

# Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

# NEWS RELEASE

Joe L. Herring  
Secretary



CONTACT  
(504) 765-2923

92-187

10/28/92

## COMMISSION SETS NOVEMBER MEETING

Wildlife and Fisheries Commissioners will hold their next regular public board meeting on Thursday, November 5, 1992 at 10 a.m. in the Louisiana Room, Wildlife and Fisheries Headquarters, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge.

The Commission meetings are open to the public and the following issues will be discussed:

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of October 1, 1992 Minutes
3. Notice of Intent - Louisiana Wild Stamp Program
4. Administrative Fees for Special Permits (Information Only)
5. Hunting Season Progress Report
6. Announcement of 1993 Duck Stamp Winner
7. Commercial Sale of Venison in Louisiana
8. Shrimp Task Force Report and Shrimp Plan Status
9. Civil Restitution
10. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/ October
11. Commission Nomination to the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board
12. Amend By-Laws

-more-

(add one/november)

13. Report on Coastal Erosion Devices
14. Adopt-A-Pothole Committee Report and Final Consideration
15. Secretary's Report to the Commission ..
16. Set January 1993 and February 1993 Meeting Dates
17. Public Comments

# State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring  
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Post Office Box 98000  
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000  
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards  
Governor

October 22, 1992

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission  
FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary   
RE: November Board Meeting Agenda

The next regular public board meeting as set by the Commission will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, November 5, 1992, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following will be on the agenda:

1. Approval of Minutes of October 1, 1992

### LEE CAUBARREAU

2. Notice of Intent - Louisiana Wild Stamp Program
3. Administrative Fees for Special Permits (Information Only)
4. Hunting Season Progress Report

### CORKY PERRET

5. Shrimp Task Force Report and Shrimp Plan Status

### WYNNETTE KEES

6. Civil Restitution

### WINTON VIDRINE

7. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/October

Page 2  
Commission Meeting  
October 22, 1992

JIMMY JENKINS

8. Commission Nomination to the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board
9. Amend By-Laws
10. Report on Coastal Erosion Devices

JOE L. HERRING

11. Secretary's Report to the Commission
12. Set January 1993 and February 1993 Meeting Dates

PUBLIC COMMENTS

JLH:sch

C: Clyde Kimball  
Fred Prejean  
Lee Caubarreaux  
Corky Perret  
Don Puckett  
John Medica  
Division Chiefs

October 29, 1992

NEWS RELEASE

APPROVED:  \_\_\_\_\_

AGENDA FOR COMMISSION MEETING

The next regular public board meeting as set by the Commission will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, November 5, 1992, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of October 1, 1992 Minutes
3. Notice of Intent - Louisiana Wild Stamp Program
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12. Amend By-Laws
13. Report on Coastal Erosion Devices
14. Adopt A Pothole Committee Report and Final Consideration
15. Secretary's Report to the Commission
16. Set January 1993 and February 1993 Meeting Dates
17. Public Comments

Agenda Item -

Commercial sale of Venison in ha. } <sup>Legal</sup> Enforcement

\* Who is the Regulatory Agency?

\* How do you tell it is not  
white-tailed deer meat?

# State of Louisiana



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Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Post Office Box 98000  
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Edwin W. Edwards  
Governor

October 2, 1992

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-  
Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of  
Fisheries

FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - November 5, 1992

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Thursday, October 15th any agenda items your office may have for the Thursday, November 5th Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at the Wildlife and Fisheries building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at 10 a.m. on November 5th. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

Resolutions and Notices of Intent should be included with the list of items to be placed on the agenda. Thank you for your cooperation!

JLH/sch

### Wildlife Division

C: Commissioners  
Don Puckett  
Bob Dennie  
Winton Vidrine  
Hugh Bateman ✓  
Johnnie Tarver  
Bennie Fontenot  
John Roussel  
Wynnette Kees  
Karl Turner

- 1) Adm. Fees for Special Permits - Information T. Puckett
- 2) La. Wild Stamp Program - Notice of Intent GARY Lester
- 3) Hunting Season Progress Report - H. Bateman

REC'D

OCT 15 92

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

# State of Louisiana



To Bennett John  
10/1/92

Joe L. Herring  
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Post Office Box 98000  
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000  
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards  
Governor

October 2, 1992

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JLH/sch

1-) Shrimp Task Force Report - Shrimp  
Plus Status.

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Don Puckett  
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Hugh Bateman  
Johnnie Tarver  
Bennie Fontenot  
John Roussel  
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Karl Turner

FRESHWATER - BENEWIE - NO AGENDA ITEMS

# State of Louisiana



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REC'D

OCT 16 92

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY

# State of Louisiana



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Post Office Box 98000  
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October 2, 1992

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John Roussel  
Wynnette Kees  
Karl Turner

*Nothing  
FP*

# State of Louisiana



REC'D

OCT 05 92

INFORMATION &  
EDUCATION DIV.  
ADM.

Joe L. Herring  
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Post Office Box 98000  
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000  
(504) 765-2800

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October 2, 1992

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Bob Dennie ✓  
Winton Vidrine  
Hugh Bateman  
Johnnie Tarver  
Bennie Fontenot  
John Roussel  
Wynnette Kees  
Karl Turner

*nothing for this meeting  
Bob Dennie 10/12/92*

REC'D

OCT 15 92

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

# State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring  
Secretary

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Post Office Box 98000  
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October 2, 1992

**MEMORANDUM**

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Bennie Fontenot  
John Roussel  
Wynnette Kees  
Karl Turner

*Nothing to include on Agenda*  
*Karl Turner*  
*Oct. 5, 92*

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|         |             |         |              |
|---------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| To      | JOE HERRING | From    | KARL TURNER  |
| Co.     |             | Co.     | LSPMB        |
| Phone # |             | Phone # | 504 568-5693 |

portunity Employer

# State of Louisiana

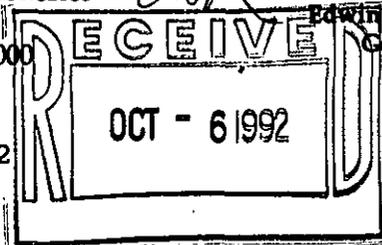


Joe L. Herring  
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
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*cut*

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October 2, 1992

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John Roussel  
Wynnette Kees  
Karl Turner

REC'D

OCT 26 92

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Charles - "Petre-Cami"

Lo. Prickett

Chris

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION  
BATON ROUGE, LA  
November 5, 1992  
10:00 AM

Henry Maito  
Opera for  
Game Thief

Shots Ducks  
Lease  
Bantel

14A.  
ALE Report  
+ Sept.

- 1. Roll Call
- 2. Approval of Minutes of October 1, 1992
- 3. Notice of Intent - Louisiana Wild Stamp Program - Gary Lester
- 4. ~~Administrative Fees for Special Permits (Information Only) - Tommy Prickett~~
- 5. Hunting Season Progress Report - Hugh Bateman
- 6. Announcement of 1993 Duck Stamp Winner - Dave Morrison - Fraud?
- 7. Commercial Sale of Venison in Louisiana - Hugh Bateman
- 8. Shrimp Task Force Report and Shrimp Plan Status - Corky Perret
- 9. Civil Restitution - Wynnette Kees
- 10. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/October - Winton Vidrine
- 11. Commission Nomination to the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board - Jimmy Jenkins
- 12. Amend By-Laws - Jimmy Jenkins
- 13. Report on Coastal Erosion Devices - Jimmy Jenkins
- 14. Adopt A Pothole Committee Report and Final Consideration - Jimmy Jenkins
- 15. Secretary's Report to the Commission
- 16. Set January 1993 and February 1993 Meeting Dates
- 17. Public Comments

18. legal opinions H.S. ?? ① Spect. HCR.  
 19. Audit on Spec. Quota? ② legal payment

## AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION  
BATON ROUGE, LA  
November 5, 1992  
10:00 AM

- ✓ 1. Roll Call
- ✓ 2. Approval of Minutes of October 1, 1992
- ✓ 3. Notice of Intent - Louisiana Wild Stamp Program - Gary Lester
- ✓ 4. Administrative Fees for Special Permits (Information Only) - Tommy Prickett
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**LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES**

**BOARD MEETING**

**NOVEMBER 5, 1992**

**JAMES H. JENKINS, JR.  
CHAIRMAN**

**BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**

The following constitute minutes of the Commission Meeting  
and are not a verbatim transcript of the proceedings.

Tapes of the meetings are kept at the  
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

2000 Quail Drive

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

For more information call (504) 765-2806

**AGENDA**  
**LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION**  
**BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**  
**NOVEMBER 5, 1992**

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| 5. Announcement of 1993 Duck Stamp Winner   | 2    |
| 6. Commercial Sale of Venison in Louisiana  | 3    |
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| 12. Amend By-Laws   | 11   |
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| 14. Adopt A Pothole Committee Report and Final<br>Consideration                             | 12   |
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| 18. Public Comments   | 16   |
| 19. Adjournment   | 16   |

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

OF

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

November 5, 1992

Chairman James H. Jenkins, Jr. presiding.

Thursday, November 5, 1992

Bert Jones  
Warren Pol  
Jeff Schneider  
Pete Vujnovich  
Tee John Mialjevich

Commissioner Perry Gisclair was absent from the meeting.

Secretary Joe L. Herring was also present.

Chairman Jenkins called for a motion for approval of the October 1, 1992, **Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Schneider and seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Henry Mouton from Gulf Coast Conservation Association spoke about the 1-800 number for Operation Game Thief and the problems associated with remembering the phone number. Mr. Mouton stated that, with the availability of Cellular phones, an idea was developed in Lake Charles to hit Star-GCCA and this will automatically dial the Operation Game Thief number. Beginning December 1, all Cellular carriers north of Alexandria will have a similar program but one would dial Star-GAME to report a violation. Mr. Mouton then introduced Mr. Charles Harwell of PetroCom who explained the reasons for providing this service and the benefits. Chairman Jenkins expressed the appreciation of the Commission for this service.

For information purposes only, Mr. Gary Lester provided the Commission with a Notice of Intent on the **Wild Louisiana Stamp and Print Program**. This program came about as a result of Act 193 of the 1992 Louisiana Legislative Session which authorized the Secretary to develop the Wild Louisiana Stamp program to generate revenue to support the Natural Heritage program. The Wild Louisiana Stamp should be obtained by anyone 16 to 59, inclusive, not in possession of a hunting or fishing license, that uses Department administered lands. Funds would be generated from the sale of the stamps and the prints. Twenty-five percent of the revenue generated will be used for maintenance and stewardship of these lands. The primary objective was to provide an opportunity to art collectors and users of the land managed by the Department as well as to those non-consumptive users of wildlife to support

non-game wildlife programs and projects. The subject of the stamp and prints would be determined by the Secretary each year. For the first year, the proposed subject is to be the black bear. This program, in fact, mirrors the duck stamp program that is in place. The cost of the stamp would be \$10.00 each.

Commissioner Jones questioned if this program was limited to a Louisiana artist and stated it would be more significant to open up the competition. Further, Commissioner Jones stated that we could be doing better, but we are not.

Chairman Jenkins asked, why not attempt to open competition instead of automatically limiting to Louisiana artists; if other states had this program and if they limited the competition; what does the artist and the Department get. Commissioner Jones wondered how the monies that would be generated would be handled; who would oversee the Natural Heritage Account?

A **Hunting Season Progress Report** was given by Mr. Hugh Bateman. He began by stating that most of the hunting seasons are in progress. Since the squirrel season began, contact had been made with approximately 6300 squirrel hunters who bagged 12,000 squirrels and the success rate has been good. An example of this success was recorded in District 2 and District 4 with the highest hunter success rate for opening weekend. The down side to squirrel hunting occurred in the Atchafalaya Basin and the lower portion of District 6 which averaged .3 squirrels per hunter on opening weekend. An interesting fact that occurred was 5 individuals with an over limit of squirrels in the southwestern portion of the state.

The Youth Hunts on 8 Wildlife Management Areas, and which included 2 forest service preserves, occurred on October 24 and 25. A total of 1,031 young people participated and bagged 65 deer. Success rates for these hunts ran from one deer for every six efforts to one deer for every forty efforts. Additional youth hunts were scheduled for the weekend of November 5 and 6.

The regular gun season for deer began the last weekend in October but the weather was very warm and hunter success should be down compared to what occurred in 1991. On Jackson-Bienville WMA, for example, 4400 hunters bagged 240 deer, which is considerably down from last year. A man from New Iberia was fatally shot on Jackson-Bienville WMA during this opening weekend, which represents the first fatality on a WMA in several years.

The waterfowl survey revealed approximately 1,000,000 birds in the state which compares favorably with previous years. Commissioner Jones mentioned that the waterfowl data was out dated.

The **Announcement of the 1993 Duck Stamp Winner** was made by Mr. Dave Morrison. The winner of the 5th competition for the Louisiana State Duck Stamp was Mr. Ron Louque. Mr. Louque, formerly from

Donaldsonville, now resides in Virginia and has won numerous competitions. The second place winner was Mr. Elton Louvierre and third place went to Mr. John Akers. The fourth through tenth place winners were Mr. Ron Hooper, Mr. Ronnie Wells, Mr. Clark Myers, Mr. Murrell Butler, Ms. Debbie Chiasson, Mr. John Bertrand and Mr. James Stephens.

Commissioner Jones acknowledged that it was nice for a nationally acclaimed artist to enter the competition and subsequently win, but also felt this still may not have the impact it possibly could. Mr. Hugh Bateman stated that Mr. Louque's entry was an excellent piece of work.

Mr. Bateman began the discussion on the **Commercial Sale of Venison in Louisiana** by reminding the Commission that this was brought up at the last meeting by Commissioner Jones. He then turned the discussion over to Col. Winton Vidrine. Col. Vidrine had one of his employees meet with the Department of Agriculture and further noted they were not having any problems identifying the meat.

Commissioner Jones reiterated his question of who is in charge of determining the species of the venison. Mr. Bateman stated that there was only one individual in Louisiana that commercially raises and sells venison. In line with the sale of venison, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Forensic Lab in Eugene, Oregon will test, free of charge, a sample of any venison if a question should come about concerning the species it came from. In answer to Commissioner Jones' question on who is in charge, it would be the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture does not have a set of rules and regulations in place at this time on this subject. Commissioner Jones further requested exactly what the law states about selling venison in this state; what are the penalties; and how many cases are there for selling venison illegally. He further expressed that there is a market for the sale of venison; but also wondered, how do we know what it is; how do we track it; what is the paper trail that should be in hand; had a case ever been made at a restaurant and, if so, was it from a tip or from routine inspection; how many cases were made last year of illegally selling white tailed deer and the status of where these cases are.

The discussion on the **Shrimp Task Force Report and Shrimp Plan Status** was initiated by Mr. Corky Perret introducing Mr. Brandt Savoie, who is in charge of the shrimp program. Mr. Savoie informed the Commission that the Shrimp Task Force met on October 7, 1992 but had no quorum so they could not do any business but did have discussions that were relevant to their task. Among the topics discussed were the conflict between the shrimpers and crabbers in the Vermilion Bay area; Act 619 regarding the 100 count white shrimp being taken off on October 15, and a discussion on sanctuaries. An update on licenses sold was given by Ms. Wynnette Kees; and Dr. Bill Herke gave a presentation on shallow water

habitat. The next meeting was scheduled for November 10, 1992 at 10:00 a.m. in the Louisiana Room. All Commission Members were invited. Then, Mr. Savoie continued the discussion on the shrimp plan. The Chairman of the Shrimp Task Force, Mr. C. J. Kiefe, advised that he would not come to one of the Commission Meetings until the task force had finished their work and submitted their report to the Governor. On October 21, 1992 the Shrimp Committee of the Commission met in New Orleans to discuss changes to the shrimp plan. A news release on the shrimp plan was released on October 30. Review of the comments received through November and acceptance of oral comments on the shrimp plan needed to be added as an item for the December agenda. Mr. Savoie expressed his hope that the Commission try to approve the shrimp plan at the December Commission meeting.

The following questions on the shrimp plan were presented to Mr. Savoie and Mr. Corky Perret by Chairman Jenkins: "Bycatch - It was concluded that the effects of trawling would resolve itself into an economic, rather than biological problem with the efficiency of the trawl in catching shrimp overcoming any possible but uncertain detrimental effects on fish populations"; habitat loss being the single most important threat to the fishery from a biological standpoint; has the shrimp fishery decreased, remained level or what?

Commissioner Schneider asked what research is being done to find the point of diminishing returns; and expressed that it was important to have something in the works.

Chairman Jenkins continued questioning next on the potential management enhancement action of seasonal delays in the harvest of white and brown shrimp, such as changing the criteria for opening the shrimp seasons; mentioned the difference between the Texas shrimp fishery and Louisiana shrimp fishery; if there is a concern for overfishing the inshore shrimp fishery in Louisiana and if there is a criteria for it; under the current objectives, what does "Conserve the cultural heritage of the fishery for Louisiana citizens" mean and how would this be addressed in a shrimp plan. In the shrimp plan under the topic "Findings", Chairman Jenkins requested what percentage of the shrimp is being imported and what rate of increase to expect; and why processing of Louisiana shrimp occurs out-of-state; if there is a definition for "overfishing" and if there should be one; the shrimp plan does not talk about the effects of TEDs or any other methods of reducing the bycatch; and if there is not on-going research being performed now.

Commissioner Schneider asked when the task force was scheduled to meet again; requested that the task force be told how important it was to have a quorum and to get to work because the Commission needed their input.

Commissioner Mialjevich made a comment as to why the task force did not have a quorum with this being the height of the seabob season and the white shrimp season. Also mentioned that he did not expect to have a quorum at the next task force meeting.

Commissioner Schneider suggested changing the location or time or whatever it would take for the task force to be able to meet.

