

Mr. Jenkins approved
agenda 11/24/92 - 3:30p.m.
sch

November 24, 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, December 3, 1992, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of November 5, 1992 Minutes
3. Aircraft Report
4. Notice of Intent - Mackerel and Cobia Creel Limits
5. Ratification of Final Mullet Rule
6. Shrimp Management Plan Public Comments
7. Marine Recreational Development Board
8. Budgeted Use of Dedicated Marine Fin Fish License Funds
9. Election of Commission Chairman and Vice-Chairman
10. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update
11. Permits
12. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/November
13. Report on La. Shrimp Industry Video & Oyster Promotion
14. Secretary's Report to the Commission
15. Set March 1993 Meeting Dates
16. Public Comments

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
December 3, 1992
10:00 AM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of November 5, 1992
3. Aircraft Report - Lee Caubarreaux
4. Notice of Intent - Mackerel and Cobia Creel Limits - Harry Blanchet
5. Ratification of Final Mullet Rule - Harry Blanchet
6. Shrimp Management Plan Public Comments - Claude Boudreaux
7. Marine Recreational Development Board - John Roussel
8. Budgeted Use of Dedicated Marine Fin Fish License Funds - Jimmy Jenkins
9. Election of Commission Chairman and Vice-Chairman - Jimmy Jenkins
10. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update - Wynnette Kees
11. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/November - Winton Vidrine
12. Report on La. Shrimp Industry Video & Oyster Promotion - Karl Turner
13. Secretary's Report to the Commission - Joe Herring
14. Set March 1993 Meeting Date
15. Public Comments

COMMISSION MEETING
ROLL CALL

Thursday, December 3, 1992
Baton Rouge, LA
Wildlife and Fisheries Building

| | Attended | Absent |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|
| Jimmy Jenkins (Chairman) | ✓ | — |
| Bert Jones | ✓ | — |
| Perry Gisclair | ✓ | — |
| Tee John Mialjevich (late) | ✓ | — |
| Warren Pol | ✓ | — |
| Jeff Schneider | ✓ | — |
| Peter Vujnovich | ✓ | — |

Mr. Chairman:

There are 6⁷ Commissioners in attendance and we have a quorum.
Secretary Herring is also present.

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

NEWS RELEASE

Joe L. Herring
Secretary



CONTACT
(504) 765-2923

92-205

11/25/92

COMMISSION SETS DECEMBER MEETING

Wildlife and Fisheries Commissioners will hold their next regular public board meeting on Thursday, December 3, 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 November 5, 1992 Minutes
3. Aircraft Report
4. Notice of Intent - Mackerel and Cobia Creel Limits
5. Ratification of Final Mullet Rule
6. Shrimp Management Plan Public Comments
7. Marine Recreational Development Board
8. Budgeted Use of Dedicated Marine Fin Fish License Funds
9. Election of Commission Chairman and Vice-Chairman
10. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update
11. Permits
12. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/November
13. Report on La. Shrimp Industry Video & Oyster Promotion
14. Secretary's Report to the Commission
15. Set March 1993 Meeting Date
16. 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

November 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM

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

The next regular public board meeting as set by the Commission will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, December 3, 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 November 5, 1992

LEE CAUBARREAU

2. Aircraft Report

CORKY PERRET

3. Mackerel and Cobia Creel Limits
4. Ratification of Final Mullet Rule
5. Shrimp Management Plan Public Comments
6. Marine Recreational Development Board

JIMMY JENKINS

7. Budgeted Use of Dedicated Marine Fin Fish License Funds
8. Election of Commission Chairman and Vice-Chairman

Page 2
Commission Meeting
November 23, 1992

WYNNETTE KEES

9. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update

FRED PREJEAN

10. Permits

WINTON VIDRINE

11. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/November

KARL TURNER

12. Report on La. Shrimp Industry Video & Oyster Promotion

JOE L. HERRING

13. Secretary's Report to the Commission

14. Set March 1993 Meeting Date

PUBLIC COMMENTS

JLH:sch

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

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 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary *JLH*

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - December 3, 1992

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Tuesday, November 17th any agenda items your office may have for the Thursday, December 3rd 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 December 3rd. 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

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

*No items from the FTR Division
for the Dec 1992 regular
LWFC meetings
Dennie
11-17-92*

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 5, 1992

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JLH/sch

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

Dear Susan:
I have no items
for the December agenda.
Thank
Bennie

RECEIVED
NOV 05 92
FISHERIES SECTION

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 5, 1992

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JLH/sch

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

Susan
This is
your copy.
Sent orig.
to Kimball
Paul

Lee

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 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-
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Fisheries ✓

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JLH/sch

Aviation Report

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

REC'D

NOV 05 92

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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 5, 1992

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JLH/sch

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

- 1.) MACKEREL AND COBIA CRESSL LIMITS. *HARRY BLANNETT*
- 2.) SILVER MANAGEMENT PLAN PUBLIC COMMENTS. *CLAUDE BONARDINX*
- 3.) MARINE RECREATION DEVELOPMENT *ED. JOHN ROUSSEL*
- 4.) ~~RE~~ RATIFICATION OF FINAL MULLET RULES *HARRY BLANNETT*

[Handwritten signature]

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 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM

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

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JLH/sch

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

1) Civil Restitution Class / Update

W. Kees 11-17-92

2) Permits - Fred Bryjan

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 5, 1992

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

*LA. Shrimp Industry
 Video AND ~~REPORTS~~ Oyster
 Promotion*

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| | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| TO | JOE HERRING | From | KARL TURNER |
| CO. | WLF | Co. | 2 SPM B |
| Dept. | | Phone # | 504 568-5693 |

Employer

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

BOARD MEETING

DECEMBER 3, 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
DECEMBER 3, 1992

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| 5. Ratification of Final Mullet Rule | 4 |
| 6. Shrimp Management Plan Public Comments | 6 |
| 7. Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board | 8 |
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MINUTES OF THE MEETING

OF

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, December 3, 1992

Chairman James H. Jenkins, Jr. presiding.

Bert Jones
Perry Gisclair
Warren Pol
Jeff Schneider
Pete Vujnovich
Tee John Mialjevich

Secretary Joe L. Herring was also present.

Chairman Jenkins called for a motion for approval of the November 5, 1992, **Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Vujnovich and seconded by Commissioner Schneider. The motion passed unanimously.

The **October Aircraft Report** was presented by Mr. Lee Caubarreaux. This report showed that four pilots flew a total of 105.2 hours for the month; estimated cost was \$13,754.59 and actual cost was \$11,840.98. Also included in the report was a breakdown of the flights that occurred during the month. Chairman Jenkins asked if the Department still owned the Commander; what would be the hourly rate; was an evaluation or an appraisal done on the Commander. He then commented on the cost to repair the Commander over the past year. Commissioner Jones inquired "why not surplus the plane and sell it since the Department has no longer use of it." Secretary Herring advised that the Department still does have use of the Commander and has used the plane since it was turned over to the Department of Environmental Quality. Chairman Jenkins then asked how other agencies were charged for the use of the aircraft. Commissioner Jones proceeded to inquire as to who has the title for the Commander, then stated that, instead of surplusing, we are getting a credit for flying hours. He asked what was the need for the Commander and why not sell it and put the funds into the Conservation Fund to run the Department with and what has it been used for thus far. Chairman Jenkins asked who was furnishing the pilot for the Commander; stated that someone was going to have to stay current to fly the plane; then asked the Commander be listed on the Aircraft Report. Chairman Jenkins wondered if we ever receive payment from other agencies who use our aircrafts. Commissioner Jones questioned certain flights with the Amphibian during the month of October. A question on what the float plane does when working 3-D seismic operations was raised by Chairman Jenkins. Commissioner Jones inquired if this was what Mike Windham did; if he was a biologist; and also if he was in charge of the 3-D project. Chairman Jenkins asked if the

Department received reports from these inspections. Commissioner Jones inquired of a policy regarding the transporting of non-Wildlife and Fisheries personnel; then whether or not Mike Windham's job could be done with the Amphibian plane.

A Notice of Intent on Mackerel and Cobia Creel Limits was given by Mr. Harry Blanchet. Mr. Blanchet began the discussion by stating that the Gulf and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils are responsible for the management of king mackerel, Spanish mackerel and Cobia. These Councils have just recently modified the Federal regulations for these fish and asked the Department to parallel the regulations for the state. Chairman Jenkins then asked Mr. Blanchet read the "Therefore Be It Resolved" portion of the Resolution. The modifications included a question on when a limit of over one day's limit in possession was allowed. Only one day limit can be in possession for king and Spanish mackerel and Cobia. Chairman Jenkins then asked for comments and discussion from the Commission and audience and received none. A motion by Commissioner Pol to accept the Resolution as explained and read was made and seconded by Commissioner Jones. The motion carried with no opposition.

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

RESOLUTION

DAILY TAKE & POSSESSION LIMITS OF KING AND SPANISH MACKEREL & COBIA

WHEREAS, king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and cobia are managed under the Federal Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, and

WHEREAS, this fishery management plan establishes bag limits and size limits for king mackerel, Spanish mackerel and cobia taken in the federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, and

WHEREAS, the Gulf and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils have requested that the Gulf States adopt bag limits for king and Spanish mackerel and cobia compatible with those contained in the federal fishery management plan, and

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission under the authority of R.S. 56:325.1 and 326.3 is empowered to set bag and possession limits for king and Spanish mackerel, and

WHEREAS, revisions to the existing rules are possible without jeopardizing the biological integrity of the affected stocks.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does express notice of intent to adopt rules concerning the daily take and possession limits of king and Spanish mackerel and cobia in Louisiana waters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the complete contents of the Notice of Intent establishing bag limits for king and Spanish Mackerel and cobia are attached to and made part of this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate these regulations and the final rule, including but not limited to the filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statements, the Notice of Intent, and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

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

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

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby give notice of intent to promulgate a rule revising the regulations concerning bag limits for king mackerel, spanish mackerel and cobia.

TITLE 76 WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 3. Saltwater Sport and Commercial Fishery

Section 327. Daily Take and Possession Limits of King and Spanish Mackerel and Cobia

A. The recreational bag limit for possession of Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) whether caught within or without

the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 10 fish per person, per day.

B. The recreational bag limit for possession of king mackerel (Scomberomorus cavalla) whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 2 fish per person, per day.

C. A person subject to a bag limit for Spanish or king mackerel may not possess during a single day, regardless of the number of trips or the duration of a trip, any king or Spanish mackerel in excess of such bag limit, except that a person who is on a trip that spans more than 24 hours may possess no more than two daily limits, provided such a trip is aboard a charter vessel or headboat, and (1) the vessel has two licensed operators aboard as required by the U.S. Coast Guard for trips over 12 hours, and (2) each passenger is issued and has in possession a receipt issued on behalf of the vessel that verifies the length of the trip.

D. The recreational and commercial bag limit for possession of cobia (Rachycentron canadum) whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 2 fish per person.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S.56:325.1 and R.S.56:326.3.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 15:868 (October 1989) amended LR 17:207 (February, 1991), amended LR

Interested persons may submit written comments of the proposed rule to Mr. Harry Blanchet, Marine Fish Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, February 10, 1993.

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Chairman

Final Ratification of the Mullet Rule was also presented by Mr. Harry Blanchet. Discussion began with pointing out that some modifications have been made to this rule from the original Notice of Intent. Then the "Therefore Be It Resolved" portion of the Resolution was read by Mr. Blanchet. Chairman Jenkins asked that the changes to the Notice of Intent be explained; then called for comments or discussion from the Commission and audience and received none. Commissioner Gisclair moved to adopt the Rule and this was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich and passed with no opposition.

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

RESOLUTION

RULES FOR THE HARVEST OF MULLET

WHEREAS, R.S. 56:333 authorizes and requires the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to adopt measures regulating the take of mullet, and

WHEREAS, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has developed proposed regulations regarding the take of mullet, and

WHEREAS, these regulations have gone through the procedures required by the Administrative Procedure Act, and

WHEREAS, the proposed regulations have been revised to reflect suggestions to optimize harvest of the species, without jeopardizing the biological integrity of the mullet stocks.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby promulgate the attached Rule to establish and implement regulations concerning the take and harvest of mullet from Louisiana waters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this Rule, including but not limited to the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

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

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

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby adopt a Rule establishing zones, seasons, permits, fees, daily limits, and gears for the taking of striped mullet. Authority for adoption of this Rule is included in R.S. 56:333 and 56:325.1.

TITLE 76
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 3. Saltwater Sport and Commercial Fishing

Section 343. Rules for the Harvest of Striped Mullet

A. Seasons: A framework of seasons is hereby set for the harvest of mullet. A "pre-roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. September 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) October 14 of each year. A "roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. October 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) January 14 of the following year. A "non-roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. January 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) September 14 of each year.

B. Commercial Limits: During the "pre-roe" season, there shall be a commercial daily take and possession limit of 200 pounds of mullet per permit holder or per vessel, whichever is less. During the "roe" season, there shall be no daily take or possession limit for the commercial harvest of mullet by properly licensed and permitted fishermen. During the "non-roe" season, there shall be a commercial daily take and possession limit of 1,500 pounds of mullet per permit holder or per vessel, whichever is less.

C. Recreational Limits: The daily take and possession limit for recreational harvest of mullet shall be 100 pounds per person, year round.

D. In addition, all provisions of R.S. 56:333(B)(3) and (4), and 56:333(C) are hereby adopted and incorporated into this rule.

E. A violation of the provisions of this Rule shall be a class three violation, R.S. 56:33, in accordance with R.S. 56:333(D).

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Chairman

The Shrimp Management Plan and Public Comments was brought forward by Mr. Claude Boudreaux. The Shrimp Committee of the Commission met in late October to review and edit the summary and action items in the shrimp plan. Then in November, this edited summary was made available to the public, different fishery organizations, and Cooperative Extension Agents. Thus far, only 3 written comments have been received on the plan; 2 from a commercial fisherman and his wife from Lake Arthur and 1 from a LSU Sea Grant Specialist. Written comments will continue to be accepted. Mr. Boudreaux asked the Commission to allow for public comments. Commissioner Schneider inquired if the Shrimp Task Force met recently; and are there any reports from that meeting.

Mr. Brandt Savoie advised that a meeting of the Shrimp Task Force was held on November 10 and there was a quorum. The shrimp

plan was not discussed, all the members at present are reviewing it. Commissioner Schneider asked what other discussions took place at the meeting. Mr. Savoie continued by listing the different topics discussed, such as site clearance regulations, the Gear Compensation Fund, the Jones Act with regard to workman's compensation and insurance on vessels, changes in the license fee structures, conflicts between crabbers and shrimpers, the 100 count shrimp law being taken off from October through the 3rd Monday in December, and also approved a letter to the House and Senate Natural Resources Committee that offshore closures be left in the hands of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission and the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Commissioner Pol asked if any discussion on sanctuaries was held. Mr. Savoie informed that the Task Force would meet again on December 15 and copies of the minutes from the last meeting would be provided to the Commission. Commissioner Schneider queried if this plan was being sent to other departments in the country and scientists for their review and suggested this be done. Chairman Jenkins asked when there would be a shrimp plan that could be put into effect and when could it be voted on. Mr. Corky Perret then stepped in and discussed the history of management plans and the shrimp management plan. The plan basically maintains the existing rules and regulations for managing shrimp. New TED regulations were implemented recently advised Mr. Perret, and the staff was looking at what these new regulations will mean. These TED regulations will impact the shrimp industry. Chairman Jenkins asked why \$350,000 to \$400,000 was spent on the shrimp plan when the Department would be doing what it has always been doing, when can the shrimp plan be adopted, and would the public comments received today be sufficient to satisfy the contract.

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The Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board was the next item considered by the Commission. Mr. John Roussel reminded the Commission of the packet they received in the mail on this Board. Department staff met on November 16 to look at the funding aspect for the Board and developed a list. A meeting of the Board was held on December 1st, but there was no quorum available. Discussion during this meeting included: operating procedures and by-laws, review of the list for funding sources, and the possible need to expand the board to include freshwater recreational fishing. The funding source discussion involved two types of sources - long term stable funding and federal funding. The long term funding consisted of a state sales tax add-on to fishing equipment, fishing license increase, and charter boat licenses. Add-on to hotel room tax, general fund appropriations, and local tourism boards and chambers of commerce support were also listed. The second source was federal funding sources, which consisted of hurricane relief grants, other grant programs, grants from State Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Sea Grant, and soliciting private donations from local or national companies which have some interest in the environment. The next meeting of the Board was set for January 19, 1993.

Chairman Jenkins asked if an additional fee on the saltwater finfish license was discussed. Commissioner Mialjevich inquired if a bill was to be put in to add freshwater fisheries, then commented that recreational and environmental people are being put on commercial committees, and wondered if there was a thought to put a commercial person on a recreational committee. Chairman Jenkins spoke against the suggestion of adding industrial or commercial input to the recreational board. Mr. Roussel advised that contact with 17 other states was made to find out if they have this type of board, funding sources and etc., but none did. Commissioner Jones mentioned that commercial interest was being represented on the board. Commissioner Mialjevich reminded everyone he was just trying to get a balance on the board.

Chairman Jenkins asked for additional comments from the Commission and audience.

Mrs. Mary Poe from Lake Charles, Louisiana, whose husband is on the board, asked Mr. Roussel why not use non-resident license fees to fund the board, and asked Commissioner Mialjevich, with commercial aspects being put on the board, would commercial funds be included.

Budgeted Use of Dedicated Marine Fin Fish License Funds was next addressed by Chairman Jenkins. With the sale of 200,000 saltwater finfish licenses being sold and producing over a million dollars for the Department, Chairman Jenkins wondered if the funds are actually being used for what they are dedicated for. Mr. Fred Prejean started by explaining the information provided to the Commission, which included a history of the revenues received from 1987 through 1992 and the projected revenues for 1992 through 1994, the amount of finfish revenue being used during the current year, a narrative of how these funds are being spent, a finfish activity chart from 1984 through this fiscal year, and a list of Conservation funds by dedication. Chairman Jenkins queried if we can track the revenue and use of dedicated funds, are the funds being used the way they are suppose to be used, and has this just occurred or has it always been done this way. More specifically, Chairman Jenkins asked about finfish revenues by source; had there been or was there a surplus in this fund, what would a portion of the money be used for, how much of the finfish funds would be used for the Marine Lab, what projects would be done to justify the use of the funds, and what was the total amount of money being put into the Marine Lab. With regard to the money dedicated from the menhaden industry, does it have to be used specifically for menhaden, and will the outside interests that use the Marine Lab pay for the use of this facility. Chairman Jenkins directed his attention to the activity chart and questioned what the expanded fishery independent sampling and commercial landings report meant. What are some of the things that can be done to enhance the saltwater finfishery? At this point, Mr. Corky Perret provided a background to reopening the Marine Lab and stated finfish was getting a bargain and the ancillary benefits would be tremendous. Commissioner Vujnovich mentioned that the Marine Lab should never have been closed and then asked about the seashore being close to the ponds and the reinforcement of the Gulf. Chairman Jenkins declared he was not questioning the need for the Marine Lab, but does not want to see the Department use the dedicated funds for other than finfish projects. Mr. Prejean informed the Commission that the Legislative Fiscal Office was looking at ways to cut the budget and this project may be cut. Commissioner Schneider requested if there was any opportunity for creel surveys to be performed. Chairman Jenkins asked if there was any information available on landings.

Election of Commission Chairman and Vice-Chairman for 1993 was the next topic for discussion. Commissioner Schneider made a motion to nominate Commissioner Jones for Chairman and Commissioner Vujnovich for Vice-Chairman and was seconded by Chairman Jenkins. Commissioner Gisclair made a motion to nominate Commissioner Mialjevich as Chairman and Commissioner Vujnovich as Vice-Chairman and was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. A show of hands revealed that Commissioner Schneider, Commissioner Jones and Chairman Jenkins were for the nomination of Commissioner Jones for Chairman and Commissioner Vujnovich for Vice-Chairman; and Commissioner Gisclair, Commissioner Mialjevich and Commissioner Vujnovich voted against the nomination. With respect to Commissioner Gisclair's nomination, Commissioner Gisclair, Commissioner Mialjevich and Commissioner Vujnovich voted for the nomination and Commissioner Schneider, Commissioner Jones and Chairman Jenkins voted against it. (It should be noted that Commissioner Pol was not in attendance during this portion of the meeting.) With the vote being tied, Commissioner Mialjevich suggested postponing the election until the January meeting. Chairman Jenkins proposed to finish with the rest of the agenda and then come back to this item.

Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update computer printouts was provided by Ms. Wynnette Kees to the Commission. Also included was a comparison, month by month, of the amount of assessments versus amount of payments. With respect to Commissioner Jones' request, all summons have been re-issued for December and January hearings. Commissioner Jones asked where the venue for the summons was heard. Chairman Jenkins speculated on whether the cases were discussed. Commissioner Mialjevich questioned if a violator who has to pay civil restitutions and filed bankruptcy can get out of it. Chairman Jenkins wondered if outside attorneys were working on the collections. Commissioner Mialjevich requested to know when and where a hearing was to be held so he could go see the process.

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

Region I - Minden - 155 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 122 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 164 citations.

Region IV - Ferriday - 80 citations.

Region V - Lake Charles - 160 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 107 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 207 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 218 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 252 citations.

The Oyster Strike Force issued 16 citations and 12 citations were issued by SWEP. The Statewide Strike Force issued 128 citations.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of November was 1,618 citations.

Colonel Vidrine commented on the disposition of two turkey cases made in October; one to a person from St. Martin Parish who paid civil restitutions of \$481.50 and has yet to go to criminal court. In the other case of interest, a person from Vernon Parish has not gone to court yet and has paid nothing on civil restitutions. Commissioner Jones commented he felt the outdoorsmen were doing better with abiding by the law.

A report on **La. Shrimp Industry Video & Oyster Promotion** was given by Mr. Karl Turner of the Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board. Mr. Turner began by stating he would provide the Commission with a summary of projects initiated by the Seafood Board. The packet provided to the Commission was a promotion entitled "The Greatest Oyster Promotion in the History of Mankind" to educate the public about oysters. This kickoff would begin January 1 and run through March 1993. With regard to shrimp, he said, when someone sees the words "Louisiana Shrimp" on a menu, it adds economic value. The Board was in the process of developing a video to send to chefs and food service operators with the theme being Louisiana shrimp is the premium tasting shrimp in the world. The video was not available for viewing at this meeting. Chairman Jenkins asked if the video was on the shrimp industry, what was the competition for the Louisiana shrimp, then discussed the operations he observed occurring in Mexico and wondered if there would be greater import competition because of this and if any facts and figures were available on the proposed Trade Act with Mexico. Commissioner Jones wondered if the Seafood Board had lobbied for restraints on importing.

Mr. Turner pointed out to the Commission that all members of the Seafood Marketing Board are recreational fishermen.

Chairman Jenkins recognized that Commissioner Pol returned to the meeting and stated that this would be his last regular meeting unless a new appointment was not made. With this, Chairman Jenkins presented a plaque to Commissioner Pol which stated, "In recognition of outstanding service as a member of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission and the management of Louisiana natural resources, December '86 to December '92." Commissioner Pol replied that he was sorry he had not been able to accomplish more

by being on the Commission and hoped, in the future, there would be better rapport.

Secretary's Report to the Commission was given by Mr. Joe Herring. Shell Oil Company was paying for 5,000 crappie and 1500 channel catfish be released into the Belle River area as part of restocking the Atchafalaya Basin. Additionally, 5,610 bass, 1,475,000 bream, and 126,000 catfish have also been stocked. With the support of a citizens program to restock the Basin, 595 bass in the size range of 12 inches to 5 pounds have been stocked.

The deer season on the Wildlife Management Areas for this year has had good success. The Salvador WMA had a record kill with 926 hunters taking 130 deer. With regard to the youth hunts, there was an increase of 402 hunters who killed 114 deer. The deer hunts on the Wildlife Management Areas had 35,433 hunters and took 2,887 deer. The help received from the other Divisions in the Department on these hunts was very much appreciated by the Wildlife Division.

In the Education Section, 103 certification programs were conducted and 3,399 students participated.

A purchase of 7,722 acres of the Yankee Tract has finally occurred with a free lease beginning with the next segment of the deer season.

The duck season for the first segment had been pretty good with the West Zone having some high water but still a good season. In the East Zone, problems with winds and high tides occurred.

There have been at least three fatalities that have occurred thus far during the hunting season; one on the Jackson-Bienville WMA, one in Iberville Parish, and the final one in Tangipahoa Parish.

Chairman Jenkins began again, with a full Commission, the discussion on the **Election of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman**. Commissioner Schneider renominated Commissioner Jones for Chairman and Commissioner Vujnovich for Vice-Chairman; Commissioner Pol seconded the nomination. The nomination passed with no opposition heard.

The **March 1993 Meeting Date** was scheduled for March 4, 1993 in the Baton Rouge office, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Hugh Bateman about the duck count and if it was up. Mr. Bateman advised that the total number of birds on hand was up from past years for several reasons. Commissioner Pol inquired if the areas in southwest Louisiana had water control, then commented on Miami Corporation spending \$250,000 putting in a weir.

Chairman Jenkins called for **Public Comments** at this time and received none.

Mr. John Roussel apprised the Commission that he provided them with a Finfish Report which would be produced every year to let the fishermen know what the fishing success was projected to be.

Secretary Herring relayed to Commissioner Pol his appreciation for his friendship and working with him. He also expressed his appreciation for the help provided to the Department and Commission.

Then Commissioner Vujnovich made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and was seconded by Chairman Jenkins.



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

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Corrections made
12/10/92 - sch

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

December 3, 1992

Chairman James H. Jenkins, Jr. presiding.

Thursday, ~~December 3, 1992~~

- Bert Jones
- Perry Gisclair
- Warren Pol
- Jeff Schneider
- Pete Vujnovich
- Tee John Mialjevich

Secretary Joe L. Herring was also present.

