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1	FOREVER WILD LAND TRUST
2	PUBLIC LISTENING SESSION
3	5 Rivers Delta Resource Center
4	Spanish Fort, Alabama
5	February 20, 2014
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10	SOUTH DISTRICT
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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 5 Rivers Delta Resource Center, 30945
19	Five Rivers Boulevard, Spanish Fort, Alabama, on
20	Thursday, February 20, 2014, commencing at
21	approximately 6:07 p.m.
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PANEL MEMBERS:

Ms. Patti Powell, State Lands Director

Mr. Chris Smith, State Lands Manager

Ms. Jo Lewis, Natural Heritage Section Chief

MS. POWELL: Good evening, everybody. We've still got a couple of people signing in, but I'm going to go ahead and start with just some introductory remarks while they're signing in. Hopefully we'll get everybody out before you get rained on, but I'm not going to make any real promise on that.

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But I want to welcome everybody.

I'm Patti Powell. I'm the director of
the State Lands Division of the

Department of Conservation and Natural
Resources. I want to welcome you on
behalf of the department as well as our
Commissioner, Gunter Guy.

We're here tonight in relation to the Forever Wild Land Trust program. That is the State of Alabama's land-acquisition program. Our role in that as the State Lands Division on behalf of the Department of Conservation is to serve as administrator for the The program is really led by a program. 15-member board. Our division and other divisions in the department, which include Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries, Marine Resources, State Parks, and Marine Police -- I hope I didn't skip anybody -- all do assist with the effort of administering the program.

But we're here tonight as a second

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through these public listening sessions and also through commenting on our

public listening session that we're

hosting at the board's request. And

what they would like to get is some

input seeking ideas from the public both

Website, which Chris will detail in a minute, comments from the public on what they would like to see as part of the board beginning to look at a long-range planning process. And Chris will tell you more about that too. But that's why we're here.

And, again, we very much appreciate you coming. I am getting a bit of a complex. The first meeting we held was in Huntsville, Alabama, on a night that the temperatures dipped into the single digits, and I come down here, you know, on the drive down I get blown away. So I'm beginning to think I have a black cloud following me, but, again, we'll try to ...

We will have a very short PowerPoint that Chris Smith, who's State Lands manager for the State Lands Division -- that he will walk through. It's a very brief, very broad overview of the Forever Wild program. I suspect many of

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you are familiar with it, but for those who are not, we wanted to give some context to why we're here and what we're asking and what the board has asked us to go talk to the public and take comment on. After that, we will take any public comments anybody wants to make. We've had folks sign up, and so we'll turn to that.

The department has other
opportunities for public comment. This
program, the Forever Wild program, has
four meetings a year. We had one in
February. There will be one coming up
in June, September, and then December.
Each of those meetings are public
meetings that include a built-in period
of public comment. There's an
opportunity to comment. Those are
during the weekdays on Thursdays.

We also have opportunities through the broader department in our advisory committee meetings. The first one of

those for this year actually comes up
March 1st. That one will be in
Montgomery at the Department of
Agriculture Auditorium. I honestly
haven't been there before, but it's
right by -- fairly close to the State
Capitol, I'm told. Don't take my word
on that. Please check that out on the
Website and be sure.

But those meetings provide a period for public comment. That meeting, again, March 1st in Montgomery. That meeting starts at nine, but those seeking to sign up for public comment, you'll need to be there and signed up by 8:30. So I wanted to pass that along.

These meetings -- although we have other opportunities for public comment, the board asked us to do these for a couple of reasons: One, do these at night to give another opportunity. The advisory board meetings for the department are held on Saturday. So

this is another type of opportunity for people to come. And, secondly, although we often get a lot of feedback at those meetings, they really wanted us to ask the specific question of, you know, looking long range what would be your comments to the board on developing a long-range plan.

The board will develop a draft plan. That will then come back out for public comments, and there will be a second series of meetings. And I'm not taking away Chris' thunder. He'll cover all of that. But I kind of want to give you context for what will be going on tonight.

We do have a court reporter here,

Tracye, who will be taking down

everything. We did that so that -
obviously, with a 15-member board of

representatives across the state,

they're not all going to be able to

attend these meetings. We wanted to be

sure that in addition to the comment summary-type information that we will give them that they have access to actually everything that was said, exactly how it was said. So we have included a court reporter who will be taking down everything.

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Every now and then if I ask you to slow down or take a moment -- or you may hear from Tracye -- it's just so that she can get all that taken down for our board. So I just wanted to mention that.

I think what we're going to do is

I'm just going to go ahead and let Chris

come up and run through the overview.

At that point we will turn it over for

any comments anyone has. Thank you.

MR. SMITH: All right. Good evening. And I just want to begin with echoing what Patti said and thank all of you for taking time out of your evening and coming and participating in this public

listening session.

You know, I'm going to spend maybe about 10 to 15 minutes. I've got a PowerPoint presentation with about 15 slides. And I'm going to just give a brief overview of the Forever Wild Land Trust program's -- its purpose, its process, how it's funded, and give a program status update of, you know, the acreage that has been purchased in the first 21 years of its existence and then talk about why we're here tonight and about getting some input and comment on the long-range planning that the Forever Wild Land Trust Board of Trustees is hoping to put together.

So I'm going to go ahead and begin with the PowerPoint. It just kind of talks about some really brief general information about the Forever Wild Land Trust program. The Forever Wild Land Trust program is a land-acquisition program with a purchase of -- with a

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purpose of purchasing land for the use of a nature preserve, recreation area, state park, or wildlife management area.

The program is funded with a portion of the interest earned off the Alabama
Trust Fund. There is a
15-million-dollar cap annually. And there is also a stewardship fund that is funded by 15 percent of the appraised value of each acquisition that is made.
And that stewardship fund is set aside in a separate interest-bearing account, and annually we have a budget to provide for the maintenance and restoration actions and different stewardship activities on the Forever Wild properties that are purchased.

To illustrate a little bit more how the funding works, revenue from the offshore gas leases come into the Alabama Trust Fund, and there's distributions annually that go out to

various entities. Ten percent goes to the counties within the state, ten percent to municipalities. 70 percent goes to the general fund. And then ten percent comes to fund the Forever Wild Land Trust program.

And, like I said, there is an annual 15-million-dollar cap. So, in other words, if ten percent that's earned in interest is more than 15, only 15 million will come to fund the Forever Wild Land Trust acquisition program.

Once the land is purchased, it is titled to the Alabama Trust Fund. So it is essentially natural resource money that is purchasing more Alabama natural resources and that land.

The program was created in 1992 with the passing of Constitutional

Amendment 543, and then again it was reauthorized during the general election in November of 2012. And, as Patti said, there's a 15-member board of

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trustees that are appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, Alabama Commission on Higher Education. And these board members rotate out serving four- and six-year terms. They represent different varieties of the population. There's requirements of some being, you know, from the environmental, conservation, and business communities.

To date, in the first 21 years of the Forever Wild Land Trust program's existence there's been 104 tracts purchased totaling 240,000 acres.
213,000 of those acres, or 88.5 percent, are within the WMA system, or the wildlife management area system.

To give you some examples of what I mean by that, down here in the south district -- and to elaborate on that a little bit, the program has divided the state into three districts. There's the north, central, and south. And in the

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south district the WMAs are the Upper and Lower Delta, Perdido, Barbour County, which is located in Barbour County, Grand Bay Savanna Community Hunting Area over in south Mobile County, and the Lowndes County WMA located in Lowndes County. All of those are in the WMA system, and some of them are -- a good portion of them were purchased with Forever Wild funds. Like, for example, the Upper Delta and Lower Delta WMA was purchased with Forever Wild funds that were supported with federal land-acquisition grant monies to help further that Forever Wild dollar.

17,840 acres, or 7.7 percent, of the overall land purchased at this point are in non-WMA/nature preserve/recreation areas that offer hunting. Examples of that down here in the south district would be the Red Hills Forever Wild Complex and tracts which is located in

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northern Baldwin County, the Old Cahawba
Prairie tract which is located west of
Selma in Dallas County, and the Lillian
Swamp Complex and tracts which is
located over in Mobile -- excuse me -Baldwin County near Lillian.

Monroe County, the Splinter Hill Bog

Complex and tracts which is located in

There's been 725 acres purchased at this point, or less than one percent, that have been additions to existing state parks. And there's been almost 9,000 acres purchased that are what we call non-WMA parks or nature preserves/recreation areas. Examples of that down here in this region: There's been several tracts purchased that have become additions to the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. There's been an addition to Blakeley Historic State Bark. Those are examples of what I mean by a non-WMA/recreation It does not allow hunting. area.

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This slide shows kind of a breakdown of the acreage within the various districts. Although it's not equal, you can see there has been -- and it's not by design -- you know, a fairly good distribution of the different percentages or acreage purchased within the different districts.