Commissioner Mialjevich asked why the meeting was set for the 10th of November instead of at the beginning of November when most shrimpers would probably be at home.

Commissioner Vujnovich queried to Mr. Perret if the person appointed to the task force would have the right to appoint someone to take his place. Then mentioned that the Oyster Task Force may be violating the law.

Commissioner Mialjevich commented that he did not see anything substantial that was being done with the shrimp plan. People in the industry wanted to know what would be done about count sizes, the season, webbing sizes and what the economic future would be like.

Chairman Jenkins began a different discussion stating that an item was inadvertently left off the agenda pertaining to the coastal contract on **Shell Dredging** by Louisiana Dredging Company. He requested the Commission's approval to waive the rules and add this item to the agenda. There was no opposition heard. First, Mr. Fred Prejean spoke on the item by mentioning Mr. Richard Koen is requesting an extension of the final month's annual payment for 30 days. The circumstances requiring this extension was that the company did not begin dredging the first month because Louisiana Dredging found out another permit was yet to be obtained. The obtaining of the permit took three months after receiving approval from our Department. Even though they lost the first three months of dredging, Louisiana Dredging Company is current on all payments. Mr. Don Puckett addressed the legal aspects of this issue, and stated that the Commission does have the authority to grant the deferment.

Commissioner Mialjevich inquired that, since Louisiana Dredging has a three year contract, will they be requesting a similar extension for the next two years of their contract; or if this is a one time only request. Commissioner Mialjevich made a motion to accept the written request to grant Louisiana Dredging's request for an extension.

Chairman Jenkins then requested comments from the audience and the Commission. (Discussion on this topic would continue later in the meeting.)

The Monthly Law Enforcement Report for October was given by Col. Winton Vidrine. The following number of citations were issued during the month of October.

Region I - Minden - 83 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 140 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 84 citations. In this region, there was a turkey confiscated and Commissioner Jones requested information on this since this area is a possible site for releases of turkey in the Wild Turkey Restoration program.

Region IV - Ferriday - 50 citations. Commissioner Jones questioned the possession of pods.

Region V - Lake Charles - 208 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 154 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 118 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 370 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 329 citations.

The Oyster Strike Force issued 49 citations and 23 citations were issued by SWEF. The Statewide Strike Force issued 144 citations.

Commissioner Mialjevich inquired what the comparison in boat hours and boats checked this month was with the last three months; and also mentioned that it looked good to him.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of October was 1,752 citations.

Col. Vidrine mentioned that the case in Winn Parish would be going to court within the next 30 days and the District Attorney would prosecute it. He further thanked the Outdoor Writers, Secretary Herring, the sportsmen's groups, the different hunting clubs, the Attorney General's office and Judge Hymel for making the D.A. bring the case forward.

Chairman Jenkins asked for questions from the Commission. Commissioner Jones had a question of concern as a result of this case, to jointly get together with all divisions to discuss how to assist in due process and how can cases of concern be earmarked. Commissioner Jones then asked Secretary Herring for suggestions on this subject. Subsequent to this discussion, Commissioner Jones asked Col. Vidrine to formulate an idea of how to earmark cases of concern and report back at the next Commission meeting.

Commissioner Schneider noted that the outdoor writers and the Wildlife Federation could help us out more than anyone. Commissioner Jones asked what was the status of the redfish case that he had been watching.

Chairman Jenkins suggested that a committee of the Commission be formed along with the appropriate people of the Department. Also, Chairman Jenkins reminded Commissioner Jones that this was an old, old problem and the District Attorney's report was to be a possible solution for this problem. Chairman Jenkins asked the other members of the Commission if they had any objections to forming a committee and none were heard.

Chairman Jenkins asked to re-wave the rules and began the discussion on the shell dredging again. Mr. Don Puckett stated that this was an item that all intended to have on the agenda but was not put on the published agenda and requested that an official motion to wave the rules be made. Chairman Jenkins asked for a motion to wave the rules and it was made by Commissioner Mialjevich and seconded by Commissioner Schneider and passed unopposed. At this point, Commissioner Mialjevich read the Resolution and made a motion to accept it and was seconded by Commissioner Schneider. Mr. Fred Prejean made a point of clarification that the \$800,000 was not a single year installment, but rather a monthly installment. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

#### WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

#### RESOLUTION

**WHEREAS,** Louisiana Dredging Company has requested a one month delay in fully meeting its guaranteed annual minimum royalty obligation pursuant to Section 8 of the September 5, 1991 Shell Dredging Lease; and

**WHEREAS,** the Commission is of the opinion that this delay is warranted inasmuch as Louisiana Dredging Company did act in good faith in pursuing its permit requirements and was met with unforeseen delays; and

**WHEREAS,** Louisiana Dredging Company has effectively only dredged for approximately nine months out of the first lease year as a result of said delays.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** that this Commission does hereby authorize Louisiana Dredging Company a one month delay in meeting its guaranteed annual minimum royalty

obligation for the 1991-92 lease year set out in Section 8 of the lease.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that no later than November 30, 1992, Louisiana Dredging Company shall have paid to the Department a minimum royalty of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$800,000.00).

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the balance payment, that being the difference between \$800,000.00 and the amount actually paid in royalties as of October 31, 1992, shall be paid with 10% per annum interest.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the above deferment in the payment of the 1991-92 lease year guaranteed annual minimum royalty amount shall have no effect on the amounts due for the guaranteed annual minimum royalty for the 1992-93 and 1993-94 lease years; and that a guaranteed annual minimum royalty of \$800,000.00 shall be due and payable for each of those lease years by October 31st of the respective years.

APPROVED NOVEMBER 5, 1992:

\_\_\_\_\_  
James H. Jenkins, Jr., Chairman  
Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries  
Commission

\_\_\_\_\_  
Joe L. Herring, Secretary  
Louisiana Department of Wildlife  
& Fisheries

**Commission Nomination to the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board** was presented by Chairman Jenkins. The names of three members needed to be submitted to the Governor for the appointment of a representative to this Board. Commissioner Pol placed the following three nominations to be submitted to the Governor for his selection of one person to serve on the Recreational Fishing Development Board: Commissioner Schneider, Commissioner Jones and Chairman Jenkins. Commissioner Mialjevich seconded the nominations and passed unopposed.

After returning from a lunch break, Commissioner Mialjevich directed the discussion back onto the functions and funding of the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board. Chairman Jenkins mentioned that this Board was to promote marine recreational fishing in Louisiana. Commissioner Mialjevich inquired if there were going to be any commercial fishermen on the Board. Commissioner Jones also asked what the function of the Board was and how was it funded. Commissioner Jones then requested Mr. John Roussel give an overview of the Board to the Commission. Secretary Herring interjected that Mr. Roussel was the Department representative for the Board.

Mr. Roussel remarked that the Marine Recreational Development Board was set up in statute modeled after the Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board. The purpose, as stated in the statute, was to provide a means to expand public awareness of marine recreational fishing opportunities in Louisiana; to establish new and improved marketing channels and concepts; to identify and remove the impediments to the development of marine recreational fishing in Louisiana and to assist the industry in improving the quality of its services and products. The membership included one member from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Association of Charter Boat Captains; one member representing the Louisiana Travel Promotion Association; one member from the Louisiana Restaurant Association; one member from the Louisiana Hotel/Motel Association; one member from the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission; one member from the Gulf Coast Conservation Association; one member from Louisiana Marine Trades Association; one member engaged in the retail business of selling fishing tackle; one member who is a marina operator or launch operator; one member who is a marketing specialist; a representative of the banking industry; a member engaged in the transportation business; a representative of Louisiana Sea Grant Program and one member representing the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries; in addition to that, the Lieutenant Governor has an appointment. Mr. Roussel further stated that this Board is set up to act both as a forum to develop a program for promoting recreational fishing and also potentially a board that could provide funding for particular projects. The difference between this Board and the Seafood Board is the Seafood Board has a self-funding mechanism.

Commissioner Jones requested how the Seafood Board set up their self-funding mechanism; then asked if there was money allocated for the Marine Recreational Fishing Board; where was the proposed funding for the Board; if there was legislation to assist us in obtaining funding. Secretary Herring stated there was nothing in there to fund it now; however, in the last legislative session, there was an amendment on a bill, which the Department had taken off, which would have taken a percentage of the out-of-state license fee money for this Board. Commissioner Jones asked Secretary Herring why the Department killed this amendment.

Mr. Roussel further explained that the statute sets, as one purpose for the Board, to identify potential funding sources and authorized staff once this funding was available. Mr. Roussel went on to state that the Department is not required to fund it until the legislature identified a funding source and appropriated money. Commissioner Jones inquired if the Department is required not to fund it. Proceeding with the discussion, Mr. Roussel gave a brief background on the legislation stating it was set up in 1990 and that two meetings were called but did not have a quorum.

Commissioner Jones asked who brought the funding forward; felt it would be in the best interest of the Department to secure

financing for the Board; and saw that this Board could be vitally important to the State if it can promote and carry forward. Commissioner Jones also noted that we do not do a good job in promoting recreational fishing and requested the Department to bring legislation forward to fund the Board.

Chairman Jenkins inquired about the cost for a fishing license; then insisted that the more people who buy a fishing license, the more money the Department would get. Chairman Jenkins also felt it in the best interest of the Department to promote the Board.

Commissioner Jones requested again from Secretary Herring if he would make a commitment to help secure a permanent source of funding for the Board. Secretary Herring stated he would not commit himself to that until he has had time to work with the Staff and others involved with this Board.

Commissioner Jones expressed his intent to add an agenda item to the December meeting and that being the Department's direction and how they see fit to fund the Board and potential carrying forward.

Commissioner Mialjevich said that he felt it was not the Department's place to secure funding for the Board. He referred his response to the actions taken by the Seafood Board and noted they did not beg Wildlife and Fisheries to find funding, they put it on themselves. Additionally, Commissioner Mialjevich could not understand why the Commission wanted to put the burden on the Department to secure this funding.

Chairman Jenkins informed Commissioner Mialjevich that he was misinformed about what was said. Chairman Jenkins then recognized Mr. Corky Perret who spoke on this. Mr. Perret reminded the Commission that the Board had tried to meet on two occasions but did not have a quorum. With the new administration, the Board was trying to be established again and the first thing to do was try to identify possible funding sources. He further mentioned the Department does have some ideas on possible fund raising mechanisms.

Ms. Wynnette Kees presented a report on Civil Restitutions to the Commission. This report included the activities on Civil Restitutions and Class One violations; the monthly figures; year to date figures and inception to date. Approximately 75% of the Civil Restitution hearing notices had been handed out by the Enforcement Division, which has not received any responses yet. Commissioner Jones asked about a case in Winnfield, if the people had been served with their Civil Restitution notices. Ms. Kees reminded the Commission that the notices were for a hearing to be held in March and that the hearings are only held three times a year. Mr. Hugh Bateman asked that the Commission be informed the

statute of limitations runs out after a year. Commissioner Jones emphasized that the citation date for this particular offense was between November 15 through December and suggested knocking on some doors and getting some money. Mr. Don Puckett advised Commissioner Jones before any money could be obtained there had to be a hearing first. Commissioner Jones then asked if he had been handed a summons before a year, would he still have to pay; then restated that if due process takes more than a year, the offenders do not have to pay; and also requested a special hearing date be set for this case. At this time, Commissioner Jones pointed out that what they wanted to do was to stop people from breaking the law and reiterated that we need to assess the violators to make sure the statute of limitations does not run out without a summons meeting being held. Then he asked Secretary Herring if it would be a good idea and if he would take it under consideration. Secretary Herring agreed.

Commissioner Mialjevich wanted Ms. Kees to explain to him exactly what Civil Restitutions was; and if the offenders have already paid one fine.

**Amending the By-Laws** by Chairman Jenkins was the next item discussed. Chairman Jenkins began by reading the amendment which dealt with Article 8 and explained his reasons why it was needed. He then asked Mr. Puckett and Secretary Herring for the time limit. Mr. Corky Perret inquired if the Commission wanted this requirement for every issue we bring up or just on agenda items that required action. Chairman Jenkins expounded further to Mr. Perret on the addition to the By-Laws. Commissioner Mialjevich wondered, if changes could be made up to 72 hours or 48 hours before the meeting, how would the general public be notified?

Commissioner Schneider asked Mr. Puckett if he had any recommendations on the hours; and stated, if amended, you may want to send out a later notice; then suggested 72 hours. Commissioner Mialjevich requested if the person giving the final approval could delete items from the agenda. Chairman Jenkins then asked the pleasure of the Commission on this subject. Commissioner Jones made a motion to amend the Commission By-Laws; seconded by Commissioner Schneider. Commissioner Vujnovich was still uncertain about the new portion and asked several questions to Chairman Jenkins. The motion passed with approval from Commissioner Schneider, Commissioner Jones, Commissioner Vujnovich and Chairman Jenkins. Commissioner Mialjevich voted against the motion. (Commissioner Pol was not present to vote on this item.)

Mr. Don Puckett wondered if an item came up that everybody had agreed should be added to the agenda 24 hours prior, that this be done verbally by the Chairman adding it to the approved agenda. Chairman Jenkins remarked his reasons behind adding this was that you may not know what to expect, who is here, and you do not know what to prepare for. Commissioner Jones emphasized the importance

to him of receiving a packet of background materials. Commissioner Mialjevich asked of Mr. Puckett if the Chairman and Vice Chairman had the power to approve or disapprove the agenda items and noted concern over the fact that someone may appear for a particular item only to find out when arriving that it had been deleted. Commissioner Mialjevich then asked, if an item on the agenda was not going to be presented, could there be some notification system to inform the general public of this; then inquired if correspondence for adding an item to the agenda had been received from oyster fishermen on oyster leases.

(The full text of the Amendment is made a part of the record.)

#### ARTICLE VIII

#### AGENDA AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Commission an agenda covering the items of business to be considered and acted upon at each meeting of the Commission including those items enumerated by the chairman. The chairman, or in his absence the vice chairman, shall give verbal approval of the final agenda to the Secretary no later than 72 hours prior to the meeting. If either the chairman or the vice chairman are unavailable, verbal approval of the final agenda may be given by any two (2) commission members. The Commission may consider such other matters as may properly be brought before it. The order of business may be altered by the Commission at its discretion.

At least 3 days prior to each meeting, the staff, under the direction of the Secretary, shall provide each Commission member with full explanations and back-up material and information on each item to be presented at the meetings.

Chairman Jenkins then asked if anyone was available to give a report on **Coastal Erosion Devices** and no one was in attendance.

The **Adopt-A-Pothole Committee Report** and Final Consideration was begun by Mr. Chris Berzas, President of the Louisiana Outdoor Writers Association. He referred the Commission to a meeting held in which Commissioner Schneider was present and stated no recommendations were agreed upon but several points were discussed which included: 1) everyone agreed that any effort that enhances habitat and increases duck production is worthwhile and deserves help; 2) further discussion and consideration should be given to find alternative means to help finance the Adopt-A-Pothole program through additional, "new" monies, if possible; 3) to make a decision at this time is premature because no hard evidence has been presented as to the effectiveness of either the "Prairie Care"

program or the Adopt-A-Pothole program. Both sides are to submit evaluations in the future; 4) the Wildlife Federation intends to go on record favoring a 10% contribution out of the monies collected and dedicated to Ducks Unlimited; 5) Ducks Unlimited does not want this to happen because it might set a precedent for the future; 6) for various reasons already explained to the Commission, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries does not, at this time, wish to be formally linked with the Adopt-A-Pothole program; 7) there was a general fear of trying to fix something that isn't broken as far as legislation goes. This option should be carefully explored; 8) it was generally accepted that predator control should be more openly advocated and practiced; 9) it was generally agreed that more effort should be used to "sell" the Adopt-A-Pothole program to the private sector; 10) Louisiana Outdoor Writers Association is in full support of Delta research's Adopt-A-Pothole program. Then Mr. Berzas made a request for final consideration of giving \$25,000 from the sale of licenses to the Adopt-A-Pothole program.

Chairman Jenkins asked for the Department's recommendation. Mr. Hugh Bateman stated the Department's position was to continue to fund Ducks Unlimited with the funds derived from license sales. The Department felt this program had been very effective and no need to divert money from one effective program to put into another program doing similar work. Secretary Herring inquired if the Adopt-A-Pothole in any way worked with the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Mr. Berzas reiterated that the Adopt-A-Pothole program had National Waterfowl Council approval, invoking competition was going to benefit the species; three LSU graduate students are employed with Delta Research and requested to dispense with the myth that these people do not know what they are doing. Secretary Herring requested from the Fiscal Section if all the allocations for Ducks Unlimited had been given out for this year. Chairman Jenkins asked if the percent of license fees paid to Ducks Unlimited was what was required to be paid by law or if it was up to that percent. Mr. Robert Helm read the statute for the Commission's information at Chairman Jenkins request. Chairman Jenkins asked the pleasure of the Commission and, with no action taken, the Commission went on to the next item.

**Secretary's Report** to the Commission was given by Secretary Herring. The Fish Division had been helped by several organizations, the federal government, South Carolina and Texas with stocking of the Atchafalaya Basin. To date, 5,000 largemouth bass, 1,290,000 bream, and 126,000 catfish have been stocked.

In the Information and Education Section, 134 hunter education certification courses were held with 4,200 students taught. Thirteen classes in aquatic education were held with 267 individuals participating.

Mr. Maurice Watson had been the Department coordinator for the Breaux Act; Mr. Greg Linscombe represented the Office of Wildlife and Ms. Heather Finley represented the Office of Fisheries.

At the Rockefeller Refuge, a delegation from the Chinese Department visited the facilities for information on alligator production.

An oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico occurred during the month and Department personnel did respond and stayed until it was capped. The Department personnel are working with others to evaluate the damage from this oil spill. Mr. Jim Hanifen of the Marine Division reported that a major oil spill occurred in Timbalier Bay. Green Hill Petroleum spilled 100,000 gallons of crude oil in the Bay over an 11 day period. The Department was in the process of testing some new response methods for fish and wildlife protection.

