1	STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
2	CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
3	ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
4	CAPITOL AUDITORIUM
5	MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
6	February 20, 2016
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10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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15	Proceedings taken before Tracye
16	Sadler Blackwell, Certified Court Reporter, ACCR
17	No. 294, and Commissioner for the State of Alabama
18	at Large, at the State of Alabama Capitol
19	Auditorium, Montgomery, Alabama, on Saturday,
20	February 20, 2016, commencing at approximately
21	9:00 a.m.
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## BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: 1 Dr. Warren Strickland, Chairman 3 Mr. N. Gunter Guy, Jr., Commissioner Mr. John McMillan, Agriculture Commissioner Dr. Gary Lemme, Alabama Extension Service 4 Mr. Austin Ainsworth Mr. Raymond Jones, Jr. 5 Mr. Grady Hartzog Mr. Joseph Dobbs, Jr. 6 Mr. T.J. Bunn, Jr. 7 Mr. Jeff Martin. Mr. Patrick V. Cagle Mr. Ben C. Stimpson, Jr. 8 Mr. Gary Wolfe 9 10 11 12 1.3 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: We're going to go ahead 14 and get the meeting started. The February 20th, 2016, Conservation 15 Advisory Board meeting will now come to 16 order. 17 I hope every one of you have had an 18 enjoyable outdoor experience this past 19 20 hunting season. The entire board would like to welcome all of you to 2.1 Montgomery, Alabama. 2.2 At this point would everyone please 23

discontinue cell phone usage.

Now, the first order of business is the invocation which will be delivered by Mr. Raymond Jones. Raymond.

MR. JONES: Bow your heads with me, please.

Our Heavenly Father, we thank you so much for this beautiful day that gives us the hope of a new spring.

Heavenly Father, we want to ask your blessings on this meeting today, on the men, women, and children, board members and staff members that are coming together to try to make the game animals and the freshwater fisheries of our state the best that they can be. Help guide us in our decisions as you've given us dominion over these animals. Help us in our thoughts.

Also, Heavenly Father, we want to thank you for the men and women that fight for our freedoms so that we can enjoy and have the right to keep and bear arms and enjoy hunting in this

great state of ours. Watch over each of us as we leave here today and take us safely home to our families. In Jesus' name we pray, Amen.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Amen.

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The first order of business is introduction of the new board members.

We actually have three new board members.

First we have Ben Stimpson of
Mobile, Alabama. Ben is director of
corporate operations for Scotch Gulf and
Canfor Southern Pine. Ben and his
family are very active with wildlife and
forest management within our state.

Welcome to the board, Ben. If you would like to make a couple of comments.

MR. STIMPSON: Appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Ben is responsible for oversight of over 50,000 acres. So he has quite a bit of experience in wildlife management. He's going to be a very powerful addition to the board.

Once again, Ben, thanks for volunteering your time.

Our next new member is Patrick
Cagle. And Patrick actually grew up
here in Montgomery. He's worked
extensively to promote the Alabama Black
Belt Adventures Association for two
years before becoming executive of the
JobKeeper Alliance. During those two
years Patrick worked closely with many
state officials to strengthen the
economy of Alabama's Black Belt by
promoting the region's excellent hunting
and fishing opportunities. Patrick,
welcome to the board.

MR. CAGLE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Our third new member is

Gary Wolfe of Fairhope, Alabama. Gary
is a native of Monroeville and owns and
operates burial services in Baldwin

County. He's an avid sportsman. And we
welcome Gary to the board as well.

Next I would like to introduce the

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Commissioner of the Department of 1 Conservation and Natural Resources, 3 Mr. Gunter Guy. COMMISSIONER GUY: Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: The Commissioner of Department of Agriculture and 6 7 Industries, John McMillan. COMMISSIONER McMILLAN: Hello. 8 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Director of the Alabama 9 10 Cooperative Extension System, Dr. Gary Lemme. 11 DR. LEMME: Hello. 12 13 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Deputy Commissioner, Curtis Jones. 14 15 Gentlemen, we appreciate all of you all's hard work. And, once again, the 16 board wants to recognize the service 17 that you have brought forth over the 18 19 years. Next I'd like to introduce the 20 current board members as well as the 2.1 congressional district that they 2.2 represent. We can start at the far end 23

with Mr. Raymond Jones. 1 Raymond, if you would just speak 3 into the mic and give the congressional district that you represent. 4 MR. JONES: Raymond Jones, Congressional 6 District Number 5. 7 MR. MARTIN: Jeff Martin, District 3. MR. HARTZOG: Grady Hartzog, District 2. 8 MR. CAGLE: Patrick Cagle, District 2. 9 10 MR. BUNN: T.J. Bunn, Congressional District 7. 11 12 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Is that everyone? 13 Thank you, guys. We appreciate all 14 of your hard work. 15 And we have one special quest that we would like to recognize, and that's 16 representative Jimmy Martin from Chilton 17 County. Thank you, Mr. Martin. 18 Commissioner Guy, you have a couple 19 20 of special recognition plaques. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. COMMISSIONER GUY: 2.1 Appreciate that introduction. And I 2.2 want to take a few minutes today -- can 23

everybody hear me?

I want to take a few minutes to first join Chairman Strickland in welcoming our new board members,

Patrick, Gary, and Ben. We -- I look forward to, of course, working with you.

I'm sure all of the staff in front of you do as well. And we just want to be there for you whenever you need us to help you with anything you have.

Secondly, I want to also thank you,
Dr. Strickland, for your willingness to
serve as chairman of this board. You
know, you've been on this board before
and you bring a lot of experience, and I
have every bit of confidence in the
world you're going to do a fantastic
job. And, again, our department, our
employees, and I look forward to working
with you in any capacity you need us to.

As many of you are aware, we had three board members step down last year from service to our board for a -- what

I would call a well-deserved opportunity to return to their normal lives. Being a board member is not an easy job, and their service is greatly appreciated by this department and this state. I would like to recognize them at this time with a few words.

Dr. Bob Shipp served as a valuable member of this board from May 21st, 2010, to March 28th, 2015. Dr. Shipp could not be with us today because of a prior engagement. But I would like to say publicly that, you know, he was a -- he did so many things. I looked up his resume, and I'm just going to try to talk about a few things.

Professor emeritus at the University of South Alabama and avid saltwater recreational fisherman. He greatly contributed to this board in all matters, particularly with regard to marine resource management and red snapper research. He worked very

Closely with our Marine Resources
Division on the red snapper issue
particularly, amongst other things, and
kind of put us on the right path where
we are today in trying to get back to
good red snapper fishing in the Gulf.
And Chris Blankenship, our director of
Marine Resources, will talk a little bit
about that today.

Like I say, Dr. Shipp could not be here, but I want to thank him, as I'm sure the board would, for his invaluable service to us. And we will send him a plaque of our appreciation and let him know that.

Secondly, Bill Hatley served on this board as a valuable member from February 1999 to June 2015, a long time. I think what's important about that is -- I checked with Mr. Moultrie -- Chairman Moultrie and some others, and it is our recollection and everybody else's he never missed a meeting. That's a long

time, folks. That's almost 16 years and never missed a board meeting.

Bill is also, you know, an avid hunter, outdoorsman. He always offered sound advice and input at our board meetings for many years. I think he's moved back maybe to his home county of Chilton County, and hopefully he'll be close enough that he'll come visit us as well. He had a conflict today as well and said he's sorry he couldn't be here. But we will be providing him with, also, a plaque of our appreciation in that regard.

The last person that I want to talk about briefly is Dan Moultrie. Dan stepped down from his position after serving as chairman and a valuable member of this board from March 29 of 2003 to June 18, 2015. That's more than 12 years that he also served. And, you know, I don't know if he missed a meeting, but if he did, he didn't miss

any while I was here.

Most everyone in this state and in this room, you know, and every other state, I should say, knows Dan Moultrie. He is internationally recognized as the founder of Moultrie Feeders and Game Cameras which was founded in 1980.

And, by the way, in 1980 -- I found out -- I've got to talk about this. Dan and I found out after I met him the first time we went to Auburn University together at the same time, 1974 through 1978. He is internationally recognized. I'm not. So I took a wrong path. If I could have caught up with him at that time, it would have been really nice.

But when I assumed this job -- what I want to talk about with Dan is this:
When I assumed this job in 2011, I didn't know Dan. He didn't know me.
And I think the best thing that I can say about him is he was always helpful.
He was always respectful, both to me and

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to everybody else that I ever saw him interact with. He always wanted my input. He never talked about his input. He always wanted to know what is it you would like to do or we need to do as a department.

He provided great leadership. worked tirelessly as chairman. As Warren knows already, you know, a lot of things come to you because, you know, you just have to -- besides what these men do next to me, the chairman takes on much more responsibility. And he never backed down from a phone call. He never backed down from talking to many of you out here. I bet if we raised hands, there's no telling how many of the people right out here he's talked to personally. He was a source of quality conservation-related information. you know, that's what I believe made him a great chairman, and that's why I appreciate what he did.

And there's many other things I could talk about, but I think that -- to me, I tried to just narrow it down to what was important to me, and I think many others would say the same thing up here on this board.

One other thing I want to talk about is he works with the conservation — he's chairman of the conservation foundation that we have, which is a 501(c)(3). And I think maybe many of you know this, but he didn't — he didn't raise all the — he didn't put in all the dollars himself. He didn't do all the work. Many, many people — many, many people worked with us on raising money. But I can say this:

Looking back over the five years I've been here, he substantially contributed to this.

You might find this a little bit shocking. But through the Governor's One-Shot Turkey Hunt and other

fund-raisers, the Lynn Boykin scholarship at Auburn University has over \$500,000 in its endowment. Hunters Helping the Hungry has raised over \$650,000 to feed hungry folks through the food banks. And we did that with privately raised money, no tax dollars.

We've got youth hunting coming up and Archery in the Schools, all of that. If you just take the Lynn Boykin Scholarship, the Hunters Helping the Hungry, and then now we've begun two more scholarships, one in Dan's name and one in Larry Drummond's name, that's another hundred thousand dollars. That's over a million dollars that I can just pinpoint right there that Dan was substantially involved in raising because of his abilities to reach out to the hunting communities and industries in this state.

And so, anyway, I just thank Dan for that. He constantly promoted our

department and our state, and for all he
has done, we owe Dan a great deal of
gratitude and our best wishes for the
future.

I do want to -- before I bring him
up I want to recognize that some of his

I do want to -- before I bring him up I want to recognize that some of his family is here along with Dan. Patti, his wife, is here. Ashley is here. And his son Daniel can't be here because he's in a fishing tournament. Imagine that. He's fishing over at Auburn.

So, Dan, if you would, I would like for you to come down front, and I have a few tokens of our appreciation.

So the first thing, everybody gets one of these. And it just says presented to Mr. Dan Moultrie for his dedicated service to the Conservation Advisory Board, March 29, 2003, to June 18, 2015.

Having served as chairman for a long time --

(Brief interruption by the court

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reporter.)

COMMISSIONER GUY: We can't give you the gavel. We have to keep it because we don't have enough money to replace it.

But I did want to give you a token gavel, you know, for your service. And I think it just says Dan Moultrie,

Chairman of the Conservation Advisory

Board, and it's got the dates on there,

Dan.

MR. MOULTRIE: Thank you very much.

"emeritus" means, I think, distinguished service. It means above and beyond. It means that, you know, maybe you've stepped down but you're not entirely gone. We're going to call on you from time to time.

And so I want to present you with this appreciation which just says this: Dan Moultrie, Chairman Emeritus, Conservation Advisory Board, March 2003 to June 2015.

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MR. MOULTRIE: Thank you so much. 1 Real quickly -- three minutes, 3 Betsy. Real quickly, best commissioner, 4 best Conservation Advisory Board in the 5 United States. Y'all enjoy. 6 7 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: The board again recognizes the valuable contribution 8 9 that Bill Hatley, Bob Shipp, and Dan Moultrie have made over the years. They 10 will be missed. 11 12 Dan, have a great day. We're going 13 to miss you, buddy. 14 MR. MOULTRIE: Thank you, Doc. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: The next order of 15 16 business will be the approval of the minutes -- actually of the last two sets 17 of minutes from February 28th, 2015, and 18 March 28th, 2015. Now, those are action 19 20 items and will require a voting -- an approval from the board. 2.1 So I would like to take them 2.2 separately. First we'll have a motion 23

1	for approval of the February 28th, 2015,
2	minutes if there are no amendments or
3	corrections.
4	MR. HARTZOG: So move.
5	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Can I get a second?
6	MR. JONES: Second.
7	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Discussions?
8	(No response.)
9	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: All in favor?
10	(All board members present respond
11	"aye.")
12	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Opposed?
13	(No response.)
14	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Motion carries.
15	Okay. The February 28th, 2015,
16	minutes have been approved.
17	The next action item is approval of
18	the March 28th, 2015, minutes. Can I
19	get a motion for approval?
20	MR. JONES: So move.
21	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Second?
22	MR. MARTIN: Second.
23	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Any discussion?

(No response.) 1 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: All in favor? 3 (All board members present respond "aye.") 4 Opposed? 5 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: 6 (No response.) 7 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. So both sets of 8 minutes from 2015 are now approved. And the next item will be comments 9 10 from Commissioner Gunter Guy. And I think he's out of the room now. We have 11 12 a couple of PowerPoint presentations 1.3 that are next on the agenda as well. And I don't know -- can we ask the 14 Commissioner how he wants to handle that 15 16 because he's one of the presenters? We'll just wait for a few seconds 17 until he gets back in. 18 It sounds like that we've had a 19 20 fairly successful deer season. I've had the opportunity to talk to a lot of the 2.1 hunters across the state. Although it 2.2

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was unseasonably warm, we still got some

great bucks, particularly from the 1 southern part of Alabama. And I'm sure 3 we'll hear a little bit more about that as the --4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.) 5 6 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. So we'll go ahead 7 and go with the PowerPoint. Okay. I think we're going to move 8 the board members down to the front. 9 10 Great. And we'll go ahead and just go forward with the PowerPoint 11 12 presentation. 13 I think, Chris, we'll have you 14 present your presentation first, and then we'll follow up with your 15 16 PowerPoint presentation. MR. BLANKENSHIP: Good morning. For the ones 17 that don't know, I'm Chris Blankenship. 18 I'm the director of the Marine Resources 19 20 Division for the Department of Conservation. I just wanted to give a 2.1 brief overview of our Snapper Check 2.2

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program and some of the issues with red

snapper for the board.

Before I start with the program,
first I want to say thanks for helping
us move forward with the Snapper Check
program two years ago. That was
something that really had not been done
in the state where we -- really it's
something that had not been done
anywhere in the country to have a census
type of reporting system for a fishery.
And so I really appreciate y'all
allowing us to be groundbreaking in
Alabama and to really see the success of
this program. And so I just wanted to
share some of those results with you.

Just as a reminder, we began this program in 2014. It was the first type of program anywhere in the country where they're doing the census reporting for fish from the public. Before people land with their red snapper, before they take them off the boat, they're required to report those fish through our system.

Only one report is required per vessel because right now red snapper are still just caught from vessels. They're almost plentiful enough to be caught from shore from here, but we haven't quite gotten there yet. So we're still just requiring a report from vessels.

You can report via smartphone app and through our app either online or through a toll-free number, the 844-REDSNAP number, and we have provided paper reports at our coastal boat ramps for people that either had trouble with their electronic devices or didn't have a smartphone to be able to do that since they are required to be reported before they're taken off the boat.

You know, we don't ask for a lot of information. You know, we ask for the number of anglers, the fish harvested, how many dead/discarded red snapper they had, you know, the vessel registration number so we can track it to the vessel,

what county they landed in, whether it
was a private trip or a chartered
fishing trip, and then whether they used
a public access site or a private access
site. Because that was some information
that was needed by the statisticians for
us to be able to make some
determinations that there was a
different reporting rate between people
that use the public boat ramps and
people that reported at their houses.

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And then our enforcement and our biological staff met people at the dock and checked their catch, you know, measured their catch. And then we compared the information that they got at the dock to what was reported by the individuals to get what we call a correction factor --

(Brief interruption.)

MR. BLANKENSHIP: -- to check their information to make sure, again, that they reported correctly and to help us

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to get a correction factor. And we'll talk a little bit about the correction factor as we get to some of the other slides. I'll try and make this not a very statistic-laden presentation but more just on the positives and the aspects of the program.

For the 2015 season you can see that we have this broken down. There's a lot of information on this chart. The big thing I want you to see is the estimated pounds harvested in the lower right-hand corner. We estimated that there were a 1,045,000 pounds of red snapper landed in Alabama during the 2015 season. that's broken down. During the federal season the charter boats landed, you know, a little less than 400,000 pounds. The private fishermen -- private recreational fishermen on that third column -- or third row down landed a little over 600,000 pounds.

And then during the state season,

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which is -- we had a 30-day -- a 31-day red snapper season just in state waters during the month of July, and then Florida had a season as well, a state season. And since we're so close to Florida, we did have some people that fished in Florida waters that landed those fish in Alabama, and we counted those as being landed in Alabama as, you know, a part of our landing requirements and reporting requirements. But you can see that that was -- of the million pounds, that was less than 50,000 pounds that were caught during the state season.

The reporting methods -- we think this is very important information to share. The majority of the people -- the online and the app are essentially the same thing, the way that that -- it's just a different way that you go about accessing the Website, whether you do it through the Pocket Ranger app or

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whether you just do it through the Outdoor Alabama Website.

So about 70 percent of the people are reporting electronically with their 17 percent are using the smartphones. 844-REDSNAP. And 13 percent are using the paper. The paper is convenient for people -- my own father -- you know, they have a smartphone, but he was using the paper. And, you know, I asked him, why are you using the paper? And he said, because I didn't want to learn how to do it on my smartphone. So I showed him it took less than a minute for them to report on the smartphone. So the first two days he used the paper. rest of the season they used the phone. He said that was a much better method.

So we're going to do a better job this year of trying to educate the public. The Mobile Boat Show is going on right now, and we're spending some time there letting people know how to

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report electronically and to try and get more -- less use of the phone and the paper and more use of the app.

I just wanted to share this one slide with you here, the red or the vessel reports and then the 24-hour clock. I just wanted you to see that we received reports from people on fishing trips -- you know, every hour of the day we have reports from people. There were people that come in in the middle of the night, people that come in, you know, early in the morning reporting fish. it's important to have that electronic means that they can report. And, you know, we had good compliance at different -- you know, all times of the day we had people reporting.

This is just a slide -- we collected this information mainly to help us with our -- to look at our manpower and make sure that we were using our own people efficiently. So this is one thing that

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we're able to do with this type of reporting system is to see that of the 4400 reports of red snapper trips, you know, 3,000 of those were in Baldwin So we have used this County. information over the last two years to move some of our manpower from Mobile County to Baldwin County to distribute that more evenly so that we can make sure we have good coverage because of the way the population has changed and the way the fisheries are being used. Just another type of information that we can pull pretty easily from the self-reported information.

So this is a slide that I think shows the extreme value of the program. In 2014, if you remember from last year, we estimated that about 455,000 pounds of red snapper were landed in Alabama, and the federal government estimated it was about 1.2 million. This year those same percentages hold pretty close. You

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know, we estimated there were a 1,045,000 pounds caught. The federal estimate was a little over 2.3 million pounds.