To learn more about the Forever Wild program or Forever Wild tract information, type of hunting or the rules associated with the non-WMA/recreation area/nature preserve that allow hunting or the rules and permits and maps for the different WMAs that have Forever Wild properties associated with them, if you go to the Outdooralabama.com Website and follow the various links, you can find that information.

If you're interested in particular about Forever Wild lands, you click on the Forever Wild link, which is located

on the right-hand side of the opening
page of Outdooralabama.com. And that
will carry you to the

Alabamaforeverwild.com Website.

And on this slide I've circled the interactive map, and the reason I did is because about two years ago we launched an interactive map both on the Forever Wild Land Trust Website and the Outdooralabama.com Website. That is a great tool to find out information about, of course, the Forever Wild properties and different recreation or hunting or trails, different opportunities you find on those properties, but also the different conservation lands, you know, that the Department of Conservation has within the WMA system as a whole.

This is an example of the interactive map that I'm speaking of.

And, you know, if you were to click on that on the Website and you put your

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cursor over one of the tracts
highlighted in orange or red, you know,
a box will pop up and tell you, hey,
this is the Red Hills tract. And there
will be different options to click on a
different link to look at the hunting
opportunities or recreation
opportunities and that kind of thing.

Now, why we're here tonight, the
Forever Wild Land Trust Board of
Trustees passed a resolution -- passed a
resolution to develop some long-range
planning. In particular, the board
passed a resolution to develop the
initial five-year plan that would be
updated at five-year increments
thereafter. That plan is to outline
goals of future acquisitions of lands,
to outline anticipated activities on
currently held trust lands, and to
provide for anticipated activities of
the board itself.

And, Patti, if there's anything that

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you feel like adding as I'm talking about the resolution and why we're here tonight, please help me out.

Additionally, the board resolved that farmland will not be a primary acquisition focus, especially lands in active row crop production or livestock pastureland, that purchases of land leases will be a low priority, to implement a public education initiative to better communicate about the program benefits and tract information, and to also post the board minutes on the Alabamaforeverwild.com Website. So that is why we're holding these various public listening sessions across the state in the different districts is to assist the Forever Wild Land Trust Board of Trustees in putting together a long-range planning document.

So to help, I guess, maybe illustrate some suggestions of what the board is looking for -- and certainly

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this is not meant to, you know, direct anybody to comment on a particular thing. But some of the comments we do have -- and online at the Alabamaforeverwild.com Website there is a page where you can comment through e-mail. You know, and some of the comments we've received at this point are, you know, purchasing land in all the various counties within the state or purchasing land for a particular use, activities, you know, managing land with more recreational trail opportunities or more wildlife-viewing or bird-watching opportunities. That's some of the feedback that we're receiving so far through the Website, and that's, I quess, the -- we're trying to get feedback like that on these very topics to help put this draft document together.

And this is a screen shot of the Alabamaforeverwild.com Website. And

you'll notice on the right-hand side

there's a -- you just click on that link

and you can submit any comment -- and,

of course, as many comments as you

have -- to assist with the development

of this long-range plan.

And that's all I have. Just a brief overview. I think we'll -- we're going to go into the public comment period.

We'll call your name. If you'll come up and state your name so that, you know, the court reporter can get that. And we'll just kind of go from there. And, you know, if -- I'm not sure exactly how many people have signed up, but if we -- we might have to limit the time, but, you know, we can always circle back after everybody has had an opportunity to continue on.

MS. POWELL: And I will mention a couple of things, Chris.

And Chris did a great job, so I wasn't going to interrupt him.

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I will go ahead and say for some -I know for some organizations who often
do long-range planning, I'm going to let
you know, you know, up front this is
probably a little different when we use
the word long-range planning.

The Forever Wild program is really a grassroots nominations program. The nominations come in from the public.

It's also dedicated to confirming that any parcel nominated, before we spend any time on it, has been presented -- or is owned by a willing seller. By willing seller, I mean not necessarily that they want to let the program acquire the land, but they're willing to have it at least be considered in the program. If we can't confirm that, then the tract doesn't move forward at all.

So I say all that to say, what that means, we really never know when we'll get a tract nominated, when it may come in, whether or not the seller will

actually want to have their tract considered by the program. And so we don't know what we're going to get, when we're going to get it, or how much money the program has at that time to even purchase any particular tract of land.

So I don't know -- I'm not sure if planning in the traditional sense is really what we're doing. But what the board can do and does want and we've been tasked with is how to try to do some long-range planning. And a lot of that can go to what's important to you, what factors do you want the board to consider in looking at tracts and whether to acquire them, what do you want to see as activities on those tracts.

So I think, you know, at this point that any feedback would help in developing, again, a draft document that will come back out for public comment.

It will be a five-year -- initially a

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five-year plan that would then be updated in five-year increments going forward. So there will be another -- again, another set of meetings once there is some type of document drafted. That's our task, to try to figure out -- have a long-range plan for this type of program.

And I was remiss in a couple of things. One, Chris talked about the board members. I did too. I failed to say that our Commissioner, Gunter Guy, because of his position as Commissioner of the department, serves as the chair of the board of trustees for the program. So I did want to mention that.

I also failed to introduce Jo Lewis, who serves as chief of our Heritage section. So I wanted you to know who else besides the two of us was sitting up here.

Let's see if there's anything else.

sorry.

Did you mention the multi-use -- I'm I was making a note.

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I will mention again that the program looks at acquiring land for four purposes, just to kind of run back through that. It's for nature preserves, to provide recreational opportunities, specifically to add acreage to WMAs, or if the tract has enough acreage within itself, it can be entirely a new WMA. The same concept with state parks, either adding acreage to state parks perhaps so you can add trails or other activities or just a buffer due to encroaching development, or, again, if there was enough acreage, it could be an entirely new state park.

Those four purposes are why -- are how the land is evaluated, what type of land acquisition qualifies. Once acquired, our job is to manage it under a multi-use philosophy. And let me give you an example of that.

A tract might have a very sensitive habitat on it. That might be one of the reasons that they consider it a valuable acquisition by the board. However, that doesn't mean that nothing else happens on that tract. Jo Lewis and the Natural Heritage section in connection with our folks that work on the trails, as an example, work together to route, you know, a horseback trail around the sensitive area.

So we are charged with making as much use as possible, providing as much public access as possible. And that's why in looking at the percentages you see such a high percentage of multiple use, such as for hunting, on so many of the tracts. So that is how we approach the management of the tracts.

I'll also mention -- you saw a reference to -- you notice the board didn't give us a lot of specifics in the resolution. The only specifics they

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gave us were the ones Chris mentioned relating to not putting a high priority on crop -- row cropland, pastureland, and not putting a high priority on land leases. I wanted to explain that reference a little bit.

The program did enter into some very long-term 90-plus-year leases related to some WMA acreage. As several of you in here would know, I know, from advisory board meetings, that the WMA system is largely a voluntary system. We went through a period, especially during the economic downturn, when folks were withdrawing their acreage from the system. One way to curb that was on a couple of opportunities that were presented to enter into 90-plus-year leases to try to secure that and hopefully maybe eventually even secure it in fee, I mean, actually purchase. But it was, again, an effort to preserve some dwindling WMA acreage. So that's

what that reference was to. And that's not to say -- WMA is still a priority, but the board wants to try to, when possible, acquire it fully, not just a lease. So that's that reference.

I wanted to explain those couple of things. It may be more than you wanted to hear. But, anyway, we'll go into public comment. And as Chris said, I think we have a manageable number. So I'm just going to call out the names.

For those who do attend the advisory board meetings, they're usually -- the comments there are usually limited to three minutes. I'm not going to do that tonight. I would just ask everybody, you know, to try to say what you need to say. If I do interrupt you, it's solely to ask you to loop back around to get through everybody in case some folks need to leave, because our main charge is to try to get as many comments in as possible.

For anybody who does want to leave or needs to leave at any point, in addition to commenting on the Website or mailing in a comment, as we've noted up here, we also have a couple of computers here tonight if you'd rather do that while you're here. If you'll step out, somebody will assist you with what.

So, finally, after promising you we'll get to public comment, I'm just going to call in the order that I've got. If you would, when you get up, please do state your name for the court reporter. If you are here as an individual, let us know that. If you're here actually representing an organization of some type in addition to being here as an individual, if you would, just let us know that so we'll have a record of that also.

Art Dyas.

And I'll apologize in advance for any names that I destroy.

MR. DYAS: Good evening. Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here. My name is Art Dyas. Actually, I'm here tonight representing myself. I'm on the board of the Coastal Land Trust, but I'm not here on that -- for that purpose.

