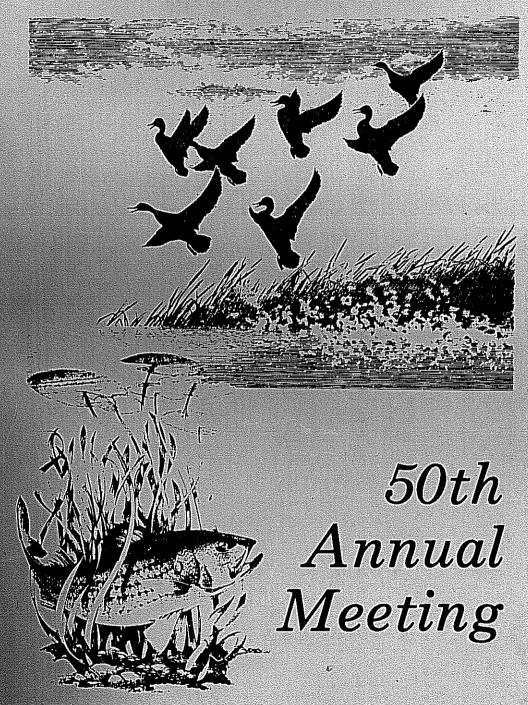
Association of Midwest Fish & Wildlife Agencies

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July 18-21, 1983 Radisson Plaza Lexington, Kentucky

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

JULY 18-21, 1983

RADISSON PLAZA LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

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1982-83 OFFICERS

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Resolutions	Ed Hansen, Indiana
Ad hoc Project Funding	David Kenney, Illinois

MEMBER STATES AND PROVINCES

Ohio Michigan Indiana Kentucky Wisconsin Iowa Missouri Ontario Manitoba North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas Saskatchewan Colorado Illinois Minnesota

ASSOCIATION MEETING PLACES AND DATES

1.	Des Moines, Iowa	1934
2.	St. Paul, Minnesota	1935
3.	Madison, Wisconsin	1936
4.	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	1937
5.	Omaha, Nebraska	
6.	Madison, Wisconsin	1939
7.	Mason City, Iowa	1940
8.	St. Louis, Missouri	
9.	Duluth, Minnesota	
10.	Fox Lake, Illinois	
11.	Bismarck, North Dakota	•
12.	Indianapolis, Indiana	•
13.	Rapid City, South Dakota	
14.	Roscommon, Michigan	-
15.	Put-in-Bay, Ohio	
16.	Lincoln, Nebraska	
17.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	
18.	Wichita, Kansas	
19.	Des Moines, Iowa	
20.	Dorset, Ontario	
21.	St. Louis, Missouri	
22.	Estes Park, Colorado	
23.	Springfield, Illinois	
24.	Park Rapids, Minnesota	
25.	Bismarck, North Dakota	
26.	West Lafayette, Indiana	
20. 27.		
28.	Rapid City, South Dakota	
20. 29.	Higgins Lake, Michigan	1961
29. 30.	Omaha, Nebraska	
30. 31.	Columbus, Ohio	
32.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	
	Toronto, Ontario	
33.	Wichita, Kansas	•
34.	Des Moines, Iowa	
35.	Chicago, Illinois	
36.	St. Louis, Missouri	
37.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1970
38.	Aspen, Colorado	-
39.	Wichita, Kansas	
40.	Bismarck, North Dakota	
41.	Duluth, Minnesota	1974
42.	Traverse City, Michigan	1975
43.	Rapid City, South Dakota	1976
44.	Lincoln, Nebraska	1977
45.	Madison, Wisconsin	1978
46.	Nashville, Indiana	1979
47.	Columbus, Ohio	1980
48.	Des Moines, Iowa	1981
49.	Springfield, Illinois	1982
50.	Lexington, Kentucky	1983

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES 50TH ANNUAL MEETING RADISSON PLAZA - LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY JULY 18-21, 1983

Tuesday Morning, July 19th

Carl Kays: Good morning. It is my pleasure to call the 50th annual meeting of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies to order. The first business this morning will be the roll call of the member states and provinces. As the roll is called by the Association Secretary, Martha Harrod, will the person representing a state or province answer the roll call and come forward. We have a gift for these persons —— a Kentucky Colonel Commission and a picture laden publication entitled KENTUCKY, we hope you will find enjoyable. Martha, will you proceed please.

(Martha Harrod called the roll as follows. Responses made by persons listed.)

Colorado - Absent

Illinois - David Kenney

Indiana - Ed Hansen

Iowa - Larry Wilson

Kansas - Bill Hanzlick

Kentucky - Carl Kays

Manitoba - Absent

Michigan - Ed Mikula

Minnesota - Roger Holmes

Missouri - Larry Gale

Nebraska - Harold Edwards

North Dakota - Absent

Ohio - Dick Francis

Ontario - Absent

Saskatchewan - Absent

South Dakota - Absent

Winconsin - John Keener

Carl Kays: Thank you Martha. At this time I would like to identify the other officers of the Association. Larry Gale of Missouri is the First Vice President, Bill Hanzlick of Kansas is the Second Vice-President, Fred Warders of Kansas is Treasurer and Martha Harrod of Kentucky is Secretary.

At this time I would like to take the opportunity to recognize persons present who will be participating in the meeting representing federal agencies, indeper organizations and university projects.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Harvey Nelson - Regional Director, Third Region

James Pulliam - Regional Director, Fourth Region

You are in the fourth region here for those of you who are unware of it. I understand that Mr. Pulliam will be here. Many of these people may not be he right now but I think we want to recognize them and their organization anyhor

- U.S. Forest Service Dick Wengert, Supervisor, Daniel Boone National F
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management Gene Ludlow, Wildlife Biologist
- U.S. Soil Conservation Service Eddie Wood, State Conservationist, Ky.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Kenneth Murphy, Louisville District

Tennessee Valley Authority - Elizabeth Thach, Manager, Land Between th

National Wildlife Federation - Dave Herbst, Regional Executive

Wildlife Management Institute - Dan Poole, President and Dr. Keith Harma Field Representative

Wildlife Legislative Fund of America - Harold Scharp, Field Representativ

National Rifle Association of America - Don Wiggins, Area 7 Field Represe

Ducks Unlimited - Ben Burnley, Regional Director

Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies - Steve Wilson, Prand Director of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Southeastern Fish Disease Project - Auburn University - Dr. Wilmer A. Project Leader

Southeastern Fish and Game Statistics Project -- North Carolina State Ur Dr. Kenneth H. Pollock, Director

Southeastern Wildlife Disease Project - University of Georgia - Dr. Victo Section Leader

Southeastern Continuing Education Project - Auburn University - Dr. S-Malvestuto, Project Coordinator

Southeastern Furbearers Research Project - Mississippi State University - Dr. Edward P. Hill, Project Coordinator

The reason I believed it was important to take time to recognize these individuals and the agencies they represent is because if there is a theme for this meeting it is Cooperation in the Management of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Now you are aware of the persons involved, the organizations they represent and the magnitude of the effort. I am sure that all of us participating in this meeting will benefit from the contributions of these organizations and we appreciate each representative taking time out of a busy schedule to be with us.

Next I would like to introduce Don McCormick, Deputy Commissioner of our Department of Fish and Wildlife who will introduce to you the next two speakers. Don McCormick.

Don McCormick: Thank you commissioner. I hope everyone had a nice evening. I know the group that was with me had a real nice evening and I'm surprised to see one or two of them here this morning. I asked one of them this morning, "How's your ribs?" He didn't know if I was talking about his ribs or the ones he ate last night. He had a plate of ribs that high.

I'd like to introduce to you this morning a gentleman representing Mayor Baesler Lexington. I think he's going to welcome you to this fine city as well as the welcome we've already extended to you. He's a stranger to you all but he's not a stranger to us. He's Dr. Lyman B. Ginger. He is a former Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky which is a constitutional office, a former member of the Fayette County Council and he's now a personal aide to Mayor Baesler so at this time welcome Dr. Ginger and let's see what he has to sayabout the city of Lexington. Dr. Ginger.

Dr. Lyman B. Ginger: Thank you very much Don, Mr. Commissioner and visitors. We're certainly please to have you here. I'm glad to see a representative here from Iowa. I'm coming to Iowa to shoot AT your pheasants. I'm not promising I'll hit any but I promise you I'll leave some shot out there....I think! We usually make a trip to South Dakota. I had a friend who came through from near DeMoines the other day. He said there were just a lot of pheasants on his farm and he could get on his tractor and as he went down through the rows get his limit just almost any time. Of course, that's illegal but come on out, we'll run our risks and take our chances! I'm warning you in advance what may happen. They told us in South Dakota we could hunt anywhere we liked, if we could get permission, except on the Indian reservation and on Indian property. They said if you get caught out there they will take your guns, automobiles, everything you have and you have to come back for a tribal trial. I've never been through one of those but I wanted to be sure I didn't so we were pretty careful about that.

Let me tell you just a word about this Colonelcy. I'm pleased that they made you colonels but there's certain requirements that go with that. It's a very select group of people. There's a certain beverage we have in this state that we're proud of. It's amber in color and it has a certain kind of aroma that is very distinct and distinguished. There's one thing you have to learn how to do to really qualify for the colonelcy after you've earned it (and you have earned it) you have to be able to make a mint julep the way Kentuckians make it. That means you take the certain amber colored beverage, you put your glasses in the refrigerator and get them ice cold and frosty and then you rub some mint inside

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of that. You take some powdered sugar, dissolve it in hot water and you put some of that inside the glass. Then you drink the bourbon straight out of th bottle and let that set there just for show.

You have to be prepared and ready to march at any time you are called by the captain of the colonels, who is the governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky He may call you at any time. He's a pretty active fellow. He's ill right now, but he's recovering very rapidly, and he may call you back into combat almost any time. Now our combat consists of eating a tremendous amount of burgoo at derby time and if you don't like burgoo you won't qualify as a really bona fide Kentucky Colonel. I thought you ought to know that because there are certain obligations that go with this business of being a colonel.

We're pleased to have you here. Let me tell you just a little about Lexington I've been here for quite sometime. I've known Joe B. Hall, who is going to speak to you a little bit later, since he played basketball in high school. Par of the time it was a very happy relationship, when our team (that I was coach would win from their team, which wasn't but about once every three years, he in other times we had a good relationship anyway. I'm pleased he's here. He has a photographer who goes with him when he fishes. He fishes a great deal of the photographer has a magnifing lens on his camera. I've never seen a smaplicture of one that Joe B. caught. He stands on the bank and when he bring them out of the water he gets that fish just right and it looks like he really caught a whale. He fishes some of these ponds around here that don't have fish in them that big but it looks like it.

Lexington and Fayette County happens to be the only city and county in Kerwith urban-county government. That is one single governmental unit, fifted commissioners and the mayor. We think it's a model form of government. We not the only one in the country that has it but we're the only one in Kentuck Louisville and Jefferson County have tried to move in that direction but so fhave been unsuccessful. We're very pleased with the way ours operates bed it gives us a central planning board, a central planning commission and enabus to do what we want to do in the total community, namely, to protect the farms. And that is precisely what we have done. The development in Lexi and Fayette County is going south and southeast and as a result our horse which are very valuable and not only valuable but they're really the tradema Central Kentucky. It's very important that we preserve these horse farms.

If you read the paper this morning, and while this doesn't happen with many when you talk about one colt, a year old, bringing something like four millior dollars and a filly that's a year old bringing two million dollars it doesn't talk many of them to add up pretty fast. We have hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of yearlings that will be sold this year. Bred and started in Cent Kentucky. We're very proud of that and we're also proud of the fact that Central Kentucky and in Lexington-Fayette County it is not only a rapid growing community but that we have an outstanding education program both public and private schools. Transylvania University is the oldest private college west of the Allegheny Mountains and an outstanding private school. University of Kentucky and the other colleges and schools in this town are toutstanding.

One of the things you will see while you are here is the State Horse Park. This is truly a great development. Some of our friends from Iowa just a week ago came through here. We took them out to see the horse park. We thought we'd be out there maybe an hour. We spent the entire afternoon. They just simply wanted to see more and more of what was out there. This is a state development. It's a tremendous tourist attraction. It does represent the number one commodity in Central Kentucky and that's the horse industry. In addition to that, and while this hardly has a good reputation in a lot of places, the tobacco industry is one of the great money making industries of our state and naturally the people who represent us in Washington try to protect it.

The one thing we have not been proud of in Lexington is the failure to develop and maintain downtown Lexington. We have not been able to do this. The shopping centers around the suburban areas have drawn off the people from downtown and the business is simple not there. Condominiums, housing and fine hotels and all the rest that go with it plus a lot of conventions and conferences are prime attractions for the entire area. I'm not making a Chamber of Commerce speech because it's not my purpose to do that. I represent the mayor and the things we are trying to do. We're trying to do those things in the best interest of the 225,000 people who reside in this county. It is the central attraction for this part of the state.

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ms . of If you have a chance go out to Keeneland Racetrack. This is a non-profit racetrack. It's one of the few in the nation, in fact the only one I know about. All the money that is made from Keeneland, beyond the maintenance of the track, goes to charity. Many different charities. They have a meeting once a year at which time they distribute thousands and thousands of dollars earned at Keeneland track. The race horse owners, the farm owners, built Keeneland and after they built the race course they decided, this is not for our purpose, this is to promote the industry. As a result the profit we make from the sales of tickets and from whatever source will go back to help Fayette County and the charities that are here. It's worth seeing. It's a beautiful course, well maintained and well operated.

A couple of Kentucky stories I want to tell you before I close. We happy to have you. There's a section in the mountains of Kentucky known as Breathitt County. It was the county where not a single person was drafted for the army. Everyone volunteered! They were in the habit of using their rifles so they just wanted to keep on using them so they all enlisted and they never had to draft anyone from there. In that particular county a lot of people from the Eastern part of the country come down to do good for Breathitt County. They would come in with all kinds of proposals. A group came down from Boston one summer and the Superintendent of Schools tells me this story and I suspect it has a reasonable amount of truth in it.

This particular group came in and they were fascinated by the fact that there was a blacksmith shop right in the middle of town. They would come in every morning and see horses being shod and other activities of the blacksmith. As always in a town of that size there is always a hanger-on that is known, I guess, as a slow learner or not too smart and this fellow was always around the blacksmith shop too. So one morning this group from Boston was watching the Smithy put the shoes on the horse and he dropped a hot horseshoe in the sawdust. This not too smart fellow ran over and picked it up and dropped it instantly. One

of the people from Boston said "Hot, wasn't it?" The fellow said "Hell no, it just don't take me long to look at a horseshoe." Now, the Superintendent of Schools says that really happened and as far as I'm concerned, it did.

We were on an evaluation committee up in the mountains of Kentucky and the evaluation committee would go in and spend several hours one day and go back the next day for about three days to evaluate the high schools. We had professor there from Eastern Kentucky University, from Morehead and from the University of Kentucky. I was on the committee and at the end of the day we went downtow to this restaurant and here was a great big round table in the middle of the dining room. We were all seated around that table. They handed us the menu and we had five meats; we could choose three of them. They had seven vegetable and we could choose five of them. The waitress was a graduate of the local high school and a pretty sharp little gal and they started around the table, "I want this and this and this she said wait a minute, don't tell me what it is you want, tell me what it is you don't want, and the man on my right who's a professor of English said "Why should I tell you what I don't want?" She said "It's easier for me to write down the things you don't want than it is the things you do want That made a lot of sense. They went all around the table and got all the "don't wants" and came back to the man over my left and he said "I don't want squash and I don't want succotash." She wrote down his don't wants and went on back to the kitchen. She came back in a few minutes and said "What was it you don't want?" He said, "I didn't want squash and I didn't want succotash." She said "I'm just as sorry as I can be but we're out of squash." He said, "But wait a minute, I didn't want any." She said "You've got to don't want what we've got, you can't don't want what we're out of." On the way home two days later this pr of English and one of the mathematics professors from Eastern were still debating on just exactly what this girl meant. And I'm not sure they ever decided themselve

We're happy to have you, we're glad you could be here, we hope you have a gootime. Thank you.

Don McCormick: When we started putting this program together we started thinking about speakers that we have had before, and they have all been good, but we wanted to do something a little different and believe me, we have.

We came up with the idea of asking Joe B. Hall if he might come over and addres this group. He's so busy it's hard to get him away from his profession but when he found out he could come over and talk about his first love I think that made i a little bit easier. I'm pleased, and I know you are going to be pleased with our speaker this morning. Joe B. Hall is, as far as I'm concerned, (Ed Hanson, pardon me), the finest Basketball coach in the country. You can look at his record. He began coaching as head coach at University of Kentucky about eleve years ago, he's had an NCAA Championship, he's been to the NCAA eight times out of eleven, he's won the NIT. You really can't do much better than what he has done. But besides that, I'd have to say he's probably the best sportsman the state of Kentucky has and I mean an all around sportsman. I know for a fache is very active in hunting. He hunts as much as he can during the time he has allowed because it does interfere with basketball. He fishes all the time. He has his own TV program FISHING WITH COACH HALL. I've seen it a number of times. I didn't know about that camera though. I really didn't! I'm glad to hear that. Without taking any more of your time I want to introduce to you Coach Joe B. Hall of the University of Kentucky Wildcats and let him address yo Coach.

Coach Joe B. Hall: I'm completely awed and incapable of functioning this morning. I came in here and heard this distinguished group introduced, I flashed back memories of all that good hunting and fishing that is represented out here. I'd lots rather sit back and let you come up here and tell me a few stories about what goes on in your state, where those good fishing holes are, the great pheasant hunting and all of those things. As you came up and got your colonelcies I had a lot of good memories flash through my head about good times I've had in your state so welcome to Kentucky and I hope you enjoy your stay here and they don't work you too hard.

Dr. Ginger, a long time friend of mine and a person I've admined for years, especially when he was a coach, humbly talked about his pheasant hunting. He does hit a few. But he has trouble picking them out of the grill. He talked about that non-profit race track. You know who doesn't profit when you go out there, don't you?

With all this horse buying, you get caught up in this atmosphere around Lexington. You see a \$4.25 million, one year old colt that hasn't ever had anything but a training bridle on him -- a halter, not a bridle, hasn't ever had a bit in his mouth. Speculation on his future by investing that kind of cash in him infects all of us. We think, lets go out here and look at one, see if we can buy one of these, raise one of these colts we can run through the Keeneland sale and be an instant millionaire. You can drive out the Paris Pike here and you can see a sign, that's highway 27N, you can see a sign at one of these farms that says "Yearlings for sale." You can go right up to the barn and buy a yearling, a mare or filly or colt, whatever you like. I'd seen this sign. My home is out that road. I've driven it many times so I knew where to go. I went out and this horse trader came out, a guy with a piece of straw sticking out of his mouth and his hands in his hip pockets and he said "What can I do for you?" I said, "Well, I'd like to look at some horses." So he brought out three. They were standing there side by side. I said "How much do you want for them?" He said, "I'll take \$10,000 for the three." I said, "Well, how much would you take for one?" He said, "Well, I could let you have one for \$5,000 but don't take the middle one." I said, "Why not?" He said, "Because the other two would fall down." I said, "If I bought that horse could I race him ?" He said, "sure could, you'd probably beat him too." So be careful when you go out here to purchase one of these horses.

The people in Kentucky are hospitable. I think that you will enjoy your stay here in Lexington but be careful if you venture out very far from Lexington because it does change, especially as you get down toward the east — the people are a little different. They are find people. They are a little clanish, a little slow to accept strangers. I've traveled into that area a lot recruiting basketball players. They are a fine stock that come out of our eastern mountains to contribute to our basketball program here in Kentucky. When you travel in that area you have to make friends fast.

I was down in Salyersville not long ago. I was looking for a kid. It was hard to locate which hollow he lived up so I went down to the courthouse where you can always get the Sheriff or somebody there to tell you where someone lives. I stopped there at the courthouse and all the whittlers were on the steps. One old guy was sitting there with a mangy looking dog. I walked up to him—I was going to make friends and pet his dog. I said, "Your dog bite?" He said, "nope." He just kept on whittling. I bent down to pet his dog, he just grabbed my fingers and as I jerked my hand out just peeled all the skin off the top of my knuckles. I grabbed my handkerchief and wrapped it around my hand, I looked down at him

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and I said, "I thought you said your dog didn't bite." He said, "that ain't my dog." That's about the kind of answers you are going to get. We stopped at a little restaurant down near Mammoth Cave one time and we had a nice local dinner of home cooked food. The waitress came out and asked us if we'd like to have dessert. Now what I'm telling you is a fact. I'm not running for politic office. We asked what they had for dessert and she said they had three kinds. We asked what are the three kinds and she said apple pie. We said what do you mean three kinds? She said, "We got open faced, crossed bar and kevered." We said "Is it good?" She said "It's good for them that likes it."

The participation that I had in high school basketball, and Coach Ginger mention his team's competition against my team and my coach back in high school. I remember very well that we had won three straight games from Coach Ginger's team. The next trip we made to his school, the officials came out and their name were Bob, Rob and Joe Steel. At half time we went back to the dressing room. The first half I'd broke my glasses and couldn't read the score board and I looked at one of the officials and said "Do you mind telling me the score?" He said "We're ahead by two." We went back to the dressing room. Our coach, a little guy, was following this little referee and he was just eating him out down hallway. We got to our locker room and this big one behind the little guy just stopped. He put his arm up over the door, the little guy walked through and I just body checked our coach. He stopped him with his hand on his chest and he says, "Now coach, that's about enough. Your just mad because we're winning.

I complained so much about officials that our SEC Commissioner, Board McWorte called me into the office, put me on the carpet one day and he said "Coach Hall you are about the biggest critic of our officials in this conference. We do the job we can, we get the most qualified people, they are very sincere and dedica to their jobs and we've just about had enough of this complaining about officiat He said, "If you've got so many good ideas about officiating why don't you do something positive to help officials rather than be so negative toward officials. I said, "Mr. McWorter, you're talking to the wrong man. One night down at Memorial Coliseum they locked the back door so the football coaches wouldn't sneak their friends in the back door. You have to go up to the side door by the ticket office to get in. There are bushes all along the side of the coliseum I was coming in one night, going in the back door, and I heard a rustling down through the weeds and I looked down there and there was this figure walking feeling the wall. So I went down, pulled him through the snow and the bushes and led him to the door for him to get in and he identified himself to the doorm as one of the basketball officials." I said, "In Kentucky we hold an all star ga each year in conjunction with the state of Indiana, the high school Kentucky-Indiana game, and all of the proceeds go to the benefit of the blind!"

We have on our schedule this year, Indiana, Kansas, Cincinnati, Purdue and Illinois. Some of you are represented in that group. I'll tell you a little bit about Kentucky basketball. First of all myself. I played here at the Universit Kentucky many, many years ago. Don was very gracious in his introduction be Coach Rupp paid me the greatest compliment that I've ever had in my life. We were in Alaska giving clinics for the servicemen in Fairbanks and Anchorage week we were down in Anchorage all the civic clubs got together and asked if. Coach Rupp would speak, and being nice to me, asked if I'd speak also. We me there in a big civic auditorium. We had a crowd of about 350. Coach Rupp speand then he introduced me that night in Anchorage, Alaska as one of the Fabul

Five. I got up, all of us here in Kentucky know the Fabulous Five were WaWa Jones, Clif Barker, Alex Grosa, Ralph Beard and Kenny Rollins. They were a great basketball team. They won many championships and were reputed to be one of the three best all-time college teams ever assembled along with the Illinois Whiz Kids and some of the UCLA great teams. That night in Anchorage I just accepted that award as having outlived the truth! I looked out in the crowd. There were oil explorers, they were too greedy for the oil on the north shores to care about the Fabulous Five. The servicemen in attendance were too young to remember the Fabulous Five and the Eskimos could care less. That's one of those places that you grow in esteem.