Chairman Jenkins called for a motion for approval of the November 5, 1992, **Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Vujnovich and seconded by Commissioner Schneider. The motion passed unanimously.

The October **Aircraft Report** was presented by Mr. Lee Caubarreaux. This report showed that four pilots flew a total of 105.2 hours for the month; estimated cost was \$13,754.59 and actual cost was \$11,840.98. Also included in the report was a breakdown of the flights that occurred during the month. Chairman Jenkins asked if the Department still owned the Commander; what would be the hourly rate; was an evaluation or an appraisal done on the Commander; then commented on the cost to repair the Commander over the past year. Commissioner Jones inquired why not surplus the plane and sell it since the Department has no longer use of it. Secretary Herring advised that the Department still does have use of the Commander and has used the plane since it was turned over to the Department of Environmental Quality. Chairman Jenkins then asked how other agencies were charged for the use of the aircraft. Commissioner Jones proceeded to inquire as to who has the title for the Commander; then stated that instead of surplus, we are getting a credit for flying hours what was the need for the Commander and why not sell it and put the funds into the Conservation Fund to run the Department with what has it been used for thus far. Chairman Jenkins requested who was furnishing the pilot for the Commander; stated that someone was going to have to stay current to fly the plane; then asked the Commander be listed on the Aircraft Report. Chairman Jenkins wondered if we ever receive payment from other agencies who use our aircrafts. Commissioner Jones questioned certain flights with the Amphibian during the month of October. A question on what the float plane does when working 3-D seismic operations was raised by Chairman Jenkins. Commissioner Jones inquired if this was what Mike Windham

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asked

did; if he was a biologist; and also if he was in charge of the 3-D project. Chairman Jenkins ~~seeked~~ ^{ASKed} if the Department received reports from these inspections. Commissioner Jones inquired of a policy regarding the transporting of non-Wildlife and Fisheries personnel; then whether or not Mike Windham's job could be done with the Amphibian plane.

A Notice of Intent on **Mackerel and Cobia Creel Limits** was given by Mr. Harry Blanchet. Mr. Blanchet began the discussion by stating that the Gulf and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils are responsible for the management of king mackerel, Spanish mackerel and Cobia. These Councils have just recently modified the Federal regulations for these fish and asked the Department to parallel the regulations for the state. Chairman Jenkins then asked Mr. Blanchet read the "Therefore Be It Resolved" portion of the Resolution. The modifications included a question of when a limit of over one day's in possession was allowed ^{Limit} ~~clarification of only one day limit can be in possession for king and Spanish mackerel and Cobia.~~ Chairman Jenkins then asked for comments and discussion from the Commission and audience and received none. A motion by Commissioner Pol to accept the Resolution as explained and read was made and seconded by Commissioner Jones. The motion carried with no opposition.

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

RESOLUTION

DAILY TAKE & POSSESSION LIMITS OF KING AND SPANISH MACKEREL & COBIA

WHEREAS, king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and cobia are managed under the Federal Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, and

WHEREAS, this fishery management plan establishes bag limits and size limits for king mackerel, Spanish mackerel and cobia taken in the federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, and

WHEREAS, the Gulf and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils have requested that the Gulf States adopt bag limits for king and Spanish mackerel and cobia compatible with those contained in the federal fishery management plan, and

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission under the authority of R.S. 56:325.1 and 326.3 is empowered to set bag and possession limits for king and Spanish mackerel, and

WHEREAS, revisions to the existing rules are possible without jeopardizing the biological integrity of the affected stocks.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does express notice of intent to adopt rules concerning the daily take and possession limits of king and Spanish mackerel and cobia in Louisiana waters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the complete contents of the Notice of Intent establishing bag limits for king and Spanish Mackerel and cobia are attached to and made part of this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate these regulations and the final rule, including but not limited to the filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statements, the Notice of Intent, and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

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

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

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby give notice of intent to promulgate a rule revising the regulations concerning bag limits for king mackerel, spanish mackerel and cobia.

TITLE 76 WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 3. Saltwater Sport and Commercial Fishery

Section 327. Daily Take and Possession Limits of King and Spanish Mackerel and Cobia

A. The recreational bag limit for possession of Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus maculatus) whether caught within or without

the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 10 fish per person, per day.

B. The recreational bag limit for possession of king mackerel (Scomberomorus cavalla) whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 2 fish per person, per day.

C. A person subject to a bag limit for Spanish or king mackerel may not possess during a single day, regardless of the number of trips or the duration of a trip, any king or Spanish mackerel in excess of such bag limit, except that a person who is on a trip that spans more than 24 hours may possess no more than two daily limits, provided such a trip is aboard a charter vessel or headboat, and (1) the vessel has two licensed operators aboard as required by the U.S. Coast Guard for trips over 12 hours, and (2) each passenger is issued and has in possession a receipt issued on behalf of the vessel that verifies the length of the trip.

D. The recreational and commercial bag limit for possession of cobia (Rachycentron canadum) whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 2 fish per person.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S.56:325.1 and R.S.56:326.3.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 15:868 (October 1989) amended LR 17:207 (February, 1991), amended LR

Interested persons may submit written comments of the proposed rule to Mr. Harry Blanchet, Marine Fish Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, February 10, 1993.

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Chairman

Final Ratification of the Mullet Rule was also presented by Mr. Harry Blanchet. Discussion began with pointing out that some modifications have been made to this rule from the original Notice of Intent. Then the "Therefore Be It Resolved" portion of the Resolution was read by Mr. Blanchet. Chairman Jenkins asked that the changes to the Notice of Intent be explained; then called for comments or discussion from the Commission and audience and received none. Commissioner Gisclair moved to adopt the Rule and this was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich and passed with no opposition.

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

RESOLUTION

RULES FOR THE HARVEST OF MULLET

WHEREAS, R.S. 56:333 authorizes and requires the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to adopt measures regulating the take of mullet, and

WHEREAS, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has developed proposed regulations regarding the take of mullet, and

WHEREAS, these regulations have gone through the procedures required by the Administrative Procedure Act, and

WHEREAS, the proposed regulations have been revised to reflect suggestions to optimize harvest of the species, without jeopardizing the biological integrity of the mullet stocks.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby promulgate the attached Rule to establish and implement regulations concerning the take and harvest of mullet from Louisiana waters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this Rule, including but not limited to the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

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

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

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby adopt a Rule establishing zones, seasons, permits, fees, daily limits, and gears for the taking of striped mullet. Authority for adoption of this Rule is included in R.S. 56:333 and 56:325.1.

TITLE 76
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 3. Saltwater Sport and Commercial Fishing

Section 343. Rules for the Harvest of Striped Mullet

A. Seasons: A framework of seasons is hereby set for the harvest of mullet. A "pre-roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. September 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) October 14 of each year. A "roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. October 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) January 14 of the following year. A "non-roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. January 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) September 14 of each year.

B. Commercial Limits: During the "pre-roe" season, there shall be a commercial daily take and possession limit of 200 pounds of mullet per permit holder or per vessel, whichever is less. During the "roe" season, there shall be no daily take or possession limit for the commercial harvest of mullet by properly licensed and permitted fishermen. During the "non-roe" season, there shall be a commercial daily take and possession limit of 1,500 pounds of mullet per permit holder or per vessel, whichever is less.

C. Recreational Limits: The daily take and possession limit for recreational harvest of mullet shall be 100 pounds per person, year round.

D. In addition, all provisions of R.S. 56:333(B)(3) and (4), and 56:333(C) are hereby adopted and incorporated into this rule.

E. A violation of the provisions of this Rule shall be a class three violation, R.S. 56:33, in accordance with R.S. 56:333(D).

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Chairman

The **Shrimp Management Plan and Public Comments** was brought forward by Mr. Claude Boudreaux. The Shrimp Committee of the Commission met in late October to review and edit the summary and action items in the shrimp plan. Then in November, this edited summary was made available to the public, different fishery organizations, and Cooperative Extension Agents. Thus far, only 3 written comments have been received on the plan; 2 from a commercial fisherman and his wife from Lake Arthur and 1 from a LSU Sea Grant Specialist. Written comments will continue to be accepted, and then Mr. Boudreaux asked the Commission to allow for public comments. Commissioner Schneider inquired if the Shrimp Task Force met recently; and are there any reports from that meeting.

Mr. Brandt Savoie advised that a meeting of the Shrimp Task Force was held on November 10 and there was a quorum. The shrimp plan was not discussed, all the members at present are reviewing it. Commissioner Schneider requested what other discussions took place at the meeting. Mr. Savoie continued by listing the different topics discussed, such as site clearance regulations, the Gear Compensation Fund, the Jones Act with regard to workman's compensation and insurance on vessels, changes in the license fee structures, conflicts between crabbers and shrimpers, the 100 count shrimp law being taken off from October through the 3rd Monday in December, and then approved a letter to the House and Senate Natural Resources Committee that offshore closures be left in the hands of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission and the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Commissioner Pol asked if any discussion on sanctuaries was held. Mr. Savoie informed that the Task Force would meet again on December 15 and copies of the minutes from the last meeting would be provided to the Commission. Commissioner Schneider queried if this plan was being sent to other departments in the country and scientists for their review and suggested this be done. Chairman Jenkins asked when would there be a shrimp plan that could be put into effect and when could it be voted on. Mr. Corky Perret then stepped in and discussed the history of management plans and the shrimp management plan. The plan basically maintains the existing rules and regulations for managing shrimp. New TED regulations were implemented recently advised Mr. Perret, and the staff was looking at what these new regulations will mean, however, these TED regulations will impact the shrimp industry. Chairman Jenkins asked why was \$350,000 to \$400,000 spent on the shrimp plan when the Department would be doing what it has always been doing, when can the shrimp plan be adopted, and then would the public comments received today be sufficient to satisfy the contract.

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everyone he was just trying to get a balance on the board. Chairman Jenkins asked for additional comments from the Commission and audience.

Mrs. Mary Poe from Lake Charles, Louisiana, whose husband is on the board, asked Mr. Roussel why not use non-resident license fees to fund the board and to Commissioner Mialjevich with commercial aspects being put on the board, would commercial funds be included. *Asked*

Budgeted Use of Dedicated Marine Fin Fish License Funds was next addressed by Chairman Jenkins. With the sale of 200,000 saltwater finfish licenses being sold and producing over a million dollars for the Department, Chairman Jenkins wondered if the funds are actually being used for what they are dedicated for. Mr. Fred Prejean started by explaining the information provided to the Commission which included a history of the revenues received from 1987 through 1992 and the projected revenues for 1992 through 1994; the amount of finfish revenue being used during the current year; a narrative of how these funds are being spent; a finfish activity chart from 1984 through this fiscal year and a list of Conservation funds by dedication. Chairman Jenkins queried if we can track the revenue and use of dedicated funds, are the funds being used the way they are suppose to be used, has this just occurred or has it always been done this way. More specifically, Chairman Jenkins asked about finfish revenues by source; had there been or was there a surplus in this funds, what would a portion of the money be used for, how much of the finfish funds would be used for the Marine Lab, what projects would be done to justify the use of the funds, what was the total amount of money being put into the Marine Lab, the money dedicated from the menhaden industry, does it have to be used specifically for menhaden, will the outside interests that use the Marine Lab pay for the use of this facility. Chairman Jenkins directed his attention to the activity chart and questioned what expanded fishery independent sampling and commercial landings report meant, what are some of the things that can be done to enhance the saltwater finfishery. At this point, Mr. Corky Perret provided a background as to why reopen the Marine Lab and stated finfish was getting a bargain and the ancillary benefits would be tremendous. Commissioner Vujnovich mentioned that the Marine Lab should never have been closed and then asked about the seashore being close to the ponds and the reinforcement of the Gulf. Chairman Jenkins declared he was not questioning the need for the Marine Lab, but does not want to see the Department use the dedicated funds for other than finfish projects. Mr. Prejean informed the Commission that the Legislative Fiscal Office was looking at ways to cut the budget and this project may be cut. Commissioner Schneider requested if there was any opportunity for creel surveys to be performed. Chairman Jenkins asked if there was any information available on landings. *AND* *With Regard to* *AND* *ING*

were ~~revealed that~~ **Election of Commission Chairman and Vice-Chairman** for 1993 was the next topic for discussion. Commissioner Schneider made a motion to nominate Commissioner Jones for Chairman and Commissioner Vujnovich for Vice-Chairman and was seconded by Chairman Jenkins. Commissioner Gisclair made a motion to nominate Commissioner Mialjevich as Chairman and Commissioner Vujnovich as Vice-Chairman and was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. A show of hands ~~was~~ revealed that Commissioner Schneider, Commissioner Jones and Chairman Jenkins ~~was~~ for the nomination of Commissioner Jones for Chairman and Commissioner Vujnovich for Vice-Chairman; and Commissioner Gisclair, Commissioner Mialjevich and Commissioner Vujnovich voted against the nomination. With respect to Commissioner Gisclair's nomination, Commissioner Gisclair, Commissioner Mialjevich and Commissioner Vujnovich voted for the nomination and Commissioner Schneider, Commissioner Jones and Chairman Jenkins voted against it. (It should be noted that Commissioner Pol was not in attendance during this portion of the meeting.) With the vote being tied, Commissioner Mialjevich suggested postponing the election until the January meeting. Chairman Jenkins proposed to finish with the rest of the agenda and then come back to this item.

Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update computer printouts was provided by Ms. Wynnette Kees to the Commission. Also included was a comparison, month by month, of the amount of assessments versus amount of payments. With respect to Commissioner Jones' request, all summons have been re-issued for December and January hearings. Commissioner Jones asked where the venue for the summons was heard. Chairman Jenkins speculated on whether the cases were discussed. Commissioner Mialjevich questioned if a violator who has to pay ~~civil restitutions and filed bankruptcy can he~~ get out of it. Chairman Jenkins wondered if outside attorneys were working on the collections. Commissioner Mialjevich requested to know when and where a hearing was to be held so he could go see the process.

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

Region I - Minden - 155 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 122 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 164 citations.

Region IV - Ferriday - 80 citations.

Region V - Lake Charles - 160 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 107 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 207 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 218 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 252 citations.

The Oyster Strike Force issued 16 citations and 12 citations were issued by SWEP. The Statewide Strike Force issued 128 citations.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of November was 1,618 citations.

IN ~~Then,~~ Colonel Vidrine commented on the disposition of two turkey cases made in October; one to a person from St. Martin Parish who paid civil restitutions of \$481.50 and has yet to go to criminal court. The other case of interest, a person from Vernon Parish has not gone to court yet and has paid nothing on civil restitutions. Commissioner Jones commented he felt the outdoorsmen were doing better with abiding by the law.

AND A report on **La. Shrimp Industry Video & Oyster Promotion** was given by Mr. Karl Turner of the Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board. Mr. Turner began by stating he would provide the Commission with a summary of projects initiated by the Seafood Board. The packet provided to the Commission was a promotion entitled "The Greatest Oyster Promotion in the History of Mankind" to educate the public about oysters. This kickoff would begin January 1 and run through March 1993. With regard to shrimp, *he said,* when someone sees the words "Louisiana Shrimp" on a menu, it adds economic value. The Board was in the process of developing a video to send to chefs and food service operators with the theme being Louisiana shrimp is the premium tasting shrimp in the world. The video was not available for viewing at this meeting. Chairman Jenkins asked if *AND* ~~the video was on the shrimp industry,~~ what was the competition for the Louisiana shrimp, then discussed the operations he observed occurring in Mexico and wondered if there would be greater import competition because of this and if any facts and figures were available on the proposed Trade Act with Mexico. Commissioner Jones wondered if the Seafood Board had lobbied for restraints on importing.

Mr. Turner pointed out to the Commission that all members of the Seafood Marketing Board are recreational fishermen.

Chairman Jenkins recognized that Commissioner Pol returned to the meeting and stated that this would be his last regular meeting unless a new appointment was not made. With this, Chairman Jenkins presented a plaque to Commissioner Pol which stated, "In recognition of outstanding service as a member of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission and the management of Louisiana natural resources, December '86 to December '92." Commissioner Pol *by* replied that he was sorry he had not been able to accomplish more

being on the Commission and hoped, in the future, there would be better rapport.

And **Secretary's Report** to the Commission was given by Mr. Joe Herring. Shell Oil Company was paying for 5,000 crappie and 1500 channel catfish be released into the Belle River area as part of restocking the Atchafalaya Basin. Additionally, 5,610 bass, 1,475,000 bream, 126,000 catfish have also been stocked. With the support of a citizens program to restock the Basin, 595 bass in the size range of 12 inches to 5 pounds have been stocked.

who The deer season on the Wildlife Management Areas for this year has had good success. The Salvador WMA had a record kill with 926 hunters taking 130 deer. With regard to the youth hunts, there was an increase of 402 hunters ~~which~~ killed 114 deer. The deer hunts on the Wildlife Management Areas had 35,433 hunters and took 2,887 deer. The help received from the other Divisions in the Department on these hunts was very much appreciated by the Wildlife Division.

In the Education Section, 103 certification programs were conducted and 3,399 students participated.

A purchase of 7,722 acres of the Yankee Tract has finally occurred with a free lease beginning with the next segment of the deer season.

The duck season for the first segment had been pretty good with the West Zone having some high water but still a good season. In the East Zone, problems with winds and high tides occurred.

There have been at least three fatalities that have occurred thus far during the hunting season; one on the Jackson-Bienville WMA, one in Iberville Parish and the final one in Tangipahoa Parish.

Chairman Jenkins began again, with a full Commission, the discussion on the **Election of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman**. Commissioner Schneider renominated Commissioner Jones for Chairman and Commissioner Vujnovich for Vice-Chairman; Commissioner Pol seconded the nomination. The nomination passed with no opposition heard.

The **March 1993 Meeting Date** was scheduled for March 4, 1993 in the Baton Rouge office, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Hugh Bateman about the duck count and if it was up. Mr. Bateman advised that the total number of birds on hand was up from past years for several reasons. Commissioner Pol inquired if the areas in southwest Louisiana had water control, then commented on Miami Corporation spending \$250,000 putting in a weir.

Chairman Jenkins called for **Public Comments** at this time and received none.

Mr. John Roussel apprised the Commission that he provided them with a Finfish Report which would be produced every year to let the fishermen know what the fishing success was projected to be.

✓ Secretary Herring relayed to Commissioner Pol his ~~enjoyment~~ ^{Appreciation} for his friendship and working with him. He also expressed his appreciation for the help provided to the Department and Commission.

Then Commissioner Vujnovich made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and was seconded by Chairman Jenkins.

Joe L. Herring
Secretary

JLH:sch

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
December 3, 1992
10:00 AM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of November 5, 1992
3. Aircraft Report - Lee Caubarreaux
4. Notice of Intent - Mackerel and Cobia Creel Limits - Harry Blanchet
5. Ratification of Final Mullet Rule - Harry Blanchet
6. Shrimp Management Plan Public Comments - Claude Boudreaux
7. Marine Recreational Development Board - John Roussel
8. Budgeted Use of Dedicated Marine Fin Fish License Funds - Jimmy Jenkins
9. Election of Commission Chairman and Vice-Chairman - Jimmy Jenkins
10. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update - Wynnette Kees
11. Permits - Fred Prejean
12. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/November - Winton Vidrine
13. Report on La. Shrimp Industry Video & Oyster Promotion - Karl Turner
14. Secretary's Report to the Commission - Joe Herring
15. Set March 1993 Meeting Date
16. 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
November 16, 1992

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Joe L. Herring, Secretary

FROM: Lee Caubarreaux, Assistant Secretary *He 11/16/92*

SUBJECT: Aviation Report - October 1992

Total hours listed are:

| PILOT | TOTAL HOURS |
|-------------|-------------|
| G. Rackle | 23.0 |
| B. Stamey | 32.6 |
| M. Windham | 10.1 |
| D. Clause | 39.5 |
| TOTAL HOURS | 105.2 |

-0- No Flights

| PLANE | FLIGHT HOURS | ESTIMATED ¹ COST(TOTAL) | ACTUAL ² COST(TOTAL) |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| N61092 Amphib | 16.1 | 2,003.00 | 1,314.08 |
| 70365 Float-DC | 39.5 | 4,611.63 | 5,795.79 |
| N2576K Float-MW | 10.1 | 1,202.41 | 906.78 |
| N9467Y 210 | 15.9 | 1,535.62 | 1,305.39 |
| N223MS Partenavia | 23.6 | 4,400.93 | 2,516.94 |
| TOTALS | 105.2 | 13,754.59 | 11,840.98 |

¹Estimated Cost is based on a historical average per flight hour.

²Actual Cost substitutes actual maintenance for the month for the average maintenance costs used in the previous figure. This is the only figure used in the calculation of estimated costs that varies significantly from month to month.

LGC:csg

cc: Debbie Unbehagen, Fiscal

RESOLUTION

RULES FOR THE HARVEST OF MULLET

WHEREAS, R.S. 56:333 authorizes and requires the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to adopt measures regulating the take of mullet, and

WHEREAS, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has developed proposed regulations regarding the take of mullet, and

WHEREAS, these regulations have gone through the procedures required by the Administrative Procedures Act, and

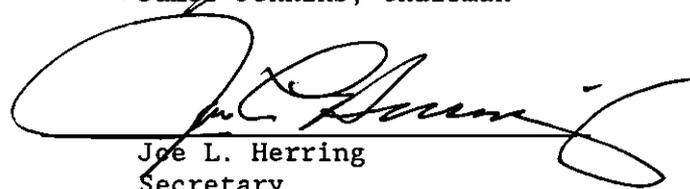
WHEREAS, the proposed regulations have been revised to reflect suggestions to optimize harvest of the species, without jeopardizing the biological integrity of the mullet stocks,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby promulgate the attached Rule to establish and implement regulations concerning the take and harvest of mullet from Louisiana waters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this Rule, including but not limited to the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.



James Jenkins, Chairman



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

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James Jenkins, Chairman

Joe L. Herring
Secretary

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby adopt a Rule establishing zones, seasons, permits, fees, daily limits, and gears for the taking of striped mullet. Authority for adoption of this Rule is included in R.S. 56:333 and 56:325.1.

Title 76

Wildlife and Fisheries

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 3. Saltwater Sport and Commercial Fishing

Section 343. Rules for the Harvest of Striped Mullet

A. Seasons: A framework of seasons is hereby set for the harvest of mullet. A "pre-roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. September 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) October 14 of each year. A "roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. October 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) January 14 of the following year. A "non-roe" season is set to run from 12:01 a.m. January 15 until 12:00 p.m. (midnight) September 14 of each year.

B. Commercial Limits: During the "pre-roe" season, there shall be a commercial daily take and possession limit of 200 pounds of mullet per permit holder or per vessel, whichever is less. During the "roe" season, there shall be no daily take or possession limit for the commercial harvest of mullet by properly licensed and permitted fishermen. During the "non-roe" season, there shall be a commercial daily take and possession limit of 1,500 pounds of

mullet per permit holder or per vessel, whichever is less.

C. Recreational Limits: The daily take and possession limit for recreational harvest of mullet shall be 100 pounds per person, year round.

D. In addition, all provisions of R.S. 56:333(B)(3) and (4), and 56:333(C) are hereby adopted and incorporated into this rule.

E. A violation of the provisions of this Rule shall be a class three violation, R.S. 56:33, in accordance with R.S. 56:333(D).

James H. Jenkins, Jr.

Chairman

RESOLUTION

DAILY TAKE AND POSSESSION LIMITS OF KING AND SPANISH MACKEREL AND COBIA

WHEREAS, king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and cobia are managed under the Federal Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, and

WHEREAS, this fishery management plan establishes bag limits and size limits for king mackerel, Spanish mackerel and cobia taken in the federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, and

WHEREAS, the Gulf and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils have requested that the Gulf States adopt bag limits for king and Spanish mackerel and cobia compatible with those contained in the federal fishery management plan, and

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission under the authority of R.S. 56:325.1 and 326.3 is empowered to set bag and possession limits for king and Spanish mackerel and cobia, and

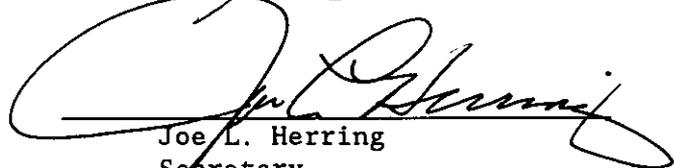
WHEREAS, revisions to the existing rules are possible without jeopardizing the biological integrity of the affected stocks,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does express notice of intent to adopt rules concerning the daily take and possession limits of king and Spanish mackerel and cobia in Louisiana waters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the complete contents of the Notice of Intent establishing bag limits for king and Spanish Mackerel and cobia are attached to and made part of this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate these regulations and the final rule, including but not limited to the filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statements, the Notice of Intent, and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.


James Jenkins, Chairman


Joe L. Herring
Secretary

RESOLUTION

DAILY TAKE AND POSSESSION LIMITS OF KING AND SPANISH MACKEREL AND COBIA

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WHEREAS, revisions to the existing rules are possible without jeopardizing the biological integrity of the affected stocks,

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James Jenkins, Chairman

Joe L. Herring
Secretary

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby give notice of intent to promulgate a rule revising the regulations concerning bag limits for king mackerel, spanish mackerel and cobia.

TITLE 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 3. Saltwater Sport and Commercial Fishery

Section 327. Daily Take and Possession Limits of King and Spanish
Mackerel and Cobia

- A. The recreational bag limit for possession of Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus maculatus) whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 10 fish per person, per day.
- B. The recreational bag limit for possession of king mackerel (Scomberomorus cavalla) whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 2 fish per person, per day.
- C. A person subject to a bag limit for Spanish or king mackerel may not possess during a single day, regardless of the number of trips or the duration of a trip, any king or Spanish mackerel in excess of such bag limit, except that a person who is on a trip that spans more than 24 hours may possess no more than two daily limits, provided such a trip is aboard a charter vessel or

headboat, and (1) the vessel has two licensed operators aboard as required by the U.S. Coast Guard for trips over 12 hours, and (2) each passenger is issued and has in possession a receipt issued on behalf of the vessel that verifies the length of the trip.