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I've got a couple of questions to start off, but first I'd like to say thank you for everything that all of you have done for the state of Alabama through the Forever Wild program. I had an opportunity 21 Excuse me. years ago to serve on the committee that helped write the enabling legislation, and it was a really big deal back then. And special thanks to all of the board members because I don't think their pay is real high in their high-paying extracurricular endeavor. And so we certainly appreciate everything that they do on behalf of Forever Wild and for the state of Alabama too. I've got a couple of questions, and then I've got

a comment or two.

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When our state legislature

removed -- I would say borrowed, but I'm

not sure that it borrowed the money from

our oil and gas trust fund. Did that

have an impact on the amount of dollars

that will now come to Forever Wild, or

is the 15-million-dollar cap still able

to be attained?

MS. POWELL: Yes. We receive ten percent -for those who may not know, although
Chris touched on it -- of the proceeds
that go into the Alabama Trust Fund, and
those proceeds are basically offshore
gas proceeds from leases -- offshore gas
leases. Once that goes in the Alabama
Trust Fund, the interest is then
distributed in a manner of ways. Ten
percent of that interest is made
available to the Forever Wild program,
but it is capped every year at
15 million.

And, frankly, no, it would not

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affect that. I think for a few years 1 the economy affected a little bit how 3 the interest has performed, but we have been pretty much getting that 4 five million -- excuse me -- 15 6 million -- if I said five, it's 15 --7 15-million cap. There's nothing by design that should impact the program. 8 9 Actually, some of the language in 10 another -- well, an amendment likely will keep us at the 15 million. 11

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- MR. DYAS: Which is also the process -- and I guess it goes -- now, talking long-term, the legislature also indicated that there may be another one of those principal withdrawals in the near future. Would another third of the trust fund removed have a further impact on the program?
- MS. POWELL: I'll be honest. I don't know what percentage, for example, a reduction of -- or withdrawal from the trust itself would then so reduce the

interest that it would reduce the 1 15 million. I really -- I really 3 haven't done a calculation. I'm not really familiar with the additional 4 legislation you're speaking of. All I 6 can tell you is, as we sit, we do not 7 have a real concern as we sit. can't -- not knowing what the 8 9 legislature through some statutory 10 provision or through another constitutional amendment -- which is 11 really what -- I believe a 12 constitutional amendment would be 13 14 necessary. But, in any event, to answer 15 your question --16 MR. DYAS: Don't know yet? MS. POWELL: -- I don't know. And it's, 17 18 obviously, something we get questioned on. But there is no concern coming out 19 20 of anything that's happened so far. MR. DYAS: In the initial enabling legislation 2.1 I do not remember an article that 2.2 provided for the opportunity for the 23

Forever Wild Board to sell any acreage out of Forever Wild. However, now I understand that that is in the enabling legislation. Did that come in on the -- a year ago, or did -- was that actually put in --

MS. POWELL: The language that is there is in the original constitutional amendment.

And I apologize. I don't know that I can quote it to you exactly, but it does require a supermajority of the board.

And other -- other criteria --

MR. DYAS: Yeah.

MS. POWELL: But the language that is there would be a little tough to hit likely, but it does not rule it out. But it's in the original -- what passed in 1992.

MR. DYAS: Well, we all know that the legislature took the enabling legislation 21 years ago and decided in the 11th hour and 59th minute that they would make some adjustments to it, one of those being that any money generated

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off Forever Wild lands went back to the general fund, which is a -- now, back -- over to my main point.

The concern that I've got, and especially this last go-around and 21 years ago, had to do with Forever Wild lands. Really, when we talked about it way back when, it had nothing to do with what I perceive now as a preservation organization. Now, granted it works with walking trails and it works with bird watching and it works with hunting in some instances, but that's not the entire realm of multiple-use objectives.

I happen to have had an opportunity when the state bought -- the Forever
Wild program bought the Upper Wildlife
Management Area, I took it on myself -I did the timber evaluation for that
acquisition, and I took it on myself to
write a management plan, a hardwood
management plan that dealt with the

removal of some of the timber to
encourage the development of the more
desirable species on that large tract of
land. I came to find out that that one
was put on a shelf and never paid
attention to.

In -- throughout the state -- Chris, can you tell me, does the Forever Wild program actually manage properties via some kind of forestry management program through prescribed burning or timber removals? Because I don't see it happening down here.

MS. POWELL: Let me interject one comment for folks that may not be as familiar with some of the tracts and timber, and then I will turn it over to Chris because he knows many more of the specifics than I do.

Let me explain to some here that the timber management -- any harvest from the property is related to, just what you're getting to, the management of

certain habitats, certain restoration activities, certain types of habitats we're trying to bring back. It is not harvested for revenue-generation purposes. So I just -- for some of you who may not be familiar with that distinction of this program, I did want to mention that.

And, Chris, yes, why don't you address the specifics.

MR. SMITH: There are a lot of properties, in particular down here in the southern district, that have prescribed burn programs. You know, over -- just to give you some examples, the Perdido WMA, which is one of those properties that -- and I failed to mention when I was talking about that multi-use. But Perdido is a perfect example of that. And we're currently in the process of implementing canoeing trails on the Perdido River with three different accesses to the river. The Alabama

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Hiking Trail Society has partnered with us in developing a hiking trail, and we're also in the planning stage of putting in some horseback trails. Along with it, there's the hunting and there's -- I can't sit here and tell you the number of acres, but I think this year there's about 800 acres that have been burned on the Perdido tract prescribed fire. That's one of the Forever Wild properties that we've got a huge restoration program going. one in particular is geared toward restoring the sandhill community -longleaf-sandhill community.

Up at the Clearwater tract you were just talking about, there was a pine plantation there. You know, recently that has been -- some of that has been thinned. Some of that has been clearcut, not to generate any money or anything like that, but to convert that habitat that is also an upland sandhill

community -- to convert that to a longleaf pine habitat. No doubt, once that's established, prescribed fire will become an important aspect of that acreage right there where that's happening.

So as far as, you know, the -- all of the properties have a management plan, and we have a forester on staff that -- you know, he evaluates the forest stands on these properties, and, you know, over time that is implemented, whether it's converting a loblolly pine plantation to, you know, native habitat.

Another example down here in this area is the Red Hills property. You know, that property -- a good portion of that was clearcut when Forever Wild bought it. Some of that -- you know, we -- it was pine plantation before it was cut. You know, we -- as a habitat-management practice, our

forester and our land stewardship

officers who manage that are converting

some of that back into hardwood habitat,

so -- and, actually, that's on the slate

in that area I'm talking about to be

burned this spring.

So I don't know if that's answering your question, but --

- MR. DYAS: It does. And I appreciate it. I guess I feel like -- is there an issue with generating revenue just to -- well, to accomplish an objective, but to actually generate the revenue? I mean ...
- MS. POWELL: I think that the distinction

 would be the primary management purpose

 of why we are working with this land,

 you know, generated from the purposes of

 the program, which is not the primary

 purpose of which to generate revenue.

 Revenue is generated.

I think what I would say is, for example, it may be that your comment

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that you want to make for the board is
your view is that the program should
look more toward that. I mean, you see
what I'm saying? I mean, I think
that's -- if that's --

MR. DYAS: No. I'm just saying I don't think that's --

MS. POWELL: No, no.

MR. DYAS: I don't think that's a negative.

MS. POWELL: I don't think it's a negative,
but I did want to make the distinction
between -- you know, and I do want to
wrap this up and maybe -- I know -- I
think you may have talked to Galen
Grider, our forester, before, but we
can, I think -- and some information may
have even been provided. We can dig
back into all that.

But the reason I make that distinction is sometimes when folks see us taking timber action on the tracts they do not understand that it really is -- you know, we are trying to -- I

mean, the purpose of it is to get to another purpose, I mean, what are we accomplishing, you know, whether it's back to longleaf or it's some other purpose. There is -- there is a management -- there is a management plan, but that is not solely to generate revenue.

Revenue generation is by no means a negative, but it's not the primary management, as opposed to taking it out of the Forever Wild context and to some other trust lands that our division manages for other agencies. The primary purpose of that management is generation of revenue.

Now, at the same time you want to perpetually generate revenue. So if you don't take care of the land, you're not going to be able to do that. Okay. So it's never -- it can't travel by itself. But that is work we do for other agencies such as education and

mental health, and we manage -- the

State Lands Division, not Forever Wild.

I'm using that as a distinguishing

factor.

The other distinguishing factor I would mention, too, kind of on the other end of the spectrum, you know, I've had some questions — there are some different management philosophies by some different federal agencies that — I often hear it termed nature is nature. You know, for example, if you have a bug, you don't treat the bug. You know, we don't — that is not our philosophy. We do manage the land and take care of the land.

So if you don't mind, I'm --

MR. DYAS: That's fine.

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MS. POWELL: Unless there's another comment --

MR. DYAS: No. I'm good.

MS. POWELL: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. DYAS: Thank you very much.