The spill began the late afternoon of September 29; the Department was notified on September 30, however, because of the weather, the Department did not get to the spill until October 1. The oil reached the land in a number of locations in the bay and through new cuts that were made in east Timbalier Island and out in the Gulf of Mexico. The afternoon of October 9th is when the well was finally capped and clean-up continued from that point on until October 21. High tides and high winds during the spill helped to protect the resources. The early stages of the legal process, along with the other state and federal resource trustees, is occurring now.

Commissioner Schneider wondered what the loss to wildlife was. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if any commercial activity was affected by the oil spill; and if any commercial fishing was going on outside of the area. Commissioner Jones questioned if any recreational fishing was impacted; and then stated there should be some oil resistant, genetically improved grasses.

Continuing with his report, Secretary Herring mentioned to reading a paper from Houston that they are urging the import of water from Toledo Bend.

Commissioner Schneider expressed his concern on the Department helping the Chinese with the alligator business when we already have imported cars and imported shrimp.

Commissioner Mialjevich asked Secretary Herring the status on the money from Washington to help with the fisheries because of Hurricane Andrew. Mr. Corky Perret reported that Congress had appropriated \$33,000,000 for the Department of which the President signed off on \$5,100,000. Senator Johnston's office is still working to get the remainder of the money released. The \$5,100,000

is to go to the Marine Division through the Commerce Department. However, some money has been made available for promoting tourism in areas impacted by the Hurricane. Commissioner Jones inquired where the \$5,100,000 goes to; who is in charge of spending that money; if this money is hurricane relief money. Chairman Jenkins asked if the money has to be used on the statements made in the application; and stated we already know what the money has to be spent on. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if this money could be used to replenish the Fisherman's Gear Fund. Commissioner Vujnovich remarked that he thought it was \$30,000,000 for shrimpers and trawlers.

Commissioner Jones requested a public update on shell mitigation. Ms. Karen Foote from the Marine Division advised that a finished draft of the agreement between the Department and Louisiana Materials for the amount owed is prepared; the Department knows where it will be put and when it will put. Commissioner Jones asked how we are allocating where shell is going. Chairman Jenkins inquired as to what happened to the 10 inshore reefs that were in the program; and if Marsh Island was on the list the whole time. Commissioner Jones asked what is the Marsh Island project; and if this was part of all the shell put there last year or in addition to the shell that was there last year; what will this benefit to Marsh Island. Chairman Jenkins requested a copy of the list of priority projects.

Secretary Herring asked that the Commission give the Department notice when they want to discuss items so the right staff would be available. Commissioner Jones reminded the Commission that Secretary Herring was not available for the October meeting and asked that he tell about his meeting. Secretary Herring stated he told Chairman Jenkins his reason for not attending the meeting and then proceeded to remind Commissioner Jones that he missed October 1989, September 1990, February 1992 and the Special Meeting of July 23, 1992 and asked how his meetings were. Commissioner Jones just wondered if this was a meeting that he had to attend.

Chairman Jenkins proceeded next with the **Aircraft Report**. Secretary Herring reminded this item was not on the agenda, so Chairman Jenkins noted it should be put on every month so the staff would be available. Mr. Lee Caubarreaux began by mentioning a total of 121 hours were flown by the four pilots with an estimated cost of \$14,634.40 and actual cost of \$13,638.97. Chairman Jenkins queried Mr. Gene Rackle, Chief Pilot, about several trips with the Amphibian plane on the 11th and 17th for TED debris survey. Continuing, Chairman Jenkins asked several questions on trips that Mr. Perret could not answer from the October Commission Meeting. Then Chairman Jenkins urged that the economics be looked at and not fly airplanes for no reason. Commissioner Schneider asked about the status of the Aerocommander's fuel tanks. Chairman Jenkins asked if the Aerocommander was sold to DEQ. Mr. Caubarreaux then

requested that the Aircraft Report be held earlier in the meeting so Mr. Rackle would not be tied up for an entire day. Commissioner Mialjevich recommended that the discussion be limited to 15 minutes or less.

The **January and February 1993 Meeting Dates** were scheduled for January 7th and February 4th in the Baton Rouge office, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Chairman Jenkins asked Mr. Don Puckett if anything had been heard from the Attorney General's office on the legal opinions that were requested and when one could be expected.

Commissioner Jones then asked Mr. Puckett about the shell mitigation with Dravo.

Chairman Jenkins requested of Mr. John Roussel if there were any reports on speckled trout landings since the season opened in September; then suggested having monthly reports. Mr. Roussel stated that to date, 58,000 pounds have been landed, which was quite high. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if this could have been affected by the hurricane; then reported that he read an article that some of the best fishing in Florida has occurred because of the hurricane.

Chairman Jenkins notified Mr. Fred Prejean that an attempt was made to audit the fish house reports last year and requested that some system be developed to audit this.

No **Public Comments** were heard. Thus Commissioner Jones made a motion to adjourn the meeting and was seconded by Commissioner Mialjevich.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Joe L. Herring  
Secretary

JLH:sch

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
OF

Draft  
Corrections made  
11/17/92

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

November 5, 1992

Chairman James H. Jenkins, Jr. presiding.

Thursday, November 5, 1992

Bert Jones  
Warren Pol  
Jeff Schneider  
Pete Vujnovich  
Tee John Mialjevich

Commissioner Perry Gisclair was absent from the meeting.

Secretary Joe L. Herring was also present.

Chairman Jenkins called for a motion for approval of the October 1, 1992, **Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Schneider and seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. The motion passed unanimously.

*stated* Mr. Henry Mouton from Gulf Coast Conservation Association spoke about the 1-800 number for Operation Game Thief and the problems associated with remembering the phone number. Mr. Mouton informed that with the availability of Cellular phones, an idea was developed in Lake Charles to hit Star-GCCA and this will automatically dial the Operation Game Thief number. Beginning December 1, all Cellular carriers north of Alexandria will have a similar program but one would dial Star-GAME to report a violation. Mr. Mouton then introduced Mr. Charles Harwell of PetroCom who explained the reasons for providing this service and the benefits. Chairman Jenkins expressed the appreciation of the Commission for this service. ✓

For information purposes only, Mr. Gary Lester provided the Commission with a Notice of Intent on the **Wild Louisiana Stamp and Print Program**. This program came about as a result of Act 193 of the 1992 Louisiana Legislative Session which authorized the Secretary to develop the Wild Louisiana Stamp program to generate revenue to support the Natural Heritage program. The Wild Louisiana Stamp should be obtained by anyone 16 to 59, inclusive, not in possession of a hunting or fishing license that uses Department administered lands. Funds would be generated from the sale of the stamps and the prints. Twenty-five percent of the revenue generated will be used for maintenance and stewardship of these lands. The primary objective was to provide an opportunity to art collectors and users of the land managed by the Department as well as to those non-consumptive users of wildlife to support ✓

non-game wildlife programs and projects. The subject of the stamp and prints would be determined by the Secretary each year. For the first year, the proposed subject is to be the black bear. This program, in fact, mirrors the duck stamp program that is in place. The cost of the stamp would be \$10.00 each.

Commissioner Jones questioned if this program was limited to a Louisiana artist and stated it would be more significant to open up the competition. Further, Commissioner Jones stated that we could be doing better, but we are not.

Chairman Jenkins asked why not attempt to open <sup>competition</sup> instead of automatically limiting to Louisiana artists; if other states had this program and if they limited the competition; what does the artist and the Department get. Commissioner Jones wondered how the monies that would be generated would be handled; who would oversee the Natural Heritage Account?

*ing* A **Hunting Season Progress Report** was given by Mr. Hugh Bateman. He began by stating that most of the hunting seasons are in progress. Since the squirrel season began, ~~contact had been~~ <sup>who</sup> made with approximately 6300 squirrel hunters which bagged 12,000 squirrels and the success rate has been good. An example of this success was recorded in District 2 and District 4 with the highest hunter success rate for opening weekend. The down side to squirrel hunting occurred in the Atchafalaya Basin and the lower portion of District 6 which averaged .3 squirrels per hunter on opening weekend. An interesting fact that occurred was 5 individuals with an over limit of squirrels in the southwestern portion of the state.

The Youth Hunts on 8 Wildlife Management Areas and which included 2 forest service preserves, occurred on October 24 and 25. A total of 1,031 young people participated and bagged 65 deer. Success rates for these hunts ran from one deer for every six efforts to one deer for every forty efforts. Additional youth hunts were scheduled for the weekend of November 5 and 6.

The regular gun season for deer began the last weekend in October but the weather was very warm and hunter success should be down compared to what occurred in 1991. On Jackson-Bienville WMA, for example, 4400 hunters bagged 240 deer, which is considerably down from last year. A man from New Iberia was fatally shot on Jackson-Bienville WMA during this opening weekend which represents the first fatality on a WMA in several years.

The waterfowl survey revealed approximately 1,000,000 birds in the state which compares favorably with previous years. Commissioner Jones mentioned that the waterfowl data was out dated.

The ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> **Announcement of 1993 Duck Stamp Winner** was made by Mr. Dave Morrison. The winner of the 5th competition for the Louisiana State Duck Stamp competition was Mr. Ron Louque. Mr. Louque,

formerly from Donaldsonville, now resides in Virginia and has won numerous competitions. The second place winner was Mr. Elton Louvierre and third place went to Mr. John Akers. The fourth through tenth place winners were Mr. Ron Hooper, Mr. Ronnie Wells, Mr. Clark Myers, Mr. Murrell Butler, Ms. Debbie Chiasson, Mr. John Bertrand and Mr. James Stephens.

Commissioner Jones acknowledged that it was nice for a nationally acclaimed artist to enter the competition and subsequently win, but also felt this still may not have the impact it possibly could. Mr. Hugh Bateman stated that Mr. Louque's entry was an excellent piece of work.

*up* Mr. Bateman began the discussion on the **Commercial Sale of Venison in Louisiana** by reminding the Commission that this was brought about at the last meeting by Commissioner Jones. He then turned the discussion over to Col. Winton Vidrine. Col. Vidrine had one of his employees meet with the Department of Agriculture and further expressed they were not having any problems identifying the meat. *Noted*

*sh* Commissioner Jones reiterated his question of who ~~is in charge~~ is in charge of determining the species of the venison. Mr. Bateman stated that there was only one individual in Louisiana that commercially raises and sells venison. In line with the sale of venison, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Forensic Lab in Eugene, Oregon will test, free of charge, a sample of any venison if a question would come about concerning the species it came from. In answer to Commissioner Jones' question on who is in charge, it would be the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture does not have a set of rules and regulations in place at this time on this subject. Commissioner Jones further requested exactly what the law states about selling venison in this state; what are the penalties; and how many cases are there for selling venison illegally. He further expressed that there is a market ~~place~~ place for the sale of venison; but also wondered how do we know what it is; how do we track it; what is the paper trail that should be in hand; had a case ever been made at a restaurant and if so, *were* was it from a tip or from routine inspection; how many cases *were* made last year of illegally selling white tailed deer and the status of where these cases are.

*were* The discussion on the **Shrimp Task Force Report and Shrimp Plan Status** was initiated by Mr. Corky Perret introducing Mr. Brandt Savoie, who is in charge of the shrimp program. Mr. Savoie informed the Commission that the Shrimp Task Force met on October 7, 1992 but had no quorum so they could not do any business but did have discussions that were relevant to their task. Among the topics discussed *were* was the conflict between the shrimpers and crabbers in the Vermilion Bay area; Act 619 regarding the 100 count white shrimp being taken off on October 15; *were* an update on licenses sold was given by Ms. Wynnette Kees; discussion on sanctuaries; and

Dr. Bill Herke gave a presentation on shallow water habitat. The next meeting was scheduled for November 10, 1992 at 10:00 a.m. in the Louisiana Room, and invited all Commission Members. Then, Mr. Savoie continued the discussion on the shrimp plan. The Chairman of the Shrimp Task Force, Mr. C. J. Kiefe, advised that he would not come to one of the Commission Meetings until the task force had finished their work and submitted their report to the Governor. On October 21, 1992 the Shrimp Committee of the Commission met in New Orleans to discuss changes to the shrimp plan. A news release on the shrimp plan was released on October 30. Review of the comments received through November and accept oral comments on the shrimp plan needed to be added as an item for the December agenda. Mr. Savoie expressed his hope that the Commission try to approve the shrimp plan at the December Commission meeting.

The following questions on the shrimp plan were presented to Mr. Savoie and Mr. Corky Perret by Chairman Jenkins: "Bycatch - It was concluded that the effects of trawling would resolve itself into an economic, rather than biological problem with the efficiency of the trawl in catching shrimp overcoming any possible but uncertain detrimental effects on fish populations"; habitat loss being the single most important threat to the fishery from a biological standpoint; has the shrimp fishery decreased, remained level or what?

Commissioner Schneider asked what research is being done to find the point of diminishing returns; and expressed that it was important to have something in the works.

Chairman Jenkins continued questioning next on the potential management enhancement action of seasonal delays in the harvest of white and brown shrimp, such as changing the criteria for opening the shrimp seasons; mentioned the difference between the Texas shrimp fishery and Louisiana shrimp fishery; if there is a concern for overfishing the inshore shrimp fishery in Louisiana and if there is a criteria for it; under the current objectives, what does "Conserve the cultural heritage of the fishery for Louisiana citizens" mean and how would this be addressed in a shrimp plan. In the shrimp plan under the topic "Findings", Chairman Jenkins requested what percentage of the shrimp is being imported and what rate of increase to expect; and why processing of Louisiana shrimp occurs out-of-state; if there is a definition for "overfishing" and if there should be one; the shrimp plan does not talk about the effects of TEDs or any other methods of reducing the bycatch; and if there is not on-going research being performed now.

Commissioner Schneider asked when the task force was scheduled to meet again; requested that the task force be told how important it was to have a quorum and to get to work because the Commission needed their input.

Commissioner Mialjevich made a comment as to why the task

force did not have a quorum with this being the height of the seabob season and the white shrimp season. Also mentioned that he did not expect to have a quorum at the next task force meeting.

Commissioner Schneider suggested ~~the~~ changing ~~of~~ the location or time or whatever it would take for the task force to be able to meet.

Commissioner Mialjevich asked why the meeting was set for the 10th of November instead of at the beginning of November when most shrimpers would probably be at home.

Commissioner Vujnovich queried to Mr. Perret if the person appointed to the task force would have the right to appoint someone to take his place. Then mentioned that the Oyster Task Force may be violating the law.

Commissioner Mialjevich commented that he did not see anything substantial that was being done with the shrimp plan. People in the industry wanted to know what would be done about count sizes, the season, webbing sizes and what the economic future would be like.

Chairman Jenkins began a different discussion stating that an item was inadvertently left off the agenda pertaining to the coastal contract on **Shell Dredging** by Louisiana Dredging Company. He requested the Commission's approval to waive the rules and add this item to the agenda. There was no opposition heard. First, Mr. Fred Prejean spoke on the item by mentioning Mr. Richard Koen is requesting an extension of the final months annual payment for 30 days. The circumstances requiring this extension was that the company did not begin dredging the first month because Louisiana Dredging found out another permit was yet to be obtained. The obtaining of the permit took three months after receiving approval from our Department. Even though they lost the first three months of dredging, Louisiana Dredging Company is current on all payments. Mr. Don Puckett addressed the legal aspects of this issue, and stated that the Commission does have the authority to grant the deferment.

Commissioner Mialjevich <sup>inquired</sup> requested that since Louisiana Dredging has a three year contract, will they be requesting a similar extension for the next two years of their contract; or if this is a one time only request. Commissioner Mialjevich made a motion to accept the written <sup>request</sup> motion to grant Louisiana Dredging's request for an extension.

Chairman Jenkins then requested comments <sup>from</sup> for the audience and the Commission. (Discussion on this topic would continue later in the meeting.)

The Monthly Law Enforcement Report for October was given by

Col. Winton Vidrine. The following number of citations were issued during the month of October.

Region I - Minden - 83 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 140 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 84 citations. In this region, there was a turkey confiscated and Commissioner Jones requested information on this since this area is a possible site for releases of turkey in the Wild Turkey Restoration program.

Region IV - Ferriday - 50 citations. Commissioner Jones questioned the possession of pods.

Region V - Lake Charles - 208 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 154 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 118 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 370 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 329 citations.

The Oyster Strike Force issued 49 citations and 23 citations were issued by SWEP. The Statewide Strike Force issued 144 citations.

Commissioner Mialjevich <sup>*inquired*</sup> ~~requested~~ what the comparison in boat hours and boats checked this month was with the last three months; and also mentioned that it looked good to him. ✓

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of October was 1,752 citations.

Col. Vidrine mentioned that the case in Winn Parish would be going to court within the next 30 days and the District Attorney would prosecute it. He further thanked the Outdoor Writers, Secretary Herring, the sportsmen's groups, the different hunting clubs, the Attorney General's office and Judge Hymel for making the D.A. bring the case forward.

Chairman Jenkins asked for questions from the Commission. Commissioner Jones had a question of concern as a result of this case, to jointly get together with all divisions to discuss how to assist in due process and how can cases of concern be earmarked. Commissioner Jones then asked Secretary Herring for suggestions on this subject. Subsequent to this discussion, Commissioner Jones asked Col. Vidrine to formulate an idea of how to earmark cases of concern and report back at the next Commission meeting. Commissioner Schneider noted that the outdoor writers and the

Wildlife Federation could help us out more than anyone. Commissioner Jones asked what was the status of the redbird case that he had been watching.

Chairman Jenkins suggested that a committee of the Commission be formed along with the appropriate people of the Department. Also, Chairman Jenkins reminded Commissioner Jones that this was an old, old problem and the District Attorney's report was to be a possible solution for this problem. Chairman Jenkins asked the other members of the Commission if they had any objections to forming a committee and none were heard.