D. The recreational and commercial bag limit for possession of cobia (Rachycentron canadum) whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana shall be 2 fish per person.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S.56:325.1 and R.S.56:326.3.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 15:868 (October 1989) amended LR 17:207 (February, 1991), amended LR

Interested persons may submit written comments of the proposed rule to Mr. Harry Blanchet, Marine Fish Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, February 10, 1993.

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Chairman

INFORMATION PACKET
LOUISIANA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING DEVELOPMENT BOARD

prepared for
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

11/24/92

Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board
11/23/92

Act 562 of the 1990 Regular Legislative Session created the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board and specified the purpose, membership, organization, powers, duties and functions of the Board (Attachment 1).

Governor Roemer completed his appointments to the Board in June, 1991, with the exception of the appointments of a representative of the Commission and the Department (Attachment 2).

The Marine Fisheries Division staff called the first meeting of the Board for October 22, 1991. The meeting lacked a quorum, however there was a general discussion of: the duties of the board, development of standard operating procedures and possible funding sources of Board activities. An acting chairman was selected and a second meeting date was set (Attachment 3).

The second meeting was held on December 10, 1991 and again there was a lack of a quorum (Attachment 4). However, the acting chairman facilitated the development of a proposed set of bylaws (Attachment 5) and a proposed slate of interim candidates for Board officers to be voted on by mail ballot, with the understanding that all members' terms were concurrent with the Governor and the membership would soon be re-appointed by a new incoming Governor. An informal discussion of difficulties that the Board could expect was conducted, and a summary of a pertinent study was distributed (Attachment 6).

Governor Edwards made the majority of the appointments to the Board on April 13, 1992. The Gulf Coast Conservation Association appointment was made on May 6. The Department representative was named on October 23. The representative of the Hotel-Motel Association was not confirmed by the Senate on July 1, and no replacement has yet been nominated by the Association. The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission nominated three members for consideration at their November meeting, and an appointment is expected shortly. The present composition of the Board is summarized in Attachment 7.

Departmental staff met on November 16 to develop potential funding sources for the Board. A meeting of the Board is being called for December 1, with the intent of reviewing and refining these sources, as well as identifying others. A synopsis of that review will be presented at the meeting of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission on December 3.

K. The coastal management division personnel of the Department of Natural Resources shall have access to inspect all operations and processes of each mariculture system authorized by this Section.

Added by Acts 1987, No. 305, § 1, eff. July 5, 1987. Amended by Acts 1988, No. 993, § 1; Acts 1988, No. 995, § 1.

Historical and Statutory Notes

Section 3 of Acts 1988, No. 993 and § 3 of Acts 1988, No. 995 are substantially identical and provide:

"Any person who has received license or permit or entered into any agreements pursuant to R.S. 56:13 and R.S. 17:3454(A)(15) shall be entitled to operate or continue to operate pursuant to said permit and said statutes for two years from the effective date of this Act. If at the end of that period, R.S. 56:579.1 or other pertinent laws have not been amended to authorize the continued operation, then such permittee shall be granted a permit pursuant to R.S. 56:579.1; however, the permit may be revoked if the permittee fails to meet the requirements of that Section within six months following the end of the above two year period."

Acts 1988, No. 995, § 1 retained without change the existing section heading, while Acts 1988, No. 993, § 1 deleted "the" preceding "coastal zone" and added "; fees" at the end of such heading. On authority of R.S. 24:253, the section was printed as shown in Act 993.

Acts 1990, No. 299, §§ 1 and 2 amended § 3 of Acts 1988, No. 993 and § 3 of Acts 1988, No. 995

(which sections are substantially identical), respectively. The 1990 amendments are identical, and provide:

"Any person who has received a license or permit or entered into any agreements pursuant to R.S. 56:13 and R.S. 17:3454(A)(15) shall be entitled to operate or continue to operate pursuant to said permit and said statutes until November 1, 1991. If at the end of that period, R.S. 56:579.1 or other pertinent laws have not been amended to authorize the continued operation, then such person shall be granted a permit pursuant to R.S. 56:579.1; however, the permit may be revoked if the person fails to meet the requirements of that Section within six months from November 1, 1991."

Title of Act:

An Act to enact Subpart G-2 of Part VII of Chapter 1 of Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S. 56:579.1, relative to mariculture; to provide for policy and purpose; to provide for permitting; to provide for the procedure to implement experimental projects; and to provide for related matters. Acts 1987, No. 305.

§ 579.2. Harvest of mariculture fish; authority to harvest during closure of fishing

The closure of fishing pursuant to any authority of this Title of any species of fish shall not prohibit the harvesting and sale of such fish that are raised pursuant to any mariculture permit or license authorized by this Title.

Added by Acts 1988, No. 848, § 1.

SUBPART G-3. LOUISIANA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING DEVELOPMENT BOARD

§ 580.1. Purposes

A. The marine recreational fishing industry in Louisiana contributes significantly to the economy of the state and could have an even greater impact in terms of tourism if improvements were made in recreational fishing facilities and capabilities. However, there has never been a cohesive, comprehensive strategy or effort to promote, market, and develop marine recreational fisheries.

B. The legislature created the Louisiana Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board to promote the consumption of commercial fishery products and to assist the seafood industry in market development. That board has been effective in achieving its goals and the legislature seeks to aid the recreational fishing industry in a similar manner.

C. The purpose of this Subpart is to provide the means to expand public awareness of marine recreational fishing opportunities in Louisiana, to establish new and improve existing marketing channels and concepts, to identify and remove impediments to the development of marine recreational fishing in Louisiana, and to assist the industry in improving the quality of its services and products.

Added by Acts 1990, No. 562, § 2.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

R.S. 56:580.2

Historical and Statutory Notes

Section 3 of Acts 1990, No. 562 provides as follows:

"The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall not be required to provide any personnel or funds to the board until such funds are appropriated to the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries by the legislature specifically for the purposes of the board specified in this Act."

Title of Act:

An Act to amend and reenact R.S. 36:610(E) and 802.5, and to enact Subpart G-3 of Part VII

of Chapter 1 of Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S. 56:580.1 through 580.6, relative to marine recreational fisheries development; to provide legislative intent; to create the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board within the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries; to provide for membership, organization, and compensation; to provide with respect to the functions of the board; to provide for rules and regulations; to provide for reporting to the legislature; and to provide for related matters. Acts 1990, No. 562.

§ 580.2. Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board; creation and organization

A.(1) There is hereby created in the office of the secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries the Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board. The agency shall have its domicile in Baton Rouge and shall be governed by a board of trustees composed of fifteen members, fourteen members to be appointed by the governor from persons engaged in the marine recreational fishing industry to serve terms concurrent with the governor, and the fifteenth member to be the lieutenant governor or his designated representative, who shall serve as an ex-officio member. The names of each of the fourteen members appointed by the governor shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation.

(2) The appointed members shall be chosen as follows:

(a) One member shall be appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Association of Charterboat Captains.

(b) One member shall be appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Travel Promotion Association.

(c) One member shall be appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Restaurant Association.

(d) One member shall be appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Hotel-Motel Association.

(e) One member shall be appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

(f) One member shall be appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Gulf Coast Conservation Association.

(g) One member shall be appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Louisiana Marine Trades Association.

(h) One member shall be engaged in the retail business of selling fishing tackle.

(i) One member shall be a marina or launch operator.

(j) One member shall be a marketing specialist.

(k) One member shall represent the banking industry.

(l) One member shall be engaged in the transportation business.

(m) One member shall represent the Louisiana State University Sea Grant Program.

(n) One member shall represent the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

B. The members of the board shall meet and elect a chairman, vice chairman, and a secretary-treasurer from the membership of the board, whose duties shall be those customarily exercised by such officers or specifically designated by the board. The board may disqualify any appointed member for cause, including excessive absences from board meetings. If any member is so disqualified, the vacancy created thereby shall be filled in

Attachment 1

the same manner as the original appointment by the governor for the remainder of the unexpired term.

C. The presence of nine members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business and the carrying out of the duties of the board. Each member shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed for state officers.

D. The board shall maintain a record of its proceedings, and all matters requiring a vote of the board shall be recorded in the minutes in sufficient detail to determine whether subsequent action thereon is in compliance with the board's directives.

E. The board shall identify potential sources of funding and may employ a director and assistant director who shall be appointed by the board subject to the approval of the secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. The director and assistant director shall be in the unclassified service. The board may employ such other personnel for the board as it deems necessary and appropriate.

Added by Acts 1990, No. 562, § 2.

Historical and Statutory Notes

Section 3 of Acts 1990, No. 562 provides:

"The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall not be required to provide any personnel or

funds to the board until such funds are appropriated to the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries by the legislature specifically for the purposes of the board specified in this Act."

§ 580.3. Powers, duties, and functions

The board shall have the following powers, duties, and functions:

- (1) To adopt a seal and alter the same at its pleasure.
- (2) To sue and be sued in its own name.
- (3) To conduct an analysis which will:
 - (a) Identify marketing and development problems, impediments, and issues.
 - (b) Identify infrastructural problems which either currently, or in the future, inhibit development of Louisiana marine recreational fishing.
 - (c) Examine successful marketing and/or development programs in other states and/or countries.
 - (d) Identify potential new markets and marketing strategies which will result in new or expanded markets for Louisiana marine recreational fishing.
 - (e) Identify potential investment and tax incentives which could help spur development of Louisiana marine recreational fishing.
- (4) To develop and implement a plan to:
 - (a) Resolve marketing and development problems and attitudes.
 - (b) Establish and develop strategies for removing impediments which inhibit marketing and development.
 - (c) Seek improvement in both public and private infrastructure in areas supporting marine recreational fishing activity.
 - (d) Create new markets and expand activity in old markets for Louisiana marine recreational fishing.
 - (e) Educate current and potential participants in the Louisiana marine recreational fishing industry of investment, tax and educational opportunities to improve both the quality and quantity of service and products.
 - (f) Educate Louisiana public officials regarding the potential economic benefits of Louisiana marine recreational fishing and to interface with other Louisiana agencies to help promote and execute the plan outlined in this Subsection.
 - (g) Educate the tourist industry, banking industry, and transportation industry about the economic potential of Louisiana marine recreational fishing.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

R.S. 56:638.1

(5) To perform any acts deemed necessary and proper to carry out the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the board by the provisions of this Subpart.

Added by Acts 1990, No. 562, § 2.

§ 580.4. Advertising, contracts and sales offices

The board, working with the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and other appropriate Louisiana agencies, shall plan and execute a campaign for advertising, publicizing, and promoting marine recreational fishing in Louisiana consistent with R.S. 56:580.3, and may contract for any advertising, publicity, and sales promotion services. The board may take any other action which it deems necessary to promote and to improve the well-being of marine recreational fishing in Louisiana. The secretary may carry out any and all contracts entered into by the board.

Added by Acts 1990, No. 562, § 2.

§ 580.5. Appropriations; warrants; records

Funds made available by the legislature from any source may be used solely for the programs and purposes provided for in this Subpart. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall maintain records of the sources of the money received and the purpose therefor, as well as the person or persons to whom money is paid and the purpose therefor. Vouchers or receipts shall be kept for all money paid out. Money appropriated or otherwise made available to the department for authorized purposes shall be withdrawn from the treasury on warrant of the secretary of the department.

Added by Acts 1990, No. 562, § 2.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Historical and Statutory Notes Section 3 of Acts 1990, No. 562 provides: "The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall not be required to provide any personnel or</p> | <p>funds to the board until such funds are appropriated to the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries by the legislature specifically for the purposes of the board specified in this Act."</p> |
|--|---|

§ 580.6. Annual reports

The board shall make a written operating report to the legislature at the end of the fiscal year, setting forth the accomplishments and progress of the board for the previous year. This report shall be submitted to the House and Senate committees on natural resources not later than thirty days after the end of the fiscal year.

Added by Acts 1990, No. 562, § 2.

SUBPART K. WHOLESALE MINNOW DEALERS [REPEALED]

§§ 634 to 637. Repealed by Acts 1991, No. 272, § 1

Historical and Statutory Notes
See main volume for text of sections prior to repeal.

§ 638. [Blank]

Historical and Statutory Notes
See notes in main volume.

SUBPART L. SALTWATER FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

§ 638.1. Saltwater fishery conservation and management; legislative intent

Recognizing that there are ever increasing numbers of both sport and commercial fishermen utilizing the waters of the state for recreational and commercial pursuits resulting in conflicts over limited space and competition for the same saltwater fish, and acknowledging that both the sport and commercial fishing industries are vital to the economy of the coastal region and the entire state, the saltwater fishery standards for

ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS TO
LOUISIANA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING DEVELOPMENT BOARD
BY GOVERNOR ROEMER
(6/91-1/92)

Dr. Jeff Schaffer - Marketing Specialist
University of New Orleans
School of Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism
Lakefront
New Orleans, Louisiana 70148
(504) 286-6385

Joe Sciortino - Banking Industry
1st National Bank of St. Bernard Parish
Post Office Box 127
Chalmette, Louisiana 70044
(504) 277-5801

Perry Chighizola - Fishing Tackle Retailers
Blue Water Sport & Tackle
P.O. Box 650
Grand Isle, Louisiana 70358
(504) 787-2297

Billy Wurzlrow - Marina and Launch Operator
Bayou Dularge Marina
Box 1868 Dr. Beatrous Rd.
Theriot, LA 70397
(504)872-1636

Mr. Autley Newton - Gulf Coast Conservation Association
P.O. Box 1682
Hammond, LA 70404
(504)345-8660

Jeff Poe - Charter Boat Captain
Big Lake Guide Service
Rt. 2, Box 281
Lake Charles, LA 70605
(318)598-3268

Eric Hotard - Transportation
Hotard Bus Lines
(504)944-0235

Ricky Thiaville
Executive Director - Louisiana Marine Trades Association
2218 N. Friendship
(alt. address: P.O. Box 2052)
Harvey, Louisiana 70058

Mel Leach, LCTP - Louisiana Travel Promotion Association
Capri Court Campground
101 Capri Court
Houma, LA 70364
(504)879-4288

Mr. Michael Liffmann
Assistant Director - Louisiana Sea Grant College Program
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA
(504)388-6290

Michael Rose - Louisiana Hotel-Motel Association
General Manager, Bellemont Hotel
7370 Airline Highway
Baton Rouge, LA 70805
(504)357-8612

Don McCutcheon - Louisiana Restaurant Association
Don McCutcheon Enterprises
P.O. Box 8305
Shreveport, LA 71108
(318)686-7301

LOUISIANA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING DEVELOPMENT BOARD
ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

October 22, 1991

DRAFT MINUTES

Attendance - The following members were in attendance: Mel Leach, Michael Liffmann, Don McCutcheon, Michael Rose, Dr. Jeff Schaffer, Joe Sciortino, Ricky Thiaville. The Department was represented by Dr. Jerry Clark, John Roussel, and Harry Blanchet. Dr. Clark presided initially.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Clark at 10:05 am. He proposed an open agenda, with emphasis on review of duties of the Board, development of standard operating procedures, and discussion of possible funding of Board activities.

Board members in attendance introduced themselves, and provided a short summary of their interests and experiences.

Dr. Clark described a possible Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and said the Department would forward a copy of the procedure used by the Seafood Marketing and Promotion Board for their consideration in developing the Board's SOP.

Dr. Clark reviewed the situation of the Board, and the lack of initial funding, and suggested that the Board form a committee to investigate funding sources. A discussion of possible sources of funding followed, including titling of boats and motors, increased fishing license fees, and appropriations from State General Funds monies.

General discussion of problems with developing cohesion in the charter or fishing guide business, with Dr. Schaffer discussing some of the difficulties found in his study in the New Orleans area. Dr. Schaffer said he would attempt to provide a synopsis of the study to the Board for their information. Suggested the Board may be forum to develop an association of charter operators. He stressed the need to develop the confidence of hotel and motel operators in these services in order for them to recommend the services to their clients. Mr. Liffman stressed the need for feedback from the charter operators to the Board. Dr. Schaffer remarked on the importance of guides as information sources on the area for their clients.

Dr. Clark suggested that committees be formed to research possible funding sources to report at the next meeting. Mr. Liffman nominated Mr. Thiaville as chairman, seconded by Mr. Rose. The motion was not formally voted on due to the lack of a quorum, but Mr. Thiaville acted as chair for the remainder of the meeting.

Dr. Clark moved to accept Robert's Rules of Order for meeting procedures. He stated that the Department will provide the meeting room for the Board, minutes, recording equipment, and coffee. It was noted that there was not a

quorum present, and Dr. Clark withdrew the motion.

Mr. Leach suggested that the Board examine the Seafood Marketing and Promotion Board operating procedures. Mr. Leach noted that many of the procedures for the Board are spelled out in the enabling legislation.

Mr. McCutcheon suggested the use of alternates for members at future board meetings. Dr. Clark suggested that this could be put as a recommendation for the next board meeting to accept, since a quorum was not present.

Dr. Clark recommended that three committees be set up: Operating Procedures, Budget, and Mission and Goals. He stated that the Department representative would be on the Operating Procedures committee.

Mr. Leach nominated Mr. Sciortino for Secretary-Treasurer. He declined the nomination.

Mr. Liffman was suggested for the Mission and Goals Committee. He accepted.

Mr. Roussel suggested that the Executive Director of all organizations with a representative on the Board be copied with notice of all future meetings of the Board. All present indicated approval of the suggestion.

Dr. Clark suggested that there be sufficient time before the next meeting of the Board for committees to meet and provide some information to the Board. The date for the next meeting was set for Tuesday, December 10, 1991, at 10 a.m. in the Louisiana Room of the Wildlife and Fisheries Building in Baton Rouge.

The meeting was adjourned by acclamation.

LOUISIANA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING DEVELOPMENT BOARD
MEETING

December 10, 1991

DRAFT MINUTES

Attendance - The following members were in attendance: Mel Leach, Michael Liffmann, Don McCutcheon, Dr. Jeff Schaffer, Jeff Poe, Joe Sciortino, Ricky Thiaville. The Department was represented by Dr. Jerry Clark and Harry Blanchet. Mr. Thiaville presided as temporary chair, as decided in the previous meeting.

(A tape recording was made of the meeting, but the tape machine was not set properly, and the recording was useless. These draft minutes will therefore be abbreviated, and not necessarily complete.)

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thiaville. A quorum was not present, so no official business could be conducted. However, the members agreed to try to develop a proposed set of bylaws to be voted on by the entire membership, by mail ballot, in an attempt to proceed with the business of the Board. Selection of a slate of interim officers was also mentioned, to be voted on by mail ballot, to serve until the May meeting.

The body of the meeting was concerned with development of a set of bylaws for the Board, and much of the discussion was centered on the wording of those proposals. A copy of the proposed bylaws is attached to and part of the record of this meeting.

Dr. Schaffer moved to use the Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board (SPMB) bylaws as a basis for use by the Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board. It was seconded by Mr. Leach. One of the members noted that no official action could be taken due to the absence of a quorum, and it was agreed that any motions or other actions should be voted on at a future meeting, or by the use of mail ballot. The members felt that discussion of the proposed bylaws would not be out of order, since no official action would be taken, and all members would have a chance to examine the results of any discussion.

Dr. Clark noted that some of the bylaws of the SMPB would require modification due to the differences in the enabling legislation, and the differences in the sizes of the boards.

Several copies of the bylaws of the Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board were supplied the members present, and these were reviewed more or less in the order of their appearance. For proposed changes to those bylaws, please see the attached copy. Deletions from the SPMB by strikeouts, additions marked by bold underlined type. Due to the failure of the recording equipment, the members that made suggestions on the bylaws were not always identifiable. Those that were noted, are as follows:

Dr. Schaffer suggested the use of alternates, and substantial discussion followed on the method of appointment of alternates, and their powers. Dr. Clark

emphasized that the understanding of the people present was that the alternates could be changed. Alternates would have rights of a board member in the absence of the member, including the right to vote, serve on committees, and receive per diem, if Board members were to receive per diem. Alternates would not be able to serve as officers of the Board, or as officers of any committees of the Board.

A proposed slate of interim candidates for Board officers was developed, with the understanding that all members of the Board required re-appointment by the incoming Governor. The recommendations of the members present for the interim were: for Chairman, Mr. Ricky Thiaville (La. Marine Trades Assn.); for Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mel Leach (La. Travel Promotion Assn.); for Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Jeff Schaffer (UNO Marketing Specialist).

Discussion of meeting days was conducted, and the consensus was that Tuesdays was acceptable to most members present.

The Department was requested to carbon-copy the Executive Directors of organizations which have members present on the Board, so that they could help encourage attendance in future meetings.

Since no official business could be conducted, the group adjourned. The Department was asked to provide a draft of the bylaws and minutes along with mail ballots to the membership.

DRAFT BYLAWS

**LOUISIANA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING
DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

ARTICLE I

Board Office

1. The specific location of the principal office of the ~~Louisiana Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board as a part of the office of the Secretary of Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board~~ within the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall be Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as established by ~~Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes Act No. 562 of the 1990 Regular Legislative Session.~~
2. The Board, at its discretion, may from time to time, hold meetings at any other location within the State of Louisiana after appropriate notice.

ARTICLE II

Regular Meetings

1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be as set at any regular or special meeting by resolution adopted by a majority of the members present in person.

Special Meetings

1. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairman, at his discretion, and shall be called by the Chairman upon written request of any ~~six~~ nine 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 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 Board, 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 48 hours before the meeting is to be held.

ARTICLE III

Quorum - Minutes

1. The attendance of ~~six~~ nine members at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.
2. A ~~tentative~~ draft of the minutes of each meeting shall be submitted to each board member ~~within fifteen days after each meeting~~ at least one week prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting.
3. ~~Final minutes will be available to Board members no later than the next regular meeting.~~

ARTICLE IV

Election of Officers and Appointments

1. Officers shall be elected annually and assume office at the regular meeting of the Board in ~~December~~ May, at which the Members shall elect, from among their own number, a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary-treasurer 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 to one of the above offices who shall have served in such office for one term, shall be eligible to succeed himself.
4. Each Board Member shall designate an alternate. The alternate shall have full Board privileges at special and regular Board meetings in the absence of the Board member. Each Board Member shall designate an alternate in writing to the Chairman.

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 Board, with the right to vote on all questions.
2. To see that the laws of the State, pertaining to the

purposes and functions of the Board, the Ordinances of the Board and its policies are faithfully observed and executed.

3. To call special meetings of the Board, at his discretion, or upon written request of ~~six~~ nine members.
4. To establish committees and appoint members thereof, at his discretion, as he deems necessary to carry out the business of the Board.
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 ~~Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board~~ Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of the Vice-Chairman

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 ~~six~~ nine Board members, 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~~ eight members, direct the Vice-Chairman to assume the office of the Chairman for the purpose of calling such special meeting.

Whenever the Chairman's absence from the State, or his incapacity due to illness, prevents him from handling routine, but necessary Board business, at times other than at Board meetings, such business shall be handled by the Vice-Chairman.

ARTICLE VII

Duties of the Secretary-Treasurer

To serve as Chairman of the Annual Report Committee.

To perform such other duties that are usually incumbent on the Secretary-Treasurer ~~of the Seafood Marketing and Promotion Board~~.

ARTICLE VIII

Duties of Alternates

To represent the Board Member at regular and special meetings in the absence of the Board Member. The alternate shall not assume the duties of an elected officer of the Board or any of its committees.

ARTICLE IX

Board Committees

The following named committees shall be permanent standing committees. All members shall be appointed annually by the Chairman ~~and shall serve at his pleasure~~ and ratified by the board at the first regular meeting following the election of officers. Additional committees may be added by a majority vote of the Board members at a regular or special meeting.

Standing committees:

Funding
Brochures
Annual Report
Budget
Policy
~~Research & Review~~
~~Poster~~
~~Public Hearing~~

ARTICLE X

Order of Business

The ~~Secretary~~ Chairman of the Board shall prepare and submit to the Board an agenda, to be sent at least one week prior to the next regular meeting, covering the items of business to be considered and acted upon at each meeting of the Board. The Board may consider such other matters as may properly be brought before it. The order of business may be altered by the Board at its discretion.

ARTICLE XI

Rules of Order

Robert's Rules of order shall be the parliamentary authority for all matters of procedures of this Board not otherwise covered by these By-Laws or the enabling legislation, as amended, if amended. Irrespective of Robert's Rules of Order, all business of

the Board shall only require a majority vote of those members present that constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XII

Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of a quorum of the Board by a majority vote of the Board members 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 Board, and (b) a draft of the proposed alteration or amendment shall have been sent to each member of the Board at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting at which action on such alteration or amendment is to be taken.

~~ARTICLE XIII~~

~~The election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer will be held at the December meeting. The new officers will then take office at the next regularly scheduled meeting. Officers may succeed themselves.~~

Development and Implementation of Strategies for
the Enhancement of Marine Recreation Fishing as
a Tourism Activity (Contract No. 2-5618-37)

Final Project Report and Technical Summary

Presented to the

National Coastal Resources Research and Development Institute

Prepared by

Dr. Jeffrey Schaffer
Dr. Shirley Laska
Mr. Michael Liffmann
Dr. Clayton Barrows

August 31, 1991

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the crash of the oil industry in the state in the early 1980's, Louisiana has come to depend more and more on tourism revenues. During the past decade, tourism has in fact been one of the few growth industries. In spite of this, the tourism industry has not yet met its full potential by forming a unity of the various recreational components throughout the state.

Coastal Louisiana, and particularly the areas surrounding the mouth of the Mississippi River, offer some of the most productive fishing in the world, according to those who fish it for a living. While the fishing is almost unparalleled, efforts to promote recreational fishing in this region have been limited and have, for the most part, been represented by the efforts of a few individuals attempting to promote their own businesses, rather than the industry.