We did have a squad of twelve men, back in the late forties. We referred to ourselves as the Fabulous Five and the Sorry Seven. I sat so far down on the bench that Coach Rupp had to get a usher to go get me if he wanted me to go in the game. Coach was the kind of guy that was a perfectionist. He didn't allow for any mistakes on the floor. The Fabulous Five were so great that the Sorry Seven very seldom ever got into a game. But you learn from adversity and we found out if we could get that seat next to Coach Rupp, that just out of frustration, if one of the Fabulous Five did make two mistakes in a row he would turn to whoever sat next to him on the bench, and I can feel his thumb digging in under your collar bone as he'd grab you by the scuff of the neck, and he'd tear you off that bench, send you to the scorer's table and say "Get him out of there." It didn't make any difference if you were a guard, forward or a center if you had that seat next to coach. We were playing California one night, that's when Pete Newell, who later coached the Olympic Team, was coach at California. They had a great spirited group that came into Lexington. They brought a pep band with them, some of their fans, their cheerleaders were there, they had a little bear cub that danced around the end of a chain during the time outs and whenever the pep band would play. It was a night that I had won the seat next to Coach Rupp. In fact one of the greatest plays in the old Alumni Gym back in those days after the shooting warm up was the fast break to the bench by the Sorry Seven. I sat there this night. It was one of those nights where the Fabulous Five were playing well. California was a well coached team. They stayed in the game, kept it close. I'd kind of relaxed, stuck my legs out and was resting my heels on the floor, my arms crossed across my chest, enjoying the game. We were 6 or 7 points ahead, bouncing back and forth. All of a sudden Beard and Barker, as they often did, went out and picked up the California guard full court, stole the ball three or four straight times, went in for layups and with two and a half minutes to go they extended the lead from six or seven to about fourteen. Suddenly we were in a comfortable position. I perked up, sat up on the bench and caught Coach Rupp with an elbow, cleared my throat, and said "Boy coach, fourteen points, two and a half minutes, we got this one won." He always sat on the bench rested his elbow on his knee, chin in hand and he just kind of rolled his eyes over at me and back out on the floor and didn't say anything. The clock kept ticking around and at about two minutes to go I thought I'd better put on the press, so I reached over past Coach Rupp, got a cup of water, as I brought it back past Coach I just spilled it down his leg into his cuff, crossed my legs, kicked him on the shin and said "Coach, just no way we can lose tonight." Finally he turned to me and says, "Joe, you just sit there and behave yourself. When Pete puts that bear in I'll put you in to guard him."

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I guess if a guy has an opportunity to do what he enjoys he's been a success life. I do what I enjoy, I do it my way and I'm comfortable at what I do. I'v never feared my job. I don't have any fear of being a coach at the Universit of Kentucky. I've no fears of following Coach Rupp, being in his shadow. I not try to fill his shoes. I don't mimd being compared to him and coming up second best. Coach Rupp was one of the greatest people that ever lived, wa a genius of his time, was a super organizer and coach of the game of basketh and no one had more respect for him than I did, so when I'm adversely comp my record to his, I feel proud to be mentioned in the same breath. I do hav lot of Coach Rupps traits, Naturally. I played for him and was seven years assistant. I hope that I continue some of the philosophies he had. I believe discipline. I believe that an athletic program is an extra-curricular activity it has a responsibility to its university to make a contribution to that curric from which it arose, that if it doesn't come back to enhance or bring credit t that school then it has no justification for its existence. I believe that athle have a responsibility to society to be the type people that make role models i all those young people who emulate and idolize athletes today. If an athlete doesn't assume that responsibility and recognize the great opportunit he has through that recognition and then come back and give something to community and to the university and to that society then he has no justificat for his existence.

We have rules and regulations. I believe that young people like to be discip at least I assume that and tell my players they like to be disciplined. I have hard time sometimes convincing them. We have bed check, we have hours on players. I think it's important if they compete and play under the pressure athletes have to play under they must get their rest so that they are not tea down their bodies. They must abstain from the use of drugs, alcohol and to And I'm very strict on that. I insist that they keep their rooms clean, get every morning and have breakfast with their academic advisor, that they go every class and sit at the front of the class and participate in class and dem strate to their professors that they are sincere about their education. Twen six of the twenty nine players that have gone through the University since coached, have graduated with their class and have their degree. I'm very of the representation that our players make for the university. We feel that their exposure is a benefit to them and a credit to the University if they do good job of it. We have a television speech program for freshman that cond interviews and teaches them how to handle interviews. Each player develop eight minute speech and he can go before any organization, stand on his fee at the podium and give a good talk about his participation in sports or what sports means to him. From there he can go on and develop his own talk. W teach them table manners. We bring people in from our Home Economic Department ment and set up a meal and we teach every player the proper use of his ute and how to conduct himself at a meal. We also have them lectured as to the clothing and color combinations, how to dress, how to wear their hair. We don't allow facial hair, we have no problem with it but we just work at ever avenue not to offend anyone. More than anything, we teach our players ho be responsible citizens, how to take advantage of this great exposure that have so it helps them in their future.

That's a little bit about our program. If we travel into your area, bring you kids out, and they'll see a fine group of young men that go to war, spit on their hands and love a challenge. Our schedule is a challenging schedule. We're kidded a lot about playing the University of Louisville. We're very program.

that the state of Kentucky has two great basketball programs and the University of Louisville is one of those two. We're starting competition this year after many years. We're looking forward to it. We'll play them November 26th after opening with the Olympic Russian team that will be touring over here prior to the Olympics. They are the only foreign team that have ever beaten us on U.S. soil. They won from us last year so we're looking for a re-match. After the Louisville game we play Indiana. We play Kansas, Cincinnati, Purdue, and Illinois all before we start our conference season. Then the middle of the conference season on January 22, in a prelimary to the Super Bowl, we'll play Houston on national television. We play a tough conference schedule in the SEC. At the end of the year we have a conference tournament this year in Nashville, Tennessee, and then, hopefully, if we're still alive, we'll compete for the NCAA.

Does anybody have any questions they'd like to ask me? I've got a million I'd like to ask you all. I do have a fishing show. I guess if I could some way get out of coaching I'd become a fishing guide or something in wildlife or sports. I've worked as a forest ranger. I was with Bernheim Forest just south of Louisville for two years as a ranger. That was in the early part of my life.

I'm not much for big game or that type hunting but I enjoy what Kentucky has to offer. I think the secret to living in any part of the country is to find what it has to offer and take advantage of whatever your environment offers to you for recreation. I certainly try my best to enjoy it here in Kentucky.

You do have a question?

Unidentified Person: Will your show be on while we're here?

Coach Hall: I don't think so, we're kind of spasmodic with it.

I really had a tough spring filming my show. We don't fake it up and if we go and don't catch anything we show the show. That's really unusual. We went down tarpon fishing in Florida off the Keys at Marathon. I'd been down there before and Don was with me. We caught four one afternoon in about three hours, nice big tarpon, 150 pounds or better. We went back to near the same place and we filmed for five days and caught a 45 pound grouper, 8 barracuda and hooked three tarpon all of which broke our lines. We were using spinner outfits and 20 pound test line and we didn't net or land a tarpon. We showed the show! We're really honest with what we do. At the end of it we gave a great history of the tarpon and tarpon fishing and the beauty of the area and all of these things but at the end we said "But the tarpon won." I think a lot of fishing shows would have more creditability if they did that. But our show is a little different, we deal with the esthetic values of fishing and we talk about the wholesomeness of it, just being out in the open among nature and all of the things we see. If we're out fishing and see a deer we pan up on the deer or if we see a mink on the bank, or a muskrat, we just kind of follow the wildlife. We let the chips fall where they may.

I set up a fishing show for down in the western part of the state near Beaver Dam, Kentucky. We've got the most unusual area you've ever seen down there. I'll bet Don doesn't even know about this. The cypress forest. We've got cypress forest down there, flooded areas, 150 acres that have seven and eight pound bass. It's unusual if you can fight off the water moccasins. You have

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to get out with a boat. A guy pushes the boat around. You get a guide, well not a guide just a friend down there. We take these little john boats and he carries a saw. He will saw off a tree and push the boat through and we'll go a little piece, he'll saw off another one and he'll twist around. He has to wade to pull your boat. He's really a nice friend! We had caught a lot of good bas down there so we fly up north from here and pick up a good buddy and we're going to do an unusual fishing show. We're going to get a rival coach and fly down in that area. We land in Greenville and these guys pick us up and take us out. We go up this little stream and catch seven or eight bass going up to the lake and the camera man's kind of nonchalant, he gets a picture here and there, thinking we're really going to get into them when we get up to the lake It starts thundering when we get out on the lake and we don't catch a fish! W don't raise a bass. We throw the lure at a stump and you'd see the V go off about two or three seconds before the bait hit the water. He'd just run off and leave that bait. Some big bass. So we spent the whole day, got rained of soaking wet, crawled out of that lake and pushed that john boat down that stream, lifted it over logs and beaver dams, finally got back, got in the plane flew home all the way wet, took him up to Bloomington, Indiana and let him out and we didn't get a thing on film that was worth a nickel but we had some good commentary and we may stick a little bit of Bobby Knight in the Joe Hall Show some of these days. Bobby is an avid fisherman. The coach for Arkan Eddie Sutton, did a fishing show recently with his son up in Canada, catchin smallmouth bass, and he's going to send me the clip of that. I'm anxious to s that show. There are a lot of fishermen in the coaching ranks so we have a lot of good stories to tell.

Thank you all and have a good stay here in Lexington.

Carl Kays: Thank you Coach Hall for those enlightening words about another sport. I assume our coffee will be here soon so why don't we just go ahead with our coffee break at this time.

Coffee Break

Carl Kays: I'd like to recognize Colorado's representative, Mr. John Torres John would you come forward please.

Door Prize Drawing

Carl Kays: We have one change in the program. Dr. Al Farris, who is sche to give his PIK report Thursday Morning has to leave early so he will be give that report at 1:30 in here in conjunction with the legislative committee meeti If you are interested in the Payment In Kind Program (all the Directors shound be here anyway since they are members of the committee) that will be at 1:30 this afternoon.

Also, do we need any additional committee rooms? I think we have assigned and there are more available if needed. If you do need a meeting room see I McCormick.

The moderator of this session is Pete Pfeiffer, Director of Kentucky's Division Fisheries and the session deals with Fish and Wildlife Cooperative Programs. Pete.

Pete Pfeiffer: Good morning. Welcome to the morning session on Regional Cooperative Programs.

During the 50's and 60's the need to incorporate specialized disciplines into fish and wildlife management and research programs was recognized. Expertise in the fields of fish and wildlife disease and fish and wildlife statistics was not readily available, however neither was the funding to establish these programs, especially on an individual state basis.

The cooperative concept was nothing new. Basically, it is an organization that is established by individuals to provide themselves with goods and services. Cooperative programs have served both consumers and producers in a variety of areas, including the fishing industry, since their beginning back in the 1800's in Great Britian.

It was appropriate then that this same approach was embraced by the various states in the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and became a reality with the establishment of the Cooperative Wildlife Disease Project back in 1957. This was followed by the Statistics Project in 1959, the Fish Disease Project in 1964, and the Continuing Education Project in 1977. The Furbearer Research Project has not been established as yet, although efforts are presently underway to do so.

We are fortunate this morning to have with us representatives from each one of these cooperative projects who are here to give you an overview of the activities of their programs.

I am going to ask that any questions you may have during the course of their presentations be held until the end and they have all had an opportunity to speak. Then we will have an opportunity to answer your questions.

Our first speaker is Dr. Bill Rogers who heads up the Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease Project. Dr. Rogers.

Dr. Wilmer A. Rogers: Thank you Pete. I appreciate you inviting me up here to talk about the project. Our project was established in 1964. We are within the Department of Fisheries and Aquacultures at Auburn University, and we are presently supported by eight southeastern states and our funding is at \$8,000 per year, which is a total of \$64,000 per year, and of course this won't even touch the services that we provide. Auburn University provides much more than half of the support. We have right now three permanent faculty members, a research associate, 4 graduate assistants and about 20 graduate students that we use as slaves and in other various capacities or whatever we can get out of them. The main objectives of the project is that we provide a diagnostic service (fish kill diagnostic service) to the southeastern states, but we are really not limited by boundaries and have done virus analyses for some of the Central American countries, California, and other states, including a number of your midwestern states, in fact.

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In addition to our diagnostics, we have a training program. We have graduated 49 M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in fish disease training from Auburn. We teach some 25 hours of fish disease course work there and we have handouts on this.

I think all the projects will have handouts on the back tables showing some of these courses and related courses. We also have an in-state short course workshop program where we go into states on demand basis. We used to do this every year and we got the state saturated with short courses after a while We have had over a hundred biologists from the various states to come into Auburn for a weeklong short course. We used to present this thing every year would have up to 30 biologists from the cooperating states to show up for a weeklong course covering all aspects of the diseases (fish diseases).

I have some slides. I am going to run through these real quickly. This will give you an idea of some of our activities. When we investigate fish kills, a lot of times this is what we are seeing. And we have now expertise to separat environmental or pesticide caused fish kills from disease caused kills. Someth like this, where fish just die overnight, is usually an oxygen depletion or som thing. Before this project was started, all our fish kills were due to winter kills, or oxygen depletion, or pesticides. Now we find out that there are a number of other things that cause fish kills, but we can separate the causes now, usually just from talking to the persons involved in the kill, the biologis the fish farmers, or whoever. This is an indication here of the number of case from '72 - '82. We have had quite an increase in numbers. We started out wi 50 cases per year and we are now well over 300 per year. We have people available to go into the cooperating states to collect fish on reservoirs and wh ever, but most of the time we find that we're on a wild goose chase when we a out. Somebody had a fish kill and by the time the word gets to us, it was las week, and then when we get to a sampling area or to try to determine what is causing the fish kill, all we find is a carcass washed up on the shore. So no we go into the state we require a fish in hand and we have to have live fish, fish that are affected, that have lesions on them. Dead fish are of no value us at all. We are specialized in infectious diseases and beyond that we are so of guessing. We have finally figured out some methods of getting fish to us. We have had, back early in the project, fish that were packed in coffee cans and sent to us and they are sort of liquid when we got them like this. We fir these aren't very good to work with. We have a routine system of diagnosis. We will go in, make scrapings, look for parasites, examine the fish, do bacteriological studies on them. We isolate bacteria routinely, and we will ru virus checks if conditions warrant a virus check. We have a virus lab with cultures that we maintain for virus analyses; we have histology capacity and electron microscopy -- both scanning and transmission electron.

As I said, we have graduated 49 advanced degrees and we have about 20 stu enrolled at the present time in our lab. We have a classroom and a laborator set up for the training of fish diseases. We have done a lot of work with trement and controls. This is a sort of primitive treatment rig there but it is o that is very effective. We have tried different techniques of chemical controdrug control, and vaccines.

We are doing a good bit of immunology work. Channel catfish virus was discovered at Auburn University. This is a catfish that is infected, its popeyed and pop-belly condition is characteristic of the viruses. We have got a lot of research going on with the viruses right now. Bacteria are always a problem. We have a lot of bacterial isolations; we probably have 10 students working on various aspects of bacterial diseases of fish. We routinely run

sensitivity discs. If we get fish in from a treatable situation, we will want to know what to treat with and we have varying degrees of resistance. We are trying to get a project set up with one of the drug companies now to support some research on drug resistance in some of these bacteria of fishes. Bacterial disease of eggs is a problem. This is a healthy set of catfish eggs - these are infected eggs - we have flavobacterium and aeromonas hydrophilus and some more bacteria that commonly infect these, and we are doing a good bit of work on these. We developed a media at Auburn called glucose motility deep that will let you determine gas production, motility and acid production. We routinely save our bacterial cultures. This is a freeze dry machine that will save our cultures so that we now maintain bacterial cultures.

We also are doing a good bit of immunology work. We are building antibodies against a lot of these things, for fluorescent antibody detection and immunal assay detection of these different diseases. Here we are bleeding a rabbit, collecting the serum and then we have a fraction collector. This will separate the various immunal globulins. One of the main diseases that has developed in the last few years, that we are having several students working on, is enteric septicemia of catfish. It is characterized by having these hemorrhagic conditions and it's a real problem over in the Mississippi Delta where they have such a massive catfish production. The character of the disease is this massive hemorrhage, usually affecting the muscles and the enteric organs primarily. We developed a fluorescent antibody technique here - which is a very simple technique. One advantage of something like this is that this bacteria is a very slow growing form and if you have other bacteria present, which is very common to have, then you have them overgrow the media. With this fluorescent antibody technique you can detect this in just about 15 or 20 minutes as opposed to up to 96 hours with standard culture techniques of growing them out on media and using biochemical tests.

I have developed an enzyme immunal assay test where you don't have to go to a fluorescent scope to pick it up. This will give you a color change in the bacteria and depending on the type of substrate you use, you come up with brown bacteria or you can come up with red bacteria, or blue bacteria. This material that produces this reddish-brown color is carcinogenic so we are getting away from it. We are now working with one that will produce a blue color. This is a smear from the kidney of an infected fish and you see these reddish-brownish looking spots around there. If you look at it closely, you can see bacteria, probably in a microphage. This is diagnostic of the disease, and we are talking about 25 minutes with something like this as opposed to up to 3 or 4 days. We know that microphages carry these bacteria. There is one in the center with bacteria and that bacteria is actually dividing, so the bacteria live there. Here is one with the blue color from a substrate that will give it the blue color. You can use these with the regular miscoscope. This has an advantage then of not having to have a fluorescent misroscope. You can maybe even use a hand lens to pick up something like this. We have also got it for furunculosis of trout and we have got a couple of students working on furunculosis. We are also working on this ulcer disease of goldfish, which is a variant of furunculosis of trout.

We have got some parasitology immunology studies going. The bass tapeworm has been a problem up until the last few years and we have a student working on that. Here he is force feeding some bass. We have a precipitant test where we can pick up the antibodies produced against the tapeworms and one of the things about this is that the bass tapeworm used to be such a problem and we have been recommending to the people at the hatcheries that they rotate brood fish - this is an accumulative thing - the older the brood fish the more problem

you have with it. And, by rotating the brood fish they have almost eliminated the bass tapeworm in the hatcheries in the southeast. We routinely monitor the disease at the hatcheries. About 10 years ago we could go to any hatchery in the southeast and pick up as many bass tapeworms as you wanted. During this tapeworm experiment we had difficulty finding enough to even work with, so we have almost eliminated the problem just from a management standpoint. These little blisters on this fish is caused by a myxosporidian parasite and I have tried to develop some specific test for that. This is a fluorescent antibody test for those. And it is not specifically the gill form, that is very detrimental to catfish (that is the one I wanted to work on there). Ichthyophthirius is still a problem. We are still trying to find some good controls for that and we did some of the original vaccine work with "Ich" at Auburn a few years ago.

This is a bass out of Kentucky Lake a few years ago. The thing causing this red sore disease is still a problem caused by Epistylis. We are slowly figuring out what is going on with it. This is a combination of parasite and bacterial infection causing this scale erosion. This is a case from one of our Missouri minnow hatche if you pop that fishes' belly, he is full of white grubs, this is a diagenetic trematode and again there are no therapeutic controls - we go back to managementry to cut down the trees, since the bird is the final host and the snail is the intermediate host. You get rid of the weed beds and dry up the ponds to get rid of the snails, then get rid of the birds - management plays a big part in control of these diseases.

Black grub - this fellow caught about 30 bass out of a stream not too far below Auburn and he said what could he do with it, and I told him to use a lot of black pepper. That is about all you can do.

We have had eye flukes, this is the same group - diagenetic trematodes and we have just recently completed a study of catfish - they were blinded by eye fluke and they (catfish) really aren't sight feeders, they have taste buds out in the barbels and they are perfectly happy to grub around and find this food without having to see it. The survival was lower and the growth was not as good when compared to normal fish. We have that study in press now.

Monogenetic trematodes - we have several histopathology studies going on and some papers in preparation right now.

Tapeworms - we have some histopathology studies on tapeworms and nematodes. A lot of fish are brought in to us with a broken back condition caused by a vitamin C deficiency, and we can pick that up right now.

Onc of the most recent things is a condition of severe anemia in fish that we have almost traced back to some components of the feed. This has been a real problem in at least Alabama commercial fish production. Then we have one of our faculty members that is specialized in histopathology, Dr. Grussel. He works on tumors of fishes. He has several grants to work on tumors of fish. That will give you idea at least of some of our activities.

Pete Pfeiffer: Thank you very much Dr. Rogers. Our next speaker is Dr. K.H. Pollock who is the Technical Director of the Southeastern Fish and Game Statistic Project located at North Carolina State University. Dr. Pollock.

Dr. K.H. Pollock: (Inaudible) The purpose of the project, I guess, is pretty obvious to you -- it's to provide statistical computational expertise to fish and wildlife agencies in the southeast. That is a very important thing since a lot of the state universities have statistics departments but don't have the special expertise in fish and wildlife areas. For example, there are a lot of different areas that you are familiar with that most statisticians probably never even heard of. We have expertise in the analyses and design of creel surveys, mail surveys, capture-recapture studies, band return studies, scent station studies. We also do a lot of work with computing and computer graphics. So these are things that you certainly wouldn't get if you went just to consult with your local statistics department in your state university.

Most people in statistics departments are interested in agricultural and medical applications of statistics. I just thought I would run over some of the recent things that we have been involved in. As I see it, one of the really important things to the states is not just for their own work, but for some of the cooperative studies that we help with or give advice on. Recently we have been working on analysis in mourning dove trend data, using call counts, and we have interacted with the fish and wildlife service statisticians on that analysis. Similarly, we have worked on the September mourning dove nesting studies. Don Hayne gave a lot of help on the statistics of that. Currently, we are involved with Ed Hill, who is going to talk later, in developing a cooperative scent station study throughout the southeast. We are beginning to work on a Canada goose neck collar study with some of the states in the Atlantic Flyway. I think that is going to be a very important study, looking at some of the problems of Canada geese there, the question of whether there really is short stopping, what is really causing the change in the distribution of Canada geese in that flyway. We also produce for the Southeastern Association a vital statistics report. This is a report which provides information on the number of hunters, the numbers of fishermen in the state, what the harvest is of various species in the state. I think it's quite a useful report to these state directors and some of them have said that they use it when they are preparing their budgets and things like that, when they want to talk to legislators about how their agency is funded compared to other agencies in the southeast. If anyone is interested, I do have some copies of that vital statistic report available. We also do really obvious things for individual states. I just listed a few of these. One thing we've been involved in a lot over the years is creel surveys and Don Hayne has been very active in the development of methodology on that. In the last year alone we were involved in about 60 creel surveys for our members. We are also involved in a lot of large mail surveys -- they might be fishermen opinion surveys, things like that. We have also been involved in a lot of scent station studies for different states, on furbearers. We have been involved with some capture-recapture banding return studies. These can be really wide range things; I have been working with some people on tag return data on black bears, other people are working on tag return data on quail. So you can really have a wide range of studies. We are starting to get involved in radio telemetry studies and developing computer graphics for those studies. That is a real brief picture of some of the things that we do.

Another thing we do, like the fish disease studies, is have a workshop. Every year we have a 3-day workshop for fish and wildlife biologists at North Carolina State and some of the biologists from the midwest have come to our workshops over the years. We have a different topic each year. We have had creel surveys, non-parametric statistics, capture-recapture studies, band return studies, mail surveys. We pick a different topic each year, but something that we feel will be

helpful to the biologists, giving them a better feel for the statistics that they are going to be using.

I have tried to give you a brief flavor, the final thing is kind of a pitch in a way for the advantages of cooperative studies in general and for the cooperative statistics studies, as I see it. Some of these are pretty obvious, some of them you may not have really thought about. I think there can be a big cost saving to the states in having a cooperative study. Certainly, there is a special expertise. Wildlife and fisheries statistics have very special problems that you don't have, say in agriculture. In agriculture you don't worry about actually catching your animals, and most statistics were developed for agriculture and some of the other experimental sciences and not for wildlife and fisheries. It really deserves a lot more attention. It is really only through special groups like this that you get that. I think it is also important to train biologists in the importance of statistical matters that will help them in their work. Anothe thing is the training of our graduate students. We currently have 4 graduate assistants and I think it is useful. This source of money helps to train people who are interested in wildlife and fisheries statistics. I think it can be very helpful to the agencies to have more people out there with this training. And the fifth thing which I think is very important and which Don Hayne stressed and I think the directors have really appreciated is to get statistical advice which is independent of the advice of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a whole body of statisticians and they often suggest things to the states that involve statistical work and the states really need some independent source of advice on statistical matters. I think that is one thing that $ar{I}$ know the directors have felt that Don Hayne did very well ov the years and I hope I will be able to continue that -- to provide this indepen advice so that you can be sure that the Fish and Wildlife Service is really tell you what is appropriate on that score. That is just a real brief summary of v our project is doing. If anyone is interested in more detail, then I do have s copies of our annual report and also vital statistics project report. Thank yo

Pete Pfeiffer: Thank you very much Dr. Pollock. Our next speaker is Dr. Victor Nettles who is the Diagnostic Section Leader of the Southeastern Wildli Disease Project at the University of Georgia.

Dr. Nettles: Thank you Pete. (Slides) Dr. Hays, our director is in the Ne York area on a convention of the American Association of Medical Veterinarian He is giving a talk on the Everglades problem that occurred last year. I hop it will be well received. We are having a little trouble with a lot of veterinar on wildlife issues lately.