*made*  
Chairman Jenkins asked to re-wave the rules and began the discussion on the shell dredging again. Mr. Don Puckett stated that this was an item that all intended to have on the agenda but was not put on the published agenda and requested that an official motion to wave the rules be done. Chairman Jenkins asked for a motion to wave the rules and was made by Commissioner Mialjevich and seconded by Commissioner Schneider and passed unopposed. At this point, Commissioner Mialjevich read the Resolution and made a motion to accept it and was seconded by Commissioner Schneider. Mr. Fred Prejean made a point of clarification that the \$800,000 was not a single year installment, but rather a monthly installment. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

#### WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

#### RESOLUTION

**WHEREAS,** Louisiana Dredging Company has requested a one month delay in fully meeting its guaranteed annual minimum royalty obligation pursuant to Section 8 of the September 5, 1991 Shell Dredging Lease; and

**WHEREAS,** the Commission is of the opinion that this delay is warranted inasmuch as Louisiana Dredging Company did act in good faith in pursuing its permit requirements and was met with unforeseen delays; and

**WHEREAS,** Louisiana Dredging Company has effectively only dredged for approximately nine months out of the first lease year as a result of said delays.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** that this Commission does hereby authorize Louisiana Dredging Company a one month delay in meeting its guaranteed annual minimum royalty obligation for the 1991-92 lease year set out in Section 8 of the lease.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that no later than November 30, 1992, Louisiana Dredging Company shall have paid to the Department a minimum royalty of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$800,000.00).

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the balance payment, that being the difference between \$800,000.00 and the amount actually paid in royalties as of October 31, 1992, shall be paid with 10% per annum interest.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the above deferment in the payment of the 1991-92 lease year guaranteed annual minimum royalty amount shall have no effect on the amounts due for the guaranteed annual minimum royalty for the 1992-93 and 1993-94 lease years; and that a guaranteed annual minimum royalty of \$800,000.00 shall be due and payable for each of those lease years by October 31st of the respective years.

APPROVED NOVEMBER 5, 1992:

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Chairman  
Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries  
Commission

Joe L. Herring, Secretary  
Louisiana Department of Wildlife  
& Fisheries

Commission Nomination to the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board was presented by Chairman Jenkins. The names of three members ~~was~~ needed to be submitted to the Governor for the appointment of a representative to this Board. Commissioner Pol placed the following three nominations to be submitted to the Governor for his selection of one person to serve on the Recreational Fishing Development Board: Commissioner Schneider, Commissioner Jones and Chairman Jenkins. Commissioner Mialjevich seconded the nominations and passed unopposed. ✓

After returning from a lunch break, Commissioner Mialjevich directed the discussion back onto the functions and funding of the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board. Chairman Jenkins mentioned that this Board was to promote marine recreational fishing in Louisiana. Commissioner Mialjevich inquired if there were going to be any commercial fishermen on the Board. Commissioner Jones also asked what the function of the Board was and how was it funded. Commissioner Jones then requested Mr. John Roussel give an ~~oversight~~ of the Board to the Commission. Secretary Herring interjected that Mr. Roussel was the Department representative for the Board. ✓ view

Mr. Roussel remarked that the Marine Recreational Development Board was set up in statute modeled after the Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board. The purpose, as stated in the statute, was to

provide a means to expand public awareness of marine recreational fishing opportunities in Louisiana; to establish new and improved ~~existing~~ marketing channels and concepts; to identify and remove the impediments to the development of marine recreational fishing in Louisiana and to assist the industry in improving the quality of its services and products. The membership included one member from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Association of Charter Boat Captains; one member representing the Louisiana Travel Promotion Association; one member from the Louisiana Restaurant Association; one member from the Louisiana Hotel/Motel Association; one member from the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission; one member from the Gulf Coast Conservation Association; one member from Louisiana Marine Trades Association; one member engaged in the retail business of selling fishing tackle; one member who is a marina operator or launch operator; one member who is a marketing specialist; a representative of the banking industry; a member engaged in the transportation business; a representative of Louisiana Sea Grant Program and one member representing the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries; in addition to that, the Lieutenant Governor has an appointment. Mr. Roussel further stated that this Board is set up to act both as a forum to develop a program for promoting recreational fishing and also potentially a board that could provide funding for particular projects. The difference between this Board and the Seafood Board is the Seafood Board has a self-funding mechanism.

Commissioner Jones requested how the Seafood Board set up their self-funding mechanism; then asked if there was money allocated for the Marine Recreational Fishing Board; where was the proposed funding for the Board; if there was legislation to assist us in obtaining funding. Secretary Herring stated there was nothing in there to fund it now; however, in the last legislative session, there was an amendment on a bill, which the Department had taken off, which would have taken a percentage of the out-of-state license fee money for this Board. Commissioner Jones asked Secretary Herring why the Department killed this amendment.

*inquired* Mr. Roussel further explained that the statute sets ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> one purpose for the Board ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> to identify potential funding sources and authorized staff once this funding was available. Mr. Roussel went on to state that the Department is not required to fund it until the legislature identified a funding source and appropriated money. Commissioner Jones ~~requested~~ <sup>inquired</sup> if the Department is required not to fund it. Proceeding with the discussion, Mr. Roussel gave a brief background on the legislation stating it was set up in 1990 and that two meetings were called but did not have a quorum.

*AND* Commissioner Jones asked who brought the funding forward; felt ~~it would be in the best interest of the Department to secure financing for the Board; he saw that this Board could be vitally important to the State if it can promote and carry forward.~~ Commissioner Jones also noted that we do not do a good job in

promoting recreational fishing and requested the Department to bring legislation forward to fund the Board.

Chairman Jenkins inquired about the cost for a fishing license; then insisted that the more people who buy a fishing license, the more money the Department would get. Chairman Jenkins also felt it in the best interest of the Department to promote the Board.

Commissioner Jones requested again from Secretary Herring if he would make a commitment to help secure a permanent source of funding for the Board. Secretary Herring stated he would not commit himself to that until he has had time to work with the Staff and others involved with this Board.

Commissioner Jones expressed his intent to add an agenda item to the December meeting and that being the Department's direction and how they see fit to fund the Board and potential carrying forward.

Commissioner Mialjevich said that he felt it was not the Department's place to secure funding for the Board. He referred his response to the actions taken by the Seafood Board and noted they did not beg Wildlife and Fisheries to find funding, they put it on themselves. Additionally, Commissioner Mialjevich could not understand why the Commission wanted to put the burden on the Department to secure this funding.

Chairman Jenkins informed Commissioner Mialjevich that he was misinformed about what was said. Chairman Jenkins then recognized Mr. Corky Perret who spoke on this. Mr. Perret reminded the Commission that the Board had tried to meet on two occasions but did not have a quorum. ~~But~~ with the new administration, the Board was trying to be established again and the first thing to do was try to identify possible funding sources. He further mentioned the Department does have some ideas on possible fund raising mechanisms.

Ms. Wynnette Kees presented a report on **Civil Restitutions** to the Commission. This report included the activities on Civil Restitutions and Class One violations; the monthly figures; year to date figures and inception to date. Approximately 75% of the Civil Restitution hearing notices had been handed out by the Enforcement Division, and ~~have~~ not received any responses yet. Commissioner Jones asked about a case in Winnfield, if the people had been served with their Civil Restitution notices. Ms. Kees reminded the Commission that the notices were for a hearing to be held in March and that the hearings are only held three times a year. Mr. Hugh Bateman asked that the Commission be informed the statute of limitations runs out after a year. Commissioner Jones emphasized that the citation date for this particular offense was between November 15 through December and suggested going knock on.

which has

Knocking

some doors and <sup>getting</sup> ~~get~~ some money. Mr. Don Puckett advised Commissioner Jones before any money could be obtained there had to be a hearing first. Commissioner Jones then asked if he had been handed a summons before a year, would he still have to pay; then restated that if due process takes more than a year, the offenders do not have to pay; also requested a special hearing date be set for this case. At this time, Commissioner Jones pointed out that what they wanted to do was to stop people from breaking the law and reiterated that we need to assess the violators to make sure the statute of limitations does not run out without a summons meeting being held. Then he asked Secretary Herring if it would be a good idea and if he would take it under consideration. Secretary Herring agreed.

Commissioner Mialjevich wanted Ms. Kees to explain to him exactly what Civil Restitutions was; and if the offenders have already paid one fine.

Amending the By-Laws by Chairman Jenkins was the next item discussed. Chairman Jenkins began by reading the amendment which dealt with Article 8 and explained his reasons why it was needed. He then asked Mr. Puckett and Secretary Herring for the time limit. Mr. Corky Perret ~~requested~~ <sup>inquired</sup> if the Commission wanted this requirement for every issue we bring up or just on agenda items that required action. Chairman Jenkins expounded further to Mr. Perret on the addition to the By-Laws. Commissioner Mialjevich wondered, if changes could be made up to 72 hours or 48 hours before the meeting, how would the general public be notified?

Commissioner Schneider asked Mr. Puckett if he had any recommendations on the hours; and stated, if amended, you may want to send out a later notice; then suggested 72 hours. Commissioner Mialjevich requested if the person giving the final approval could delete items from the agenda. Chairman Jenkins then asked the pleasure of the Commission on this subject. Commissioner Jones made a motion to amend the Commission By-Laws; seconded by Commissioner Schneider. Commissioner Vujnovich was still uncertain about the new portion and asked several questions to Chairman Jenkins. The motion passed with approval from Commissioner Schneider, Commissioner Jones, Commissioner Vujnovich and Chairman Jenkins. Commissioner Mialjevich voted against the motion. (Commissioner Pol was not present to vote on this item.)

Mr. Don Puckett wondered if an item came up that everybody had agreed should be added to the agenda 24 hours prior, that this be done verbally by the Chairman adding it to the approved agenda. Chairman Jenkins remarked his reasons behind adding this was that you may not know what to expect, who is here, and you do not know what to prepare for. Commissioner Jones emphasized the importance to him of receiving a packet of background materials. Commissioner Mialjevich ~~sought~~ <sup>asked of</sup> from Mr. Puckett if the Chairman and Vice Chairman had the power to approve or disapprove the agenda items

and noted concern over the fact that someone may appear for a particular item only to find out when arriving that it had been deleted. Commissioner Mialjevich then asked if an item on the agenda was not going to be presented, could there be some notification system to inform the general public of this; then inquired if correspondence for adding an item to the agenda had been received from oyster fishermen on oyster leases. ✓

(The full text of the Amendment is made a part of the record.)

## ARTICLE VIII

### AGENDA AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Commission an agenda covering the items of business to be considered and acted upon at each meeting of the Commission including those items enumerated by the chairman. The chairman, or in his absence the vice chairman, shall give verbal approval of the final agenda to the Secretary no later than 72 hours prior to the meeting. If either the chairman or the vice chairman are unavailable, verbal approval of the final agenda may be given by any two (2) commission members. The Commission may consider such other matters as may properly be brought before it. The order of business may be altered by the Commission at its discretion.

At least 3 days prior to each meeting, the staff, under the direction of the Secretary, shall provide each Commission member with full explanations and back-up material and information on each item to be presented at the meetings.

Chairman Jenkins then asked if anyone was available to give a report on **Coastal Erosion Devices** and no one was in attendance.

The **Adopt-A-Pothole Committee Report** and Final Consideration was begun by Mr. Chris Berzas, President of the Louisiana Outdoor Writers Association. He referred the Commission to a meeting held in which Commissioner Schneider was present and stated no recommendations were agreed upon but several points were discussed which included: 1) everyone agreed that any effort that enhances habitat and increases duck production is worthwhile and deserves help; 2) further discussion and consideration should be given to find alternative means to help finance the Adopt-A-Pothole program through additional, "new" monies, if possible; 3) to make a decision at this time is premature because no hard evidence has been presented as to the effectiveness of either the "Prairie Care" program or the Adopt-A-Pothole program. Both sides are to submit evaluations in the future; 4) the Wildlife Federation intends to go on record favoring a 10% contribution out of the monies

collected and dedicated to Ducks Unlimited; 5) Ducks Unlimited does not want this to happen because it might set a precedent for the future; 6) for various reasons already explained to the Commission, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries does not, at this time, wish to be formally linked with the Adopt-A-Pothole program; 7) there was a general fear of trying to fix something that isn't broken as far as legislation goes. This option should be carefully explored; 8) it was generally accepted that predator control should be more openly advocated and practiced; 9) it was generally agreed that more effort should be used to "sell" the Adopt-A-Pothole program to the private sector; 10) Louisiana Outdoor Writers Association is in full support of Delta research Adopt-A-Pothole program. Then Mr. Berzas made a request for final consideration of giving \$25,000 from the sale of licenses to the Adopt-A-Pothole program. ✓

Chairman Jenkins asked for the Department's recommendation. Mr. Hugh Bateman stated the Department's position was to continue to fund Ducks Unlimited with the funds derived from license sales. The Department felt this program had been very effective and no need to divert money from one effective program to put into another program doing similar work. Secretary Herring inquired if the Adopt-A-Pothole in any way worked with the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Mr. Berzas reiterated that the Adopt-A-Pothole program had National Waterfowl Council approval, invoking competition was going to benefit the species; three LSU graduate students was employed with Delta Research and requested to dispense with the myth that these people do not know what they are doing. Secretary Herring requested from the Fiscal Section if all the allocations for Ducks Unlimited had been given out for this year. Chairman Jenkins asked if the percent of license fees paid to Ducks Unlimited was what was required to be paid by law or if it was up to that percent. Mr. Robert Helm read the statute for the Commission's information at Chairman Jenkins request. Chairman Jenkins asked the pleasure of the Commission and with no action taken, the Commission went on to the next item. ✓ ARE

**Secretary's Report** to the Commission was given by Secretary Herring. The Fish Division had been helped by several organizations, the federal government, South Carolina and Texas with stocking of the Atchafalaya Basin. To date, 5,000 largemouth bass, 1,290,000 bream, and 126,000 catfish have been stocked.

In the Information and Education Section, 134 hunter education certification courses were held with 4,200 students taught. Thirteen classes in aquatic education were held with 267 individuals participating.

Mr. Maurice Watson had been the Department coordinator for the Breaux Act; Mr. Greg Linscombe represented the Office of Wildlife

and Ms. Heather Finley represented the Office of Fisheries.

At the Rockefeller Refuge, a delegation from the Chinese Department visited the facilities for information on alligator production.

An oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico occurred during the month and Department personnel did respond and stayed until it was capped. The Department personnel are working with others to evaluate the damage from this oil spill. Mr. Jim Hanifen of the Marine Division reported that a major oil spill occurred in Timbalier Bay. Green Hill Petroleum spilled 100,000 gallons of crude oil in the Bay over an 11 day period. The Department was in the process of testing some new response methods for fish and wildlife protection.

The spill began the late afternoon of September 29; the Department was notified on September 30, however, because of the weather, the Department did not get to the spill until October 1. The oil reached the land in a number of locations in the bay and through new cuts that were made in east Timbalier Island and out in the Gulf of Mexico. The afternoon of October 9th is when the well was finally capped and clean-up continued from that point on until October 21. High tides and high winds during the spill helped to protect the resources. The early stages of the legal process, along with the other state and federal resource trustees, is occurring now.

Commissioner Schneider wondered what the loss to wildlife was. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if any commercial activity ~~that was going on~~ was affected by the oil spill; and if any commercial fishing was going on outside of the area. Commissioner Jones questioned if any recreational fishing was impacted; and then stated there should be some oil resistant, genetically improved grasses.

Continuing with his report, Secretary Herring alluded to reading a paper from Houston that they are urging the import of water from Toledo Bend.

Commissioner Schneider expressed his concern on the Department helping the Chinese with the alligator business when we already have imported cars and imported shrimp.

Commissioner Mialjevich asked Secretary Herring the status on the money from Washington to help with the fisheries because of Hurricane Andrew. Mr. Corky Perret reported that Congress had appropriated \$33,000,000 for the Department of which the President signed off on \$5,100,000. Senator Johnston's office is still working to get the remainder of the money released. The \$5,100,000 is to go to the Marine Division through the Commerce Department. However, some money has been made available for promoting tourism

in areas impacted by the Hurricane. Commissioner Jones inquired where the \$5,100,000 goes to; who is in charge of spending that money; if this money is hurricane relief money. Chairman Jenkins asked if the money has to be used on the statements made in the application; and we already know what the money has to be spent on. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if this money could be used to replenish the Fisherman's Gear Fund. Commissioner Vujnovich remarked that he thought it was \$30,000,000 for shrimpers and trawlers.

Commissioner Jones requested a public update on shell mitigation. Ms. Karen Foote from the Marine Division advised that a finished draft to the agreement between the Department and Louisiana Materials for the amount owed; the Department knows where it will be put and when it will put. Commissioner Jones asked how it is that we are allocating where shell is going. Chairman Jenkins inquired as to what happened to the 10 inshore reefs that were in the program; and if Marsh Island was on the list the whole time. Commissioner Jones asked what is the Marsh Island project; and if this was part of all the shell there last year or in addition to the shell that was there last year; what will this benefit to Marsh Island. Chairman Jenkins requested a copy of the list of priority projects.

Secretary Herring asked that the Commission give the Department notice when they want to discuss items so the right staff would be available. Commissioner Jones reminded the Commission that Secretary Herring was not available for the October meeting and asked that he tell about his meeting. Secretary Herring stated he told Chairman Jenkins his excuse for not attending the meeting and then proceeded to remind Commissioner Jones that he missed October 1989, September 1990, February 1992 and the Special Meeting of July 23, 1992 and asked how his meetings were. Commissioner Jones just wondered if this was a meeting that he had to attend.