MR. RAINES: I think you're calling the people

- to make comments in reverse order of how 1 they signed up. 3 MS. POWELL: Probably because that's how it was handed to me as they came in. 4 Ιs that -- do you need to go, Ben? 5 6 let you --7 MR. RAINES: I've got a sick family at home, so I came early to get to --8 9 MS. POWELL: Okay. Come on up and talk into 10 the microphone so Tracye can hear you, Ben, and I'll -- nobody minds if Ben 11 12 goes next, I don't think. 13 MR. RAINES: I appreciate it. 14 MS. POWELL: A sick family member, that's the ticket to the front of the line. Is it 15 16 a young family member or --MR. RAINES: No. It's a 17-year-old and my 17 18 wife, so --MS. POWELL: So you do need to get home. 19 20 Please go ahead.
 - MR. RAINES: My name is Ben Raines. I'm here representing the Weeks Bay Foundation.

 We are also a land trust.

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First I want to applaud Forever
Wild. I have been a long fan of the
program, and it's done great things. We
need to buy a lot more land in Alabama.
The one thing I worry about, having gone
to some of the Forever Wild meetings, is
I worry the board is developing coastal
fatigue and they feel like maybe they've
bought enough land down here on the
coast.

I would just say we only have
54 miles of coast in Alabama. Most of
it's privately owned. And this is some
of our most valuable land in terms of
recreation value and what it means to
the rest of the state. So I would say
that, you know, in terms of diversity of
creatures and diversity of habitats,
those should always be key in Forever
Wild's mind when they purchase
properties, and some of the best places
in the state are down here. So, you
know, don't get tired of the coastal

1 counties.

And I would also say the notion of buying land in every county, while it's appealing in the idea of giving -- you know, putting stuff near everybody, Alabama is one of the richest states in the country, but not every county in Alabama is particularly rich. There are certain portions of the state that are much, much richer in terms of what the habitat looks like in its mountains and rocks and things like that and the creatures that live there. So I would encourage Forever Wild to continue focusing on diversity of creatures and habitat and trying to get the best we've got to offer, not a piece in every county.

And I just want to applaud Forever Wild. I will say we have four percent of our land protected right now. We had about three-and-a-half percent when Forever Wild started. So we've got a

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long way to go. Florida right next door has 20 percent of its land protected. So if we can get some really big purchases.

I would also encourage Forever Wild to lobby the state to be one of the groups that handles the RESTORE Act and NFWF money coming from the BP oil spill. You know, we've already got a mechanism in the state designed to rate properties and decide the best purchases. That seems like one of the smartest ways that we could spend that BP windfall, use our great land trust to pick out what we should buy.

That's all I've got. Appreciate it.

MS. POWELL: You're welcome. And, Ben, I do
want to say, obviously, I mean, we're
administrator for the board and not the
board, so I don't -- I try not to speak
on their behalf. But I will certainly
be sure they understand your concern of

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coastal fatigue, but for a long time the south district actually, you know, did have the most acreage. So I don't think it's -- I really -- I don't think that's -- but we will -- we will put that forward and thank you.

MR. RAINES: Well, the one thing I would say
to that, you know, we bought this huge
hunk of land in the Delta. And it's
great land. It's wonderful we have it.
But it's only a portion of the habitats
that are down here. And so we don't
want to miss out -- you now, Splinter
Hill is a great example. It's one of
the richest spots in the state, so ...

MS. POWELL: Thank you, Ben.

MR. RAINES: All right. Thank y'all.

MS. POWELL: Thanks for letting me pick on you.

I apologize if I'm going in reverse order. I no longer know what the order is. If anybody else has a sick family member, speak up, and I'll put you in

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Dean Monks.

MR. MONKS: Hello. My name is Dean Monks.

I'd also like to say thank y'all for the preservation of land and the things that you've done. But the biggest complaint,

I guess -- I'm kind of going in a different direction than everybody else. I don't know what everybody else is here for.

But my complaint is you've basically eliminated all camping facilities throughout all of the Delta, Perdido, everywhere. There's nowhere to camp out anymore on the rivers since y'all have acquisitioned all these lands. And I would just like to know what the long-term plan is for --

- MS. POWELL: And by camp, do you mean hunting-camp type, or do you mean overnight --
- MR. MONK: Overnight camping with your family, recreational camping. You've basically

eliminated that in the -- and I'm speaking now -- say, the Perdido tract. You've totally eliminated all camping in the Perdido tract except for one place, which is up on Highway 112. Well, nobody wants to stay up there. They want to stay down on the river.

I'm 57 years old, and I've been camping in all these deltas my whole life until y'all bought this -- bought these lands out. And you eliminated our camps. You eliminated our houseboats. And you've eliminated basically everywhere we can go camping in the Delta and go catfishing or anything like that. So that's my public comment on the direction y'all are going with that.

MS. POWELL: Okay. Thank you.

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MR. SMITH: I appreciate your comments, sir.

And, you know, there are limited areas
on the WMAs to camp right now. I will
say on Perdido we are in the process of,
I would say, making some road

improvements going back to the river on the Perdido WMA all geared toward three access points that are going to be right at the river to provide for, you know, camping. We're going to be putting in some screened-in camping platforms on the landing in three different locations so when you float down the river you can

spend the night there.

So you are correct. Right now the only place you can camp is at the check-in station on the WMA. And, you know, one of the reasons -- and I'm not saying this is an excuse or the greatest reason in the world, but sometimes in some areas where a lot of that camping happens, you know, we have a lot of management issues, a lot of damage done to the property. And so, you know, we try to manage that access in those different areas, and that's where we're heading to. Within the Delta we're in the process of expanding the canoe

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trail, camping platforms, and land-based 1 campsites, you know, down to this 3 5 Rivers location. So I know that might be frustrating 4 to have some of that eliminated, but we 5 are working toward improving that. 6 7 MR. MONKS: Well, if you're going to --MS. POWELL: I'm sorry. Could you step up to 8 9 the microphone? 10 I'm sorry. I want to be sure the 11 court reporter can -- or just stand 12 there so she can hear you. 13 MR. MONKS: I think she can probably hear me. MS. POWELL: That's fine. 14 I mean, if your objective is to 15 MR. MONKS: 16 have managed camping areas in the Delta, then that's not going to work. I mean, 17 I -- if that's -- if that's what you're 18 trying to move towards. I mean, why 19 20 don't you just open the Delta up to camp out wherever you want like we used --2.1 like we have forever?

That's the way it is in Florida on

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Escambia River and over in there. You 1 can camp out anywhere you want, so ... 3 MS. POWELL: Okay. Thank you. Larry Wise. 4 MR. WISE: It did get reversed. 5 6 MS. POWELL: So maybe I'll correct it after 7 this. MR. WISE: I wasn't sure that I was -- this 8 9 was the right time to bring it up, 10 but --MS. POWELL: You can bring up anything at any 11 time. 12 13 MR. WISE: The only thing I wanted to ask for is more dog-hunting days on the -- and 14 especially south of 65. The -- that 15 16 land, we're not allowed to dog-hunt it at all, and it's -- I grew up there as a 17 boy hunting that. That's all it's 18 fitting for is dog hunting. That's all 19 20 I want. MS. POWELL: Thank you very much. 2.1 Bo Presley. You might repronounce 2.2 it for me. 23

MR. BO PRESLEY: Yeah. My name is Bo

Presley. Just touching on what

Mr. Larry said, more dog-hunting days.

Like can we hunt the Perdido River

tract? Will you give us dog-hunting

days down there as adjacent to more days

on the Upper Delta? And like why as far

as opening up all of the Upper Delta on

dog days and not just the back portion

of it like it used to be?

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- MS. POWELL: And those are some crossover issues into, you know, WMA and the Conservation Advisory Board regulations and various things. But I hear -- certainly hear what you're saying, and we'll, you know, present that to the board as a type of, frankly, activity that you would like to see increased.
- MR. BO PRESLEY: Yeah. Like closing the rifle range up there on dog days and opening up everything, you know, instead of just half of it. Thank you.
- MS. POWELL: Thank you. Sorry about the name.

Susan Morrow.

MS. MORROW: I'm Susan Morrow, and I'm the
vice-president of the Alabama Dog
Hunters Association. And I'm here to
thank y'all for the Forever Wilds.
They're beautiful. We enjoy hunting in
them.

We would like to see more dog days increase because on the Forever Wild tracts is a lot of land. And that is where we can run our dogs and we don't interfere with anybody else. And dog hunting has been around for a very long time. It's our heritage and our right.

And we would also like to see dog hunting for hogs opened up on these Forever Wilds. Because there are hog problems there. I'm not saying that this would eliminate it, but this would help. And with the combination of trapping, hunting the hogs --

At certain times, now. I'm not saying all the time.

