agency took back what they 14 was -- originally said, was 10 percent or 15 something like that, and so they -- we left that 16 other 10 percent in for the people to be able to 17 get. 18 And so we're trying every way we can to 19 get the money to them, but it is a lot of work, if 20 we have to do it three times or two or three 21 times. 22 TRACI FLOYD: 23

Yes, sir.

JOE SPRAGGINS:

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And then they're not going to get the

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allocation they deserve to start with.
 1
 2
      RONNIE DANIELS:
 3
                Okay. All right. Thank you.
 4
      TRACI FLOYD:
 5
                Thank you.
 6
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
 7
                Any other questions?
 8
                 (No response.)
 9
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
10
                All right. On-bottom lease, oyster
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      lease update, we're working very hard on that.
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12
      don't think -- I know we have went through the
13
      process and what happened was, we had four
14
      individuals grade their sheets. They were graded
15
      as if -- with no names, no amount of acreage or
16
      anything. It was just according to what the RFP
17
      said as how much are you going to do to this, how
      much cultch, how much you're going to do and how
18
19
      many -- how long it's going to be done. They were
20
      graded according to that by four different
21
      individuals and -- three from the agency and one
22
      from an agency in another part of the state in
23
      wildlife -- I mean, excuse me, in DEQ.
                And after that, we went back and we saw
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25
      a couple of discrepancies in there that we had to
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look at. Rick and them have been working with them to try to solve those few little discrepancies and decide what it was.

Then we went back and had an independent study with someone -- with Glen Terrell who works with us, go back and look at all of them again, and he went back and graded them. So, you know, it's -- and not knowing anything about what the others had done, and then he graded his.

And so we're coming out very good, to the point that we feel like we're looking at it every way in the world we can to find that this is the proper person to let this person have the right to lease this amount.

applications that the way things were set, it was pretty good and most people got what -- some part of what they wanted. But we don't know what that is at this time and I haven't turned it out. But once again, we have to go, and once we give the Number 1 person, the Number 2 person, Number 3 person, they may come back and decide not to lease as much as they wanted or do whatever. If they do, then they'll open up some more and we'll have to go back and regroup.

But we've asked -- there have been more asked than we have property to give, and I mean, they've even asked for property that's not permitted. And so we're going to work at that. We'll look at trying to get it permitted. Looks like we'll get it worked out. It's going to take us a little time.

But our hope is that everything is going well on that, and Sandy and I and Rick and Patrick and the rest of us have been working on that pretty hard. Hopefully, we will have it solved by next week to where we can do it by the first of October, and that way we will be able to release what we need there.

Any questions?

(No response.)

JOE SPRAGGINS:

It's going to be great. I tell you what, I never thought we'd have that type of turnout. Look, there is a lot of people wanting to do this, and I think it will be fantastic that the state now will be able to take two -- well, all but 20 percent. They're getting -- 80 percent of that bottom is going to be cultched in some way by private individuals, which will help a whole

lot because they will maintain it and have the access to do it, so I think that's going to be a great deal for us.

All right. Monday, September 11th, the Delisle unit of the Wolf River Coastal Preserves is temporarily closed for road work until further notice to maintenance. Recreational activities, including walking the trails, hunting, wildlife watching and camping, will be prohibited during this time, and we will let you know as soon as we can get it opened back up.

Cruisin' the Coast, it's coming here, boy, October 2nd. DMR is a title sponsor. This is going to be a great deal. When I say "DMR," it's not DMR. It's Mississippi Seafood, is a title sponsor. Let's get this straight. It's not DMR. All right? And Mississippi Seafood is a title sponsor, and this is a great idea that they came up with, and Charmaine and Francesca and them have been working hard on this.

And what we're trying to do is basically we're going to be set up where they register and we're going to be able to have people that walk right by us to be able to talk about Mississippi Seafood. And we're going to have our own cooking

team out there cooking shrimp and all and they're
going to be giving them samples of it. And
they're going to get to taste the real Mississippi
Seafood and they're going to get to taste Gulf
Fresh Seafood.

Then we're going to be at two or three
other locations during that time to where we'll be

other locations during that time to where we'll be set up and talking about Mississippi Seafood. And we also have it on the -- we're listed on all their brochures, everything they do. It's going across the whole United States. 30,000 people will register. That's pretty good, 30,000. CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND:

15 JOE SPRAGGINS:

No. It's 10,000 cars, 30,000 people.

CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND:

Oh, okay.

Ten.

19 JOE SPRAGGINS:

Yeah. They figure three to a car.

There's three to a car that's registered, but
there will be 10,000 cars, is what they're
thinking, which is 30,000 people that will come
through registration and that on top of the other
70,000-plus they're expecting to be there.

So what better way to spend a little bit of money to be able to get the word out about -the Department of Marine Resources also is in that, but the Mississippi Seafood is the main thing. And we're going to be able to give them out, and we're going to have different handouts for them. It's going to talk about Mississippi Seafood. I think there is some -- even may be a recipe or two thrown in there or something. You never know. But I think that will great.

So you're riding up and down the Coast and you see -- just to give you an idea as you come into the registration, which will be in Gulfport there at Centennial Plaza -- on the highway there will be big Mississippi Seafood signs that they're going to put up for us and everything else, so it will be -- and we're going to have banners, and I think it will be a great advertisement for us.

And I thank y'all for all your hard work on that. Y'all are doing good and let's get it done. And the team is going to all pitch in, everybody from the agency. There is a lot of them working, going to help and be out there at Cruisin' the Coast and helping to be able to

support Mississippi Seafood. That's one of our biggest things right now, is being able to get that back out.

At one time we were the seafood capitol of the world. We need to get back to it. And how do we do that? It's like this. We have got to get the advertisement, so glad to be able to do that.

All right. If you're around on October 10th, Eric Clark -- if you remember, Eric Clark used to be Secretary of State and there's going to be an Eric Clark Coastal Preserves dedication and it's scheduled for Tuesday, October 10th at 1:30 and it's Indian Point Coastal Preserve in Gautier. So we will be hosting that from DMR, and Secretary of State is also involved in it. And so we will be able to do that for him, and I think he is very proud to have that done. It was passed by legislation this year.