As of July '83, the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study was 26 y old. We got our start with the disease problem of white-tailed deer. Unexpl deer losses in 1949, 1954, and 1955 occurred in the southeast. There was no qualified agency at the time to study and diagnose the problem that was being called black tongue and Killer X, etc. Deer were found sick on the water courses at that time — fishermen generally were finding them in the fall. In response, the Southeastern Association of Fish and Game Commissioners— the forerunner of the present Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agent — formed a cooperative called the Southeastern Cooperative Deer Disease St. It was formed in 1957. The headquarters were at the College of Veterinary Medicine and at the University of Georgia at their facilities there. The dire was Dr. Frank Hays who was at that time a parasitology instructor at the vesschool. He became involved with a deer biologist named Crockford, a wildlife

professor named Jenkins and a pharmacologist named Fort. (Inaudible) The early conception of what the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Deer Disease Study was supposed to do was wait for Killer X and diagnose it. It was a good thing that they didn't just sit on their hands and wait, because Killer X didn't appear again until 1971. However, they started working with deer diseases such as identifying things like this fibroma problem in this deer, and they soon recognized that there was a lot to learn. There really wasn't much published on deer and deer diseases and so a lot in the Southeast was "seek and you shall find." So they started a lot of intensive deer necropses.

At that time deer herds were being built up through the restoration era and there were a lot of conflicts appearing between wildlifers and livestock owners. Deer were being blamed as carriers of brucellosis and leptospirosis, anaplasmosis, tuberculosis and such. The Deer Disease Study got involved in testing deer for these various diseases and such . Essentially, we were able to exonerate deer as problems in those diseases. The sponsoring agencies soon found that they needed disease expertise beyond just deer and so they requested that the name be changed to the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study in 1961. This, of course, allowed us to expand our scope of disease work and we work with all types of diagnostic problems now. This is monocoplasmosis in a wild turkey. This is a nemotode migration in a cottontail rabbit from Virginia. This is avian pox in a bobwhite quail from a plantation in South Georgia. Until 1963, the emphasis was on diagnostics, troubleshooting, just going wherever the problem was occurring. I point out the need for research both basic and applied, so we were able through political support to obtain an annual funding from Congress in 1963. The funding, \$2,000 per year, was administered through the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (now the Fish and Wildlife Service) to do research in wildlife diseases. This enabled us to conduct experimental infections with deer and different parasites, stomach worms, muscle worms, toxic plasmosis, sarcocystis, monogenean worms, etc., and developed quite a bit of knowledge about what these various parasites and diseases do. We also did a lot of field research going out and examining deer in different herds and getting a good idea of what the disease and parasite background of deer are in our area. And incidentally, I brought a copy of our book we published, "Diseases and Parasites of White-tailed Deer." You might be interested in looking at it. I will put it back there on the table. I feel like we have here the really current knowledge of diseases and parasites of white-tailed deer. From this, one thing we developed was the abomasal parasite count technique. It may not work in some of the midwestern states, but it certainly works in the southeast and we can examine the number of parasites in white-tailed deer and give some idea of their nutrition on the range. Without bragging, I would say that we have contributed more to parasitology of deer than any other agency. Not all of our work has been with deer, and we have worked with a lot of other species. Here is our study points for Southeastern wild swine populations, that is where we have done parasite and disease work on wild swine, found they have some significant disease problems including brucellosis and pseudorabies and such. We also worked with wild turkeys and other upland game birds and we found through experimental work things like the European red jungle fowl, once thought to be a good bird to release, was a potential carrier of blackhead disease, and so we tried to talk that one down as a potential import.

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es y We have also studied the disease potentials of translocated raccoons. What we are talking about is the raccoon that the hunt club buys from somewhere in South Florida or Texas or somewhere and wants to release in another state. This particular translocated raccoon had a horrible virus infection. We have also found rabie cases and canine distemper cases in the shipments. We don't always work with the animal itself. Sometimes we work with different parasite vectors and such. This is a horsefly trap on South Island where we are working on arterial worm infection in deer.

This outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in California, Florida, and Texas gave a new turn to our organization, in that its got us more involved with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. What happened was that the exotic Newcastle virus got into poultry through introduced pet birds -psittacidine birds - in both California and Florida and the poultry industry was really hurting, they were killing every bird on the premise and even though they were paying some indemnity to these poultry people, it was putting them out of business. They wern't able to keep the contracts they had made for eggs and meat and it was bankrupting them. One of the arguments to stop the prog the producers were saying, was that it was in the wild birds and there is noth they could do about it. So we got the call from USDA to come and help collect wild birds and test and we did this by a variety of methods. This is a mist ne here, the birds get tangled in the net, blood samples are taken, swabs are tak and such. Through that work we were able to demonstrate that the wild birds were not involved in the outbreak. That gave us a slot in the USDA functional tree as advisors on wildlife technology as far as diseases are concerned. And we have been essentially serving in that capacity ever since. In 1978, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Emergency Programs began funding us to help them in matters where diseases potentially interacted between wildli and domestic livestock and poultry. We have been doing a lot of this type wor ever since. Here we are working with yellowheaded blackbrids in Texas, possibly carrying Newcastle virus. Here is an axis deer in Hawaii, where the had bovine tuberculosis in the cattle and the deer were suspected as carriers. So we collected a hundred deer, none of which had tuberculosis. We collected 60 wild swine in the area and 25% of those had tuberculosis. So it appears that wild swine are the culprit. This was out in Whatcom County, Washington when we conducted a brucellosis surveillance. The dairy cattle were having infecti and the farmers felt that the wildlife in the area were spreading it. We tested considerable wildlife, including skunks and didn't find any evidence of that. This is another project similar to that in northeast Georgia with salmonellosis. They were trying to get the chicken houses free of salmonellosis and they we worried about birds and rats and mice and such. We have done a lot of wild work, including the study on Oswald Island, concerned with the vesticular stomatitis virus. We have traps and all the equipment to work animals in the field.

And of course, a lot of the necropses are done in the field such as this feral pig. In addition, we have been asked by the USDA to provide them with an inventory of all cloven hoofed wild animals in the nation. They want to know what's out there and what would be susceptible to foot and mouth disease or rinderpest. We have done this by consulting each state Game and Fish Agen in the nation. And I want to personally thank those out here that have help us with these. This is the wild swine population for the nation, we have oth

maps also. This is the peccary map that has been completed. The white-tailed deer map, which is the next in priority, the one we want to get done as soon as possible, is at the lithographers and we hope to send out a trial copy to the state agencies for their approval before we run a big batch of them. So it is coming along quite well.

We have done hemorrhagic disease surveillance for the past 3 years, and this is by questionnaire and those are areas in '82 that we had reports or evidence of hemorrhagic disease in deer. We hope to do this over a long period of time and try to develop some sort of idea how to predict and what the trends are for this problem. We have received support, other than our states, from the U.S. Department of Interior and USDA funding. We get quite a bit of support from the College of Veterinary Medicine -- part of my salary, all of Dr. Hays' salary, etc. We get support from Tall Timbers Research stationed in Tallahassee, Florida. We get some from private organizations such as Continental Oil and A.H. Robbins. Our total budget of each state's contribution of \$7,000 is approximately 2% of our total operation. So they are getting a whole lot for their money. This is just a scene of trapping quail and doing disease and parasite work on quail in Florida; we have 15 years of data on quail population versus parasite and disease incidence. We offer training to our wildlife biologists in our member states. We also offer training to the USDA veterinarians, trying to educate them on what wildlife management is all about. We have graduate training there in forestry or in veterinary paristology. We don't shy away from controversies when we are needed. Most recent was the Everglades problem. We have gone to quite a few of these trapping hearings, that sort of thing. I think that one of the things about these cooperatives is that a lot of time the state can really use you, when you are coming from out of state to help them, back them up on their position on a problem. It gives their people a lot more credibility to have an expert come from afar to say the same thing that their people are telling the local press.

Ours is a true cooperative in which I think everybody gains something by putting their money together and having something that none of them could afford as well by themselves. Our objectives have been four-fold ever since we started the project. The first objective is to do diagnosite work, to troubleshoot; second is to do research and the third is to help in problem areas between wildlife and livestock and fourth between wildlife and human diseases. In closing, I look forward to answering any questions about the project you may have. Thank you.

Pete Pfeiffer: Thank you very much Dr. Nettles. Our next speaker is Dr. Steve Malvestuto. Dr. Malvestuto is the project coordinator for the Continuing Education Project from Auburn University.

Dr. Steven P. Malvestuto: Dr. Wayne Shell is the head of the Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures at Auburn University. We have quite a large department of fisheries there. We have been putting graduate students out in the southeastern states since the 1940's and early 1950's, and we have about 130 graduate students there now in fisheries. So, Dr. Shell felt it was reasonable for the department to provide continuing education opportunities to our graduates working for state fishery agencies in the southeast. He took this to the directors of the Southeastern Association in 1976. And they said, "Well, let's give it a try, run some pilot projects." We did that in '77 and '78 and the project was then officially sanctioned. The first year of official operation was 1979. The management

of the project is done by a Steering Committee which consists of 4 state agencies and essentially, myself as the project coordinator at Auburn University. The objectives of the project are pretty straighforward. One, we want to provide continuing education opportunities to state agency fishery biologists. As you h seen, some of these other projects will provide short courses, but ours is really a vehicle by which there is some definite structure which the southeastern state can depend on for annual short courses on topics in areas of their choice. Originally, when the project began there was a wildlife component, and the original pilot projects attempted to put on wildlife short courses. That didn't really pan out; the agencies did not seem to show much interest and additionally our wildlife department was not willing to take on the responsibility. We've recently been trying to identify an organization that might do this, but right now it is simply a Fishery Continuing Education Program. So we provide these educational opportunities, and too, I think we also serve to foster inter-agency communication and coordination. I have put out a little newsletter on the short courses that we hold so that various states can see what the other states' inter are. Additionally, as I will show you here, we also have a vehicle by which we bring the directors, the chiefs of Fisheries together once a year. Let me just a you an idea of the member organizations at the present time. We have two kind membership in the project. One is called full membership, where the state orga tions are involved -- we have 8 states at the present time. Then we have some called an associate membership which is open to any agency that has a cadre of fishery biologists. The only difference is that the associate membership agenci do not really have the say on the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee is composed of only state representatives. Right now, we have one associate member which is the U.S. Forest Service, Southeastern Region.

Basically, the services that we provide annually can be broken down into two areas. One, we have what is called an administrator's seminar. This is typica held in the late fall of each year at Auburn University. The topic is chosen by the Steering Committee to address administrative problems or areas of interest common to the member agencies. We bring in the chiefs of fisheries, assistant chiefs of fisheries, or whomever would be appropriate. And we have a short course at Auburn University anywhere from a day and a half to two days. The problems might revolve around funding issues or organizational behavior or biological problems such as length limits, micro-computer capabilities and these sorts of things. The other areas are the in-state short courses and these are topics chosen by the agencies to address their specific priorities and areas of interest with an orientation to the working field biologists. I will show you a list of topics towards the end. What our idea was here is that the actual working biologist in the state would suggest the topics, so it was really indica of their interest. The only state that really has a structure along these lines is Florida. They actually have a committee that they have put together which brings in the ideas of the state biologists and they formulate these ideas and then they recommend this to the administration and the administration comes to us and says we would like our short course this year on such and such. I think that the project has flexibility. That is quite important now and will probably be more so in the future. We basically respond to the state in terms of time. Whenever the state wants their short course, we will do it. These are annual short courses that we give to each one of these member agencies. We do it whenever they would like it, preferably in their own state, so we come to you in terms of this service. The duration of the short course, again is up to you. Typically, they have been about a day and a half, more recently we are

having longer short courses of 2-2½ days. We held one last year in Florida on electrofishing with a field component where we actually brought a lot of different boats together, did some experiments on some large lakes, looked at the data in the framework of the short course and then had our speakers in from the various places. Topics don't have to be strictly fish as I will show you at the end. There can be a wide variety of topics. As far as personnel, we have a large group of fishery people at Auburn. We may use them if the topic justifies that, but we can go anywhere and pull people into these programs. Additionally, we can organize special training sessions. And this is just on request for specific needs. This hasn't really been taken advantage of much. It isn't really that strictly defined right now. We did a short course for Ohio two or three years ago on hatchery management and we did it under the auspices of this project. We have done some special week-long short courses on small impoundment management where we will charge people tuition to come in. We held a special short course for Alabama on hatchery management, but these are over and above the normal annual courses that we hold. I want to give you an idea of the variety of some of the topics. This is by far not all of the courses that we have held, but to give just some idea of what the states have requested anywhere from professional communication skills on through a lot of different biological considerations, down to introduction to micro-computers, 35 millimeter camera techniques, to this year assessment and management of streams -- this was done in Kentucky. Introduction of fish genetics is something that Georgia wanted, and again, we are bringing people in from all over the United States or from whatever agency can offer someone with the relevent expertise. I think our emphasis in the future is going to be on developing specialized training programs to meet very specific requests. I think we also have to develop more of an intra-structure within our department to deal with this project because it is growing every year and really I am the only person involved along with one of my colleagues now in setting up these programs. The current annual membership fee is \$2400 a year. Seventyfive percent federal funds and 25 percent matching funds. So it really is a very cost effective program. And, I think that should provide you with a reasonable overview to this newest cooperative project.

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Pete Pfeiffer: Thank you very much Dr. Malvestuto. Dr. Hill is going to talk about his furbearer research work.

Dr. Edward P. Hill: Thank you Pete. I appreciate the invitation to address your meeting, for two reasons: I think the fur resources biologists in the Southeast Region are doing some innovative things, and I look forward to telling you about those and then it is always good to come back home. I was reared in one of the counties over here a little bit east of the county that Coach Hall was talking about. His stories and antidotes brought back some interesting and fond memories. The Cooperative Fur Resources Project is unique. I'ts different from the others that you heard about here earlier in that we don't have a firm contract. We are simply an assemblage of interested fur resource biologists that are trying to solve a number of problems. I have talked to a number of directors in the Southeast Region, one of whom told me that if he could lay to rest some of the problems related to fur resources, the rest of his job would be fairly easy. So perhaps you share some of those kinds of concerns. We are relatively new, and so in that sense I am giving really more of a status report than to report on a project that is underway and in effect. There are several concerns and controversies that we have. Species wise, the red and gray fox are of concern to most of the southeastern states,

primarily because of the competition for those resources. We have both what I call the Kentucky style fox hunter or the campfire hunter and we have the English style, or the people who ride to the hounds. The second group is generally quite an influential group that may be prominent land owners; collectively they are quite a formidable group when they approach state legislators and attempt to get the harvest restrictions imposed or outlaw trapping or what have you. So these are concerns that I think each state agency has to try to address.

The next species of major concern, as Dr. Nettles mentioned, is the raccoon. If you look at the bulletin he has back there, there is something peculiar about the Appalachian Mountains and the associated foothills — it seems to draw, breed and promote raccoon hunters. They are there in the foothills in abundance and they bring in raccoon from all directions and they hunt them heavily. I trapped there as a youngster in Eastern Kentucky for 6 years and I never caught a raccoon. So I know something about some of the raccoon hunters from the hill country.

Another species that we are concerned about is the bobcat, and those concerns primarily arise as a result of the information requirements that are associated with the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Convention. So combined with these many problems - and those that I mentioned are just a few - we are generally underfunded and understaffed, I think, in most of the states. So as individual biologists attempted to address some of their specific problems, we look for people to console us, eventually ending up with other people with the same problems and normally this took place at the annual conferences of the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners. Occassionally, we would have other meetings, workshops, and so forth. General what took place was just a state-by-state review at those meetings, and a discussion that would follow, where we tried to find the best way. In addition, we now have two of these committees that function in fur resources, have been operating for about 10 years. One committee is the director's Fur Resource Committee and the other committee is a sub-committee on fur resources that is a part of the Southeastern section of the Wildlife Society. And these 2 committee members of whom are sometimes the same people, meet jointly, have done so for about the last 5 years. And I think collectively we have made a good deal of progress. We held a workshop at Mississippi State University in 1981. This was just primarily an information exchange workshop. We were looking at new techniques, procedures for determining population densities, trying to measure harvest levels, a number of other problems that we need to solve. We just generally exchanged information on the fur research planning. We held a bobcat workshop this past August at Mississippi State University and at that meeting we were attempting to identify the kind of information that we needed to manage the bobcat. With respect to the CITES Convention there were five general areas of information that we felt we needed at that time. We needed information on harvest, we needed information on reproduction on population dynamics, to mention a few. As a followup to that meeting, we held a research planning workshop over at the University of Georgia at Athens, this past February. At that meeting, we tried to come to an agreement wherein all the nine states that were doing scent station surveys could adopt the same methodo in order to better enable us to compare densities, trends across physiographic regions and across state boundaries. And when you get nine states committed that kind of thing, it takes quite a bit of sacrifice. These people sat down together and I think it is one of the real true spirits of cooperation - the way

they worked these things out and came up with a standardized scent station method. The only variables that we are yet to work out were; one, we are not sure about spacing and we are relying heavily on the cooperative statistics project to help us with that. And second, we are not sure which of the scents - one of two scents - that we are going to use as an attractor. But we hope to have that ironed out by the time they are ready to put those scent stations in this fall. The first proposal was to enable us to decide which of the scents to use. A second proposal was built around the need to understand what population estimates we had, once we got a given visitation rate on the scent stations. We were attempting to correlate visitation rate with population density. This was a more complex kind of study that would take perhaps two years to accomplish and would require a substantial amount of funding. What we did after we put together the two proposals was to pass those to the directors at their Nashville spring meeting requesting that they consider those two proposals for funding. They gave us an endorsement and forwarded those on to the Grants-in-Aid Committee of the international association to consider for administrative P-R funds. The Grants-in-Aid Committee suggested that they be funded through similar projects that we have on-going which you have heard about here before, so I suppose that we are on standby here for the next few months or so until we know where we will go from there. In the meantime, a number of the states are continuing on their own, regardless of whether or not funding would be forthcoming for this fall to run some scent stations, paired scent stations, in order to determine which scent we want to use. So that pretty much in a nutshell is what we have done this far, and I appreciate, again, the opportunity to talk and I will try to answer any questions.

Pete Pfeiffer: Thank you Dr. Hill. Do we have any questions? Yes, give your name and state.

Al Ferris: I have a question for Dr. Malvestuto. What would it cost for a non-member agency to have you come and put on a two or three day workshop?

Dr. Steve Malvestuto: Just a one-shot deal?

Al Ferris: On a special subject, for example, communication.

Dr. Steve Malvestuto: Well, it will really depend on the people that we need to bring into the program and we have local expertise that becomes rather inexpensive. If we have to go out and fly people in and this sort of thing, it becomes more expensive. So I can't give you a definite feel for it. What we would have to do if you were interested, is sit down and see exactly what you wanted and try and work something out. We did do one for Ohio a while back where we could use most of our own personnel and I think it was quite inexpensive; it cost less than a thousand dollars to do it.

Pete Pfeiffer: Any more questions? We had one back here a minute ago.

Ray Evans: You had a project going in the Caribbean you didn't mention. How did that relate to the Cooperative Program?

Dr. Victor Nettles: (Inaudiable) Well when the U.S. Department of Agriculture is involved with the International Institute of Cooperation and Agriculture in trying to get rid of African swine fever in Haiti. Haiti is

probably the poorest nation in the new world and they have about 400,000 pigs out there. Their objective was to kill every pig in the country and then replace them with clean American-grown pigs. When the program started out the USDA, to be truthful, didn't really feel that hot about going down there and camping out and roughing it. They asked us if we would go and do the serologic survey, and we did it. We felt like that it was close to a wildlife problem and we felt like that we had enough wild swine at risk in Florida and such and Haitians would be coming in all the time from there, that we need to be involved. As it turned out, they have killed all the pigs in the country. We are no longer at risk from African swine fever from Haiti. And some of the last swine to be killed and tested were new isolated pockets of wild swine. So we had to go back this year and tromp through the deserts and such down there and find that yes there were or no there were not any pigs in a given area. So it is kind of a blessing that we already knew so much about the country by the time we went down there to work the wildlife problem part of it.

Pete Pfeiffer: Any more questions?

George Seketa: Dr. Nettles, have you found any relationship between penreared quail and wild population of quail in respect to disease?

Dr. Nettles: Yes sir, we are having some suspicions that there are some problems in pen-reared quail, and recently, through our interior appropriation we have been able to look at translocated quail, well, pen-reared quail. Severa states are having field trials on management areas, and the people that are having field trials on management areas, and the people that are running the field trial want to bring in penned birds and so the state says OK you can bring in penned birds, but we need to take a sample of them to the Southeaster and they will do decropses on them. Well we do the necropses and we find pox and we find that the quail are carriers of blackhead organisms and this sort of thing, and we report back to the state so they wouldn't allow that shipment and go somewhere else. There has been incidences where they had to go through two or three dealers before they would find a clean lot of quail that they could put out there, so there are some potentials there. And the pox situation, we're really not sure how much of that is magnified in wild birds, to released pen birds, but we do know that there are people that have tremend pox problems in their quail rearing operations.

Pete Pfeiffer: I have a question. Oh! Go ahead Dave.

Dave Kenny: (Inaudible.....) Have you done any work, or has anybody done any work on lead poisoning in public wildlife in the areas, of say, shooting preserves where a large quantity of lead leaked out?

Dr. Nettles: No sir, we haven't. I am surprised that we don't see it, as much dove shooting and such that we have in the south that we have not had any of that.

Dave Kenny: You are not aware of any work that's been done?

Dr. Nettles: There are some reports -- what they amount to is clinical case reports -- people write up a little report and put it in a wildlife disease journal, something like this, of a pheasant, a dove or quail that has swallowed a piece of lead.

Pete Pfeiffer: I was just wondering if any of the programs, with the exception of the Disease and the Continuing Education Programs, offer services to nonmember states? How about you Dr. Rogers, do you all offer services to non-

Dr. Rogers: On special occassions we have, the expertise is not readily available, for instance, this fish virus work. We have a very good fish virus lab and we do that for outside people. We are also involved in some certification for inter-state movement of fishes. We get cases like that from outside states who want to move fish into the Southeast and we serve as a certifying agency.

Pete Pfeiffer: I see. How about you Dr. Pollock?

Dr. Pollock: Yes, we do that, in fact, I meant to mention that. I have actually worked with the biologists here in Kentucky on capture-recapture studies in fisheries, and also I am currently working with someone in Pennsylvania on blackhead, doing a very large blackhead tagging study.

Pete Pfeiffer: Are there any more questions? Well if not, I think you will agree that we are very proud of our Cooperative Programs here in the Southeast and that it is certainly an approach that deserves consideration, simply from the standpoint that there are a lot of benefits that can be gained that otherwise would not be possible on an individual state basis. I certainly want to thank the members of the panel this morning for taking the time from their busy schedules to be with us and give us an overview of their various programs. Thank

Tuesday Afternoon, July 19th

Ed Hanson: Dr. Al Farris was on the program for Thursday morning but he will not be here at that time so in order to accommodate his report, which I know many of us are extremely interested in, we have put him on the program now. Al will talk about the PIK Program review. Al.

Al Farris: Thank you. I want to apologize. It's not anything heavy that's going to keep me away or make me leave Wednesday afternoon, it's personal business-family business-- I made a committment to before I scheduled this

Last Sunday in the Des Moines Register, a conservative republican paper that's very pro-agriculture in a pro-agriculture state, a major political writer had an article on the opinion page, the editorial page, about the PIK Program, the Set Aside Program. He started off with all the current jokes that are making the rounds in Iowa. I thought he had a lot of guts. I was quite surprised he put them in. For example why is it called the PIK program? Because farmers

Did you hear about the three dogs that were sitting on Main Street in a small town? One was a farm dog, one was a banker's dog and one was a burglar's dog. The banker's dog said, "Let's go around and see if we can't get some money and go down to the butcher's shop and buy some beef." The burglar's dog said, "No, that's all wrong just wait till after dark and we'll go down and steal some beef. The farm dog said, "No, you guys got it all wrong. Let's just go down and sit and howl until somebody gives it to us."

Now those are the kind of jokes going around Iowa right now and that's the kind of jokes that were in the Des Moines Register. I think the important point about it is not that they are funny and real biting but that they are being told and that the Des Moines Register put that out and they used it as kind of basis to point out that there are a lot of people, even in Iowa where agriculture is the main industry, who are unhappy with the PIK Program, who see it as a rip off, as a lost golden opportunity to do something about soil erosion, to do something about taking marginal agriculture land out of production on a long-term basis. Now that may not be really relevant to what I want to talk about, yet I think it's a good lead-in because what we're trying to do and what we've talked about for too long, I think in this organization, is some kind of an effort by the states to get a more meaningful agriculture set-aside program established through USDA.