The original purpose of this project was to develop and implement marketing strategies which would both help to enhance the recreational fishing industry in the region, as well as develop a more prosperous relationship between the charter fishing industry and the state tourism industry. The nature of the project changed as the project moved forward in that certain problems arose which prevented the project from reaching fruition. These problems included the fragmented nature of the charter fishing industry and the unwillingness of some charter captains to help themselves by forming a professional association

for purposes of promoting the industry. In addition, the current political climate of Louisiana complicated matters by pitting the recreational fishing proponents against the commercial fishing segment. The political climate is such that various contingents are at odds over the rights of charter operators (recreational) and commercial operators. The researchers sensed that the current project, given its purpose, placed them in a potentially awkward and politically sensitive position.

This report outlines the work undertaken by the research team in its efforts to promote marine recreational fishing as a viable tourist activity in the southeastern portion of Louisiana, the attempt to bring fishing constituencies and other tourism representatives together, and the problems that were encountered in the process. Additionally, this report makes available a comprehensive list of charter operators in southeastern Louisiana - a list that had previously been unavailable. This project, and the enclosed report, also lays the groundwork for future work done in the area of marketing marine recreational fishing in the state.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Southeastern Louisiana has excellent facilities and suitable charter operations for the serious recreational fisher. Fishermen who attend these areas for the fishing and nothing but the fishing will be satisfied. However, for the family oriented vacationers and New Orleans tourists and conventioners, the recreational infrastructure does not exist in the fishing communities for an enjoyable family experience. Upscale motels,

restaurants, golf courses and recreational facilities are completely lacking. Cosmetic landscaping and street development would be necessary to mitigate the unappealing sights caused by the heavy concentration of oil and commercial seafood industries in the coastal regions.

The charter fishing industry in Louisiana is unorganized yet most operators we spoke with understood the potential to be gained through organization. However, obstacles exist as established operators attempt to protect their turf from emerging competition. The perception exists in the industry that the state is not doing its job developing and promoting its coastal recreational opportunities as aggressively as Texas, Florida and Mississippi. This is not to say that all operators of charter boats are in agreement as to the state of the industry and what needs to be done. Those operators who are more pessimistic about the future, and who relied for many years upon business that came their way as a result of the oil business, have since seen this segment of their business fall off considerably. Some operators have made the necessary transition to upgrading their services to better accommodate a different type of clientele while others just bemoan the dropoff in their business. It is the former group which seems to be promoting their businesses more aggressively.

In Terrebonne Parish, the Houma Tourist Commission has helped contribute to the growth of the charter fishing industry. Established operations are experiencing growth and new operations

are optimistic about the future. Any substantial growth in the industry will have to be the result of the both the state and local governments playing a more active role promoting Louisiana sport fishing.

Louisiana, and the city of New Orleans, have continued to attract a greater proportion of its customers from out-of-state and foreign countries through promotional efforts generated by the New Orleans Tourist Commission and the Louisiana Office of Tourism. Most of the state's tourist activity still takes place in and around New Orleans. Thus, the initial intent of this project was to wed the tourists originating in New Orleans with fishing opportunities. Further, it is believed that more out-of-state business could be attracted to the excellent fishing that is available if a professional Louisiana charter fishing association was formed.

Current Problems Facing the Industry

There are several key problems that are currently facing the marine recreational fishing industry which are impeding its growth. Some of these problems have been long standing. Most have been alluded to in earlier sections of the report. This section summarizes the problems from the perspective of some industry leaders. These problems were discussed at length both prior to and in the early stages of this research.

For many years, coastal Louisiana tourism leaders have identified marine recreational fishing as a prime out-of-state

tourism development opportunity. This view is shared by both Mr. Bob Leblanc, Director of the Louisiana Office of Tourism, and Mr. Danny Young of the Louisiana Travel and Promotion Association (personal communication, 1990). For a number of reasons, the state has been unable to capitalize on this opportunity. William P. DuBose IV, formerly with the Sport Fishing Institute, asserted that "there is a great potential for a large and economically beneficial marine recreational fishery/tourism industry in Louisiana" (DuBose & Radonski, 1984). Louisiana's mild climate, the abundance of fishery resources, and numerous launches and marinas make it easy for fishermen to arrange trips to coastal and offshore waters (Coleman 1985).

The most frequently mentioned development constraint is infrastructure. Land-based facilities and services remain largely underdeveloped (Radonski et al. 1986). It is not enough to have an available fishery resource and good climate in order to attract tourists. DuBose pointed out that it is just as important to be responsive to the desires and needs of the visiting fishermen, i.e., the tourists. In particular, a supporting infrastructure of facilities, services, and good access is of great importance to tourism development and must be in place if a community's opportunities are to be realized. Accessibility to an area and a supportive local community are also important to the success of sport fishing charter businesses. Docking facilities and basic services such as marinas, service stations, restaurants, and motels are also

vital. Communities that offer diverse facilities and services are likely to attract more customers (Ditton et al. 1989).

Elinor Craven, Coordinator of Outdoor Recreation at Louisiana's Office of State Parks, has remarked that for all intents and purposes there is no supporting infrastructure in coastal Louisiana (personal communication, 1990). Access to resources is difficult and thus many visitors feel that fishing in the area is "more trouble than it is worth". Jerry Clark, Assistant Secretary for Fishery Resources in the state's Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, agrees with Craven, and claims that tourism development in Louisiana will continue to suffer until coastal development that caters to such visitors takes place (personal communication, 1990).

Ditton and others studied social and economic aspects of the charter and party boat fleets from Alabama to Texas in 1988. The captains in each state were asked to rate their communities facilities and services. In the four-state region, 62 percent rated facilities and services as good or excellent, while only 13 percent gave a poor or very poor rating. Twelve of the 19 (63 percent) skippers interviewed in Louisiana rated their facilities as good to excellent, but five (26 percent) thought they were poor or very poor (Ditton 1989).

It is this concern about the quality of facilities and services that makes New Orleans hotels and motels reluctant to recommend coastal fishing as an attraction for its out-of-town guests. Bill Langkopp, Executive Director of the New Orleans

Hotel/Motel Association, notes that many of his members are concerned that their guests might not have favorable experiences. Conventioneers, in particular, usually seek first-class attractions and there is a concern that the long and often costly trip to the coast and charter boat operations might be a disappointment and ultimately reflect on the hotel and New Orleans (personal communication, 1990).

Another infrastructure problem that exists in the state is signage. Directional signage and graphics are largely inadequate throughout the state, but are particularly substandard in coastal Louisiana. Attractions such as coastal villages, marinas, and fishing docks are difficult to find because of signage deficiencies. What little signage does exist is either unappealing or in poor repair and thus discourages attendance.

Additionally, the lack of proper marketing and promotion is commonly cited. This was a concern that was voiced by several of the captains with whom we spoke. At present, almost all marine recreational fishing is done aboard private boats, by coastal residents, and more often than not, only day-trips are taken (Reggio, 1990). National Marine Fisheries Service statistics indicate that between 1986 and 1989, slightly over seven percent of the sport fishermen were from out-of-state. This compared with 24 percent in Mississippi, 22 percent in Alabama, and 21 percent in Florida (National Marine Fisheries Service 1986-89).

Several Louisiana charter captains pointed out that this is changing, albeit slowly. Dave Ballay, operator of the Venice

Marina, has indicated that the percentage of out-of-state persons fishing in Louisiana has steadily increased since the early 1980s, when fishermen from other states and countries accounted for only three percent of the total (personal communication, 1990). Furthermore, Ballay and others argue that the infrastructure issue is a very limiting factor. The distance between coastal fishing communities and the interstate highways is considerable. Ditton and others agreed with this point when they noted in their 1989 study that Louisiana lacks good transportation links between population centers and port communities. In neighboring Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida the interstate highways are considerably closer to large resort/destination communities, enabling visitors to those states to have easier access to charter boat attractions.

Nevertheless, Louisiana's charter operations have traditionally relied on in-state and repeat customers for business and very little emphasis has been given to marketing the activity to out-of-staters. Craven remarked that charter operators "never had to promote, until the state economy took a nosedive." Furthermore, most of Louisiana's charter enterprises are so small, that the skipper rarely has (or makes) the time to market his services. He often has to serve as fishing guide, promoter, and bookkeeper, according to LeBlanc, and only the bigger operators have the luxury of "doing it right". In effect, Louisiana's charter operators are, by and large, mom-and-pop operations in which the skippers are so preoccupied with meeting

their near-term financial obligations that they are unable to properly plan and participate in marketing activities. It is a classic "catch-22" situation.

The preoccupation with the day-to-day rigors of running small businesses has kept many coastal operators from taking the time to do what is necessary for marketing. Ron Schmied of the National Marine Fisheries Service notes that to attract fishermen it is important to understand their nature, motivations, and preferences and then to use this information to develop, package, and promote fishing opportunities (Schmied 1984). Danny Young commented that the skippers seldom attend out-of-state trade shows and that at the very least they should develop better and more promotional materials (personal communication, 1990).

Another important marketing strategy that has not been followed in Louisiana until very recently, is one that Ditton and Gill have stressed. The researchers discussed the importance of sound linkages between charter operators and tourism promotion organizations (Ditton and Gill 1988). As the Harrison Price Company stated in a 1985 report about the state's visitor industry, too many attractions (including charterboat services), despite being small, are attempting to promote themselves as free-standing attractions but lack the resources to make a significant impact on the market through their individual efforts (Price, 1985). Chambers of Commerce and tourist commissions can help with thematic packaging and cooperative marketing and there are indications that some have heeded the advice.

Historically, few operators and guides have been involved in Chamber of Commerce or tourist commission activities and for this reason there has been little promotion of saltwater fishing opportunities. But this is changing. Examples include the involvement of Dave Ballay and southwest Louisiana guide Sammie Faulk in the establishment of Chambers of Commerce and tourist commissions in their respective parishes and, Betty Reed, Executive Director of the Houma-Terrebonne Tourist Commission, who has successfully involved several coastal charter operators in her promotional operations.

The development of facilities and services requires either public or private financing. For too long coastal developers have relied on the largesse of federal and state governments to fund projects. There has been an accompanying reluctance on the part of the private sector to risk sizable investments in a region that is very vulnerable to natural disasters, such as storms, floods and erosion. Furthermore, investment capital has been limited by the strict regulatory environment and the overall economic situation. If the development of sport fishing and tourism is to become significant in coastal Louisiana, partnerships involving public and private monies are going to have to be arranged.

A final constraint to tourism and sport fishing development in Louisiana is the prevailing community attitude toward tourism in general. Peter Murphy states in his book that one reason why local officials and residents consistently have lower attitude

ratings for local tourism is that they are often unaware of its economic significance and overall contribution to their community (Murphy, 1985). We found this to be a recurring theme in our discussions with charter captains. There is also the very sensitive issue of allocation of fishery resources. Not only has this topic polarized commercial and sport fishermen in the state, but it has led many to be concerned over adding more recreational fishermen (that is, the tourists) to the debate and conflict. Louisiana's coastal residents probably share the sentiments of their peers in South Carolina. In a recent issue of the South Carolina Sea Grant publication, "Coastal Heritage", the editor notes that visitors and residents often have different relationships with the environment. Most tourists visit a place for a short period of time, but most families in south Louisiana have relied on coastal resources for a large portion of their living for generations. Consequently residents become upset when, for instance, sport fishermen are given greater allocations of the resource (South Carolina Sea Grant, 1991).

Recommendations

A strong tourism base currently exists in Southeastern Louisiana that could be built upon in developing the marine recreational fishing industry in this part of the state. For this to happen, though, linkages will need to be formed between charter and headboat operators and the tourism industry. It is important for operators to recognize that they are a part of the

business community and that they would benefit from involvement in the Chamber of Commerce and other local tourism promotion organizations such as the Greater New Orleans Tourism and Convention Commission and the Hotel Sales and Marketing Association. While some operators are involved in these types of associations, the majority of operators seem a bit skeptical of them. The most effective way for this to be accomplished would be by forming captains/operators associations. By becoming recognized as an integral part of business, operators can encourage the Chamber and the tourism industry to include them in their activities.

After many attempts on the part of the researchers, efforts to form an association among charter boat operators failed. This was due to several things. First, as Ditton has suggested, charter operators are an extremely independently minded group of individuals. This likely stems from the vagaries of their business. We have observed this in our interactions with them. But more important, the status of the industry in the state places many of them in a position remote from any degree of true integration into the mainstream tourism industry. Many of them tend to be suspicious that involvement will not be worth the effort. Conversely, we have encountered a few operators who perceive themselves to be entrepreneurs in their own right. These same operators are already involved with the tourism industry and see the formation of any type of association as being a threat to their interests. They worry that the

association could take away from their perceived competitive advantage.

With the existence of these issues and others, we have come to the realization that a project of this sort requires much more personal, direct, and frequent contact with the members of the charter fishing industry than was possible in this study. Therefore, our recommendation is that any future endeavors in this area be predicated upon the placing of an outreach person in the field. Such a person would ideally have an extensive understanding of the industry as well as contacts with leaders in the local tourism industry. This person or persons would need to make a concerted effort over a long period of time to get an association formed. While we recognize that ultimately the members of such an association need to take ownership of it, we believe that they could be induced to form one by an outside party. It is also recommended that this person work closely with members of the state's Marine Extension program, a group that has experience in doing this type of work.

We believe that only after an association is formed can this industry progress to the point where it can become a major player in the state's fledgling tourism industry. As has been pointed out earlier, the time will probably come at some point in the future but unfortunately, at this point, there are too many factors that are working against allowing this to happen. But once the operators are able to band together, they will in fact

be in a position to make a major contribution to tourism in the region.

Also, inroads are being made at the state level. At the time of this writing, Dr. Jeffrey Schaffer, one of the researchers, has been appointed to the newly formed Louisiana Marine Recreational Fishing Development Board. This board has recently been formed by the state for the same purposes for which this project was initiated. This and other developments at the state and local levels bode well for the marine recreational fishing industry and the tourism industry in general.

APPOINTMENTS TO
LOUISIANA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING DEVELOPMENT BOARD
11/16/92

Mr. Mark Hilzim - Designee of Lt. Governor
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Mel Leach, LCTP - Louisiana Travel Promotion Association
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Don McCutcheon Enterprises
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Mr. Pete Scamardo - Gulf Coast Conservation Association
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Marine Finfish Status Report

Number 1

November, 1992

by

Harry Blanchet

Marine Fisheries Division

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

Baton Rouge, LA

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Introduction

This report is an attempt to review, in broad terms, the results of the Marine Finfish Sampling Program. The program was initiated in late 1985, with revenues from both the Marine Recreational Fishing License, passed by the 1984 Regular Legislative Session, and from those licenses required to take finfish commercially. Because this status report is the first of a regular series, some subjects will be covered that will not be reviewed again unless there are substantial changes. Other information, such as the Population Abundance and Fishing Forecast sections will be regular parts of this series.

History

The Finfish Section was established as a result of Act 295 of the 1984 Legislative Session. This act created a new license for recreational saltwater fishermen, a new sellers license for commercial saltwater fishermen and directed that the proceeds of these licenses and gear licenses required for taking saltwater commercial finfish be used "for the purpose of supporting research, management, and administration of saltwater finfish by the saltwater finfish section of the seafood division." The primary stimulus for the passage of Act 295 was the set of recommendations made by the Governor's Task Force on Saltwater Finfish Management. The section became operational in mid-summer of 1985, and comprehensive sampling on a statewide basis began in January, 1986.

Sales of saltwater recreational fishing licenses were slow for the first two years of the existence of that license. In later years, the sales increased to over 200,000 per year, and continue to show a slow rise through 1990-91, the last year for which figures are available (Figure 1). For comparison, the number of basic fishing license sales is plotted for each year in this figure. There was no distinction between resident and non-resident saltwater angling licenses before 1987-88. The percent of saltwater angling licenses sold to non-residents varies by year. The lowest year was 1988-89, with 6.5% non-resident, and the highest was 1990-91, with 11.9% non-resident. Much of the increase in non-resident licenses seems to have come from the sales of 2-day non-resident trip FW/SW licenses over the last 3 years.

Sales of saltwater commercial fishing licenses cannot easily be compared over the same time period due to changes in the license structure in 1987. There was no separation between saltwater and freshwater gears after 1987, so no distinction can be made between gill nets used in salt versus fresh water. Also, individual licenses were no longer required for each net, so that numbers prior to 1987 reflected the number of nets, and numbers after then reflected numbers of fishermen. Some information on numbers of saltwater finfish gear licenses for 1989-1991 was developed by matching commercial vessel license and gear license holders. Over this 3-year period, there has been a decline of about 7.5% in the commercial saltwater finfish licenses issued. Non-resident licenses comprised about 6.5% of the total saltwater finfish licenses sold during this time, with no trend noticeable over the three years.

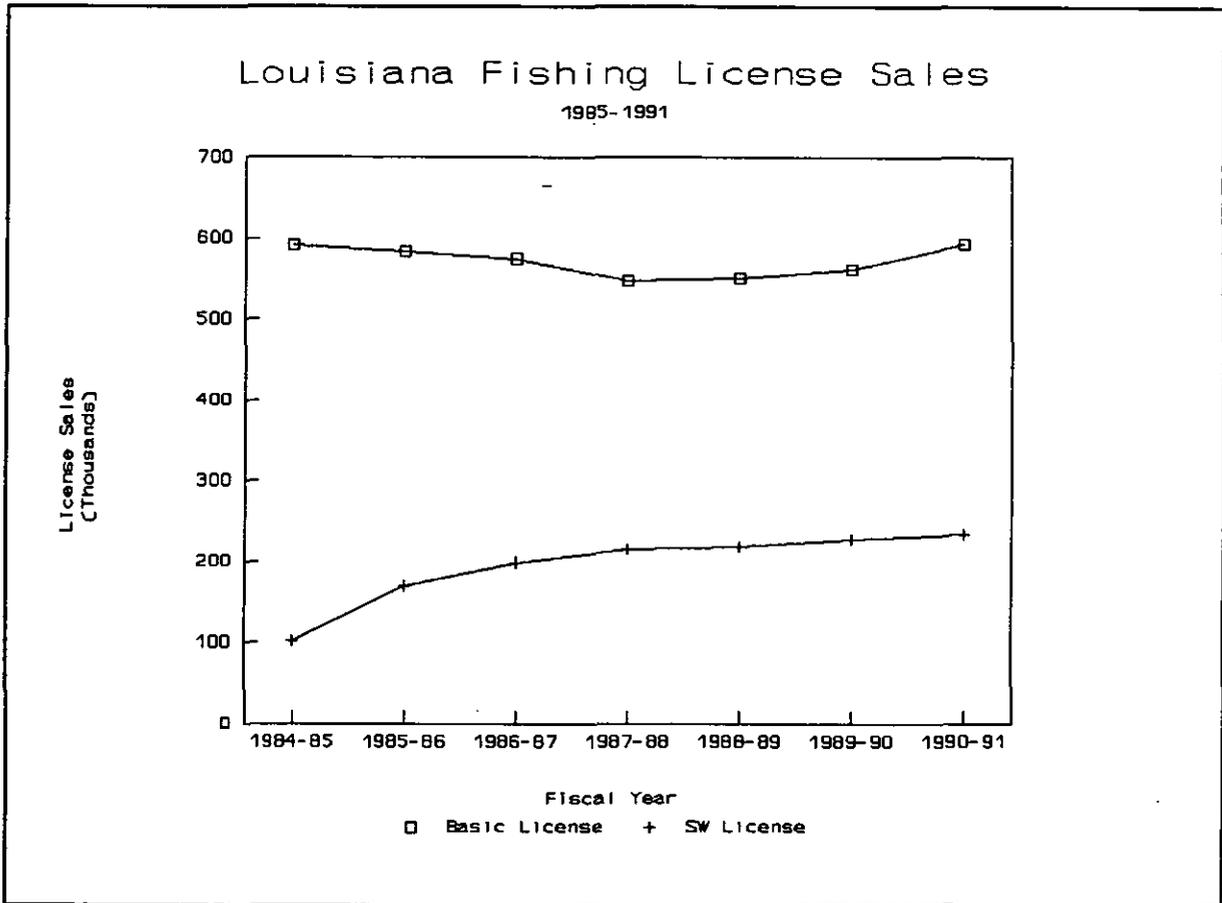


Figure 1.

| YEAR | Saltwater Commercial License Sales | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| | TOTAL | SEINE | TRAMMEL | GILL | N/R SEINE | N/R GILL | N/R TRAMMEL |
| 1989 | 2167 | 137 | 187 | 1695 | 3 | 139 | 6 |
| 1990 | 1995 | 124 | 156 | 1550 | 2 | 158 | 5 |
| 1991 | 2004 | 120 | 129 | 1592 | 1 | 158 | 4 |
| | % decline '89-'91 | 7.52 | | | | | |
| | % non-resident | 6.35 | | | | | |

Table 1. Sales of Louisiana commercial gear licenses.

Monitoring

A comprehensive coastwide monitoring program was developed in 1985 to obtain baseline data on these resources by providing information regarding the status of stocks that occur in the coastal waters of Louisiana at some time during their life cycle. This monitoring program consists of collection and analysis of over 1700 samples annually.

Three gear types are used to sample various year classes of estuarine dependent fish. Bag seine samples are used to estimate densities of young of the year and to provide information on growth and movement. A gill net is used to sample juvenile, sub-adult and adults and to provide information on relative abundance, year class strength, movement and gonadal condition. A trammel net is used to provide information on relative abundance, standing crop and movement. Seine samples are taken monthly, gill net samples are taken semi-monthly, and trammel net samples are taken monthly during October through March. Hydrological measurements (conductivity, salinity, and water temperature) are taken each time a biological sample is taken. Also, estimates of cloud cover, sea state, tide, wind direction and speed are taken each time a biological sample is taken. Samples are taken at specific locations arranged in such a manner so as to cover the beach, mid-marsh and upper marsh areas of major bay systems throughout coastal Louisiana. The biological and hydrological information is summarized for each coastal area on a monthly basis to give resource managers information as to the current condition of the resource. The pertinent life history information for the important species is also used in developing analytical and predictive models.

Additional data for management decisions comes from recreational creel surveys conducted since 1979 by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and by the Department. Commercial landings information is also cooperatively collected by these two agencies. Additional information on some commercial fisheries comes from studies conducted by the Department, either independently or cooperatively with LSU, to collect data on length and age frequency of commercial landings and catch per unit effort information.

Fishery Management Plans

The major objective of the Finfish Program is to develop and maintain a database of scientific information which can be used to make rational recommendations for the management of coastal finfish stocks. Preliminary "Biological and Fisheries Profile" documents were drafted in 1987 for the following species: spotted seatrout, red drum, black drum, striped mullet, southern flounder, Atlantic croaker, spot, cobia, king and spanish mackerel, red snapper, and several grouper species. These profiles include information on: nomenclature, taxonomy, morphology, distribution, reproduction, nutrition and growth, behavior, environmental tolerances, habitat, and directed fishing activities. Some of these profiles were updated and expanded and used as source documents for the development of individual Fishery Management Plans (FMPs). The FMP for the black drum has been completed, and is now being used as a basis for the management of the black drum resource of the state. Final drafts of the spotted seatrout and red drum FMPs have been produced, reviewed by external referees, and presented to the Louisiana Legislature and the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission. A final draft of the mullet FMP has been completed. Drafts of the biological and fishery profile sections of the FMPs have been produced for sand seatrout, flounder and sheepshead, and these are in the process of in-house review.

Spotted Seatrout

Regulations

Legislation enacted in 1988 set the commercial quota at 1,250,000 pounds per year with the commercial speckled trout season beginning September 1 each year. Once the quota is reached no vessel possessing or fishing any seine net, gill net, trammel net, or hoop net is allowed to have a speckled trout aboard. The commercial fishery operates under a 14 inch minimum size limit and the recreational fishery under a 12 inch minimum size limit. Recreational fishermen are also governed by a 25 fish per day bag and possession limit. All fish are required to have head and caudal fin (tail) intact when put ashore from a vessel or when sold.

Legislation passed in 1991 gave the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission authority to set sizes, possession limits, seasons, times, places and quotas for all marine fish species, including spotted seatrout. These rules are to be based on biological and technical data with the objective of conservation and management of the species for maximum benefit to the state without overfishing that leads to biological damage to the species. Recently, the Commission passed a rule reducing the commercial quota to 1 million pounds annually, set a commercial season to run from September 15 to the end of April, and closed commercial harvest of trout on weekends during this season. The weekend closure portion of that rule is presently being examined by the State Attorney General's office. The season may be closed earlier if the quota is filled.

Life History

The life history of the spotted seatrout was reviewed in the draft Fishery Management Plan distributed by the Department during 1991. A basic summary is provided for those who have not had access to the FMP.

Spotted seatrout spawn in the lower bays and near offshore waters during the warm seasons of the year. Spawning generally begins in April or May, but we have recorded spent female trout at the end of March in a few warm years. Females spawn at intervals throughout the summer, with a single female being estimated to spawn about eight times in one year. The spawning season ends when water temperatures begin to decline from the summer maxima, with few ripe fish found after September.

The eggs of the trout are very small, less than 1 millimeter diameter on the average, and float within the water column. They hatch in about one day, and become very small larvae that are also pelagic for a week or so. After that point, they settle to the bottom, and begin to seek sheltered nursery areas. These nursery areas are shallow, often vegetated, quiet waters such as marsh ponds, the edges of marsh lakes and bayous, etc. There they spend the rest of their first summer of life. As cold weather approaches, they begin to move out of these shallow habitats

into more open-water areas for the winter. From this point on, they tend to be much more pelagic, that is open-water dwellers, than before.

Young spotted seatrout grow at a moderate pace. By the end of their first year, they average about 8 inches total length. There is some difference in growth rates between males and females, and at the end of their second year of life, males average about 12 inches total length, and females average about 14. It takes male trout another year to reach 14 inches. After this time, growth slows down in terms of length, with the fish only putting on a couple of inches per year on the average. However, the growth in terms of weight is more significant, since fish put on more weight per inch as they get longer.

Some fish spawn in their second year of life (age 1+), and essentially all fish spawn in their third year (age 2+).