The other one is Gollott Island, and that's going to be -- I think it's Godfather Point and Gollott Island will come up, but we don't have the exact date on it. Probably in November is what we're shooting for, sometime in November, to be able to do that and have that dedication.

1 We'll let you know when that dedication is for 2 Senator Gollott. 3 Myself and Rick will be at Gulf States 4 Marine Fisheries Commission meeting coming up in 5 New Orleans October 16th through 19th, and I think we go to Panama City for -- what is that -- the 6 7 last week of the month? 8 RICK BURRIS: 9 Gulf Council. 10 JOE SPRAGGINS: 11 And -- for Gulf Council, so we will be 12 working that. 13 One other thing, an update on derelict 14 vessels, we have a total of 122 that have been 15 turned in. We have 77 that's been removed, 45 16 that are pending removal and five that have 17 received court orders. So we're working hard on 18 that. 19 And I've got something about oyster leasing program, but we already talked about that, 20 21 right? So I don't think there is anything else I 22 need to talk about. 23 All right. Director, now, the last thing -- director. I am the director. 24 25 RONNIE DANIELS:

Did I get a promotion? 1 2 JOE SPRAGGINS: 3 Yeah, you got a promotion. Maybe there 4 needs to be something. 5 All right. That completes the agency 6 update. 7 Now, action update from the prior 8 meeting. 9 SANDY CHESNUT: 10 Okay. Discussed at the August 2023 11 meeting, the Commission recommended and the 12 Director approved the motion to table Jay 13 Rubenstein, On the Water and Doug DeLuca's 14 application for after-the-fact exclusion for 15 boathouse and piers on Porteaux Road in Jackson County, Mississippi to provide the applicant the 16 opportunity to submit a survey with dimensions in 17 support of his application. The applicant's 18 19 deadline for submitting the survey with dimensions 20 August 29th, 2023. I don't believe that was 21 submitted, and I don't think he is on the agenda 22 for today, so -- because we did not get that 23 survey. 24 The second one was the motion to request 25

DMR staff to review the last five years of cobia

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1
      regulations, recent information on cobia and
 2
      consider potential changes to regulations, and I
 3
      do believe that is on the agenda.
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      JOE SPRAGGINS:
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                 It is.
 6
      SANDY CHESNUT:
 7
                And that's all.
 8
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
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                All right. Any questions? If not,
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      Commissioner, I will turn this over to you, sir.
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      RONNIE DANIELS:
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                 Thank you, Joe. Thank you, Ms. Sandy.
                Do any of our commissioners have
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      anything to report today?
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15
      JONATHAN McLENDON:
16
                I'm good.
17
      RONNIE DANIELS:
18
                Everybody good. All right. Not a whole
      lot going on.
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20
                We'll move on to Marine Patrol, report
21
      on citations, Chief.
22
      KYLE WILKERSON:
                Good morning, Director, Director,
23
      Commissioners.
24
25
                August, the last official month of the
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summer was pretty compliant. I mean, we had 2,000 1 2 people we checked, 103 citations of -- various 3 ones. I mean, a few fisheries, a few safety 4 violations, a few miscellaneous violations. 5 They're all in there. Nothing really jumps out at 6 me. I mean, unless you have a question that --7 maybe that I did not catch on that one, just I 8 will field any one you have. 9 JOE SPRAGGINS: 10 Any questions? 11 RONNIE DANIELS: 12 Doesn't look like it. Y'all keep up the 13 good work. Hopefully, it's getting cooler on 14 y'all out there with those black shirts. 15 KYLE WILKERSON: 16 Yes. Yes, indeed, sir, it has. This 17 morning was a blessing, so let's hope there is a few more like that. 18 19 RONNIE DANIELS: Oh, yeah. Thank you, Chief. 20 21 KYLE WILKERSON: 22 Thank you. 23 RONNIE DANIELS: Next up is going to be Leslie Brewer 24 25 with Office of Finance and Administration. Oh,

1	nope.
2	BRANDI BUSBY:
3	No. Leslie is not feeling well this
4	morning, so she asked me to come on down. I'm
5	going to fill in for Leslie.
6	I'm Brandi Busby, the finance director.
7	Let's see. I'll be presenting the agency's
8	financials for the month of August 2023. At the
9	end of August, state revenue was 3.2 million, and
10	total agency revenue was 3.4 million.
11	Our state net income was 2.4 million,
12	and our agency was 1.2.
13	After two months of Fiscal Year '24, the
14	agency has 99 percent budget remaining, while
15	tidelands budget has 98.3 percent remaining.
16	Any questions?
17	RONNIE DANIELS:
18	I don't believe so. Thank you.
19	BRANDI BUSBY:
20	Thank you.
21	RONNIE DANIELS:
22	Ms. Charmaine.
23	CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND:
24	Good morning. The Mississippi
25	Department of Marine Resources had 15 media

mentions since the August MACMR meeting. News items included applications for fishermen to receive relief from the 2019 Bonnet Carré Spillway opening, red snapper season re-opening and two menhaden fishing vessels sunk for artificial reefs.

The Office of Marine Patrol took part in the Back to School Fair at Lyman Community Center on August 26th, and the CCA Kids Fishing Experience with the City of Gulfport on September 9th.

Patrick Levine gave a presentation to the Wings class at Vancleave Upper Elementary on August 29th.

Madison Parker with the Shellfish Bureau gave a presentation at a meeting for the Mississippi Gulf Fishing Banks on September 14th at the Biloxi Yacht Club. And employees in the Office of Marine Fisheries and Grand Bay NERR both participated in Science Fest Mississippi Museum of Natural Science in Jackson on September 15th and 16th.

The fourth class of the 2023-2024

Off-bottom Oyster Aquaculture Training Program was held on September 9th at the Ocean Springs Harbor

and Deer Island Aquaculture Park. At Ocean Springs Harbor, trainees learned how to count large amounts of seed oysters. MDMR staff and trainees then traveled to the aquaculture park for further hands-on instruction.

The agency sponsored the Biloxi Seafood Festival and featured a booth at the festival, which was held September 9th. We had hundreds of visitors at our booth where MDMR staff handed out our publications, fish ruler stickers, various items promoting Mississippi Seafood and the National Heritage area.