At the present time there is a kind of two-pronged effort going on. Jack Berryman for the International Association and Dan Poole for the Wildlife Management Institute are serving on an advisory committee for Senator Roger Jepson from Iowa, who happens to be the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. They are on his wildlife advisory policy committee. I think that's close to the correct title. Dan can help me out if I mess one up here. He's looking for imput from the wildlife community, from the fish and wildlife community, and he is very conscious about soil erosion and the possibilities of what an agriculture program can do to help limit soil erosion and help put some wildlife habitat back on the land. That's almost unheard of. I've writted a couple of suggestions that came to me from Roger Holmes, some I generated myself. Ray Evans has corresponded with me and I've been trying to feed those to Jack, so he can get them to the senator. The other thing that we've been talking about (and Roger Holmes and his group in Minnesota are really taking the lead on) is the development of a goal statement that we can place before the International or some other ad hoc group of states where we can get together and try to put a concerted effort together to influence agriculture programs. And that's this sheet I handed out to you. It has been developed by people in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and people from the Fish and Wildlife Service in Minneapolis and Carl Madson from Fergus Falls and Keith Harman from the Institute. I think their goal pretty well says it all there: "To develop and implement through law and regulation agricultural land retirement programs that will reduce long term fluctuation in agricultural commodity surpluses, to achieve relative commodit price stability, to reduce surplus storage and disposal costs, abate soil erosion, improve water quality and enhance wildlife habitat." Sounds pretty heavy but I think it can be done with some pretty simple changes if you can just get this department of agriculture to do it or the congress to put it into law so the department of agriculture does it. To provide some background for doing that and a base to operate from, I asked the directors of the midwestern states this year to devote some time and manpower to participate in a survey of set-aside acres, a survey that we could use to reveal to agriculture officials and congressmen what is on that set-aside land, how it is being used. It could not only be used to determine what wildlife habitat is or is not there but how that cover is or is not helping abate soil erosion, which I think may be the better place to hit them. If you compare that to some of the information we found in past set-aside surveys you can see that the PIK program, although I don't have all the data (I've only got scattered reports from my state and some conversations with other state people) it's as bad or worse than it has been in the past -late sprinkling of oats, a high percent of bare ground in (especially) the western fringe of the agriculture belt. I know personally of many fields in Iowa that were disked in mid-to late June and seeded to oats at that time. Oats are about

that tall right now. It's dried out since they were put out and if anybody thinks that's any kind of a wildlife habitat or soil erosion abatement, they're way out in left field.

This is what we're trying to do. The other thing that we're trying to do is to stimulate your interest. That's the reason I wanted to talk to you about it — to stimulate your interest. If it comes down to asking the states to put in two or three or four thousand dollars each to retain somebody in Washington D.C. to help us accomplish this, that, in my opinion is the only way we're going to get it done. Al Farris sitting in Iowa or what used to be Maynard Nelson sitting in Minnesota, no matter how much they are committed to it, can't really get the job done. What we think needs to be done is some mechanism established in Washington, D.C. so we have an individual in Washington that is constantly monitoring the agriculture program legislation and who can then come back and tell the states when to get to congressmen, when to send somebody to testify before a committee, when to write letters — that's what we think we need.

Now, how and what kind of mechanisim should be discussed, and I hope it will be a little bit here today. Roger Holmes and I have talked about a variety of methods ranging from what I now think is probably rather naive of us getting together and one of the states committing a person or paying for a person to go to Washington, D.C. for the exercise all the way to getting an established lobbyist in Washington and paying them \$20,000 - \$30,000 to take this on as one of their client causes. Other possibilities involve funneling the money through the International or another established organization that has an office in Washington, D.C. so they can hire a person or part of a person's time to devote to this effort. I think the ballgame is in our court. It's not going to happen for free. It's not going to happen on a voluntary committee basis working on it. My first involvement in this on a voluntary committee basis was in 1972 when Maynard Nelson and Keith Harman were leading the charge. They did a good job but we didn't get the job done. Now it's eleven years later and its time to rewrite the Agriculture Act again. That's coming up, they're going to start in September on it so now is the time to get on the thing. I think the only way to get it done is by putting someone in Washington, D.C. to, as Dan Poole said, be the band leader, be the parade master to tell us how to help him and to tell us where to apply the pressure and how to talk to people. Roger, would you care to add anything to that or have I pretty well summarized what we're trying to do? Are there questions or comments?

Questions and discussion followed. (Inaudible)

Wednesday Morning, July 20th

Carl Kays: Hugh Crump, who is Kentucky's Assistant Director of Law Enforcement, will nowintroduce the director and assistant director of our Conservation Education Division. They will be in charge of this part of the program. Hugh.

Hugh Crump: Bill Bell, the Director of Conservation Education is to my right and the gentleman further over is Kelly Hubbard. These two men will be presenting the program of Conservation Education to you this morning. Thank you.

Bill Bell: Thank you Hugh. Good morning. We were having a program planning meeting and Carl Kays said "Bill, how about you and Kelly taking an hour to discuss your Conservation Education Program." Sure, no sweat. After all, Kelly and I have been doing this for about thirty-six years. Then, second thoughts sort of set in. Those people are going to think this is an ego trip and we want to tell them how they should run their shop — that was the next thought. However, what we did in Kentucky would not work just any place and time and we tried and discarded quite a few ideas along the way. One thing that has been tremendously helpful in the development of our program, and that is the blessing of the sportsmen of Kentucky.

When the League of Kentucky Sportsmen was organized in 1935, one of their six objectives was "The education of growing generations in ideals of sportsmanship and as to the importance and value of a sound conservation policy and administration."

In 1938, the League affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation and sponsored a Wildlife Week. I believe it was Happy Chandler that proclaimed that week. Then in that year and for several succeeding years, the sportsmen went out to speak to thousands of students and distribute literature concerning the value of natural resources.

1944 was the most momentous year in the annals of the League of Kentucky Sports men. History was made when the Civil Service Bill, sponsored by the League, was enacted for the Division of Game and Fish, making it an independent agency with a nine member bi-partisian commission empowered to select the Division Director.

Another law enacted the same year required that "Instruction in all phases of conservation of natural resources shall be included in the curriculum of the public schools of Kentucky." An opinion of the Attorney General, added later, states that "Conservation Officers may act as guest lecturers on conservation without being licensed as teachers."

The first Commission under the new law named Earl Wallace, a native son, former with the Wisconsin Conservation Department, as Director of the Division of Game and Fish and at its second meeting, the Commission formally adopted a 19-point plan as its foundation. The ninth plank in this program was "to cooperate with the Kentucky Department of Education toward the end of adequately and satisfactorily educating the school children and students in the state in all phases of wildlife conservation," so you can see that our League of Kentucky Sportsmen has always, even from the beginning and continuing now, been interested in the education of the youth of the state in this subject.

Slide show begins.

In March of 1945, a superintendent of junior conservation was named and by the end of the year, 44 junior conservation clubs were organized in the schools and 2,500 boys in grades 5-12 were participating. Fifteen boys were taken on a primitive camping trip that summer.

In the beginning, these clubs were extracurricular organizations with a school sponsor and dues of 50 cents. There was no audio-visual equipment available except movie projectors -- one per District -- so the programs conducted by

the conservation officers and district supervisors were mostly discussions and chalk talks. An occasional movie was shown to break the routine. Bait casting instructions were conducted in gymnasiums and on the school grounds, if the weather permitted, and .22 caliber shooting was a very popular activity where a place could be arranged. A bait casting tournament was conducted at the 1946 State Fair in two age divisions. It was the old State Fair Amphitheater and a bait casting tournament was conducted and then prizes were given in two age division, as I said.

The next camp was conducted for about 50 junior club members on Dale Hollow Lake in 1946. The cost was seven dollars for seven days. The first campers furnished their own mess gear and a cloth bag to fill with straw for a mattress. Large army surplus tents were provided for shelter. The program included wildlife identification, tree identification, gun safety and marksmanship, boating safety, compass reading, fishing, swimming and first aid.

In 1948, we had leased two permanent camp sites. One was on an island and this is the barge that was used to travel about three miles from the nearest dock to bring all of our equipment and supplies and the campers to the campsite. It accommodated 120 boys a week in squad tents.

The other site was on Kentucky Lake, and it was equipped for about 48 campers. Another old barge that was used as a thing to hang on to near the swimming area. We had 1,579 campers that summer.

The next year a permanent building was constructed at the Kentucky Lake Camp for a kitchen and dining room and a full-time conservation field worker was employed for each of 9 wildlife districts.

From the start, the conservation officers were an important part of the program. They arranged for transportation and accompanied the campers from their respective counties to act as counselors and instructors where they were needed.

They conducted club and county matches in casting and shooting and they took clubs on coon hunts and planted game food plots. One year 103 Junior Clubs planted 164 game food plots.

Camp Earl Wallace, on Lake Cumberland, was ready for use in the summer of '52. Tents accommodated the 3000-plus campers and staff at both camps, but they had large permanent buildings for cooking and dining.

The attendance at both camps was 3,901 for the 1953 season. Each had a new boat dock and Camp Currie was equipped with 28 boats and 22 outboard motors while Camp Wallace had 49 boats and 30 outboards. Both camps had floating swimming enclosures and Camp Wallace had a new beginners pool. The reason we had to have a pool for beginners at Camp Wallace is because of the steep banks around the lake at Cumberland. The tents were replaced by permanent cabins for the campers, and along with the increased accommodations came some responsibility of cleaniness around and in the cabins.

Kentucky's Conservation Education Program was recognized with awards by Woodmen of the World and Nash-Kelvinator Corporation in 1953.

1954 - In 10 years the number of clubs had reached 686 with over 30,000 boys enrolled. The President of the National Wildlife Federation said he would use the Kentucky Junior Program as a guide in setting up a nation-wide junior program. He asserted that Kentucky's program is the finest in the nation.

In August, 1954, two of our people were invited by National Rifle Association to demonstrate the Kentucky Hunter Safety Program at Camp Perry, Ohio - the National Rifle and Pistol Matches.

Between 1953 and 1955, nine Jr. Club men were added to the staff in order to accommodate the continued growth.

In 1955, girls were accepted in the program and one week was provided for them at each camp. Girls divisions were also incorporated in the annual Bait Casting, Rifle and Mo-Skeet-O competitions. Archery was also introduced to the competition for the first time. About 4,100 campers attended the two camps. One of our men conducted a Hunter Safety Class at Camp Perry and demonstrated a running deer target shoot.

The N.R.A. Director of Training inspected the Hunter Safety Program at the camps and stated it was the finest in the United States.

Sometime in the mid-'50's, weekend workshops were introduced for cooperating teachers and school administrators. At first these were in the fall, but later, to get advantage of better fishing, they were changed to spring.

In 1961, an effort was made to involve teachers in the conservation education of school children. A set of teacher's guides was printed by the Department for natural resources conservation education in grades six, seven and eight. The Junior Club personnel continued to work with the cooperating teachers classes as resource people. Enrollment went to 80,000.

In 1962, in an economy move, the number of junior club men was reduced to 9 and the conservation officers were required to do a certain amount of the meetings to offset the loss of one man per district. This was not entirely successful because some of the conservation officers were not capable, even though willing, and others who were capable resented the extra duty. Some did a find job and enjoyed it. It was claimed that about 120,000 students were reached with the program in this way. Working with such great numbers of classes and students precluded the possibility of casting and shooting competition, so these events were discontinued.

1964 - In 20 years, about 1,000,000 boys and girls had received training in Conservation Education. Nine junior club mentand 125 conservation officers met with 1,450 classes with 100,000 membership.

From 1967 to the present, the format of our program remained pretty much the same, with a few developments that I will mention briefly.

The camp week was shortened to allow some breathing time between sessions for the staff.

The camp fee was gradually increased to \$30.00 plus transportation.

The school program is now taken only to grades 5 and 6. However, the enrollment has remained about 100,000.

A third camp was established in northeast Kentucky in 1970, Camp Robert Webb on Grayson Reservoir.

In 1970, we received an award from the National Water Safety Congress for the number of children that we had taught swimming and water safety and another from National Rifle Association for having trained over 500,000 students in hunter safety. We now have over 1,000,000 to our credit, and I believe we are still the only state with a voluntary program that has reached the 1,000,000 mark.

1972 our field personnel was increased again at this time and from then on we had 19 field personnel working in the schools.

1977 we established a Hunter Education Section consisting of one Senior Hunter Training Officer and three Hunter Training Officers. These men work primarily with the assistance of volunteer instructors.

1978 the camp attendance, for the first time, went over 6,000.

In 1982 in conjunction with the Department of Education, we prepared two workbooks that Mr. Hubbard will discuss with you. One is on snakes and another is on fish and others are being planned. Before Mr. Hubbard speaks to you I want to show you some of our modern day camping slides.

This is the sign at the entrance of our newest camp, Camp Robert Webb on Grayson Reservoir in Eastern Kentucky. A little morning ceremony and this is some of the grounds looking out from the Administration and Dining Room Area. I thing that's our Hunter Safety Course on the left side of the road and then the road that goes on out toward the right, you can barely see the top of our boat dock.

This is an example of one of the living quarters for the campers. They are all pretty much the same with double deck bunks. We used to cram them in a little bit closer until the Health Department began to tell us how many cubic feet we could use per camper.

These are some of the patches that campers strive to earn in the courses that we teach — archery, first aid, swimming. We call it junior naturalist there. Since we have gone in the hunter training work we have developed it into what we call wildlife identification and conservation. Same patch; and safe hunter, casting and boating. This will give a better idea of the colors, and the ones at the top are patches that they can purchase for souvenirs.

One of our kitchens and dining area. Serving the meal and cleaning up after the meal. Mail call. Lots of playground space.

This is the dam that creates Kentucky Lake where Camp John Currie is located, and these are children lined up for a meal at the dining hall there.

This is a covered area that we can use for instruction. It is also an area that is used for canteen and playing ping-pong. We have bleachers for places to watch the games or have movies at night, to assemble for the distribution of the patches that they have earned at the end of the week.

This is a typical camp staff. Each of the three camps would have about that number of counselors and permanent staff.

All three of our camps have floating enclosures similar to this and we do teach quite a number of children to swim, especially in the mountainous areas they don't have a lot of swimming pools or other places to swim, so a lot of them are beginners.

Boating occupies a good bit of their time in camp. They learn not only the rowing procedures and get plenty of time to practice but they also learn to operate the outboard motors.

And two things, well one to begin with, was that we were doing hunter safety before federal money became available for that so we were just able to take our program and adapt it to what the requirements were for the P.R. matching funds and now we understand that D.J. money may become available and we will be ready for that.

We have fishing instruction where they learn about all the various kinds of fishing and the tackle that's used. We have rods and reels for them to learn to cast for accuracy. Here you can see the floating targets that they cast at and they also do quite a bit of fishing in areas that we bait with catfish food and various other things. Occasionally they catch a pretty good one. Usually more likely carp, but occasionally a nice big catfish like that, and then there are always those that are very hopeful.

These youngsters are shooting some trapshoot there with the 20 gauge shotgun.

Here we have a rifle range.

We deal more with safety than we do with accuracy and you know teaching marksmanship is an involved thing. It takes time, but hunter safety is our big thing so we have a little house here that to begin with represents their home and it has all sorts of equipment there and part of their test is to select the safe equipment that they should take and proper gauge shells and whatever. A part of it is courtesy; they have to ask permission to hunt and they have to wear protective clothing, blaze orange.

This is one of the museums where they learn wildlife identification and conservation. They also learn about poison ivy, one way or another.

This is lay first aid. I think that might be Mr. Hubbard there.

We have improved our scores considerably in archery by going to the mini-mag bow. They can hold it better for longer periods of time. Archery includes a field course with animal targets at unknown ranges.

This is a watermelon feast. At the end of the week they get the Outdoorsman Award which is really a diploma that represents the fact that they have earne every patch that is available.

O.K. Mr. Hubbard is going to talk to you about our school program to a grea degree than I have touched on.

Kelly Hubbard: We thought we would show you a few slides of each of the many different programs that we have developed for slide presentation in the schools over the last 35 years. We are in the classroom every month. We have 19 men that go into the classroom regularly once a month and they will go in October or September and set up the organization as you see here, and this is a schedule that we give the teachers and the principals telling them what we will be doing each month and what time we will be there. We fill in at the bottom the name, the meeting day (such as the third Thursday or the fourth Firday) and our men will visit this school at that time every month throughout the school year.

Our programs are set up on a two-year basis because we have 5th and 6th grades. This means that a child in two years will have seen our complete program. In October, the Courier Journal-Louisville Times, the leading newspaper in the state, along with the Soil Conservation Service sponsors an essay contest on one of the natural resources and we have our program the same as the title of whatever their essay contest and poster contest might be. You notice in 1981-82 it was Fish and Wildlife Habitat in My Community and then in 1982-83 it was water conservation. This year it is on soil and we have not prepared a program yet for this particular meeting. We have these programs like mammals of Kentucky, snakes of Kentucky. In December we always have a movie on some conservation film, usually something to do with wildlife because December is a difficult month to get into all of the schools, so we don't have a regular program. And then January and February like in 81-82, mammals of Kentucky and snakes of Kentucky, and believe me, the one on snakes is the most interesting program, I guess, to the students that we have. You can have them sitting right on the edge of their seats within 15 minutes after you start talking about snakes, but we have developed a series of slides that depict all these different activities, and we would like to show you a little bit about that now.

What we are going to do is just show you a few pictures from each of all the different programs.

Inaudible..... We couldn't stay with that, then we first dropped out of high school and then we dropped out of the 7th and 8th grades and now we have about the same number of students, of course, with the population increase with just the 5th and 6th grades.

We begin each of our meetingswith the Conservation Pledge, and I suspect right now there are many people, and professional people in all walks of life in Kentucky who can quote you this Conservation Pledge, because we used it regularly.

One of the subjects that we deal with is the Essay Contest. It is on water and we have a complete, 40-80 slide program on water. The uses of water in our homes, transportation, hydroelectric power and certainly, what it has to do with wildlife, as this scene from Ballard County, in western Kentucky depicts. And what water can do in damages and floods, these slides you are going to see are just little excerpts from some of these slide programs and we do mention the fact that Kentucky is blessed with plenty of fresh running water and more running miles of streams than any other state in the United States except Alaska.

Another program that we have had from the very beginning is a gun safety, hunter safety program, and we have developed, I would imagine, as many as five or six different sets of slides on gun safety and hunter safety and I want to show you some of them which date way back. We have intentionally showed

you some of the old slides that the quality might not be too good but we did want to show them to you.

All of our gun safety programs are based on the ten commandments of gun safety. Here are 2 of our old officers. Of course we use a lot of our own people in making these slides for safety purposes. Such things as taking guns in and out of cases and in and out of automobiles. Carry gun properly so you can control the direction of the muzzle. Carry gun so you can control it even if you should stumble and fall. Never leave a gun unattended unless you unload it. Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger. We use a lot of these before and after to show how easy it is to make mistakes and we do this not only in gun safety-hunter safety but in water safety and some of the other scenes that you will see in a minute.

Gun safety in the home. If you noticed on the schedule a while ago, one year we have gun safety in the field and the next year we have gun safety in the home, and we show what can happen in some of these gun safety programs.

Of course the most interesting, as I mentioned a while ago is the program on snakes and the hognose snake here, or as I grew up knowing it, the spreadhead viper, is one of our most common snakes and here it is in the melanistic stage right here with a little turned up nose that indicates the type of snake.

And sometimes we have rare pictures such as this albinistic black rat snake which always creates a lot of interest among students and when you get things like this, where you've got a king snake killing a rattlesnake, it really creates a lot of interest and not only kill them but eat them.

And a closeup of a copperhead showing you the elliptical pupils or cat eyes, along with its tongue, and of course, we have some scenes showing the mouth open with the fangs and the viper indentation between the eye and the nose and so on.

Another program we have is on birds. These are birds such as songbirds, such as our state bird the cardinal, field sparrow, the snowy egret, mourning dove. Our bird program consists of birds of prey and game birds, as well as songbirds. The brown thrush, downy woodpecker, and some young horned owls and of course the cedar waxwing, a very majestic bird.

And, of course, we couldn't have fish and wildlife without having a program on fish and we developed a new fish program last year. I think it is about the fourth one we have developed over the many years. This is a scene from the Minor Clark Fish Hatchery. We tell students some of the biological facts, not getting into too much detail, such as fish aging by scales under microscope and various organs of a fish. Such things as the air bladder always interests them.

We have pictures of different types of common fish in Kentucky, like the crappie; the black crappie at the bottom and the white crappie at the top. The small-mouth bass at the top and the largemouth at the bottom. These, of couse, are our number one game fish.

And we tell them something about pond studies and lake studies and some of what our fisheries biologists do on balance of ponds and studies that they make out on lakes and streams.

Another program that we have is Duties of a Conservation Officer. We try to give them the facts on what an officer does out in the field such as checking creel limits, checking hunting and fishing licenses, as well as limits on the game, telling farmers or help working with farmers on such things as fertilization of a pond, how to release fish that they probably got from our fisheries division, permits for keeping wildlife which not only informs the children that we do have such laws but that they are supposed to have permits. Road kills that the officers are constantly checking and we deal in law enforcement itself. Why we have conservation officers, what their jobs are and so on.

Another one is water safety. We usually have this in April at the beginning of summer when the children are apt to be out on the lakes and streams of Kentucky. This scene is from one of our camps showing the water safety demonstration that we have every Monday when a new group of campers come in. These pictures we show in the classroom, such things as what equipment you should have in a boat when you go out on the lakes and streams. These are some old pictures depicting such things as losing your balance in the boat and falling in the stream as demonstrated here, and the fact that you can turn boats over and your best personal flotation device is still the boat as we are showing. And common courtesy on the streams and lakes of Kentucky and some of the laws that deal with boating. Here are two counselors who have jumped in the lake; one tied his life jacket and one didn't. The one who didn't is under water. Such things as this are also a part of our education process on water safety.

And, of course, we have a program on wildlife along with fish. We call it Mammals of Kentucky and it includes raccoon, the skunk and all the different animals. We have scenes showing where they live and what they need to eat, like the opossum and the bobcat.

This gives you some idea of our school program. It varies a little bit. And we would like to take a few minutes to read in a magazine, or newsletter or whatever. It is talking about what children think about wildlife and anti-hunting and so on. The top part - as these are two excerpts from two different publications. The one at the top is on endangered species and some of you I am sure, or all of you probably have read this at one time. In other words, more than 80% of the 500 youngsters questioned thought that species such as elk, deer and antelope were either in serious danger of extinction or in some danger. When we were down at the Southeastern meeting last in Jacksonville, I picked up a paper that was done in Georgia and here is just some little excerpts from that many-paged publication that was talking about wildlife in Georgia and 117 solutions to endangered species problems were presented by gifted students participating in Georgia's Future Problem Solving Bowl, a competition which encourages students to develop solutions to problems they will encounter in the future. The Nongame/Endangered Wildlife Staff subjectively evaluated the student's attitudes on endangerment based on their responses to bowl questions. Solution responses overemphasized the impact of hunting on endangerment while demonstrating little knowledge of the impact of habitat degradation. Attitudes expressed by students strongly suggest serious deficiencies in wildlife education in Georgia schools.

This goes on for several pages. Well, we got to wondering if this is true nationwide, what's happening in Kentucky schools since we have been in them for 35 years teaching conservation education. Now we have no expertise in surveys but we decided to try a little simple survey with the 5th and 6th in surveys but we decided to try a little simple survey with the 5th and 6th grade students here in Kentucky. We have 19 people working in the schools so we chose 10 of those 19 men and laid the ground rules out on how they should conduct the survey and we came up with a little simple survey of three parts. The first part, number one is on 12 animals that we chose which are common in Kentucky and we wondered what our students actually which are common in Kentucky and we wondered what our students actually which are common in the survey to them, explain what PLENTIFUL was, children but to explain the survey to them, explain what PLENTIFUL was, children but to explain the survey to them, explain what PLENTIFUL was, and believe me you have got to do that, as well as ADEQUATE, SCARCE and ENDANGERED. We chose these 12 animals and number two part of the questionnaire asked them to check what they think caused the endangerment, if they indeed did believe that some animals were endangered.

Well, of course, the two most common endangered animals on the list is the eagle and the bear. Well, number three part we just added as an after thought, more or less - WHAT DO YOU THINK OF HUNTING? or should we have hunting seasons or what do you think of hunting in Kentucky or are you in favor of hunting? It all means pretty much the same thing when you get to talking about 5th and 6th graders.