So you can see that it's -- so you can see that it's 63 percent less in 2015 and 56 percent less -- or 63 less in '14 and 56 percent less in 2015. essentially the federal government is at least double-estimating what's caught in Alabama. And so when we have a quota, which is what we're fishing off of, a quota -- so when they're saying that we're catching twice as many pounds as we're catching, our season could theoretically at least be twice as long as it is now if they used our data instead of theirs. So looking ahead, we're going to continue that program. We plan to do that again in 2016. Ιt will still be mandatory for the fishermen.

There's another group that's working

with the charter industry to install some electronic reporting on their vessels. It's not a state program, but we are willing to partner with them to make the program successful. If they do that, that would not just be for red snapper. That would be for all species. And so we're -- you know, we're looking at how to take that data and integrate it into our Snapper Check program so the people wouldn't have to report twice. We can use the data that's reported under the other program.

You know, we didn't have as good participation from the private recreational fishermen this year as we would like. You know, we only -- we didn't have -- we had about 25 to 30 percent of the people that reported correctly when they reported. So we're -- we didn't issue -- we had not issued any tickets the last two years, since it was a new program, for

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nonreporting. And so we plan to begin enforcing that this year and making sure that we're trying to get it -- the most accurate information as possible from everyone.

And so then, you know, the whole purpose of putting this program together was that we felt like that the federal government was overestimating the snapper that was being landed in Alabama and was causing us to have these shortened seasons. And we wanted to develop another program that would be more accurate and that we would be able to use that for the landings for Alabama.

This is the second year of our program, and so we've been involved with NOAA and their statisticians all throughout the process in order to get our program certified as a method that can be used to manage a quota -- to manage the quota for Alabama or to use

our information to put into the federal management.

In December we had a meeting in Mobile, and NOAA sent, you know, their chief scientists from Washington. sent three of their chief scientists from Washington and some other statisticians and consultants that they had. And they came to Mobile and we had a good, you know, two days going over our data with their data. And I know that sounds very boring, and it was a semi-boring two days when you're just talking about data and methods. you know, I wanted to keep that in green because I wanted you to see that that is a big deal.

It was a big deal to get them to come to Alabama to go through our program. It really shows that we've gotten the attention of not only the southeast regional people in NOAA, but we've got attention of the people at

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headquarters. And they see that what we're doing is valuable and they see that it has merit. And so they wanted to come down themselves and go through the data. And we made a great deal of progress in December, and we're fairly close, I think, to being able to certify our program as an acceptable method for red snapper reporting in the Gulf of Mexico.

The federal government in the

Omnibus Budget bill that passed in

December extended our state waters for

reef fish management from three miles to

nine miles. You know, we've done that

in our state legislature a couple of

years ago, and it was recognized

federally for this year in that bill.

Since it was in a budget bill, it's only

for that budget year, as long as that

budget is in effect. And so we're

working with Senator Shelby and Senator

Sessions and some of our congressional

staff to make that more -- to make that permanent, not just to be from year to year. But they're also working, if we can't make it more permanent, to include it in next year's budget so that we'll continue to keep that -- keep that nine miles for fisheries management -- for reef fish management.

And then another thing that Senator Shelby has done is he added two provisions in the budget. One was to send about \$10 million to different -- to two different -- to NOAA and then to the Sea Grant to help with data-collection issues, things that need to go into the stock assessment. And then he also provided money in the budget for a third-party stock assessment for red snapper.

So those two things on the federal side should go a long way to have a better picture of what the red snapper fishery is. And, you know, all of this

is being done here in Alabama and in our congressional delegations in Washington to try and extend that season to get people more fishing opportunities.

We're still discussing the Alabama red snapper season. We have not set that -- set that season yet or made a recommendation for that season. The federal season will not likely be set until early April when the federal season comes out. We anticipate that it will probably be similar to what it was last year, about ten days or less for the private recreational fishermen and about 40 to 50 days for the charter fishermen. But they won't make a determination on that until sometime in April.

Any questions?

I tried to go through that pretty quickly. But I do just want to say that that -- our program, I think, shows that this type of a system works.

Mississippi has now copied what we started. They're doing the same thing in Mississippi, and it's mandatory there for red snapper. Other states are looking into how to make that work in their states.

And so I think it's very beneficial what we've done here in Alabama. It was the first program of its kind in the country, and I think it's gotten the attention of not only NOAA but other states that are looking to find better ways to do things. And we appreciate the -- we appreciate the flattery of them copying our program. We'll be glad to -- if they could find some other things that make it work better, we'll copy parts of theirs to make this program even better in the future.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

MR. BLANKENSHIP: The question was how did the compliance factor work. If I can go back a few slides.

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We have what's called a correction factor. This is oversimplifying it.

Kevin Anson is our chief biologist.

Kevin is really smart and he knows -- he can tell you a whole lot more about this chart than I can. Some of it you might understand. Some of it you might not after he finishes talking to you because, like I said, he's really smart.

But the trip correction factor,
which is the fourth column from the end,
essentially it's a reverse proportion.

If we have -- if you have 50 percent of
the people that reported correctly that
we validated and 50 percent that didn't,
you would double our estimate to make up
for the 50 percent that didn't report.

Does that make sense?

And so this is -- that was a simplified version, but there's a lot of things that go into it. You know, when our biologists see them at the dock, you know, we check the Alabama registration

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data.

number and all the information, the number of fishermen, the number of fish that they have against what was reported, and then from that we come up with this overall correction factor.

And so you just multiply what was reported by the correction factor to get the estimated harvest.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Before you had this harvest data how far off were you?

MR. BLANKENSHIP: Before we had this data we don't know. You know, that was the purpose for implementing this program. You know, we felt like that it was wrong, but you can only tell somebody that you think they're wrong so many times because you had to have something to go back to. And so having the data has made all the difference in the world, you know, being able to have these conversations now that we have some empirical data to compare to their

MR. HARTZOG: Chris, where does NOAA get their data if they don't have any collection process?

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MR. BLANKENSHIP: Well, they have a collection process, but theirs is much more statistically based. They do telephone surveys of households and other methods to get the amount of effort, the number of fishing trips. Our biologists are the ones that actually collect the weight and size information at the dock. And so, you know, we're pretty -- that information is pretty accurate.

It's the -- it's the effort
estimation is why theirs is so high.
They're estimating many more trips than
we think are taking place. And it's all
because it's -- it's a random telephone
survey of households. And it's -- for a
state like ours with a small coastline
the -- the values are so varied and it's
difficult for it to have any accuracy.

COMMISSIONER GUY: Chuck, you want to come up

and make yours, please, sir?

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MR. SYKES: Over the past couple of years when we've presented these PowerPoints it was basically our division making recommendations to the board of what we proposed. We're going to do something a little bit different this year. The way we're going to handle it --

(Brief interruption.)

MR. SYKES: All right. We're going to do something different this year. We're going to -- instead of making one proposal -- we listened to questions that we had from hunters and landowners. We also listened to questions that we had from the board. We tried to answer as many of those as we could, and we're going to present some options of some things that we've got data that we can handle. And we're going to let the board between this meeting and the next meeting talk to the constituents and come back to us with which option y'all

would like to go with. 1 And before I get into all of that --3 (Brief interruption.) MR. SYKES: All right. Let's try this again. 4 Before we get into the 5 6 recommendations, I've just got a couple 7 of questions that I want y'all to think about. What percentage of Alabama 8 9 residents do you think buy a hunting 10 license? Just think about that a little bit. 11 12 Think about not this group. I'm hoping 13 everybody in this room bought a hunting license. 14 15 4.8 million people in Alabama as of 16 the 2014 census, that's how many hunting licenses we sold. 3.7 percent of 17 18 Alabama residents bought a hunting license in 2014. That's pretty sad. 19 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Does that count lifetime? 2.1 MR. SYKES: That's factored in, yes, sir. 2.2 23 All right. How does that impact our budget?

I know there are a lot of landowners in here. There's a lot of y'all that understand that we are down drastically on our law enforcement. Here's how loss of license sells impacts our budget.

for law enforcement. We cannot use any of our federal dollars to pay for law enforcement. So, therefore, when license sales go down, the first thing that goes is law enforcement support. Y'all, we're at a 30-year low. I think we've got 33 counties that's only got one officer. We've got a couple of counties that have no officer.

We have got to do a better job of policing ourselves and policing our neighbors and our fellow hunting-club members to make sure that everybody buys a license where we can afford to provide the services that everybody is accustomed to us providing.

All right. Here are some small game changes. At the request of a lot of small game hunters, rather than stopping next year the last day of February, we moved it to March 5th which takes in one more weekend where people can enjoy small game hunting.

There will be no closed season on raccoons and opossums next year. We tried a nuisance permit program that y'all approved a couple of years ago for people that want to trap on their own property and hunt coons on their own property for wildlife-management purposes. It went so well. We received no complaints. There's no sense in having to continue with that program. We suggest just no closed season.

At the request of quite a few of our dove-hunting constituents, they asked that we take a little bit of time off of the front split and add it to the end of the second split where they could take

advantage of hunting migratory birds as they finally made it down to Alabama. So September 10th through October the 30th and then December the 8th through January 15th are the dates that we're proposing for just the north zone. And that basically mirrors the south zone.

Some Freshwater Fisheries
suggestions. In order to keep the
regulations consistent between Tennessee
and Mississippi, our Fisheries
biologists have the data to support a
15-inch limit on large-mouth bass. It
was already that way for small-mouth.
Now large-mouth is in that same
category, and that keeps the regulations
consistent between Alabama, Tennessee,
and Mississippi in the Pickwick
Reservoir.

Also have the data to support a length limit on sauger to change it from 14 to 15 inches statewide. We're recommending to delete the

hundred-percent cotton line requirement on trotlines.

We're proposing that

Regulation 220-2-25 to be amended to prohibit the importation of certain deer parts. Only deboned meat, hides, and antlers attached to the clean skull plate can be brought into the state.

This is mirrored after many, many, many other states, and it complements our existing CWD response plan that was instituted in 2012.

This is a big one. Some turkey updates. We began an in-depth research project with Auburn last year to finally get some baseline turkey data. The slide before that on Freshwater Fisheries, if you noticed, I said we had data to support, and we had data to support turkeys right now. We're getting it, but historically we do not have baseline data.

We've got an Avid Turkey Hunter
Survey, brood survey, and gobble counts
that were conducted, again, trying to
add to that baseline data. We conducted
turkey-hunter listening sessions. I've
seen several people in this room that
participated in that last year. It was
monitored by Auburn researchers to get a
better understanding of what hunters
wanted.

Based on those models -- now, this is not in the field data. This is models that Auburn has generated based on what the hunters desired. To make them happy, Auburn suggested to us that we needed to drop the bag limit to three birds and we needed to move the season later. Instead of starting in March, it needed to be pushed back toward April to give those birds time to initiate breeding and the hens to go on the nest before the season.

Some antlerless harvest

recommendations. Based on landowner consultations with our technical-assistance group, meeting with hunting clubs, our biologists recommended a reduced antlerless season in that orange zone up in north Alabama to 20 days this year. The zones in yellow and green will remain the same as last season with a bag limit of one doe per day.

For people in that orange zone, if you have a piece of property -- because, y'all, a lot of this is very site-specific. There may be a property owner in there that has a bunch of deer. If they need to kill more antlerless deer, they can get with us, with our technical-assistance staff. We can get them on the Deer Management Assistance Program. We'll work them up the number of does they need to kill, and they can kill the sufficient amount needed to manage that property.

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Some suggested waterfowl changes.

Keith and our waterfowl biologists have been talking with presidents of DU chapters, some of our advisory board members, a lot of our duck-hunting constituents on possibly setting some shooting-hour restrictions, some areas that would be very limited access to give ducks a resting place and also an area between the Causeway and the Interstate set up as a refuge.

The Corps of Engineers has

implemented a half-hour before sunrise

to noon time frame to waterfowl hunt on

areas from Demopolis north to

Mississippi along the Tenn-Tom Waterway.

We are engaging waterfowlers in other

areas to see if this is something that

those modifications need to be looked at
and expanded.

Our herd health and reproductive efforts. Over the past -- well, since '95 we've taken more than 3200

antlerless deer. Most of y'all know 90 percent of that has been done over the past three years when we were trying to define the line for our February season shift. Our staff has worked extremely hard to get this data where we could justify doing what we did.

More than 230 locations have been sampled throughout the state. We continue to do that. We'll start in north Alabama here soon, south Alabama after turkey season. So this is something that we're not going to quit. We're going to keep on filling in the gaps.

Some of the questions that we have been getting that we have looked at this data to try to offer the board some solutions. There's some areas in Zone A, which is the northern half of the state, you can see those black dots scattered around that have a late rut in February just like people in south

Alabama do. We have had quite a few in Zone B that have deer that rut in December, and they want to be able to hunt in December. We've had quite a few of the dog hunters come to us and request that they get their days back in December and stop running January the 15th. So those were some of the things that we looked at before making recommendations.

Option one on deer season for next year would be the same structure as this year. The only thing that would change would be calendar dates. Option two would be start archery from one end of the state to the other one October the 15th and run it through February the 10th. In the south zone, or Zone B, it would be buck only the first ten days to keep in line with what we've been saying for the past couple of years. With the late breeding chronology, we need those does. That added ten days

before they're available for harvest. 1 Firearm season for Zone A and B 3 would be November the 19th through February the 10th. There would be no 4 December closure. And dog season 5 6 statewide would be November the 19th 7 through January the 15th in the areas that allow dog hunting. 8 I'm glad Chris set this up pretty 9 10 well. Harvest reporting. Let me show 11 you our numbers. 12 Chris, you were sort of upset with 13 25-percent compliance. I'd give anything for 25-percent compliance. 14 All right. As of February the 11th 15 of 2014, 19,903 deer were reported into 16 the Game Check system. How many of 17 y'all think we killed 19,000 deer? 18 probably did that in one county. 19 20 2,012 turkeys were reported. They probably killed more than that in 2.1 Marengo County. 2.2 February the 11th, 2015, the number 23

dropped to 16,000 deer, 1100 turkeys.

February the 11th of this year it kept on dropping, 15,138.

Y'all, voluntary doesn't work. I wish it did. We've given it three years. I just want y'all to digest that for just a few minutes. How many states do not have some type of data-gathering system, either physical tags, check stations, or an online reporting?

There's really nothing else to say.

Do all the rest of them have it wrong?

This is not one of the games where the last man standing wins in my opinion. Harvest reporting -- I'm going to give Chris and his guys props. Y'all saw it. Y'all just saw the proposal. It works. Guaranteed he got fishermen more because he had data to substantiate it.

So we wanted to poll the hunters and ask them what they wanted. So we sent out an e-mail survey to 127,000 hunters.

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Had 12,000, almost 13,000 to reply, which from what I understand for a survey is pretty good numbers.

54 percent were supportive of a mandatory reporting system. 23 percent were opposed. What blew my mind was 23 percent didn't have an opinion. I guarantee you there's nobody sitting in this room that does not have an opinion on it.

So the way I looked at it, if you didn't have an opinion, you were for it. Otherwise, you would have said absolutely not, I don't want it. So you're looking at 80 percent -- right at 80 percent that were not opposed to a mandatory data-collection system where we can do our jobs better.

Just like with what Chris saw on Snapper Check, 70 percent wanted smartphone or the Internet. Only 11 percent preferred to report through their telephone. And I can tell you

through the three years that we've been monitoring this the data we get off of the telephone is not nearly -- it's not the quality data that we get off of the Internet or the app. There's a lot more room for error.

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The complete survey results can be found at the Outdoor Alabama Website,
"Outdooralabama.com." That can answer any of the other questions. And like
Chris, I blew through this pretty fast, but I'm quite confident there's going to be a bunch of questions that we will discuss later.

So, Board Members, any questions y'all have?

COMMISSIONER McMILLAN: Chuck, those other states that have harvest reporting, how many of those are just online?

MR. SYKES: A vast majority of them have gone to online reporting. A lot of the states that in the past had physical tags and physical check stations,

they're trying to make it much more hunter friendly. So the majority of them are going -- they're going toward an online reporting system.

Well, thank y'all.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: We're going to go ahead and move forward. We still have quite a bit on our agenda to get through.

I'd just like to take this time and acknowledge the presence of the press.

We appreciate your presence here today.

Let's see. The next order of business is public hearing. For those of you participating in the public hearing, when your name is called, please come to the microphone. You are limited to only three minutes, and that's strictly enforced. State your name as well as the subject you wish to address. And please understand that no interference from the audience will be tolerated.

Let's see. I guess we'll go

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directly into --

COMMISSIONER GUY: Can I make a comment?

Just for the people that are -- this one isn't working.

For the people that are going to speak and for the board members, our court reporter, who must get it, has told me that -- it looks like you've got to get really close to the microphone.

I think that's the problem is that people want to hold it away from them.

You've got to -- there you go. You've got to put it up like that.

So for those of you who are going to speak down here, if you don't mind me just interjecting, please get close to the microphone. And that lady right there sitting there doing the court reporting wants to get your, you know, comments down correctly. So, you know, try not to speak too fast and, you know, just be patient and then speak into the microphone. I appreciate that,

Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Commissioner.

Our first public hearing will be by

Jimmy Martin from Chilton County -
Representative Jimmy Martin.

COMMISSIONER GUY: There's a few seats down here if somebody doesn't have a place to sit. We've got open seats down here too.

MR. MARTIN: Representative Jimmy Martin from Chilton County. I don't know why I got on the back seat. It's a long way down, you know.

Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Guy,
Commissioner McMillan, Members of the
Committee, I'm down here speaking on
behalf of the dog hunters in Chilton
County. And it is -- it has been in
such a way to where they have been
hunting in this area of over 4,000 acres
for probably 40 some-odd years. They
have had very little complications.

They are now in the process of

trying to get their dogs shock collars and do what has to be done to keep them off of other people's lands. But you know as well as I do that when a dog or anything else gets a scent and they start following it, they're going to follow it just as far as it goes.

Now, if it gets on somebody else's property, if he will come and talk to these fellows, I think they would have an agreement, and they would try -- they would try to keep their dogs off of that property. But in my understanding there was no speaking back and forth between the people, and all of a sudden they came down and told them, says, you don't hunt dogs down here no more.

That may be I've got one part of it.

I don't know how much of it is true.

I've got a feeling most of it is. But

I'm here in favor of my dog hunters. I

would appreciate that y'all give serious

consideration of the dog hunters in

1 Chilton County.

And, of course, I think there's other places you've got complications, but in Chilton County they're working to do their best to keep dogs off of other property. They're using shock dollars. They're using GPS tracking and all this sort of stuff. And I don't know much else you can do other than -- you're semi fooling with a dumb animal, and a dumb animal is going to follow what he's tracking.

So if y'all would give them serious consideration, I certainly would appreciate it. And I'm not a hunter, but I have been out a few times. My son is a hunter. I'm like Mr. Gary Wolfe up there. I'm an undertaker by trade and the part-time job is a representative. But it don't get part-time, as you can see. And I've been around Commissioner McMillan and Commissioner Guy quite a bit.