We launched our annual photo contest where the winning photos will be used in the agency's 2024 calendar, and we ask that submitted photos depict an aspect of the marine resources available on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. These include recreational and commercial fishing, Coastal preserves, marine plant and animal life, marsh areas, boating and Mississippi seafood. The deadline to submit entries is Friday, October 27th and they can be e-mailed to publicaffairs@dmr.ms.gov.

RONNIE DANIELS:

Busy month.

1 CHARMAINE SCHMERMUND: 2 Uh-huh. 3 RONNIE DANIELS: 4 Thank you, Charmaine. 5 Going to move into Marine Fisheries. 6 Joe, I meant to ask while you were 7 talking a minute ago, do we have an update? Do we 8 know where we are on snapper or what's going on 9 with that? 10 JOE SPRAGGINS: 11 No. We don't have an update at this 12 I think what we're doing is we're 13 basically -- we opened the season back up on the 14 1st, but I don't think we have an update at this 15 time. They're still working on it. But I think 16 the season is still going to be open, Trevor, 17 what, another -- till the end of the month, for 18 sure, basically? 19 TREVOR MONCRIEF: Likely. I mean, we saw a huge 20 Yeah. 21 dropoff once Labor Day started -- I mean, Labor 22 Day was bad weather. Ever since then, it's just 23 been kind of slacking. I think that Mississippi 24 State/LSU game kept a whole lot of people at home, 25 and I'm sure some of them thought they should have

1	been out there.
2	RONNIE DANIELS:
3	State fans wish they would have went
4	fishing.
5	TREVOR MONCRIEF:
6	Yep.
7	CAM ROBERDS:
8	Trevor, I've got a quick question. I'm
9	sorry.
10	JOE SPRAGGINS:
11	Go ahead.
12	CAM ROBERDS:
13	What are the we ended up with about
14	10,000 more pounds when we started back up on
15	September 1st. Where exactly did that come from?
16	TREVOR MONCRIEF:
17	So essentially, we have been awaiting
18	that increase in our poundage, the 20,000 pounds
19	from the rule, the recalibration rule that went
20	through. And really, what we left off with and
21	what we had was a little bit of flexibility at the
22	end for a little bit of additional poundage.
23	And then we wanted to provide our
24	anglers that opportunity like we traditionally
25	have in Sentember 1st so we opened it up

1 And, you know, we're still awaiting that timeline 2 of that passing through, but we wanted to go ahead and try to provide our anglers with that 3 4 opportunity while they had it. 5 CAM ROBERDS: 6 Awesome. Fantastic. 7 RONNIE DANIELS: Anything else? 8 9 (No response.) 10 RONNIE DANIELS: All right. Thank you, Trevor. 11 12 Now, cobia. 13 TREVOR MONCRIEF: All right. So it's a fair amount of 14 15 information here. I'm going to try to go slow and 16 I think we should have a fair amount of discussion 17 on a few of these items. So just as a little bit of background 18 19 overall for cobia: So they're considered a 20 Coastal migratory pelagic, so they're in the same 21 group as Spanish mackerel and king mackerel. 22 the main thing that differentiates them from the 23 highly migratory species is they typically inhabit 24 that closest third of the coastline within the Whereas, their HMS counterparts, are kind of 25 EEZ.

spread out throughout the entirety of the EEZ, out to 200 nautical miles. Those HMS species are tuna, sharks, things of that nature.

The -- currently, the management for cobia is split across zones, so we've got the Gulf where we are, the FLEC Zone, which is the Florida East Coast Zone and the Atlantic. And the main thing to note here is that the Gulf Zone does not have sector allocations split, so this just goes straight split, Gulf Zone ACL, Gulf Zone ABC. There is no split between commercial and recreational.

In the FLEC Zone, there is a split between recreational and commercial. And then the Atlantic group there is a lot of regulations by state across there. But for our interest, we're mainly focusing on the Gulf side of things.

Mississippi's current regulations are a minimum size of 36 inches fork length and two fish per person, per day.

All right. So I'm -- pertinent regulations and statutes that apply to cobia: So for those of you who may not know, cobia is the only game fish that we have in Mississippi designated by state statute. So Mississippi

49-15-3, game fish means cobia, also known as ling or lemon fish. The cobia is classified as a game fish.

And then 49-15-76 states that it is unlawful for any person to sell, barter or trade or to offer for sale, barter or trade any game fish. So cobia is automatically included there, and that is reiterated in our regulations in Title 22 Part 3. It is unlawful to sell, offer for sale, barter, trade, or purchase cobia landed in Mississippi.

And then like I said, size and bag limits, that 36 inches fork length was adopted in 2020. And the two fish per person, per day is what's in our current regulations in Title 22 Part 3.

So I mentioned there was a length limit change. That was established 2020. That actually passed the Council, I think, a couple of years before that and it took a little while to get through and be finalized. That was really predicated on a lot of stakeholder concern across the entire Gulf and some looks at the size of maturity and a couple of analyses, and they basically came to a couple of options of 33, 36,

42.

And I think it -- you know, Clarence kind of mentioned it the last meeting, but that 42-inch just kind of gets you beyond the realm of -- you know, you can't really net a fish that size and bring it in the boat. There's some logistical concerns. Some, you know, people that might be gaffing and killing these fish will increase mortality, so 36 was settled on as the increase and that's what was passed.

Now, shortly after that finalization of what was passed, SEDAR 28 was completed which was a Gulfwide assessment on cobia. And it showed that overfishing had been occurring on the species since 1975. They weren't overfished, but overfishing was occurring.

Just a note about SEDAR 28, for a lot of our species -- and I have mentioned it for spotted seatrout and it goes for a lot of the other federally-managed species -- we rely heavily on both fishery-independent indexes and the fishery-dependent side. So the fishery-independent are the highly standardized gears and -- which target these species that give you a -- kind of a representative index of their

relative abundance over time. It should be more stable. It's a little bit more relied upon.

For these Coastal migratory pelagics, we really don't have a fishery-independent index. There's no real gear to be able to get to, to be able to standardize and have that running. So this assessment really relied on fishery-dependent indexes and removals, and that's basically -- what it showed was decreasing removals, so decreasing harvest over time, which led to that current status.