Well, this was done in April of this year and we chose men in various parts of the state. As you see, we took the flatlands of western Kentucky and the knobs of the central part of the state and the bluegrass area and ended up in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. So we got a pretty good overall survey of Kentucky itself. Well, the results are here and we are still studying. We broke them down into 8 different groups - Urban, Rural -5th grade boys, 6th grade boys, 6th grade girls, and 5th & 6th grade boys and girls, so we had eight groups all together and we still have not had enough time to really get into studying the survey. Another thing we did, we sent out ten surveys to ten of our field biologists, and asked them to fill out the same little old survey. Well, I want you to know those ten, and that's where we get the 80 and 20 and the 90 and 10 and so on, but they did agree unanimously on one of the whole 12 different ones, and that was the groundhog But what we were gratified with was the fact that our students ran pretty close to what the biologists were saying. Now bear in mind two or three things. One would be the fact that, well any teacher would tell you that maybe ten percent of the students are below average intelligence and consequently you know, would not be able to ----.

Unidentified: That's true of biologists too!

Kelly Hubbard: Well, it might be. And then we group these together, plentifto adequate and then scarce to endangered. I took the four groups and put them into two. But the only thing that really threw us was this one right here and I can't explain why they think that, the students think that the bear is in the plentiful to adequate stage. And that statistic is associated with the name the plentiful to adequate stage. And that statistic is associated with the name that itself, you know the Teddy Bear and all the different associations you have with the work itself. That is the only one, really that they were far off on.

The next part of it dealt with Part II and III. Part II, and this survey, in the end, is going to affect us a great deal in planning our programs in the future in our schools. One thing it told us was that we did a masterful job. They

have great confidence in us. Eighty-two percent were in favor of hunting, which doesn't go along with the trend of what we have been reading a great deal about, but number three which is hunting pressure, is listed as the main cause for endangerment.

We gave out 5,000 questionnaires and like I say, we are still in the analyzing process.

Well, to finish up, I would like to read a couple of things. The purpose of the survey was an ongoing evaluation of the school program. We were interested in determining if our children had the same attitudes as indicated by the national polls. We found that they apparently did not and that the anti-hunters were a very insignificant group. It was gratifying to find that their attitudes were very favorable and generally reflected the same thoughts as the biologists. Further study of the survey should tell us how we can improve our school and camping program. We feel that favorable responses to having hunting seasons reflect the positive effect of our influence.

The department, over the years, has invested around 6 to 10 percent of its ludget on conservation education. The dividends, we feel, far exceed this. For over 35 years we have educated the yough of our state on wildlife conservation and the part it plays in our overall environment. The prestige the department has received from the conservation education program almost daily manifests itself in one way or another. We now have principals, teachers, bankers and legislators who were participants in our program and who are familiar with it and when it comes time to stand up and be counted, they are usually there. Thank you.

Larry Gale: I would like to commend you for having the courage to conduct such a survey. I think all too often on all of our programs, not just education, but across the board, we are willing to assume certain results that we are really afraid to measure or think that we can't measure them and I am real interested in this fine thinking and I am going to suggest that our people try something like this. I hope the results are as good.

Bill Bell: I appreciate your comment and I really don't understand how anyone can continue to conduct a program without stopping once in a while to say just where have we been and where are we going and let's find out where we need to go.

Another question - Yes sir.

Stanley Michaelson: If you had more funds available right now, what changes, what additions would you make to your education program?

Bill Bell: I'm not sure that I can answer that.

Kelly Hubbard: I can. I don't have any trouble spending money at all. We'd build another camp. We'd probably include the 7th and 8th grade again like we used to have a long time ago when we had more personnel. You know, there is no limit to what we could do. We can do a lot more, Commissioner, if we —— we need a little money. I think we can do it with the three camps we are operating right now.

Bill Bell: I think of one thing that we lost going to greater numbers and that was personal contact with the youngsters. We used to develop casters and shooters and we dealt with them closely enough that we knew a lot of first names and we followed these young people until they were adults and I think it held on to them longer too in that they became active adult members of clubs more so than today.

Yes sir. In the back.

Dave Herbst: Have you sampled the adult population in the state to see if they have carried through the years?

Bill Bell: No sir, we haven't. Except these biologists. We hope they are adult.

Kelly Hubbard: That biologist survey was in cooperation with Mr. Graves back there who is making all the comments. What we wanted was some yardsticks to go by because who can really say whether an owl is endangered or not. Of course as you noticed we grouped all the owls, all the different species the red fox, the gray fox, we just said fox. We just said squirrel and so on, but we needed some yardstick to go by and we used biologists as that.

Pete Pfeiffer: Kelly, those were all wildlife biologists wern't they?

Kelly Hubbard: Yes.

Bill Bell: I believe the gentleman behind you had a question.

William Hanzlick: What is the cost of your total Conservation Education Progra in Kentucky?

Bill Bell: I can tell you our budget for this year is 1.4 million.

Unidentified: Do the teachers in the schools have any responsibility toward conservation education? Do they have to teach any kind of a unit or anything like that?

Kelly Hubbard: We have developed some teacher supplements and we give them a schedule when we come in, like last year before we gave this out, right before we had the program on fish and it is something they can take up with their students in the classroom prior to us coming and putting on the program and then follow up on it, and we have one for snakes this year. We hope to develop more of these. Teachers do take an active part in the program, depending on their interest. A lot of them look on the opportunity to get out of the classroom for 45 minutes or an hour, but a great many of them are participants in the program from the beginning. We have Teacher Workshops in the spring and invite all those who are involved in the school program to our camps for a weekend and we have programs at the camps explaining it and we give them time to get acquainted, fish and just have a nice, enjoyabl weekend.

Bill Bell: I don't know how many of you are aware of Project W-I-L-D. How many of you are? Have you heard of it? It seems to be something that, well we are very interested in it, and it is an inter-disciplinary program from

kindergarten through high school which has been developed under the sponsorship of the western organization that is your counterpart and an environmental education group from the western side of the nation and they are making it available to anyone who wants to get in. It costs a little money - \$7,000 to be a co-sponsor, I believe, but this holds some promise, we think and we are very interested in it and it would be worked through the classroom teachers rather than the professional wildlife people.

Bill Bell: Yes sir.

Victor Nettles: Do you run into many classes with teachers as far as ideology on hunting and such? Do you have problems with that?

Kelly Hubbard: I might mention one thing. In that survey, different ones took different districts and did some compiling and it took a lot of time and a lot of figures and we had one district where the 5th grade girls were over 50 percent opposed to hunting which brought the overall average down some, but that 7th District, I talked to the man up there and we can't explain why, but we had some schools, I notice in the 2nd District and the 7th and one other district where influence of the teachers was 90 percent against hunting. I mean they showed up that. We knew before we did it practically what would happen and it did. Teachers have a tremendous influence on them at that age. But you saw what the overall average was which was very gratifying, and I don't feel like overall that there is enough of them to be too concerned about, but we do have them.

Bill Bell: Any questions? Yes sir.

Larry Wilson: Following up on his question, is it mandatory or is it not that teachers teach conservation of some form?

Bill Bell: It wouldn't be done to any degree at all except for our efforts. We have some teachers in the state that can't teach without teaching conservation, but they are very few. Most of them are what you think of as a typical teacher that has very little background in this sort of thing and are actually afraid of it and if you backed up a truckload of material concerning this subject, they wouldn't know what to do with it, and this is what we ran into with that earlier effort with those three grade supplements. The teachers who were teaching conservation were anxious and glad to get hold of it and used it but those that weren't didn't and never did.

Kelly Hubbard: I might mention that we brought a few copies of these and they are back on the desk if you would like to take one, and if we run out we will be glad to send you one if you would like it, let me know. (copies of booklets on fish and snakes). These are on-going things. We are doing one on birds right now. We hope to have one of these in two or three years on every subject that we teach in the schools and this has been well received and used. We have followed up on it to find out and they are using it and it seems like the way to go but the other one that Bill mentioned that we did about twenty years ago was never extensively used.

Bill Bell: Yes sir.

Unidentified: I have one of those comments which I think if you measured the teacher's attitudes and their influence on the school children as far as

the hunting issue is concerned, they may come out considerably different than if you asked or measured their sensitivity to environmental affairs or ecological impact in conservation in general.

Bill Bell: You are quite right.

Unidentified: I don't think you would necessarily assume that because a person is a teacher, he is going to be offering or influencing people, his students, on hunting or not hunting issues but that doesn't necessarily reflect their attitude and sensitivity toward conservation practices.

Kelly Hubbard: Like I said from the beginning, on this survey, we had no expertise in polling and it certainly wasn't a scientific survey, but I do think it is indicative of what we were after, and attempted.

Bill Bell: Yes sir.

<u>Ken Babcock:</u> Of your 1.4 million dollar budget, what proportion is involved with conducting the camp and what proportion of that cost is defrayed by the fees that you charge the participant.

Bill Bell: I am afraid I don't have those figures/in mind that I can really give you an answer.

Carl Kays: I can give you those figures. Camp operation is about \$200,000 a year per camp and we have 6,000 students. 30 times 6 would be the income from that.

Kelly Hubbard: We charge \$30 plus transportation for each child per week, right now.

Unidentified: Is this in relationship with the Federal Aid and Wildlife Restoration?

Kelly Hubbard: Yes, all of our camps are fully funded and two of our programs that we have in the schools each year are funded.

Hugh Crump: This is in reply to Larry Wilson. We have an on-going program at the three camps that we call a Teachers Workshop to let our people get more closely acquainted with those teachers of those 5th and 6th grades and these workshops go on each year. This way they become more familiar with our program in conservation education, what we are presenting or what we are going to be presenting to these students at these workshops. We have had a tremendous response to that and it helps by having them visit those camps and you would be surprised when those teachers go back home they are ready when our men come in to start the September program. The welcome mat is out.

Bill Bell: Yes sir:

Unidentified: I don't want to carry this on indefinitely, I unfortunately did not get here at the beginning of your remarks. The 5th and 6th grades are the only ones now because of budget cut, that you are now getting to, is that correct?

Kelly Hubbard: Well, let's qualify that a little bit. Several years ago the League of Kentucky Sportsmen asked us to consider going back into the 7th and 8th grade. At that time we were having a drop in the overall enrollment which went from 100,000 down to about 90,000 and we thought that they were really going to jump in and help us so we developed a program with the 7th and 8th grades, which is a club-type program. Now it isn't the same thing as the 5th and 6th grades which is a classroom situation. We take everybody in the 5th and 6th grades, but in the 7th and 8th grades, we have gone back to the old club concept that we started out with and we are doing that now in some districts, depending on the number of schools in that district and how much time this person has to devote to the school program.

Bill Bell: Yes sir.

Ray Evans: How many 5th and 6th graders are there in Kentucky? You're reaching 100,000 of them? Is that what you are saying?

Kelly Hubbard: I would say we are reaching 95 percent.

Ray Evans: Do the schools volunteer to participate in your program?

Kelly Hubbard: We are accepted almost 100 percent because we have been in the program for so long and most of the principals and teachers have been in our program and they know it.

Bill Bell: Yes, Ray.

Ray Evans: Are you in parochial schools as well as public?

Kelly Hubbard: Yes. Parochial schools are some of our best programs.

Bill Bell: For one thing, they are a little bit smaller and they are extremely receptive to any assistance they can get. Our commissioner, when he came to be our commissioner, I don't think he was fully aware of the impact of our program but after he started dealing with legislators and some of our judges over the state, he found out very quickly that these people were familiar with this program, even if they weren't familiar with anything else in the department's operation, and most of them had had a favorable experience at camp and were very cooperative with our commissioner.

Kelly Hubbard: Most of them have still got the patches they earned. They have to work for them. We make them work.

Hugh Crump: We'll take a coffee break. We went over a little bit on our schedule.

Carl Kays: We'll try to start back on time for the next program, so we'll be back at 10:30.

Hugh Crump: Our next program will be cooperative programs with other fish and wildlife groups within Kentucky and also the Colorado Nongame Income Tax Check-off Program and Fish and Wildlife Information System. The moderator for this program will be our Director of Wildlife, Bill Graves, who is on my right, so Bill, I will turn it over to you.

Bill Graves: We thought we would share with you some of the cooperative programs that we enjoy in Kentucky which help us fulfill a mandate that we work under. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources owns about 45,000 to 50,000 acres of land in the state. However, we actually manage something in the neighborhood of about 225,000 acres of land. The difference between the 50,000 and the 225,000 acres is due largely to cooperative arrangements we have with various federal agencies through which we gain the opportunity to either do some direct management of our own on lands that they own or to influence the management that they undertake or to perhaps influence, in some cases, the management recommendations they make to private landowners. I think all of us recognize the central importance of affecting wildlife habitat in wildlife management, and I think we all understand that it's probably where we can be most effective in what we do. It is also probably the most challenging area that we have. We have asked representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, the U.S. Forest Service (Daniel Boone National Forest), the Army Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, specifically the Land Between the Lakes Facility, to visit with us and share their perspective regarding the cooperative programs that we in Kentucky have enjoyed. During my tenure with the department, the relationships that we have had with these federal agencies have been, in my opinion, constructive and very productive, and I am sure they have been mutually beneficial. I am proud and frankly relieved that we have been able to have the cooperative attitude among these agencies that we have had the benefit of. I think before we let anyone come up here and tell you about the cooperative programs we have with them, I'd like to introduce the people here and then we will proceed in the order that their names appear on the program. The first fella I want to introduce is over here on my right. His name is Eddie Wood, he's our State Conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service. Dick Wengert, the Forest Supervisor for the Daniel Boone National Forest, is here also down there on the end. I am sorry to have to announce to you that instead of Elizabeth Thach, we have John Mechler. John is not as pleasant to look at as Elizabeth is, but I think you will probably pay more attention to what he has to say because of that. We have another substitute and I am not sorry about that at all. I won't make any nasty comments -- Robert Rudd is here substituting for Ken Murphy, representing the Corps of Engineers Louisville Office in Kentucky. Also, we have the opportunity to listen to John Torres, who is Chief of the Nongame Program in Colorado, over here on my left. That has been an unusually successful program and in light of that we have invited some of my nongame staff here to also listen to that presentation and pick his brain a little bit. And we have Gene Ludlow. Gene is wildlife biologist with the Branch of Lands and Renewable Resources, Bureau of Land Management, and he is going to share some information with us about a system that is beginning finally to evolve in Kentucky, which we think will help us a great deal with reviews of environmental situations regarding various types of development -- the Fish and Wildlife Information System. Let's hold your questions until the end because you may want to make comparative sorts of questions between agencies. So let's let everyone make their presentation and we'll hold the questions until the end. Let me turn this over then to the first fellow on the program and that would be Eddie Wood, our State Conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service.

Eddie Wood: Thank you Bill. Ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a pleasure to be here this morning to talk with you a few minutes in regard to our working relationships here in the state of Kentucky -- some of the things we are doing over in SCS, some of the good and some of the bad maybe. I would like to start by telling you that I've been here two and a half years. I came here from Maine, New Hampshire, Montana, Virginia, different places, and I've ended up here in Kentucky at the end of my career and certainly it's one of the nicest situations in which I have had the privilege to work. I sav this because it is pleasant to work in Kentucky where relations among the agencies are excellent. I particularly say this in regard to Carl because of his great hospitality. We meet every year and this year we met and he footed the total bill to feed us, sort of wine and dined us and showed us the work he was doing. Next year is my turn and I am going to retire so I don't know what you'll do about that. I thought I'd better tell him that now, because I am definitely going to. I certainly enjoyed that luncheon. You know, sort of in preparation for this chat with you folks this morning, I went back and reviewed the work over the last 15 to 20 years. I think Kentucky probably stands today with the best relationships that I could find, working relationships and the work on the ground, the quality of work being put on the ground of that period of time that I studied. I saw enthusiasm at our recent joint annual meeting, as we met and talked in the morning and reviewed work on the ground in the afternoon, enthusiasm on both sides. It's good to see these people who are right there and have that responsibility to get work carried out that is not only productive for programs and agencies but also for the resource base and the people that reap the benefits. I think there are several points and reasons for this good coordination and cooperation that is going on here and the first is this joint annual meeting that we have. This filters down and, on an everyday basis, you'll find this in the county levels. Next would be policies, rules, regulations and laws which have forced better cooperation from my side of the fence and I say that with sincerity. I would take that one step further and I would say that there have been some retirements, transfers and removals of some of our personalities that were blocking progress. I'm not saying that's totally completed, but I think we have to consider this -- I truly do. The people, personalities which don't accept as readily as others or as fast as we need acceptance in order to get the job done on the ground. Number four I put down as improved public awareness and concern for natural resources, particularly environmental groups. I think we have to give them the credit for bringing us forward over the past ten to fifteen years, but this public awareness, to me that's where it really counts, and I see this filtering all the way up through into Congress, the way it should go from the bottom up. I saw with envy this fish and wildlife program they have here in the state at the local level. I just wish we had one half as good to educate the youth in Kentucky. And I say this with experience because, as I go through Kentucky, we have these conservation districts throughout the state, some 846 district supervisors, and you know most of those people are very much aware of your efforts here in the state in the fish and wildlife program. I think there is still a lot remains to be done. I think there is still plenty of room for improvement and there will always be. I have taken some steps before I leave this state in this direction. I am reorganizing my staff in the state of Kentucky to where we are becoming more of a bottom-up organization particularly in project work, there's been a history of SCS running things over one office, the state office it's called, and then the disciplines within the state office would develop these projects, carry them right on through and they never became anything but bureaucratic projects--federal government projects. I see this is a very wrong way to go and it's very destructive in getting the work done out there that people appreciate, understand, and use and maintain. The reason I am bringing this forward is because it's going to have a very definite effect I hope, on furthering this working relationship, getting a better job done in the environmental fish and wildlife programs that we are supposed to be involved in. We are starting now to train our field people in the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. to train them in NEPA, Endangered Species Act, Wetlands Protection and so forth. They are the people I am going to look to as they initiate programs with the public, with the sponsors out there, to screen and see that these acts, these laws, these requirements coming in at the ground floor in the very preliminary effort. We are guilty most of one thing, and that is not getting these types of efforts into our project work early enough. When that local group comes up with something they want as a possible project, that is exactly when I want SCS people to come to the fish and wildlife people and others and let them know, at that point, that this is a possibility -- not after we have a signed agreement, not after preliminary plans have been developed, that's when we need your input and your help and I intend for this to happen before I leave and I hope my successor will carry it on. This will be the main responsibility of the District Conservationist, that's our field supervisor, and these people are being held responsible now, not only for this part of their work but also for all of the disciplines to carry it out, we are giving them job approval classification, and we expect that to be carried out before it ever gets to the state office or at my level. You see what happens then, this means that the sponsors, the people, have to become aware also of the total involvement of what they are getting through the project work. In Kentucky, we are doing around \$4 to \$5 million a year -- small watershed projects, RAMP, the mine reclamation work we are doing, the RC&D work that we do and so forth; special project work. I would say that this is spilling over into just the daily work with the farmers -- the main owners, the main users; stressing again that our people, as they do this conservation planning on a one-toone basis, consider very carefully the fish and wildlife aspects and needs of those conservation plans. Now folks, that's the big slice of pie in my opinion; that's over half the budget we have in the state and again we are going to improve that aspect of it and we'll be needing your help. I'm talking about such things as cut back waters, plantings, water, our management pines and so forth; so I say this morning that we are going to need a lot more help than we have had in the past as our people get used to the new set up. Thank you very much.

Bill Graves: Thank you Eddie. I might point out that I was able to find in our files cooperative arrangements with SCS going back to 1945 in Kentucky. There have been some subsequent cooperative agreements. The current one is rather interesting to me in that its primary emphasis was on establishing coordination between SCS and our department regarding conservation activities, and it recognized the importance of managing wildlife habitat on private lands and the maintenance of wildlife populations. It also recognizes a need for a coordinated effort in providing leadership assistance to landowners regarding the provision of wildlife habitat, so I can share with you some more of the components of that cooperative agreement but I think Eddie hit on almost all of those which I might wish to share with you. Needless to say, we are appreciative of the evolution of the cooperative program to this point, and I think we are going to be able to work together productively in the future as a result of that. The next fellow on the program is Dick Wengert, who is the Forest Supervisor with the Daniel Boone National Forest.

We have been working with the National Forest for many years and have had lots of opportunities to work together. Dick, why don't you come on up here and share what you have and I'll reserve my comments until you are finished.

Dick Wengert: I do have a part of the answer that Kelly was looking for there earlier this morning. He was wondering why the people thought--or the students thought--bear was rather popular. Quite obviously, we are doing a dang good job with Smokey Bear, and everybody thinks there are a lot of bears around the state, so maybe that's part of the reason. I do welcome the opportunity to be here today. I have worked and lived in five of the states that are represented by this group, and I have hunted and fished in about four more of the states and a couple of provinces, so obviously if you hant and fish you become an expert, in wildlife areas anyhow -- I feel right at home with the group. I have been very fortunate, I believe, to work with several states and federal wildlife and fish agencies. I have seen some good results from cooperative agreements and I have seen some that haven't been quite so good, where they haven't worked quite so well. I may be prejudiced, having been here a little longer than Eddie -- I have been here about ten years and am also a little different from Eddie, I am not planning to leave here for a while yet either. I feel that the cooperative attitude between the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources and the Daniel Boone National Forest is the best that I have encountered in my experience. The Daniel Boone National Forest is a small national forest by many standards. It is only 670,000 acres and really only composes about three percent of the state, and we have a very scattered ownership in eastern Kentucky which compounds some problems of management. However, in areas where we do have some consolidated ownership and where we have local support for wildlife programs and where we have a sympathetic judicial situation, we have created -- when I say we, I am talking about the department and the forest service -- we have created and developed several wildlife management areas. These are really the show places where the public sees our cooperative efforts, and it's what they see happening here that they, the public, draw their conclusions as to how a couple of agencies can get together and work for their good, work for the public. However, the work that they see being done on these relatively small management areas certainly doesn't reflect the total work that is being done with the department and Bill mentioned that they have agreements to work on and manage some 200,000 acres. Really I like to think they have an influence on a heck of a lot more acres. We like to think that they have influence on how we manage and coordinate our work on all 670,000 acres of the National Forest, so boost your acreage a little bit there.

When you are dealing with problems as diverse as wilderness and stripmining, oil and gas development, you certainly have opportunities for conflict and we have all these problems. We have a full range of opportunities where things could go haywire, but I believe that we have a good agreement and we are working together very closely.

Some of the specific areas that we have worked on and managed together, as I mentioned, range from 7,000 to 20,000 acres in size. We have a special area called the Pioneer Weapons Hunting Area which was established some 20 years ago in which only muzzleloaders, bow and arrow, and crossbow can be used. It is not a management area, per say, but it is an area we have managed cooperatively, very popular, where the hunters outnumber the deer during the deer season. On these areas, the management areas, we (again speaking of the two agencies) have worked together and have stocked deer and turkey. We

create and maintain permanent wildlife openings and water holes; we have posted the boundaries and signed the areas. We get together and consult on seasons for the various species in there. We get together and determine how we should regulate access into the area during the hunting season and during the rest of the year. We have other projects with the department and the state including fish stocking in some streams and lakes. We have a goose restoration project at several of the reservoirs and we are working to develop access to lakes and streams. We have a cooperative effort development and maintenance of dove fields. We have a couple of shooting ranges on the forest and just last month, I believe it was, we opened up a new VL566 reservoir on the forest that was a cooperative effort between the SCS, department and the forest service; so we do a lot of things together and I think a lot of these things the public see and I do believe they recognize that there is a real cooperative effort going on — this is good for both the agencies.

In addition to these things that I guess the public sees, projects on the ground, we do have other things that take place between the department and the forest service. I mentioned this wildlife management input into our management of the forest. As we go through our compartment prescriptions, which is a ten year plan for the development of a 1,000 acre tract of the national forest to set out how we'll be cutting timber, planting and building roads over the next ten year period, we ask the state biologist to sit in as we develop the plan and environmental analysis to go with it. We do get their input, we welcome their input, so I think they do have an impact on all 670,000 acres of the national forest. We work with them as I indicated before in developing some regulations that affect the national forest and in a couple of cases, regulations that may be trend setting, starting on public lands and will end up affecting all lands in the state. We are together on several issues, such as trying to limit the designation of special areas for special seasons. We try to show a united front on a sincere effort so that we don't have to have a black powder area in every county of the state, that's a little ridiculous to go that far but I guess it could get to that extent if we didn't stick together on it. We certainly assist the state folks in the enforcement of the fish and wildlife laws and regulations as far as we can go within our authority. And as I say, we work with them not only on the access to the wildlife management areas but access to all the public lands on the forest.