Chairman Jenkins proceeded next with the **Aircraft Report**. Secretary Herring reminded this item was not on the agenda, so Chairman Jenkins noted it should be put on every month so the staff would be available. Mr. Lee Caubarreaux began by mentioning a total of 121 hours were flown by the four pilots with an estimated cost of \$14,634.40 and actual cost of \$13,638.97. Chairman Jenkins queried Mr. Gene Rackle, Chief Pilot, about several trips with the Amphibian plane on the 11th and 17th for TED debris survey. Continuing, Chairman Jenkins asked several questions on trips that Mr. Perret could not answer from the October Commission Meeting. Then Chairman Jenkins urged that the economics be looked at and not fly airplanes for no reason. Commissioner Schneider asked about the status of the Aerocommander's fuel tanks. Chairman Jenkins asked if the Aerocommander was sold to DEQ. Mr. Caubarreaux then requested that the Aircraft Report be held earlier in the meeting so Mr. Rackle would not be tied for an entire day. Commissioner Mialjevich recommended that the discussion be limited to 15 minutes

or less.

The setting of the **January 1993 and February 1993 Meeting Dates** was done with the meetings to be held on January 7th and February 4th in the Baton Rouge office beginning at 10:00 a.m. ✓

Chairman Jenkins asked Mr. Don Puckett if anything had been heard from the Attorney General's office on the legal opinions that were requested and when one could be expected.

Commissioner Jones then asked Mr. Puckett about the shell mitigation with Dravo.

Chairman Jenkins requested <sup>of</sup> Mr. John Roussel if there were any reports on speckled trout landings since the season opened in September; then suggested having monthly reports. Mr. Roussel stated <sup>that</sup> to date, 58,000 pounds have been landed which was quite high. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if this could have been affected by the hurricane; then reported that he read an article that some of the best fishing in Florida has occurred because of the hurricane. ✓

Chairman Jenkins notified Mr. Fred Prejean <sup>that</sup> ~~where~~ an attempt was made to audit the fish house reports and requested that some system be developed to audit this. ✓

No **Public Comments** were heard. Thus Commissioner Jones made a motion to adjourn the meeting and was seconded by Commissioner Mialjevich.

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Joe L. Herring  
Secretary

JLH:sch



# Louisiana Dredging Company

Administration:  
P.O. Box 8608 - New Orleans, LA 70182  
Tel: (504) 246-9432 Fax: (504) 246-2492

Operations:  
P.O. Box 1348 - Morgan City, LA 70381  
Tel: (504) 384-6092 Fax: (504) 385-6545

October 19, 1992

Mr. Joe Herring, Secretary  
Department of Wildlife & Fisheries  
State of Louisiana  
P.O. Box 98000  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

SUBJECT: Regular Scheduled Commission Meeting  
November 5, 1992

Dear Mr. Herring:

Please consider this request that we be allowed to comment at the next regular scheduled meeting of the Commission to be held on November 5, 1992. Our comments will be relative to our shell dredging lease in the Atchafalaya Bay area.

Your favorable consideration of this request will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Louisiana Dredging Company

Richard B. Koen  
Vice President

RBK/sc

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LA WILDLIFE & FISHERIES  
OF THE SECRETARY

COMMISSION MEETING  
ROLL CALL

Thursday, November 5, 1992  
Baton Rouge, LA  
Wildlife and Fisheries Building

|                          | Attended                                   | Absent                              |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Jimmy Jenkins (Chairman) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Bert Jones               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Perry Gisclair           | <input type="checkbox"/>                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Tee John Mialjevich      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (late) | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Warren Pol               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Jeff Schneider           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Peter Vujnovich          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

Mr. Chairman:

There are 5<sup>4</sup> Commissioners in attendance and we have a quorum.

Secretary Herring is also present.

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Office of Wildlife

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries does hereby give notice of its intent to establish the rules and regulations governing the Wild Louisiana Stamp and Print Program. These rules and regulations are as follows:

Title 76

Wildlife and Fisheries

Part I. Wildlife & Fisheries Commission & Agencies Thereunder

Chapter 3. Special Powers and Duties

Subchapter G. Wild Louisiana

Section 323. Wild Louisiana Stamp and Print Program

A. Background

In 1992, Act 193 of the Louisiana State Legislature authorized the Wild Louisiana Stamp program to generate revenues to support the functions of the Louisiana Natural Heritage Program. Income is derived from the sale of state Wild Louisiana Stamps to anyone aged 16-59 inclusive, as well as from the sale of limited-edition art reproductions of the design. A Wild Louisiana Stamp is required of anyone not in possession of a hunting or fishing license and utilizing Department-administered lands. Stamps and prints are sold to collectors via normal retail sales outlets. The state will receive royalties from the sale of prints and revenue from the sale of Wild Louisiana Stamps.

B. Purpose

The primary purpose of the Wild Louisiana Stamp program is to

produce revenue for the implementation and administration of Parts I, II, III, and IV of Chapter 8 of Title 56 and the natural heritage and nongame programs within the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Additionally up to 25% of the revenue from the sale of the stamps may be used for maintenance and stewardship of Department-administered lands.

#### C. Objectives

1. Obtain the highest quality work of art that will most accurately and eminently portray a Louisiana non-game species or natural habitat and will have broad appeal to art collectors.

2. Provide an opportunity for art collectors and users of lands managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to contribute financial support to non-game wildlife projects in Louisiana.

#### D. General Guidelines

1. By tradition, most non-game conservation stamp art is highly realistic in style, exhibiting extensive detail in anatomy, and the natural setting. Although artists are free to submit any composition that they desire, highly stylized or unusual designs may be viewed as too incongruous by series collectors or may limit the breadth of appeal among print buyers.

2. A key aspect of non-game stamp art is the strength of the composition and dominance of the featured animal or natural habitat. Because the final image will be 6 1/2" x 9" on the print and only 1 3/8" x 2" on the stamp, lighting, spatial arrangement and colors should provide a clean, attractive composition at both scales.

#### E. Specific Requirements

1. The subject of the Wild Louisiana Stamp and Print will be determined annually by the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

2. The design must be a full-color, realistic rendering of the subject. The setting must be appropriate to the natural habitat of the species.

3. The image must be horizontal, 13" x 18" and bear no signature or other marks that would identify the artist.

4. The design must be original, never have been published, and not have been entered in competition for any federal or state non-game stamp program. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all images deemed to be copied from previously published work.

5. There is no restriction on media or substrate, but the Department will not be responsible for damage or deterioration of pastels or other sensitive, unstable materials.

6. Each artist may enter only one design in the stamp competition.

7. Works must be matted in white to outside dimensions of 18 1/2" x 23" and should be loosely covered with acetate or other protective overleaf, but must not be framed or covered with glass.

8. A card on the back of each entry must list the artist's name, mailing address and phone number. A brief summary of the artist's background and credit should be enclosed.

9. All entries must be shipped in sturdy reusable containers bearing a legible return address, at the expense of the sender.

Return shipping will be to the point of origin, unless requested otherwise, at the Department's expense. The Department will be held harmless for loss or damage during shipment.

10. All entries must be available for inclusion in public exhibits for one year from the close of competition. Entries not judged to be in the top selections may be returned sooner. The Department reserves the right to photograph all entries for purposes of documentation, promotion, and education. Except for the 1992-93 original artwork, the winning entry will remain the property of the artist. The first of state original artwork will remain the property of the Department.

#### F. Judging Criteria and Selection Procedures

The winning design will be selected by a panel of five judges who have expertise in biology or artistic methods and expression. At least one judge will be a Louisiana resident. Judges will be selected by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Judging will be done in three stages as follows: (1) the panel will screen and evaluate all entries and will select the top entries, (2) the panel will reevaluate the top entries in detail. A numerical value from 1-10 will be assigned each entry by individual judges. Total points will be tallied and the highest three scores will become finalists, (3) the final designs will again be evaluated by the panel and a numerical value assigned to each print. Each judge will be instructed to assign a value comparable to what he believes to be the order of finish. These numbers will be tallied and the design with the lowest score shall be declared the winner. Should a tie exist, step #3 will be

repeated. All art works will be scored on the following criteria:

1. Accuracy of the form, size, proportion, posture, and colors of the species.

2. Appropriateness, accuracy, and detail in depiction of the habitat.

3. Attractiveness and creativity of the composition, regarding spatial balance, lighting, and harmony of subject and background.

4. Visual appeal and suitability for reproduction at both the print and stamp scales.

#### G. Eligibility

This art competition is open to all artists who are 18 years of age or older and domiciled in or native to Louisiana, except employees of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries and members of their immediate families.

#### H. Entry Procedures and Deadlines

1. Entries must be prepared and shipped according to the specific requirements listed above. The Department will establish deadlines for entries to be received.

2. Entries will not be considered complete without a signed and notarized Artist Agreement (attached) and a \$50.00 Entrance Fee received by the deadline.

3. Entries may be hand-delivered, sent via U. S. Mail, or by express parcel service. Senders are advised to obtain adequate shipping insurance on their entries. Mailed entries must be sent to: Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, P. O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70898-9000, ATTN: Gary Lester, Wild

Louisiana Stamp Program.

I. Additional Information

For more information on the Wild Louisiana Stamp program and the art competition, contact the following office: Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, P. O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA, 70898-9000, ATTN: Gary Lester, (504) 765-2821.

J. Production and marketing plan

The Department will utilize the original winning design to produce the Wild Louisiana Stamp. Upon completion, the winning design will be returned to the artist for print production. The winning artist will be responsible for reproduction, marketing, and distribution of the prints. Prints shall be accompanied by a Louisiana Wild Stamp purchased from the Department by the artist. Prints only in the following editions will be allowed, and it is the option of the artist to determine which of the following he or she will produce, but a minimum of one edition shall be produced:

1. Regular Edition--numbered, signed by artist.  
Minimum Royalty to Department per print sold--15% retail price.
2. Medallion Edition--numbered, signed by artist, with gold-plated medallion.  
Minimum Royalty to Department per print sold--15% retail price.
3. Executive Edition--numbered, signed by artist, artist remarque, with gold-plated medallion.  
Minimum Royalty to Department per print sold--10% retail price.

4. Conservation Edition/Posters--numbered separately, signed by artist, labeled as "Conservation Edition". This edition will be provided at no cost to the Department for promotional purposes.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Act 193 of the 1992 Regular Legislative Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Office of Wildlife, LR 19:

Section 325. Wild Louisiana Stamp Artist Agreement

A. I hereby agree to the following terms and conditions if my original design is selected for the Wild Louisiana Stamp and Art Print.

1. Upon selection of my original design as the winning entry, the Department will use the design to produce the Wild Louisiana Stamp. The Department reserves the sole right to stamp production.

2. Except for the 1992-93 stamp program, the Department will return my original artwork after completing the stamp production. At that time the original artwork and any and all reproduction rights to the design, excluding stamp production, will become the property of the artist. The 1992-93 winning artwork will remain the property of the Department.

3. I hereby agree that sole responsibility of the reproduction, distribution and marketing of the print shall be the responsibility of the artist. All prints sold shall be accompanied by a stamp purchased from the Department by the artist.

4. I hereby affirm that my original design of my own creation, has not been copied in whole or part from any published works of art, has not been previously entered in any federal or state non-game conservation stamp competition, and has not been published. The Department reserves the right to disqualify any and all designs that the Department believes are copied from previously published work. I understand that all compensation may be forfeited if these conditions are not met.

5. I affirm that I am an artist legally domiciled in or

native of Louisiana.

5. I have enclosed a non-refundable entrance fee of \$50.00 paid by cashier's check, certified check or money order made payable to: Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries - Natural Heritage Account.

B. I have read and agree to the terms and conditions of this Artist Agreement.

Artist's Name (Please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
nineteen hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

Notary Public

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Act 193 of the 1992 Regular Legislative Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Office of Wildlife, LR 19:

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed rule to Wild Louisiana Stamp, ATTN: Gary Lester, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge,

LA 70898-9000, no later than 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, January 6,  
1993.

Joe L. Herring

Secretary

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Louisiana Dredging Company has requested a one month delay in fully meeting its guaranteed annual minimum royalty obligation pursuant to Section 8 of the September 5, 1991 Shell Dredging Lease; and

WHEREAS, the Commission is of the opinion that this delay is warranted inasmuch as Louisiana Dredging Company did act in good faith in pursuing its permit requirements and was met with unforeseen delays; and

WHEREAS, Louisiana Dredging Company has effectively only dredged for approximately nine months out of the first lease year as a result of said delays.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Commission does hereby authorize Louisiana Dredging Company a one month delay in meeting its guaranteed annual minimum royalty obligation for the 1991-92 lease year set out in Section 8 of the lease.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no later than November 30, 1992, Louisiana Dredging Company shall have paid to the Department a minimum royalty of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$800,000.00).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the balance payment, that being the difference between \$800,000.00 and the amount actually paid in royalties as of October 31, 1992, shall be paid with 10% per annum interest.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the above deferment in the payment of the 1991-92 lease year guaranteed annual minimum royalty amount shall have no effect on the amounts due for the guaranteed annual minimum royalty for the 1992-93 and 1993-94 lease years; and that a guaranteed annual minimum royalty of \$800,000.00 shall be due and payable for each of those lease years by October 31st of the respective years.

APPROVED NOVEMBER 5, 1992:



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JOE L. HERRING, SECRETARY  
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF  
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES



\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES H. JENKINS, JR., CHAIRMAN  
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES  
COMMISSION

# Ronald J. Louque

## Blending Art and Nature



For Ron Louque (pronounced Luke), the study of nature began as a young boy in the bayou country of Louisiana. At the age of 9, he enrolled in a taxidermy correspondence course which led him seriously into the world of birds and animals and their natural habitats. By the age of 18, the young naturalist had become an expert taxidermist, and following high school, enrolled as a zoology student at Louisiana State University. Up to that time, he had not been introduced to art, and had never even thought of being an artist. In his second year at L.S.U. in 1972, however, Ron discovered art through the Museum of Natural History, and two years later began his career as a professional artist.

Since his humble beginning in 1972, the artist has made major advances both in his knowledge of art and in his reputation as an important artist. In his early paintings, Louque was working purely from instinct and his knowledge of the subjects. As a result, the paintings were a bit stark and illustrative, but accurate from the standpoint of zoology. Now, however, the artist is working more as a painter with heavy emphasis upon the elements of light and composition, which add dramatically to the impact of his work. The orchestration of light, along with a masterful arrangement of the elements of nature, enable Louque to produce rhythms and atmospheric effects which are essential to good art.

Now, after 20 years of dedicated study in his field, Ron has emerged as a nationally-known artist. He has designed conservation stamps for the National Wildlife Federation; painted covers for *Ducks Unlimited* and many other magazines; won 1984 World Championship Wildfowl Painting Competition; placed third in the Federal Duck Stamp Contest in 1986; and has won an astounding 20 state duck and conservation stamps since 1985. The artist acknowledges and thanks Almighty God for his talent and success.

P.O. BOX 1238, ORANGE, VA 22960

## 1993 Duck Stamp Winners

1. Ron Louque
2. Elton Louvierre
3. John Akers

Ron Louis Hooper  
Ronnie Wells  
Clark Myers  
Murrell Butler  
Debbie Chiasson  
John D. Bertrand  
James A. Stephens, III

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has completed a management plan for the Louisiana shrimp fishery. Attached is a summary of the technical information which was compiled for the project, in addition to proposed guidelines for the management of the shrimp fishery. Interested persons are encouraged to review this material and submit written comments. You should also submit any other information or comments which you believe the Department and the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission should consider pertaining to the management of Louisiana's shrimp resources.

Written comments should be send to:

Claude Boudreaux  
Marine Fisheries Division  
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
P. O. Box 98000  
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000

**A Fisheries Management Plan for Louisiana's  
Penaeid Shrimp Fishery**



**Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Office of Fisheries**

**Summary and Action Items**

**November 2, 1992**

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## Summary of the Technical Chapters

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The shrimp fishery is Louisiana's most valuable commercial fishery, accounting for over 85% of the value of the state's edible fisheries production. Average annual dockside value during the 1980-89 period was about 202 million dollars.

### Biology

The fishery is based on two species, white shrimp, (Penaeus setiferus Linnaeus) and brown shrimp, (P. aztecus Ives). Three other species are also harvested to a much lesser degree: sea bobs (Xiphopenaeus kroyeri Heller), pink shrimp (P. duorarum) and royal red shrimp (Hymenopenaeus robustus). Louisiana is the center of abundance of white and sea bob shrimp; Louisiana and Texas are the center of abundance of brown shrimp. However, none of the five species are restricted to Louisiana's waters. White and brown shrimp account for 93-96% of Louisiana's shrimp landings by poundage. The remaining landings are comprised of sea bobs, pink shrimp, and rock shrimp.

The life cycle of white, brown, and pink shrimp are comparatively similar, differing primarily in the time at which juveniles inhabit the inner marshes. They mature during their first year of life and spawn in the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Fertilized eggs hatch into planktonic larvae which enter the state's estuaries by mechanisms which are just beginning to be understood. Within the estuary, the tiny larvae, which are 7-15 millimeters (mm) in total length (TL), become bottom feeders, seeking the food rich resources of the shallow bays and flooded marshes. Growth and survival within the estuary is highly dependent upon the prevailing temperature and salinity regimes, which dictate to a very large degree the potential seasonal harvest. Under optimum conditions juveniles exhibit rapid growth, in excess of 1 mm/day, and move to the state's open bays at a size of 70 to 100 mm TL. These open bays serve as a "staging area" where the shrimp continue to grow until they either reach the size which triggers their emigration to the open Gulf; occasionally adverse environmental conditions in the estuaries stimulate an early emigration at a smaller size. These three species of shrimp are harvested from the state's estuarine and territorial seas, as well as similar waters of adjacent states and the adjoining federal waters of the Gulf.