Now, that passed the SSC and went through the Council and everything else, but I wanted to mention that, in this consideration, this would be a little bit more data limited than what we consider for a lot of our other species that are managed throughout the Gulf.

Based on the results of SEDAR 28, there was a need to reduce harvest by 33 percent, so by a third, so trying to decrease the fishing mortality across the board. And what essentially was established was federal bag and vessel limits, one per person, two per vessel. In the next slide, I will go through exactly how it went from two per person overall down to this strict metric.

And then here on the right, I have got a table of the state and federal regulations to date, and what you can see is that for -- all these states have adopted the one per person, two per vessel, except for Mississippi, which is two per person, and Texas, which is 40 inches total length and two per person.

Now, there is amendment to be made from this table. When I made this table, that was the regulation, but as of September 1st, Texas has moved to one per person. That is their current regulation. They did not establish the vessel limit. They thought the one-per-person metric was adequate enough and wanted to go there before adopting for federal consistency.

All right. So we talked a little bit about, you know, kind of the definition of the Coastal migratory pelagics, where they exist, how they operate. It's -- you know, basically the structure of this group is that they spend time in the south, whether it be to the west or to the east, and they migrate across the northern Gulf as temperatures increase throughout the summertime and everything else. And while they're migrating, they're spawning all along this pathway and

encountering anglers and everything else, so, you know, they've got a fairly broad distribution and they're harvested across different states.

Now, I talked about us not having a lot of fishery-independent information, but luckily, we have got a plethora of tag and release data from the Sport Fish Tag and Release Program we've funded for decades with Jim Franks and USM.

So Dave Dippold, who I went to school with actually, did an analysis of this tag recapture data, and basically it was a large-scale work that looked at this species and kind of gave us a good bit of insight that we wouldn't have unless we had this information.

So you can see here on this map on the right, we have got basically the tagging regions split by all these boxes, so you've got Florida Keys, the Atlantic, Florida Panhandle, north central GOM and Louisiana.

And essentially, what I wanted to highlight -- we've got a lot of results, but I wanted to focus us on this figure here. So what you see in the boxes are basically boxes by month. And where you see blue, it's essentially looking at the residuals, but that blue basically

indicates an above-average, an above-expected amount of tag and recaptures. And what this does is help illustrate the spatial and temporal difference in which these fish are harvested and targeted across the entire Gulf.

So if we focus on the north central Gulf of Mexico, all right, we don't really see much harvest, negligible actually. Decreased harvest in the months of -- this is the boxes -- January February, March and April, average harvest, and then we see increased harvest in August and September. And if you compare that to the Florida Panhandle, you see a large amount of tagging happening in the month of April, which coincides with their tournaments, everything else they have going.

And then the Florida Keys, right, this is the important thing to highlight. You see that harvest kind of occurring in the winter months because they are overwintering down in the Florida Keys and they're basically staging up to begin their migrations again. Now, I say this for a point I'm about to get to, is that, essentially these fish are targeted across this entire range and a large amount of the mortality occurs in

these areas that have a larger angler population. So they're getting harvested in the Keys in the wintertime. They're passing Tampa and hitting that group. They're passing the Big Bend and getting hit by that group. They're going through Pensacola and getting hit by that group, and then they make it to us for us to be able to harvest them and mainly that occurs in the fall with our fall runs.

And so one of the things and one of the reasons why the regulations went as strict as they did, as fast as they did is because it had to be based on a vessel and angler harvest metric. So here, this figure on the bottom left, you've got the number of cobia harvested per vessel on the X and the percentage of trips that do so on the Y. And essentially, you can see that once you get beyond two, there are not many trips that are encountered that are harvesting over two fish per vessel, and the per-angler rates are even smaller. It basically goes -- starts at one and then collapses off.

So if you're looking at the maximum percent decrease, right, if you're trying to get to 33 percent -- which they couldn't do with us

anyway, so they basically got the maximum that they could and dropped it down to two fish per vessel, which corresponded to a nine percent decrease. You know, that's the reason why it went from two per person and shrunk all the way down, because in order to get some measurable decrease in mortality, they had to drop it all the way to there.

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And so if we think about this from a larger-scale fishery management sense, right, just take it away from a single species, just as cobia in general, there is a lot to be said for providing opportunity to our anglers for some of these federal species. And I know a lot of you have probably been through this for a couple of decades and seen essentially seasonal distribution of species that have kind of restricted our access to these fisheries. Not only do we have -- you know, we're kind of -- only a couple of species that we're able to target really close. We don't have the bottom until you get way offshore, so that limits the amount of folks that can target things like beeliners or porgies or anything else like that. But you also have the amberjack seasons and the triggerfish seasons that started

in the spring, right, where we have winds that don't allow our anglers to go out and target.

And so there's some consideration here when you're thinking about this species that we could be providing our anglers access to a federal species because -- you know, and balance that out with the restricted access on a lot of the other ones.

And the other case to be made is that at the end of the day, the harvest coming out of our state for this species, really any shift in it won't have a measurable impact in the overall Gulfwide stock because the bulk of the mortality is occurring in other states and other areas.

That doesn't mean that a change to a more conservative pathway won't yield positive results. It's a measurable impact at the assessment level because our harvest is small compared to other states and everything else. It's just the fact of the matter.

And the last I'll lead off -- or the last thing I'll end with before we have some questions, essentially you have MRIP landings here for Mississippi and Gulfwide. And I'm sure y'all have gotten plenty of earfuls about MRIP at this

point when it pertains to red snapper. And those concerns don't stop here with cobia, right. Same concerns happen of overestimation and these partitionings of effort and everything else.

But the thing I wanted to point for our figure here for Mississippi is that we have got a fair proportion of landings that occur in state waters within three nautical miles. And for those folks that fish over in Gulfport and to the west, you know exactly where that's kind of coming from. Those fish push in in the fall. They get in close on our structures that are within the Sound and on the Gulfport Ship Channel and our anglers are able to target and access them and be able to catch them, so we have got a fair amount of harvest that occurs in state waters rather than it strictly all being out in federal waters beyond three miles.