Let's talk about cooperation. I checked the dictionary to see just what cooperation means. You can get a lot of different definitions out of several different dictionaries, but I picked out about four points out of several that I thought were pertinent and really apply to what we are trying to do or what we are doing here in Kentucky. One of the definitions refers to cooperation as the act of working together for a common purpose. Another, the act of cooperating with common effort and labor. Another, an association of persons for a common benefit and a fourth one, that I thought would be important too, was mutually beneficial interaction. Here we have two different agencies, two different charges, two different goals. The department is more of a single purpose agency as compared to the forest service where we have the mandate for multiple use. How do we get two agencies together to cooperate? Well, I believe we have that common purpose that one of the dictionaries referred to, and that common purpose and goal I believe that we have is that fish and wildlife is for use by man whether it be consumptive or nonconsumptive and --- you can get into a debate with that --- I know Bill would like to argue noncomsumptive in the game. In a managed situation

we compensate for impacts of our other needs on the wildlife resources. Let me run that through again. This common purpose is wildlife and fish for use by man, consumptive or nonconsumptive, in a managed situation, where we compensate for the impacts of our other needs on the wildlife resources. I believe we agree on that principle, this is our common purpose. We have a common agreement that wildlife has an inherent, rightful place in the ecosystem that we manage, underline the word "manage." We agree that the "let it alone and do nothing" approach is not realistic. It is certainly not a real world option anymore, so with the agreement on this common purpose or objective, we work together for our mutual benefit and when I say our mutual benefit, I don't simply mean the benefit of the two agencies but I am certainly thinking of the public also. In so doing, the public is provided a greater opportunity to enjoy the wildlife resource, whether it is just looking at it or if it's out there using it in another manner.

Secondly, we can demonstrate to the public that sound biological decisions can produce predictable, positive results. This, in turn, results in public recognition and support of management based on biological considerations rather than emotional outcries or political decisions; and thirdly, we can stretch our limited dollars by working together. It comes up with the bottom line that the public benefits from the improved wildlife condition over the long run and the agencies also look better to the public. This is not to say that our cooperative effort hasn't had strained relationships at moments. Several years ago, the former Chief of Wildlife invited me to go goose hunting with him. At the time we were getting together with our plans, he suggested that I bring along tennis shoes. I said o.k., that's good, we'll probably only hunt in the morning and perhaps we can get together at some club and play tennis in the afternoon. I thought that was real neat of him to invite me to do that sort of thing. Well, we got over there and the next morning got up and we were headed out and he said, did you bring your tennis shoes? We were going goose hunting, going up to the pits, did you bring your tennis shoes? I said no, why do you want them? He said well -- this was Joe Bruna in case some of you guys knew him. Joe said, well his eyesight was failing him, he wasn't as good a shot as he used to be and he had a lot of cripples, and he really wanted me to run down his damn cripples! Now that sort of thing strains a relationship and then he goes around the state telling everybody about it.

Several years ago, a survey was made in the Southeast to determine what it takes to make a cooperative effort work. The survey was made with state agencies, forest service folks, and I guess some other folks were involved in it. I think these findings were made several years back and are as sound today as they were then, and I strive to keep them in mind as we work with the department. The six key points that came out of that survey were: Resolve your disagreements and discuss controversial issues as close to the ground as possible. We have got our rangers and wildlife biologists in the field, the state has their folks in the field -- discuss those problems on the ground and for gosh sakes stay out of the newspapers, stay out of the media, but get together, talk, communicate, be open, be candid and don't air the dirty laundry to the public. We certainly can have disagreements but if we get together and discuss issues on the ground, I think we can make tremendous gains. Second, we need to recognize and honor the primary responsibilities of each agency. We do have different charges, by law we have different goals. I think it is important in trying to deal with that particular problem, and it can be a problem, is to remember a short little prayer -- I am sure you

have all heard it and that is, "God grant me the serenity to accept the things I can not change, Courage to change the things I can and Wisdom to know the difference." If we work on the things we can change and recognize there are differences, we can make a cooperative effort work. Thirdly, maintain regular contacts, have frequent communication and, in some cases, we have gone so far as to put our folks and the state biologists in the same office. If they're working together, they tend not to have so many arguments that they can't resolve. They may have differences of opinion but if they're together, they can work things out. We are building a new office now, and I hope we have an opportunity to move another biologist in one of our offices. Fourth, the survey indicated that you need to retain a mutual desire for a good program with committment from the leaders, if you're going to make a cooperative effort work. I believe that it is vitally important that Carl Kays and people like myself appear and are active participants in the meetings of our two agencies and when we have meetings with other public groups. If our people, talking about the people that work for Carl, people who work for myself, see and hear us espousing the same message, they have a greater incentive to work together for our mutual benefit. Fifthly, assist with mutual work projects and issues. Whether we are talking about the establishment of new wildlife management areas or the development of regulations on permanent tree stands or a new access point to a river or lake, the actual working together on a project that is seen by the public builds trust by the public and it certainly builds a camaraderie between the two agencies. I think it is getting together, actually working together on the ground. The one definition that said common labor, I think that applies here and it's one way to make a cooperative agreement work. The other thing that came out of this survey in the Southeast was this point of participation by state biologists in compartment prescription schools and prescrip tion reviews. This one item, is really an extension of the first five items that I mentioned. We welcome the state biologists to participate in these planning efforts and we benefit from their input. This is where the coordination on the other two-thirds of a million acres on the national forest outside the wildlife management areas really takes place. It's not showy and it's certainly not flashy, but the decisions and the recommendations made at these sessions have a tremendous impact on the fish and wildlife habitat on the forest. Take these six points and leave any one of them unattended to and they'll cause our cooperative effort to go on the rocks -- it can fail. I believe we have a good working relationship here in Kentucky because both agencies really seriously work at it and that's what makes it tick, and I appreciate the opportunity to work with the folks and look forward to many more years. Thank you.

Bill Graves: Thank you Dick. I really appreciate your covering all those points. I don't have to say much as a follow-up to that that wouldn't be redundant. I would point out that in light of some of the potentials for conflict that Dick mentioned, the cooperative agreement that we have does recognize the mutual desire of both the forest service and the department to develop, maintain and manage wildlife resources on the Daniel Boone National Forest. It is basically a working agreement as Dick noted and, incidentally, it contains a clause that says we mutually agree that neither agency will express a public view contrary to the accepted policy and plans of the other agency, and I would like to emphasize that. I think that is very important that the public not perceive that these agencies are not able to work out some of these differences that arise because of our respective mandates and our respective priorities. We have been able to

overcome most of that and I think that is very important.

John Mechler, are you ready to come up here and tell us all about the Tennessee Valley Authority's efforts at Land Between the Lakes? Come on up here John.

John Mechler: Thank you Bill. I am pleased to have been asked to talk with you about interagency cooperation. We at TVA's Land Between The Lakes (LBL) have always strived for good relationships between our organization, the State wildlife agencies and other organizations. Most often these efforts have been successful; sometimes they have required extra effort. But generally, the track record has been very good because of the optimistic, cooperative, and open-minded attitude of all personnel involved.

Perhaps you would more fully understand the nature of the cooperation after a brief explanation of TVA and LBL.

(Slides)

What is TVA? A corporation of the Federal Government the Tennessee Valley Authority was established May 18, 1933; therefore, this is the 50th anniversary. TVA is headed by a Board of Directors composed of three persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Their terms run for nine years, expiring at three-year intervals.

Physical setting; Watershed of the Tennessee River - 41,000 square miles, area served with TVA power - 80,000 square miles, area of state cooperation - 7 states.

In the Tennessee drainage basin and adjoining territory TVA purposes include: flood control, navigation, electricity at the lowest possible rates, agricultural and industrial development, resource conservation, reforestation, the economic and social well-being of the people and interests of the national defense. Intergrated resource development is the theme which knits TVA's several programs into a cohesive whole.

Land Between the Lakes is a national demonstration area for outdoor recreation, environmental education, and natural resource management comprised of 170,000 acres with 300 miles of shoreline. It lies between the Tennessee River (Kentucky Reservoir) and the Cumberland River (Lake Barkley) in western Kentucky and Tennessee extending across the state line with 60 percent of the area in Kentucky and 40 percent in Tennessee. This year we commemorate the 20th anniversary of President Kennedy's commissioning TVA to purchase and develop Land Between The Lakes.

In restoring a land once badly drained of its natural resources, TVA is providing a vast area of open space where visitors can relax and enjoy the out-of-doors and gain an awareness of the need for conserving and managing our natural environment. The heavily wooded peninsula has a wide range of recreational facilities and is rapidly becoming well known for camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, interpretation and environmental education.

Annually about 2 million people visit LBL. In a 1978-79 survey of users of LBL, we found that just over 40 percent of the users when asked for their major reason for visiting LBL listed: hunting, wildlife viewing, fishing and other uses dependent on healthy fish and wildlife population. The Natural Resources Management program at LBL is thus very important and the wildlife management program is an intergral aspect. A memorandum of understanding was developed

with Kentucky and Tennessee wildlife agencies in the beginning and has proved to be invaluable in planning and conducting annual projects. Both states established their respective portions of LBL as a state wildlife management area, thereby affording protection and intensive management of wildlife. Regulation of the game species is a function of the state. Habitat development is a function of the land manager. Cooperatively, these have been implemented as a working demonstration at LBL. Results have been a phenomenal deer herd development, increases of other wildlife populations, a minimum of user conflicts, safe hunts, good data collection, and more direct contact with the hunters. One distinct advantage provided over the years has been the practice of state and LBL biologists working together and sitting down and brainstorming various problems and opportunities. This has been good for three reasons: two heads are better than one, the state biologists were exposed to the actual field problem at LBL allowing them to see that there are actual problems and opportunities rather than hypothetical ones, and TVA biologists benefit from the experience and perspective of the state counterparts.

Kentucky Lake Water Resources Management Team is an active regional group looking at the many aspects of water quality, reservoir ecology, and fish and wildlife management. It includes biologists from Kentucky, Tennessee, the Corps, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, private industry, and other organizations.

A regional team effort—the Kentucky/Tennessee Eagle Management Team initiated in 1978—has been enthusiastically accepted and resulted in comprehensive eagle surveys, conservation efforts, and public education about eagles and other raptors. Team members include personnel from both State wildlife agencies, TVA, the national refuge system, the Corps, universities, both state park departments, and the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission. Over 50,000 people attended programs about eagles last year.

The states and TVA-LBL agreed to promote and enforce hunter safety requirements for youth deer hunters and this helped strengthen the state hunter education program and enhanced LBL's demonstration mission. The first youth deer hunt in Kentucky was held at LBL in 1976. They have been held each year since.

Enforcement activities are coordinated at LBL. Both states assign one officer to LBL. LBL patrolmen are commissioned as deputy sheriffs, state conservation officers, and U.S. deputy game wardens. Special projects such as poaching details and managed deer hunts result in several state officers being assigned to work the area. Radio contact is maintained and TVA-LBL officers and state officers coordinate actions and often work in teams. Aerial surviellance has been carried out by all three agencies coordinating and alternating the airplane expenses. With our 250,000 hunter visits per year, efficient enforcement operations are a must.

Eagle hacking activities in the Tennessee portion of the area necessitated detailed coordination and cooperation between TWRA, KDFWR, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, TVA, and private organizations (TCL). This is the 4th year of hacking and the three eaglets in the tower this year brings to a total 10 bald eagles hacked in this cooperative program. Four young osprey are currently being hacked in the Kentucky portion of the area through the cooperation of the state non-game program and TVA.

When TVA swapped catfish to Missouri for wild turkeys to improve the genetic diversity of birds at LBL, Kentucky Fish and Wildlife hauled catfish from a TVA facility in Tennessee to Missouri to help us pay our debt.

Memphis State University is conducting an intensive raccoon research project at LBL which is funded by the TWRA. Field work is being done on LBL and on private land. Personnel from both states and TVA assisted in data collection.

A pilot project on otter restortation is being cosponsored by TVA, Murray State University, and the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources to more fully determine the feasibility of stocking otter along the Tennessee River reservoirs.

Kentucky has entered into a 3-year cooperative study with LBL on the relationship between deer and ticks. They have assigned an employee to work as a member of the research team on LBL.

Deer abomasal parasite counts at LBL have been done through the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study via Kentucky and Tennessee membership. In addition, diseased animals have been necropsied and tested through this cooperative program. And both KDFWR and TWRA have analyzed deer data and ran population models of the LBL deer herd for several years.

Kronevators are being used extensively at LBL.

During the late summer of 1982, KDFWR and TVA/LBL pooled resources to seed several areas for waterfowl. The state supplied wheat and ryegrass seed and TVA furnished a contract airplane for seeding about 300 acres of mudflats. The state disked 30 acres of reverting land along the lake in a key site for geese, and TVA hired a cooperative farmer to seed wheat.

Duck and goose trapping/banding activities have been coordinated for several years between Kentucky and LBL. The state selects sites, baits them, traps, and bands waterfowl. TVA assists by supplying part of the bait, safeguarding the trapsite, and assisting with the banding of the birds. An experimental furbearer trapping season has been approved this year for LBL in order to learn more about how compatible trapping is with other programs and to gain more biological data on furbearers.

Through Kentucky's paid membership in the Southeastern Cooperative Disease Study, LBL will benefit by a comparative study of parasites common to both white-tailed and fallow deer, and those specific to each species, as well as tick burdens on each species.

With budget and personnel limitations on both state and federal programs, the need and opportunity for coordinated and cooperative projects are paramount. Good planning and cooperation in natural resources management can yield more economical and more effective results in many, many cases. To get the most done for the effort spent, resources such as information, personnel and equipment can be pooled. Opportunities exist in basic research, management investigations, habitat improvement, surveys, training, and computer use.

And finally, you've all met Carl Kays, your host as Commission of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. This slide is of Carl in an earlier and perhaps, a more care-free day doing field work at LBL. This slide depicts

why KDFWR and TVA work together so well. Personnel at every level periodically get together. There's been a history of good cooperation and we recognize our common goals and different responsibilities.

Bill Graves: And now I would like to introduce to you Robert Rudd, who is here to talk to you about the cooperative efforts that we have with the Army Corps of Engineers primarily regarding our opportunity to license some federal land for the purpose of wildlife management.

Robert Rudd: I would like to say good morning. When I came here, I was worried about how much time I would have to cover the subjects and now I am worried about trying to shorten the matter and at the same time give you a good perception of what we are involved with with the corps. Our resident expert on fish and wildlife is recuperating from surgery so we drew straws and I was fortunate enough to be able to do my homework and come down here. I am not that familiar with fish and wildlife practices in our office, but I have gone through our files and our records and gleaned out some material which I think is useful and I hope it serves to give some perception of what our involvement is and our relationship with the state. I feel that an understanding of the following points will be helpful in understanding the limitations that are imposed on how income can be generated and how that income can be used under the cooperative state and federal fish and wildlife programs. The first point that needs to be made is this: the activities of the Corps of Engineers as a federal agency are governed by the Congress of the United States, both in terms of what actions we are authorized to perform and in terms of the appropriation of funds that enable us to carry out these projects. The authorizations governing corps conduct are found in various sections of several titles of the United States Code. The Corps, as a federal agency, recognizes that non-migratory wildlife is the property of the state; nevertheless, such natural resources must be considered by the Corps in its land management practices. Unfortunately, the United States Code does not contain a provision which speaks directly to the matter of fish and wildlife maintenance, or enhancement by the Corps of Engineers. Since wildlife is not a federal property, it is not a leasable resource. When the Corps leases lands, it administers for fish and wildlife management. The Corps' goal is to maintain wildlife at preleased levels. The management effort should be towards the replacement of game species harvested by recreational hunters. This preservation of available species benefits public recreation, and it is public recreation that represents an authorized purpose for our water resource projects. The handouts which you have received are taken from a corps of engineering pamphlet on preparation of real estate leases and licenses. It's a draft -- we have been working with it for two years in that form, so it's the best I could give you. It explains the policies and procedures of the corps with respect to use of corps administered lands by state agencies for fish and wildlife management purposes. Now although this guidance concerns the licenses as a whole, our principle interest today is in the fish and wildlife income and expenditure aspects of the cooperative programs. Condition 5a of a typical license for Fish and Wildlife Management provides for planning and harvesting of crops in one of three methods: either directly by the agency, by service contract, or by sharecropping agreements. Since direct planning and service contracts would involve expenditures, the use of sharecropping agreements is obviously the method of providing food and habitat for wildlife which is favored by the state. Initially, our Condition 5 in the licenses provided that the proceeds from the state's share of its cropping could only be used to provide wildlife with food in the event of a poor future crop. This limited use of funds

provided no flexibility to the states in their management programs. In 1977, the Corps was able to initiate a change to Condition 5 which now allows use of the proceeds for the purposes stated in Condition 5b. The last page of the handout contains the recommended language which we incorporate into the leases and in 5b, you will note that the proceeds derived from the sale of crops and timber required to be cleared may be used in furtherance of the above uses at this project in accordance with the approved management plan. It goes on to say that payment of direct expenses are authorized for planning and development of optimum wildlife habitat, including planting of wildlife food plots, necessary timber clearing, erosion control, or habitat improvement such as shelters, restocking of fish and wildlife, and protection of endangered species. Payment of the state's employees who are directly engaged in such activities at the project is also authorized. However, the proceeds may not be used for the payment of general administrative expenses. Payment of expenses, salaries and wages must be approved by the district office. The authority for entering into these agreements is found in Title 16 of the United States Code, Section 460D. Lands not being managed by the state for wildlife habitat will be made available under our regulations for lease for agricultural or grazing purposes by the district engineer. Now the state is obligated to put this money to use within a five-year period and, if it's not used or programmed for use within five years, it has to be turned back over to the federal government.

Back in 1977 we received some directions concerning the conditions of the new lease from the Chief of Engineers, and we were told that the purpose of the new Condition 5 is to provide a pay-as-you-go funding source for certain activities and capital improvements which have been approved by the Corps. It is designed to assist the state to meet its fish and wildlife management responsibilities while assuming additional responsibility for conservation of the land and water areas of the license.

The Chief of Engineers at this time does not anticipate that large capital funds would be generated by this concept and, in summation, from what I see as being Corps policy, fish and wildlife management on Corps project lands must involve actions intended to maintain the capacity of the land to sustain wildlife or to restore land to a former capacity. Our philosophy is land oriented whereas yours is fish and wildlife oriented. As an example of the land orientation of the Corps, the following example is probably typical. It may seem like splitting hairs but while the Corps cannot approve the addition of fertilizers to improve a crop yield, we can authorize the use of fertilizers to restore the land to a former yield capacity. It's not necessarily what you're doing but how you say it that matters -- that is really splitting hairs. Maintenance of land or its restoration to a former capacity are the goals which the Corps can approve for the state in its programs. Fish and wildlife management and enhancement happen to result from such activities. I would ask each of you to note that the limitations on how income could be generated and how it could be expended are not imposed to make management programs more difficult or expensive for the state. These limitations arise from the fact that the congress has not authorized any uses of these funds beyond those which we have granted to the state. When it comes to fish and wildlife programs, the corps is dealing in a very gray area as far as it authorization goes. Whatever we have permitted to date in state programs has resulted from guidance we have received from Washington, and any request that would go beyond this would have to be submitted for consideration and for guidance from our higher authority. That's all I have to say at this time, thank you.

Bill Graves: Thank you Robert. All I would add to that would be that we have fought long and hard to have the opportunity to realize some income as a result of the sharecropping that we did for the purpose of manipulating habitat in the most cost-effective manner that we could and now the problem that seems to be arising and is going to be one in the very near future is that we generate so much money that we may not be able to spend it in the five-year period. We just may not be able to come up with an expensive enough wildlife management opportunities and we may have to suffer the embarrassment of some reversion of that money to the Corps unless we can be ingenious enough to do something else with it on those same tracks. We are going to be looking at the opportunity to transfer some of that money to other corps projects where we can't do any farming and maybe spend it there. I'll remind you by the way that we are running a little bit over time. I'll open it up for questions at this time to these gentlemen and we'll proceed with the program.

Questions and discussion followed:

Bill Graves: Let's proceed with our program. I'll introduce to you John Torres, Chief of the Nongame Wildlife Program in Colorado. John has headed up a particularly successful effort and I think we can all benefit from the information he is going to share with us.

John Torres: Thank you Bill. Like everyone else, Commissioner, I want to thank you very much for having invited me here and I see that this Southern hospitality still holds. I can't remember when I traveled and I was presented with something as gracious as a bottle of local whiskey. That's fantastic! And then I had a very nice conversation with one of your officers which I think is very unusual. I think they are to be commended for that sort of thing. I think to be fair to the next speaker, I am going to have to hurry. We are not only a little behind time, we are way behind time. But I am always proud to talk to anybody about our program, our nongame program. I want you to understand that even though I talk very heavily about non-consumptive use that, frankly, I am a very avid hunter, I am a very avid fisherman and my public support out there exists of everyone, the whole broad spectrum of conservationists. We are not talking only about anti-hunters, I am sure that some of those people are supportive of the program but there are a lot of nonhunters and they are not synonymous. They are very different and certainly there are a lot of hunters and a lot of fishermen that support the nongame program in the state of Colorado and we worked hard to keep them together, and I think that's certainly been one of the reasons that we have been successful. Our program is relatively new. It, like many of the other programs across the country, only started in 1972. I assumed responsibility for that program in 1972 even though I have been a big-game biologist and I have been a conservation officer in the field. So I have been throughit all and I saw a real challenge here. It was something very new and very few people were willing to take it on. There was a lot of adversity even within our own organization. So, I accepted the job in '72 and I went to work, with no money. I was a one person operation and it was difficult because, as I say, there was some adversity even within the organization, even in our administration. So, with what little resources I had to work with, I tried to do my darnest. I knew I had to have public support if I was going to succeed, so I went after the public. One thing I want you to know, that in Colorado and probably in most of the country, that nongame probably makes up the biggest part of your wildlife resource. In the state of Colorado, it's probably about 80% and that is a lot. We have a responsibility

there. We have approximately 783 species of wildlife that are classified as nongame. Nongame by our definition, are those species of wildlife that are not hunted, are not fished for, are not consumed, are not trapped for either sport or profit. That makes for a lot of wildlife. We have approximately 330 birds, of which some are water associated as you see here with the great blue herron. And, of course, we have the terrestrial avian species. The raptors make up a big part of our program; and then, too, we have some of the bird species that used to be game and they do become nongame when they are endangered. And, frankly, we are doing very well with this particular species. This is the lesser prairie chicken, and we are restoring this species - doing so well with it that it is going to be just a few short years and I am sure we will be able to hunt it again, and then we turn it over to our sport group counterparts. Mammals, we have 73, they are classified as nongame, some of these are endangered like the river otter. We have the fish resource now is considered nongame, I think there are about 48 species. This happens to be the orangethroat darter, a very close relative of the snail darter --I think everybody knows about that, especially our gentlemen here from TVA. And, again, we get very deeply involved in restoring those species that were once sporting type species. This happens to be the greenback cutthroat trout. A native species that has been in Colorado and barely extended into Wyoming, we thought was extinct for many years. We found a very isolated population above boulder in a watershed there and have been able to restore this species to the point now that we will harvest it next year. We will angle for it, that's how successful we have been with our recovery efforts. Reptiles, amphibians also make up a big part of the program. In Colorado we don't have many reptiles. It's a cool state and I think we have a total of 66, both reptiles and amphibians, but a tremendous variety - very colorful. This happens to be the collared lizard that's found west of Grand Junction in Colorado National Monument, extremely important from an ecosystem or a community standpoint. We have divided our program into three sub-groups or three sub-programs. Threatened or endangered species, of course, is very important primarily because that's where the interest has been, not because this is where we would like to concentrate our efforts but the money has been there and, of course, the public interest has been there; and we have done a great deal as I have told you earlier. We have 27 species that are classified as either threatened or endangered in the state of Colorado, and they are classified by the Wildlife Commission, this law-making body that we have. And then we have the majority of our species that fall into a category that's called protected species. I think we have over 700 species in that area that we only monitor. We don't try to manage; it's impossible to try to manage or even inventory every species of wildlife you have in the state, so we have obtained or we have developed a system by which we can inventorykey or indicator species and by that technique it's called an ecosystem management approach. We are able to maintain the entire resource or at least we think we can, time will tell. And then one very new and very important program is the non-consumptive use program. This is a new area again and we are working very hard to try to accommodate a tremendous demand that we have there. We try to provide wildlife for people to observe, people to photograph, to study - nature studies, scientific studies, you name it and we are very successful and I don't have time to go into those programs but the demand is tremendous. In fact, this is the body that's providing, I think, the support that we need to have obtained the funding and legislation that we've gotten. We struggled for years, as I said, without any money. In 1973, I went to the legislature, with my director's endorsement, with a bill which I drafted asking for the legislative authority to sell conservation stamps. It wasn't a

new idea. In fact, the state of Ohio had done it before us and they weren't too successful. Well, the law passed and in 1974 we sold the first conservation stamp for nongame management, and it pictured the Black-footed Ferret as you can see here. It sold for \$5 and, again, even in Colorado, it was not very successful even though we tried hard to promote it -- it just wasn't something that was very appealing. You know people buy stamps and then what do you do with it? If you're not a collector, you probably stick it in your desk drawer and forget about it. It didn't work, it didn't generate much money. I think in five years, we generated something like \$21,000, I needed \$500,000. We tried incentive awards, working with every conservation group in the state and they worked very hard, and sold many stamps. In fact, most of the money that came from the sale of conservation stamps came through conservation groups -- but it did not work, so we tried something else. We tried selling wildlife decanters. This was done by outside groups so it wasn't the state that was doing it, but we worked closely with conservation organizations (rod and gun clubs, sporting groups) and it generated money but not enough. We needed big money so again we kept looking. We patterned an idea which was a personalized license plate. Two states had had it, the states of Washington and California, and they were doing very well. They were generating money and putting it into a large account which was used for environmental purposes. We had done our research well, we thought we would succeed; in fact, we were quite certain that we would generate \$500,000 the first year. Again, I drafted the bill. I worked with Dick Denney who was one of our nongame biologists at the time, (I'm sure most of you know Dick) and we went to the legislature. We got this bill completely through the House, almost unanimously and, as it would happen, we had a sister agency that was very envious of our efforts. This was the Department of Highways, and they couldn't see why a wildlife agency had to meddle with license plates and somehow they convinced our Attorney General at that time to indicate that perhaps this was unconstitutional, I have yet to find that in any article in our Constitution, but what do you do and when your Attorney General isn't supporting you. I'll tell you what we did, we dropped it and what happened, that same year the state Highway Department picked it up and got the bill through, with all of our work, and they haven't been very successful because they really hadn't developed a promotional program like I think we had. But we lost it again, and I was getting very tired of failures. Believe me it was getting very hard by now. This was several years down the road.