Sub-adult and adult fish show some seasonal movements, with concentrations of fish being more pronounced during the spawning season. During this time, the fish appear in strong concentrations in the lower bays and along beaches, where much of the recreational fishery is concentrated. During the cooler months, fish tend to be more dispersed, with more fish being found in lower salinity waters, and with schools of fish dispersing.

Population Abundance

A draft FMP for spotted seatrout was developed in 1991, and included a stock assessment of the species. This assessment was almost unique in that it incorporated sex-specific information on age and growth of Louisiana trout to estimate the status of the stock. Most assessments do not consider the effects of different growth rates for each sex, which we found to be significant for the analysis.

The results of the stock assessment were put in terms of Spawning Stock Biomass per Recruit (SSBR). However, this should be taken as an index value, not a precise measure of the SSBR itself. For instance, we assumed that no trout less than 2 years old were mature. We have other information demonstrating that some 1 year old trout of both sexes are mature. Use of this information would increase the SSBR for all of the year-classes examined. It would have little effect on the relative values between them.

The FMP was reviewed by many fishery scientists from around the Gulf of Mexico. Many of these reviews were very complimentary of the information and analyses used, but some were critical of our choice of a conservation standard. Most of these felt that a minimum of 20% SSBR should be used for a standard. This is because these scientists view the SSBR as an absolute value, while we consider it a relative measure within a stock. We were confident with the assessment when we produced it, though we were aware that we would be criticized on this point. We continue to be confident with these results.

The stock assessment was also used to analyze existing regulations. This analysis showed that some increase in the weight of trout harvested by recreational fishermen could be accomplished by raising the minimum size limit to 14 inches. However, this would be at the expense of releasing more fish, and would result in a larger fraction of the harvest being female. Some fishermen would be impacted more than others, with beach/bank fishermen and winter fishermen bearing the brunt of the regulations, since these typically catch a smaller fish on the average.

A change to a 14 inch minimum size for recreational anglers would also raise the SSBR. This was not seen as critical, since present regulations ensure that SSBR will remain above a level where stock recruitment would suffer, so long as the rates of fishing on the stock remain within the range seen during the last 10 years.

Fishing Success

The FMP for spotted seatrout reviewed the harvest since 1980. Since September 1987, the commercial harvest has been under a quota, which puts a cap on harvest. Recreational harvest was also influenced by the implementation of a 12" minimum size limit in 1987, and reduction of the creel and possession limit to 25 fish in 1988.

| Recreational Harvest of Spotted Seatrout in Louisiana, 1979-91 Effects of Regulations | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Year | Harvest | Released | Catch | % Released | Av. wt Harvest | Tot. Wt. Harvest |
| 1979 | 6,603,993 | 1,863,242 | 8,467,235 | 22.01% | 1.31 | 8,651,231 |
| 1980 | 5,298,035 | 1,078,726 | 6,376,761 | 16.92% | 0.89 | 4,715,251 |
| 1981 | 2,415,382 | 165,784 | 2,581,166 | 6.42% | 1.3 | 3,139,997 |
| 1982 | 5,464,036 | 742,674 | 6,206,710 | 11.97% | 1.3 | 7,103,247 |
| 1983 | 5,945,308 | 1,575,799 | 7,521,107 | 20.95% | 1.02 | 6,064,214 |
| 1984 | 1,228,668 | 90,916 | 1,319,584 | 6.89% | 1.31 | 1,609,555 |
| 1985 | 4,666,244 | 1,143,202 | 5,809,446 | 19.68% | 0.94 | 4,386,269 |
| 1986 | 10,526,307 | 2,511,667 | 13,037,974 | 19.26% | 1.02 | 10,736,833 |
| End pre-reg | | | | | | |
| PRE-REG MEANS | 5,268,497 | 1,146,501 | 6,414,998 | 17.87% | 1.10 | 5,800,825 |
| 1987 | 6,919,827 | 3,757,601 | 10,677,428 | 35.19% | 1 | 6,919,827 |
| Begin post-reg | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 5,308,539 | 3,819,982 | 9,128,521 | 41.85% | 1.28 | 6,794,930 |
| 1989 | 3,858,620 | 2,495,368 | 6,353,988 | 39.27% | 1.41 | 5,440,654 |
| 1990 | 2,436,462 | 1,964,504 | 4,400,966 | 44.64% | 1.17 | 2,850,661 |
| 1991 | 6,180,714 | 5,683,176 | 11,863,890 | 47.90% | 1.17 | 7,231,435 |
| POST-REG MEANS | 4,446,084 | 3,490,758 | 7,936,841 | 43.98% | 1.25 | 5,579,420 |

Table 2. Harvested spotted seatrout are those which were landed, plus those released dead. Caught spotted seatrout are total of harvested plus released. Weights are for landed fish.

Since 1980, there has been substantial fluctuation in the recreational harvest of spotted seatrout (Table 2). Much of this fluctuation is due to variation in the availability of trout. Some of this is due to such factors as average salinity, which is influenced by local rainfall and river discharge through the Mississippi, Atchafalaya, Calcasieu, Pearl, and others. The effects of the severe freezes of 1983 and 1989 are also evident in the harvest values. In the year immediately following each freeze, there is a substantial reduction in the recreational harvest of trout. This is followed by a better year, as trout return to their normal habitats. The third year after the 1983 freeze is notable for the large number of trout caught, a record year for recreational harvest. 1990 did not show as severe a decline in catch or harvest as 1984, and 1991 showed catch at near-record levels. These data indicate that the 1989 freeze was not as severe as the 1983 freeze in terms of impact on trout harvest. If environmental conditions are favorable, a large number of available trout should be present in 1992.

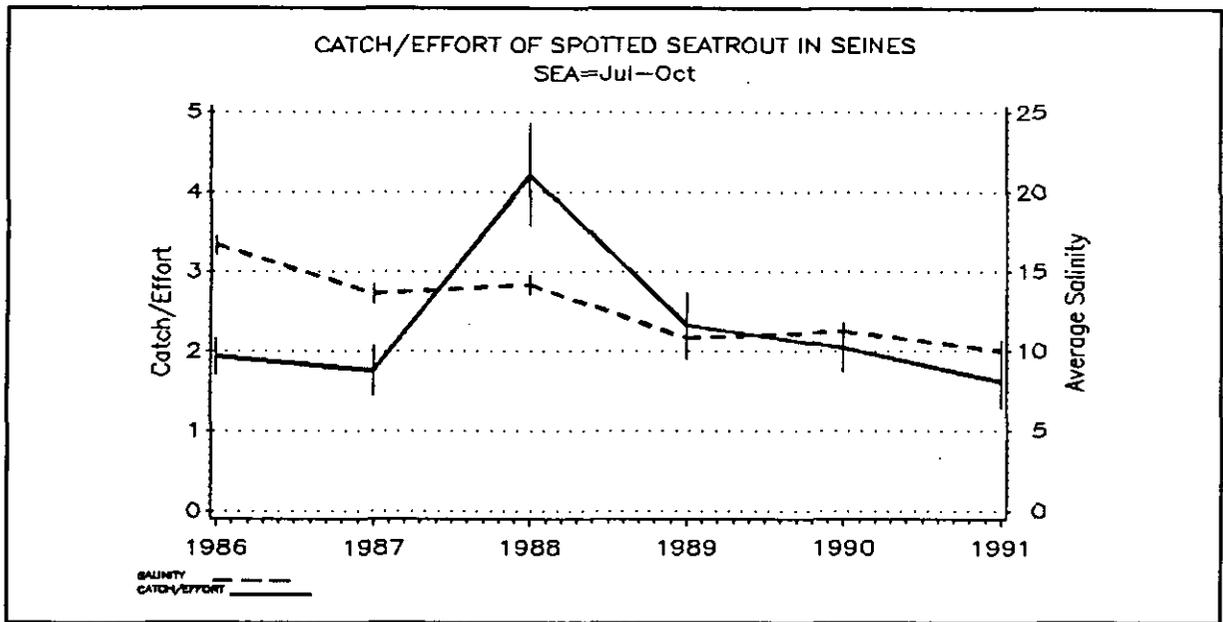
Fluctuation in harvest levels is also due to changes in the number of fishing trips targeting spotted seatrout. There is a direct correlation between the number of fishermen and the numbers of fish caught. The question of which came first, the fish or the fishermen, is still a subject of discussion at this point.

To some extent, the advent of recreational size limits has also affected the harvest of spotted seatrout. After the size limits were imposed, more trout were released than previously. The average percent of trout released increased, and the average size of the trout retained also increased. The number of trout harvested in 1991 would have been much higher if there were no minimum size limit, since many of the fish that were released would otherwise have been retained. However, this should return to the fisherman's benefit in 1992 as these fish grow to legally harvestable size, and thus maintain the high harvest rates longer than they would have if they were harvested at smaller sizes.

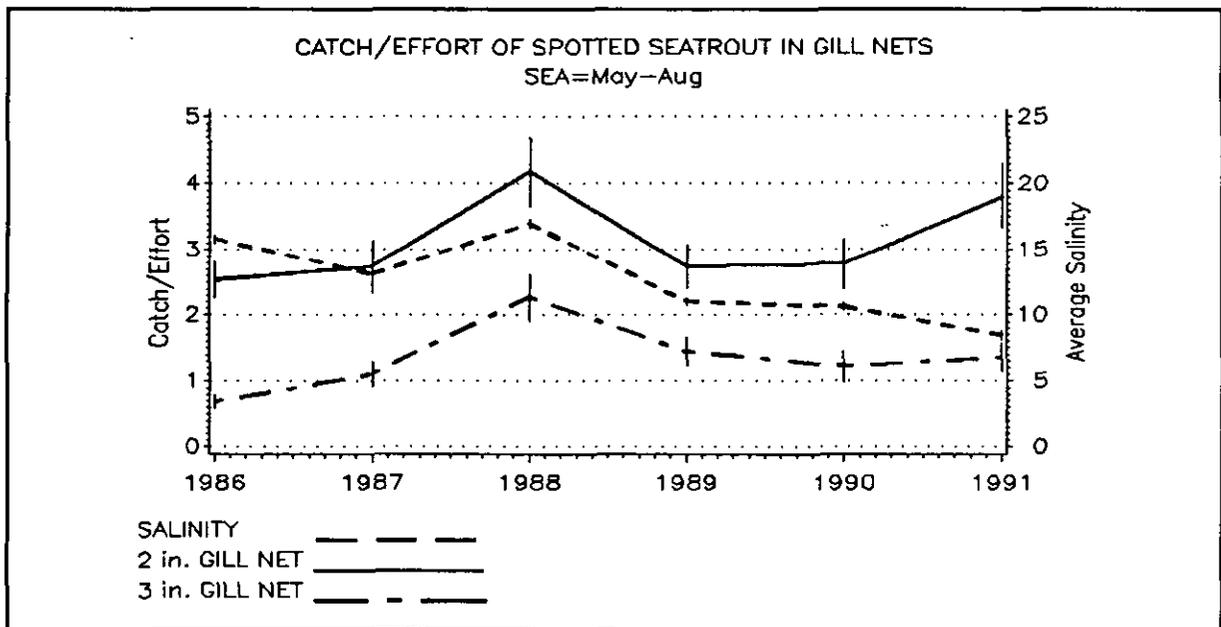
Finfish Monitoring Samples

Juvenile trout first show up in seine samples in low numbers in May; significant numbers are first found in June during most years. These trout average about 1 inch long at that time. Numbers in these samples typically decline in November, and trout occur in low numbers in seine samples from December through May, as the juveniles move into more open-water habitats. Highest catch/effort for trout in seines is from August through October.

There seems to be some areal variation, with the Vermilion Bay and Calcasieu Lake samples having lower numbers of juvenile trout than other areas of the state. Distribution of trout in the seines is dependent on salinity, and this may be why these areas are lower. Highest catch/effort of trout in seines is from the relatively high salinity marsh areas, with lower numbers coming from lower salinity areas. Some of this is probably due to the fact that the higher salinity areas are nearer the spawning grounds, so the juveniles can reach them easier.



Annual average catch/effort during the summer months for trout in seines seems to be fairly constant from year to year, with the possible exception of 1988, where catch/effort was higher. The cause of this is unknown, though several factors could be speculated on. A combination of factors is believed to be involved. For one thing, salinities in 1988 were favorable for trout, that is, they were high. Also, stock sizes were somewhat lower than in prior



years, according to the stock assessment. The Ricker recruit relationship discussed in the stock assessment section suggests that when stock levels are reduced, there is a potential for increased recruitment of juveniles. The combination of this potential with the favorable environmental conditions produced an above-average catch/effort index.

The same year as the high catch/effort in the seines produced a higher-than-average catch/effort for spotted seatrout in the gill net samples. Again, this is probably due to the higher salinity. The higher salinities in the estuaries seem to allow more of the population to be within the regimes sampled by the program. Fewer of the fish are offshore or in open, saline bays, habitats that are very difficult to sample adequately, and are under-represented in the finfish data base.

The high catch/effort values in 1988 were not reflected in higher catch in the recreational fishery. 1986 and 1987 both had lower catch/effort averages than 1988 in gill net samples. However, these years had higher recreational catch than 1988; recreational catch in '86 and '87 was at the maximum for the 1980-1990 period. The commercial fishery was under a quota at this time, so no reliable information on availability to this fishery is available.

Since that time, catch/effort in the gill net samples has remained in the moderate range for 1989-1991, with no discernable trend. 1990 catch/effort of larger trout (3 inch gill net) does seem to be depressed somewhat, but again not as much as the recreational fishery was in that year. Distribution of trout in 1990 was affected by the December, 1989 freeze. After this freeze, many trout were far offshore, outside the sampling regime of the program. These fish remained offshore the remainder of the cool season, and began to move back inshore during the spawning season. The summer of 1990, though, was very wet, and so the fish remained mainly in the area of the lower bays and beaches, with high catch/effort in beach stations compared to prior years, and relatively low catch/effort in the middle bays compared to prior years. 1991 salinity data again showed the effects of high rainfall, with salinities depressed over much of the coast. This affected the distribution of the fish again, with less inshore habitat available to the fish during the summer. However, the catch/effort of trout, especially in the smaller sizes from the 2 inch gill net, did not decline with salinities. Rather, they were stable or increased. This indicates that more of these small fish were in the vicinity than would be expected from physical factors alone. This increase in recruitment should be reflected in 1992 recreational catches, as these fish reach legal sizes.

Red Drum

Regulations

From 1984-1986, recreational limits on red drum were combined with spotted seatrout for a combined creel limit of 50. There was no minimum size limit, and the maximum size limit was 36", with 2 fish allowed over that limit. There was a minimum size of 16" for commercial fish.

In 1987, the Legislature passed Act 382, which set a commercial quota of 1.8 million pounds of red drum, set a minimum size of 18" on commercial catch, and allowed only 2 fish over 30" to be possessed by any fisherman or establishment. The Act set the first minimum size limits on recreational anglers, with a 14" minimum size in 1987, increasing to a 15" size in 1988. The Act stated that the minimum size would increase to 16" in 1989, but this was superseded by the passage of Act 889 of the 1988 legislature.

The 1.8 million pound quota was reached in early 1988, and the commercial harvest of red drum was closed by the Commission. The recreational fishery was also closed for a short period in 1988. The concern over the status of the red drum stock and the lack of information on the future of the resource caused the Legislature to pass Act 889 of the 1988 Regular Session. This Act placed a three-year moratorium on the commercial harvest of red drum, increased the recreational size limit to 16", reduced the maximum length to 27" with one fish allowed over the maximum size, and reduced the recreational creel and possession limit to 5 fish.

Act 157 of the 1991 Regular Session indefinitely extended the closure of commercial harvest for red drum, and required the Commission to report annually to the Legislature on :

- 1) Biological condition, profile and stock assessment
- 2) Total allowable catch with probable allocation scenarios
- 3) Detailed explanation of whether or not gamefish status should be continued.

At nearly the same time that Louisiana was modifying its regulations on red drum, the Secretary of Commerce and the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council were instituting regulations in the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends from 3-200 miles, approximately, off the Louisiana coast. On June 25, 1986, the Secretary of Commerce issued emergency regulations that limited the directed net harvest of red drum from the EEZ to 1 million pounds. This quota was reached, and the directed fishery closed on July 20, 1986. The Secretary of Commerce implemented a permanent Secretarial Plan on December 19, 1986, that allowed commercial incidental catch, but no directed commercial harvest. It also set a recreational creel limit of 1 fish in the EEZ. This rule was accepted by the Gulf Council, who developed Amendment 1 to the Plan in 1987. Amendment 1, implemented October 16, 1987, prohibited directed commercial harvest, allowed some bycatch, and set a recreational creel limit of 1 fish in the EEZ. Basing the action on the 1987 NMFS assessment, the Secretary of Commerce prohibited the harvest or possession of red drum in the EEZ, effective January 1, 1988. This ban was continued by the Gulf Council with the implementation of Amendment 2 on June 29, 1988. No red drum harvest has been allowed in the EEZ since that time.

Life History

Red drum spawn in the offshore waters of Louisiana, generally within a few miles of the coast. Formerly it was believed that spawning took place within the passes, but recent evidence has shown that very little if any spawning takes place there during most years.

Red drum spawn in the late summer and early fall, generally between the middle of August and the middle of November. There is some variation in the timing of the spawn, which is dependant on water temperature, among other things. Peak spawning generally occurs during September or early October.

The red drum pass through egg and larval stages very similar to spotted seatrout, but begin appearing within the estuaries as young larvae, floating within the water column. They soon settle out, become recognizable as juvenile redfish, and find the ponds and other sheltered habitats where they spend the first few months of their life. Some of the juveniles remain within these habitats through the entire first winter of their life, though others seem to move out during the middle of winter.

Red drum grow at a rapid rate for the first few years of their life. After one year of growth, they average about 12-14 inches and about 1 pound. Growth slows somewhat during the winter, but is explosive during the warm months. By their second birthday, red drum average 20-24 inches long and 3-6 pounds. By their third birthday, they can average 25-29 inches and 6-12 pounds. Growth slows around this age, and older red drum are difficult to age based on their size. A 30 inch red drum could be 5 or 15 years old. Females do grow slightly larger than males on the average, and as a result, more than half of the winning fish at a tournament will be female.

Population Abundance

Red drum are suddenly one of the best-studied fishes in the Gulf of Mexico. Ten years ago, very little was known about the stocks of the red drum, and few people outside of the fishermen themselves cared. Suddenly, it seemed, the offshore fishery blossomed, and with it came public concern. The first information on the status of stocks of red drum came from samples taken by purse seine boats operating in the EEZ off of the central Gulf of Mexico. The samples taken from these boats showed that the red drum in the offshore schools had fewer young fish than should have been in those schools if the recruitment to those schools was constant over all the years, and if the natural mortality was near the estimated value. In other words, something must have happened to reduce the numbers of adult red drum in the offshore waters. Since the fishery offshore had only recently developed, the only source of possible mortality was variation in the inshore stock. Though the exact cause of decline was never determined, at least some of the decline was attributed to increased fishing pressure on the juvenile fish inshore.

The status of the red drum stocks are still uncertain. The existing stock assessments lack information on the status of the offshore stock prior to 1985, and only marginal information is available on inshore stocks prior to that time as well. The oldest year-classes that dominate in the offshore stocks were spawned in 1972-74 and we do not have any information that could help us determine whether these were typical year-classes, or what may have caused any variation seen in or around this time.

Over the next few years, additional time series data will become available on the inshore stocks, as the Finfish Monitoring Samples are continued. Offshore stocks will also hopefully be monitored by Federal agencies. As this data becomes available, it will be possible to increase the accuracy of the stock assessments for the species. As a result, within the next 5 years, there should be a good chance that we will be able to finally determine with accuracy the status of the red drum stocks. This means that at that point, Wildlife and Fisheries biologists will have the data required to accurately estimate the allowable harvest of the species, and protect the stocks of the fish without over-limiting the harvest. This means that allowable harvest may go up, or it may go down, but the conservation of the species will be assured.

Fishing Success

Red drum has always been a seasonal fishery in Louisiana, with the greatest harvest by both recreational and commercial fisheries occurring during the cooler months of the year. The fish seem to be less available during the warmer months to recreational fishermen, except for the young-of-the-year fish, which tend to hang around marsh runouts and around structure in open water areas. Since the harvest is concentrated into a few months for most people, the overall harvest can be affected any year by weather conditions more than would be the case if the harvest were distributed more evenly in time.

| Recreational Harvest of Red Drum in Louisiana, 1979-91 Effects of Regulations | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Year | Harvest | Released | Catch | % Released | Av. wt (pounds) | Tot. Wt. (pounds) |
| 1979 | 2,455,057 | 224,144 | 2,679,201 | 8.37 | 1.96 | 4,811,912 |
| 1980 | 1,704,990 | 117,566 | 1,822,556 | 6.45 | 2.11 | 3,597,529 |
| 1981 | 412,927 | 7,293 | 420,220 | 1.74 | 2.21 | 912,569 |
| 1982 | 1,405,850 | 159,800 | 1,565,651 | 10.21 | 2 | 2,811,700 |
| 1983 | 2,551,357 | 349,910 | 2,901,267 | 12.06 | 1.62 | 4,133,198 |
| 1984 | 1,105,117 | 186,043 | 1,291,160 | 14.41 | 2.75 | 3,039,072 |
| 1985 | 1,359,552 | 144,375 | 1,503,927 | 9.60 | 2.22 | 3,018,205 |
| 1986 | 1,814,145 | 337,906 | 2,152,052 | 15.70 | 1.95 | 3,537,583 |
| End pre-reg | | | | | | |
| PRE-REG | | | | | | |
| MEANS | 1,601,124 | 190,880 | 1,792,004 | 10.65 | 2.02 | 3,232,721 |
| 1987 | 1,487,423 | 1,372,039 | 2,850,461 | 48.13 | 2.48 | 3,688,809 |
| Begin post-reg | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 889,650 | 2,284,467 | 3,174,117 | 71.97 | 4 | 3,558,600 |
| 1989 | 931,476 | 1,155,505 | 2,086,981 | 55.37 | 4.34 | 4,042,606 |
| 1990 | 652,889 | 831,890 | 1,484,779 | 56.03 | 6.38 | 4,165,432 |
| 1991 | 734,691 | 3,131,585 | 3,866,267 | 81.00 | 4.53 | 3,328,150 |
| POST-REG | | | | | | |
| MEANS | 802,177 | 1,850,862 | 2,653,036 | 69.76 | 4.70 | 3,773,697 |

Table 3. Harvested red drum are those which were landed, plus those released dead. Caught red drum are total of harvested plus released. Weights are averages for landed fish.

Recreational fishing for red drum seems to have become more popular during the 1980's, as the species became better known for its gustatory qualities (e.g. blackened redfish, barbecued red etc.). However, regulations in the later 1980's have reduced the number of these fish taken home by fishermen compared to the number that they catch. During the early 1980's in Louisiana, about 90% of the red drum that were caught were taken home. This changed in 1987, with the imposition of size limits, so that an average of about 30% were taken home between 1988-91. The 30% number is driven down by the high release rates in 1988 and 1991, when strong year-classes of fish were undersized, and returned to the water. During years of moderate recruitment, about 45% of the red drum are retained. However, the average size of the fish has shown the effect of release of smaller fish, and has risen from an average of about 2 pounds per fish prior to 1987 to around 4 pounds, so that the total weight of reds taken home has changed very little.

Finfish Monitoring Samples

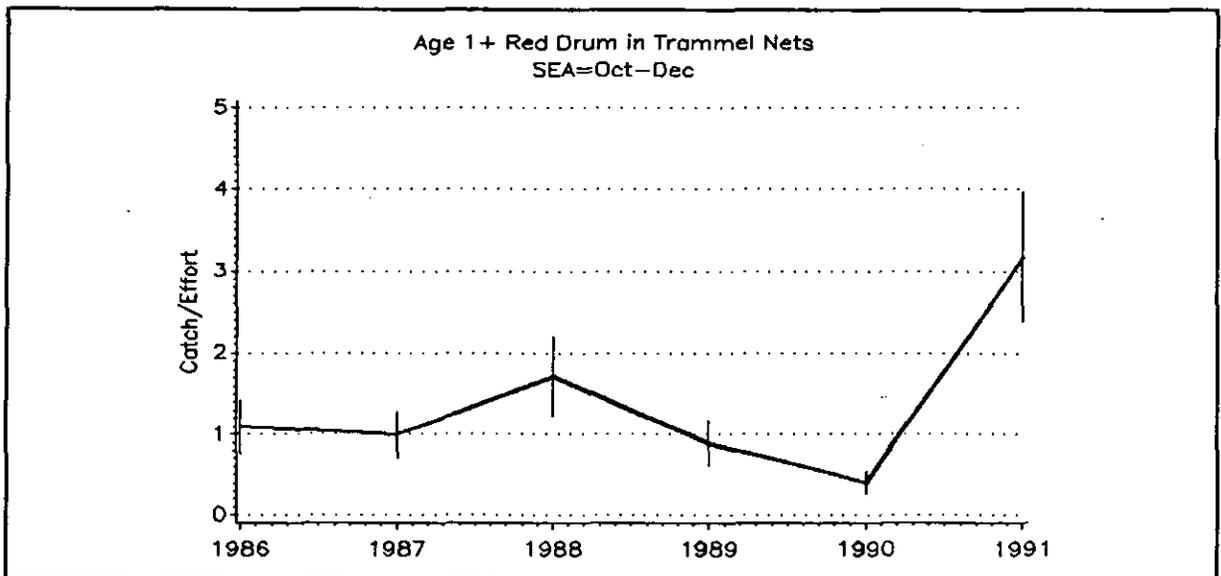
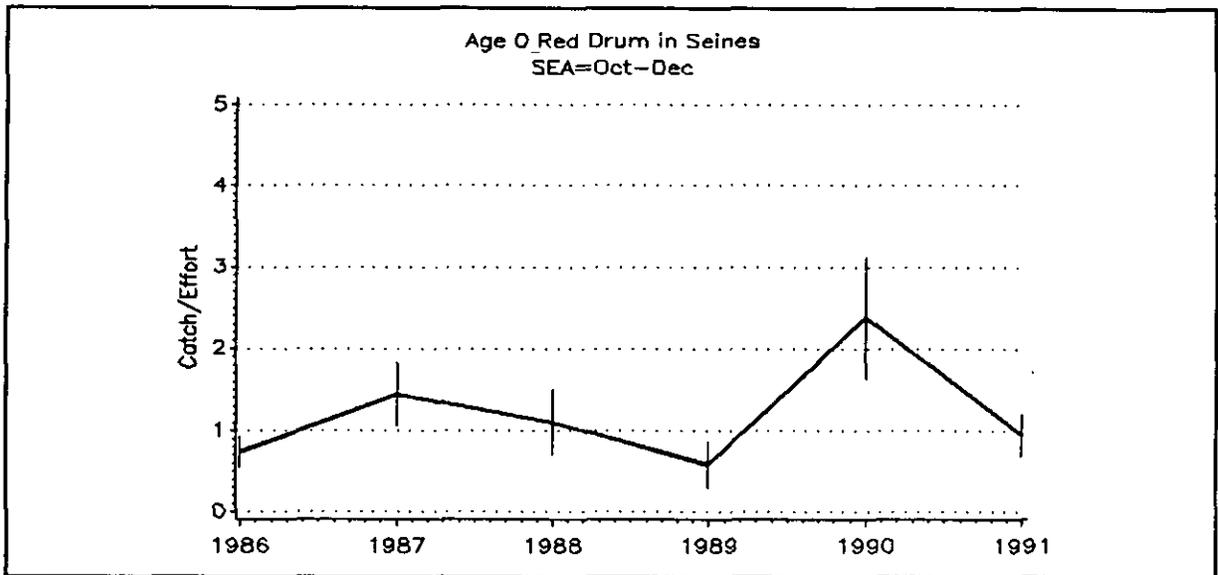
Red drum are monitored by using a bag seine to sample very young (age 0) fish in the marsh during their first fall and winter, and by trammel nets to sample them during their second and third falls (ages 1 and 2). After this time, most of the fish are offshore, and catch of age 3 and over red drum in the sampling gears are probably insufficient to effectively quantify their abundance.