And then if you will, look at the Gulfwide landings, so this just -- I'm just trying to add on to this point here. So if you look at the red, which is Florida, they have really got the bulk of the landings because they are targeting this fish from the Florida Keys all the way up to the Panhandle. They have got a larger population than us. They've just got an over -- a

1 lot higher amount of harvesting than what we have. 2 So their changes, their regulatory changes across 3 the board to a more conservative measure will 4 likely have a lot higher impact when it comes to 5 this stock across the board. And with that, I will take any questions 6 7 y'all may have. 8 RONNIE DANIELS: 9 Trevor, we're going to let Mr. Johnny 10 Marquez -- he has got a public comment on this 11 topic. 12 JOHNNY MARQUEZ: 13 Good morning. Johnny Marquez. I am the 14 director of Coastal Policy and Programs for the 15 Mississippi Wildlife Federation. 16 And there is a lot of -- a lot to talk about here. The -- just by the way of background, 17 18 I do a lot with the Gulf Council. I sit on the 19 Reef Fish AP, the Data Collection AP and 20 participated in this process. Although I'm not on 21 the AP, I was in the meeting when they were 22 talking about the changing in cobia regs. 23 And Trevor did a great job in

And Trevor did a great job in highlighting how this came about, but a couple of things I would like to add to it. In 2017, 2018,

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around that time frame, anglers started noticing a decrease in cobia populations. And as Trevor mentioned, there was really kind of an outcry from the fisherman to the Council to do something. And then, you know, really, the big tournaments over in Destin and Orange Beach, they were noticing a big dropoff in fish and something was going on.

Not unlike what we had here with flounder, you know. Something happened with flounder, couldn't quite explain it, and so they went to the Council and asked the Council to take some measure.

The Council was working on a stock assessment at the time and kind of waited -- wanted to wait to get the results of the stock assessment, but they agreed to take some measure and didn't want to do anything real severe before the stock assessment came out. And so they agreed to go to this increase in size length, so that was a good interim measure.

The stock assessment comes out and that's in 2020, and then they start having discussions about taking additional measures. The thing that's a problem to me, typical with federal management, the terminal year for the data on the

stock assessment was 2018 before the size length increase went into effect, so now they're making decisions on old data that don't look at whether the size increase had any measure or had any impact.

And then when we started having discussions in the advisory panel about this, it does give me some heartburn. As he -- as Trevor showed sort of how the fish are migrating, it's managed as a Gulfwide species, but Florida is getting this really big crack at them because they migrate along the Florida coast. The AP Panel is largely populated with eastern Gulf people or it was at the time, and so, you know, their opinion is, well, one fish per person should be fine.

Mississippi's fishery is kind of different. You know, we know we get a push of fish in the spring. They come along with the migration. They head out toward Chandeleur and then they move off into structure in the -- into the summer. So for us to access the fishery other than this window we get in the fall, you're having to run offshore. So the snapper is closed. If amberjack is closed, it's kind of hard to make the justification to make the trip and go fish when

you -- you know, for two fish, so I appreciate that Mississippi did not go along with what the feds did.

Of course, the first priority is the stock, not just angler access. I'm sorry.

RONNIE DANIELS:

Go ahead and finish your comment.

JOHNNY MARQUEZ:

Well, I just think that we are better off doing our own thing. This is a good example where you used to have regional management. We access the fishery differently than Florida does. We shouldn't be held to what -- you know, how Florida accesses the fishery.

It's no different than, you know, for grouper this year they wanted to change the season to open November, December. That effectively cuts us out of the fishery. Nobody is wanting to fish for grouper in November and December when nothing else is open. That's great they can do that in Tampa. We can't.

So, you know, I appreciate Mississippi taking a different approach in how they look at this. And I think it needs to be kept in mind that the data we're looking at here is not all

current data on the stock assessment and where the fishery is. So I think something more, in between, than this very drastic change, one fish per person and two per boat, is warranted because that data is not accurate.

RONNIE DANIELS:

So what are y'all's thought on it?
TREVOR MONCRIEF:

You know, I think Johnny highlighted them pretty well, right, and that was -- one of the points I didn't make that I regret, but we talked about it a little bit last time, is this compiling of regulations quickly over a short time period without seeing how those regulations play out in the stock and long-term.

I mean, if you look back, I can go back one slide to the landings. Mind going back one, Karen? You see a slight uptick in 2022 with the amount of Florida landings that are coming through. I don't know if any of this truly changes the output of the assessment, right, because we have seen decreasing removals in the commercial sector. We do see a slight increase here, but those are highly variable when it comes down to it.

You know, the Texas route, they didn't see the justification to go completely strict and go to a two-per-vessel limit. They simply said, all right, we'll cut it back, take a conservative measure, but we're not going to go that far and we'll just leave it at one per person.

Now, the options that are presented to all of y'all for, you know, potential recommendations are anything within the realm of what we have now, right? You've got the status quo option of let's just keep it the way it is. You've got the look at it like Texas where you just decrease the bag limit to one per person. You've got the option of establishing some vessel limit. Now, you know, I don't quite see the justified need to go down to two per vessel, but you could think about something that might be a little bit higher than that.

When these discussions were going on with the Council, we tried to bring in options that were, you know, two per person, four per vessel, one per person, three to five per vessel, something within there that's a stepwise down — it's steps down, but it's not so strict that it just completely takes it to one of the most

strictly managed fisheries in the entire Gulf of Mexico.

And then, you know, we have only had one angler come up and provide comment. We have done workshops in the past. The Gulf Council held a workshop here before the regulations went through. That was attended by a total of three members of the public.

But that's a consideration, to go down and discuss. I mean, really, this one comes down to it's — there is no strict recommendation that can come out of our group that's justified in any manner. There is a fair amount of flexibility here. A conservative measure probably has a positive impact. Will it have a measurable impact? No. Is it something to at least discuss? I mean, I think it's worth it. We have definitely held — heard from our anglers as far as, you know, there is a fair proportion of them that might want to step in a conservative direction. That's just one of those things we can kind of discuss through.

JASON OSBORNE:

So who is the last state before Texas to change theirs?

TREVOR MONCRIEF:

I believe it was -- so Louisiana was pretty quick. I think Louisiana and Alabama were around the same time frame.

JASON OSBORNE:

How long ago was that?