MS. JONES: Time. 1 MR. MARTIN: And your deputy up there, I've 3 been knowing him a long time, so --Representative Martin, CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: 4 we certainly appreciate you taking the 5 time out from your busy schedule to come 6 7 out and represent your contingencies, and we will definitely take that into 8 9 consideration. Thank you. 10 MR. MARTIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank 11 you, Members. 12 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: All right. Next up is 13 Avery Bates. Mr. Bates. MR. BATES: 14 Thank y'all. My name is Avery I'm vice-president of Organized 15 Bates. 16 Seafood Association, a long-time commercial fisherman. And I hope you 17 18 hear me. And got several subjects. We definitely want to do something 19 20 to help our commercial gillnetters, especially on that three-inch so they 2.1 can keep fishing without having to buy 2.2

It's

an extra 600-dollar license.

imperative to keep our people catching flounder and sheepshead and stuff. So we've discussed it with Chris. I think Chris can live with it.

Chris has been good for us. There's so many things that y'all have done I want to thank you for, especially buying that launching area down there at Delta Port. That's a great asset to us for our fishermen, both recreational and commercial fishermen.

And, also, we got some other issues. They're getting ready to dump a lot of spoil up at the head of Mobile Bay where people crab, fish, both recreational and commercial fishermen. In the past we've had terrible trouble with spoil covering up oysters, covering up good fishing bottoms. And this is going to be two square miles. Commercial fishermen need more bottom, not less bottom.

You know, according to state law 924, Part E, you're supposed to work

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with our commerce and the commerce department. We produce commerce. We don't need less area to produce that commerce. This will kill us forever in that area from fishing.

And not only that, we've got places down the bay we've seen covered up. We have enough problem with silt covering up things now. We know it will be easier for the Corps, but the Corps don't own this bottom. This belongs to the people of the state of Alabama, and the property that's produced from there is your property too.

When you go to a restaurant and buy good seafood, a lot of it comes from

Upper Mobile Bay. We don't need to lose some of the shellfish bottom up the bay because a lot of the spat and stuff comes down the bay. A lot of the fish is caught up there. They feed on these reefs. And we don't need further siltation. We do not -- we want the

spoil to be -- the spoil to be used in a beneficial way. And there's lots of areas that need the spoil, not up the bay.

So keep in mind that's one problem we're having. The other problem we're having y'all see. We get to go back oystering Monday on our public reefs.

And I want to invite y'all. We're going to have March the 9th -- come eat seafood with us down at the RSA building. And I think everybody that's been there, especially our representatives in the past, have enjoyed it. But through that invite, remember when you take a bite of that fish and eat them boiled shrimp, remember who's catching that for you, commercial fishermen. And we like to cook it. We like to feed it to the people of Alabama, the state.

And we got some areas we're having problems with -- especially with our

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health department. And we've seen 1 great -- great help from some other 3 areas in our oyster farming. Bill Walton, Sea Grant, a wonderful plus for 4 us as commercial fishermen. We got a number of oyster farmers down there that 6 7 is increasing all the time. MS. JONES: Time. 8 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: 9 Mr. Bates? 10 MR. BATES: Yes. 11 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: I love oysters and 12 seafood. Your time's up. 13 MR. BATES: Does anybody have any questions 14 about our oyster farming and -- we need to cover some of these questions for 15 16 sure. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you very much. 17 18 MR. HARTZOG: Not for you, Mr. Bates. Chris, with this new spoil area, what is 19 20 the -- can you explain to us if we're opposing it, supporting it, any way of 2.1 stopping it if it is going to destroy 2.2

that much habitat?

It's a proposal that's been 1 MR. BLANKENSHIP: made by the Corps of Engineers to build 3 this island. It's going through an environmental assessment now. So we are 4 working through that process with them, 5 6 you know, evaluating what it would do to the oyster reefs, oysters or other things. And so we're working through 8 9 that probably for the next couple of 10 years with the Corps. 11 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Can I just make one 12 quick statement? 13 Board members, before you direct a 14 question to the speaker, please address the chair so I can recognize you. 15 16 Any further comments from the board for Mr. Bates? 17 18 MR. BATES: Any questions? COMMISSIONER McMILLAN: Mr. Chairman, I wanted 19 20 to -- and should have kept Chris up here, too, I guess. The red tide issue, 2.1 is that ... 2.2 23 MR. BATES: Oh, my goodness. I'm glad you

brought that up. We don't even have a lab here with our health department to even do what they call the mouse test. You know, the red tide is a neurotoxin, and we've been shut down a number of months because of red tide, which is death to our -- to our oyster industry. It shuts down the whole state. still some areas over there on the east side of the bay that's got red tide in there. 

But keep in mind, we're losing board of health people every year. And without the board of health doing the mouse test -- now, have y'all seen -- and then y'all have some out-of-state sampling for -- what do they call that -- outsourcing. It costs us \$1200 to send a sample to Maine or to Florida, who don't want to do it for us.

They're -- and we don't -- we don't have enough inspectors. We just lost

Mr. Dunn, and we're down now to a

skeleton crew. What does that mean about red tide or high water or

water-classification sampling?

If you do not have enough water samples per -- what we call conditionally approved, if they do not make enough by the state board of health, the people with the FDA can shut us down and ISSC, you know, your Interstate Sanitation of Shellfish -- or Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference.

We have to maintain the amount of samples both for red tide, both for conditionally approved areas. We don't have adequate personnel to do the sampling in our board of health. We just lost another one through attrition. We lost two more the last three years ago. Christine is one and Jeff McCool is another one. If we get taken off the Interstate shipping list by the FDA by not having the proper equipment to do

the sampling, the proper personnel, then you won't get oysters in Mississippi from Alabama. You won't get to ship them.

We are number one in the whole country with oyster processing. Now, consider the amount if we get to ship no oysters out of the state because of lack of satisfying the requests by the FDA for the last two years. We haven't come into that request of filling them positions and doing the proper sampling. It is critical that we maintain this department's personnel so our oystermen, the oyster farmers that Bill and them is involved with that we need to keep -- so if y'all got any power or any -- this needs to go on record that the board of health is in critical need of more local personnel to do the water sampling, the shock sampling. It is critical. And we're at the point now where I'm afraid that we're going to be in jeopardy of

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not being allowed to go in these waters.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Chris.

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MR. BLANKENSHIP: Yeah. The red tide is very unusual for our area and the second time in 22 years I've been here that we've had our waters shut down for red tide.

And with all the fresh water and the rain we've had and the cold weather, it's flushed that out. The health department has done the surveys and reopened our waters for -- the private reefs reopened on Thursday, and our public reefs will reopen on Monday morning.

So it is -- it was an unusual circumstance as long as it lasted here.

But it did shut down the oystering for several months.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Bates.

MR. BATES: Thank you. David Wiggins said

it's needed bad. Put in a request for

two years. Haven't gotten any results.

So keep us in mind. We produce a lot of

food in this state, and we want to keep doing it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: We appreciate you,

Mr. Bates. Thank you.

Our next speaker is Russell Cunningham. Russell, if you want to approach the mic.

Is Mr. Cunningham present?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Russell

Cunningham. I'm from Birmingham. I'd like to thank Commissioner Guy and the board for allowing me to speak this morning. I've been fishing in Alabama's coastal waters pretty much all of my life throughout the Gulf and the Mississippi Sound. Some of my fondest memories are fishing with my father throughout the Gulf and the Mississippi Sound.

I really would just like to take this moment to thank Chris Blankenship and Kevin Anson for their efforts in

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managing -- along with DCNR, MRD -- in 1 managing our resource, making sure that 3 it's here for the future, here for my children. And I'd also like to say that 4 things like the Snapper Check program 5 6 and their management of the snapper 7 season within our territory of waters to me evidences that they're more than 8 capable of managing this entire resource 9 10 along with the other Gulf states. So thank you again, Chris and Kevin. 11

So thank you again, Chris and Kevin. Keep up the good work.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you,

Mr. Cunningham.

Our next speaker, Blakeley Ellis.

MR. ELLIS: My name is Blakeley Ellis, and I'd also like to thank Commissioner and all of you for volunteering your time and serving on this board.

And I'm here to kind of do the same thing Russell did, and that's to thank

Kevin Anson and Chris Blankenship for all their hard work, for them going to

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bat for recreational anglers and to not 1 only seeing that problem of the federal 3 government overestimating the amount of fish that we're catching, but actually 4 coming to the table with solutions to 5 6 that problem to try to figure it out 7 with the Snapper Check. It's -- it's innovative. They're bringing these new 8 9 ideas that the other states are copying, 10 and I couldn't be prouder to have Chris representing us at these Gulf Council 11 meetings in D.C. And I think our 12 13 Department of Conservation is more than 14 capable of properly and fairly and comfortably managing red snapper and 15 16 many, many other fish. But I just wanted to give them a pat on the back 17 18 and tell them we appreciate them. 19 you. 20

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Blakeley.

Our next speaker, James Moyer.

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MR. MOYER: Thank you, Commissioner. James

Michael Moyer. I'm from Birmingham. I

spend a lot of time down on the Gulf 1 fishing and am very happy with the 3 resources and the management of Chris Blankenship that has allowed us to not 4 only enjoy the wonderful resource that 5 we have, but has gone to bat for the 6 7 recreational anglers to have real data through that Snapper Check so that we 8 9 can manage our resources that we do have 10 here. And like the others have said, I think -- or I know they're way more 11 12 capable of managing that asset than 13 doing it from a federal level. But I'm excited to see the data that 14 15 he shared with us today and how they're 16

doing that and how that can help the recreational angler moving forward. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, James.

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Our next speaker is Sybil Deschaines.

MS. DESCHAINES: First I want to welcome Dr. Strickland as our chairman. I'd

like to introduce myself to the new members of the board that I have not had an opportunity to meet.

I came before the advisory board in 1996 to ask for some help in Elmore County. My offender was the president of a hunting club from Elmore County. He turned three packs of dogs loose on my land from a public road out of season. And I read in the newspaper about the board meetings and some -- Cleburne County primarily had come before the board and asked for help. I thought if he can do it, I can do it.

So we got a partial-county
restriction -- excuse me -- on deer
hunting with dogs in Elmore County. And
there were a number of landowners at the
board meeting expressing the same need
for some help. So we organized Alabama
Sportsmans and Landowners Council to
work together to see if we could get
some help with the problems we were

having across the state. We have been portrayed as against hunting, against dog hunting, but we are not by any means against any form of hunting. We just ask that the laws of our state be obeyed.

And we have had an impact, we feel, across the state with help with other counties. And we thank you very, very much. It's been -- 1996 -- 20 years now in Elmore County and people are still thanking me for the effort. So thanks to all of you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Ms. Deschaines is a very familiar face here at our advisory board meetings. Once again, it's great seeing you. Tell your husband I said "hello."

The next speaker is Charles Foshee.

MR. FOSHEE: Thank y'all for listening to me.

I didn't come prepared to speak, didn't
have no notes or anything. But what I
was concerned about, I love to hunt that
Forever Wild land down below Selma,

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around Cahawba, and they keep the gates 1 closed, except they open them about four 3 days of hunting season. And you can look and tell my age that I'm not able 4 to do much walking in to hunt. 6 have good roads in there. And I just 7 wondered if y'all had any influence on maybe opening the gates more days or 8 9 something to that extent where elderly 10 people can get in there to hunt. Thank 11 you, sir.

just want to let you know that we've had some other concerns about that. We will get you -- we will try to get you some more information on why we do that.

There are certain restrictions and different things. But we've heard from some other people like yourself, and we obviously want to make those lands as accessible as possible. So we will try to let you know something.

Ms. Powell is not here today, but

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her staff is. And so we'll check on that and try to get back with you.

MR. FOSHEE: Thank you, sir.

COMMISSIONER GUY: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Our next speaker is Stan Graves.

MR. GRAVES: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Guy and Members of the Board, my name is Stan Graves. I'm from Mountain Brook, Alabama, and I am a property owner on Dauphin Island. And I specifically would like to talk to you about two issues.

As I mentioned, I own property on Dauphin Island. I was a former member of the board of directors of the property owners association for four years. I have watched my -- or have watched the shoreline recede over the last 10 years about 120 to 150 feet, lose elevation of four-and-a-half feet.

And the reason I bring this up is because I recently read a document

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Improvements Program for the Mississippi barrier islands. In that document is a proposal. That proposal is to sell Alabama sand to Mississippi, a very valuable resource, irreversible and irretrievable loss of Alabama sand that will go for restoring barrier islands in Mississippi. I think this is an error that we should not allow to go forward, and I ask the advisory board to look at that concern.

I have provided you documentation that addresses most of what I'm going to just mention briefly. And I would like that to be introduced at -- for the record to support what I -- my comments.

In that document the -- I wrote a letter to Susan Reeves with the Corps that outlines my concerns about the irreversible and irretrievable loss of this valuable resource. We've lost over 20-million cubic yards of sand due to

dredging from 1974 to 2000. If you go back further, we have lost 40 million -- I'm sorry. I said -- it's 20 million and 40 million -- cubic yards of sand that needs to be addressed.

That sand going to Mississippi would not allow -- that's a lost sand that could be used for stabilization of the shorelines of Dauphin Island which in fact would help the fishermen here because it protects the Mississippi Sound, the ecological aspects of what that means.

There are two projects taking place today, the lining deepening of the Mobile Ship Channel and the Alabama Barrier Island Assessment -- Restoration Assessment, both of which could produce a need for a project to stabilize that shoreline. So, therefore, that sand, which will be gone, could be used for that purpose. That is a deep concern.

MS. JONES: Time.

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MR. GRAVES: Secondly, there's a letter from Colonel Drake Wilson going back to 1975.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Graves, your three minutes -- if you could --

MR. GRAVES: Okay. Let me -- I'll close it

by -- let me touch on my second subject

real quick.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Go ahead.

MR. GRAVES: There is an Alabama Open Records issue that I have that I've been trying to get information -- and letters written to you, Commissioner Guy -- since last February. And that information is related to the loss of sand or the sand going to Mississippi. And there's a Corps document included in my documentation.

I need to get that information because that's an Open Records request.

If y'all could help me with that, I would greatly appreciate it. Because

I've had to hire an attorney and I can't even get the information through the

attorney. So any help that y'all can 1 provide on that I would appreciate. And 3 thank you for your time. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Any questions from the 4 board? 5 6 Grady. 7 MR. HARTZOG: Mr. Chairman. Chris, can you kind of answer some 8 9 of his questions? 10 MR. BLANKENSHIP: I don't know that I'm the 11 right one to answer some of those. MR. HARTZOG: Well, who would be the --12 COMMISSIONER GUY: Mr. Chairman? 1.3 14 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Yes. COMMISSIONER GUY: Grady, Patti is not here 15 16 today. Unfortunately she had a prior engagement. And we can get you an 17 answer on that. It would take more than 18 a few minutes. The other staff is here, 19 20 but I think it would be better if you could direct it to Patti who can get you 2.1 answers on that. 2.2 MR. HARTZOG: Well, Mr. Chairman, if we'll 23

just have a report at the next meeting 1 as to --3 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay, Grady. And --MR. HARTZOG: -- his concerns. Because, I 4 mean, it's concerning seeing that much 5 6 sand going to --7 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: And, Chris, could you make sure that we make contact with 8 Mr. Graves when we can address some of 9 10 his concerns? And I guess Patti, Commissioner, 11 would be the one that would --12 13 COMMISSIONER GUY: Yeah. We'll get the information --14 MR. GRAVES: Okay. If I may add, I have also 15 written a letter to the EPA asking them 16 to consider the Mississippi final 17 environmental impact statement be 18 deficient because it does not address 19 20 that lost sand and how it affects Alabama. 2.1 Thank you. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: 2.2 MR. GRAVES: And that's in the documentation 23

too.

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CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Graves.

Our next speaker is Tammi Hudson.

Tammi, do you want to come down to the mic?

And, again, I want to emphasize to the speakers, make sure you speak directly into the mic so our court reporter will not have difficulty in documenting your concerns.

MS. HUDSON: My name is Tammi Hudson. I live in Clarke County, not far from Scotch

Management Area as a matter of fact.

And I want to talk a little bit about the physically disabled hunting areas.

First of all, I want to thank you for that. That's a wonderful resource that the state has and we really appreciate that. I also want to thank y'all for the officers and biologists and even the ladies that take our reservations. They do a great job. Everybody is very nice.

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I had a situation happen to me up at Marengo County. And the lady that takes the reservations there, Donna, came up with a solution that I thought was great that probably should be implemented on all of them that would prevent that pretty much from happening any other time. And I thought that was great.

I also want to thank a couple of officers. I know that we're shorthanded, as Director Sykes said. And even being shorthanded, I had a couple of situations happen.

December 28th there had been about 14 inches of rain that week in Lowndes County. I was hunting at Prairie Creek and carried a regular SUV there because I didn't have any -- had never had a problem there. Got stuck. And Biologist Chris Jaworowski came on his day off and pulled me out of that, and I really appreciated that. He went above and beyond.

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Then on January the 14th I was hunting in Marengo County. And my husband had harvested a deer and we couldn't find it. And so I had called Sergeant Goddard. It was getting late, really late, and it was supposed to really rain that night. And we called to see if he would give us permission to come back in the next morning to look for it. And he said, yes, but he asked several questions, you know, said was he sure that he hit it and this, that, and the other, and we said yes. And he said, well, go back and look one more time, and if you can't find it, he said, I have to go to Montgomery tomorrow, but I have another officer that will come in the morning and help y'all.

So we went back, looked again. We were getting in the truck to leave, and we saw somebody coming. Well, it was Sergeant Goddard and Officer Porter. I was so impressed with them. They asked

a few questions to make sure that we 1 really had probably hit the deer. 3 Sergeant Porter got on his hands and knees looking for blood. Found three 4 little drops of blood. Anyway, we found 5 6 the deer. It was a beautiful 7 seven-point, 195-pound buck. It was gorgeous. And they were thrilled. 8 were thrilled. 9 10 So your officers do a wonderful job. They go above and beyond. I'm sure you 11 get a lot of complaints. So I thought 12 13 you might want to hear some good news. I came before the board several 14 15 years ago and asked about turkey hunting on these disabled areas. 16 MS. JONES: Time. 17 MS. HUDSON: Is that my time? 18 I know it's available in Cherokee 19 20 County up at the Cherokee area now, and I'm still asking for it in the other 2.1 2.2 areas.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Tammi, we'll look into

that. Thank you.

MS. HUDSON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: And, once again, we want to recognize our conservation officers.

They always go beyond the call of duty.

Chris, we're going to check and make sure you didn't put in for overtime.

Our next speaker, David Campbell.

Approach the mic, please. And on deck
will be Buddy Howard.

MR. CAMPBELL: Hello, gentlemen. I'd just
like to thank Commissioner Guy and I'd
like to thank the members of the board
for this opportunity to speak to you
today. My name is David Campbell. I'm
from Birmingham, Alabama, and grew up in
Mobile.

I'm an angler. I've been fishing the Alabama Gulf Coast since I was four years old. I was a deckhand in my teens and continue to fish -- saltwater fish every year throughout the year with my children and my wife. And I just want

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to express to each one of you how much these Alabama natural resources mean to my family.

So I wanted to take just a quick minute to go ahead and tell you thank you, every one of you, for the job that you guys have done and wanted to point out a couple of things that I'm extremely appreciate of.

First I'd like to thank Chris
Blankenship for garnering the BP money
that he has for Alabama through his hard
work in quantifying and qualifying the
losses that occurred during that spill.
I'd like to thank him for putting in
place programs as well that are
instrumental for the seafood industry
and will provide the retail markets for
our users and get our seafood to the
users. Thank you very much, Chris.