The sampling gear very well describes the annual variation in the red drum. A strong year-class of reds as sampled by the seines will show up a year later as one-year old fish in the trammel nets, barring any catastrophe.

As seen in the figures on the next page, age 0 red drum were more common in seine samples from the fall of 1987 than in prior years. This increase was reflected in higher numbers of age 1 fish in the trammel nets the next fall.

Fall, 1989 seine samples took relatively few red drum. This number was even lower for samples taken in January-March 1990, after the December 1989 freeze. Again, trammel net samples taken one year later reflected this decline.

Fall, 1990 seine samples indicated the presence of a strong year-class of red drum. This showed up also in the trammel net samples in the fall of 1991. Many of these fish were just under the minimum size limit during that time. By summer 1992, though, many of the fish will have grown beyond 16 inches TL, and be available to recreational fishermen.



Note should be made of the 1991 fall seine samples. These samples show that the 1991 year-class of red drum is not as strong as the 1990 year-class. It is, rather, a class typical of other classes seen in the late 1980's. If similar cohorts follow the 1991 cohort, we can expect the very good red drum fishing we will see in the next two years to be a peak, rather than a long-term average.

Red Drum Tagging

A program of tagging red drum in the Louisiana estuaries was initiated in 1986. Initial funding of this program was through a 3-year MARFIN grant. Additional time has been put in since the end of this project to maintain some tagging effort since that time. Over the duration of the project, some 10,000+ tags have been released throughout the state. Return rates have been acceptable, around 10% overall, though final data analysis is incomplete.

Black Drum

Regulations

A fishery management plan for the black drum fishery in Louisiana has been completed and implementation began in early 1990. Permanent rules, effective September 1, 1990, established a recreational minimum size limit of 16 inches total length with possession of no more than one over 27 inch total length. The recreational daily creel limit and possession limit was set at 5. The commercial fishery is required to operate under two separate annual quotas. A quota of 3.25 million pounds was established for 16 inch to 27 inch fish and a 300,000 fish quota for fish over 27 inches. Commercial fishermen who harvest black drum over 27 inches are required to possess an annual "Special Black Drum Permit" and are also required to report the number of black drum taken each month. The fishing year was established as September 1 to August 31 of each year.

Life History

Black drum spawn in the lower bays or near-offshore waters of Louisiana in the winter and spring. Peak spawning takes place between February and May. The eggs and larval stages are similar in habits to other fish of the family, such as spotted seatrout or red drum.

Black drum grow relatively slowly when compared to red drum. However, they average about 10 inches by their first birthday, and about 17 inches by their second. They mature at around five years of age, at which time they are about 25 inches long, and weigh about 9 pounds. They continue to grow throughout their life, and can live at least 40 years in Louisiana waters.

Large black drum are often reported to be important predators of bedded oysters by oyster fishermen. They also consume a variety of other mollusks and miscellaneous invertebrates. Smaller drum consume a wide variety of invertebrates, crustaceans predominating, with mollusks being of lesser importance.

Population Abundance

A Final Draft of a Black Drum FMP was developed in 1989 by the Department, with input from the Black Drum Technical Working Group and Stock Assessment Committee of the Marine Finfish Panel. This FMP was the basis for recommendations that are now in effect for the species. It was noted in the FMP that the black drum population is dominated by a few relatively large year-classes, which occur on about a 5-year interval. Fishing levels which have occurred in recent years have been well below the potential harvest.

Fishing Success

Black drum are not a targeted species for Louisiana recreational anglers, as are spotted seatrout and red drum. However, they are often retained, especially before the advent of regulations. The discard rate before regulations was higher than for red drum (18% vs. 10% for red drum), but similar in the one full year after implementation of the regulations. While harvest and weight harvested declined in 1991, it is probably too early to tell to what extent these changes are a result of regulations, rather than a poor fishing year. Note that relatively few drum were even caught in 1991 compared to prior years.

| Recreational Harvest of Black Drum in Louisiana, 1979-91 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| Year | Harvest | Released | Catch | % Released | Av Wt. Harvest | Tot. wt. Harvest |
| 79 | 1,299,909 | 298,743 | 1,598,652 | 18.69% | 0.81 | 1,052,926 |
| 80 | 725,760 | 250,994 | 976,754 | 25.70% | 0.97 | 703,987 |
| 81 | 175,785 | 63,158 | 238,943 | 26.43% | 1.01 | 177,543 |
| 82 | 591,752 | 323,124 | 914,876 | 35.32% | 0.91 | 538,494 |
| 83 | 899,485 | 297,452 | 1,196,938 | 24.85% | 1.18 | 1,061,392 |
| 84 | 193,254 | 188,828 | 382,082 | 49.42% | 1.45 | 280,218 |
| 85 | 252,692 | 180,576 | 433,269 | 41.68% | 0.79 | 199,627 |
| 86 | 821,903 | 333,727 | 1,155,630 | 28.88% | 0.87 | 715,056 |
| 87 | 429,912 | 230,369 | 660,282 | 34.89% | 1.31 | 563,185 |
| 88 | 617,381 | 370,099 | 987,481 | 37.48% | 1.09 | 672,945 |
| 89 | 173,285 | 126,336 | 299,621 | 42.17% | 2.15 | 372,563 |
| End pre-regulation | | | | | | |
| PRE-REG | | | | | | |
| MEAN | 561,920 | 242,128 | 804,048 | 30.11% | 1.03 | 576,176 |
| 90 | 137,279 | 300,810 | 438,089 | 68.66% | 1.27 | 174,344 |
| Begin post-regulation | | | | | | |
| 91 | 100,065 | 252,692 | 352,757 | 71.63% | 2.16 | 216,140 |

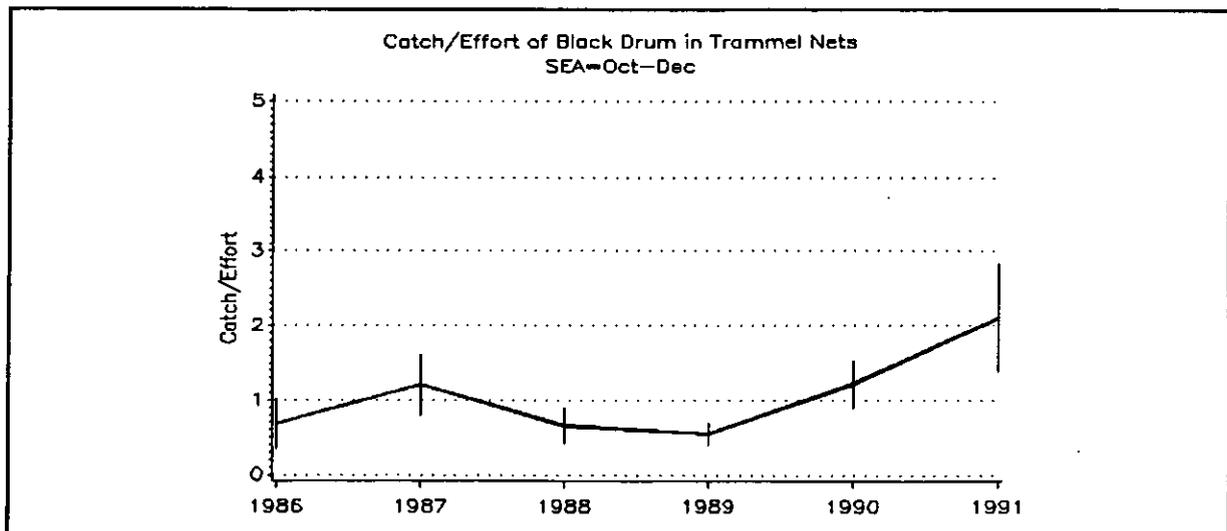
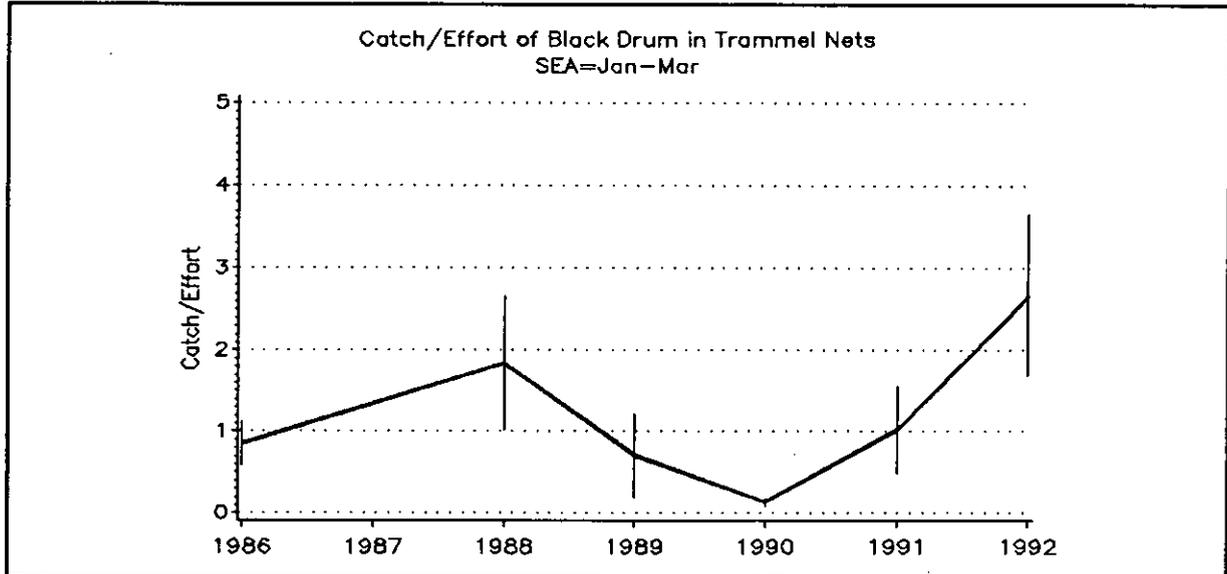
Table 4. Harvested black drum are those which were landed, plus those released dead. Caught black drum are total of harvested plus released. Weights are for landed fish.

Black drum are the basis of a significant commercial fishery in Louisiana. Prior to the institution of regulations, the information on landings by size was estimated from dockside surveys. Since the institution of the black drum permit, required for the commercial harvest of drum over 27", more precise information has been acquired on commercial landings by size.

In Fishing Year 90-91 (Sept. 90 - Aug. 91) preliminary figures from black drum permit reports indicate a commercial harvest of about 104,506 drum over 27". About 581,177 pounds of smaller drum were also landed. In Fishing Year 91-92, preliminary figures from permit reports indicate that about 90,770 drum over 27" were harvested. About 1,149,534 pounds of smaller drum were also landed.

Finfish Monitoring Samples

The best index of black drum abundance in the finfish monitoring samples is from trammel net samples. Relatively few juveniles are taken in seine samples due to the habitats in which these small fish live. The later juveniles are not very common in gill net samples. The less size selective trammel net samples contain mainly ages 0-2 drum.



The trammel net sample catch/effort index shows an increase over the (fall) 1989-91 time period. January-March 1990 samples show a significant decrease in catch/effort, immediately after the 1989 freeze. However, by the fall of that year, catch/effort were similar to other years.

Mullet

Regulations

There were very few regulations on the recreational or commercial harvest of mullet in Louisiana until 1991. Act 960 of the 1991 Legislature required the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to promulgate rules for the harvest of mullet, and set temporary rules into place until such rules were promulgated. These rules established a season for the taking of mullet without limit from October 15 and running 90 days, to January 12 of the following year. It set a daily limit of 200 pounds of mullet outside of that season. It set up a permit required for commercial harvest, with a cost of \$100 for residents, and \$400 for non-residents.

These regulations were some of the first commercial fishing regulations which set a daily harvest limit in Louisiana. The ten-sack limit on oysters from Calcasieu Lake public grounds, and the 2 fish commercial limit on cobia are the only other permanent rules with commercial take limits.

At the February, 1992 meeting of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, a group of mullet fishermen expressed their concern that the regulations passed by the Legislature were preventing them from harvesting the mullet in reasonable quantities, due to the low daily limit outside of the fall/winter season. The Commission passed emergency rules at that meeting, lasting 120 days until June 5, 1992, to set the limit on daily take at 1,500 pounds. These rules were extended through further emergency action, and permanent rules are presently being promulgated through the Administrative Procedure Act. As presently drafted, these rules will provide for a "roe" season, between October 15-January 14, with no daily take or possession limit for permitted commercial fishermen. A "non-roe" season would be set to run from January 15 to September 14, with a daily take and possession limit of 1,500 pounds. From September 15-October 14, a "pre-roe" season would be set, with a daily take and possession limit of 200 pounds.

Life History

Two species of mullet occur in Louisiana waters in significant quantities: the striped mullet (Mugil cephalus) and the silver or white mullet (Mugil curema). White mullet are a preferred bait for recreational billfish fishermen, but do not reach a size where they enter the commercial gill-net fishery in Louisiana.

Mullet spawn in the offshore waters of Louisiana. Spawning has been reported in deep waters off the continental shelf, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, and very young larvae have been found in plankton samples taken 3 to 15 miles offshore from Fourchon, Louisiana.

The spawning season for striped mullet runs from about late October into January, with some small numbers of ripening mullet noted outside of that season. Postlarval or juvenile mullet are found on the beaches from about late November through March. Some move from there into the marshes, where they spend much of the first year.

Striped mullet grow rather slowly, but there is a great deal of variation in the growth rate. Initially, females seem to grow slightly faster than males. A one-year old mullet averages about 4 inches long, and a 2-year old about 8 inches. A 3-year old mullet averages about 11 inches, but may range from about 8 to 16 inches long. Both sexes are generally mature at age 2, though some females do not mature until age 3.

Adult mullet are herbivorous or scavenger fish, obtaining most of their nourishment from algae, bacteria attached to detritus or sediments, dead organisms, and similar sources. In this respect, they differ from spotted seatrout and red drum, which are at a higher trophic level. These latter species feed more on other animals. An ecosystem can support more biomass at lower trophic levels than at high levels, so it is not surprising that striped mullet, as a prominent species in its level, is more abundant than either reds or specs.

Fishing Success

Mullet has never been a highly targeted species of recreational fishermen, except for use as bait. Commercial harvest was initially for bait or local fish markets, with little effort expended until the late 1970's. In the early 1980's, more intensive harvest methods, including purse seines and haul seines, increased harvest over 1 million pounds per year for the first time. While some of this harvest was directed at the expanding roe market, much of it was also taken outside the roe season. In the late 1980's, more of the harvest was taken by gill nets during the roe season, with relatively little harvest outside that season. In 1991, the harvest of mullet for food became somewhat more commonplace than in the previous years, but still is far below the levels of harvest seen in the roe season.

The commercial fishery for striped mullet has been highly variable over the last 10-15 years, since it first became prominent. The first harvests were mainly for bait, taken by purse seines (this gear is no longer allowed for harvest of mullet in State waters) and haul seines. In later years gill nets, especially strike gill nets, have become a more common method of harvest.

The development of the fishery during the pre-spawning (roe) season in recent years is probably due to a combination of factors. First is the strong market for the roe as an export product, combined with increased availability of the fish as they begin to aggregate prior to migrating offshore.

It is very difficult to identify trends in the mullet fishery in terms of success rate, since the fishery is so variable from year to year. There has been no indication, in the data available

to date, of any decrease in the catch per effort or other fishery dependent indexes which could be attributed to fishing pressure. On the other hand, consistent data of this kind is very sparse.

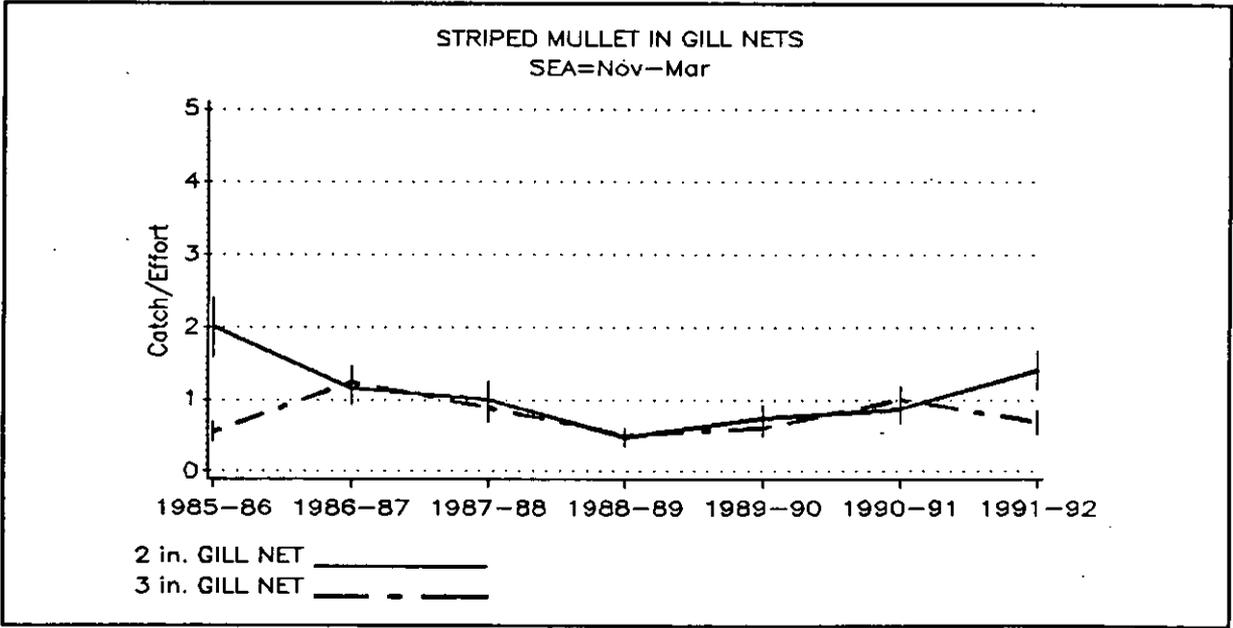
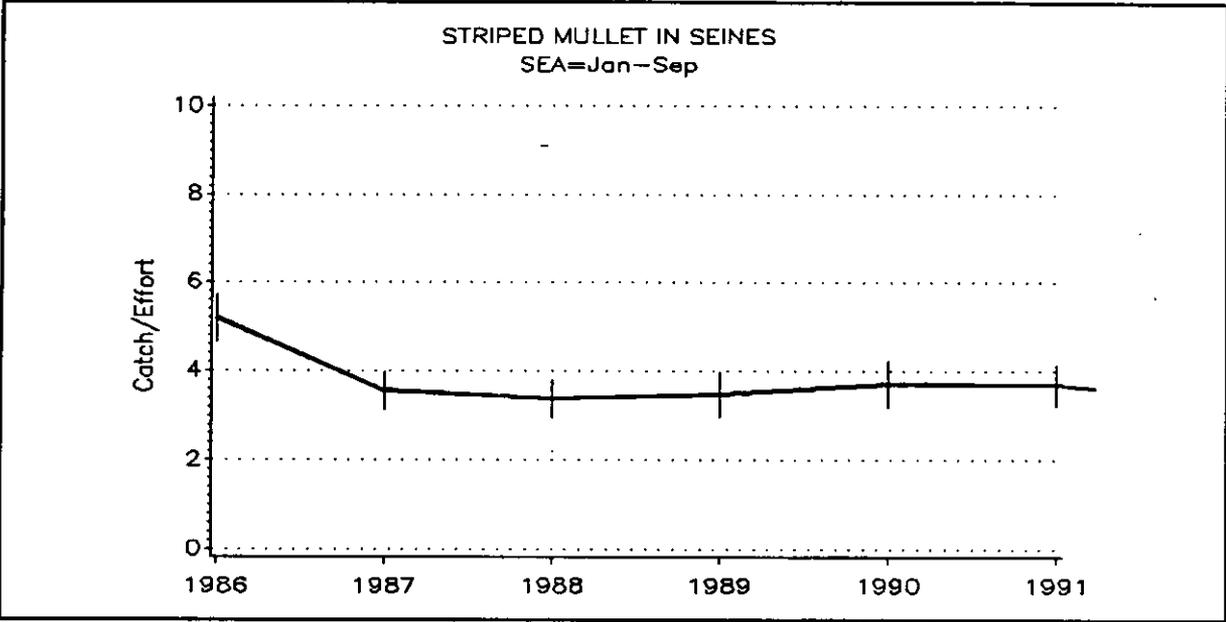
Population Abundance

A stock assessment was recently conducted for the Louisiana fishery for mullet. While data was insufficient to precisely determine fishing mortality rates, maximum possible rates were determined based on estimates of disappearance from the fishery and natural mortality. These estimates indicate that existing fishery regulations, especially mesh size restrictions, effectively protect the spawning stock at a safe level, even at very high rates of fishing.

Finfish Monitoring Samples

Young-of-the-year striped mullet appear in seine samples first in late November, with highest densities between January and March. In some years, they re-appear in the seines in the summer, often mixed in with the very similar white mullet (Mugil curema). If the period of January through September is considered, the seine samples show a surprisingly consistent number of juvenile mullet from year to year in the monitoring samples (see figure next page). The single peak shown in the 1986 samples is not significantly different from the other values at the 95% confidence level.

Older striped mullet are collected in the experimental gill net samples. The smallest two meshes (2 inch and 2.5 inch stretch) collect mainly juvenile mullet, while the three larger meshes collect mainly adult mullet. The juvenile mullet seem to be fairly available to the gear year-round, but the larger fish are mainly captured during the cooler months of the year. There does not seem to be any significant trend in the catch/effort of the gill net catches over the course of the study. Some seasons in some years seem to be higher than others, but without more information, we cannot at this point relate these data to any significant variation in the stock or fishery.



Summary

Red Drum

- Recruitment into the Louisiana estuaries was highest in 1990, following the 1989 freeze. This strong year-class will provide very good fishing for the next couple of years, but especially in 1992.
- Regulations have increased the average size of fish retained by recreational anglers, though the total number of fish retained has declined from pre-regulation conditions.
- Recent stock assessment demonstrated that existing fishing regulations and effort levels are within the capacity of the stock.
- Adequate determination of Gulf-wide stock abundance is an important research need.

Spotted Seatrout

- Recruitment to the population and availability to fishermen are very dependent on environmental conditions for any given year. The years 1990 and especially 1991 were not conducive to good recruitment due to the low salinities, but seine samples showed good recruitment in spite of the salinity. As a result, fishing success in 1992 and 1993 is expected to be above that which would otherwise be expected with such poor conditions.
- Regulations have not affected the average size of spotted seatrout as much as they have affected red drum size. Effects of regulations on average harvest cannot be determined as yet due to the effects of the unusually low salinities and other conditions in the last few years.
- Recent stock assessment demonstrated that existing fishing regulations and effort levels are within the capacity of the stock.

Black Drum

- Recent samples indicate strong recruitment of juvenile black drum from the 1990 and 1991 spawns. These should provide good stocks for fishermen for the near future.
- Regulations on recreational fishing have not been in place long enough to completely determine the effects on harvest numbers or weight.
- Recent stock assessment demonstrated that existing fishing regulations and effort levels are within the capacity of the stock.

Mullet

- The present recruitment index for mullet from seine samples seems to be relatively constant from year to year. Gill net samples show more variability from year to year. No very strong or weak year-classes have been noted, though.
- Recent stock assessment demonstrated that existing fishing regulations and effort levels are within the capacity of the stock.