TREVOR MONCRIEF:

I think it was 2021, 2022, somewhere around in there. Florida actually implemented the regulation prior to the federal regulation. They already had it in place.

JASON OSBORNE:

And has there been any data that's come out to show what impact that had or -TREVOR MONCRIEF:

I mean, the only thing you have there is just the landings for right now. I don't have any gauge on the length distributions, whether that's actually shifted to where they're seeing a larger proportion of fish that are over 40 inches or whatever else. I haven't seen anything like that.

It's kind of like the flounder scenario where you've probably got some fishing mortality that affects it, but you also have other -- since

it is, you know, a pretty wide-ranging migratory species, environmental impacts probably have a little bit of play here so you could have instances where -- well, let's just talk about this year, right? This year is a little bit of an anomaly with not a lot of rainfall and everything else. That could lead to a spur in recruitment for a lot of our species that, you know, rears its head two or three years down the road from now and brings in a higher catch. It might not necessarily be based on a regulatory change on the fishing regime, but it could be environmental, so there's just -- there is a lot of stuff at play here and a lot of uncertainty with the species.

And I know when there is uncertainty, the tendency of managers, especially on the federal side, are to go more conservative to adjust for that uncertainty, and I just don't quite see that side of it on our end, yet going that conversative that fast.

JASON OSBORNE:

And if cobia has been on -- the designation is the least concern? Is that right? Is that the right terminology?

TREVOR MONCRIEF:

Yeah. I mean, it's like a lot of the harvested species. There is not much concern with them.

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I guess, you know, one of the things that's hard to fathom, right, you've got amberjack, you've got red snapper, you've got all these different species that are targeted federally and essentially what happened when we made that regulation is it went from -- you know, let's just say averagely managed, right? It's got two per person across the board, you know, the size limit that's above the average length of maturity, so it was relatively open for harvest. To go from that scale down to one of the most strict managed -- strictly managed species on the terms of like almost amberjack level where you're establishing vessel limits and everything else and you're at one per person, I mean, that's a huge change. That's just hard to -- in all honesty, it's hard to swallow as a manager. It's hard to look at that and say, that's the right move. JASON OSBORNE:

Yeah. I just wonder, you know, when you put them on the -- when they're on the targeted list and they're at the bottom of that list,

right, how long ago was that? And then what's been the change since they have been put on and these regulations have come in? I mean, has the population -- has it gotten better in the eyes of the feds or is it still the same?

TREVOR MONCRIEF:

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That's one of the things we don't -there is no knowledge of it, right? What scales -- what scales biomass and assessments, right? I know you've got some familiarity because you talked about the max exceedance and everything What scales biomass assessments and -assessment is removals. Plain and simple, right? Recreational and commercial removals combined allow you to see how much the stock is resilient, how it can, you know, bounce back from certain levels of removals and everything, which helps establish ACLs for species and everything else like that. That's the only way we would be able to have -- to estimate relative abundance and biomass assessments are removals, and in order to do that, they have to run another assessment.

If there were some fishery-independent index that we could lean on as a health check like we do for red snapper, red grouper, and a lot of

the other species and even our inshore species
like spotted seatrout, I think we would be in a
different discussion point. We'd be able to kind
of look at it and say, oh, yeah, we're
encountering more and more.

So right now, the only thing we have is

the anecdotal side of things, which is what fishermen are encountering, and to my knowledge, we have seen a healthy push of cobia this year, and we saw a pretty good one last fall. Now, how that compares to the last 20 years, I'm sure it's less than what we saw 20 years ago, but the question is, are we to the point where it's so low that we need to make a drastic change or not and I just don't think we're quite there.

JOE SPRAGGINS:

Trevor, one thing. I want you to notice the very top up there where it says "MRIP landings."

RONNIE DANIELS:

Yeah. Those letters --

JOE SPRAGGINS:

And MRIP landing is the same thing that NOAA used to cause us to get where we're at with such a skewed number that has no way to be vetted

for snapper. Why is Mississippi worried when they are using the same idea on cobia? So that means that we are not catching near the number of cobia they think we are. So what are we really doing? Are we really hurting the population? I don't think so. We have such a small amount of fishermen compared to — take Florida or take Texas or take Alabama or take Louisiana and the amount of fishermen compared to what we have. And MRIP does not work for Mississippi. We know that. They know that. Why are we concerned about it? TREVOR MONCRIEF:

Yeah. I mean, I put this one up there just to illustrate that there is a difference in the regions in which we're catching fish here, and we're catching them in state waters. Now, you can see the large amount of variability on that figure for Mississippi. It goes from zero for some years, right, which in 2010, I mean, I get it. That's the oil spill. 2012, having zero, that's not realistic. And to go from that number down to that number, right, it illustrates how variable it is.

The only thing that the figure on the right is for is to show that Florida has the

magnitude of landings. That's higher than anyone else, so it's likely that the impact that they're having is a lot larger in scale and to help, you know, just reiterate the fact that any change we have probably is not going to have a measurable effect on the Gulfwide stock.

Does that mean that it's not going to have a positive impact? No. A measurable impact? I don't think it's going to have one. So like I said, this is a tough one because we don't really have a direct recommendation to be able to lean on scientifically or otherwise. I mean, we're sitting in a spot where I like to bring in, you know, a fair amount of the discussion points like angler opportunity and what we can do to build a balanced access to this fishery and not take away something from our anglers that we have access to and, you know, it seems like it's a fairly good fishery that fits for us, which there's a lot of federal species that just don't fit for us.

JASON OSBORNE:

I guess is there movement to change this in the legislature or is the -TREVOR MONCRIEF:

Not within the legislature.