I want to thank Chris and Kevin

Anson, you know, for the work on the

artificial reef program. Thanks to you

guys, my kids are never without a fish. 1 Every single time we go out we'll catch 3 something even if we're not able to keep it because it's not in season. 4 thank you very much. I'm looking 5 6 forward to that -- seeing that go 7 forward even more now that we have the nine miles out and seeing renewed 8 interest in more artificial reefs. Thank you.

I want to thank Patti who's not here today and Commissioner Gunter. I would like to thank you for all the work that you did in obtaining the BP fund settlement and for the programs that you're implementing to make sure that my children and my children's children will continue to enjoy the great natural resources. Thank you very much.

I want to thank Chuck Sykes for bringing the innovative programs that he has brought, for the policies for the waterfowl, for the deer, and for the

turkey and for Alabama's rivers and streams. Thank you.

I would also like to thank Gregory

Lein for your work through the State

Parks in this difficult time. I know

that we've had a lot of problems with

the funding, but to see you being able

to keep the parks open, to have the Gulf

State Cottages and revamp Guntersville

and upgrading the trails is a

tremendous, tremendous benefit to us and

to the state.

Joey Dobbs who's on the board, he represents the 6th district. Joey, I'd like to thank you for always representing our district and everybody else in Alabama and for you always being available when we need you.

And, finally, I want to thank Chris one more time. I would like to thank you for your success in implementing the Snapper Checks. I can tell you that every time that I have come back off the

boat or that I'm -- we've actually had 1 Snapper Checks at Boggy Point or 3 anywhere else that we've been. It's very easy, very simple. And I'm looking 4 forward to those reaping benefits for us 5 6 and being able to get the actual numbers 7 that we need for the state to be able to continue to do the things that maybe the 8 9 federal government hasn't been able to 10 do as a whole. So thank you, gentlemen, and thank 11 everybody for everything that you've 12 13 I greatly appreciate it. Thank 14 you. 15 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, David, for 16 addressing the board. Next, Buddy Howard. On deck is Don 17 18 Jackson. MR. HOWARD: I'm Buddy Howard. I'm from 19 20 Mountain Brook, Alabama. I just want to thank the 2.1 commissioners and Gunter Guy and his 2.2 team for helping everybody in the state 23

of Alabama, the hunters and fishermen of this state. I'm an avid hunter myself, fisherman. And I would greatly appreciate the support of the state to regulate all of the compliance with the red snapper and keep the compliance within the state of Alabama. I know we can do a better job here than what the Feds can do. So please help us keep that here.

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And so we want to thank you again, thank the team. We know we have great people out there on the waterways, at the lakes and down in the Gulf and out at the hunting farms. So thank you so much. Appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Don Jackson. Adler Rothschild is on deck.

MR. JACKSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

Commissioner, Board. I'm a political
advisor for the Bowhunters of Alabama,
also called BHA. And I'll have to
admit, my thunder got stolen by

Mr. Sykes.

I'm here to request that we take
Zone B archery season -- begin it at
October 15th instead of the 25th, not me
myself, but as a collective group, the
Bowhunters of Alabama. The archers in
that area want to enjoy the fall woods
without all the other farm hunters
sooner if they could.

We also -- and I think you had mentioned that antherless deer could not be taken during that time because of the late conception dates. We are totally in agreement with that.

I don't know if you mentioned it, but we had also thought that to keep the number of days the same, that they follow the same layoff or the non-hunting period during the month of December.

But, again, I say all that to say y'all are doing a great job with everything that you're doing and it

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looks to me like we're headed in the 1 right direction and would just like to 3 say that we support beginning the archery season earlier in Zone B. 4 5 Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Don. 7 Adler Rothschild. On deck is Van Collins. 8 9 MR. ROTHSCHILD: Gentlemen, I appreciate being 10 here and letting you speak to me. My name is Adler Rothschild. 11 representing the Native American 12 13 Cherokee Group and the Cherokee Center of Gaylesville, Alabama, which is in 14 15 Cherokee County. 16 Many of you may have already met or seen the Sling Bow which Chief A.J. has 17 18 invented. It's approved in many states for big game. It's approved in Alabama 19 20 for small game. On the sheet -- you got a sheet 2.1 there that's got the specifications in 2.2

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it.

I think some of you may have met

Chief A.J. He's quite a character.

MR. MARTIN: Yes, he is.

MR. ROTHSCHILD: And he's very -- very into his bow.

Like I say, it's approved. They've shot alligators, grizzly bears, black bears, feral hogs, turkeys and, of course, deer with it. They would like to get it approved in Alabama because without approval they wouldn't want to manufacture it here. They would like to set up a manufacturing plant in Gaylesville, Alabama, on the Cherokee reservation.

The "Wall Street Journal" has had it on the front page. They took the "Wall Street" reporter out, and they shot two big 200-pound hogs and killed it, and it made the front page of the paper.

You have the technical specifications on your sheet. The arrow goes 185 feet per second with 30-inch hunting bows, 30.60 FPE. I'm not a

bowhunter, so I don't know what that 1 41 to 49 joules, which is the 3 power. And it's more than a 40-pound bow. 4 And I don't know whether any of 5 6 y'all would like to hold it or see it, 7 but -- want me to bring it up there? Does anybody want it? 8 COMMISSIONER GUY: I think we've all seen some 9 of the videos. 10 MR. ROTHSCHILD: Oh, okay. It's on his site, 11 12 ChiefAJ.com, pages and pages of video 13 showing actual shooting. 14 So we would ask you to approve this 15 for large game. It's already approved 16 for game, I believe, up to 30 pounds in Alabama, and we would like it to be 17 18 approved for large game. Thank you, CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: 19 Mr. Rothschild. We will take that into 20 consideration. 2.1 MR. ROTHSCHILD: Have any questions? 2.2 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Any questions from the 23

board?

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(No response.)

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you.

Next speaker is Van Collins. On deck is Mr. Van Collins, III.

MR. COLLINS: My name is Van Collins from

Faunsdale, Alabama. I'm here to just
briefly tell the Commissioner Guy and
the board that his hard work in the past
to straighten out the discrepancies on
wheat and dates of wheat and -- in other
words, a dove practice was very
successful, that he's worked really hard
to get more dove hunters -- and the
whole board has -- in Alabama. And I
can speak for west-central Alabama.
We're overrun with dove hunters now, I
can tell you.

Dove hunting, you don't hear a lot of talk about it, but it's very important to a lot of us. And as he said, Chuck stole my thunder. I was here really lobbying to try to get the

November days deleted and some time added into January because the weather is good. And I could go into a hundred reasons why it's better in January, but I think obviously Chuck knows that and the board must know that.

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So I just want to say that there's more people out there hunting, and it may help the license sales. I hope it does. I've been in the business for 50 years, whether it be hunting or entertaining people and taking them hunting. And I've entertained several of you. And, you know, as you know, we work real hard at it, and I think a lot more people now because of the changes are working real hard at it. And I just want to thank everybody.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Collins.

Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER GUY: Mr. Chairman.

I just want to say thanks to Vandy for -- we've been working with Vandy and

value his input, Mr. Chairman, because

he does have a lot of people come and

dove hunt over there where he is.

But I do want to tell you, Vandy, that it was cooperative, you know, work with the Alabama Extension Service and Dr. Lemme that got us there because they were willing to revisit all those rules and regulations. And I couldn't be -- I couldn't say anything without recognizing Dr. Lemme and the Extension Service for what they contributed to this as well. And, of course, it's hard for me to give the federal government, you know, props sometimes. But the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was helpful in that regard too.

But we are thankful and hopefully it's paying off in getting some young hunters out there as well as keeping the old hunters happy.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah. I think it's paid off, you know, ten-fold over. But I could go

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into a thousand reasons why we want it 1 in January and could stand to lose it in 3 November. And I think the number-one thing is migratory doves start to come 4 down later in the year. You know, there 6 are a lot of things that play into it. 7 I just think it's a really good move if we get it done. Thank you. 8

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Collins.

Van Collins, III.

All right. The next speaker will be Cliff Lane. On deck is Hale Smith.

MR. LANE: Good morning. I'm Cliff Lane out of Geneva County. My deal here has to do with turkey decoys mainly. We designed this stake unknowingly knowing that it's apparently illegal in the state of Alabama. This is one thing we was hoping that we could get passed in that would make this decoy stake itself legal.

It's not electronic. It's manual. You have to do it -- work it with the

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strings from your blind. The -- we feel like it would work really well with youngsters, because youngsters are sitting in a blind and they get bored if a turkey is not coming. But it gives them something to play with in the meantime while they're waiting and learning.

We also feel like that this decoy stake would be useful in hunting other animals such as geese. I know that the geese populations are getting overboard. But this is — this decoy stake is capable of having more than one decoy move at the same time. We had it with turkey decoys — moving turkey decoys, as many as three at one time, and it's very effective, I must admit.

We didn't realize that it was illegal in the state of Alabama until one of the retired officers wrote in a little book about turkeys and said that Alabama was one of the few states that

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wouldn't allow any kind of movement of a decoy, whether it be manually or electronically. So we shut it down when we found out. A buddy of mine called me up and says, do you get so-and-so magazine? I said, no.

We looked in the manual, the little book that, you know, we get every year, and we saw the small print that says this is a composite -- you know, condensed version. And so after a few hours my wife was finally able to pull it up on a computer, the main book for the State of Alabama, and sure enough you cannot have a decoy that will move manually, electronically, or any size, shape, or form other than wind. But we're hoping that we can get it -- that part changed. The State of Georgia as well as the State of Florida both will allow this.

But I think it would be great as far as people who are elderly that aren't

able to run and shoot on a turkey 1 like --3 MS. JONES: Time. -- young people are. MR. LANE: 4 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Chuck, can I ask a 6 question? 7 Mr. Lane, don't -- what's the source of that -- I know for a fact that that 8 Is there a reason that we 9 is a law. decided to put that law in effect that 10 we didn't want to use moveable decoys? 11 Do you think it really -- yeah. If you 12 13 could just address that briefly. I would like to defer to Chief 14 MR. SYKES: Dodd who was here long before I was. 15 Ιt 16 was done before I got here. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. I don't mean to 17 18 put anyone on the spot, but I would always be curious --19 20 MR. DODD: It wasn't that long before you. That was the board's decision at the 2.1 time. And I think if Mr. Moultrie is 2.2 still here he may have remembered some 23

of the discussions. But the regulation
does specifically say devoid of any
parts that -- or mechanical parts that
render it capable of movement, which
would include a string. That's a basic
machine or lever, so -- but that was the
board's decision.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. So my next

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. So my next question --

MR. LANE: You can write me up later.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: My next question is, do

we feel that gives the turkey an unusual

disadvantage to have the decoy move?

I mean, I still don't under -- you
know --

MR. DODD: In speaking with Mr. Lane before we started here, he admitted -- he said that there was a couple of wise old birds that no one could kill and then he tried it and was able to kill them. So that does give some indication that mechanical or movable parts on the decoy do improve its effectiveness.

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But, again, that's the board's 1 decision and recommendations. 3 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Any questions from the board? 4 MR. WOLFE: Mr. Chairman? 5 6 The other states -- what other 7 states that you referred to --MR. LANE: Georgia and Florida. I got on the 8 9 computer and got with Florida, and they 10 sent me an e-mail saying that, yeah, this decoy stake would be allowed to be 11 used in the state of Florida. 12 13 The State of Georgia, they sent me 14 an e-mail back. And I've got to go 15 refer to the game wardens in Georgia. 16 But I've got a nephew that's over there, and he said that it's his understanding 17 that it could be used over there. 18 There's other stakes -- I mean, 19 20 there's turkey stakes that are used nationwide. I've seen them in Cabela's 2.1 and, you know, Bass Pros and stuff of 2.2

that nature. The only difference

between theirs and mine basically is mine -- you have to work it manually. It's none of this electronic stuff that you get out there and you flip a button. When you make a movement, that turkey's got just as much chance of seeing you make that movement if you're not completely camouflaged.

The movement of the turkey decoy itself does enhance the bird. It's kind of like trapping a bobcat. If you put a pie pan up here and trap over here and a piece of gum right there, he's going to look at this pie pan, but he wants to see what that gum is too. So, therefore, it throws him off as far as him being able to concentrate on this object and this object because both of them are moving. And that was the concept that I came up with on designing this thing.

The main thing is like older people especially -- I know my turkey-hunting

mentor, he's in his 70s now, and I asked him. I said, what's the problem with your hunting? He says, Bo, I can't get up and run them guns like I used to. He said, my part -- my turkey hunting now is limited to sitting somewhere and hoping he'll come by and then when he does come by hoping he'll come in on the call.

But a lot of these wise old birds -if any of y'all turkey hunt knows that
if a bird gets out there a hundred yards
and he sees a decoy sitting there, he's
going to stand there like a statue and
he's not going to move. I don't care
what kind of call, how good you are.
He's smart enough he's not going to move
unless something else moves.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Lane, I'm going to have the Commissioner -- he had a question.

MR. LANE: Yes, sir.

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COMMISSIONER GUY: I don't really have a

question. I just want to make a couple of statements, Mr. Chairman, if I can.

Number one, Chuck and I just got
back from NWTF. And, you know,
Mr. Chairman and members of the board,
one of the biggest things we face every
year is the advancement of technology.
And so I don't begrudge your technology.
I don't begrudge any kind of thing. But
our duty is to protect the resource.

And so you saw Chuck's PowerPoint earlier. Throughout the country there's some concerns. And when we go to these NWTF meetings, we're not going up there -- we're talking to our partners. And there's concerns about, you know, turkeys and, you know, how good they -- you know, how good the population is right now.

So the answer that I can tell you that I brought back on not just a decoy like this but on others that we're going to have to be looking at, Mr. Chairman,

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is the effect on the ability to take a turkey unfairly, I guess is the best way I could put it. And then, secondly -- and, again, I'm not speaking to you directly on this on yours -- but the safety. Because these things are getting to be so good at what they do that there's a possibility you can, you know, be using them and be mistaken. And there's a couple out there on the market right now.

So what I would like to offer -- and we could move on -- is just -- we're going to be looking at all these things to really answer whose question that was down there, not just something like yours but others. We've got to pay some really close attention to -- I know there's a lot of turkey hunters that like using a lot of different kinds of decoys, but there's just certain types that we as a department have to look at and evaluate. So we might need your

input on some of these, and we'll value
that. But a lot of discussion about
that.

MR. LANE: Okay. May I make one more statement.

COMMISSIONER GUY: One more, please, sir.

MR. LANE: I agree with -- they were talking about knocking the limit of turkeys down to three, and I totally agree to that due to the amount of predators that I've been seeing coming in the areas. One of the major predators being the wild hog is making a raccoon look bad as far as turkey population goes.

And I think three is a good number.

I know that the State of Georgia and, I think, Florida both have that same amount, and that is a good number to go with and it gives -- but when we was hunting on this property in Cottonton, Alabama, when I started there five years ago, I found one turkey hen on the whole property. It was due because of all the

wild hogs. In three years my partner 1 and I killed over 400 hogs off of 600 --3 800 -- a thousand acres combined, different properties. We killed over 4 400 hogs in a three-year period. 5 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Lane, we'll take 6 7 your consideration. MR. LANE: Okay. 8 9 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. The board really 10 appreciates you coming. We're going to have to move on, but thank you so much. 11 12 Thank you. MR. LANE: 13 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: The next speaker is Hale Smith. Jessica Flowers is on deck. 14 MR. SMITH: I'm Hale Smith from Marengo 15 16 County, and I came here to chat with you guys about turkeys in the spirit of 17 18 protecting our resource. I'm a land manager and sell land and 19 20 own land throughout T.J.'s district and Ben's district. And through 2.1 conversations and personal experiences 2.2 with turkey hunting over the past few 23

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years, there's a growing concern among a lot of the landowners and hunters that I deal with each year on a decline in the population in many of those areas. I know there's certainly pockets where people have good turkey hunting and don't see that, but there's also -- a majority of the people I talk to are suggesting there's a decline in turkeys, and they're certainly for a reduction in the number of turkeys that can be harvested each year.

I didn't know that Chuck was going to present the information that Auburn is recommending from five to three, but that's exactly what I was going to propose here speaking with y'all today is if we could go down a little bit and be a little proactive and cautious while this five-year study is going on that we're conducting here to see exactly what the data is and what it supports. I think there's some feedback coming in,

though, that certainly says that there's some areas that there's some reduction in turkey numbers. And we're seeing that over in west Alabama in many areas.

So I know there's probably some contradictory information out there, but I just wanted to convey to y'all what we're seeing and urge you to consider the reduction from five to three until we know some better ideas about the data.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Smith, you heard from Chuck's presentation that this is something that the Conservation

Department is keeping a close eye on.

MR. SMITH: Yes.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: The board is very, very aware. And we're just in the process of gathering data, and we're going to make a decision on how we're going to address this.

But it's a pretty complex answer when you look at turkey population

because you know birds. They have cyclic trends as well. A lot of things affect it, predation --

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MR. SMITH: There was some interesting Yeah. information in our -- the AWF put on a turkey seminar this summer that we attended down in Jackson. And one of the fascinating things that came of that to me was the success rate nowadays of hunters compared to 20 years ago. And it has a lot to do with the decoys and the better equipment and technology and stuff. But, also, one of the -- one of the things that came out was that, I think, 90-something percent of all male turkeys are -- die from hunters in the spring.

Is that what we talked about down there? Wasn't it a large number of -- most male turkeys that die, die from hunters in a window in the springtime. So there is -- am I missing that?

MR. SYKES: I'm not familiar with that, but it

could be. 1 MR. SMITH: Was you listening? 3 MR. SYKES: I probably -- I was so mad at the legislature --4 MR. SMITH: You wasn't listening. 5 MS. JONES: 6 Time. 7 MR. SMITH: Thank you for your time. I appreciate your consideration. 8 9 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Smith, we appreciate 10 you coming down. MR. BUNN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to address 11 Hale. I just want to -- just want make 12 13 a few comments. I've talked to Walter about this 14 issue, Hale, and I know y'all are close. 15 16 I just want to say Walter and Hale are probably two of the most knowledgeable 17

I just want to say Walter and Hale are probably two of the most knowledgeable people, especially in my district, on the wild turkey. They're out in the woods. They talk to a lot of hunters. They oversee a lot of property. So we really -- I know I really value both of your opinions.

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One thing I'd like to ask, I guess, 1 for your help on, we've talked a lot 3 about lowering the bag limit as a way to address maybe a decline in the 4 population of turkeys. I'd like to get y'all's thoughts maybe on some, I guess, 6 7 out-of-the-box theories or out-of-the-box ideas besides lowering 8 9 the bag limit as, you know -- as we all 10 know how effective especially these 11 strutting decoys are and maybe looking at how to address that, of course, the 12 13 hog population, how to address -- how to 14 address that. And any ideas that you or Walter or any of your lessees or folks 15 16 you know -- any ideas besides lowering the bag limit I would love to hear. 17 18

But thank you again and I appreciate y'all calling me.

MR. SMITH: Thank you. And we'd love to meet with you some other time.

MR. BUNN: All right. Thanks, Hale.

MR. CAGLE: Mr. Chairman?

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CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Yes, Patrick.