Comparatively little is known about sea bob and royal red shrimp. Sea bobs spend their entire life in the Gulf of Mexico and are usually harvested in association with white shrimp. Royal red shrimp are found in depths of 300 to 400 fathoms.

### Description of the Fishery, including Economics

The Louisiana Legislature has placed the shrimp industry under the supervision and control of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission (commission). The commission has the authority to set seasons based on technical

and biological data which indicates that marketable shrimp, in sufficient quantities, are available for harvest. The Legislature has reserved to itself the right to determine legal gear, licenses and fees, legal sizes, and other aspects of the fishery.

There are typically two inshore shrimp seasons during the year: a spring season, lasting from mid-May to the beginning of July for the harvest of brown shrimp and a fall season, from mid-August to mid-December, to harvest white shrimp. Special seasons are occasionally opened in the inshore waters to harvest concentrations of marketable shrimp.

The offshore state waters (from the coastline to 3 miles offshore) have been historically open to shrimp harvest the entire year; recently this area has been occasionally closed for varying periods in January-April.

From 1976-1990 about 40% of reported Louisiana landings were taken in inshore state waters, about 43% were taken in the state's offshore waters and about 17% were taken in the Federal waters off of Louisiana's coast.

About seven million pounds of shrimp are reportedly caught annually in inshore state waters and landed in other states. In the federal waters off of Louisiana, one-third to one-half of the catch is landed in other states.

From 1970-1990 just over 40% of the Gulf of Mexico landings were landed in Louisiana. Both absolute landings and share of Gulf landings have increased during that period. It has been hypothesized that this increase is caused by a temporary increase in shrimp habitat resulting from deterioration of the wetlands along coastal Louisiana. Louisiana catch may begin to decline within the next 15-20 years.

The landings of large shrimp (greater than 30 count headless) has decreased since 1970 both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total landings; in 1990 they were less than 12% of total landings. The proportion of medium size shrimp (31-67 count headless) has remained stable at 27-29% of the total. The proportion of small shrimp (greater than 67 count headless) has increased in the past 20 years and has averaged near 60% since the mid 1980's. Louisiana accounts for about 70% of the Gulf production of small shrimp. The reduction in average size of shrimp landings seems to be the result of harvesting smaller white shrimp; the relative size distribution of brown shrimp landings has been relatively stable since 1970. More than 80% of small brown shrimp are landed in May and June; 95% are landed from May-July. Over the years the proportion of small brown shrimp landed in May has increased, probably the result of increasing effort at the opening the spring inshore season. 85-90% of medium brown shrimp are landed from June-August. The landings of large brown shrimp peaks in August.

In the late 1970's the peak landings of small white shrimp occurred in November; in the 1980's the peak landings of small white shrimp occurred in October, perhaps as the result of increased shrimping effort in the earlier month. The same situation occurred for medium white shrimp. In the 1970's peak production of this size occurred in September/November. In the 1980's peak production of medium white shrimp occurred in August.

Much of the increase in dockside shrimp price and related value in recent years has been the result of inflation; the deflated dockside price of shrimp landed in Louisiana peaked in the late 1970's and has fallen steadily ever since that period. This decrease is the result of increasing shrimp imports and of the increase in proportion of small shrimp landed; the impact of imports is thought to have been much greater than the impact of smaller shrimp size. However, because of the smaller size of shrimp landed, Louisiana's dockside per-pound shrimp price is the lowest among the Gulf states. The price of shrimp landed by

butterfly nets is significantly lower than that of trawls, largely because smaller shrimp are harvested with that gear.

About 16,000 persons participated in the commercial harvest of shrimp in 1991. The number of commercial harvesters has declined in recent years. A large proportion (> 75%) of the commercial harvesters are part-time. A substantial number of state license holders purchase commercial licenses but do not sell their catch; they wish to catch more than the recreational daily limit of shrimp. Both the number of harvesters and the amount of fishing effort peaked in the late 1980's and have declined in the early 1990's.

A large proportion of Louisiana's shrimp fleet is comprised of boats thirty feet or less in size, however there is a trend toward larger vessels. In 1991 almost 80% of the vessels were thirty feet or less in length; only 6% were greater than fifty feet in length. The average age of boats greater than fifty feet is 18 years; the average age of boats 20-30 feet in length is 9 years. In the late 1970's vessels appreciated in value; in the late 1980's boats were depreciating in value.

There is relatively little movement of harvesters between shrimp zones; 90% of full-time shrimpers fish exclusively in one inshore zone. Among part-time shrimpers almost all shrimping occurs exclusively in one zone. Mobility increases with vessel size; 25-30% of the largest vessels shrimp in more than one zone.

Trawls and butterfly nets are the primary gears used in harvesting Louisiana's shrimp, although skimmers are reportedly becoming more common. Trawls account for over 90% of Louisiana's reported shrimp landings.

Many of the smaller boats in the shrimp fleet sell their catch directly to the consumer; one-half of commercial licensed shrimpers with boats less than 20 feet in length bypass shrimp dealers and about 20% of the part-time commercial licensed shrimpers with boats 20-30 feet in length bypass dealers. As a result, the state's reported shrimp landings may underestimate actual landings by a significant amount, perhaps as much as 20%. Much of this unreported catch is in the smaller size categories.

Dealers are generally the first middlemen to take possession of shrimp once they reach the dock. Dealers typically provide docking and other services to the harvester, including credit, free docking and bonuses. Three quarters of these handlers are vertically or horizontally integrated with other segments of the shrimp fishery.

Louisiana's shrimp processors are not very diverse; most deal only in shrimp and use the local supply. Imports comprise a very small percentage of the total poundage utilized, but usage of imports is increasing. Employment in this industry is seasonal; about one thousand workers were employed annually in the late 1980's.

Processing activities are an important function in that they add value to harvested shrimp, provide the product in a form desired by the consumer, and are a source of additional employment for the state's work force. In-state processing activities have not kept pace with expanded shrimp landings. On a deflated basis (1990 CPI), the value of Louisiana's shrimp processing activities peaked during 1976-1978 at \$250 million; since then this value has fallen more than 45% to \$133 million in 1988-1990. This decline is the result of a moderate reduction in the amount of pounds processed and a larger reduction in the value of the shrimp processed. While Louisiana's processing activities were declining,

the pounds of shrimp processed Gulfwide increased from 1973 to 1990, largely the result of increased usage of imported shrimp. Louisiana's share of Gulfwide processing activities declined in terms of value from 24% in 1973-1975 to 14% in 1988-1990. The only processing component that has grown since 1970 is peeling.

### Major problems in the fishery

There are three major considerations which affect all options under consideration. One, no major improvement in the economics of the fishery is likely unless the amount of fishing effort within the fishery is significantly reduced. Two, imports and the future business decisions of foreign aquaculturists hold the key to the manner in which the fishery should be managed in the future. Three, degradation of habitat may adversely affect the future fishery no matter what other management measures are put into effect.

#### Overcapitalization

Overcapitalization in a fishery refers to a level of fishing effort in excess of that needed to maximize industry profits. It is a symptom of the open-access nature of fisheries wherein entry into a fishery occurs as long as the industry is generating profits. As fishing effort initially increases, total revenues increase but at a decreasing rate with each successive unit increase in effort. After some point, however, additional fishing effort results in no further increase in total revenues. It is generally recognized that the level of effort in Louisiana's shrimp fishery is greater than that needed to maximize total revenue. To the extent that fishing effort is excessive in relation to the minimum amount required to maximize industry revenues, fishing effort could be reduced without a subsequent reduction in revenues. Since catch by individual fishermen impact the catch per unit effort and the actual catch among other fishermen, this reduction in effort will result in higher catches and profits among those fishermen remaining in the shrimp fishery.

Industry profits are maximized at the point industry revenues exceed industry costs by the greatest amount. Overcapitalization is reduced when effort is reduced; total revenues remain constant but less effort is devoted to maintaining the level of total revenue. The displaced effort in this situation can be used in other aspects of the economy in the production of goods and services, thereby increasing the production of these goods and services without reducing the production of shrimp.

As long as the given fishery provides a level of income to individual fishermen that is above that which could be generated in best alternative source of employment, according to economic theory, they will fish. If the fishery does not provide fishermen an income level that could be earned elsewhere, they leave. While such a theoretical basis helps to explain many of the observations in Louisiana's shrimp fishery, such as the sharp increase in effort in the mid 1980's in association with the reduction in oil and gas employment activities, it is obviously far from complete. A number of sociological determinants also are factored into an individual's decision whether or not to engage in commercial fishing activities. Thus, it is likely that individuals may choose fishing over other occupations even if expected income from fishing is below that which may

be earned elsewhere. Too, there may be problems in exiting the fishery, even when income falls below that which can be earned elsewhere due to the inability to recover capital investment costs.

### Imports

Imports have increased significantly since the mid 1970's, largely the result of successful shrimp farming activities in the Latin American and Asian regions. The most notable impact of these increased imports is the reduction in the domestic shrimp price, the shrimp dockside prices have declined significantly in each of the Gulf Region states since the early 1980's.

One feature of the increased imports relates to their expected impacts on the domestic shrimp fleet. As revenues decline (expressed in real terms), the equilibrium level of effort also falls. This is consistent with the recent reduction in effort as noted by the reduction in commercial shrimp license sales. A second feature of the increased imports reflects the increased amount of pre-processed products entering the U.S., especially peeled shrimp. In 1980, for instance, peeled imports equaled about 80 million pounds (product weight). In 1990, these imports reached 170 million pounds. Louisiana's shrimp processing industry has, to a large extent, been moving toward a peeled product since the 1970's. The price received by the processors for the peeled product, however, has fallen about 45% since the mid 1970's, when evaluated on a real basis, which exceeds the decline in price of any other processed products. If foreign suppliers continue to increase value-added activities, as many industry leaders anticipate, Louisiana's shrimp processing sector could be further depressed. A third feature of the changing import market is the changing size structure of the imported product. When farm-raised shrimp products were first exported to the United States on a large scale, primarily from Ecuador, they tended to fall in the mid-size ranges. However, farm-raised shrimp products now cover a much wider range of sizes with China producing some of the larger shrimp and Ecuador producing some of the smaller shrimp. Determining future sizes of shrimp imports is near impossible but one generalization can be made. The cost of post-larvae is a relatively large component of the total shrimp farming cost. This suggests that shrimp farmers will not find it profitable to harvest shrimp at a small size, say > 80 count to the pound. It is important to realize in developing a management strategy for the Louisiana shrimp fishery, however, that producers of farm-raised shrimp can alter their optimal mix of size categories, which would depend on input costs relating to output prices of different sized shrimp, much easier than could be accomplished in a natural setting where capital is relatively inflexible in the short run.

### Bycatch

Shrimp trawls came into use in Louisiana in the early twentieth century. As early as 1936, discussions of the "shrimp trawl--fish" problem were taking place. As early as 1936, the question was asked: "Is the shrimp trawl causing serious damage to the sport and commercial fishes of the south." An early study recognized that increase in fishing effort by both commercial and recreational fishermen would complicate any attempts to assess the effects of trawling on marine populations. In addition, even in 1936, oyster reefs were being depleted,

having an unknown effect on the populations of fishes. It was concluded that the effects of trawling would resolve itself into an economic, rather than biological, problem, with the efficiency of the trawl in catching shrimp overcoming any possible but uncertain detrimental effects on fish populations.

### TEDs

The federal government currently requires that Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) be used on commercial trawls. Most Louisiana shrimpers complain that such devices reduce their harvesting efficiency and increase the danger inherent in commercial fishing. The federal government, however, has declared that TEDs are the only solution to the mortality of sea turtles produced by commercial trawls.

### Habitat Loss

Louisiana is rapidly losing its wetlands; wetlands are the basis for shrimp production. Recent studies by NMFS suggest that the 1960 to present increase catch of shrimp off Louisiana may be driven by a temporary increase in nursery area associated with marsh subsidence. If this is actually occurring, when the rate of stimulation declines, the fishery could go into a state of collapse.

Habitat loss is the single most important threat to the fishery from a biological standpoint. Brown and white shrimp production is closely tied to suitable estuarine habitat. While the early process of marsh loss may stimulate a short term increase in production, once a critical level is passed production will decline.

More drastic and dramatic losses in shrimp production and in the ability of the population to maintain itself are associated with privatization of public water bottoms and in denying juvenile shrimp access to the shallow bays and estuaries and flooded marsh surfaces, as through bulkheading weir construction.

The proposed shrimp management option which is most complex from a legal viewpoint is a limited/reduced effort program. There are several constitutional issues that must be considered: substantive due process; unconstitutional "taking" of private property; regulation on interstate commerce; equal protection; and privileges and immunities protections for citizens.

### Potential Management Enhancements

Enhancements to the management of the fishery which have been implemented since 1970 include the flexible opening of the inshore brown and white shrimp seasons and the division of the coastal estuaries into three management zones. These measures have allowed the Department and Commission to increase the yield of shrimp by adjusting the seasonal openings to accommodate the environmentally controlled growth and recruitment patterns of the juvenile brown and white shrimp.

Other actions which could result in major benefits to the fishery include: 1) creation of sanctuaries to protect shrimp which are too small to be marketable, 2) seasonal delays in the harvest of white and brown shrimp and 3) complete regulation of the fishery by Commission action.

Sanctuaries would prevent waste and increase yield and exvessel value in the fishery. Shrimping effort would be redirected to the major estuarine bays and open waters of the Gulf, reducing growth-overfishing on both white and brown shrimp and allowing for a longer open inshore season.

Seasonal delays in the harvest of white and brown shrimp, as well as other actions reducing the catch of shrimp so small as to be nonmarketable, would allow shrimp to attain a larger size before harvested and would increase the poundage of the commercial catch.

A Chronological History of Shrimp Legislation in Louisiana shows that historically the three most common legislative topics pertaining to shrimp are delineation of the inside-outside shrimp line, the dates for seasons, and the regulation or prohibition of certain types of gear. Some of the topics regulated by statutes would be more appropriately regulated by Commission regulations, subject to legislative oversight of such regulations.

## Current Management Policy

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### Legislative Intent

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The Louisiana Legislature, the policy making branch of state government, has passed several acts which provide guidance in resolving existing policy for the management of the shrimp industry. Some of these acts directly address the shrimp fishery; others address related fisheries or renewable resources but can be adapted to the management of the shrimp resource.

Legislative policy concerning the seafood industries has been stated as (56:571(A)):

Recognizing the value of the seafood industry to the economy of the state of Louisiana, recognizing that the seafood industry employs hundreds of Louisiana citizens, thereby decreasing unemployment and the burden unemployment places on the state fisc, and further recognizing that the commercial fishing industry is in danger of collapsing as an industry due to escalating fuel prices, governmental regulations which have increased competition for limited state resources from non-Louisiana residents, and from costs of labor, fishing gear, and supplies,

it is the policy and purpose of this Subpart to provide every method of encouragement and assistance to the commercial fishermen of the state of Louisiana, to protect a culture and heritage that is unique to Louisiana, to prevent unemployment of Louisiana citizens, to assure adequate food for Louisiana citizens, and to provide for economic stability in those areas of Louisiana so dependent on the seafood industry. To that end, the state shall foster and encourage its seafood industries.

In developing a policy for a mariculture industry in the coastal zone, the legislature has stated that it is the policy and purpose of the legislature "... to protect the culture and heritage that is unique to Louisiana, to prevent unemployment of Louisiana citizens, to assure adequate food for Louisiana, and to provide for economic stability for those areas of Louisiana so dependent upon the seafood industry." (56:579.1(A))

In 1991, the Legislature passed the Saltwater Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Act) (56:638.2). Although specifically devised for the management of the saltwater finfish resources, the Act provides legislative intent, findings, and policies which are directly applicable to the management of Louisiana's shrimp resources. The Legislature recognized that:

- o the value of the fishery resources include but are not limited to providing food, employment opportunities, social benefits, economic benefits, and recreational opportunities;
- o the fishery resources are renewable and with proper management they will provide benefits to the state indefinitely;
- o increased fishing pressure and/or other factors may cause the fishery stocks to become overfished;
- o a management program is necessary to prevent overfishing and realize the full potential of the resource.

The Legislative policy stated in the Act (56:638.4) for management of Louisiana's marine finfish resources is:

Stewardship of the state's saltwater finfish resources shall have as its utmost concern the continued health and abundance of the resource and its environs, shall provide for optimum sustained benefits to the state, shall be

responsive to the needs of interested and affected citizens, shall ensure the proper and fair utilization of these resources for the citizens of the state in present and future generations, shall preserve the state's exclusive right to manage the fisheries within or beyond its jurisdiction, and shall be based on the best scientific information available. In addition, such stewardship of the state's shrimp resources shall draw upon federal, state, and academic capabilities and promote efficiency in carrying out research, administration, management, and enforcement.

The Legislature adopted standards for the harvesting, conservation, and management of the marine finfish resource (56:638.5); these standards (which essentially emulate those of the federal Magnuson Fishery Conservation Management Act) may be summarized as:

1. Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing;
2. Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific, economic, biological, and sociological information available;
3. To the extent possible, an individual stock or unit of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range within the state's jurisdictional authority;
4. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various fishermen, such allocations to the extent practicable shall be:
  - a) Fair and equitable to all such fishermen;
  - b) Reasonably calculated to promote conservation;
  - c) Carried out in such a manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other legal entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges;
  - d) In the best interest of the citizens of Louisiana.
5. No conservation or management measure shall have as its sole purpose economic allocation of the resource.
6. Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.
7. Conservation and management measures may take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries resources and catches.

Other Legislative policy important to the management of the shrimp resources includes the "Right to Fish Law" (56:640.1). This law states that legal methods to harvest any species of fish (including shrimp) should not create a severe economic and personal hardship on the fisherman using said method; existing legal methods of harvesting may be eliminated only if it is found that they are damaging the fish resource (56:640.3). No one is allowed to disturb or interfere with a fisherman engaged in the lawful harvest of the resource (56:648.1).