1 Essentially, what we have is just -- yeah. We've 2 had stakeholders come up, so Clarence came up. 3 We've had calls come up and everything else. So 4 it's mainly just stakeholder concern about the 5 difference between the federal regs and ours. 6 RONNIE DANIELS: 7 Johnny, did you have another point? 8 JOHNNY MARQUEZ: 9 Yeah. I just wanted to make one 10 other --11 RONNIE DANIELS: 12 Come on up so she can hear you. 13 JOHNNY MARQUEZ: 14 I just wanted to make one other point 15 concerning -- about Mississippi kind of being the 16 outlier or renegade. It's important to remember 17 that when the Gulf Council increased the size 18 limit from 33 to 36 inches, Florida, who has a 19 nine-mile Coastal border, not three miles, was not 20 compliant with that. They stuck with 33. They 21 went to one fish per person, but they didn't go to 22 the 36. 23 JOE SPRAGGINS: 24 In the state. 25 JOHNNY MARQUEZ:

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So, you know, they're the ones taking
 1
      the -- they're the ones now calling for some sort
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      of change, and I feel like we're paying the big
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 4
      price, but we're not an outlier.
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      JOE SPRAGGINS:
                Yeah. What you're saying is the --
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 7
      in-state Florida, the nine miles, they stayed at
      33.
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 9
      JOHNNY MARQUEZ:
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                 Right. That's where they're catching
11
      all their fish.
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      JOE SPRAGGINS:
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                 That's right.
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      CAM ROBERDS:
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                We're at the end of the migration. I
16
      mean, it's unfortunate, but we're stuck at the,
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      you know, tail end.
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      TREVOR MONCRIEF:
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                 Yeah, right at the top.
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      CAM ROBERDS:
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                 I mean, it's hard.
22
      TREVOR MONCRIEF:
                 I didn't mention this either, but it's a
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24
      good point to make. We talked about it last time.
25
      You go down this route, all right, you make a
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strict regulation, the odds of ever having the 1 2 evidence or ever having the science to be able to 3 increase that bag limit is likely never going to 4 come from the federal side. Once you make a 5 regulation down this far, it's -- I don't know if 6 I have ever seen one outside of king mackerel like 7 five years ago where the bag limit of a species 8 actually increased. 9 CAM ROBERDS: 10 And based on the ratios, I know it's 11 MRIP, but the ratios of Mississippi, Florida, 12 Alabama, I mean, we're just -- it's minimal. 13 TREVOR MONCRIEF: 14 Uh-huh. 15 CAM ROBERDS: 16 And then, you know, again, once we get 17 three miles out, we're in federal regulations 18 anyways. 19 TREVOR MONCRIEF: 20 Yep. 21 CAM ROBERDS: 22 It's just tight. 23 TREVOR MONCRIEF: So it's a very small part of the fishery 24 25 that we're able to access and give anglers

1	opportunity to.
2	RONNIE DANIELS:
3	I mean, I'm fine with leaving it the way
4	it is and seeing what happens over the next year
5	or two.
6	JONATHAN McLENDON:
7	Yeah. I'm not inclined to place any
8	additional regulations on the fishermen of
9	Mississippi here.
10	TREVOR MONCRIEF:
11	All right.
12	CAM ROBERDS:
13	I think the data that you brought
14	forward really gave us some perspective, so
15	RONNIE DANIELS:
16	I have gotten a lot of calls on this as
17	well, but you brought up a really good point. I
18	mean, our area is this big (indicating), so and
19	I agree with you that there is a potential for
20	some type of positive impact, but we just don't
21	have enough impact to make a whole lot of a
22	whole lot of change in what's happening.
23	TREVOR MONCRIEF:
24	Right.
25	JOE SPRAGGINS:

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I'm not sure if we caught five fish per
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      day, per person we would make any difference.
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      RONNIE DANIELS:
                Yeah, yeah. All right. We good?
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      JONATHAN McLENDON:
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                Yep.
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      RONNIE DANIELS:
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                All right. Thank you for that, Trevor.
 9
      JASON OSBORNE:
10
                Appreciate it.
11
      JONATHAN McLENDON:
12
                Thanks, Trevor.
13
      TREVOR MONCRIEF:
14
                Let's move on to an easier subject.
15
      RONNIE DANIELS:
16
                Yeah.
17
      TREVOR MONCRIEF:
                All right. Saltwater fishing records,
18
19
      we've got three of them. The first one, is a
20
      black triggerfish -- something we don't see very
21
      often -- Melichthys niger. New record is two
22
      pounds, 9.14 ounces. The angler is Mr. Bryon
23
      Ratliff. There is the fish. There is the angler
24
      with the fish.
25
                The next one we have is another all
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1 tackle. It's the Atlantic blue tang, Acanthurus coeruleus. New record is one pound, 3.2 ounces. 2 3 The angler is Mr. Sean Cook. There is the picture 4 of the fish. There is Mr. Cook with the fish. 5 And the last one we have is a pretty impressive one, yellowedge grouper. The old 6 7 record is 35 pounds, 5.7 ounces. The new record 8 is 41 pounds, 12.8 ounces by Mr. Wesley Butler. 9 There is a picture of the fish, and there is a 10 Mr. Butler with that fish. 11 And all we need is a motion to adopt 12 those new state records. 13 JONATHAN McLENDON: 14 I will make a motion. 15 RONNIE DANIELS: 16 I will second the motion. 17 All in favor? 18 CAM ROBERDS: 19 Aye. 20 JASON OSBORNE: 21 Aye. 22 RONNIE DANIELS: 23 All right. 24 JASON OSBORNE: 25 What happened to that high school kid?

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1
      He didn't go fishing last month?
 2
      RONNIE DANIELS:
 3
                Rodie Armes? I don't know, man. He
 4
      must have too many --
 5
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
                Rodie is probably on probation or
 6
 7
      something.
 8
      RONNIE DANIELS:
 9
                He is running out of wall space.
10
      JONATHAN McLENDON:
11
                He is playing football.
      RONNIE DANIELS:
12
13
                All right. Do we have any other
14
      business today?
15
      JOE SPRAGGINS:
16
                I just want to bring up one thing. When
17
      we're talking about the snapper and all, we are
18
      working with Gulf Council on some stuff on it, and
19
      one of the things that we're working on is there
20
      is a proposal that we would basically --
21
      Mississippi and Alabama would fall in line with
22
      LA Creel, which is Louisiana's process of how they
23
      do it.
24
                And they are willing to look at that,
      and what we've asked of them is I have asked them,
25
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I've said, okay, we're -- Mississippi will be on board with this and we will do a side study. And what it would be is it would happen -- if it happened next year -- I don't know whether it will or not, but if it happened next year, we would go side by side with the standard that we have been doing and then we turn around and do LA Creel with it.