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-- hunting the hogs with the dogs and then maybe -- very seldom are you going to walk up on a hog. But in the Delta it can happen at times because there are so many hogs there. And up in Lowndes County there is an awful lot of hogs.

So we would like to see more dog days because it is big tracts of land. And if you will look at the numbers, there are a lot of hunters that show up for dog hunts. And down here in the south dog-hunting clubs are not as predominant as they used to be, and nowadays it takes a mother and a daddy working. And if you want to get your kids out -- and kids love dog hunting -you've got to go to the Forever Wild management areas and places like that. Because, let's face it, we can't afford these leases to have a place to dog There are some clubs, yes, but hunt. the lease -- the membership is

outrageous for a family if you have two or three kids. And you want to get your kids out and let us enjoy our Forever Wild. And we would like for y'all to look at this because it is such big acreage.

And I don't think -- you can ask

Mr. Barnett. I think we're pretty good

at doing our job. Now, but as in

everything -- you have good and bad in

every walk of life, and we cannot -- you

know, we do not uphold bad dog hunters

by no means. And we do try to police

ourselves. But you're going to have

good and bad.

So, you know, I'd like for y'all to look at that, too, because I know that it has been -- I have met with Mr. Chuck Sykes. I have talked with Gunter Guy. I have talked with the advisory board. And I know that one of the concerns for opening up hog hunting with dogs is that they're so scared that somebody is going

to catch a hog and take it out and transplant that hog somewhere else. Well, that has happened forever. If they do do that, then they need to be arrested.

We have told all our hog hunters -I mean, hog hunting has gotten to be a
very big sport. You use different types
of dogs. It is not like dog deer
hunting by no means. Hog hunters are
not going to have a dog that will run
anything but a hog, and deer hunters
like to have nothing but dogs that run
deer, but that does not always happen.

But we would like for Forever Wild, since it is down here and it is a huge chunk of land that we can turn our dogs loose on -- and we thoroughly enjoy it, and I thank y'all for letting us do that -- we would like for y'all to look at giving us more dog days so we can get out with our kids, our grandkids and do and enjoy the way we like to hunt.

Thank y'all. 1 MS. POWELL: Thank you, Susan. And, Susan, I 3 anticipate you will probably be at the advisory board meeting. 4 MS. MORROW: I will. 5 6 MS. POWELL: Certainly, you know, I would 7 cross-reference having been here --MS. MORROW: I will. 8 9 MS. POWELL: -- you know, tonight at this meeting. Thank you very much. 10 Roger Guilian. 11 Y'all are waiting for me to mess up 12 13 now. You might want to restate that, I'm sure. 14 MR. GUILIAN: I will. I appreciate it very 15 16 much. My name is Roger Guilian. I'm going to try to raise this microphone a 17 little bit. 18 Ms. Tracye, that's spelled 19 20 G-U-I-L-I-A-N. I want to thank y'all for having 2.1 this meeting and for giving us the 2.2 opportunity to speak. I want to thank

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Chairman Guy, chairman of the committee, Commissioner Guy, and the other members for considering all of our comments.

I'm addressing the board and the staff here as well as the audience tonight on behalf of the Alabama Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation. I'm one of 18 statewide at-large directors that make up the board of the Alabama Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation. And I'm here tonight to ask the Forever Wild Board to consider continuing and enhancing the use of public lands acquired through the Forever Wild Land Trust program for the purpose of public hunting. So I want to talk just a couple of minutes about some reasons not only to continue what it's been doing but to enhance that as well.

In the hopes that the board will consider what the Alabama NWTF Chapter has to say, I would like to point out a couple of things.

The Alabama State Board of the NWTF is the steward and the manager of a state Superfund of dollars that are raised by local NWTF chapters around the state of Alabama. Our charge as the stewards of that money is to use that fund for habitat improvement and to support both legislation and action to enhance public-hunting opportunities. That's one of the main things that our board does with our money.

And we've had a long-standing partnership, a very healthy partnership with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Lands Division, and the Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division. We have spent over our board's history -- 20-something-year history, we've spent almost a quarter-of-a-million dollars donating money to the state and the Lands Division and Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries for

land-acquisition purposes, either paying for appraisals for tracts or outright purchasing the tracts and then immediately deeding it over to the state to add onto existing WMAs or to help out with purchases.

We also provide money to the Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries
Division to assist them with their
habitat improvement goals and the work
that they do. This past August we gave
almost \$55,000 to the state so they
could go out and purchase equipment and
attend seminars for wildlife and habitat
improvement.

My good friend Art Dyas brought up management of these lands. And I'd just like to point out, since he raised that issue, that the state chapter of the NWTF provided more than \$7300 just for prescribed burn equipment alone because there was a lot of burn activity that was being anticipated in the Barbour

WMA.

So I say all that in the hopes that the board will listen to what its partner, the NWTF, would like to ask, and that is to continue and to enhance public-hunting opportunities on lands that are acquired outright or lands that are augmented through the Forever Wild Land Trust program.

Ms. Morrow immediately preceded me, and she said it best when she brought up families and children getting into hunting. Hunting has so many opponents nationwide now. We are, it feels like, an extreme minority. And if we do not bring up new generations of hunters and sportsmen and sportswomen, then our way of life is going to die out. And you can go on Websites of anti-hunting groups, and they will say we just have to wait for these people to die off because nobody is coming along to replace them. There's only about

1 12 million hunters in the U.S. right
2 now, and the National Wild Turkey
3 Federation is trying to recruit new
4 hunters. And there are a lot of other
5 groups and there are people like
6 Ms. Morrow and her family and friends
7 doing the same thing. We can't do that

if people don't have a place to go hunt. That's crucial.

Most Alabamians cannot afford to join hunting clubs. They cannot afford to lease land. They cannot afford to join some nice place where they can go. And an even smaller fraction of Alabamians can afford to buy land. And without public access to land, then people are going to go do some other competing interest that's vying for their attention. And we've got an obligation, if we expect people to continue with this tradition, to give them a place to do it. And so I would ask the board to consider enhancing what

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it's already doing in terms of providing public access to hunting. And there's a really, really good reason for that.

I've heard recently about some Forever Wild acquisitions or lands being used for bike trails and parks and things like that. Those are noble purposes, no question about it. But unlike bike trails and things of that nature, thanks to the Pittman-Robertson Act, every time someone goes and buys a hunting license or a bow or some arrows or a shotgun or a rifle or some .22 bullets or some dove loads, federal dollars are coming back to the State of Alabama because of the Pittman-Robertson Act. And you can leverage hunting-related dollars to come back to the state. And that doesn't happen when you buy a bike tire.

So while those are noble activities -- and I'm not trying to dissuade the board from considering

them -- when the board looks at a long-term -- long-range plan every five years, please consider keeping hunting at the forefront of the purpose for these lands.

Same with fishing. The

Dingell-Johnson Act does the same thing
with marine resources, restoration.

When you buy fishing tackle, federal
money comes back to the state for
restoration of waters, for marine
education, marine safety.

So all of these -- all of these activities are crucial, and it can't happen without public dollars. So I appreciate the opportunity to speak, again, on behalf of my fellow board members with the National Wild Turkey Federation Alabama State Chapter.

On a personal note, I would like to ask the board to consider finding a way -- and I'm not educated in this the way Art is. But I would like the board

to look at turning some of this habitat over into longleaf and managing it in such a way to try to bring back some quail population. We've got to get some early successional grasses growing in this place so families can go out and hunt birds and get behind dogs and shoot birds. Right now that's a rich man's game, and that's not right. A lot of hunting is getting that way with the price of land.

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So Forever Wild is a wonderful program. We commend y'all. We thank y'all. We ask that you continue to keep hunting at the forefront of the Forever Wild program. And I thank you very much for this opportunity to speak.

MS. POWELL: Thank you. And we will certainly pass that along to the board. I think that the percentage of the tracts that are open for hunting currently that Chris discussed -- and, Chris, that -- MR. SMITH: 88 percent.

MS. POWELL: -- like 88.5 percent, indicates
the board's appreciation of that
activity. And I would say overall the
various activities that provide not
only -- that, you know, can provide both
public access while, you know, providing
opportunities for economic impact to the
surrounding communities, that those
are -- and those go hand in hand -- that
that is, you know, a wonderful thing.

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Next we have Hank Caddell.

MR. CADDELL: Hello. Good evening. I'm Hank
Caddell. I'm the secretary/treasurer of
the Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust. And
I would like to leave our brochure with
you so you can see more about us. We
were created about 20 years ago, and we
focus on preserving endangered beach and
dune habitat. And I think here again we
hear the theme about access for the
average citizen.

Alabama has wonderful and fabulous beach and dune systems, but the patterns

of development have foreclosed a great
majority of that to the average
six-pack -- average -- I'm sorry -- to
Joe Sixpack, to the average citizen,
okay, to go down -- and all you have to
do is go down there and try to go to the

areas where you can do that.