Well, we hit on something. We had a Nongame Advisory Council, a citizens group appointed by the Director to assist me in developing the nongame program. And one day we were brainstorming in a council meeting and I had one of the council members that had come up with several ideas. It was a lady who is now in Washington working with their nongame program, but she mentioned several and one of these happened to be an income tax check off like the Presidential campaign, and to me it lit a light, just that quickly I knew that it was good. I didn't know how we would approach it but it sounded good and if it hadn't been 11:00 o'clock at night I would have dashed back to my office and probably written another bill. I was getting really good at writing unsuccessful bills. So, I waited until the next morning and I was at the office bright and early, and I started drafting this bill and I checked with my director again, who was Jack Grieb, (I think most of you know) and he agreed that maybe I had something there and the council had recommended something worthwhile. I told him I wanted to dash down to the State House. This was already in January, and I went down to the State House, found my favorite sponsor who

was a representative from Boulder, a lady by the name of Lee Jones, and I discussed it with her very quickly and she thought, "fantastic, this has got to fly." We tried it, didn't know what to expect. I took it before the first committee and it went unanimously. I took it to the floor of the House and, of course, I didn't provide much testimony but I had a lot of public support. I mean tremendous support from every conservation group in the state. It passed the House unanimously, went to the Conference Committee, it passed and went to the Senate and passed unanimously. We accept the precedent that we pioneered something that was completely new and fortunately very successful. The first year, if you'll look at the graph here on the left, we generated \$350,000. That was much more than even I expected. I thought well if we make \$50,000 that's a darn good start. We shocked the world -\$350,000 the first year and I was able to use that money to match federal funds that were available on the endangered species, active P-R and D-J money that I was using, and then the next year we generated \$640,000. I'm sorry, \$501,000 the second year and then we went to \$640,000, then we went to \$750,000 in four years. Three quarters of a million dollars, our program was almost two million dollars in size, if you will, with the federal funds that were available, and we had something really going. As a result, I was able to hire 14 professional people, not all at once of course. I was doing this all the time that we were growing-for nongame exclusively, and I have 21 part-time people, so we did well. But then the old economic crunch caught up, it started hitting very hard and we came back down the following year to \$650,000, and we estimated this next year we would generate probably \$550,000 because times were hard and our tax structure was different, and we generated \$552,000, so we have got some awfully capable statisticians down there, that was a pretty good guess. But anyway, it worries us a little bit. In Colorado, the Legislature passed two additional check offs last year. We started something and people are camping on our backgrounds here which bothers me tremendously, and fortunately, I think both of those bills will sunset in two years and if they do, maybe they will just pass out. I would like to stay with only one check off and we are going to fight hard for that.

We do a lot of promoting, we know that if you are going to be successful with a check off program which is totally voluntary (you know this is the only program in state service that's supported by voluntary funds) you've got to get out and promote. In other words, it takes money, you've got to invest money to make money. We work very closely with all media, with the electronic media, with the print media, on and on and on. This is a newsletter that the Division of Wildlife puts out -- I think it's twice monthly. It goes to every newspaper in the state of Colorado and we publish on nongame-its activities the check off, and so on and so forth and they do print it. I do public service announcements myself and I have professionals do it. I have even had Marlin Perkins from Missouri, you know this is closer to home that's why I mentioned his name, but I have had many other artists, movie stars and what have you at no cost. I am a kind of enterprising person, I catch them off guard and I use them--no that's a bad work--I utilize them and they work well, they have really worked well. I have had some key people but anyway again it takes promotion. Just some of the items I want you to look at here, you know one of the most important segments of our public in promoting the check off is the group of certified public accountants. They are the ones that make the contact directly with the taxpaying public, so immediately, right after the first year, we developed some information that would go directly to these certified public accountants. You see that little card on the left is sent out

for the certified public accountant alone. Then we ask him to wear this button, and I have made some of these buttons available to you on that back table and some other information that you may want to pick up and take back to your state, but that button is worn by the CPA, H & R Block and whatever company wants them but they wear these during the time that they are doing tax forms for the taxpayer. And then, the little brochure on the right is an information brochure. We provide hundreds of them to the accountants and they make them available to the public that are coming in, and they sit there and read them while they are waiting for their taxes to be done and it has worked, it has worked very well. Of course the very common poster, I think you have probably seen this, we borrowed some art work from the abstract artist, Wildlife Artist, Charles Harper, and it has been received as -- the owl, this is now the upside down owl and to some people it is not very appealing but anyway the slogan that we used is called Do Something Wild. And this has caught on nationwide and some states have modified it slightly and the logo that we use is a little chipmunk, you saw that in the first slide, and that has been used by almost every state. There are 22 states, I think 23 as of maybe yesterday that have income tax check off boxes now and they are all using a version of our slogan and our logo. Kansas, for instance, uses the same slogan and logo with the exception that they replaced the little chipmunk, which they don't have in Kansas, with the very beautiful little chickadee and, you know, its caught on. Again, we publicize everywhere. We put information in every Division of Wildlife publication that we have in our organization. These happen to be just two and they are nongame related, but we say something about that check off in every item that is published and goes out of our agency. A poster, you know this idea isn't very new but it is very attractive, and this poster was designed almost entirely for the public school system. You have heard our conservation educators here talk earlier well we, too, are very deeply involved in conservation education. We pay a lot of money and this is really well accepted, in fact this idea is one that I think was developed by the National Wildlife Federation and we borrowed it; it works well. The species depicted here are, of course, native species and like the Federation we print something about their life history and distribution and what have you on the back side and again it works very, very well. And last, but not least, and I think most of you know we use the New Nongame or National Nongame Newsletter. There was a new organization that was formed officially last year. It's the first nongame association in the country and it's called the Nongame Association of North America, and it has a newsletter that goes out quarterly. We use that heavily as so do some of the other states, and everybody is reading this now and I surely hope that every state that is represented here today has joined that organization. We have had excellent subscriptions. The rate is high for lots of federal agencies but its a good one and I hope that everyone here that's represented, states especially, have addressed the need for nongame. It's extremely important and if you're going to succeed against this so called anti-hunting sentiment, I think you'll succeed by showing that you do have a concern for all wildlife -- that certainly we are a hunting and fishing agency but we also have a regard and concern for the entire wildlife resource in our country. Thank you.

Bill Graves: John, thank you very much, his comments are certainly well taken. If it's all right with the group, I'll ask if you have questions of Mr. Torres that you catch him a little later on. I think you might benefit more that way than questions here and take a little less time to get you out of here so you can go on your field trip. Gene Ludlow is with us and he is going to talk about the Fish and Wildlife Information System that he is largely responsible for bringing to the attention of our department and has been helping us with the development of. Gene come on up here.....

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Gene Ludlow: You all hang tight and I'll be done in less than ten minutes. I've prepared for this contingency, you know being last on the program this happens so I have the handouts to cover most everything. Let me start out by saying that those of you that are heads of a state conservation organization, that someone in your state is putting up a computer data system today. Whether it's my agency, the Bureau of Land Management, SCS, Nature Conservancy, someone is collecting wildlife data and someone will use that whether you look up and see it or not and I think it's something you should think about is that if you are going to assume the leadership and actually take over a system and monitor who's using wildlife information. And one of the things that we pointed out when we initially came to Kentucky was the fact that there are several outfits in Kentucky who made the decision that they were going to run the Fish and Wildlife as according to law and we worked with them on this. I suppose some of you are wondering what the Bureau of Land Management is doing in the east, well it's quite simple. We have approximately 56,000 surface acres of land, 33,000 acres of federal minerals scattered over 31 states, everything touching the Mississippi and east and we are involved with getting these lands ready for disposal. We transfer them to other federal agencies, the surface acres, we look at recreation, public purpose, applications from the state. We have done this in Minnesota, to date, and last of all we have some lands proposed for asset management, and I think we are probably one of the few agencies or few regions that actually have lands that should be sold. It's virtually impossible with a staff of two of us in Alexandria, Virginia, and one in Jackson, Mississippi, and one in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to adminster lands that are scattered over 31 states. For the past five years we have been working closely with the Eastern Energy and Land Use Team of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. They have developed, tested, and implemented a program in Pennsylvania called the Procedure for Describing Fish and Wildlife or "Procedures" for short and this suited our information needs. We were faced with the problems I just mentioned of sitting several hundred miles away and making good wildlife decisions. The Pennsylvania System contains data on approximately 844 species, with 135 fields of information on each species covering taxonomy, distribution by both political and natural units, legal status, origins of species, population descriptors, habitat association, food habits and requirements, beneficial and adverse management practices and references, and I'd like to accent this, every piece of information contained in the system is referenced in order to reinforce reliability. There is nothing in there that you can't find out who said it and in what publication or report that it was said. The information contained in this system is inter-relatable so, for example, you can ask the system for a list of species located within the Allegany County of Pennsylvania, they are listed as federal or state endangered or threatened and are adversely affected by channelization as an example. When you multiply 844 species times 135 fields of information you begin to get an idea of the potential this system has. Because it met our needs, we hope to expand the procedures program so that now statewide Fish and Wildlife Information Systems modeled after the Pennsylvania System are under development in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, and Tennessee plus the western states of Colorado and Wyoming. The basis of this computer system rests on five premises: That there is only one body of fish and wildlife knowledge available within each state; that this available data on animal species should be compiled into a standard format -- that is, a standard format, standard definitions accepted by all of the particular groups; as an example, we use the Society of American Foresters definitions for forest types of size class. That the data

should be definied in terms of nationally accepted and use standard terms, that the compilation of data should be a cooperative effort between the state, federal and private agencies. That the long term management responsibility of the animal data base should reside with the state fish and wildlife agency. Our Director, Curt Dillon wants me to make it clear that the state fish and wildlife agency has the ultimate control and responsibility for the data base. The eds don't have anything in it. Our usual method of operation is to present an orientation program on a system for state, federal and private agencies within the state which requested our assistance. If the state fish and wildlife agency demonstrates an interest in developing a system, the next step is to form a steering committee composed of cooperating agencies and potential users -- and let me reinerate that the state fish and wildlife agency retains 51% of the say in the form in the direction the system will follow. If they make the decision they don't want something in there, it doesn't go. The state controls the hardware, they provide access to those in different levels that they want to have the access. O.K., I have a handout that covers the rest of the talk so I'll cut it off right there. I have a list of expenditures to date as being approximately somewhere around \$750,000 put in the eight states, broken up by Fish and Wildlife, Office of Surface Mining, BLM, SCS, Forest Service, State Nongame Programs and I have these listed by state up here at the front. You are welcome to have a copy of that. I have a status report on just the eastern states because that's all that's actually within my area of responsibility, where they're at in developing their program, I also have this up there. We decided we'd do practical use of the system so we took 170 acres in Pennsylvania and said we intend to develop an oil and gas lease and here's actually the steps we went through to get the information to do an oil and gas lease. We've also done it for a timber sale and we've done it for a channelization program for the Corps. This is, in a nutshell, what we have and one last thing I have is what we call a species dump, and I'd like to accent--a species dump is something we would give to a new biologist or a person who is going to write an environmental impace statement. It tells you all the things -- adverse impacts, it has comments by the author and so forth. This is what you use, but the value of this system is playing the "what if" game. What if we decide to put a dam in this river, what species will we lose. So you can take it by the species or by the area and say if we are going to put up an impoundment, what species are adversely affected by impoundments. You have mussels--over a 5 foot depth, you lose them; what's going to happen to siltation, it's all in there. You use it as a cross-reference. You don't have to just say well, what do we know about the bald eagle? We think it's a very important system and we're pushing it and by pushing it I say that we have developed at Washington office level, a group of federal agencies that are asking for funding for different states, and we have had fairly good success. We had a couple of setbacks, the Eastern Energy and Land Use Team who developed this system were dissolved due to a lack of funds. The prime contractor, well the originator of this system, Dr. Cushwa, has recently retired from federal service, but the reason I wasn't here Monday is that I hustled around and got up an agreement with Virginia Game and Inland Fish to go to Virginia Poly Tech to hire Dr. Cushwa back as a consultant and his prime duties and really his biggest asset is the fact that when a new state comes on you say "Hey we're having trouble, how did you do it in Pennsylvania?" We have him available to travel to states that have joined the group and are actually working and go that route. Kentucky is next to our last state to get into the system. Tennessee has come in since then, but Kentucky, as you can see from the little fact sheet here, has got things lined out and is getting ready to go, and

it's a very progressive move and I think you all should take a look at it and come up with some system. We think this is a good system, there are other good systems, but what we would like to do is have the states that we work with use a standard format so we can use the same data across the state lines, and we recently recognized that there is an opportunity to group states. As an example, Kentucky started gathering data but Indiana and Ohio probably have numerous species that are generally found in the same habitat associations within all three states.

We recently got a letter from down in Tennessee from one of the fish and wildlife people down there that Dames and Moore had come into the heritage program and got reams of information on a contract of the Fish and Wildlife Service and, of course, Dames and Moore got paid for the information they got there and this offsets that. And another nice thing about it is all of your people use the same information. It's not a question of where did this consultant get that information if he uses your data system. The second thing is you don't have somebody writing books and saying we think this is a threatened or endangered species. If you have it in the data system you say it is recognized. You can use sensitive species or so forth in there. O.K., that's all I have, I'll sit down and, if you have questions, I'll answer them with John over here.

Bill Graves: Thank you Gene, and I'll apologize to Gene and John for not having the time to pursue a couple of very interesting and worthwhile presentations to the extent that I think most of us would like to, and I'd also like to thank the rest of the members of the panel for a fine presentation. We really appreciate your efforts gentlemen and I hope you enjoy the rest of the meeting.

Thursday Morning, July 21, 1983 Minutes of Business Meeting

Carl Kays, Association President, called the meeting to order. Martha Harrod, Secretary, called the role and each state's representative responded.

Colorado - John Torres Illinois - David Kenney Indiana - Ed Hansen Iowa - Larry Wison Kansas - Bill Hanzlick Kentucky - Carl Kays Manitoba - Absent Michigan - Ed Mikula Minnesota - Roger Holmes Missouri - Larry Gale Nebraska – Harold Edwards North Dakota - Absent Ohio - Dick Francis Ontario - Absent Saskatchewan - Absent South Dakota - Absent Wisconsin - John Keener

Martha Harrod: Mr. President, we have a quorum.

Carl Kays: Thank you, Madam Secretary. Not on the agenda, but supposedly in order, is to approve the minutes of the last meeting, which was in Springfield, Illinois. I have a copy of the minutes if anyone wants to review, or look them over. Otherwise, I will entertain a motion that we approve the minutes

Bill Hanzlick: So move.

Larry Gale: Second.

Carl Kays: All in favor.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed. (No response) Motion carries. Next on the agenda is our Treasurer's Report so you will know how much money you have to deal with when you start doing things later on. Mr. Fred Warders, would you provide us with that report on how much funds the Association has, please.

Fred Warders: The official copy of the Treasurer's Report has been submitted to the recording secretary which will become part of the proceedings. However, I'm not going to go through and bore you with that particular report. I would say that as of now, the first of July, the total assets of the Association are approximately \$10,500. Broken down, the cash in the checking account amounts to about \$2,500, we have a Certificate of Deposit that will be in effect for another two years at 15.5% interest in the amount of \$1,500, and we have a Cash Management fund with Waddell & Reed, Inc., of Kansas City, Missouri in the amount of approximately \$6,500. Anyway, it totals out to about \$10,500. Now, at the last meeting in Springfield, you suspended the dues for 1983. Dues amount to \$1,700 if you were to collect from the 17 member organization. Those were not brought into it this year and I should point out that if you intend to carry that on, you will have to vote to suspend them again if you desire to do that. Otherwise, they will go back into effect since you can suspend only on an annual basis. It does take two-thirds of the membership, which you have, so you can legally suspend the dues if you so desire. Your interest off the two investment accounts amounts to approximately \$750-\$800 per year if you leave the balances as they are now. I would not recommend the \$1,500 in the Certificate of Deposit, at 15.5%, be touched since you would take quite a penalty. The Cash Management account of \$6,500 is available through a checking account and we can move that if the group so desires. Of course, then we have \$2,500 in cash money and the only recommendation I might have to the group is that we try to keep close to \$5,000 balance unless you want to leave more than that in and use the interest, but I sure would not want it to drop much below \$5,000. We need that in case things come up and some of us remember when we were at rock bottom and it took a long time to get out of the woods. Right now we are in pretty good shape, Mr. President.

Carl Kays: Thank you, Fred. Do you move that the report be accepted?

Fred Warders: Yes.

Larry Gale: Second.

Carl Kays: Any discussion?

Larry Gale: I would like to ask a question. Fred, do you have a recommendation about whether we should suspend dues this year?

Carl Kays: That may come from the Audit Report.

Fred Warders: Larry, why don't you wait until Dave Kenney's report is made. He is the ad hoc Chairman and he may have some recommendations.

Carl Kays: Any further discussion? (No response) All in favor of the motion... Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Motion carries. The Audit Committee Report will be given by Roger Holmes. Jack could not make it at the last mement and Roger, Jack's assistant, graciously accepted this chore. I appreciate your helping out. Here again, Roger may have some recommendations on what

Roger Holmes: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Audit Committee reviewed the Treasurer's books and found everything to be in order, and we even checked the mathematics through and came out right to the penny so we are pleased Fred is continuing to do such a good job. I would first of all recommend on behalf of the Audit Committee that the Treasurer's Report be approved and I

Carl Kays: I have a motion on the floor. Do we have a second?

Ed Mikula: Second.

Carl Kays: Any discussion? (No response) All in favor.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Motion carried.

Roger Holmes: Mr. Chairman, we did disucss the topic of suspension of the dues and considering the rather substantial amount in the treasury, the recommendation of the Audit Committee is that the annual dues of the members be suspended for 1984. This concludes my report.

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Carl Kays: Discussion?

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Roger Holmes: Yes, I have an opinion. It was not discussed in the Audit Committee meeting so I did not make it a part of my report, but I do have an idea how some of those funds can be used.

Ed Hansen: Mr. Chairman, maybe it would be appropriate to delay the vote on the Audit Committee until later in the meeting because there may be some proposal to use some of those funds for other purposes.

Carl Kays: If we accept the report, do we accept the recommendation? We have a motion on the floor to accept the report, how does that affect the....

Roger Holmes: It is only for acceptance of the report, and not for the recommendation.

<u>Carl Kays</u>: So we can go ahead and vote on the report and deal with the recommendation later on? Is that satisfactory?

Roger Holmes: Yes.

Carl Kays: All in favor of accepting the report.

Response: Aye.

<u>Carl Kays:</u> Opposed? (No response) We will review the recommendation later in the meeting. Next, we have the Legislative Committee Report from Larry Gale of Missouri.

Larry Gale: I have some extra copies. (See appendix) I don't know that I have enough, but those who attended the Committee meeting already have yours. I am not going to try to cover all of these bills in detail, but hit the highlights in the interest of time. I think the one we are most interested in is the Dingle-Johnson Expansion Bill (HR 2163). That bill passed the House unanimously on July 12 and we were very much pleased about that because some of our delegation had been a little bit uncertain, or unwilling, to commit themselves. They said they thought it was a good idea but they were worried about the deficit in the federal budget and I really wasn't sure on a couple of them whether they would vote for it or not, but in the end, everybody who voted did vote for it in the House. Some of them may have taken a walk, I don't know about that. This bill probably will be heard in the Senate on July 25 or 26. I would urge anybody who had not contacted their senators to do so right away because I think this bill will go and we need all of the support we can get to affect it in the Senate. That is next week so you need to get on this by the first of the week with telegrams if you haven't already contacted your senators. We are told this might make about 50 million dollars available as early as October 1, 1983.

The second one is the wetlands issue and there are several bills that have been introduced on that subject. Hearings were held on July 12 in the Senate Environmental Pollution Subcommittee, mainly on S 978, and also S 1329, which was introduced by John Chafee, the Subcommittee Chairman. The House Subcommittee had already considered H.R. 2268 and H.R. 3082, introduced by Forsythe, and Wes Hayden tells me he expects some kind of compromise to be worked out between these two versions and he said the subcommittee markup probably will come about July 26. I should have said in the beginning that what I am telling you really came from Wes Hayden. I had asked him to give me the information and Wes reported to the Western Association last week, so I want to give him full credit for all this background material.

I am going to skip over the Coastal Zone Bill because I don't believe any of our states are affected by it.

The Alaska National Hunting Act is one we are all interested in. This is S 49 and would re-open about 12 million acres of land for sports hunting. This is land that was classified as park lands under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, which was a compromise, you will recall, between various viewpoints on how much of that land should be set up in a refuge status. This land is open to native hunting, but this would open it to sport chance for clearance by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. A companion House Bill (H.R. 1734) may be delayed because they are thinking in terms of a field hearing in Alaska sometime next month.

Next on the list is Wild Horses and Burros, S 457. I don't believe any of our states are affected directly by this, but in terms of fish and and land management, I think we all recognize that these animals are a hindrance to the maintenance of habitat for wildlife on these lands and as such, we should be interested in principle even if we are not affected directly. The International has supported this bill and it has been heard in one Senate subcommittee and will be going before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee soon.

The Clean Water Act reauthorization is another thing important to all of us. S 431 is well advanced in the Senate and it has no provisions for revising Section 404 (dredge and fill operations), but on the House side, they are going into it in a more comprehensive way and they have scheduled general hearings for August 2-4 in the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. You have two House bills, HR 3282 and HR 1570, and these differ somewhat from the Senate bill. I suppose in the end we will end up with some kind of compromise, but I know we are very much interested in this 404 because it is about the only thing we have on the federal level to protect wetlands and we don't want to see it weakened.

The Acid Rain legislation is a real sticky issue. As I told the committee, one of our senators was real keen on this and running real hard until he discovered that we were putting out a lot of this smoke in Missouri and our utilities were going to have to pay for most of the corrections, so, I don't say he backed off but he softened his approach a little bit and I think in the end, he will probably have to work something out so the cost is spread out among more of the states than it might have been in the earlier version.

Representative Waxman from California has introduced HR 3400 that would spread out the responsibility and this report gives the details on that bill. It would require 50 of the utilities to install these stack-gas scrubbers to remove sulfur emissions. It calls for a three million ton reduction to be divided up by the states. Payment through a one mill per kilowatt hour "user fee" on non-nuclear generated electricity. Reduce emissions of oxides of nitrogen by 1.5 million tons by imposing tougher standards on coal-burning power plants; and tighten emission standards for trucks to achieve another 2-3 million ton reduction in these emissions.