MR. CAGLE: I just want to echo -- I just want to echo T.J.'s comments and also say that Hale and his partner, Walter, you know, they manage a lot of land and they really get it. I think they're probably doing as well as you can when it comes to making sure you have suitable habitat for turkey and as well as controlling the predators. The concern that they've expressed to me, you know, gives me concern because they're doing the right things, and if they have a concern about our turkey population, I think it's just more the reason that we need to continue to study it and hopefully come to terms with what, if anything, may be affecting our population. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Next speaker is Jessica Flowers. Ray Thompson is on deck.

MS. FLOWERS: Hello. My name is Jessica

Flowers. I'm from Baldwin County. I am

here to represent the Alabama Hog Dog

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Hunters Association.

I want to thank y'all for this year for giving us a part of management from March 1st to March 8th and thank you to Mr. Sykes for helping get us that and trying to eliminate some of the hog population on there.

And, also, I would like to address one thing that we have going on is we're not able to hunt at night. This is a big issue during the summertime. During the summertime we're not able to hunt the dogs as long as we would like. One or two hours is about max that we're able to do to get out there. And it puts detrimental on our dogs when you run them in a hundred-degree weather.

A lot of the farmers -- and these are all private landowners and farmers.

A lot of the farmers and private landowners want the hogs gone. And in order for us to do that, we have to be able to hunt at night also. So we would

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like for y'all to take in consideration for us to get back on our nights and be able to hunt our nights again also.

This will help your hog population. I hear y'all up there talking about the hog population. Well, let us take care of it.

Another thing I would like, also, to address is that we did get to where we could not transport live hogs on the same property. I get that. They don't want us transporting live hogs. We get that. But on transporting live hogs on the same property, it gives us time to regroup and hunt again. If we can get the hog to the vehicle -- it will be alive, but it's still on the same property -- and continue hunting and get the dogs away from it, we can continue hunting. Instead of catching one hog, we can catch six or seven in one day. But if we just kill the hog there, it's going to ruin during the hot summer.

You're going to get gnats on it and we got to stop hunting and take it home.

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So we're asking that you please give us back the being able to transport on the same property on private land. And that's about it, but take it in consideration, please.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Any questions from the board?

Chuck, would you like to address some of her concerns?

MR. SYKES: Yeah. Just quickly, we allow permits. Any landowner can call and get a permit other than during deer season.

They can hunt them at night. They can do whatever they want to do so far as —if it's private landowners, this is not an issue. We allow them to do that now. All they need to do is get a permit.

MS. FLOWERS: We've had a few issues where the landowner said that, you know, it was taking them some time in order to get with different ones in law enforcement

to get that straightened out.

But this is a nuisance animal. A hog is a nuisance animal. If we can hunt it during the day, I don't see the reason why we have to have a depredation permit to hunt it at night. That's just my opinion and no offense.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Ms. Flowers.
MS. FLOWERS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: The next speaker is Ray Thompson. On deck is Charles Borden.

Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: My name is Ray Thompson, and I want to speak on the hog. I'm having a problem processing the wild hog because the state says it's a tame hog once you shoot it. I think it should be a wild hog and once you shoot it, it still be a wild hog.

But I can't process it because the fellow says that it is a swine. I wonder could we change it to say that it's a wild swine to be a wild hog.

Because I want to process it because 1 there's a lot of meat throwed away. I 3 looked at ten hogs this week weighing over 200 pounds apiece, gilt hogs. Now, 4 I know the boar hog ain't fit to eat, 5 6 but the gilt is. And I had to tell them 7 that I couldn't do it because the federal government says it's a tame hog 8 9 once you shoot it. I would like to have 10 address with that. Thank you. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Any comments from the 11 board? 12 1.3 (No response.) 14 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Thompson. Next speaker, Charles. On deck is 15 Caroline Graves. 16 MR. BORDEN: I'm Dr. Charles Borden. I'm a 17 lifelong resident of the Bankhead 18 National Forest, and I'm here to address 19 20 some of the same things that these other folks are talking about. 2.1 We've had a decline and a lull --2.2 for a number of years there's been a 23

decline in the deer population and the turkey population on the Black Warrior Wildlife Management Area. And we're not going to solve it and the proposals I have are not going to solve it. But there are two or three things, I think,

that could be helpful.

One thing that was done this past year is that two extra days were added the first of the season for gun deer hunts. These were the first two days of gun deer hunting in the state of Alabama on the -- on one zone in the Black Warrior National Forest in the Bankhead. We had over 2,000 hunters there for those two days. They harvested five deer in two days with over 2,000 hunters. That gives you an idea of how many deer are there.

So I would ask that you eliminate that this year. It was a failure. The hunt was a failure. It was nonproductive. It required a lot of

extra personnel to try to conduct it. So I ask that you eliminate that.

The second thing is our deer population is just very low on the entirety of the forest for a number of reasons. I would ask that you also eliminate all antlerless deer harvests both for bow and gun hunters. And I do both. But it needs to be eliminated until the deer population is such that it could sustain that.

Our turkey population is down. Our hog population is up. We've had a -- we've had discussions for a long time about using dogs on the management area. There's been concern because people thought -- and rightly so -- that there would be some illegal deer hunting with dogs.

But I have a proposal that those -we have a lot of people who like to dog
hunt for hogs, and my proposal -- and
they're hunting without guns. They're

going out and killing them with a knife. 1 And so I said, okay, that takes care of 3 both problems. If they want to go and use their dogs to hunt hogs other than 4 during deer season or other than during 6 turkey season, then let them do it, day 7 or night, but without guns. That way it eliminates the possibility and gives law 8 9 enforcement an opportunity to deal with 10 situations where there might be illegal 11 hunters attempting to deer hunt. 12 So I would appreciate it if you 13 would take a look at those proposals that I have before you. 14

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Borden.

Chuck, do you want to comment at

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MR. SYKES: Dr. Strickland, we just saw the proposal this morning just like y'all did. So if you'll please let us take a look at it, we'll have you something for the next meeting.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you. Any

all?

questions from the board members?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. The next speaker is Caroline Graves and on deck is Joe

Thomas.

MS. GRAVES: I'm here to ask the advisory committee to get the Department of Conservation to stop the Corps of Engineers' destruction of Dauphin Islands' beaches. The federal government and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are responsible for all aspects of the federally authorized deep draft channel -- navigational channels in the county. This includes the protection of the erosion of the adjacent beaches during the dredging of these channels.

The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources was created to protect the natural resources in this state. In 2000 the State of Alabama gave \$100 million to the Alabama Port

Authority for the expansion of the Mobile Harbor Entrance Channel without any requirement to protect adjacent beaches of Dauphin Island. Dauphin Island is literally being eroded away using income from the gas and oil rigs and the pipelines that go under the island.

The Corps intentionally left out all impacts to Dauphin Island in its original 1980 environmental impact statement with the expansion of Mobile Harbor. We have now just discovered that the Corps will be doing a supplement to the 1980 EIS which will only study at the current depth of the channel of 47 feet to the new depth of 57 feet instead of disclosing all impacts to Dauphin Island from 1980 to 2016.

The State Lands Division is using tens of thousands of dollars of BP money to do three studies about Dauphin

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Island. The Corps will manage the three studies, and according to the documentation, the Corps will be using the past Corps studies about Dauphin Island which include corrupted data from the Corps' sand sediment surveys. How can the Corps be trusted to manage these three studies when the Corps intentionally left out all impacts to Dauphin Island in the 1980 EIS and the past studies by the Corps have corrupted data in them?

Now the State Lands Division
proposes to sell \$50 million worth of
sand off of Dauphin Island that is
within the town of Dauphin Island's
corporate limits to the Corps for the
Mississippi Barrier Island Restoration.
Under state law not one drop of that
money will be used for the prevention of
erosion to Dauphin Island caused by the
Corps' dredging of the federal
navigational channel. I'm requesting

that all the information supplied to 1 y'all will be --3 MS. JONES: Time. MS. GRAVES: -- entered into the minutes. 4 5 Thank you. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Ms. Graves, 6 7 for addressing the board. The next speaker, Joe Thomas. 8 after Joe Thomas, on deck is Walter 9 10 Tutt. MR. THOMAS: How are y'all doing? 11 12 My problem is dog hunting. On my land I can't -- I can't hunt it because 13 14 of the dog hunters. They let their dogs run across on my property. And I've 15 16 talked with them, you know, just to try to -- I don't care what they do on their 17 I'm just worried about mine. 18 property. Because it affects my hunting. I can't 19 20 hunt. And I can take you up there. 2.1 talk about data on everything. I've 2.2

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watched. During the week I got plenty

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of deer. On the weekends when dogs come through that pine thicket, either the deer go off the land or they lay up.

And, I mean, you know, a dog's got more rights on everybody's property than you do. In the 1940s they had the -- you know, livestock was free to roam, and then they come up with the fence laws. And Mississippi come up in 1957 because, you know, one fellow would have a good pasture of cattle and his neighbor's cattle would come over and eat and they had to do something.

And times just change, you know.

There's -- there's landowners -- I mean, if a fellow wants to dog hunt, that's fine if he can find a way to keep his dog on his property. And I wish the board would come up with a way -- I mean, I'm not the only one complaining.

I mean, I just want to be able to hunt my land like they're hunting theirs, you know. And I'd appreciate the help.

I've called y'all, spoke to y'all individually, each one of y'all. I've called the governor, everybody I know.

I mean, I pay a note on my land and the taxes, but that dog's got more rights to my land than me. That ain't right to nobody in the whole state of Alabama.

And we had the same problem in the '40s. It was livestock. A lot of people didn't want to put up fences, you know. They wanted to bring their cattle and let them go because they wanted them to eat their neighbors' pastures and everything and didn't want to have to take care of them. Well, they come up with the fence laws.

Anyway, that's just, you know -CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Thomas, do you have
private clubs around you or is it public
hunting, public land?

MR. THOMAS: No. It's private clubs.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: How many acres are those clubs? Do you know?

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MR. THOMAS: I don't know. I don't bother 1 I don't -- you know, I've talked them. 3 with them. But, I mean, they told me they've been hunting that way forever. 4 I shouldn't have bought the land because 5 they don't. 6 7 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: How many acres do you have? 8 MR. THOMAS: 160. 9 10 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: 160. MR. THOMAS: It's a quarter-mile by a mile, 11 four 40s. 12 13 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: And you have addressed this with the dog hunters, the clubs? 14 MR. THOMAS: I've called everybody from the 15 governor down. 16 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. And what about 17 the officers that -- the conservation 18 officers? Have you talked with them 19 20 about your problem? MR. THOMAS: Yeah. I've talked to Mr. Rhodes 2.1 and Mr. Blalock constantly. 2.2 I caught a dog on my property. 23 The

last four weekends of hunting season I 1 couldn't hunt. You could go up there 3 and sit, but you wouldn't see nothing. Caught a dog --4 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: 5 How long have you owned 6 this property? How many years have you 7 had it? MR. THOMAS: Two years. 8 9 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Two years. And you've 10 had problems for about two years? 11 MR. THOMAS: Had problems for two years. 12 I was told last year it was going to 13 be -- something was going to be done by Mr. Hatley. Then he was approached by 14 somebody at the meeting, which is next, 15 and was told not to bring it up, and he 16 told me that his self before he 17 18 resigned. And, you know, I mean, I talked to him on the phone. 19 20 But I caught a dog this year, one here on my property in Baldwin County 2.1 which backs up to Escambia County. The 2.2

numbers were no good on the dog.

called the game warden to come get the 1 dog. He said he couldn't, the state 3 didn't pay him to come get dogs. had to haul the dog off and put him off 4 the side of the road to get him off my 6 property. Well, I shouldn't have to 7 deal with another fellow's dog. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: All right, Mr. Thomas. 8 9 We appreciate you for addressing the 10 board. Any questions from any of the board 11 members? 12 13 We have one question. 14 MR. DOBBS: Where is your property? MR. THOMAS: I'm above Perdido, a place called 15 Lottie in between -- the back of my line 16 is Escambia County, and I'm on the 17 Baldwin County side. 18 MR. DOBBS: On Highway 61? 19 20 MR. THOMAS: Yes, sir. Thank you. 2.1 MR. DOBBS: CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Next, Walter Tutt and on 2.2 deck Henry Reynolds. 23

MR. TUTT: Hello. I'm Walter Tutt, and I'm from Marengo County. I thank you guys for letting me come up here today and thank Chuck and all of you for what you do. And just wanted to echo what Hale Smith said about our decline in our turkey numbers.

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I am very encouraged that we got a great study going on that Auburn is doing. And I met with Keith and Barry. And hopefully we'll get some good data in the next couple of years to see what's causing this decline. We've dealt with -- and we deal with landowners all over the state, and we're hearing more and more concern about this issue. And we just really would support Auburn's recommendation to lower the limit and certainly, T.J., would like to meet with you, Hale and I. We'll meet anytime to discuss potential options.

You know, the gentleman that was discussing the decoy, certainly our

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hunter success rate is up because of the new technology we have and the forms of hunting. And he made a comment earlier -- well, as I was growing up --Ben, you know this. There's more and more turkey hunters now than we've ever had. And the gentleman made a comment. He said, you know, after you've killed the ones that you can call up and you've killed the ones that's are decoy, you know, you always have one or two out there that you may need another little trick for. And I said, you know, it's really okay if one or two of them make it till the next year. That's my opinion.

So, you know, I just really appreciate you guys considering what Auburn has to say and Chuck's recommendation. He's a turkey hunter as well. And just thank y'all guys for hearing me. See you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Tutt.

Next we have Henry Reynolds. 1 MR. TUTT: My three minutes is not up. One 3 more. I do support a permit system for dog 4 hunting in Marengo County. We need that 5 6 badly. Several of the landowners have 7 experienced the same issues. I'm not opposed to dog hunting, but the permit 8 9 system seems a good way to get started 10 to try to keep everybody doing a good 11 job. Thank you. MR. BUNN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask, I 12 13 quess, more to Chuck. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Go ahead, T.J. 14 And this might be -- this is 15 MR. BUNN: 16 probably going to be a hard question to answer considering, you know, our lack 17 of participation in Game Check. 18 Do you have any idea or, I guess, an 19 20 educated guess of the percentage of gobblers killed fall and spring, how 2.1 many of them are jakes? 2.2 MR. SYKES: You want me to throw my chicken 23

bones and see if I can tell you?

T.J., I'm sorry. I just -- I don't know. I wish I did. But we haven't got a clue. It's just a guess.

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- MR. TUTT: T.J., I interact with quite a bit of turkey hunters, and most of the hunters that I know and interact with, nobody shoots jakes unless it's a juvenile hunter.
- MR. BUNN: Chuck, do you think looking at maybe making a "no jake" law -- do you think that's something that could be beneficial?
- MR. SYKES: Personally, no. I agree with

  Walter. And I would hate to -
  somebody's private property, I don't

  want to tell Walter he can't -- his kid

  can't shoot a jake if he wants to shoot

  a jake. I -- honestly I don't think

  that's the issue. I think the issue is

  a habitat issue and a recruitment issue.

  I don't -- personally I wouldn't want to

  recommend that. I think you're going to

make a lot of landowners mad if their kid couldn't kill one -- or not even a kid. Just a first-time hunter.

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MR. TUTT: I personally think that a mandatory

Game Check is going to help us more than anything.

MR. BUNN: I agree with that. I do.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Jones and then Mr. Dobbs.

MR. JONES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In agreement with what Chuck said about a recruitment issue and a habitat issue, we see other states that are having turkey declines as well and they have lower limits than we do. But, you know, lowering the bag limit on adult gobblers really has nothing to do with addressing the recruitment and/or the habitat issues that seem to be the core root of the problem.

MR. SYKES: I agree. And I've had several board members come to me and ask me my opinion on data. The only data I can

give you is as of today Alabama is the only state that has a limit of five birds. Do we think we've got that many more than everybody else?

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That's the only data that I can give you. South Carolina was five. They went to three. I think Tennessee is four. Georgia is three. Florida is two. Mississippi is two. Those are numbers that I'm 100-percent confident I can tell you. And, you know, whether we've got that many more turkeys than them, I kind of doubt it, but I just don't know.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Has Tennessee altered their bag limit?

MR. TUTT: They went up to four. They were at three. And they're probably going to come back down because they're experiencing some similar declines.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Dobbs.

MR. DOBBS: (Inaudible) and thank you for coming and talking to us.

1 MR. TUTT: Yes, sir.

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MR. DOBBS: (Inaudible) one of the recommendations that we've seen is moving the season forward. I say forward. But moving the season forward. Tennessee's season starts in mid to late March.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: It's the first Saturday in April.

- MR. DOBBS: April and runs through the middle of May and some other states are like that. Do you think that would have an impact on the recruitment?
- MR. TUTT: Well, I would have to defer to

  Chuck and the biologists for that

  answer. I certainly think it would

  probably limit the number of turkeys

  harvested, but, you know, whether that

  would help with recruitment, I'd have to

  defer to Keith and Chuck.
- MR. DOBBS: From a breeding standpoint from the time --
- MR. SYKES: There are studies going on

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throughout the Southeast, and that's one thing that the SEAWFA, which is an association of the southeast agencies just like us -- their Wild Turkey Working Group, that's one of the things that they're focusing on. It's their opinion that initiating the season before the hens go on nest is a limiting factor in turkey production. You're killing gobblers before the hens are fertilized, so they're either laying infertile eggs or they're not laying at all. So it's the Wild Turkey Working Group at SEAWFA -- that's their recommendation is to move the dates forward to allow the turkeys to start breeding unmolested and then harvest them later in the season.

I know it wasn't that long ago it was March the 20th when we had -- when our season started. Again, I don't know how or when it got moved forward. But, again, that's data that I can give you.

That's what the SEAWFA Wild Turkey
Working Group has -- that's their
recommendation.

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CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Both Kentucky as well as

Missouri have mid-April opening dates,

and that was one of the reasons they

moved the opening date forward.

MR. BUNN: I will say in my opinion -- if

we're trying to accomplish less turkeys

being killed, I'm of the opinion you'll

be more effective by moving the season

dates, whether that is taking dates off

the front end or back end or whatever we

think is best, than lowering the bag

limit.

I don't know how many -- honestly
how many turkey hunters -- your average
turkey hunter I don't believe is killing
five to begin with.

MR. TUTT: No. In my group, a landowner that

we sell property to that's buying it for

hunting purposes, really if he kills one

or two turkeys he's satisfied. But,

now, you have a group of hunters that they don't stop at five.

MR. BUNN: Right. Right. We have a lot of groups of hunters who don't stop at five. And that's the problem. They're not going to stop whether the limit -- and I hate to say it. And it's hard for these guys to enforce it. It don't matter if the limit is two, three, five or whatever. You know, they're going to continue to kill as many turkeys as they can possibly kill.

I believe the only way to really, I guess, lower the amount of turkeys being killed by hunters is to lower the amount of days you can turkey hunt. I just think lowering the bag limit, honestly, you're not going to accomplish that.