I recently vacationed at Pawleys
Island, South Carolina, and I saw that
the state of South Carolina has for
every half-mile or quarter-mile
guaranteed access points with parking
along their beach. They have open
beaches and they have access.

beach. There are limited and restricted

Alabama has a small coastline, a fabulous and beautiful -- much more beautiful than anything I saw in South Carolina. And we've been working to set aside and preserve -- our organization has preserved about 50 acres on the Fort Morgan peninsula, much of which has been added to the Bon Secour Wildlife Refuge

down there. And we built an endowment.

We were pleased to help keep the
Blakeley Park area afloat while it was
getting -- finally got money from you
guys and they burned their mortgage.
About 10, 15 years ago we were -- helped
them keep it afloat with some grants
before that happened. We're very much
attune to that.

What I would like to ask and suggest as far as the plan goes for the long-range plan is that you have an item to look at beach and dune systems.

They're very endangered. It comes and goes as to the opportunity to acquire these properties.

Patti, you know that they can be pricey.

But the one that Ben Raines and I
were -- we're working hard to advocate
is the Gulf Highlands tract, which is a
fabulous, marvelous beach and dune
system and probably the last large tract

that can be put into public hands in

Alabama. And there's a convergence of
factors that's helping us now, which you
may not have really thought of this.

But Ivan and Katrina came along and slapped down the development hopes down there. It sort of was a reality check for those that -- maybe snowbird developers that would come down thinking this is the most fabulous place in the world. Then you get blasted with a hurricane. And we are in hurricane alley for sure. It's not if, but when are you going to have a major hurricane.

You can go to the NOAA Website and get a printout of the tracks of hurricanes going back 250 years. The Alabama coastline -- we picked a zip code in the middle of the Alabama coastline. It looks like a pile of spaghetti. You can't even see the coastline. These hurricanes are on the

way. They're coming. The area is fragile. It's not really suited for the urban beach that we so often construct. So we construct a beach that looks like New Jersey after the storms come and then they build sea walls, et cetera.

So we hope that the long-range plan considers this and also considers the priciness of this property and that Forever Wild can partner with others to try to acquire some of this property.

My organization, they like to partner -- The Nature Conservancy is there. We work with them.

Another backhanded good thing that's happened has been the BP oil spill, because there's a ton of money in the pipeline coming down the row on that.

The major part of it --

And, Patti, when you get back to your office, you're going to find a fax that I sent out to you today. I would have hand-carried it if I had known you

were going to be here.

MS. POWELL: I'm everywhere.

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MR. CADDELL: All right. Okay. But we're pointing out that -- I think this is correct -- the money could be three to five years down the road because BP is going to appeal this thing. The lawsuit is not even over, and BP is -- and there are numerous issues that -- they're going to be fighting for years appealing the designation of whether they were willful or negligent or all of the That all determines how much above. civil penalty there is. And that's going to be hung up for a long time, so -- but those funds are out there, and we would like to ask Forever Wild to partner -- partner with others, including some of these funds. Let's get our foot in the door and let's save and preserve some beach and dune access and habitat.

And the one site that we're trying

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really hard to call to everyone's attention is the Gulf Highlands. prime habitat for the endangered sea turtle, the beach mouse. And the beach mouse never asks -- it's a very shy species. It never asks to be in the spotlight like it is. I'm sure it didn't and it wouldn't have. ironically, that's what we depend on to save a lot of this habitat. Because it's endangered and it is -- the beach mouse thrives where there's an absence of human civilization. And so that's naturally going to be sort of a canary in the coal mine as far as whether you've got a natural system.

But I -- so we ask that Forever Wild be attune -- put beach and dune systems into your plan, be attune to partnering, and also be attune to a little -- and to better access for the four-million citizens of Alabama, not all of whom are going to be able to afford \$300 a night

to come down to the wonderful new Gulf 1 State Lodge and Hotel at Gulf State 3 Park. So I will hand off our brochure 4 and --5 6 MS. POWELL: And, Hank, for the benefit of 7 some who may not be as familiar -- and a question I have while you're here -- I 8 think that the tract -- the Gulf 9 10 Highlands tract -- and correct me -- has been -- y'all have estimated that at 11 about a 30- to 35-million-dollar tract? 12 13 MR. CADDELL: That's right. It's way out of 14 your annual budget and --MS. CAROL ADAMS DAVIS: That's what the owner 15 16 is asking for it. MR. CADDELL: That -- no. Well, that is what 17 18 we think the Yellow Book appraisal will be. And that's a whole different topic, 19 20 but --MS. POWELL: And I don't want to go too far 2.1 down that road. I just -- for some here 2.2 23 who are not as -- have not heard you

speak on that before, I wanted to
mention it. I assume the partnering
concept would be -- would be, though,
eventually to be taken out. So the
program would eventually need to
purchase over time perhaps the
purchase. You're not talking about
partnering and owning part of it and the
program owning part of it, are you?

- MR. CADDELL: Well, but, see, if Forever Wild, for instance, could put some money together or partner with some of the NFWF money or some other of the money that might be on the way.
- MS. POWELL: Okay. And I will -- this is an opportunity to bring up another point that Chris touched on.

With the program, when Forever Wild acquires a tract, it is acquired at appraised value, not greater than appraised value. There are actually two appraisals done to be sure that that is -- the first appraisal is a good

appraisal. If the second appraisal is more than ten percent outside of that, we do a third appraisal to try to figure out to be sure we're not paying more than the true value.

Under the program, under the law, we cannot acquire a tract unless at the time we acquire that tract the program also has enough money to place

15 percent of appraised value into the stewardship account with the idea that if this is a self-sustaining program, that we don't acquire things we do not have the money to manage and we don't ask for more money, that this is a self-sustaining program.

And I will say one nut that would have to be cracked in partnering with NFWF or RESTORE would be that enough money would also be available to provide, you know, support for the property.

And then let me clarify one thing

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that you said, Hank, because I don't want to confuse anybody here that might also cross over into -- because I see some familiar faces -- into the various public meetings that they've had related to the oil spill, whether it's NRDA, RESTORE Act, or NFWF.

Hank is very right, that I am sure that BP would -- will continue to fight. There is always a chance of a settlement. The Clean Water Act fine that you mentioned, those would be what flowed through the RESTORE Act to send some money to the Gulf. And, actually, you're right. We have no idea how long that could take. Like with any lawsuit, it could go on for many years.

However, due to some prior settlements, there is already money that has been deposited into the RESTORE Act, and there are several things that have to occur before any of that can actually flow out, first of which would be some

treasury -- final treasury regulations
that by the RESTORE Act's provisions
itself must become final before anything
can happen. We are many, many months
from that point.

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But I mention that to say that cannot be appealed. That money is set, and once various things are provided for, that -- and that's not the end-amount money, but it's an initial money from some early settlement with some early responsible parties that will ultimately become available. We're not there yet, but -- so the whole thing will not be held up. There is some money that will flow. So I just wanted to clarify that.

- MR. CADDELL: Can you tell us -- you may be talking about the settlement with Transocean.
- MS. POWELL: There are -- there's some money that's in NFWF due to some criminal suit settlements between Transocean and BP,

(334) 263-4455

the criminal money. That's in NFWF. 1 But the other money I'm talking about I 3 do believe was Transocean that has already come through settlement that's 4 5 allocated to the program and will be 6 flowing without further appeal. 7 MR. CADDELL: Can you tell us how much? MS. POWELL: I can give you -- the reason I 8 9 can tell you off the top of my head is 10 because I know. To the Federal Council, 11 the body that was named under the 12 statute to have access to money, that 13 will be 246 million, I believe. That's 14 going to the Federal Council. MR. CADDELL: And it's already there? 15 16 MS. POWELL: It is --MR. CADDELL: Relatively speaking. 17 18 MS. POWELL: It is there. It is hung up 19 because of the statutory provisions that 20 must be met before any of it can be 2.1 accessed. Yes, it's already there and would 2.2 not be subject to further appeal. There

is additional monies that would come through allocated to each state -- I don't mean to get off on the oil spill because not everybody wants to hear about it. But it would go to the state, to the Alabama -- to the council here in Alabama.

But I just wanted to clarify that not all of that is subject to appeal.

Obviously, the largest settlement that -- or litigation that would result from BP ultimately could be Exxon Valdez and go on for 20 years. Who knows. But there is some money already there.

MR. CADDELL: And I know with only 15 million a year -- which it sounds like a lot, but it's not really a lot. The beach and dune is pricey. That's why I'm saying let's possibly look at partnering, help get our foot in the door on some of it, get some commitments and help us find the other money.

MS. POWELL: And I just want to clarify to the

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crowd that it still would be -- that partnering would be a temporary helping us secure the land until it could be further purchased by --

MR. CADDELL: Thank you.