In creation of the Louisiana Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board, the Legislature recognized impediments to the economic well-being of Louisiana's commercial fishery industry because of the lack of a well-coordinated marketing effort. It created the board to promote the "catching, harvesting, processing or packaging of seafood in Louisiana" (56:578.1). The Legislature has also determined (56:326.4(A)) that "Louisiana has a national reputation for serving unique and high quality seafood dishes, that the availability of fresh popular fish to serve in Louisiana restaurants is important to the vitality of our culture and economy. Further, the legislature finds that it is in the best

interest of the state that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission be authorized to set seasons and quotas for fishing in such a manner as to maximize the availability of popular fish for serving in Louisiana restaurants."

### Current Objectives

A review of the Legislature's policies concerning Louisiana's saltwater fishery resources leads to the following current objectives for the Shrimp Management Program:

1. Perpetuate the renewable shrimp stocks;
2. Enhance the economic benefits provided by the resource to Louisiana;
3. Conserve the cultural heritage of the fishery for Louisiana citizens; *state statute*
4. Provide employment for Louisiana citizens;
5. Provide for the economic stability of the industry, from harvester to consumer;
6. Provide for a constant supply of shrimp to Louisiana citizens.

## Recommended Actions

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### Findings

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The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, having reviewed the relevant scientific and technical information pertaining to Louisiana's shrimp resources, finds that:

1. Current levels of harvesting have not impacted the capacity of the resource to perpetuate itself.
2. The primary cause of variation in shrimp resource abundance is variation in habitat available to juvenile shrimp in Louisiana's coastal marshes.
3. Future deterioration and loss of coastal marshes may reduce the abundance of the shrimp resource; at such time current levels of harvest may adversely affect the resource's ability to sustain itself.
4. There are some areas of Louisiana's coastal marshes where shrimp typically do not attain useable market size. Current statutory law and management practices allows for, if not encourages, the catch and discarding of such small, unmarketable shrimp. Elimination of the opportunity for destruction of this shrimp would likely increase total value of the resource.
5. The effect of shrimp harvesting operations on habitat and other marine resources is unclear; a major effort by state and federal agencies, and the industry, is underway to investigate these effects.
6. The major source of economic distress to shrimp harvesters is the increasing amounts of shrimp imported from other countries.
7. Considerable economic loss to the Louisiana shrimp industry occurs because much of the processing of Louisiana shrimp occurs out-of-state.
8. Current worldwide developments in shrimp mariculture prevents implementation of a management strategy assuring maximum economic return from Louisiana's shrimp harvest.
9. Current legislative mandates encourage open access to the resource and harvest of a wide range in shrimp sizes.
10. Theoretical yield per recruit models indicate that yield in terms of weight may be increased by 10-20% if minimum harvest size were increased to 80 count shrimp. However, major changes in current management practices would be required to test this hypothesis.

## Recommended Management Guidelines

It is recommended that the following be considered as regulations and/or statutes guiding the management of the shrimp fishery.

### Policy

It is the policy of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission that the maximum opportunity be given to the citizens of Louisiana to harvest the marine shrimp resource, while minimizing any adverse impacts which the process of harvesting may have on habitat and on other marine resources.

### Goal

The goal of shrimp management in Louisiana is to optimize the economic and cultural benefits of the marine shrimp resource to the citizens of Louisiana.

### Objectives

1. Perpetuate the renewable shrimp stocks.
2. Protect and enhance the habitat required by the shrimp resource.
3. Enhance the economic benefits provided by the shrimp resource to the citizens of Louisiana.
4. Conserve the cultural heritage of the shrimp fishery.
5. Provide for the economic stability of the fishery.
6. Provide a source of fresh food for the citizens of Louisiana.
7. Minimize any verified impacts which the harvest of shrimp may have on habitat and other marine resources.
8. Reduce to the maximum extent possible waste of the resource by discouraging operations which result in culling to increase size of retained harvest.

## Standards

The harvest, conservation, and management of the shrimp resource shall be in accordance to the following standards:

1. Conservation and management shall endeavor to achieve optimum yield, while preventing overfishing which may diminish future utilization of the resource.
2. Conservation and management shall be based on the best scientific and technical information available.
3. To the extent possible the shrimp resource shall be managed as a unit stock throughout its range within the state's jurisdiction; however consideration shall be given any geographic variation in abundance or other factors which may contribute to attaining the management goal.
4. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various fishermen, such allocations to the extent possible shall be:
  - a) fair and equitable to all such fishermen;
  - b) reasonably calculated to promote conservation;
  - c) carried out in such a manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other legal entity acquires an excessive share of such privilege;
  - d) in the best interest of the citizens of Louisiana.
5. Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, promote efficiency in the conservation and management of fishery resources; except that no such measure shall have economic allocation or maximization as its sole purpose.
6. Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.
7. Conservation and management measures may take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries resources and catches.

## Addressing the Major Problems

The following are options which can be used to address the major problems of the Louisiana shrimp industry:

### Overcapitalization/Excessive Fishing Effort

1. Increase commercial license fees.
2. Alter the license structure to create multi-year licenses.
3. Require that a harvester obtain a specified minimum percentage of his income from shrimping.
4. Create the craft of "Professional Fisherman" requiring apprenticeship, experience, and education; allow harvesting of the resource only by those who qualify.
5. Create sanctuaries in the marshes and shallow bays to reduce effort on small shrimp.
6. Institute limited entry in the fishery.

### Imports

1. Continue to advise federal officials of the impacts which imports are having on the domestic shrimp industry.
2. Encourage enforcement of existing labelling laws by Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals.

### - Bycatch

1. Minimize any verified impacts which the harvest of shrimp may have on the habitat and other marine resources.

### - Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)

1. Continue to advise federal officials of the impacts which TEDs are having on the domestic shrimp industry.

### Habitat Loss/Privatization

1. Encourage all marsh management plans which do not commercially harvest shrimp to set aside applicable habitat as shrimp sanctuaries.

2. Encourage pertinent state and federal agencies to address habitat loss in the estuarine system.

#### Development Actions

1. Encourage the Seafood Marketing and Promotion Board to investigate and publicize economic incentives available for the development of Louisiana's shrimp processing sector.
2. Encourage the Seafood Marketing and Promotion Board to publicize the healthful aspects of consuming Louisiana shrimp.

#### Research Needed

1. Analyze the Department's 25 year historical fishery independent-shrimp/groundfish monitoring database to explore long term trends in-shrimp and fish populations.
2. Collect more timely and accurate economic and social data (particularly catch and effort data), including institution of a credit card reporting system and obtaining additional boat/vessel characteristics from license data.
3. Develop fishing habits and procedures that reduce bycatch without sacrificing shrimp catch.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

DATE: 4-NOV-1992

CIVIL RESTITUTION ACTIVITY REPORT

| CURRENT MONTH            | FISCAL YEAR TO DATE      | INCEPTION TO DATE |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 10/01/1992 TO 10/31/1992 | 07/01/1992 TO 10/31/1992 | 10/31/1992        |
| # CASES                  | AMOUNT                   | # CASES           |

|                                 |     |              |     |              |       |               |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-------|---------------|
| ORIG RESTITUTION VALUES ENTERED | 346 | \$238,388.34 | 813 | \$323,211.77 | 1,142 | \$486,115.02  |
| SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODS     | 48  | \$25,055.70- | 91  | \$45,489.10- | 157   | \$103,507.75- |
| SALES EXCEEDING RESTITUTION     | 26  | \$5,385.62   | 37  | \$6,887.83   | 76    | \$19,438.99   |

|                      |     |              |     |              |       |              |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------------|
| RESTITUTION ASSESSED | 346 | \$218,718.26 | 813 | \$284,610.50 | 1,142 | \$402,046.26 |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------------|

|                               |     |             |     |              |     |              |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| PAYMENTS                      | 119 | \$8,310.29- | 422 | \$28,538.15- | 437 | \$31,372.89- |
| OVERPAYMENTS                  | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| DISCOUNTS FOR TIMELY PAYMENTS | 8   | \$292.50-   | 8   | \$292.50-    | 8   | \$292.50-    |
| REFUNDS                       | 0   | \$0.00      | 1   | \$223.00     | 1   | \$223.00     |
| REMUNERATION REFUNDS          | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| RETURNED CHECKS               | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| MISC. ADJUSTMENTS             | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| DEBITS                        | 0   | \$0.00      | 4   | \$991.94-    | 4   | \$991.94-    |
| CREDITS                       | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| REASSESSMENTS                 | 1   | \$9.75      | 5   | \$1,478.05   | 6   | \$2,204.29   |
| DEBITS                        | 3   | \$774.22-   | 17  | \$2,652.09-  | 24  | \$7,200.16-  |
| CREDITS                       | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| ADJUST VIOLATION              | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| DEBITS                        | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| CREDITS                       | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| WRITE-OFFS                    | 0   | \$0.00      | 0   | \$0.00       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| ASSESSMENTS WITHDRAWN         | 1   | \$76.04-    | 1   | \$76.04-     | 1   | \$76.04-     |

|                   |     |              |
|-------------------|-----|--------------|
| TOTAL OUTSTANDING | 670 | \$364,540.02 |
|-------------------|-----|--------------|

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES

|                           |     |              |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 0 - 30 DAYS               | 315 | \$221,471.28 |
| 31 - 60 DAYS              | 121 | \$24,793.46  |
| 61 - 90 DAYS              | 65  | \$12,741.70  |
| 91 - 120 DAYS             | 88  | \$12,825.27  |
| 121 - 150 DAYS            | 80  | \$91,617.59  |
| 151 - 180 DAYS            | 0   | \$0.00       |
| 181 - 365 DAYS            | 0   | \$0.00       |
| OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE | 0   | \$0.00       |
| OVER 1 YEAR PENDING       | 0   | \$0.00       |
| OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)       | 1   | \$1,090.72   |

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

DATE: 2-NOV-1992

CLASS I ACTIVITY REPORT  
 CURRENT MONTH 10/01/1992 TO 10/31/1992  
 FISCAL YEAR TO DATE 07/01/1992 TO 10/31/1992  
 INCEPTION TO DATE 10/31/1992

|               | # CASES | AMOUNT      | # CASES | AMOUNT       | # CASES | AMOUNT         |
|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|
| FINES         | 693     | \$35,050.00 | 4,466   | \$225,000.00 | 20,907  | \$1,050,822.07 |
| HEARING COSTS | 54      | \$1,350.00  | 357     | \$8,925.00   | 3,665   | \$91,605.00    |
| DEBITS        | 0       | \$0.00      | 3       | \$75.00      | 3       | \$100.00       |
| CREDITS       |         |             |         |              |         |                |
| TOTAL DUE     |         | \$36,400.00 |         | \$233,850.00 |         | \$1,142,327.07 |

|                          |     |             |       |              |       |              |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|
| PAID IN FULL             | 396 | \$21,125.00 | 2,665 | \$135,198.12 | 9,992 | \$505,687.69 |
| PARTIAL PAYMENTS         | 16  | \$759.35    | 57    | \$2,573.43   | 159   | \$6,087.68   |
| OVERPAYMENTS             | 6   | \$525.00    | 31    | \$1,500.12   | 57    | \$3,316.62   |
| REFUNDS                  | 4   | \$450.00    | 14    | \$1,067.00   | 14    | \$1,067.00   |
| RETURNED CHECKS          | 1   | \$50.00     | 4     | \$200.00     | 4     | \$200.00     |
| MISC CHANGES             |     |             |       |              |       |              |
| DEBITS                   | 1   | \$15.00     | 4     | \$60.00      | 4     | \$60.00      |
| CREDITS                  | 7   | \$16.34     | 25    | \$32.26      | 42    | \$43.51      |
| ADJUSTMENTS TO VIOLATION |     |             |       |              |       |              |
| DEBITS                   | 14  | \$700.00    | 14    | \$700.00     | 14    | \$700.00     |
| CREDITS                  | 1   | \$50.00     | 1     | \$50.00      | 1     | \$50.00      |
| VOIDS                    | 21  | \$1,050.00  | 279   | \$12,855.88  | 754   | \$32,706.88  |
| NOT GUILTY               | 3   | \$150.00    | 35    | \$1,750.00   | 52    | \$2,600.00   |

TOTAL OUTSTANDING

Payments in Suspense  
 \$600,494.93  
 75.00  
 \$600,569.93

| AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES<br>FROM CITATION DATE | # CASES | AMOUNT       |
|--|---------|--------------|
| 0 - 30 DAYS                                      | 443     | \$22,450.00  |
| 31 - 60 DAYS                                     | 316     | \$15,950.00  |
| 61 - 90 DAYS                                     | 560     | \$28,375.00  |
| 91 - 120 DAYS                                    | 840     | \$42,675.00  |
| 121 - 150 DAYS                                   | 552     | \$29,263.81  |
| 151 - 180 DAYS                                   | 712     | \$38,987.00  |
| 181 - 365 DAYS                                   | 2,030   | \$112,684.62 |
| OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE                        | 0       | \$0.00       |
| OVER 1 YEAR PENDING                              | 0       | \$0.00       |
| OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)                              | 4,724   | \$310,184.50 |

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES  
 FROM HEARING DATE

| PRE HEARING               | # CASES | AMOUNT       |
|---------------------------|---------|--------------|
| 0 - 90 DAYS               | 1,650   | \$82,550.00  |
| 91 - 180 DAYS             | 1,915   | \$105,969.93 |
| 181 - 270 DAYS            | 765     | \$38,151.00  |
| 271 - 365 DAYS            | 572     | \$41,420.00  |
| OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE | 0       | \$0.00       |
| OVER 1 YEAR PENDING       | 0       | \$0.00       |
| OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)       | 2,783   | \$206,414.50 |

# State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring  
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Post Office Box 98000  
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000  
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards  
Governor

November 10, 1992

Honorable Edwin W. Edwards  
Governor  
P. O. Box 94004  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9004

RE: Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board

Dear Governor Edwards:

Pursuant to the Louisiana Revised Statute 56:580.2, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its November 5, 1992 meeting developed a list of three names from which you are to appoint a member to the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board. The list of names is as follows:

Mr. James H. Jenkins, Jr.  
Mr. Bert Jones  
Mr. John "Jeff" Schneider

Please advise me when you have made your selection for appointment to the Board. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James H. Jenkins, Jr.", written over a faint, illegible typed name.

James H. Jenkins, Jr.  
Chairman, Louisiana Wildlife and  
Fisheries Commission

JHJ, Jr.:sch

**LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION**

**BY-LAWS**

**Adopted May 20, 1980**

**Amended December 9, 1991**

## ARTICLE I

### COMMISSION OFFICE

1. The principal office of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commissioners shall be 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
2. The Commission at its discretion, may from time to time, hold meetings at any other location within the State of Louisiana after proper notice.

## ARTICLE II

### REGULAR MEETINGS

1. The Commission shall hold regular monthly meetings at a place, date and time properly noticed in accordance with the Louisiana Open Meeting law.

### SPECIAL MEETINGS

1. Special meetings of the Commission may be called by the Chairman, at his discretion, and shall be called by the chairman upon written request of any four members. The notice of each special meeting shall state the purpose for which it is called, and only those matters shall be considered that have been included in the call, unless every member of the Commission is present at the called meeting and a quorum of the Board agrees to take up other matters.

2. The chairman, shall cause written notices of the time and place of special meetings to be mailed, or hand delivered, to each member, at the addresses as they appear in the records of the Commission, at least three days before the day on which the meeting is to be held, or shall communicate the notice of such meetings to the members by telegram or telephone not later than 24 hours before the meeting is to be held.

#### ATTENDANCE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

1. The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall attend all meetings of the Commission unless excused, or directed by the Commission not to attend, or unless other appropriate staff alternates, acceptable to the Commission by prior arrangement, are designated by the Secretary to attend.

#### ARTICLE III

##### QUORUM - MINUTES

1. The attendance of four members at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.
2. Final minutes will be available to Commission members as soon as possible before the next regular meeting.

#### ARTICLE IV

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENTS

1. Officers shall be elected annually at the regular meeting of the Commission in December, at which the members shall elect, from among their own number, a chairman and a vice-chairman, to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. The Board shall not be bound by any particular order of succession in the nomination of member for election to office.
2. In case a vacancy shall occur among the elected officers, due to death, resignation, or other cause, an election shall be held, at a regular or special meeting, to fill the vacant office for the unexpired portion of the term.
3. Within the terms of their respective appointments, any member elected on one of the above offices who shall have served in such office for one term, shall be eligible to succeed himself.

## ARTICLE V

### DUTIES OF THE CHAIRMAN

The powers and duties of the chairman shall be:

1. To preside as chairman at all meetings of the Commission, with the right to vote on all questions.
2. To see that the laws of the State, pertaining to the purpose and functions of the Commission, the Ordinances of the

Commission and its policies are faithfully observed and executed.

3. To call special meetings of the Commission, at his discretion, or upon the written request of four members.
4. To establish committees and appoint members thereof, at his discretion, as he deems necessary to carry out, the business of the Commission.
5. To serve as an, ex-officio member of all committees.
6. To perform such other duties as are usually incumbent upon the chairman of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### DUTIES OF THE VICE CHAIRMAN

1. Whenever the chairman is absent from any regularly scheduled meeting, his duties shall be performed by the vice-chairman. Whenever the chairman is absent from a special meeting called by him, upon his own initiative, or upon written request of four commissioners, his duties shall be performed by the vice-chairman. The vice-chairman may not assume the duties of the chairman for the purpose of calling a special meeting when the chairman is temporarily absent from the State, or when the chairman is temporarily incapacitated through illness, or otherwise, unless the chairman or the other five members, direct the vice-chairman to assume the office of the chairman for the purpose of calling such special meeting.