But, like I said, because I don't think the average turkey hunter -- your guy that -- you know, 80 percent of your turkey hunters are killing five to begin with. And the guys that are capable of

killing five and beyond, they're going 1 to continue to do so. So give them less 3 days to hunt. I would support that recommendation MR. TUTT: 4 by all means. 5 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Any other questions from 6 7 the board? MR. DOBBS: Just one more time. 8 9 MR. TUTT: Yes, sir. 10 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Yes, Mr. Dobbs. You have the floor. 11 12 MR. DOBBS: One more thing. You feel that the information 13 14 gleaned from some sort of a harvest or 15 Game Check system is going to be 16 instrumental in helping you manage the turkeys and people that you help manage 17 18 their land manage the turkeys and certainly going to help our biologists? 19 20 MR. TUTT: I think it's going to help the state more so than me, deer and turkey. 2.1 Very crucial that we know how many 2.2 animals we're harvesting. It's just 23

1	almost impossible for Chuck and you guys
2	to do your job unless we have the data
3	to support your recommendations, and how
4	do we know how many deer we have and how
5	many we're killing if we don't have
6	that.
7	MR. DOBBS: Thank you.
8	MR. TUTT: Yes, sir. Thank y'all.
9	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Tutt.
10	Next speaker, Henry Reynolds. On
11	deck, Jimmy Bradley.
12	Henry, you want to come down to the
13	mic.
14	Is Mr. Reynolds present?
15	Okay. I guess we'll go to Jimmy
16	Bradley, then, Marengo County.
17	MR. BRADLEY: My name is Jim Bradley. I'm a
18	landowner in Marengo County. And I
19	would like the panel to look at a permit
20	system on the dog hunting over there.
21	I'm not against dog hunters. I have
22	a squirrel dog. I like to do it. But I
23	keep my dog on my property. And my dog

wears an electronic collar. With the technology today, if a person wants to put in the time with their animals, there's no reason they should not be able to control them, know where they are, and make sure that they stay where they need to be. I would appreciate it if y'all could consider that.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Bradley.

Next speaker, David Clapp. On deck
is Calvin Crowder.

MR. CLAPP: Hey, good morning. I'm Dave

Clapp. I'm a property owner in Clay

County. And I bought my property eight

years ago, 200 acres. We border the

Talladega National Forest on three

sides. So I'm in Jeff's -- Jeff's

district. We've spoken on the phone.

So I border the Talladega National
Forest on three sides, a road called
Horns Valley Road on one side. And when
I bought the property, I did so to
manage it for deer and turkey and to

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hunt with my family, and I never imagined eight years ago I'd have to come and deal with kind of a macro issue here.

But we're really struggling with the dog hunting. And so I don't know if the permit system works. I know that there's a macro issue you guys are having to wrestle with here. I don't envy you on that.

I've got a micro issue in that

County Road -- or Forest Road 662, which

comes into the national forest, ends

about a couple of hundred yards from my

property line. And the dogs are

released there, and then it's almost

impossible, I think, for them not to

just travel across my property out onto

Horns Valley Road where they're picked

up.

So I have this issue repeatedly.

I've had it year after year after year.

Some years I just have almost just given

up and not hunted anymore because it's almost every single time that we go out to hunt.

I don't think it's a club. And so that's why -- I don't know a lot about the permit system. I'm not sure that that would address the issue. I've talked to the hunters -- the dog hunters, you know, and the answer I typically get is, well, the dogs can't read the property signs. And so I've made it a point not to, you know, argue.

But, you know, I'll have many afternoons where they'll release the dogs. They'll run across my property. They'll pick them up on the public road, release them, and it'll happen three or four times in the same afternoon and the same groups. I've never heard a gun go off in the national forest. I have heard them go off on the road there.

And so I -- I'm not sure exactly what the resolution is. I'm just asking

for your guys' help. It's County 1 Road -- Forest Road 662 is where my 3 property is. Thank you, David. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: 4 Any questions from the board? 5 6 (No response.) 7 Next speaker, Calvin Crowder. Excuse me. Mr. Martin. 8 MR. MARTIN: I'd like to ask Chuck about this. 9 10 MR. SYKES: Since it is a national forest, we do work with them. It's not 11 specifically under our control. But 12 Chief Gauldin and I met with Carl 1.3 Petrick who is over all the national 14 forests. We met with him this week. 15 We 16 do have some ideas that we're working on that we'll have for you before the next 17 board meeting to try to address some of 18 these issues in your area. 19 20 MR. CLAPP: Okay. Thanks. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Chuck. 2.1 Our next speaker, Calvin Crowder. 2.2 On deck, Christine Hale. 23

MR. CROWDER: Good morning, gentlemen,

Mr. Chairman. My name is Calvin Crowder

from Talladega, Alabama, Talladega

County. I attended the meeting in

Guntersville.

And, Jeff, you weren't there, but I'm glad to see you're here today.

At this time last year I had a extremely bad problem with dog hunting -- dog deer hunters, and that's why I attended the meeting. And I own private land and a hunting club next to the national forest. And I repeatedly told or asked, however you'd like to put that, for them not to do it, and it just was ongoing, relentless.

And the unusual thing that happened this past year after I spoke at that meeting -- I don't know if word got around or what, but this year I did not have a problem with this group out of Pell City. And I applaud them for doing the right thing.

I only had two instances this year with dogs on my property, one of which was an individual who I'd had problems with before out of that group. And he did the right thing though. He called the dog back. They weren't hunting.

And so I applaud that.

But I still support the permitting system because I think as private landowners we don't have any recourse if the dogs come on our property. There's no way -- everyone tells me -- what I've learned over the years is get the dog back and give it back to the hunter. Well, that's not recourse or any type of penalty to the hunters that repeatedly run their dogs on your private property. And so if we have a permit system, it would allow us to say, hey, look, you're doing this, we're going to penalize you for it.

And I will admit to everyone in this room today -- and I told myself this --

in the case of this past year because of -- I only had two instances. Even if we were under the permitting system, I don't think I would have reported them. Because they did the right thing. They got the dog back.

But I want the opportunity if I do have a problem, if someone continually runs dogs on my property, to have a recourse, and the only thing that I've heard so far is a permitting system.

And so I would support that.

And I've talked with a lot of other people. I don't know if they're going to -- there are some other owners that we've talked with in the area that had the same problem. I don't know if they're here today or if they're going to speak, but I support them as well.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Yes, Mr. Martin, you

MR. MARTIN: Chuck, could I ask you to explain -- because you and I have talked

have the floor.

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about this a pretty good bit. Could you explain to the other board -- they might know. But if we had a permit system, how does that affect -- because all of their problems are coming off the national forest.

MR. SYKES: It's kind of complicated. In some of the areas where the permit is in place now the national forest decided they did not want any dog hunting on the property at all. So there's some national forests that have no dog hunting like Tuskegee, for example.

Carl does not want to see that
happen. He wants to work to an amicable
solution where the dog hunters can have
an area that they can hunt where it's
not going to interfere with private
landowners. And so that's what we're
trying to work on right now rather
than -- because just like this
gentleman, nobody is against dog
hunting. They just want the dogs off

their property. So we're trying to work with Carl to try to figure out some boundaries where it will -- I'm not

going to say it's going to eliminate the

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problem, but it will lessen the impact.

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MR. CROWDER: Yeah. If I may interject real quick. Like I say, I don't know what their reasoning was behind why they stopped coming over. I've got a long

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forest road that parallels my property.

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They quit coming over there. And when

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I -- the one time that I caught them

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with dogs on my property I went out and

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confronted them. And he said, I don't

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want any problems, I'm trying to get the

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dog back.

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reasoning was, but they're staying over

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in an area that does not have private

And I don't know what their

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property that's south of me. And more

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property owners that are closer to me

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that are having the problem. So I think

north of me is where the private

if they can do what they should do and stay in areas where there's not private property, I think we may have a resolution. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Crowder.

Next, Christine Hale. On deck is

Wayne Kilborn.

MS. HALE: Good morning, Commissioner,

Chairman, Board. I'm Christine Hale.

My address is Selma, Alabama, but I live

in east Perry County. The problem I'm

coming to you today -- and some of my

neighbors are here also addressing the

same issue -- is deer hunting with dogs.

I don't own any dogs that hunt any kind of animal, but every season -- and I've been battling this for over 30 years. All the game wardens in Dallas and Perry County know me by my first name or by "Mawmaw" because I have complained and repeatedly. There was a period of time where I know Perry County brought revenue into this department

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because they would write tickets till they got hand cramps.

Talking to them -- I've heard several say talk to them, talk to them. Talking's over with, people. Down there in east Perry there is five clubs -- hunting clubs. We have one club that hunts with dogs. And you've got a little map -- homemade map that I made you with my packet addressing County Road 10, 30, 58, and 6, which runs down Highway 14 West, 219 North. They all intersect.

This group that hunts with dogs, they lease from MacMillan Bloedel that joins our property. They have 2500 acres about a half a mile from my house.

Yes, for 30 years I've heard dogs can't read. Evidently I don't think the hunters can read because they spend half the day running them over everybody's property. Then they spend the rest of

the day hunting the dogs.

All right. My thing is I don't own dogs. I have literally caught them at my stand, and I have put them in my dog pen. I didn't realize I could charge them boarding while I had them. And I fed them. I'm going to implement that if y'all choose not to help us.

There's three dog clubs down there now. All of these members are from Birmingham, Cullman, everywhere but there in Perry County except for two groups. And these are 20, 30, and 40-year-old -- I'm going to call it like it is -- rednecks. They're not old like me.

This year we tried to go to this club and talk to them. We walked away being cursed out. These men are not going to take that. A lot -- matter of fact, my neighbor has got a petition that a lot of the hunters signed.

MS. JONES: Time.

MS. HALE: Somebody ask me a question where I have three more minutes.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Dobbs, would you like to address Ms. Hale.

MR. DOBBS: Ms. Hale, where is your hunting land?

MS. HALE: It's on County Road 30 in east

Perry County. We own 25 acres. We have
hunting rights on an additional 25
acres. And then we are overseers and
have a hunting permit on 164 acres
adjoining that in that area.

And, like I said, this problem didn't just start, but it's the same group that's been there ever since we moved out there in the '70s. And we're a joke to them. But with these younger hunters coming in that's paying 2,000, \$3,000 a year to lease property to hunt, the laughing time's over. And a lot of them wouldn't sign the petition. They said, no, we're going to take care of the problem ourself. And that's not

going to be pretty because I know the dog can't talk. But you are the ones that can legally put a stop to this.

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Now, I don't care what the rest of Alabama does with dog hunting deer. I want them off my property. And when you get where you can't communicate with them, these gadgets around their neck, I don't know how that's supposed to tell the dog, no, you're getting off of your property, but if it does, good.

But these men and these other four clubs and us personally -- and now I've got grown grandsons that hunt -- we're begging you to step up to the plate and if for no other place than the little map that you got that I made you. My daughter keeps telling me it's ban it. I say outlaw it. That sounds more forceful --

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Ms. Hale?

MS. HALE: -- because the permit I don't think is going to get it. Not with this group

it's not. 1 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Joey, do you want to 3 address -- do you have any further questions? 4 5 MR. DOBBS: No. Thank you, Ms. Hale. 6 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Ms. Hale, thank you so 7 much. Do you hunt, Ms. Hale? 8 9 MS. HALE: Yes, I do. 10 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: All right. MR. KILBORN: How y'all doing. My name is 11 Wayne Kilborn. I'm a landowner in 12 Marengo County, and I'm here to ask that 1.3 y'all consider putting the permit system 14 15 for dog hunting in place. I've owned -- it's roughly, between 16 land and lease, around 240 acres in 17 18 Marengo County. It's my second year to have the place. I'm a member of the 19 20 Quality Deer Management Association. I've spent a tremendous amount of money 2.1 and invested time and resources in 2.2

Marengo County as a new landowner up

there. And every weekend we have had
issues with dog hunters running dogs all
over not only my property but the
neighbors' property.

I've personally talked to the game warden. Curt Porter has been out there. Officer Porter and the Wildlife and Fisheries folks have been out there. They've done an outstanding job. It's every weekend calling them, every Saturday. We don't even call it "the hunt" anymore. We call it the "roundup."

So I have dogs that are run on property with muzzles. I've addressed this with the dog hunters. They acknowledge that the dog bites. I've got children -- seven and eight-year-old children on the property. It's a safety issue. We have taken every measure talking with the dog owners.

I'm not against dog hunting. I echo what these other folks said. You do

what you want to do on your property, but complete and utter disregard for the neighbors. And its a safety issue as well as -- you know, the value of my property that I bought for hunting and fishing and trying to create a better quality wildlife on my property is worthless. I've got dogs running everywhere. I've got people running everywhere.

So, you know, I really would like y'all to consider this permit system and like to echo these other folks. They talk about, you know, accountability.

Look, I'm a duck hunter. I have Labs.

You can make a dog do what you want it to do. Squirrel hunters do it. Rabbit hunters do it. Coon hunters do it.

Duck hunters do it. Dove hunters do it.

This lady I'm sitting next to says my dogs run GPS. They don't ever cross the border. You've got shock collars. We sent a man to the moon, but you can't

deal with this dog issue.

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Okay. So I respectfully request that y'all help the law enforcement. The warden has been out there. I've given the dog to Curt Porter. He's taken the dog up there to speak with the man, and he's at the boiling point because there's total disregard for his authority to do anything from an enforcement standpoint.

I know the State of South Carolina has penalties in place with the permit system that if your dogs are repetitively caught, there's a fine associated with that. And there's a lot of ways for you guys to deliberate how to address this. But I certainly respectfully request that y'all consider a permit system in Marengo County.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Wayne.

MR. KILBORN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: The next speaker is

Dennis McDaniel. On deck is Steve

HAISLIP, RAGAN, GREEN, STARKIE & WATSON, P.C. (334) 263-4455

Pierce.

MR. McDANIEL: Thank you, Board. I appreciate y'all letting us come.

My name is Dennis McDaniel. I have a farm in Perry County. I have a Selma address. My neighbor is Ms. Christine Hale. So y'all know what kind of neighbor -- she shot a bull about 25 years ago because it wouldn't keep them up.

But, anyhow, I've owned this farm for 17 years, and I've had problems with dogs for 17 years. I have a grandson and a stepson that can't even hunt the property because of the dogs. And it's gotten to be bad. I've called the game warden. Ken Daniel has been to the house several times. The last time he came, the dogs bayed a deer on my creek, and I had to put the deer down. And the dog tried to eat me up. He got out there right after it happened. He went and talked to them. I've talked to them

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on my own property. Found out that the president of the club is who I talked to. And he let me know that he had been hunting there all his life. And he wasn't -- he didn't give me no apology or anything. He just let me know like it was his land instead of my land.

Their land is about three miles from my farm. Their camp adjoins my land.

But their land actually they have leased is about three miles from my farm. But how can a dog get down to my farm right at daybreak running deer through my place is -- you know, I know they're not Greyhounds, but they must be fast if they're turning loose on their property.

We've got a big problem. I've got a petition that y'all all have got. And they asked me to speak for them. These are landowners around me. So I'd appreciate whatever y'all can do.

A permit, I think, is a joke, but that's just my opinion. Thank y'all.

Thank you, Mr. McDaniel. 1 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Next we have Steve Pierce. 3 Eddie Summers is on deck. Mr. Pierce. 4 MR. PIERCE: Hello. Good morning, good 5 evening, whatever. Steve Pierce from 6 7 Covington County, Andalusia, Alabama. Yes, I'm opposed to the dog hunting, 8 9 but I'm not against all dog hunters. 10

but I'm not against all dog hunters.

It's the way that the certain few idiots do it. You cannot hunt your private land. You can't stalk hunt your private land on account of a certain few idiots.

And I've been up here many a time.

It's the same problem. They're not permitted south of 84. I'm not saying a permit is the answer, but it sure cut down on the problems north of 84.

But even more important, this year
I'm extremely ill with why is it not
illegal to drink and hunt. Alcohol and
firearms don't mix. You got a bunch
running around out there running up and

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down the highway with their GPS and their tracking systems dranking, shooting deer in the damn highway.

What's it going to take to be enough?

There are going to have to be some fatalities on account of a bunch of drunks to get y'all's attention. I mean, you didn't have to graduate Auburn to realize that you don't need to be out there with alcohol and firearms.

I mean, that's all I know to say.

But enough is enough when a private

landowner cannot hunt private land on

account of -- and it's not all of them,

no. But you got certain idiots -- and

that's what they are -- out there and

enough is enough.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Pierce.

Commissioner, did you want to
address Mr. Pierce's concerns?

COMMISSIONER GUY: Mr. Chairman, I just want
to say this. Mr. Pierce has been here

before. We certainly hear what he has

to say on the issue about the beer and the recklessness of that. You know, you heard Mr. Sykes earlier. We badly are in need of law enforcement. We're badly in need of getting some help from the legislature and others helping us get our law enforcement back.

MR. PIERCE: Give me a legislator and I'll shake him.

that. Because, I mean, we can't enforce laws -- and, you know, Mr. Dodd and all his folks are doing the best they can with what we have. And I'm not using it as an excuse. I'm just letting you know that it takes us catching them and -- it doesn't have to be when it's drinking and that kind of thing necessarily. You know, it doesn't have to be just us. It could be sheriff's deputies and state troopers if they're available.

But all I'm saying is I heard what you say. I just want to take up for my

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folks. As much as we're spread out, we 1 try to answer every complaint, I think, 3 as quickly as possibly as we can to get to the core of the matter. So I 4 appreciate exactly what you're saying. Just help us and, you know, we'll do 6 7 everything we can on that kind of recklessness for sure. 8 MR. PIERCE: Well, you wouldn't want your 9 10 young'uns or grand-young'uns out there with a bunch with alcohol involved. 11 COMMISSIONER GUY: I don't. We can all agree 12 13 on that, yes, sir. 14 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Pierce, we hear you loud and clear. Thank you. 15 Next is Eddie Summers and on deck is 16 Lonnie A. Miller. 17 Mr. Summers. 18 MR. SUMMERS: My name is Eddie Summers, and I 19 have property in Marengo County. 20 I'm having the same trouble that Wayne 2.1 was talking about. 2.2 We have dogs on our property every 23

Saturday. We have to chase the dogs 1 Then we see people on our 3 property. We don't know what to do about it, but it's been going on for 4 about three years now. And I'm along 5 with everybody that says a permit. What 6 7 do we seem -- is this a never-ending thing, or is there something we can do 8 about it? 9 10 I don't know. Is there some type of voting -- can we do some kind of vote to 11 vote out -- or vote in the permit 12 13 system? I don't know. But I just wish you 14

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I don't know. But I just wish you would look at the permit system in Marengo County because every Saturday our hunts are messed up. And we still hunt and stalk hunt. I just wish y'all would think about it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Summers.

T.J., you have the floor.

MR. BUNN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I'd like to make a comment.

I have gotten an exorbitant amount 1 of phone calls this year from landowners 3 in Marengo County on the dog-hunting issue. I've talked to some 4 representatives from Westervelt, talked 5 6 to representatives with Walter Tutt's 7 company and private landowners as well. So just to let y'all know, we are aware 8 9 of the continued problems in Marengo 10 County with dog hunting. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Lonnie A. Miller. 11 Is this Mr. Miller? 12 13 MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. 14 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: On deck is Tommy 15 Boatwright. 16 MR. MILLER: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Guy. I'm the newly elected 17 president of the Alabama Dog Hunters 18 Association. I'm from the Samson, 19 20 Alabama, area. We would like to introduce -- we 2.1 have all new officers. Rick Baxter is 2.2 the vice-president. He's not here 23

today. He's actually -- he's working.

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We -- he's from the Fruitdale area.

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Dewey Phillips is our treasurer. He's

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from the Semmes area. And Jennifer

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Lamont is from the Turnerville area.