And they would give us some money to do it. They've got some extra money, about \$20 million, to do some projects with and this would be one of those things that we could work with that the federal government — in that case, it would give us — to be able to look at not just snapper. Then we could look at all species, and that would be something that could be beneficial to the State of Mississippi in the future. It could also help us with our allocation if it matches up the way it would and it would also stop some of the stuff that we are — we're getting punished for right now.

So what I have told them is, I'm more than glad to work with this if we can do it in the short term, but I don't want to wait five years to find out that this is what we're going to do. And

if we can work it out -- and that's what we're working on. We've got a meeting next month.

We're going to talk more about this.

But NOAA is on board with it. Alabama is on board with it. Louisiana is going to -- willing to give us all the information to help us do it. I think it's a great idea that if it works and if we can get this pushed through in the short term, I think it could change a lot about what we get as far as allocations and everything else as far as the State of Mississippi, and we could also have a lot better understanding. Just like what we were talking about today with cobia, we would have a better understanding of what we're talking about. We would have a better understanding of the fish that we have, and so I think it would be something that we could very well use.

Trevor, Matt, Rick, any of y'all. RICK BURRIS:

Yeah. Just the timeline perspective, so Mississippi and Alabama, we're going to go to Baton Rouge the 2nd of October, and we're going to their staff and go over LA Creel and how they — how they operate it and we're going to put that into our own — we're going to take it back and

we're going to talk about it. And then we're going to meet with the Gulf States Marine

Fisheries Commission, I think, two weeks after that, us — all states collectively and try to figure out how to navigate through this. And then we'll meet again the following week with the Gulf Council.

So the things are in motion and hopefully we can come up to a -- come up with a solution to be able to integrate this and probably as soon as we can. We would like to next year. I don't know if it's going to be January, but things are in motion. Things are in process, so it's -- if it all goes well, it could be something that works for us, because LA Creel is a -- it's a very good survey, like Director said, across the board for all fisheries, so we should be collecting better information.

RONNIE DANIELS:

Is that the thing that they do where they make the random phone calls or --

RICK BURRIS:

Yeah. So right now, with MRIP, they send out a letter. It's a mail --

25 | RONNIE DANIELS:

No, no. I'm talking about LA Creel.

RICK BURRIS:

Yeah, that's what -- that's what I'm getting at. So MRIP sends -- sends you a letter in the mail and you've got -- a survey in the mail you've got to fill out. LA Creel does weekly and, I think -- or biweekly phone calls.

TREVOR MONCRIEF:

Weekly.

RICK BURRIS:

Weekly phone scalls. So they're constantly calling their anglers talking about the week before, rather than MRIP saying, did you fish this month or did you — how many times did you fish in the last year. You're getting essentially weekly updates as far as effort goes, so it's a much better effort survey.

JOE SPRAGGINS:

There is a couple of things there. You know, obviously, we have some rules in Mississippi that may be different than Louisiana. We're having to look at that. That's one of the things about being able to call someone, so we are being able to look -- we're looking at that to see where we're at with it.

The other thing is, too, that -- as I told them when we had the meeting that night and I explained to them, I said, you know, when no NOAA said and the Commerce come in and said the states can set up their own way of doing any type of surveys, right, well, each state went out and did an individual-type survey. You know, Alabama has got theirs. Mississippi has got theirs.

Louisiana has got theirs. Florida has got theirs, Texas. We do our own surveys.

Well, it came back and what they didn't tell us is that we are not going to certify anything other than -- basically, if we didn't fall into a category the way that Florida and LA Creel was doing, then they wasn't going to be able to justify with us, and we wasn't going to be able to do it.

Well, first off, Mississippi has got the best one in the United States, but it can't be used because it wasn't -- didn't meet the criteria. It's their fault. They're the ones that made the mistake, and I let them know that that night. And they made the mistake and they know they made the mistake. And they should have told us up front what they were going, but, no,

1 they played Mother May I and just went back and 2 said, you know, we'll wait and whenever time 3 comes, we'll just slap them on the hands and say, yep, you didn't do what I told you. 4 5 And that's exactly what's happening out 6 here, and I'm about up to here (indicating) with 7 it. And so we're going to work, but I'm not going to do it unless they're going to move and they're 8 9 going to move quickly. Other than that, 10 Mississippi is coming out from under MRIP. 11 RONNIE DANIELS: 12 I like the sounds of that. 13 CAM ROBERDS: 14 Really. 15 RONNIE DANIELS: 16 Do we have any other public comments 17 today, Joe? 18 CAM ROBERDS: 19 I don't think anybody can beat that. 20 RONNIE DANIELS: Yeah, mic drop. 21 22 JOE SPRAGGINS: 23 I mic dropped them. 24 RONNIE DANIELS: 25 All right. If we don't have any public

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1
      comments, thank y'all, everyone. Good stuff
 2
      today.
 3
                 Do we have a motion to adjourn?
      JONATHAN McLENDON:
 4
 5
                 I will make it.
 6
      RONNIE DANIELS:
 7
                 I will second it.
                 All in favor?
 8
 9
      JASON OSBORNE:
10
                 Aye.
11
      JONATHAN McLENDON:
12
                 Aye.
13
      CAM ROBERDS:
14
                 Aye.
15
      RONNIE DANIELS:
16
                 Everybody have a great day.
17
                   (Adjourned at 10:08 a.m.)
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21
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23
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1 CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER 2. I, MELISSA BURDINE-RODOLFICH, Court Reporter 3 and Notary Public, in and for the County of 4 Harrison, State of Mississippi, hereby certify that 5 the foregoing pages, and including this page, contain a true and correct copy of my stenotype 6 7 notes and/or electronic tape recording of the 8 public meeting witness, as taken by me at the time 9 and place heretofore stated, to the best of my 10 skill and ability. 11 I further certify that I am not in the employ 12 of, or related to, any counsel or party in this 13 matter, and have no interest, monetary or 14 otherwise, in the final outcome of the proceedings. 15 Witness my signature and seal, this the day of , 2023 16 17 18 /s/ Melissa Burdine-Rodolfich 19 Melissa Burdine-Rodolfich 20 My Commission Expires 4/28/24 21 22 23

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