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Department Secretary

Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
James H. Jenkins, Jr. - Chairman
P.O. Box 15279
Baton Rouge, LA 70895
(504) 927-1760

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

November 12, 1992

Mr. Joe Herring
LA Dept. Wildlife and Fisheries
P.O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000

RECEIVED

NOV 16 92

LA WILDLIFE & FISHERIES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Re: December Agenda and Dedicated Funds

Dear Joe;

Please place the following items on the December Agenda:

BUDGETED USES OF DEDICATED MARINE FIN FISH LICENSE FUNDS

Joe, as you may or may not know, I have been concerned for quite some time about the uses of this fund. Marine fin fisherman were willing to have us charge them this additional \$5.00 for the explicit purpose of enhancing their fishery. I think it is safe to say that the vast majority of these fishermen are interested in two fish - Reds and Specs.

The appropriate department should be prepared to give detailed information of the recent uses of these funds and the budgeted uses in the 1992-93 year and any future years if a budget for these funds is available. I would like to know the amounts collected from the sale of commercial and recreational licenses. I would like to know if we have any surpluses in the fund today or projected in the future.

Every time we suggest a use of funds, you say "there is no money". I would like to know the facts of the matter in this case. You and I both know that in order to manage a fishery, we need good data. I would also request that the salt water fin fish section come up with a program utilizing a variety of options which could enhance this fishery. Some of the things which I know that we could use are: 1) a recreational creel survey, 2) a credible commercial landing program, 3) a Red Fish hatchery, and 4) funding for the Marine Recreational Board. I am sure that there are many other ways to accomplish this objective. I await your suggestions.

Copy to
1. Corky Perret
2. John Rousset
3. Fred Projean
4. Susan [Signature]

An Equal Opportunity Employer

REC'D

NOV 17 92

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

While we are on the subject of dedicated funds, starting with the upcoming budget (which the Commission should approve) I would like a breakdown of all dedicated funds with the sources and uses shown in compliance with the dedications.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



J.H. Jenkins, Jr.
Chairman

JHJJR:mek

cc; Commission members
Assistant Secretary, Fisheries
Undersecretary, Finance

0100
11 11 11

State of Louisiana



Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
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P.O. Box 98000
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Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

Fredrick J. Prejean, Sr.
Undersecretary

December 3, 1992

M E M O R A N D U M

CONFIDENTIAL

To: James H. Jenkins
Chairman

From: Fredrick J. Prejean, Sr. *JP*
Undersecretary

I have received a copy of your letter to Secretary Herring dated 11-12-92 requesting information relative to "budgeted uses of dedicated Marine Fin Fish license Funds."

Attached please find the following information submitted in response to your request:

- (1) Application of dedicated funds for 1992-93 fiscal year.
- (2) Proposed application of dedicated funds for 1993-94 fiscal year.
- (3) Revenue from sale of commercial and recreational licenses including unexpended funds. (Finfish revenue by source)
- (4) Finfish activity chart 1984 through 1993.
- (5) Finfish program activity 1992-93 fiscal year.
- (6) St. Amant Marine Lab research plan.

We are available to review this information with you at your convenience. As always, if I can be of further assistance please advise.

FJP, Sr./mag

12/2/92

CONFIDENTIAL

| FISHING YEAR | COMMERCIAL SPOTTED SEATROUT LANDINGS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------|--------------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST | |
| 92-93 | 62,247 | 104,947 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91-92 | 25,195 | 45,243 | 104,981 | 129,490 | 144,822 | 57,648 | 94,278 | 176,625 | 3,128 | | | | |
| 90-91 | 42,663 | 54,724 | 64,693 | 158,523 | 243,771 | (revised) 83,986 | (revised) 59,778 | (revised) 121,674 | 170,636 | 121,884 | 141,483 | 7,592 | |
| 89-90 | 183,277 | 132,166 | 146,300 | 325,410 | 75,445 | 76,145 | 67,441 | 92,265 | 26,026 | 0 | 767 | 0 | |
| 88-89 | 61,227 | 123,541 | 141,184 | 302,241 | 316,866 | 178,001 | 146,669 | 59,173 | 560 | 447 | 2 | 7 | |
| 87-88 | 58,017 | 74,114 | 90,913 | 87,988 | 249,086 | 143,565 | 98,287 | 196,722 | 64,373 | 12,717 | 34,919 | 5,546 | |
| 86-87 | 78,603 | 158,250 | 157,276 | 233,756 | 204,314 | 110,792 | 126,569 | 245,782 | 244,144 | 191,870 | 217,852 | 149,539 | |
| 85-86 | 15,440 | 66,576 | 88,509 | 214,576 | 219,796 | 68,111 | 120,639 | 246,287 | 254,854 | 191,966 | 160,520 | 87,982 | |
| | | | CUMULATIVE THROUGH MONTH | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST | |
| 92-93 | 62,247 | 167,194 | 175,419 | 304,909 | 449,731 | 507,379 | 601,657 | 778,282 | 781,410 | | | | |
| 91-92 | 25,195 | 70,438 | 175,419 | 304,909 | 449,731 | 507,379 | 601,657 | 778,282 | 781,410 | | | | |
| 90-91 | 42,663 | 97,387 | 162,080 | 320,603 | 564,374 | 648,360 | 708,138 | 829,812 | 1,000,448 | 1,122,332 | 1,263,815 | 1,271,407 | |
| 89-90 | 183,277 | 315,443 | 461,743 | 787,153 | 862,598 | 938,743 | 1,006,184 | 1,098,449 | 1,124,475 | 1,124,475 | 1,125,242 | 1,125,242 | |
| 88-89 | 61,227 | 184,768 | 325,952 | 628,193 | 945,059 | 1,123,060 | 1,269,729 | 1,328,902 | 1,329,462 | 1,329,909 | 1,329,911 | 1,329,918 | |
| 87-88 | 58,017 | 132,131 | 223,044 | 311,032 | 560,118 | 703,683 | 801,970 | 998,692 | 1,063,065 | 1,075,782 | 1,110,701 | 1,116,247 | |
| 86-87 | 78,603 | 236,853 | 394,129 | 627,885 | 832,199 | 942,991 | 1,069,560 | 1,315,342 | 1,559,486 | 1,751,356 | 1,969,188 | 2,118,727 | |
| 85-86 | 15,440 | 82,016 | 170,525 | 385,101 | 604,897 | 673,008 | 793,647 | 1,039,934 | 1,294,788 | 1,486,754 | 1,647,274 | 1,735,256 | |

The season began September 15, rather than the usual Sept. 1. No adjustment was made for that in projecting a potential closing date for the season. Any projections made at this early date will be very tentative, and could change significantly based on weather and market conditions, effort, etc. Based on information to date, with those qualifiers, I estimate a closing date sometime during April, 1993.

Harry Blanchet

1992-93 APPROPRIATION BY DIVISION

| | Sec-Admin | Support Ser. | Enforcement | Education | Marketing | Secretary | ML-Admin | Game | Fur | Habitat | Total Wildlife | Fish-Admin | Inland | Marine | Total Fisheries | Total Department |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Lottery Proceeds | 8,070 | 82,525 | 756,719 | 30,493 | | 121,088 | | | 91,354 | | 91,354 | 22,452 | 493,957 | 606,220 | 1,122,629 | 1,335,071 |
| Rocketfeller | | 100,000 | | | | 856,719 | | | 1,688,263 | | 1,724,942 | | | | 0 | 2,581,661 |
| Rocketfeller Trust | | | | | 150,000 | 150,000 | | 294,275 | 410,352 | 36,679 | 1,704,627 | | | | 0 | 854,627 |
| Seafood Promotion | | 25,716 | | | 772,607 | 798,323 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 798,323 |
| La. Fur & Alligator | | | | | 150,000 | 150,000 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 150,000 |
| Marsh Island | | | | | | 0 | | | 591,736 | | 591,736 | | | | 0 | 591,736 |
| RSMI Cap Imp | | | | | | 0 | | | 49,043 | | 49,043 | | | | 0 | 49,043 |
| State Wildlife | | | | | | 0 | | 83,337 | 16,000 | | 99,337 | | | | 0 | 99,337 |
| Duck Stamp | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | 162,317 | 162,317 | 162,317 |
| Artificial Reef | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Alligator Resource | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| IAT | | | | | | 235,000 | | | 583,063 | | 583,063 | | | 270,328 | 270,328 | 1,088,391 |
| Self-Generated | | | | | | 0 | | 200,000 | | | 200,000 | | | 470,372 | 470,372 | 670,372 |
| Federal | | | | | | 0 | | 2,058,687 | | | 2,219,487 | | 2,382,538 | 1,083,105 | 3,465,643 | 6,970,497 |
| Corns. Nondedicated | 1,801,657 | 1,709,740 | 3,772,977 | 379,805 | (1,199) | 7,662,980 | 240,772 | 200,000 | 603,717 | 160,800 | 1,335,383 | 106,505 | | 75,492 | 181,997 | 9,180,360 |
| Cons-Dedicated: | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Shell Dredging | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Seismic Red-line | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| SV Finfish | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Basic Rec Fishing | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Mineral Revenue | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Lifetime License | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Class I | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Muzzloader | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Hunting | 246,400 | 1,383,895 | 356,243 | | | 1,986,538 | | 36,500 | | | 36,500 | | | 738,466 | 1,008,962 | 2,126,466 |
| Commercial | | 1,117,504 | | | | 1,117,504 | | 123,200 | | | 123,200 | | 270,496 | | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| FW Trout | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Oyster Harvester | | | | | | 89,478 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 89,478 |
| Commercial SV Gill Net | | | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Ded. | 246,400 | 2,700,690 | 5,240,573 | 0 | 0 | 8,187,663 | 0 | 2,242,424 | 616,355 | 0 | 2,858,779 | 0 | 1,207,341 | 2,901,030 | 4,108,371 | 15,154,813 |
| TOTAL | 2,056,127 | 4,667,975 | 10,315,981 | 1,335,649 | 1,071,408 | 19,447,140 | 240,772 | 4,878,723 | 4,649,883 | 688,373 | 10,457,751 | 128,957 | 4,083,836 | 5,568,864 | 9,781,657 | 39,686,548 |

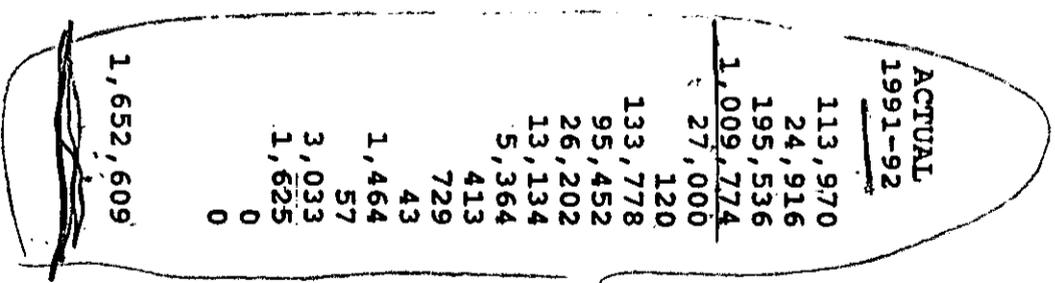
934,845

1,229,231

1,229,231

FINFISH REVENUE BY SOURCE

| BJ CODE | LICENSE NAME | % FINFISH | ACTUAL | | ACTUAL | | ACTUAL | | ACTUAL | | PROJECTED | | PROJECTED | |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| | | | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | | | | | |
| 145048 | NR Saltwater Fish Season | 100 | 27,249 | 129,145 | 121,471 | 106,338 | 113,970 | 200,000 | 200,000 | | | | | |
| 145049 | NR Saltwater Fish Trip | 100 | 40,140 | 109,406 | 54,540 | 26,247 | 24,916 | 55,000 | 55,000 | | | | | |
| 145056 | NR Combo Basic, SW Fish (2day) | 100 | 0 | 0 | 80,846 | 171,916 | 195,536 | 250,000 | 250,000 | | | | | |
| 145027 | Res. Saltwater Fish | 100 | 502,820 | 350,493 | 906,451 | 897,207 | 1,009,774 | 900,000 | 900,000 | | | | | |
| 144020 | Res. Purse/Menhaden Seine | 100 | 34,000 | 36,500 | 35,500 | 31,150 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | | | | | |
| 144095 | Res. Flounder Gig | 100 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 180 | 120 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| 144011 | Res. Commercial Fish | 15 | 200,409 | 175,032 | 150,735 | 140,564 | 133,778 | 135,000 | 135,000 | | | | | |
| 144031 | NR Commercial Fish | 15 | 42,022 | 36,855 | 63,194 | 104,819 | 95,452 | 93,750 | 93,750 | | | | | |
| 144018 | Res. Vessel | 15 | 36,932 | 33,689 | 29,598 | 27,671 | 26,202 | 26,250 | 26,250 | | | | | |
| 144019 | NR Vessel | 15 | 21,959 | 19,000 | 17,157 | 15,422 | 13,134 | 13,500 | 13,500 | | | | | |
| 144012 | Res. Hoop Net | 15 | 4,735 | 4,988 | 5,133 | 5,250 | 5,364 | 5,250 | 5,250 | | | | | |
| 144016 | NR Hoop Net | 15 | 514 | 527 | 385 | 356 | 413 | 450 | 450 | | | | | |
| 144013 | Res. Fish Seine | 15 | 721 | 819 | 708 | 1,174 | 729 | 750 | 750 | | | | | |
| 144034 | NR Fish Seine | 15 | 114 | 92 | 71 | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| 144014 | Res. Trammel Net | 15 | 1,927 | 1,877 | 1,760 | 1,661 | 1,464 | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | | | |
| 144017 | NR Trammel Net | 15 | 157 | 157 | 71 | 100 | 57 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| 144091 | Res. Set Line | 15 | 0 | 123 | 3,281 | 3,024 | 3,033 | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | | | |
| 144092 | NR Set Line | 15 | 0 | 128 | 2,280 | 1,639 | 1,625 | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | | | |
| 145041 | ComboBasic, SW Fish | 50 | 294,136 | 506,333 | 6,170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| 145042 | ComboBasic, SW, Hunt, BG | 34.4 | 129,018 | 107,418 | 1,933 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | 1,336,851 | 1,512,583 | 1,481,423 | 1,534,758 | 1,652,609 | 1,712,950 | 1,712,950 | | | | | |



CONSERVATION FUND PROJECTION BY DEDICATION SOURCE

| DEDICATION | ACTUAL 1990-91 | ACTUAL 1991-92 | CARRYOVER FROM 1992 | 1992-93 REV. PROJ. | AVAILABLE 1992-93 | LESS CAP. OUT. | 1992-93 APPN. | REPLACE G.F. 1993 | REMAINING AS/30/93 | 1993-94 REV. PROJ. | AVAILABLE 1993-94 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Mineral Revenue | 3,219,919 | 3,772,387 | 2,019,481 | 3,500,000 | 5,519,481 | | 3,500,000 | 295,877 | 1,723,604 | 3,500,000 | 5,223,604 |
| Oyster Harvester | 135,066 | 116,140 | 10,978 | 78,500 | 89,478 | | 78,500 | 10,978 | 0 | 78,500 | 78,500 |
| Hunting license* | 485,439 | 504,998 | 628,912 | 492,800 | 1,121,712 | | 492,800 | 261,738 | 367,174 | 492,800 | 859,974 |
| Class 1 | 119,804 | 258,640 | 134,730 | 350,000 | 484,730 | | 350,000 | 134,730 | 0 | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| Muzzleloader | 48,751 | 34,469 | 11,812 | 36,500 | 48,312 | | 36,500 | 0 | 11,812 | 36,500 | 48,312 |
| Lifetime license | 0 | 13,350 | 11,350 | 15,700 | 27,050 | | 15,700 | 0 | 11,350 | 15,700 | 27,050 |
| FW Trout | 2,210 | 2,250 | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Seismic | 440,786 | 829,910 | 46,970 | 400,000 | 446,970 | | 400,000 | 0 | 46,970 | 400,000 | 446,970 |
| Basic Rec. Fish | 2,851,675 | 3,214,212 | 1,087,646 | 2,955,000 | 4,042,646 | | 2,955,000 | 1,087,646 | 0 | 2,955,000 | 2,955,000 |
| SW finfish | 1,534,758 | 1,652,609 | 489,804 | 1,712,950 | 2,202,754 | | 1,229,231* | 0 | 973,523 | 1,712,850 | 2,686,373 |
| Comm. SW gill net | 10,641 | 138,795 | 28,695 | 195,500 | 224,195 | | 0 | 0 | 224,195 | 224,195 | 448,390 |
| Comm. Fish | 952,502 | 878,139 | 446,525 | 873,775 | 1,320,300 | 100,000 | 873,775 | 378,916 | (32,391) | 873,775 | 841,384 |
| Shell dredging | 2,033,305 | 1,081,181 | 272,447 | 800,000 | 1,072,447 | 250,000 | 800,000 | 22,447 | 0 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| TOTAL | 11,834,856 | 12,497,080 | 5,189,350 | 11,412,725 | 16,602,075 | 350,000 | 10,733,506 | 2,192,332 | 3,326,237 | 11,441,320 | 14,767,557 |

* Figures do not include 25% to WMNHT

X includes \$176,148 of the marine sub BA-7 (Total *25,646)

176

1993-94, CONTINUATION LEVEL

| | Office of Mgmt & Fin | Ofc of Sec Admin. | Enforcement | Education | Marketing | Total Ofc of Sec | Ofc of WL Admin. | Game | Fur & Refuge | Total Ofc of WL | Ofc of Fish Admin. | Freshwater | Marine | Total Ofc of Fish | TOTAL DEPT CONTR LEVEL | CONS FUND AVAILABLE | Difference | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| General Funds | 59,652 | 5,176 | 622,994 | 30,492 | | 658,662 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 658,662 | 47,986 | 643,845 | 378,916 | 1,070,747 | 1,789,061 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 0 | |
| Lottery Proceeds | 82,525 | 8,070 | 756,719 | 30,493 | | 795,282 | 8,667 | 322,287 | 91,354 | 422,308 | 22,452 | 493,957 | 606,220 | 1,122,629 | 2,422,744 | 446,970 | 446,970 | 0 | |
| Rockefeller Refuge | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,814,731 | 1,814,731 | 0 | 1,814,731 | 0 | 1,914,731 | 150,000 | 2,686,373 | 1,486,373 | 0 | |
| Rockefeller Trust | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 0 | 437,632 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 2,955,000 | 2,955,000 | 0 | |
| Seafood Pro Mkt | 25,716 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 411,916 | 411,916 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 411,916 | 0 | 859,974 | 0 | 0 | 859,974 | 859,974 | 859,974 | 0 | |
| LA Fur & Alligator | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 0 | 841,384 | 0 | 0 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 0 | |
| Marsh Island Operating | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 580,000 | 580,000 | 0 | 580,000 | 0 | 0 | 580,000 | 580,000 | 580,000 | 0 | |
| RSMI #2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,803 | 27,803 | 0 | 27,803 | 0 | 0 | 27,803 | 27,803 | 27,803 | 0 | |
| State Wildlife | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93,337 | 16,000 | 93,337 | 0 | 93,337 | 0 | 0 | 16,000 | 93,337 | 93,337 | 0 | |
| Duck Stamp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Artificial Reef | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 611,480 | 611,480 | 0 | 611,480 | 0 | 0 | 611,480 | 611,480 | 611,480 | 0 | |
| Alligator Resource | 0 | 0 | 118,000 | 0 | 0 | 118,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118,000 | 0 | 227,828 | 227,828 | 227,828 | 345,828 | 2,686,373 | 1,486,373 | 0 | |
| IAT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 470,372 | 470,372 | 470,372 | 670,372 | 2,955,000 | 2,955,000 | 0 | |
| Self-Generated | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 698,303 | 698,303 | 698,303 | 6,866,279 | 6,866,279 | 6,866,279 | 0 | |
| Federal | 74,304 | 0 | 285,712 | 1,050,049 | 0 | 1,335,761 | 97,050 | 2,091,522 | 0 | 2,188,572 | 2,569,339 | 2,569,339 | 0 | 2,667,642 | 6,866,279 | 10,871,829 | (2,133,920) | 0 | |
| Coms. Nondedicated | 4,467,565 | 1,850,016 | 5,156,019 | 359,761 | 0 | 7,365,796 | 493,992 | 242,037 | 228,340 | 964,369 | 62,001 | 0 | 146,018 | 208,019 | 13,005,749 | 10,871,829 | (2,133,920) | 0 | |
| Coms. Dedicated: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shell Dredging | | | 200,000 | | | 200,000 | | | | 200,000 | | | 600,000 | 600,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 0 | |
| Seismic Redline | | | | | | | | | | | | | 446,970 | 446,970 | 446,970 | 446,970 | 446,970 | 0 | |
| SW Finfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 0 | |
| Basic Rec. Fish | | | 2,183,915 | | | 2,183,915 | | | | 2,183,915 | | 771,085 | 0 | 771,085 | 2,955,000 | 2,955,000 | 2,955,000 | 0 | |
| Mineral Revenue | | | 522,361 | | | 522,361 | | | | 522,361 | | | 0 | 5,223,604 | 5,223,604 | 5,223,604 | 5,223,604 | 0 | |
| Lifetime License | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27,050 | 27,050 | 27,050 | 27,050 | 27,050 | 0 | |
| Class I | 35,000 | | 315,000 | | | 315,000 | | | | 315,000 | | | 0 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 0 | |
| Muzzleloader | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48,312 | 48,312 | 48,312 | 48,312 | 48,312 | 0 | |
| Hunting License | | 246,400 | 306,787 | | | 553,187 | | 48,312 | | 48,312 | | 2,000 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 0 | |
| Comm. Fish | | | | | | | | 306,787 | | 306,787 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| FW Trout | | | | | | | | | | | | | 841,384 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 841,384 | 0 | |
| Oyster Harvester | | | 78,500 | | | 78,500 | | | | 78,500 | | | 0 | 0 | 78,500 | 78,500 | 78,500 | 0 | |
| Comm. SW Gill Net | 112,098 | | 336,292 | | | 448,390 | | | | 448,390 | | | 0 | 0 | 448,390 | 448,390 | 448,390 | 0 | |
| Subtotal dedicated | 147,098 | 246,400 | 3,942,855 | 0 | 0 | 4,189,255 | 53,270 | 3,180,638 | 1,849,484 | 5,083,392 | 0 | 773,085 | 3,088,354 | 3,861,439 | 13,281,184 | 14,767,557 | 1,486,373 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | 4,956,860 | 2,109,662 | 10,882,299 | 1,470,795 | 711,916 | 15,174,672 | 652,979 | 6,129,821 | 5,219,192 | 12,001,992 | 132,439 | 4,480,226 | 5,870,328 | 10,482,993 | 42,616,517 | 25,639,386 | 1,486,373 | 0 | |

| FINFISH PROGRAMS ACTIVITY CHART | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Initiated Fishery Independent Sampling | X | X | | | | | | | |
| Expanded Fishery Independent Sampling | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Commercial Landings Reports | | | | | | X | X | X | X |
| Red Drum Tagging | | | X | X | X | | | | |
| Prelim. Biological and Fishery Profiles | | | X | X | | | | | |
| Fishery Management Plans | | | | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Stock Assessments - FMP updates | | | | | | | | X | X |
| Recreational Creel Supplement | | X | X | | | | | | |
| Commercial Fishery Dep. Surveys | | X | X | X | | X | X | | |
| Major Acquisitions | X | X | | | X | X | | | ? |
| Marine Lab Projects | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |

Finfish Program Activities 1992-93

Fishery Independent Monitoring -

Seine Samples monthly Jan.-Aug., semi-monthly Sept.-Dec.
Gill Net Samples monthly Oct.-Mar., semi-monthly Apr.-Sep.
Trammel Samples monthly Oct.-Mar.

Fishery Management Plans -

Update Red Drum Stock Assessment
Update Spotted Seatrout Stock Assessment
Complete Fishery Profile for Sheepshead and Atlantic Croaker
Review Fishery Profile for Sand Seatrout and Flounder

Interjurisdictional Fisheries -

Contribute to GSMFC Black Drum FMP
Contribute to GSMFC Striped Mullet FMP
Contribute to Gulf Council through SSC and special committees
Analysis and comment on Gulf Council FMPs and Amendments

Commercial Dealer Landings Reports -

Receive landings reports from coastal Wholesale/Retail Dealers
Contact delinquent dealers to explain reports and requirements
Check reports for errors and contact dealers for corrections
Enter data on computer, check and verify data
Submit compliance reports

Quota Monitoring -

Spotted Seatrout
Black Drum

Fishery Dependent Sampling -

Establish Trip Intercept (TIP) Sampling Program

Major Acquisitions -

Vehicles (3/4 ton P/U)
Outboard Motors (115 and 40 hp)

Marine Lab -

Refurbish Lab building
Establish age/growth and histology lab
Hire technical support personnel

Lyle S. St. Amant Marine Laboratory
Research Plan

Mission: To increase the knowledge of Louisiana's living marine resources

Objectives:

1. Provide support for scientists engaged in research projects addressing marine fisheries management, coastal habitat, and the living marine resources of the Louisiana coast
2. Conduct the research needed for the Marine Fisheries Division to meet its regulatory and management responsibilities

Major Areas of Research at the Marine Laboratory

Finfish

- Release mortality, for both recreational gear and commercial gear, of the major finfish species of interest
- Set up an age and growth laboratory and acquire the capacity to age fish by examining otoliths; specimens to be aged will be provided by the Saltwater Finfish program
- Set up a histology laboratory and acquire the capacity to determine sexual stage and fecundity; specimens to be examined will be provided by the Saltwater Finfish program

Shrimp

- Effects of marsh deterioration on the abundance of juvenile shrimp

Oysters

- Relative merits of different kinds of cultch with both natural and artificial spat sets

Crabs

- Determinants of relative recruitment strength
- Impact of environment on abundance of post-recruit populations

\$250,000
\$250,000
176 SLWF
81 Dredge
30
370

Marine Laboratory
Preliminary Research Plan
November 30, 1992

Interest by Outside Researchers in Use of Lab

- Hatchery to produce larvae for oyster shell plants (Supan)
- Use of gypsum as oyster setting substrate (Wilson)
- Culture of cordgrass in ponds as seed stock for restoring marsh habitat (USDA)
- Pond culture of redfish for growth analysis (Wilson)
- Quarantine station for imported bees (USDA)
- Miscellaneous summer research (Nicholls Biology Dept.)