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She's helping out with secretarial

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duties. We basically do some form of

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hunting in Washington County, Geneva

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County, Covington, Mobile, Wilcox,

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Clarke, and Baldwin. We were elected by

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a majority of the people at a meeting

First of all, we would like to

between the dog hunters association, the

DCNR, and the CAB. I personally have

heard the word "fight" more than I care

to remember in the past two years, and

apologize for the negative things that

have happened in the past few years

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two weeks ago in Montgomery.

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it's time we basically work along with you guys and the landowners. And the

things that I've heard today I've heard

loud and clear.

What I want to say is that, you know, with most things in life, we always have a difference of opinion which at times has caused tension or stress. With our new leadership the word "fight" is over because it's time that we worked together with the landowners, the DCNR, and the CAB to resolve the issues that arise with dog hunters.

This in no way should be taken as a sign of weakness because our passion for dog hunting is as deep in our culture as it's ever been. We just understand that the times have changed and with change we may need to alter the way we dog hunt. I can't speak for everybody, but I can speak for myself and the association as long as I am in charge of it.

We sent an e-mail out to Chuck on 2-11-16 basically -- and you guys got a copy of the e-mail. And it basically,

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you know, is a few ideas that we as the association want to -- I guess we're showing you guys that we want to try to work along with you to establish ways that we can solve some of these problems. We're not going to solve every problem. We're not going to do it. But we're going to try to help. And that's what I want to do. And that's what I want to do. And that's what the whole deal was about the new leadership that we wanted to implement. And we got a good team and we hope that we can try to work with you guys to do that.

Pretty much, you know, we as dog
hunters -- we need to police ourselves.
And that's what it's about, policing
ourselves with the club -- whether it's
a club, an individual, whatever. We
need to police -- each club member needs
to be responsible for their own dogs.

MS. JONES: Time.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Miller, thank you

for addressing the board. And without a doubt, this is a monumental step in the right direction, you know, if we're going to make some progress, which there has been a lot of bickering. I mean, in the last seven or eight years that I've been here it's basically been confrontational.

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I don't know. Chuck, do we have a steering committee or something that we have in place to work with the dog hunters to try to resolve some of the issues that we've heard this morning?

And, Commissioner, I'll let you have the floor.

MR. SYKES: I can say that we've had several meetings with Lonnie and Rick. For the first time since I've been here I am actually encouraged that we can sit down and come to some reasonable solutions.

They're not going to be happy with everything we want. We're not going to be happy with everything they want. But

at least we're all sitting at the table trying to work to some solutions.

I think between now and the next board meeting we'll get back together and we will have some options for y'all to look at as far as satisfying some of the landowners with the permit issues and working with them. This is the first time that I can say that we will sit down and we are working with them to come up with a reasonable solution for y'all to vote on.

MR. MILLER: You know, what I'd like to say about this permit system, I don't think it's necessarily a bad thing, but I can say this. That it may not be a club that is the issue. It may be the individual. And so you can permit anything you want to permit, but the individual, the guy that's not here today or the guy that's not a member of our organization, how do we control that

guy?

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However, I will control -- we will control ourselves in a professional manner. And I apologize for all the things in the past few years that have happened because we need to be professional in what we do. As long as I'm in charge, we will be. And if not, whoever is not professional will not be part of this organization, and I truly mean that, or I won't be.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Miller.
Mr. Dobbs.

MR. DOBBS: Mr. Chairman.

Would you repeat those counties again that you said you operate in.

MR. MILLER: Well, this is the counties that the officers of the dog hunters association are members of that we hunt in. And so it was Washington County, Geneva County, Covington County, Mobile County, Wilcox, Clarke, and Baldwin.

And, you know, whether it's dog hunting

And, you know, whether it

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or still hunting, we're in those areas.

And, you know, I'm a still hunter, dog hunter. You know, I've got kids, grandkids, and I fully understand the comments today. But what we want to do is ask that you guys give us time to work with Chuck and Chief Dodd and Keith and Chris. I really enjoyed the meeting that we had, and I think we can move forward. We got -- we have a ton of ideas. And that's what I told these guys two weeks ago.

When I was in the Air Force, we used to brainstorm. And that's what you called it. We have to come up with ideas to fix the problem. Don't put your blinders on and stay tunnel-vision. We have to open our mind up and we have to come up with solutions to keep our dogs off of these people's property. Is it going to be perfect? It's not.

I mean, I think that, you know, anytime we turn a dog out -- we can come

up with a permit system. We can come up with any kind of GPS. And I've got all that. I don't have a problem with my dogs. But I can tell you that it's going to happen. We're going to have our problems. And I've talked with Chuck, and I won't get into the details about this. But there's some ideas that we have that really are going to help us out as a whole, and we need to get on the bus or get off. That's where I'm at.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Miller, Commissioner would like to address you.

COMMISSIONER GUY: Mr. Miller, first of all, I just want to tell you thanks for being here. I want to applaud you, you know, for taking some initiative to do something different. Change is tough.

Believe me, I've been in this job for five years. I know change is tough.

But you have to convince people -- and it seems like you're trying to do

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that -- that change can actually help out when you look at it and just look at some other things.

I just want to say to you and your organization that -- and it's kind of just one of these to remind you -- we need to be looking at this quickly between now and the next meeting. don't have a lot of time between now and the next meeting. So just want to put that in your ear because I think we're going to try to probably meet by the end of March. And so I anticipate, you know, there might be some -- you know, obviously some more discussion about what you're proposing here. So just please bear with us. Because I think the quicker we can get to it, work with Chuck and enforcement -- and we'll certainly keep the board informed -- it would just be very helpful. But I want to thank you for being here and doing what you're doing.

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. We've had several 1 meetings in the past two weeks 3 throughout the state, phone calls, and we are trying to get participation from 4 the areas -- from the different 5 6 counties. It's a -- it's a big problem 7 that we're dealing with because some people have 40 acres and some have 8 9 40,000 acres. And, you know, if you 10 say, well, a club that's got 200 11 acres -- or just say specifically in 12 Geneva County they've got, you know, 13 several thousand acres, but it's all in 14 smaller tracts. But they don't necessarily have a problem to my 15 16 knowledge. I know on the report there was two supposedly, you know, issues or 17 18 whatever. 19

But the point being, if we put a big envelope on them, why should we penalize a group that hasn't had a problem. And, therefore, there's a lot of the issues and logistics that we need to work out,

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and we're willing to do that. Chuck has 1 got my number. And I'll tell you right 3 now. I'm available. My job allows me to do pretty much what I need to do. 4 That's why I took this position. 5 Rick Baxter is the same way. And we 6 7 will make ourselves available. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Miller. 8 9 Tommy Boatwright. On deck, Glen Coffee. 10 Hello. My name is Tommy 11 MR. BOATWRIGHT: 12 Boatwright, and I'm speaking on behalf 13 of Sugar Hill Hunting Club. And we do 14 dog hunt in Baldwin and Escambia County. And our club consists of 26 members, 15 16 and over half of the members usually bring their children or grandchildren 17 every time we hunt. Many of the kids 18 hunt because it keeps them interested 19 20 and keeps them occupied. Dog hunting to us is a 2.1 four-generation family tradition, and we 2.2 respect the neighboring landowners and 23

their property. We've taken measures to prove this in the past. We limit the number of dogs that we turn out each time, and we make smaller drives. We surround our property the best we can to prevent dogs from crossing over on other landowners' property.

We now have certain areas in which we shoot does in order to prevent dogs from crossing onto someone else's land. And all of our dogs do have tracking collars and GPS collars on them, so we know where they are at all times. And in the instance our dogs do cross over on somebody else's property, we make every effort to remove them as soon as possible.

As I stated earlier, we've been doing dog hunting in this area for four generations. We have not had any neighboring landowners express concerns except for the past few years. As indicated, we have implemented

procedures to prevent our dogs from crossing onto other property as much as possible. We understand times have changed, and our club has adapted to the change and will continue to respect our neighboring landowners.

Once again, our club is a family-oriented club, and we have several young hunters, including my son and grandsons, that share our love for dog hunting. Thanks for letting me speak to you today, and I hope that we are allowed to continue doing what we love and letting the younger generation enjoy and experience dog hunting as we have our entire life. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you,
Mr. Boatwright.

Our next speaker is Glen Coffee and Joey Flowers will be on deck.

MR. COFFEE: My name is Glen Coffee. I'm from Coden in south Mobile County. I'm a retired biologist with the Corps of

Engineers, and I'm here to talk a little
bit about my agency and some concerns I
have that deal with habitat issues in
the coastal area of Alabama that I hope
this board will take an interest in and
become active and try to learn a little

bit about what's going on.

I want to talk about two.

One deals with the dredge material disposal island that Avery Bates mentioned earlier. You have a packet of colored PowerPoint slides that I gave to you, and either the third one in there or -- shows the location of that proposed island.

This is more than a proposal. It's actually a plan that the Corps is actively designing, and they plan to have that design completed in about a year and a half or less and then to go to construction. This island when it's completed will -- it's supposed to be 1200 acres. That's two square miles or

almost two sections of land. It's a
significant-size island in a shallow
portion of the bay that is heavily used

by commercial fishermen.

By the way, I'm a sports fisherman.

It's very popular in the fall of the year for speckled trout, redfish, and flounder and heavily utilized by crabbers. It's a very productive area, and I think the island is in the wrong place.

One of the biggest concerns I have is the public has not even been allowed to express any concerns in the five years it's been in the planning stage.

We found out about the island actually by accident over the Internet. And Mobile Bay is a public resource, a valuable public resource, and no entity should have the right to use that resource without the public having some say about that in terms of either a vote or expression of concerns at a public

meeting or have a board like this represent us.

I'm extremely concerned about the way this has been done so far, and I hope this board, particularly Mr. Wolfe since you're from Fairhope and Mr. Stimpson since you're from the south portion of the state -- will -- and I will be glad to share more information with y'all at another time.

But this is a potentially disastrous area for that portion of the bay, I think, because they want to build a marsh on this site. But if you're familiar with the bay and you get 30 miles of fetch -- and it's going to be hard to do that without expending lots of money and bringing a lot of rock on top of the dirt and sand they plan to put there. So I think this is a mistake if we allow it to happen.

The second area I want you to think about deals with the erosion of Dauphin

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1	Island.
2	MS. JONES: Time.
3	MR. COFFEE: Oh, okay.
4	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Mr. Coffee, your time
5	has expired.
6	MR. COFFEE: I understand. I'll talk to y'all
7	about that another time, then. Thank
8	you.
9	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay. Thank you.
10	Next speaker, Joey Flowers. On
11	deck, Lamar Giles.
12	Mr. Flowers, would you approach the
13	mic, please.
14	MR. FLOWERS: Good morning. My name is Joey
15	Flowers. I'm from Baldwin County,
16	Alabama. I'm the president of Alabama
17	Hog Dog Hunters Association. I'm here
18	today to talk a little bit about our
19	association and discuss the issues.
20	Our association would like to work
21	with everyone. The HDHA is a nonprofit
22	organization and was formed by a senior

group of hog hunters out of Baldwin and

Clarke County to help reserve our heritage and the privilege to use dogs to hunt hogs with. We felt two years ago that our sport was under scrutiny due to unethical hunters and the misconception by the public and also the DCNR.

I feel that we have grown tremendously the past two years and have made a lot of leeway working with the DCNR, with Chuck -- he's helped out a lot -- Keith, Chief Dodd. They've all helped out a lot. Our association is here to work with everybody and the board members and also to try to help ourselves and work with the state as well.

One of the first things I'd like to mention, hunting hogs at nighttime. I know we got the depredation permit situation, but a lot of hunters aren't aware of it. And when they get called out there at night they're not aware

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because of other issues in the past with it. So we have never been denied, that I know of, by any enforcement officer by getting a depredation permit to hunt at night. Chief Dodd has helped out tremendously when I called him to make sure that that was possible for these guys, but I guess it's just the -- the complications and the frustration with these hunters trying to get it at nighttime. We're going to get it anyway, so why not let's just do away with it.

And hopefully if House Bill 152
passes that will give the board and the
DCNR a little bit more leeway to try to
help that, you know, pass so we can do
away with the depredation permit and
just allow our hog dog hunters to hunt
more at nighttime. It's cooler and the
hogs are moving more at night.

One of the other things I mention is possibly opening up more wildlife

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management area. I know March 1st through the 8th we have our first Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Area hog dog hunt. Our association is donating our own time to do a survey. We've got the USDA coming down to do some disease samples, blood samples and stuff like that, and we're going to turn over that data that we collect to the DCNR just to show how positive the hog dogs can be on the wildlife management areas. And I hope if this does show up positive we can open up more and not only help our wildlife management areas but our farmers and anybody else that might need that extra help and maybe even give us a little bit more leeway when we have a Wild Hog Roundup at the beginning of May. We can open up those two days so out-of-state hunters can come in and participate and hunt and help with the reduction of our wild hog population as well.

MS. JONES: Time. 1 MR. FLOWERS: Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you so much, Mr. Flowers. 4 Our next speaker, Lamar Giles. 5 deck, Donald Nelson. 6 7 MR. GILES: Good morning, gentleman, Mr. Chairman, Board Members. My name is 8 Lamar Giles. I'm from Chilton County. 9 10 I'm the president -- I'm the secretary/treasurer of Old Union Point 11 Hunting Club in Chilton County. 12 1.3 My purpose for being here today is to ask this board to return Chilton 14 County to a permit county and give our 15 16 club, Old Union Point, a second chance. And I hope that by the material I've 17 sent you and what I'm going to say here 18 today you might see that we deserve a 19 20 second chance. Now, the vote by the board took us 2.1 completely by surprise. We didn't have 2.2

any complaints to us during the

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2014-2015 season from anybody. We knew about no complaints. As soon as I found out about the vote, I called Captain Dennis Sanford, who is the chief conservation enforcement officer in our district, and asked him if he had any reports of any complaints against Old Union Point Hunting Club in the 2014 and 2015 hunting season. And he said, no, he didn't.

So the vote basically ignored the fact that we were a permit club and ignored the rules that we were given when we were put on a permit system. So I began to write letters to you fellows -- even sent one to the governor -- to try to get to the bottom of this, how could this be done.

Mr. Moultrie -- Mr. Dan Moultrie called me and talked. And we set up a meeting and I met with Mr. Moultrie.

And he brought with him a memorandum from -- I think it was J. Kevin Dodd's

office. And in this memorandum there was one sentence that was highlighted in bold letters. And let me see if I can find it right here.

There is no specific number of violations that trigger corrective actions. He said that was the reason that they could do what they did.

Well, the sentence just above
that -- in another sentence it says
examples of corrective actions include
warnings, probation, closure of certain
tracts of land, establishment of buffer
zones, and ejection of problem members.
What it does not say is to close a
permitted county or to shut down a
permitted club.

And there are written rules and regulations regarding the handling of complaints against a permitted club. First there's investigation by the conservation enforcement officers. Then there's verification of the complaint.

If there's verification, then the

officer -
MS. JONES: Time.

MR. GILES: -- is to contact -- well, anyway,

I didn't get through, folks. But I'd

I didn't get through, folks. But I'd ask you to look at the situation. And we're not a bad group. Give us your consideration.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Giles.

Next we'll have -- next speaker,

Donald Nelson. On deck, Keith Sikes.

MR. NELSON: Chairman, Commissioner, Board, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to speak this morning. My name -- I am Mayor Don Nelson from Creola, Alabama.

I want to thank Mr. Sykes for his comments about working with Mr. Miller, and I applaud his comments also. That's the only way we're going to take the heat off of everybody and let everybody cooperate. And I have a few thoughts and ideas and recommendations I would

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like to make to share with them possibly that may help them here.

But, first of all, I represent a club 4,000 acres. Plus I have 200 acres of family land in Butler County. Been there over 50 years hunting in the same area. We've done everything you've talked about here today. Electronic collars, I've invested over \$5,000. No dogs get turned loose on our club without collars or shock collars. It works. It helps. It's not the total solution.

Communication is another part of the problem here. This past season I talked to the five major stalk clubs around our land. They had no problems or issues. I talked to Mr. Cagle and Mr. Hartzog about if they had any problems. They said no. And that's good. But you never know if you're going to have problems out there.

Lieutenant Reid is in our area.

Didn't get a chance to see him this year probably due to the shortage and him breaking in a new warden -- a new officer. No problems on that end.

I talked to Captain -- oh, Mike -it'll come to me. But I talked to him
at Subway one night. He said, hey, no
problem. But that's not to mean there's
not problems out there. We got to
communicate.

And what I would ask that Mr. Sykes and Mr. Miller consider is some type of protocol prior to a permit system. A permit system will work. It puts you on notice and it gets your attention. It's kind of like a last resort. But I feel like if there's a protocol where board members or a committee, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Miller, or whomever, would meet prior that might eliminate a few of these problems here and make everybody a little happier. You're not going to eliminate all the problems, but I think

it will go a long ways toward making your life a little easier. But y'all do a great job, but you got a thankless job.

Now, I brought my old hat here.

And, like I said, it's hard for a mayor to talk for three minutes. But I'm a retired Marine colonel. I'm trying to tell you about my character and the people I hang with. 30 years, called to active duty, two wars. I am a graduate of South Alabama. I'm trying to say I'm not a redneck. I represent my people in my club, good people and a lot of these people out here. We want to do right. We want to work with you. And that's the whole thing we can do right there.

I think I've about said it all.

And, once again, I hope I communicated to my reps if there's ever a problem, call me. I'll come. I'm retired now.

37 years, power company. Worked with Pat's dad ten years in security. My

people do things right. We don't drink.

We don't do any -- and the majority of
these people -- you're going to have a
few exceptions to the rules. So if I
could do anything to help, please don't
hesitate. But please consider a
protocol to work these problems out.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Nelson.

Our final public speaker is Keith

Sikes.

MR. SIKES: Thank y'all for giving us a place
to tell our word and tell our side of
the story and everything. I am a dog
hunter. I'm for dog hunting. I've done
it ever since I was a little kid.
That's what I love to do.

I represent Bearhead Hunting Club in Choctaw County. We've got about eight or 9,000 acres in one little -- one block. And I think we have two or three different leases inside of ours, about 200 acres on one and maybe 150 on the

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other that's right there inside of our hunting club.

What we try to do is all of our guys run GPS on all of our dogs to try to keep them off the other landowners' property. Personally I went to a shocking system. And if my dogs get close to another property or close to a highway, I can tone my dog and they will quit running and come to me. So there's ways that we can work with you guys and with the landowners to try to keep our dogs off of other people's property.

The biggest thing that I've seen is that there is a small group that don't have enough land that is causing most of these problems, and I would -- I would recommend that maybe you need to have a certain amount of acreage before you can dog hunt on property. I mean, I think that's something that might could help out.

Like I said, I just -- I love dog

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hunting. I mean, to me it gives the deer a sporting chance. If you can hit a deer running at a hundred yards with a rifle, I think you did something good versus him putting his head down and you shooting him standing still. I think it gives him a fighting chance. But with that, I'm going to end on dog hunting.

Another thing I wanted to bring up was the turkeys. We was talking about lowering the bag limit on turkeys, and I think that's a good idea. My biggest thing as far as our turkey population is the predators. Last year I had an encounter where I was calling a turkey and I had a bobcat try to attack me. mean, I think that's our biggest problem on the turkeys is the predators. there's something else we can do to try to get the predator population down, I mean, that would be something that I would like to try to work on as far as the turkeys.