MS. POWELL: Okay. Thanks, Hank. And I didn't mean to digress in the oil spill.

The last person I've got that has signed up is Deborah Jessup.

MS. JESSUP: Yes. I'm representing myself tonight, but I have been on the Baldwin County Environmental Board -- Advisory Board and also work with NEP.

I'm here just to -- I have nothing against all you hunters. I appreciate your hobby and your sport. But I also want us to remember the word "wild" in Forever Wild. And it's protecting lands. It's protecting landscape for the animals and the critters that live on that land. So there has to be a balance there.

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But what I particularly wanted to 1 emphasize tonight was my love and 3 appreciation of wetlands. And, of course, we have a lot of the land down 4 on the Delta that is -- a lot of it pretty inaccessible to many people. 6 7 I have appreciated the wetlands and land down off Perdido Bay, off Rushing 8 River. We've canoed up through that 9 10 area. And I don't know how available any of that land might be. I know a lot 11 of it's owned by the Barbers. But a lot 12 13 of it, if it is undevelopable as living land, could perhaps -- I'd like Forever 14 Wild to look into that area and see if 15 they wouldn't be able to purchase more 16 of that marshland. Thank you. 17 18 MS. POWELL: Thank you. MR. SMITH: What was the name of that, the 19 20 marshland? MS. POWELL: I'm sorry. Deborah, could you 2.1 step back up for a second? 2.2

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Chris had a question. I want to be

sure everybody can hear it.

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- MS. JESSUP: Oh, I didn't say my name. My name is Deborah Jessup.
- MR. SMITH: What was the name of that marshland you were talking about on the Perdido River?
- MS. JESSUP: Well, there are two rivers that kind of come off Perdido Bay. And one, of course, is the Perdido, but the other is Rushing River. And Rushing River is not very long. It's much shorter. But it is -- unless I remember completely wrong, it's Rushing River. Rushing River is the one that has the marshland. And then when you -- and then all along you just see this beautiful -- just sort of wild feeling as you paddle through there. And it won't be there forever unless we protect it.
- MR. SMITH: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.
- MS. JESSUP: Thank you.
- MS. POWELL: And I will take this opportunity

just to briefly say we've talked before 1 about this being a nomination-driven 3 program. Anybody that has a particular tract of land that they want to nominate 4 to the program to be considered, that 6 sounds like a fancy word, but really 7 it's an e-mail, a letter, or clicking on the Website and sending us the 8 9 information. Now, we will confirm 10 willing-seller status, again, before anything proceeds, but you do not have 11 to be an owner to nominate a property. 12 13 And next I will say anybody that did

And next I will say anybody that did not sign up but would like to speak, if you want to come to the microphone -- and I will just so we have a record -- Jo, would you get some more sheets so --

- MR. OLLIE PRESLEY: Patti, I'd like to say something if you don't mind.
- MS. POWELL: Yes, sir. I told him he could go and you can be second. I pointed to him.

And for y'all, because I do not have

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a card, please do state your name and before you get out of here just sign one so I have it for Tracye also. Thank you.

MR. COX: I'm Allen Cox, and I'm a real estate developer in a lot of environmentally sensitive areas. But Dr. Bronner got me on this board years ago, the Alabama Trust Fund, to get all of y'all started. So I've been aware of y'all over the years, but -- and, secondly, The Nature Conservancy named me their conservationist of the year back in 2006 or '7 because of all the land I got donated down in Fort Morgan and Highlands and stuff in the coastal areas.

But the main thing I wanted to say for the people of Alabama, what I would like y'all to really consider, please try to acquire adjoining or near acreage land so you can make something for the people of Alabama, whether it's the

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hunting or the bike paths or anything else. Don't spread it out to where people can't go and enjoy a day. If you put it six places in one county, people can't enjoy it. They need to have as much of it as adjoined as you can. All the land in the west that the National Park System and everyone has, it's large tracts, so you can have multiple use one day. You could have bike paths. You could have hunters. You could have people camping on it. But if you make small tracts scattered all over the place, it's never going to be able to -there's going to be people arguing about the use of it every Saturday. I'm serious. And I really hope y'all consider like buying adjoining or closer land so the people of Alabama can use If you have -- and, plus, it's it. going to cost a lot more money to manage ten tracts in a county versus two. You can have the same security people at the

two tracts and you would have to have ten times as many at ten tracts.

So costwise it makes a big

difference to y'all over the years. So

I really wish your board in your

long-term plan would actually sit down

and talk about that, the difference

between having so many multiple tracts

versus larger tracts or close tracts so

the people of Alabama could have varied

uses on a Saturday afternoon rather than

everything having to be argued which

Saturday is going to be here and which

Saturday is going to be there.

And then it's going to take a ton of administration from y'all's end to run it day to day to make sure the camps aren't being torn up. If they're all in two miles of river front versus ten different places, you could have two people monitoring one rather than 40 people having to go to 20 of them.

So please start looking at the land,

the contiguousy or adjoining, where you 1 can have multiple uses in one area and 3 not -- let's not end up with 2,000 4

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tracts and never getting to figure out

I'm serious.

6 Thank you.

> MS. POWELL: Thank you. If you would, just get with Jo and just, if you don't mind, fill that out.

> > Yes, sir. You're up.

what to do with them.

MR. OLLIE PRESLEY: My name is Ollie Presley. What I'd like to talk about is the hunting of the Upper Delta. I know that the dates is already set each year to hunt in the Delta. But you don't, I don't, Ms. Susan don't, nobody here controls Mother Nature. We walk in that Delta one Friday. Nine foot of water Saturday. It's closed. There goes our dog -- our hunting. Why can't it -- the board bring it up to let the state warden on that tract set another date or another two or three days for dog

2.2 23 hunting after the high water is gone instead of it still all open stalk hunting?

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Give the dog hunters a chance. I don't think there's a game warden in that Delta up there that will say he has any trouble out of dog hunters because we try to help him every way we can, reporting violations and everything else. So we can't control the floodwaters.

MS. POWELL: And I will pass that along to

Commissioner Guy. And I think that is
another matter that the Conservation

Advisory Board and also Wildlife and
Freshwater Fisheries Division has some
regulation issues. But I will pass that
on to the Commissioner. And, also, for
those who might be at the advisory board
meeting, that is also an example of what
I would call a cross-over comment.

MR. OLLIE PRESLEY: Thank you, ma'am.

MS. POWELL: Yes, sir. Come on up to the

microphone.

MR. PARKER: My name is Knox Parker, and I'm a hiker and a paddler and a cyclist. I'm not a hunter, and I'm the lousiest fisherman in the room.

Some of the things that -- some of the comments I've heard today -- is there a provision in the works or in there to have people operate -- set up training for various activities such as -- let's pick on the turkey hunters.

If I went out there, I would have no idea what to do or how to do it. The only people who are going to learn to turkey hunt or hog hunt or whatever are people in the families where that's going on. Other people could be interested. I'm picking on the hunters, but this could be paddlers or cyclists, mountain bikers or whatever. You've got to start somewhere, and if it's not already in your family, you're not going to get it. And I want to make sure that

there's a provision for working with groups to set up training opportunities.

MS. POWELL: And I don't really think that there's a specific provision, you know, either way in the law as it is. that is an example of something that is a request to the board that you want to We do have certain programs -- not to the extent that you're talking about -- that are providing youth-hunting opportunities, youth There's -- the Department of fishing. Conservation has a "Becoming an Outdoor Woman" program, or BOW, B-O-W, program. We have used some of our Forever Wild acreage to contribute to helping the women learn to hunt, helping the youth learn to hunt, as well as hunts for those with physical disabilities.

So that concept is there, not to the extent that you're talking about. And I don't believe it's ever crossed outside of -- well, it has. And something from

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"Becoming an Outdoor Woman" could be 1 photography. It could be -- you know, I 3 mean, it could be many different -fishing, many different things. 4 But, Chris, I don't know if you want 5 6 to add anything. 7 But I do understand the comment, and I think that's exactly the type --8 MR. PARKER: Yeah. You know, how many 9 different activities can go on and who 10 11 would -- there are people out there that 12 would partner with you --13 MS. POWELL: Exactly. MR. PARKER: -- to run the education stuff to 14 get more people into the -- into what 15 16 they're doing. MS. POWELL: And that would be a partnering 17 scenario that -- Chris, I don't know 18 if -- you may not know, but if you --19 20 MR. SMITH: Yeah. There isn't a provision in the amendment or the guidelines of the 2.1 program to do that. But we do have a 2.2

lot of that happening.