LWFC elects Jones, Vujanovich; shrimp plan delayed

By JOE MACALUSO
Advocate outdoors writer

Recreational and commercial factions on the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission were delineated Thursday when the commission met to determine its chairman and vice-chairman for 1993.

Bert Jones of Ruston and Pete Vujanovich of New Orleans were finally elected to those respective positions, but not until outgoing commission member Warren Pol was summoned from a business meeting to cast the deciding vote. Pol was in attendance when the meeting started at 10 a.m., but excused himself after the regular monthly meeting reconvened from lunch.

Commissioner member Jeff Schneider submitted the Jones-Vujanovich team. When current chairman Jimmy Jenkins from Baton Rouge called for a second, there was none. He seconded Schneider's motion.

Commission member Perry Giscair from Golden Meadow then presented the names of Tee John Mialjevich

for chairman and Vujanovich as vice-chair. The first vote on the Schneider's nomination resulted in "yes" votes from Jenkins, Schneider and Jones and no's from Mialjevich, Vujanovich and Giscair. The vote on Giscair's nomination was split along the same lines. Jenkins, Schneider and Jones are regarded as representing "recreational" interests on the commission while Vujanovich, an oysterman, and Mialjevich and Giscair, who has interests in the commercial shrimping industry, represent "commercial" interests.

When Pol, who ended his six-year commission term Thursday, returned, he broke the deadlock.

"I would have hoped that it wouldn't have come to this," Pol said after the meeting adjourned. "It's a shame. I hoped it would have been a little bit better . . . than to make it a pro-commercial or pro-recreational (vote)."

But, commercial marine fisheries interests turned out to be the major items discussed.

A vote to ratify the state's first Shrimp Management Plan was delayed because Department and Wildlife and Fisheries leader Claude Boudreaux told the commission,

"There is still more in-house review needed . . . and we have not yet had enough public comment on it."

Jenkins demanded Boudreaux or his boss, assistant secretary William "Corky" Perret set a time when the LWFC could ratify the plan. The Jan. 7 meeting was the answer.

Donald Lirette, president of the Terrebonne Fishermen's Organization and a member of the Governor's Shrimp Task Force, said STF members were aware of the plan, but had little time to completely review the plan's "Action Items."

"One part of the plan does bother me," Lirette said. "It's with the loss of habitat we're experiencing. It's a big problem . . . and one that the Shrimp Management Plan does not adequately address. We believe the department (LDWF) should have the ability to scrutinize marsh management projects to determine the affects of loss of shrimp habitat and productive nursery areas."

The commission also ratified rules on the taking of mullet, thereby setting a "pre-roe" season for Sept. 15-Oct. 14 and a "roe" season from Oct. 15 until midnight, Jan. 14 of the

following year. A 200-pound per permit daily take is allowed in the "pre-roe" season while commercial fishermen will have no daily limits during the "roe" season. Mullet are more commercially valuable when the females are carrying roe (eggs). The regulation also set a "non-roe" season with a daily limit of 1,500 pounds per day per permit.

The department also issued a Notice of Intent to change the state law concerning recreational limits on king and Spanish mackerel and cobia (lemonfish). The major change affects king mackerel. The new rule would limit possession to two per person, per day. The existing rule allows recreational fishermen aboard charterboats to take either three per person excluding the charter skipper and his crew or two per person including captain and crew.

The commission also discussed the LDWF's decision to move one of aircraft to the Department of Natural Resources; heard an outline of the distribution of the dedicated Marine Fish License Funds; learned that 87 guns were confiscated when Enforcement agents wrote 1,618 citations in November; and, set the March, 1993 meeting for March 4 in Baton Rouge.

TANK McNAMARA®



by Jeff Millar & Bill Hinds

HORSE RACING

Fair Grounds entries

Friday, Dec. 4, 1992
Post Time: 1:30 p.m. CST
FOURTH RACE — Purse \$4,000, 2
FIRST RACE — Purse \$4,100, 3 & 4
Year Old Fillies, (\$70,000), 1 and 1 1/4
1 The Jackson (K. Roush) 310
2
3
4
5
6 Regal Regret (Murreth) . . . 172
7 Jim A Ding A Ling (Court) . . . 111
8 French Tile Femme (Poyadou) 114
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Advocate news services

□ NHL standings

| ALL TIMES CST | | W L T Pts GF GA | | | | |
|---------------------|----|------------------|-------------|----|-----|-----|
| WALLES CONFERENCE | | Patrick Division | | | | |
| | W | L | T Pts GF GA | | | |
| Pittsburgh | 18 | 6 | 3 | 39 | 121 | 97 |
| New Jersey | 13 | 10 | 1 | 27 | 82 | 80 |
| NY Rangers | 12 | 10 | 3 | 27 | 99 | 95 |
| Washington | 11 | 13 | 2 | 24 | 93 | 89 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | 10 | 4 | 24 | 101 | 100 |
| NY Islanders | 10 | 10 | 4 | 24 | 101 | 100 |
| Adams Division | | | | | | |
| | 9 | 17 | 3 | 21 | 92 | 98 |
| Montreal | 17 | 7 | 3 | 37 | 117 | 81 |
| Boston | 15 | 7 | 2 | 32 | 100 | 85 |
| Quebec | 13 | 9 | 5 | 31 | 117 | 99 |
| Buffalo | 10 | 11 | 4 | 24 | 112 | 91 |
| Hartford | 6 | 17 | 1 | 13 | 66 | 109 |
| Ottawa | 2 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 56 | 137 |
| CAMPBELL CONFERENCE | | | | | | |
| Norris Division | | | | | | |
| | W | L | T Pts GF GA | | | |
| Minnesota | 15 | 9 | 3 | 33 | 95 | 84 |
| Detroit | 14 | 13 | 1 | 29 | 119 | 106 |
| Chicago | 12 | 11 | 3 | 27 | 89 | 81 |
| Toronto | 11 | 10 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 75 |
| Tampa Bay | 10 | 15 | 2 | 22 | 93 | 97 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 92 | 106 |
| Smythe Division | | | | | | |
| | W | L | T Pts GF GA | | | |
| Los Angeles | 17 | 7 | 2 | 36 | 118 | 91 |
| San Jose | 14 | 9 | 3 | 31 | 104 | 89 |
| Calgary | 14 | 9 | 3 | 31 | 104 | 89 |

Friday's Schedule*

| □ TV | □ Radio |
|--|--|
| 12:30 p.m. — Golf, PGA Penney's Classic . . . ESPN | 7:30 p.m. — Broadmoor at Salmen . . . WIBR-AM |
| 2:30 p.m. — Tennis, David Cup . . . ESPN | *All times furnished by and subject to change by networks. |
| 6:00 p.m. — Inside the NFL . . . HBO | |
| 7:00 p.m. — NBA, Trail Blazers at Bulls . . . TNT | |
| 8:00 p.m. — NASCAR Awards Banquet . . . ESPN | |
| 11:00 p.m. — UTEP at N.M. State . . . ESPN | |



SPORTS FINE POINTS

| Pallido Quality | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Len Mathias | 71-72-72-72-72-72-43 |
| John Dowdell | 69-75-71-74-74-68-43 |
| Greg Kraft | 70-76-73-70-75-68-43 |
| Michael Allen | 68-73-68-70-73-75-43 |
| Sean Murphy | 71-73-67-57-57-72-43 |
| Bill Porter | 69-73-72-73-73-73-43 |
| Jim Carter | 73-72-71-73-72-72-43 |
| Tim Loubalot | 74-74-73-68-71-72-43 |
| Uly Grubette | 55-72-72-73-71-74-43 |
| Dave Kiley | 75-70-72-73-71-72-43 |
| Jerry Kelly | 72-74-72-67-74-74-43 |
| Oliver Brown | 71-74-70-71-73-74-43 |
| Ronald Steichen | 71-71-69-78-75-68-43 |
| Ricky Smalridge | 68-72-74-73-73-73-43 |
| John Kutter | 69-70-69-75-76-73-43 |
| Bob Eastwood | 73-71-72-73-72-73-43 |
| Don Reese | 76-72-70-67-74-75-43 |
| Andrew Morse | 71-76-70-72-73-72-43 |
| Brian Lardon | 73-70-77-69-76-75-43 |
| Mike Miles | 70-75-70-67-76-74-43 |
| Guy Boros | 71-74-72-72-73-73-43 |
| Greg Bruckner | 69-71-73-67-76-70-43 |
| Patrick Burke | 73-73-73-67-72-75-43 |
| Larry Silveira | 73-69-73-67-73-74-43 |
| Barry Bryant | 73-73-72-72-72-74-43 |
| Jeff Cotton | 71-72-71-73-76-73-43 |
| Tommy Moore | 70-76-72-70-75-73-43 |
| John Morse | 72-76-70-68-74-76-43 |
| Rick Pearson | 71-71-69-76-75-75-43 |
| Emlyn Aubrey | 71-74-72-71-74-75-43 |

□ Pro boxing

□ Schedule

Martlin, defender, and Craig Huff, mid-fielder. Acquired Matt Knowles, defender, from the Denver Thunder for \$35-9

58
Alice Ritzman and John Adams, 34-35-9

#11

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT

NOVEMBER 1992

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT-NOVEMBER 1992

REGION I

TOTAL CASES-155

ENFORCEMENT-148

OTHER DIV. - 7

4-Boating

2-Angling W/O A License

5-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

6-Hunting W/O Resident License

1-Hunting W/O Non-Resident License

21-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

4-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

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

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

4-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

7-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License

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

1-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

3-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear

1-Possession Of Untagged Deer Or Bear

3-Field Possession Of Deer Meat W/O Tag

7-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange

1-Take/Possess Spotted Fawn

2-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

1-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun

7-Hunting Ducks Closed Season

1-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks

24-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

REGION I CONT'D.

2-Illegal Spotighting From Public Road

2-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

4-Trespass On Property After Forbidden

8-Operate ATV Vehicle On Public Road

1-Flight From An Officer

CONFISCATIONS:

14 guns, 13 ducks, 1-1983 Ford Pickup, 5 deer and parts of deer.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION I

4-Boating

7-Fishing

92-Hunting

11-MGB

41-Misc.

REGION 2

TOTAL CASES-122

ENFORCEMENT-122

OTHER - 0

3-Boating

2-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

5-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

2-Failure To Abide By Commission Rules

14-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

REGION 2 CONT'D.

2-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

2-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Or Parts Thereof

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

2-Driving On Levee

1-Hunt Rabbits Closed Season

5-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.

2-Hunt Deer Closed Area

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

4-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

5-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

1-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear

2-Possession Of Untagged Deer Or Bear

1-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange

3-Hunt/Trap On DMAP Lands W/O Permit From Owner/Lessee

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

1-Possess Over Limit Of Doves

17-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

7-Criminal Trespass

2-DWI

3-Littering

9-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

4-Operate ATV Vehicle On Public Road

1-Reckless Operation Of A Vehicle

Page (4)

REGION 2 CONT'D.

CONFISCATIONS:

6 deer, 2 deer shoulders, 13 doves, 5 guns, 1 bag of marijuana and assorted amount of pills.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 2:

3-Boating

2-Fishing

74-Hunting

2-Federal

17-WMA

26-Other

REGION 3

TOTAL CASES-164

ENFORCEMENT-113

OTHER - 51

4-Boating

1-Angling W/O A License

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear Lic.

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

7-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

2-Hunting W/O Non-Resident Lic.

1-Failure To Abide By Commission Rules

7-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

2-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

3-Illegal Possession Of Wild Quadrupeds Birds, Or Parts Thereof

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

3-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

5-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.

2-Hunt W/o Non-Resident Big Game Lic.

2-Hunt Deer Closed Area

2-Running Deer Dogs During Still Hunt Season

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

5-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

1-Possess Over Limit Of Deer Or Bear

2-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear

8-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange

1-Take/Possess Spotted Fawn

1-Hunt Turkey Closed Season

REGION 3 CONT'D.

- 4-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally
- 1-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season
- 4-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp
- 1-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun
- 4-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours
- 2-Field Possession Of Freshly Killed MGB Closed Season
- 1-Wanton Waste Of MGB
- 9-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
- 7-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks
- 48-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 1-Theft Of Livestock
- 5-Criminal Trespass
- 2-Trespass On Property After Forbidden
- 1-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

CONFISCATIONS:

9 deer, 46 ducks, 16 raccoons, 1 alligator, 1 squirrel, 2 rabbits, 1 hog, 9 guns, 6 game licenses.

GRAND TOTAL EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 3:

- 4-Boating
- 3-Fishing
- 157-Hunting

REGION 4

TOTAL CASES-80

ENFORCEMENT-64

OTHER -16

- 6-Boating
- 2-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

REGION 4 CONT'D.

2-Take/Possession Spoonbill Catfish

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

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

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

8-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

2-Hunting W/O Non-Resident Lic.

2-Bow Hunt W/O Bow Lic.

1-Failure To Abide By Commission Rules

8-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

1-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

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

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

5-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.

3-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game Lic.

1-Possession Of Pods While Bow Hunting

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

3-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods

1-Possess Over Limit Of Deer Or Bear

2-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange

1-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season

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

14-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

1-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

REGION 4 CONT'D.

CONFISCATIONS:

3 deer, 12 catfish, 4 guns, 100 yards of 2 inch gill net.

GRAND TOTAL OF REGION 4 FOR EACH CATEGORY:

6-Boating

7-Fishing

50-Hunting

2-MGB

15-WMA

REGION 5

TOTAL CASES-160

ENFORCEMENT-149

OTHER - 11

11-Boating

16-Angling W/O A License

1-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

1-Possession O/L Of Red Drum

1-Take Or Possession Undersized Red Drum

3-Take Or Possession Undersized Black Drum

1-Take Or Possession O/L Black Drum

1-Possession Of Red Drum & Spotted Sea Trout

10-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

1-Hunting W/O Non-Resident Lic.

17-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

1-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

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

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

REGION 5 CONT'D.

- 1-Hunt Or Discharge Firearm From Levee Road
- 1-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.
- 1-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Closed Season
- 1-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear
- 1-Hunt/Trap On DMAP Lands W/O Permit From Owner/Leasee
- 9-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp
- 1-Hunting With Unsigned Duck Stamp
- 4-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun
- 9-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours
- 7-Hunting MGB Over Baited Area
- 2-Wanton Waste Of MGB
- 8-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
- 1-Hunting Doves Closed Season
- 3-Hunting Ducks Closed Season
- 4-Possess Overlimit Of Ducks
- 1-Taking Ibis-No Season
- 1-Hunt MGB Without State Stamp
- 11-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 1-Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana
- 1-Littering
- 1-Trespass On Property After Forbidden

CONFISCATIONS:

97 ducks, 12 drum, 7 rabbits, 6 guns, 2 ibis, 2 geese, 2 deer.

REGION 5 CONT'D.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 5:

11-Boating 11-WMA

29-Fishing

94-Hunting

REGION 6

TOTAL CASES-107

ENFORCEMENT-99

OTHER - 8

16-Boating

4-Angling W/O A Lic.

2-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

2-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear Lic.

1-Take/Poss. Undersize Cml. Finfish

7-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

18-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

2-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

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

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

2-Hunt Or Discharge Firearm From Levee Road

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

1-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.

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

7-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

1-Hunt/Trap On DMAP Lands W/O Permit From Owner/Lessee

1-Buy Or Sell F.B.A. W/O Dealers License

6-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours

REGION 6 CONT'D.

- 1-Field Possession Of Freshly Killed MGB Closed Season
- 1-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
- 2-Hunting Ducks In Closed Season
- 2-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 2-License Fraud

CONFISCATIONS:

8 guns, 2 hunting licenses, 1 rabbit, 455 lbs. of catfish, 3 doe deer, 8 ducks, 11 squirrels, 1965 Olds automobile.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 6:

- 16-Boating
- 9-Fishing
- 82-Hunting

REGION 7

TOTAL CASES-207

ENFORCEMENT-190

OTHER - 17

- 11-Boating
- 12-Angling W/O A License
- 1-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.
- 1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear Lic.
- 2-Angling W/O Saltwater Lic.
- 1-Take Or Possession Undersized Red Drum
- 2-Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's Lic.
- 1-Fail To Maintain Records
- 4-Transport W/O Required Lic.
- 1-Leave Nets Unattended

REGION 7 CONT'D.

1-Take/Possession Undersize Cml. Finfish

1-Buying Or Selling For Resale Untagged Oysters

24-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

1-Hunting W/O Non-Resident Lic.

29-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

4-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

2-Illegal Possession Of Wild Quadrupeds, Birds, Or Parts Thereof

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

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

4-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

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

2-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.

1-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game Lic.

1-Possession Of Pods While Bow Hunting

2-Hunt Deer Closed Area

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

6-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods

4-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

2-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

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

1-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear

1-Field Poss. Of Deer Meat W/O Tag

3-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange

2-Hunt Turkey Closed Season

8-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally

REGION 7 CONT'D.

1-Dealing In Alligator Parts W/O Proper Lic.

1-Take Non-Game Quadrupeds Illegally

5-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

1-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun

1-Hunting Ducks Closed Season

1-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks

2-Hunt MGB Without State Stamp

10-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

1-Littering

2-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

1-License Fraud

1-Flight From An Officer

1-Commercial Truck W/O Display Of Owner Name And Address

CONFISCATIONS:

10 guns, 1 bow, 1500 feet of gill net, 1 squirrel, 2 raccoons, 2 tom turkeys, 1 rabbit, 1 nutria, 5 deer, 4 red fish, 7 ducks, 45 coots, 912 lbs. of shrimp 3800 lbs. of crabs and 30 sacks of oysters which sold for \$4,249.85 grand total.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 7:

11-Boating

25-Fishing

143-Hunting

10-Federal

15-Other

REGION 8

TOTAL CASES-218

ENFORCEMENT-174

OTHER - 44

28-Boating

48-Angling W/O A License

9-Angling W/O Saltwater Lic.

1-Taking/Possession Over Limit Or Undersized Freshwater Gamefish

1-Poss. O/L Of Red Drum

8-Take Or Possession Undersized Red Drum

3-Take Or Possession Undersized Black Drum

1-Take Or Possession O/L Black Drum

2-Fail To Have Commercial Lic. In Possession

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

9-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear Lic.

7-Take Or Possession Commercial Fish W/O Vessel Lic.

1-Transport W/O Required Lic.

1-Illegal Use Of Monofilament

8-Leave Nets Unattended

1-Allow Another To Use Commercial License

1-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Gear

1-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets

1-Take/Possess Undersized Black Drum

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

4-Violation Of Mullet Regulations

1-Possession Red Drum Illegally

5-Littering

REGION 8 CONT'D.

2-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

1-Violation Of Probation Or License Revocation

1-Violation Of Sanitary Code-Chapter 9

2-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

4-Criminal Trespass

12-Hunting W/O Resident Lic.

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

1-Hunting W/O Non-Resident Lic.

6-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

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

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

2-Hunt Or Discharge Firearm From Levee Road

11-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

3-Driving On Levees

2-Possession Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season

6-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

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

1-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks

3-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange

CONFISCATIONS:

4 trawls, 47 gill nets totaling 12,750 feet, 9 guns, 6 licenses, 96 fish including red drum, speckled trout, bass, shark, and flounder, 5 sacks of oysters, 2 rabbits, 27 ducks, 993 lbs of shrimp sold for \$1,983.15, 780 lbs. of mullet sold for \$195.00.

REGION 8 CONT'D.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 8:

28-Boating

114-Fishing

9-Miscellaneous

60-Hunting

11-MGB

6-WMA

REGION 9

TOTAL CASES-252

ENFORCEMENT-237

OTHER - 15

15-Boating

14-Angling W/O A License

6-Angling W/O Saltwater License

4-Possession O/L Of Red Drum

12-Take Or Possession Undersized Red Drum

4-Take Or Possession Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

19-Take Or Possession Undersized Black Drum

1-Possession O/L Spotted Sea Trout

6-Take Or Possession O/L Black Drum

1-Fail To Have Commercial Lic. In Possession

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

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

9-Take Or Possession Commercial Fish W/O Vessel Lic.

12-Leave Nets Unattended

REGION 9 CONT'D.

2-Sell And/Or Purchase Game Fish

1-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings

2-Allow Another To Use Commercial License

4-Fail To Have Commercial Fish Intact

5-Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs

1-Permit Unlicensed Person To Operate Commercial Vessel

2-Permit Unlicensed Person To Operate Commercial Gear

13-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets

3-Take/Possess Black Drum W/O Permit

2-Take Or Possess Undersized Black Drum

1-Use Illegal Mesh Trawl, Butterfly Nets, Seines Or Skimmers

2-Failure To Have Written Permission

2-Taking Oysters From Unapproved Area

1-Unlawfully Take Oysters Off Of A Private Lease

5-Take Undersize Oysters From Natural Reef

2-Harvest Oysters From Unmarked Lease

6-Hunting W/O Resident License

2-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

2-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

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

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

5-Hunt MGB Without State Stamp

1-Possession Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season

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

2-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear W/Illegal Weapon

REGION 9 CONT'D.

- 3-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 6-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp
- 2-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun
- 4-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours
- 2-Hunting MGB From Moving Motorboat
- 1-Wanton Waste Of MGB
- 9-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
- 2-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally
- 1-Trapping Closed Season
- 4-Possess Over Limit Of Coots
- 8-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks
- 1-Hunting Rails Closed Season
- 1-Taking Herons-No Season
- 2-Taking Or Possession Of Other Non-Game Birds-No Season
- 1-DWI
- 1-Illegal Spotlight Public Road
- 1-Littering
- 3-Traffic Violations
- 1-Misrepresentation Booking Information

CONFISCATIONS:

4 grebe, 54 ducks, 40 speckled trout, 99 red drum, 136 black drum, 1 rabbit, 1 raccoon, 864 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$320.00, 1227 lbs. of garfish sold for \$736.20, 16 bull drum sold for \$32.00, 64 sheephead sold for \$12.80, 68 flounder sold for \$47.20, 23 black drum sold for \$9.20, 2 butterfly nets, 700 yards of gill nets, 8 guns, 1 bow and arrows, 3 commercial licenses.

REGION 9 CONT'D.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 9:

133-Fishing

1-Trawling

12-Oysters

40-Hunting

15-Boating

3-WMA

38-MGB

10-Misc.

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S.W.E.P.

DELTA TIDE AND RIP TIDE

131 RUNNING HOURS

98-BOATS CHECKED

TOTAL CASES-12

1-No Commercial Vessel License

2-Failure To Wear P.F.D.

2-Angling W/O A License

1-Possession Of Lead Shot In Steel Shot Zone

3-Leave Gill Nets Unattended

1-Possession Of Commercial Gear W/O Commercial Gear License

1-Illegal Use Monofilament

1-Failure To Abide By Mullet Regulations-Using More Than Two

Strike Nets

CONFISCATIONS:

1 duck, 4,444 lbs. of mullet sold for \$2,406.70, 32 gill net totaling 32,000 feet.

OYSTER STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL CASES-16

4-Possession Undersize Black Drum

2-Possession Of Overlimit Black Drum

1-Violation Of Sanitary Code

1-No Commercial Gear License

1-Possession Of Red Drum Illegally

1-No Commercial Vessel License

1-Harvest Oyster Off Of Unmarked Lease

2-No Written Permission

2-Take Oysters From Unapproved Area

2-Take Oysters Off Of Private Lease

CONFISCATIONS:

11 reds, 19 black drum, 7 sacks of oysters, 2 vessels with motor.

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL CASES-128

13-Boating

8-Angling W/O A License

2-Fish W/O Resident Pole Lic.

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear Lic.

2-Angling W/O Saltwater Lic.

1-Take Or Possession Undersized Red Drum

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

1-Fail To Maintain Records

5-Transport W/O Required Lic.

1-Leave Nets Unattended

1-Take/Possession Undersize Comm. Finfish

1-Sell And/Or Purchase Game Fish

1-Commercial Truck W/O Display Of Owner Name & Address

1-Buying Or Selling For Resale Untagged Oysters

5-Hunting W/O Resident License

10-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

1-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

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

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

1-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

1-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game Lic.

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

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE CONT'D.

- 3-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road**
- 3-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season**
- 4-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer Or Bear**
- 2-Possession Of Untagged Deer Or Bear**
- 2-Fail To Wear Hunters Orange**
- 1-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA**
- 1-Take Alligators W/O License**
- 1-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season**
- 1-Dealing In Alligator Parts W/O Proper Parts Lic.**
- 3-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp**
- 1-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours**
- 2-Hunting MGB Over Baited Area**
- 3-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only**
- 1-Hunting Doves Closed Season**
- 1-Hunting Ducks Closed Season**
- 1-Hunt MGB Without State Stamp**
- 4-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA**
- 3-Criminal Trespass**
- 4-Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana**
- 1-DWI**
- 3-Littering**
- 4-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries**
- 1-Criminal Trespass On Crawfish Ponds**
- 1-Operate ATV Vehicle On Public Road**
- 1-License Fraud**

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE CONT'D.

2-Reckless Operation Of A Vehicle

1-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

CONFISCATIONS:

14 Guns, 1 car, 6 trucks, 1-3-Wheeler, 5 gill nets, 1 bag of marijuana, 4 deer, 4 rabbits, 1 alligator, 65 ducks, 1,112 pounds of shrimp, 3,951 pounds of crabs, 413 pounds of redfish, 30 sacks of oysters sold for \$4,249.85.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE:

29-Fishing

51-Hunting

12-Boating

12-Federal

24-Other

TOTAL CASES ENFORCEMENT - 1293

TOTAL CASES OTHER DIVISIONS- 169

TOTAL CASES S.W.E.P. - 12

TOTAL CASES OSFORCE - 16

TOTAL CASES SSFORCE - 128

GRAND TOTAL - 1618