2. Whenever the chairman's absence from the state, or his incapacity due to illness, prevents him from handling routine, but necessary Commission business, at time other than at Commission meetings, such business shall be handled by the vice-chairman.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### COMMISSION COMMITTEES:

The following named committees shall be permanent standing committees. All members shall be appointed by the chairman and shall serve at his pleasure. Additional committees may be added by a majority vote of the Commission members at a regular or special meeting.

- 1) Hunting Regulations Committee
- 2) Minerals Committee
- 3) Sports & Commercial Fishing Committee
- 4) Oyster and Shrimp Committee
- 5) Wildlife Management Area Committee
- 6) Budget Committee

#### ARTICLE VIII

##### AGENDA AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Commission an agenda covering the items of business to be considered and acted upon at each meeting of the Commission including those

items enumerated by the chairman. The Commission may consider such other matters as may properly be brought before it. The order of business may be altered by the Commission at its discretion.

At least 3 days prior to each meeting, the staff, under the direction of the Secretary, shall provide each Commission member with full explanations and back-up material and information on each item to be presented at the meetings.

## ARTICLE IX

### RULES OF ORDER

Robert's Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority for all matters of procedures of this Commission not otherwise covered in these By-laws.

### AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These By-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Commission by a majority vote of the commissioners present at the meeting. However, no such alteration or amendment shall be considered unless (a) notice of the intention to alter or amend the By-laws shall have been given in writing at a previous meeting of the Commission, and (b) a draft of the proposed alteration or amendment shall have been sent to each member of the Commission at least forty

eight hours in advance of the meeting at which action on such alteration or amendment is to be taken.

**ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT**

**OCTOBER 1992**

**ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT OCTOBER 1992**

**REGION I**

**TOTAL CASES-83**

**ENFORCEMENT-68**

**OTHER DIV. -15**

1-Boating

14-Angling W/O A License

4-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

1-Take/Poss. Undersize Cml. Finfish

11-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

4-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

2-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

1-Hunt From Public Road Or Right-Of-Way

1-Possession Of Wild Quadrupeds Or Wild Birds W/O Permit

2-Hunt Squirrel Closed Season

1-Take And/Or Possess O/L Of Squirrel

4-Possess Squirrel(s) Closed Season

1-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.

1-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Closed Season

3-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Illegal Hours Or With Artificial Light

3-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

2-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear

1-Possession Of Untagged Deer Or Bear

1-Trap Or Sell F.B.A. Or Parts W/O Res. Or Non-Res. Lic.

1-Trapping Closed Season

1-Hunting Ducks Closed Season

1-Taking Or Possession Of Other Non-Game Birds-No Season

12-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

Page (2)

**REGION I CONT'D.**

1-Criminal Trespass

1-Littering

8-Operate ATV Vehicle On Public Road

**CONFISCATIONS:**

1 button buck, 3 squirrels, 2 cut up deer, 45 undersize channel catfish, 3 guns, 1 hunting knife.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION I**

1-Boating

19-Fishing

37-Hunting

2-Trapping

2-MGB

22-Misc.

**REGION 2**

**TOTAL CASES-140**

**ENFORCEMENT-140**

**OTHER - 0**

12-Boating

1-Angling W/O A License

7-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

1-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

10-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

1-Possess Wild Birds Or Wild Quadrupeds W/O A Lic.

3-Bow Hunt W/O Bow Lic.

14-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

1-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

3-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

**REGION 2 CONT'D.**

**5-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way**

**2-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.**

**7-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Illegal Hours Or With Artificial Light**

**1-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods**

**6-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road**

**3-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season**

**1-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear W/Illegal Weapon**

**2-Possess Over Limit Of Deer Or Meat**

**20-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear**

**3-Take/Possess Spotted Fawn**

**3-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally**

**1-Hunting Doves Closed Season**

**9-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA**

**1-Resisting An Officer**

**2-Simple Assault On An Officer**

**3-Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana**

**2-DWI**

**1-Littering**

**10-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries**

**5-Discharge Firearm From Public Road**

**CONFISCATIONS:**

**13 guns, 13 deer-2 fawn, 1 raccoon.**

**REGION 2 CONT'D.**

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 2**

12-Boating

9-Fishing

95-Hunting

~~2~~4-DWI

**REGION 3**

**TOTAL CASES-84**

**ENFORCEMENT-76**

**OTHER - 8**

6-Boating

12-Angling W/O A License

1-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear Lic.

2-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. Lic.

3-Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear Lic.

2-Use Illegal Length/Mesh Nets

6-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

3-Hunting W/O Non-Resident Lic.

1-Unlawful Taking Of Wild Birds

1-Failure To Abide By Commission Rules

2-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

7-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

1-Poss. Of Buckshot During Closed Season

3-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way

3-Hunt Squirrel Closed Season

**REGION 3 CONT'D.**

- 2-Take And/Or Possess O/L Of Squirrel
- 3-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Illegal Hours Or With Artificial Light
- 1-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road
- 1-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear
- 2-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange
- 1-Hunt Turkey Closed Season
- 1-Possession Of Live Non-Game Quadrupeds W/O Permit
- 1-Field Possession Of Freshly Killed MGB Closed Season
- 12-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 1-Littering
- 3-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries
- 1-Operate ATV Vehicle On Public Road
- 1-Flight From An Officer

**CONFISCATIONS:**

1 Wood live trap, 1 res. hunting license, 1 rifle, 3 squirrels, 1 deer, 1 turkey, 60 lbs. of buffalo fish, 6 lbs. of gou.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 3**

- 6-Boating
- 19-Fishing
- 38-Misc. *Hunting*
- 1-MGB
- 20-Misc

**REGION 4**

**TOTAL CASES-50**

**ENFORCEMENT-39**

**OTHER -11**

8-Boating

3-Angling W/O A License

5-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

7-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

1-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

4-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

1-Hunt Or Discharge Firearm From Levee Road

1-Hunt Squirrel Closed Season

1-Take And/Or Possess O/L Of Squirrels

5-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.

1-Possession Of Pods While Bow Hunting

3-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange

1-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally

9-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

**CONFISCATIONS:**

8 Squirrels, 4 arrows with pods, 400 yards of 2 inch gill net.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 4**

8-Fishing

25-Hunting

8-Boating

9-Misc.

**REGION 5**

**TOTAL CASES-208**

**ENFORCEMENT-202**

**OTHER - 6**

72-Boating

53-Angling W/O A License

6-Use Gear W/o Recreational Gear Lic.

5-Take Or Poss. Undersized Red Drum

4-Take Or Poss. Undersized Black Drum

3-Poss. O/L Spotted Sea Trout

1-Fail To Have Comm. Lic. In Possession

6-Take Or Sell Comm. Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. Lic.

4-Take Comm. Fish W/O Comm. Gear Lic.

1-Take Or Poss. Comm. Fish W/O Vessel Lic.

3-Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's Lic.

1-Fail To Maintain Records

1-Transport W/O Required Lic.

3-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

3-Possess Firearms While Frogging

1-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods

2-Take Alligators W/O License

4-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season

1-Fail To Comply With Alligator Regs.

1-Hunting MGB Over Baited Area

7-DWI

19-Criminal Damage Of State Property

3-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

**REGION 5 CONT'D.**

1-Possess/Take Over Limit Federal Controlled Fish

3-Refuse/Misrepresent Booking Info.

**CONFISCATIONS:**

9 red drum, 5 trawls, 61 squirrels, 1 outboard motor, 1 crossbow, 42 dove, 546 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$623.00.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 5**

92-Fishing

14-Hunting

72-Boating

1-MGB

29-Misc.

**REGION 6**

**TOTAL CASES-154**

**ENFORCEMENT-139**

**OTHER - 15**

32-Boating

45-Angling W/O A License

5-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

1-Angling W/O Saltwater Lic.

5-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

1-Take Comm. Fish W/O Comm. Gear Lic.

2-Take Or Poss. Comm. Fish W/O Vessel Lic.

1-Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's Lic.

1-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings

29-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

2-Bow Hunt W/O Bow Lic.

**REGION 6 CONT'D.**

- 6-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer
- 2-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way
- 2-Hunt Squirrel Closed Season
- 2-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.
- 3-Hunt/Trap On DMAP Lands W/O Permit From Owner/Lessee
- 1-Hunt Turkey Closed Season
- 1-Possess Over Limit Of Doves
- 4-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 4-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally
- 1-Take Over Limit Of Raccoons Or Opossums

**CONFISCATIONS:**

7 squirrels, 5 doves, 4 black bass, 1 hen turkey, 4 hunting licenses, 1 model, 350 lbs. of crabs, 3 raccoons.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 6**

- 32-Boating                      4-Misc.
- 65-Fishing                      1-MGB
- 52-Hunting

**REGION 7**

**TOTAL CASES-118**

**ENFORCEMENT-113**

**OTHER - 5**

- 14-Boating
- 20-Angling W/O A License
- 5-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.
- 2-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear Lic.
- 2-Angling W/O Saltwater Lic.
- 1-Take Or Poss. Game Fish Illegally

**REGION 7 CONT'D.**

**2-Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's Lic.**

**1-Leave Nets Unattended**

**1-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets**

**3-Sell Undersize Crabs**

**1-Failure To Tag Sacked Or Containerized Containers**

**16-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.**

**2-Hunting W/O Non-Resident Lic.**

**3-Bow Hunt W/O Bow Lic.**

**1-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft**

**6-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer**

**1-Illegal Possession Of Wild Quadrupeds Birds, Or Parts Thereof**

**1-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours Or With  
Artificial Light**

**2-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way**

**2-Poss. Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season**

**1-Hunt Squirrel Closed Season**

**4-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.**

**2-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game Lic.**

**1-Possession Of Pods While Bow Hunting**

**2-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods**

**2-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road**

**4-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear W/Illegal Weapon**

**5-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear**

**2-Hunting MGB Blegal Hours**

**1-Field Possession Of Freshly Killed MGB Closed Season**

**REGION 7 CONT'D.**

**CONFISCATIONS:**

2 traps, 3 guns.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 7**

14-Boating

38-Fishing

55-Hunting

3-Federal

8-Other

**REGION 8**

**TOTAL CASES-370**

**ENFORCEMENT-334**

**OTHER DIV. - 36**

47-Boating

100-Angling W/O A License

1-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear Lic.

5-Angling W/O Saltwater Lic.

1-Taking/Poss. Over Limit Or Undersized Freshwater Gamefish

5-Poss. O/L Of Red Drum

22-Take Or Poss. Undersized Red Drum

8-Take Or Poss. Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

9-Take Or Poss. Undersized Black Drum

1-Poss. O/L Spotted Sea Trout

2-Take Or Poss. O/L Black Drum

1-Fail To Have Commercial Lic. In Poss.

**REGION 8 CONT'D.**

**7-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. Lic.**

**6-Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear Lic.**

**10-Take Or Poss. Commercial Fish W/O Vessel Lic.**

**1-Transport W/O Required Lic.**

**7-Leave Nets Unattended**

**1-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings**

**1-Take/Possess Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester Lic.**

**6-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets**

**2-Take/Possess Undersized Black Drum**

**2-Take/Possess Black Drum W/O Permit**

**1-Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs**

**1-Fail To Comply W/Shark Permit & Report Rules**

**2-Violation Of Mullet Regulations**

**2-Poss. Red Drum Illegally**

**8-Criminal Trespass**

**1-DWI**

**1-Littering**

**3-Possess/Take Undersize Federal Controlled Fish**

**1-Driving Without Operators License**

**1-Refuse/Misrepresent Booking Info.**

**1-Violation Of Sanitary Code-Chapter 9**

**3-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA**

**33-Take Undersize Oysters From Natural Reef**

**2-Harvest Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License**

**1-Fail To Cull Oysters In Proper Location**

**REGION 8 CONT.D**

5-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

1-Possess Wild Birds Or Wild Quadrupeds W/O A Lic.

4-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

4-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

Or With Artificial Light

2-Fail To Obey Cease Harassment Order

1-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

1-Poss. Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season

6-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

3-Hunting MGB with Unplugged Gun

3-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours

1-Hunting MGB Over Baited Area

12-Hunting And/Or Possess Ducks Other Than Teal During Teal Season

2-Wanton Waste Of MGB

9-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only

1-Hunt MGB Without State Stamp

**CONFISCATIONS:**

1 boat, 196 whole fish, 215 sacks of oysters, 10 1/2 boxes of crabs, 5 rabbits, 1 dove, 7 pounds of drum sold for \$14.73 and 1,930 <sup>shrimp</sup> pounds \$317.50.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 8**

47-Boating

247-Commercial Fishing

36-Oyster

21-Misc.

18-General Hunting

**REGION 9**

**TOTAL CASES-329**

**ENFORCEMENT-321**

**OTHER - 8**

36-Boating

35-Angling W/O A License

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear Lic.

24-Angling W/O Saltwater Lic.

2-Taking/Poss. Over Limit Or Undersized Freshwater Gamefish

8-Poss. O/L Of Red Drum

41-Take Or Poss. Undersized Red Drum

28-Take Or Poss. Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

22-Take Or Poss. Undersized Black Drum

1-Poss. O/L Spotted Sea Trout

1-Fail To Have Commercial Lic. In Poss.

5-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. Lic.

2-Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear Lic.

5-Take Or Poss. Commercial Fish W/O Vessel Lic.

3-Leave Nets Unattended

2-Blocking Passage Of Fish

**REGION 9 CONT'D.**

- 3-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings
- 3-Allow Another To Use Commercial License
- 6-Fail To Mark Softshell Crab Container Or Improper Molting Stage
- 3-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Gear
- 3-Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs
- 7-Take Undersize Oysters From Natural Reef
- 8-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.
- 1-Possess Wild Birds Or Wild Quadrupeds W/O A Lic.
- 3-Hunting W/O Non-Resident Lic.
- 3-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft
- 7-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer
- 4-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours  
Or With Artificial Light
- 3-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way
- 3-Hunt Or Discharge Firearm From Levee Road
- 2-Poss. Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season
- 4-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Closed Season
- 4-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Illegal Hours Or With Artificial Light
- 4-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods
- 4-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegally From A Boat Or While Swimming
- 4-Fail To Maintain Sex Identification
- 4-Take/Possess Spotted Fawn
- 6-Fail To Tag Alligator Upon Taking Or Possess Improperly Tagged Alligator
- 1-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp
- 1-Hunting And/Or Possess Ducks Other Teal During Teal Season

**REGION 9 CONT'D.**

1-Possess Untagged MGB

1-Transport Illegally Taken MGB

1-DWI

3-Illegal Spotlighting From Public Road

1-Littering

**CONFISCATIONS:**

194 drum, 197 trout, 196 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$171.00, 200 individual buster crabs released to water, 14 striped bass, 30 sacks of oysters released to water, 9 squirrels, 4 teal ducks, 1 white trout, 63 lbs. of catfish sold for \$25.20, 1 alligator, 4 deer, 3 ducks, 2 gallinules, 1 boat, 1 outboard motor, 1 pickup truck, 1 alligator sold for \$87.45.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 9**

201-Fishing

7-Oyster Violations

34-General Hunting

24-Deer

6-Alligators

36-Boating

6-WMA

4-MGB

11-Misc.

**OYSTER STRIKE FORCE**

**TOTAL CASES-49**

- 30-Take Undersize Oysters From Natural Reef
- 3-Allow Another To Use Commercial License
- 3-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Gear
- 3-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Vessel
- 2-Fail To Have Commercial License In Possession
- 2-Take/Possess Undersize Spotted Sea Trout
- 1-Fail To Mark/Tag Nets
- 1-Leave Nets Unattended
- 1-Harvest Oysters From Unmarked Lease
- 1-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License
- 1-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License
- 1-Hunt Doves During Closed Season

**CONFISCATIONS:**

247 sacks of oysters, 22 spotted sea trout.

**STATE STRIKE FORCE**

**TOTAL CASES-144**

44-Angling W/O A License

2-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

1-Poss. O/L Of Red Drum

2-Take Or Poss. Undersized Red Drum

2-Take Or Poss. Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

1-Take Or Poss. Undersized Black Drum

1-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. Lic.

1-Take Or Poss. Commercial Fish W/O Vessel Lic.

3-Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs

1-Failure To Tag Sacked Or Containerized Oysters

1-Harvest Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License

1-Fail To Cull Oysters In Proper Location

3-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

12-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

3-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

4-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

Or With Artificial Light

5-Hunt From Public Road Or Right-Of-Way

3-Poss. Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season

7-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Illegal Hours Or With Artificial

Light

7-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

**STATE STRIKE FORCE CONT'D.**

- 7-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road
- 2-Take/Possess Spotted Fawn
- 2-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours
- 1-Hunting Ducks Closed Season
- 2-Taking Or Possession Of Other Non-Game Birds-No Season
- 10-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 1-Criminal Trespass
- 1-Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana
- 2-Littering
- 7-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries
- 5-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

**CONFISCATIONS:**

3 boats, 11 guns.

**GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE**

- 60-Fishing
- 53-Hunting
- 5-MGB
- 26-Misc.

**S.W.E.P.**

**RIP TIDE AND DELTA TIDE**

**BOATING HOURS-231**

**BOATS CHECKED-186**

**TOTAL CASES-23**

**4-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License**

**2-Allow Another To Use Commercial Fishing License**

**2-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Gear**

**2-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Vessel**

**6-Angling W/O A License**

**1-No Running Lights**

**1-Fail To Comply W/P.F.D. Requirements**

**3-Take Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License**

**2-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License**

**CONFISCATIONS:**

**8 trawls, 1,394 lbs. of shrimp for \$2,713.30.**

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**TOTAL CASES ENFORCEMENT-1432**

**TOTAL CASES OTHER DIV. - 104**

**TOTAL CASES OSFORCE - 49**

**TOTAL CASES S.W.E.P. - 23**

**TOTAL CASES SSFORCE - 144**

**GRAND TOTAL - 1752**