Thank y'all for y'all's time. 1 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Sikes. 3 Commissioner. COMMISSIONER GUY: Do y'all trap on your 4 5 properties? 6 MR. SIKES: No, sir, we do not trap on there. 7 I don't know --COMMISSIONER GUY: Not for predators or --8 9 MR. SIKES: No, for predators. I mean, that's 10 something that -- I don't know if you 11 have like a state program that we may 12 could get started to try to help these 13 people out because the coyotes and the 14 bobcats are taking over us. I mean, you can set there in the afternoon in your 15 16 stand and you can hear numerous coyotes. I mean, we try to kill as many as we 17 can. I think we killed ten or twelve 18 19 this year while we was making dog drives. You know, we're trying to help 20 out with it, but it's just unreal in our 2.1 2.2 area.

COMMISSIONER GUY: I just suggest if you can

it helps a little bit. And it's

beginning to be more trendy and there's

more people outside that are interested

in that. So just think about that some

especially when it comes to the

predators.

MR. SIKES: Thank you, sir. Thank you for

MR. SIKES: Thank you, sir. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Sikes.

This concludes our public hearing.

And the next order of business is old

business. Is there any -- I think there

may be a couple of issues that are out

there that we may need to address.

Chuck? Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER GUY: Mr. Chairman, I'm not aware of any old business. I think most people have looked through the minutes, unless there was something in the minutes that people saw. But I know I looked back through it. Of course, there may be others that have old business, but --

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(Brief interruption by the court 1 reporter.) 3 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Board members, any old business? 4 (No response.) 5 6 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: If not, the next order 7 of business is new business. Is there any new business that needs to be 8 discussed at this time? 9 10 COMMISSIONER McMILLAN: I think I can be heard, Mr. Chairman. 11 In light of this hunting situation 12 13 and my awareness of hunting license and fees and so forth in surrounding states, 14 I would like to ask Chuck and his crowd 15 16 to give us a report at the next meeting on how we stack up with the price of 17 licenses and -- especially nonresidence 18 compared to the surrounding states. 19 20 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Okay, Chuck. MR. SYKES: 2.1 Okay. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: You want to address that 2.2 the next meeting. Okay. Very good. 23

Any other new business?

Patrick.

MR. CAGLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like for the board to consider changes to Game Check.

As we've heard from Director Sykes, the numbers for voluntary reporting are extremely low, and voluntary reporting is just not going to get us to where we need to be.

However, I think the board must consider that just making the program mandatory is not going to be enough to make it successful. I think it's imperative for all of us to try to educate the public and address some of their concerns about it.

One of the concerns we've got to address is people that are concerned that it's just another heavy-handed government program. It's a -- that's a reasonable concern. The federal government is, you know, increasing regulations and mandates at an alarming

rate, and people have become wary of mandatory problems.

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I think we address that by explaining, you know, we're a citizen oversight board. We're here to assure that, you know, programs like Game Check are put in place, that they're necessary.

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You know, we're avid hunters. We're not government bureaucrats. You know, we don't support more government just for the sake of it. And I think that's a process that we're going to have to try to educate the public on. You know, we've got to share why we need it and address their concerns so that it will be successful. Because, you know, making it mandatory is the first step, but engaging the public and trying to make sure everyone understands why we need, you know, the data that we're getting, you know, assure them that we're not -- you know, we're not

interested in, you know, a bunch of evasive data gathering. We just need to know a few things, you know, the sex of the deer they're harvesting, where, whether it's on private land or public land. And, you know, for the most -- I believe that's all the data requested.

So I think the public -- you know, based on the comments we've had, by and large the public is -- supports the -- what the board is doing. The public supports the department. And I think if we educate them they'll support us with Game Check and it will produce the data we need and hopefully we can have a success rate that's, you know, close to what Director Blankenship is seeing with the Snapper Check program.

So, Mr. Chairman, with that I move that the board can -- that this issue be considered at the next board meeting.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Patrick.

I think that's one of the things

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that definitely we've heard loud and clear from this meeting, the importance of having data. Without data, really there's no knowledge of what we're doing.

I feel the Game Check is going to be mandatory. And I certainly support making Game Check a critical part of managing turkeys and wildlife in the state of Alabama. I think the public, I think the hunters, and I think our conservation department support that as well, Patrick. But we will bring that up and we will bring it up at the next meeting.

Chuck, do you want to say anything else about that? Commissioner?

MR. SYKES: One thing that I do want to say is I agree the education component is going to be huge. I have -- I spoke to Alfa's wildlife committee earlier this month, and they have agreed not only in action but also monetarily that if the board

chooses to pass this they're going to help us with an educational campaign to help the hunters understand why we're doing this.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Chuck.

Yes, Grady, you have the floor.

MR. HARTZOG: Mr. Chairman.

Two items of new business. And it's basically some of the stuff that Chuck presented in his PowerPoint, but I think to comply with our rules about bringing it up to vote -- one item was the waterfowl situation. We want to thank Raymond.

Where's Raymond?

Raymond last year hosted an event at his farm in which Jody Pagan, a wildlife biologist -- nationally recognized waterfowl biologist, came down and reviewed all our WMAs and reviewed all our practices on our WMAs. And Jody's recommendation -- and Jody is a personal friend of mine. I've known Jody for

years -- was that we look at shutting down the waterfowl WMAs in the afternoons. So I want us to look at that.

In reading a letter that we got in our packet from a Mr. Pope, he was saying that the department didn't hold up their end as interviewing at the boat ramps and all. And I think Keith wrote a letter back to him stating that during this next month there will be some meetings in Mobile and Baldwin County.

David, I would like to ask if you would also maybe run an article in the press so that the waterfowl hunters in the Mobile area knows that meeting is going on once Keith sets it. And that at the next meeting we look at suspending waterfowl hunting in the afternoons on all the WMAs as a recommendation of the waterfowl biologist that came and did the survey for us. And that we also look at the

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little section or the strip of land on the -- between the Causeway and the Interstate as a closed area to give these birds a place to rest.

The next item of new business -- I'd like to make sure we just got the I's dotted and T's crossed -- is at, I think, the next meeting I will propose -- and I'm going to wait till Chuck and the new board members of the dog hunters association come up with some ideas. But I think we need to go to a statewide permit system. I think we need to have minimum acreage. seen the letter that the dog hunter's association wrote as to what they felt like the minimum acreage is. I don't think that's enough. But I think with Chuck and when they get back together, they can come up with an acreage amount that's acceptable.

I think in order to be fair with the dog hunters -- and I've talked to Chuck

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about this -- is since next year will be the first year the statewide -- if it's passed, the statewide permit will be put in place, I think that some of these smaller clubs that have less than those minimum acreage be granted a permit for that first year in which time to get them in compliance the next year to have the minimum acreage of what we come up with.

So those were the two items on
the -- and several of the board members
have talked about the turkey seasons.
And if you remember in Chuck's
representation, he had option one and
option two on the deer where everybody
in the state had the same seasons. You
know, we might want to look at talking
about making the turkey seasons the
same. And there's several ideas about
moving the seasons back so that some of
these hens have already been bred. I
think we need to look at those dates and

talk about those dates where we can look at those.

So those are the three items, the turkeys, the waterfowl, and the permit system.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Grady.

Chuck, you and I had talked earlier in regards to some discrepancies in the opening of turkey season in northern Alabama, particularly in regards to Jackson, Madison, and Marshall Counties. Is that something that you all can look into and maybe present us a little information maybe on the next board meeting?

Raymond, you may want to -
MR. SYKES: Yes, sir. I mean, we will -
Keith and Fred are writing furiously

right now with me keeping notes on what

all that we're going to do. Within the

next couple of weeks, as far as the

turkey and deer and Game Check and

whatever, comparing with the other

states, Fred has probably got all that 1 in his head right now. But we'll have 3 all that that I can send out to the board. I'll have Betsy send that out to 4 the board in the next couple of weeks. We'll get with Lonnie and meet with them 6 7 to try to come up with some suggestions that we can get to y'all prior. I don't 8 9 want to give it to you five minutes 10 before the board meeting. So we're going to work on that. That will be our 11 12 charge for the next board meeting. 13 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: And, Chuck, specifically 14 Marshall County and Jackson County opens April 1st, and Madison County -- no. 15 16 I'm sorry -- open March 15th and there's an April 1st opening in Madison County. 17 Those are the issues that I'd like to 18 address. Thank you. 19 20 Grady, thank you. 2.1 Raymond. MR. JONES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2.2 In addition to -- and we've 23

already -- you've already addressed the north Alabama turkey issues from that standpoint, but I did want to echo that.

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Also I wanted to -- and I'm working with Chuck Sykes and I've just handed the other board members a memorandum that I would like to bring -- potentially bring forth at our next meeting to alter the youth waterfowl -- proposed youth waterfowl hunting days. You know, these are migratory waterfowl that we're hunting, and in November that is not the best opportunity as most of the ducks have not migrated south at that point. And that's to move them into the first two Saturdays in February.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thanks, Raymond.

Who was involved in the youth -which one of the conservation officers
was involved in the youth duck hunt in
the southern part of the state?

Could you give us a little

information on turnout, participation? 1 Were there any birds there? 3 MR. GAULDIN: (Inaudible portion.) (Brief interruption by the court 4 5 reporter.) 6 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Keith, could you come to 7 the mic, please? MR. GAULDIN: The data that we have so far 8 9 from our youth waterfowl season -- well, 10 previously the federal framework wouldn't allow us to have a day before 11 and a day after. This is the first year 12 13 that the federal framework actually allowed us to do so. 14 On the Jackson County waterfowl area 15 16 in Mud Creek, which is in -- near Stevenson, on 11-21 --17 18 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Yeah. Actually south Alabama. 19 20 MR. GAULDIN: Okay. We don't have anything on south Alabama. These are the only --2.1 this is the only data that we have for 2.2 waterfowl areas. 23

COMMISSIONER GUY: Do you have some general 1 information about the turnout in south 3 Alabama with the youth duck hunt? MR. GAULDIN: Not datawise. Just folks 4 enjoyed it because the ducks hadn't been 5 6 shot at yet. 7 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Were there any ducks? Did they have ducks, I guess? 8 MR. GAULDIN: 9 That's a little early for south 10 Alabama during that time. Typically they don't come in till later in the 11 12 season. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: What about north 13 14 Alabama? Can you present that data? MR. GAULDIN: On the Jackson County waterfowl 15 area at Mud Creek, on 11-21, that was 16 the Saturday before the regular duck 17 They had 52 participants/youth 18 season. participants and harvested 69 ducks. 19 20 The Saturday after the regular duck season they had 20 participants/youth 2.1 participants and harvested 18 ducks. 2.2 At Swan Creek in Limestone County 23

the Saturday before they had 33 youth participants harvesting 98 ducks, and the Saturday following the regular duck season they had 35 participants/youth participants and harvested 33 ducks.

So the public areas, you know, it seems more beneficial to be prior than afterwards.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Yes, Raymond.

MR. JONES: I would like to speak a little bit to the data that is being presented.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Sure.

MR. JONES: You know, first of all, we only have one year's data on the WMAs, and it did show higher participation in November. However, I would like to point out that a WMA is an already impounded waterway. Those are more than likely localized ducks that are here year around and they -- sure, they haven't been shot at, and you will have that situation.

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I'd also like to remind you that

94 -- approximately 94 percent of the

state of Alabama is privately held. And

waterways and impoundments on privately

held duck-hunting areas are not -- the

water table is not up. The rains have

not come yet. Basically ponds are dry

when that season comes in.

If you look at it and you had this same data -- which currently we don't have an ability to be able to have similar data like we do off our WMAs.

If you were to, though, ask a lot of, as I have done, duck hunters, you will find that it's almost a hundred percent would pick February when the ducks have actually migrated over November in a localized duck shoot.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you, Mr. Jones.

MR. GAULDIN: Yeah. A lot of areas on private land like that typically probably don't have water on their management areas -- their waterfowl areas probably till,

what, mid December. So that is 1 something to take into consideration as 3 well. CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thanks, Keith. 4 Appreciate it. And we will address this 6 at the next meeting. 7 Mr. Jones, thank you. Any more new business? 8 9 Ben, you have the floor. Be sure to 10 use your mic, Ben. MR. STIMPSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to 11 propose a resolution for consideration 12 13 by the board. If you'd like me to, I'll read it as fast as I can. 14 The Conservation Advisory -- this is 15 a resolution that the Conservation 16 Advisory Board of the Alabama Department 17 of Conservation and Natural Resources 18 hereby declares: 19 20 Whereas, the Marine Resources Division of the Alabama Department of 2.1 Conservation and Natural Resources has 2.2 established Alabama as a leader in the 23

management and advancement of the Gulf Coast's marine fisheries resources, including the economically significant red snapper, through sound scientific assessment and monitoring, applied research, and enforcement programs.

And, whereas, the Marine Resources

Division has worked diligently to

improve marine fisheries habitat through
the creation of the largest artificial
reef network in the United States.

And, whereas, these efforts by the Marine Resources Division have directly contributed to establishing Alabama's Gulf Coast as a preeminent destination for recreational anglers seeking the opportunity to land trophy red snapper and other abundant reef fish.

And, whereas, the Marine Resources
Division's innovative and unprecedented
harvest data collection program known as
"Snapper Check" has proven the federal
government is overestimating the

recreational harvest of red snapper in our state by over 250 percent.

And, whereas, federal management of the red snapper fishery, which relies on inflated harvest estimates, has resulted in unnecessarily short recreational seasons that unfairly limit Alabama anglers access to this highly valued fishery.

And, whereas, the Marine Resources
Division has demonstrated the ability to
effectively manage, protect, and promote
the sustainability of the red snapper
fishery that is substantially superior
to the current federal management
regime.

Now therefore be it resolved, the

Conservation Advisory Board of the

Alabama Department of Conservation and

Natural Resources, in a duly constituted

and assembled meeting, supports all

efforts of the Marine Resources Division

to assume authority over scientific data

collection, harvest assessments, and 1 management of the red snapper fishery in 3 state and federal waters off Alabama's Gulf Coast to promote the sustainability 4 of the fishery and ensure that Alabama's 5 6 anglers and coastal economy enjoy the 7 benefits of this abundant natural resource. 8 9 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Thank you. 10 Is this an actionable item? Does it require vote, or do we just accept the 11 resolution? 12 13 COMMISSIONER GUY: I think we probably need to vote on this. 14 MR. CAGLE: Commissioner, I'll second 15 Mr. Stimpson's motion to introduce this 16 resolution for consideration. 17 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: A second. We have a 18 second. 19 20 Okay. All in favor? (All board members present respond 2.1 "aye.") 2.2 CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Opposed? 23

1	(No response.)
2	(Brief interruption by the court
3	reporter.)
4	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Motion carries. The
5	resolution is accepted.
6	Thank you, Mr. Stimpson.
7	Any more new business before this
8	board?
9	Grady.
10	MR. HARTZOG: Just one thing. I think we need
11	to if we can't put it in the official
12	resolution, we need to put, P.S., kudos
13	to Chris.
14	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Job well done, Chris.
15	MR. BLANKENSHIP: Thank you, sir.
16	CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Joey.
17	MR. DOBBS: New business. And I will speak
18	slowly. This is very important.
19	There are some issues regarding the
20	harvest the commercial harvest and
21	recreational overharvest of bullfrogs
22	and pig frogs in and around the lower
23	Mobile-Tensaw Delta as well as other

areas in the state. That is something that we will deal with -- hail the frog. That is something that we need to deal with by out-of-state licensees to put together some limits.

Another opportunity, some things
that we've talked about in the past to
resurrect, we issue -- or the Department
issues depredation permits for deer, and
during the process of -- or there will
be some process of managing these
depredation permits going forward to
understand how many animals are
harvested and how the crops then might
or might not be affected.

One other piece of new business or old business that we'll resurrect again is the possibility of a vanity tag or a tag for the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources in an effort to raise funds. It would, I think, be unearmarked to be used for studies and sharings with some of the universities

or however the department decided to use those funds. That would -- that's something that we can talk about as time goes on.

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The last part is just being clear on what Grady said about aligning the seasons for the turkey seasons and making them consecutive throughout the state. Is that what I'm understanding, that now there are three counties or two counties that are outside -- that start earlier and those are all going to be now in line and consecutive? Is that correct?

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: I think we're going

to -- he's going to take a look at that.

That's going to be investigated. Thanks

for bringing that up.

MR. DOBBS: And that's all I have. Thank you, Tracye. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Any other new business that needs to be brought before this board?

Chuck.

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MR. SYKES: Just on a personal note, I've only been here three years, but I just want y'all to know that I do strive to be like Chris. I promise. We're working on it.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Chris has set the bar very high. Keep jumping, Chuck.

COMMISSIONER GUY: I join in with that. I'm glad to be working with Chris.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: And next we certainly
would like to recognize, you know, the
outstanding job that our law enforcers
have provided in conservation and
management across the state. We all
know that they have been overworked.
And we need to get out and buy a license
so we can get more of those guys in the
field.

But we appreciate you all coming out today. You do an outstanding job for the state of Alabama. We appreciate it. The board wants to make sure ...

Moving right along here, the next item -- I think that concludes the new business -- is the selection of date and location of the next advisory board meeting.

We have tentatively picked a date of March 26th. I don't know if we have a location yet.

COMMISSIONER GUY: May I, Mr. Chairman.

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So, yeah, March 26th. That's what I was saying earlier about talking with the dog deer hunter association. We don't have a very big window here.

And we'll be talking to our board members, and then internally,

Mr. Chairman, we'll try to come up with an appropriate place to meet like we usually do. Like to try to get out of Montgomery and go to another part of the state where we can have some other people's input.

CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: Raymond.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, can I make that

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meeting start at 11 o'clock since that's
1
              turkey season?
3
        COMMISSIONER GUY:
                           I thought we were trying to
              help out the turkeys not get killed,
4
              Raymond.
                        Let's keep it at nine.
5
                             That will be taken into
6
        CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND:
7
              consideration, Mr. Jones.
                   Is there any further business?
8
9
                     (No response.)
        CHAIRMAN STRICKLAND: If there is no further
10
              business that's brought in front of this
11
              board, I make a motion to adjourn.
12
13
              conclude the February 20th, 2016, board
              meeting.
14
                     (Meeting adjourned at
15
16
                      approximately 12:36 p.m.)
                      * * * * * * * * *
17
                    REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
18
                          * * * * * * *
19
20
    STATE OF ALABAMA:
    MONTGOMERY COUNTY:
2.1
                I, Tracye Sadler Blackwell, Certified
2.2
    Court Reporter and Commissioner for the State of
23
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Alabama at Large, do hereby certify that I reported 1 the foregoing proceedings of the Alabama Department 3 of Conservation and Natural Resources Advisory Board Meeting on February 20, 2016. 4 The foregoing 231 computer-printed pages 5 6 contain a true and correct transcript of the 7 proceedings held. 8 I further certify that I am neither of kin nor of counsel to the parties to said cause nor 9 10 in any manner interested in the results thereof. This 10th day of June 2016. 11 12 13 14 Tracye Sadler Blackwell 15 ACCR No. 294 Expiration date: 9-30-2016 16 Certified Court Reporter and Commissioner for the State of Alabama at Large 17 18 19 20 2.1 22

23