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To give you an example, with the Alabama Hiking Trail Society that I mentioned that are working on the Perdido WMA and on various tracts, you know, if you were interested in learning about hiking or backpacking or camping and that kind of thing, you know, they always welcome to have people join their chapters and help participate. And they have training programs at their annual conferences about these various activities. Also, say, like you mentioned mountain biking. There's a big mountain-biking track up in Anniston or Calhoun County. And the local mountain-biking organizations are the They encourage -- so they do same way. offer training and opportunities to learn those activities. Tt.'s not. necessarily part of the Forever Wild Land Trust program's provisions, but those activities are happening as things that are happening on Forever Wild

lands. Thank you.

MS. POWELL: Yes, sir. Come on up.

MR. KISER: Good evening. My name is Anthony
Kiser, and I'm speaking on behalf of
the -- just the underprivileged. I want
to just ask the question for Forever
Wild, in your long-term planning is
there anything -- or could you consider
anything in the way of -- let's say in
our urban communities where we can
perhaps consider something like the
gentleman just mentioned.

Even in our decaying communities,

perhaps if we laid aside small tracts -
like even five acres would go a long

way -- to maybe have things like walking

trails or biking trails or, you know,

the basketball goals or maybe a place

where they could teach the

underprivileged, you know, skills as far

as planting certain things, farming

skills, maybe orchards where -- nice

fruit trees or nuts, all kind of things,

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like a garden, if you will, right in our underprivileged communities. Or maybe set up classes in these small tracts where they can be taught certain things like archery and certain things that they may not be familiar with.

And I know the name Forever Wild, but I think when we teach -- human beings -- I know that many of you in this room have a very good track record for the love for animals, but the greatest -- God's greatest creation, the human being, if we can preserve that and give them a sense of nature, it creates a calm and a peace so the whole earth benefits overall.

So I know if we could concentrate on some smaller tracts maybe in some of the urban communities, I'd like to see that, especially teaching, you know, like grape orchards and beautiful things like that and teach them the difference in flowers and stuff like that. Maybe you

can consider something like that in your long-range plan too.

And, also, it's beautiful the job you guys are doing and thank you so much, Patti and everyone.

- MS. POWELL: I haven't seen another hand, but let me ask. Anybody else?
- MR. BO PRESLEY: I want to --

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- MS. POWELL: Come up to the microphone.
- MR. BO PRESLEY: -- touch on one more thing.

We can talk about all the dog days on the management area and everything, but the dog hunters right now are fighting an issue in Montgomery of putting Baldwin County on a permit system, and that would affect the management area if it passes. There will be no dog hunting on the management area. Is that true?

MS. POWELL: I'm going to have to tell you I

don't know. I mean, since that -- I

mean, the regulations and what relates

to hunting on the WMAs, although Forever

Wild contributes to the acreage, the 1 regulations, the administration of those 3 tracts are still within the department regulations through the Wildlife and 4 Freshwater Fisheries Division and issued 5 6 through the department. And I'll be 7 honest with you. State Lands -- I honestly don't know the details of 8 9 that. I'm sorry.

MR. BO PRESLEY: Thank you.

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MS. POWELL: Yes, Susan. Come on up.

MS. MORROW: I forgot to mention that we would also like to see some of the roads opened up in the Forever Wild. The gates stay locked, but the roads are heavily traveled. But it's not by us. So we understand that you can't just go anywhere in there, and there is a lot of roads that has been traveled -- not that we want to go in there and tear them up or anything, but to go in there to get our kill or to drive in there to turn our dogs loose.

There's a lot of gates that stay 1 closed and especially if you look at the 3 Lowndes County management area. They -if you go up there and you kill 4 something, you better have a bike, a 5 6 cart or something to bring it out 7 because you're not going in there any other way. You're going to walk. 8 9 the words of Mr. Jaworski, if you're 10 going to hunt in there, he wants you to really hunt, sort of like Boone and 11 Crockett and things like that. So that 12 13 would help out a whole lot with the dog hunters or even with the stalk hunters. 14 Thank y'all. 15 16 MS. POWELL: Anybody else? Anything else? I'd like to say something. 17 MR. ALLEN: 18 MS. POWELL: Come up to the microphone, if you would. 19 I came here tonight really just to 20 MR. ALLEN: kind of listen and --2.1 2.2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Who are you?

MR. ALLEN: My name is John Allen. I grew up

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in the Black Belt, and a lot of people know that that part of Alabama is an underprivileged area. And I think our main problem today is that, you know, we've got a great resource, but I think we need to somehow improve getting the word out. You know, this is a great It's been around for a long program. time, but I've never heard about it really until the past five years. I did live out of state for a little while. But I think that if we don't, you know, somehow promote our youth, whether if it's in an urban area or it's in a rural area -- because a lot of times everybody is viewing this, you know, as hunting is bad or this is bad or maybe -- like the gentleman said earlier, maybe having more access.

So I don't know how many people are employed by y'all. I know y'all work with all different departments of the state, but really somehow helping maybe

the youth and the older crowd more. Thanks.

MS. POWELL: And I would encourage you and anyone else that -- and one of the things the board also mentioned in the resolution was an effort to increase public awareness of the tracts. That was the reason for the development of the new Website. It was the reason for the development of the interactive map on the Website. I would very much encourage all of you -- and, actually, that map will show you more than Forever Wild properties. But, nonetheless, I would encourage you to go on and look at that map.

I will say it is somewhat of a challenge. There is some tension between us spending money to get the word out that's sometimes criticized, you know, is that really how we should be spending the money.

We do believe it's important to

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spend some resources on getting the word out as it's a public-access program. You know, part of public access is the public being aware of the tracts and the opportunities offered on the tracts. But I would encourage you, in addition to speaking tonight, to also enter any comment along those lines on the Website. That helps us demonstrate that the public does want us to be able to communicate more about the program and get the word out. And if that does cost some money, then maybe that's a very good use of the money for a public-access program. Because that is something that sometimes there are divergent opinions on.

Anyone else have a comment?

MR. OLLIE PRESLEY: Patti, that gentleman was saying awhile ago about having somebody to show them what to do. I don't think there's a dog hunter nowhere -- if him and his family come up there and ask,

they'll take them hunting. Because
there's no greater privilege in the
world than seeing your grandkids, your
kids, or anybody kill a deer in front of

a dog. You can look at the faces.

MS. POWELL: Thank you.

Anything else?

I do want to say a couple of things. One, I really do -- I know people thank you for coming to meetings all the time. I do want to extend my appreciation for a couple of reasons.

One, I know it is taking time away from your family and other things that you have to do and probably a risk of getting rained on. So I appreciate it.

But I will tell you, even when you come to a meeting like this and even if you complain, that's okay because that shows that you're interested in the program and you care about it and indicates the value of the program and you trying to get it, you know, where

you want it. So, quite sincerely, even a complaint is appreciated. It's when we have these meetings and no one comes that we're bothered, not when people come. And even if they're upset with us, that's -- that's okay.

And I also think tonight is a very good example, you know, for the history of the program, how this program came to be way back in, I guess, 1992. Several different independent groups representing different interests prior to that time had tried many occasions to get through the legislature some type of program focused on land acquisition. It never worked because those interests were going after only their own.

Forever Wild finally was successful in what I call a great experiment.

Because when I talk about the supporters of the program and who really were the founders of the program, talk about who was at the table, it included folks such

as Audubon and NRA sitting next to each other striving to get the same program passed, TNC, AWF, I mean, very seriously, divergent groups who had before this tried to do it themselves and proved they couldn't. That is why we do have the strong commitment in trying to achieve, you know, multiple use of these tracts.

But this program is an example of an experiment that worked, that shows that groups that normally maybe don't travel together hopefully can find a way to all take advantage of the program. So when we hear divergent views or even complaints, again, that's okay. I mean, we appreciate you coming.

We'll be around for a while if anybody has any additional questions.

Again, the Website is

Alabamaforeverwild.com. Again, for those of you that are used to going to Outdoor Alabama, you can access it from

there. Just click on the Forever Wild words on the side. But I would encourage everybody to go.

Again, your comments tonight will be taken as official comments. So if you have any additional thoughts, please do enter them in the Website. And, again, we'll see you for another round of meetings once we get a draft document up and out. Thank y'all very much.

(Session ended at approximately

7:42 p.m.)

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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STATE OF ALABAMA:

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I, Tracye Sadler Blackwell, Certified

Court Reporter and Commissioner for the State of

Alabama at Large, do hereby certify that I reported

the foregoing proceedings of the Forever Wild Land

Trust Public Listening Session on February 20,

2014.

The foregoing 105 computer-printed pages 1 2 contain a true and correct transcript of the proceedings held. 3 I further certify that I am neither of 4 kin nor of counsel to the parties to said cause nor 5 in any manner interested in the results thereof. 6 7 This 13th day of May 2014. 8 9 10 Tracye Sadler Blackwell ACCR No. 294 11 Expiration date: 9-30-2014 Certified Court Reporter 12 and Commissioner for the State of Alabama at Large 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 2.2