Another bill we are very much interested in is the so-called Russo Bill, the crime victim compensation fund, that would take the handgun excise taxes out of the P-R program and set up a fund to reimburse victims of crimes. His bill, HR 2470, was heard in Chicago on April 18 by the House Ways and Means subcommittee and the International and National Wildlife Federation did testify against the bill. I think earlier, probably all of us underestimated the support that it had. I talked with Wes Hayden last week and he agreed that this seemed to have a lot more support than we thought earlier. The Chairman

of the House Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino, introduced HR 3498 which is a similar bill and I think he has a good deal more clout than Russo, so this is one we are going to have to watch and watch very closely.

Another bill we are interested in is the one to establish a webless migratory game bird permit to provide a mailing list of hunters in order to better measure the harvest and would also help run some statistical research. This bill is HR 891 and probably will be heard next week by the House subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation. In 1981 the International, at our Albuquerque meeting, had an extended discussion of this. We voted on it once and it went one way, and it was brought up again and the group then present voted a different way and it was almost an even division so we decided that since it was so close we wouldn't have an official position at all because you couldn't expect Berryman and Hayden to go out there and push for something with half the states against it. So everybody was left up to their own opinions and that is still where we are, but if you have any ideas, both Jack and Wes would be interested in hearing them. As far as I know, the opinion is still pretty evenly divided. I haven't heard anything to the contrary.

There are two bills, S1090 and HR 2837, that would reactivate the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission as a follow-up to the earlier one that was organized during the Eisenhower administration. This one would make a new study and recommend policies and activities on the federal, state and local level to enhance the quality of the program through the year 2000 and they would report to Congress in 1985 of any recommendation for new legislation or whatever you may come up with. There already have been some hearings in the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee with markup scheduled by mid-July. I don't know whether that has happened or not; it probably has. They anticipated floor action by the end of the month. Some of us have not been involved very actively in this Land and Water Conservation Fund and others have been and I guess in some cases the agencies administer so in that case it is something that affects all of us.

Breaux and Chafee have introduced bills that would create a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a charitable non-profit corporation to receive and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of the Fish and Wildlife Service. I don't believe the International has a position on this yet, but there is some feeling that it could affect some of the programs the states already have in place. We have an active donation program in Missouri and, with due regard to our federal friends present, I can't see anybody in Missouri giving to the federal government if they could give to the Conservation Department. I could happen. I am not particularly concerned about myself, but it is something to think about if you have an ongoing program that might possibly be affected by it.

One of the agriculture bills, S 663, commonly known as the sod-buster bill, and the purpose of this is to keep farmers from plowing up ground that is not being cultivated now, whether as a replacement for something that is in a set-aside program of some kind, or some other purpose. This is especially important in the western states and I think it's one we would certainly support in principle. The markup on this was scheduled last week by the Senate Agriculture Committee and I assume has been held.

Seiberling introduced HR 2379, the National Park Buffer Act of 1983. The purpose of this is to establish a limited-use protection zone around national parks. I didn't have a copy of the bill and when we discussed this, the question came up whether it might possibly affect hunting on these peripheral lands. I don't think it does, but I am not positive just how it is worded. I think the purpose is to reduce possibilities of strip-mining or industrial development, that kind of activity, around national parks. We have had some cases where that has happened around some of the western parks but I think it is worthwhile noting that it would be fairly easy to amend that kind of bill to include hunting or something else, so we need to watch it.

Congressman Breaux introduced a bill to stimulate the development of artificial reefs. This is HR 3473. I believe, as written, this applies only to coastal areas but I can see a possibility where it might be extended by amendment to the Great Lakes or possibly some other waters, either now or sometime in the future. That could be important to us, also.

I think in the wilderness designations, possibly the Irish Wilderness in Missouri is the only one in this region, it was approved by the House subcommittee, or maybe the full committee, about a week ago over the objections of the local congressman who wanted to exempt the Irish because of possible lead and zinc deposits, but they overrode him and voted it out without any restrictions at all. Both of our senators have been very much in favor of it. So, it looks like it may have a good chance to go this time.

Larry Gale: That pretty well concludes the report. Do you have any comments or questions you want to bring up on legislation? (No response) If not, I move the adoption of the report.

Carl Kays: Thank you, Larry. Do we have a second?

Larry Wilson: Second.

Carl Kays: Any discussion? (No response) All in favor, say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Report is accepted as delivered. The next item on the agenda is the Resolutions Committee Report by Mr. Ed Hansen from Indiana.

Ed Hansen: Thank you Mr. President. I have three resolutions to be introduced this morning for consideration of the Association. We discussed this the other morning a little bit and Resolution #1 deals with the Federal Agricultural Programs. You have a copy now and I will go ahead and read it now for the benefit of everybody.

WHEREAS, National Agricultural programs are again receiving critical attention because short-term programs have not resolved long-standing commodity surpluses, have become inordinately expensive and are counterproductive to on-going USDA programs designed to curtail unacceptable soil erosion losses; and

WHEREAS, the public acceptance of future agricultural programs requires reduction in long-term fluctuations in agricultural commodity surpluses to achieve relative commodity price stability, reduction of surplus storage and disposal costs, abatement of soil erosion, improvement of water quality and enhancement of wildlife habitat; and

WHEREAS, the Congress will be debating a new agricultural program during the latter part of 1983 and early part of 1984 that will be in effect for the 1985 and subsequent crop years;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its 50th annual meeting in Lexington, Kentucky on July 18-21, 1983 recommends that Congress enact a new farm bill that accomplishes the following objectives:

- a. Reduce substantially federal expenditures for price supports, commodity loans and storage payments that are now being made due to agricultural overproduction by adjusting commodity supply and demand through adequate land retirement programs. The land requirement program should contain features that provide longterm price stability and planning horizons for producers by requiring USDA to retire during the period of the new farm bill 10-25% of the base acreage of those commodities in surplus under multipleyear contracts.
- b. Ensure adequate funding for cover establishment on retired acres pursuant to Title X Section 1005 (b) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 or by similar legislation.
- c. Make wetlands, timber, riparian areas, grasslands and other such non-cropland acres ineligible for receiving price supports, land retirement payments, commodity loans and storage payments after conversion to cropland.
- d. Eliminate various federal IRS tax incentives and deductions that increase the economic feasibility for converting wetlands, etc. to agricultural land -- depreciation and investment credits, for example.
- e. Eliminate federal funding, publicity and technical assistance for wetland drainage and filling, tillage of native grasslands and pasture, removal of woodlands and riparian vegetation, channelization of streams and other practices destructive of soils, water quality and wildlife habitat.
- f. Ensure that the new agricultural act and USDA's implementing regulations include legal representation on national, state and county committees from soil conservation, water quality, agribusiness, forestry, fisheries and wildlife interests.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the agricultural committees of both houses of congress, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Soil Conservation Society of America, the National Association of Conservation Districts, the National Wildlife Federation, Izaak Walton League of America, and The Wildlife Management Institute.

Ed Hansen: I would introduce that as a resolution before the states.

Carl Kays: We have only got three of these. I assume we can handle them as we go along. We will entertain a motion that this resolution be accepted.

John Keener: I will make it.

Carl Kays: Do we have a second?

Roger Holmes: I second it.

Carl Kays: Discussion?

Larry Gale: I think it is a good resolution, but under Section F where it talks about legal representation, it sounds like you are asking for an attorney. I think what we mean is include by law, or legally, rather than legal representation.

Roger Holmes: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, that can be changed to "official". That should do it.

Ed Hansen: Good point. I believe that would be a good recommendation to change it to official.

Carl Kays: Any opposition to changing the word "legal" to "official"? (No response) So be it. Any further discussion?

Ray Evans: Under Section a where it says "adjusting commodity supply and demand through adequate land retirement program", adequate land retirement will not affect demand. It will only affect supply. I suggest you strike the words "and demand".

Carl Kays: Any opposition to that change? So be it. Any further discussion?

Ray Evans: In section d which reads "economic feasibility for converting wetlands, etc. to agricultural land", I suggest we drop "wetlands, etc." and say "non-crop areas".

Ed Hansen: Yes, that would be more inclusive of everything.

Carl Kays: Any opposition to that change? (No response) So be it.

Roger Holmes: Under item c are a couple of words that bother me. It says "Make wetlands, etc..... ineligible for receiving price supports "after conversion" to cropland. The words "after conversion" almost make it sound like we condone it. Maybe it should say "if converted", rather than "after"!

Carl Kays: Any opposition to that change? (No response). So be it. Further

Ray Evans: In the "AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED" section, (inaudible).... there may be other organizations who want to share this, and one is D.U. I am not sure if there is anybody else you want to add to it.

Ed Hansen: Yes, we could make it all inclusive and send copies to other people. At the time of discussion, we wanted to include the major ones that we could think of.

Larry Gale: You will have to list them if you expect the secretary to do

Ed Hansen: True. Are there any other organizations that anyone would like to see on this list?

Roger Holmes: How about the Sierra Club and the Audubon Society.

Unidentified Speaker: American Fisheries Society, Society of American Foresters,

Ed Hansen: We have the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society, American Fisheries, Society of American Foresters, The Wildlife Society and Ducks Unlimited.

Carl Kays: Any opposition to mailing copies to those? Any further discussion along that line?

John Keener: We are sending this resolution, and I think it is a good one, to a number of prestigious organizations and also agricultural committees of both houses of Congress. I wonder if it would be to our advantage to qualify somewhat the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies? We may be expecting too much for these various recepients of this resolution to understand that this is an organization of fourteen midwesterm states and three Canadian provinces which, I think, lends a little more credibility since it is the midwestern states involved.

Larry Gale: Won't we have a letter of transmittal that lists the agencies?

Ed Hansen: I think that is a good point. Perhaps the best approach would be in a cover letter that would point that out to the recipients.

Carl Kays: I assume, John, that I will be sending this since I am still in the barrel for another month. I would put it on letterhead and say it was passed at the 50th annual meeting by the body and the letterhead indicates the member states without being redundant. Would that take care of it?

John Keener: I think it should be underscored, Carl.

Carl Kays: We can do it by "the Association is composed of the following state We can take care of that.

Ed Hansen: Any other comments? I would like to point out that Keith Harmon Ray Evans and Roger Holmes were the ones involved in drawing this up, originally drafted by Keith, and Ray and Roger spent a lot of time with me to alter it a little bit and I want to show my appreciation to those individuals.

Keith Harmon: Just a point of interest. I want to talk with you about. It is my understanding at this time that this is a format, or stepping off place and it is my intention right now to carry this to the Central Flyway Council next week (inaudible) and I would suggest that member states here latch on to this and anybody who goes take this resolution with you and get somebod else to get to pass or get their name on this thing. This is really a deciding

Carl Kays: Thank you, Dr. Harmon. Any further discussion? The question has been called for on Resolution #1. All in favor say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Resolution No. 1 carries. We will take the appropriate action within the next few days.

Ed Hansen: Thank you, Mr. President. Resolution No. 2 deals directly with the first resolution, and is entitled "Federal Agricultural Program Coordinator". There is going to be an amendment to the copy you have in front of you. I will read it in and I will note where there is a recommendation that there will be a change and then we will have a discussion on it.

WHEREAS, the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies supports the need for revising the Food and Agricultural Act to provide a comprehensive approach to solve current agricultural problems, and

WHEREAS, past efforts to modify and/or implement the Food and Agricultural Act have largely been unsuccessful, and

WHEREAS, the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies recognizes that a concerted effort by the wildlife community in concert with agricultural interests must be made swiftly to secure desired modifications, and

WHEREAS, the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies believes the best approach is through constant monitoring of the legislative process at the Washington, D.C. level, and

WHEREAS, the best means to accomplish the desired modification of the Food and Agricultural Act is by (and insert "by contracting for", and delete "on a short-term basis") coordination of legislative development: (That would read for your copy "Whereas the best means to accomplish the desired modification of the Food and Agriculture Act is by contracting for coordination of Legislative Development).

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its 50th annual meeting in Lexington, Kentucky on July 18-21, 1983 recommends that the Association will provide funds for the coordination and other necessary expenses provided by the respective states,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Association requests (we want to add the "International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies or") Wildlife Management Institute to act on its behalf to hire and supervise a coordinator from funds provided by the Association.

Ed Hansen: We felt this was a companion resolution that we needed. The first resolution to recognize the problems that we as a group have with the agricultural programs which will be developed shortly and I think it is very critical that we act and act immediately and this is the basis of this resolution. The original conversation centered around the fact that we would introduce this to the International in September for their action but we felt it is very critical to act now for our Association, which has an intense interest because of our location in the nation, for the development of the new agricultural program and if we don't have some knowledge of how that is being developed and drafted, then we will not have the impact that we feel we should have, so that is the basis for the resolution. Maybe Roger, Ray or Keith have some comments to make.

Roger Holmes: Let me clarify something, Mr. Chairman. If we are going to make other changes, we should say "Wildlife Management Institute to act on its behalf to supervise the coordination" and strike out "hire and" and change the word coordinator to coordination; this would bring the language in line with the other amendments suggested.

Fred Warders: Mr. Chairman, do you see any problems here where we are talking about providing funds from the Association for expenses provided by the respective states, etc. Do you see any problems here with your Canadian counterparts? They are members of the Association even though they are not here. There has been some discussion about bringing them back into the fold and you do have Canadian money here (inaudible).....There is no recommendation from me, but I just bring it out that we have three Canadian provinces which are members of the Association.

Ed Hansen: Well, they do have the privilege of being present and voting for any action of this body.

Fred Warders: I am not bringing it up as a no-no.

Larry Gale: I was ready to question whether you are of the opinion that a vote for this resolution is a commitment of fund. This resolution basically is directed towards ourselves. We are recommending that we do something. I am not much in favor of a resolution that directs myself. Usually, resolutions are directed towards other agencies or other people.

Ed Hansen: You have a good point, Larry. We discussed handling it this way or just bringing it out at the Business Meeting here for consideration of this group. So, however you would like to handle it, Mr. President.

Larry Gale: We clearly don't have the funds in the treasury to do this now.

Unidentified: How much are we talking about?

Ed Hansen: Roger, why don't you discuss this.

Carl Kays: Yes, why don't we discuss it a little bit before we entertain a motion to do anything. I think that might be the best thing.

Roger Holmes: Mr. Chairman, we have had some discussion in the committee on it and feel that in order to accomplish the coordination that is necessary, either through the International Association or the Institute, it takes somewhere between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The idea of hiring someone to actually do the coordination has been discussed and that may become necessary and it may not. We will have to play that by ear. Some of the feeling is that between the Institute people in Washington and the International that the coordination can be handled by them and the cost charged back against the Midwest, or if the International chooses to get involved in this in September, fine. But at any rate, we feel it is important that funding be made available now so that we can get moving on this and in that respect, it is my feeling at least, that we should probably try to come up with about \$30,000 to do this. We have one shot at it and this is probably going to be about a year-long effort and by the time we meet again, the thing will be over and done with and the legislation will be passed, or close to passage, and it will be too late. So if all of the \$30,000 funds were not utilized, they could be used in the next year or two as a followup to ensure that the compliance is followed through on by the U.S.D.A. At

any rate, that is where we are at with this and in response to the question, about \$30,000 would be appropriate.

Ed Hansen: Another thing, Mr. President, in our discussion we talked about the source of that and dues for 1984 came up this morning and that could be part of that, the current treasury, and also, we could get additional funds from the various states that want to participate at the level they can, so we actually have three sources where we could derive the \$20,000 - \$30,000 that Roger is

Roger Holmes: In that regard, as I mentioned earlier, the state of Minnesota is prepared to put a substantial amount of money into this and considering that the Midwest is involved in this, I would offer that we would match whatever the other states in the midwest and provinces come up with up to (\$20,000?? inaudible).

Keith Harmon: If this resolution is passed (inaudible) it is any more binding on the states (inaudible) Association's By Laws say your annual dues are so much.

Larry Gale: Those are binding, though, if you are a member of the organization.

John Keener: I think there are a couple of points that need clarification in this resolution. First of all, I don't like it in general principle, but in the third whereas, for instance, we talk about concerted effort by the wildlife community and then we address the association solely as the wildlife community. I think there are enough other wildlife organizations that have been identified in the first resolution for restricting this to the midwestern association with that type of language is somewhat inconsistant. Secondly, in your modification of the whereas when we talk about contracting for coordination for legislative development, did you intend to leave "on a short term basis," or delete that, also?

Ed Hansen: Delete that, recognizing that it would be a short term basis, and in that once the legislation moves far enough along, there would be no need to have a coordinator. The whole idea was this.

John Keener: You have answered by question. Thirdly, in the Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, we talk about the Association providing funds for coordination and other necessary expenses provided by the respective states. Does that mean that if a respective state builds up some costs against this effort that we will get a refund from the Association, or does that mean that the respective states will provide funds? There again, I think the language is not clear.

Ed Hansen: The reason we put that in was so that if the International or Institute were to handle this, this would allow them to cover other expenses out of the funds that we turn over to them and any remaining funds, of course, would come back to the Midwest Association.

John Keener: I can pretty well interpret that if we build up costs for expenses in the state of Wisconsion promoting this thing that we will be reimbursed.

Ed Hansen: That wasn't the intent, John.

John Keener: I know, but it's pretty unclear and Wisconsion cannot support such a resolution that, in my opinion, does commit funds. There is no way we can do that without much more detail and without a relatively detailed plan for

Ed Hansen: I might make one clarification about this resolution. The reason we developed this on the spur of the moment was the fact that we felt there needs to be action right away. This resolution was developed so we could have something to send to the International or to the Wildlife Management Institute to implement what we felt needed to be done. That is the reason for the resolution. It can be handled any way the group desires to handle it. It can be as a business and to recommend and vote for a certain sum of money to be handled for this type of activity. You can either vote for or against it. I understand what you are saying, John.

Larry Wilson: Did you discuss during your committee meeting how the International functions within this effort? I would see that some of these tasks that you are asking to be done could be implemented in International or additional help through International that may be funded from this group. It seems that this effort is not included within the International function. I am wondering if you discussed that and if you didn't, why it wasn't?

Ed Hansen: We wanted to have some means to put a priority on this and we felt the only way to do that was have either the International or the Institute to have someone that they could fund directly for short term basis to bird-dog the development of this legislation which everyone felt is very important, and this individual would then be in direct contact with all the states so the states themselves, as well as the International or Institute, could act on their own behalf to approve, implement or alter the development of the agricultural act. As individual states, we probably have a lot of abilities from the standpoint of impact in the legislation if we know what is going on. It has been pointed out to us that the development of legislation is probably a critical point, that after it is developed and then we point out to our legislators and lobby for it, it may be beyond help.

Larry Wilson: I don't disagree with the need, but I was questioning the approach

Ed Hansen: It was something that we felt if we waited any longer and proposed it to the International, that means we are going to be waiting almost two more months, then following that particular meeting, to implement it would put it further down the road to the point where we would be losing some very valuable time and it was our basic feeling that we couldn't waste that time, and as the Midwest Association we probably had more at stake than anybody else.

Keith Harmon: What is your time frame for coming in with funding and starting coordinating activities (inaudible).....

Ed Hansen: As you can see, immediately. Hopefully, we are going to use this resolution to trigger off the mechanism and have the International and the Institute sit down and discuss it and work up some type of an attack on this and then get back to the Association and come up with an approach that they could follow through on this resolution.

Dick Francis: Do you think the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America would take this particular cause upon their shoulder and take immediate action at the Washington level? They are funded all over the United States for this particular thing and they already have lobbysits and they are already geared so you may already have a national organization ready to do this.

Ed Hansen: Mr. President, I think this is a good suggestion and maybe that should be discussed by the states.

Ray Evans: The International is funded for the same reason to do the same thing. The question might be asked, and I think Larry asked it, why isn't Institute to hire somebody specifically to do this.

Ed Hansen: Remember, we discussed this a little bit and.....

Ray Evans: I know we discussed it, but I think this group ought to discuss it.

Ed Hansen: You are right. The reason we are taking this approach is that we feel this is the only way we can say "This is a top priority, the time is now to take some action" and this group needs to decide if we are going to take this approach or some other approach, as Dick suggested.

Dick Francis: I was just thinking that we pay into the International a sum of money which most of our state legislatures, controlling boards, etc...I have already budgeted it, and they are certainly capable. Also the Wildlife Legislative Fund derives their funds from private sources, conservation clubs, etc. You might have a two-pronged attack there already built into the system. It would be very difficult for Ohio to come up with any money in any short term and get it through the controlling board, the legislature, etc, based on the fact we have already got the other built-in system.

David Kenney: Mr. President, could I propose changes in wording?

Carl Kays: Dr. Kenney proposes some changes in the wording. Anybody opposed to that?

Larry Gale: I don't know what the present wording is. There has been some talk of the International in here but I don't see in in this resolution.

Ed Hansen: No, it needs to be added.

Larry Gale: But where?

Ed Hansen: At the bottom where it says and Be It Further Resolved that the Association requests the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (to be added and the word "or") Wildlife Management Institute to act on its behalf.

Roger Holmes: Perhaps we should say "and".

Ed Hansen: Yes, we should say and.

Larry Gale: In other words, you are expecting two different organizations to supervise one individual? That is what you are saying.

Ed Hansen: Roger, maybe you had better explain that.

Roger Holmes: As was indicated, it might not even be necessary to hire a specific individual to coordinate this but it has not been worked out at this point in disucssion with such people as Dan Poole and Jack Berryman as to

which of the organizations can best handle this, or maybe they both should and we want to leave that open. We have had a bit of discussion at Kansas City and since that time with both organizations and perhaps both can do it, or perhaps we will decide along the way that the Institute should do it, or the International, but we are trying to leave it open and that is the reason for the language. Perhaps both will work on it equally.

Larry Gale: I think they both can work on it but I don't think they both can supervise one individual.

Carl Kays: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Kenney wants to propose some changes.

David Kenney: I would like to propose some changes in the language in the final whereas. "Whereas, the best means to accomplish the desired modification of the Food and Agricultural Act is by coordination of legislative development; Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its 50th annual meeting in Lexington, Kentucky on July 18-21, 1983 recommends that the International Association provide such coordination and seek funds for necessary expenses from the respective states and its constitutent agencies. Then strike the "Be It Further Resolved". That will put the burden on the International Association and will direct it to seek funds but not obligate any of us to provide funds. Of course, this association could then if it wished, but there would be then no obligation in this resolution. I would move those changes.

Carl Kays: Do we have a second to Dr. Kenney's motion?

Unidentified: I will second it.

Carl Kays: Is everyone clear on Dr. Keemey's change to the resolution? Any discussion?

Bill Hanzlick: The only trouble with that is if time is such an element, can we get the International (inaudible).

Ed Hansen: That is a good point, I think we would have to make it very clear. Hopefully, everyone agrees that if we are going to act, we need to act immediately and emphasize that to the International.

Larry Gale: I don't see how you can expect the International to do anything before September because the Executive Committee won't meet until September.

Ed Hansen: That was our concern.

Ray Evans: Isn't this basically the same suggestion that the Habitat Preservation Committee made to the International in March which the International chose to put off (inaudible). What makes you think they will be more apt to act in September than they were in March?

Ed Hansen: I think that is a good point, Mr. President. This is why as a committee we first put down the Wildlife Management Institute because we wanted to act immediately as our own group, the Midwest Association, and then I believe Roger talked with Dan and he suggested maybe you should include the

International, so that is why that revolved to where we are now. So you can see our frustration in trying to develop an approach, one in which we could take immediate action as a body, which hopefully, everyone is really concerned about the development of this type of legislation and the impact it can have on fish and

Carl Kays: Roger.

Roger Holmes: Mr. President, first of all, I would state I would be concerned about the proposed amendment for some of the reasons already mentioned, plus the fact that there has already been appointed by Senator Roger Jepson a wildlife advisory committee to help him draft a new farm act and he has asked this committee to have that in his hands by September. In addition to that, Dr. Jahn has been appointed the chairman of that committee and since he is with the Wildlife Management Institute, it would follow that the Institute will be closely involved in its coordination. So with the amendment, first of all, it would delay this action or any funding or anything really happening until the International could act on this in September, if in fact, the International would act upon it at that time. Secondly, it would take the Wildlife Management Institute out of the action when they are right now taking a lead on developing the legislation.

Larry Gale: It seems to me there is an insurmountable time problem here. You haven't even suggested yet how much of an assessment you would want from each state but we are almost into August and you couldn't have this money before September if every state went in on it. We can't just go home and write

Roger Holmes: Mr. hairman, if we could provide some of the money, I could go home and write out a check to the Wildlife Management Institute in two weeks,

Larry Gale: You are in good shape.

Carl Kays: Any further discussion on the motion on the floor? Dr. Harmon.

Keith Harmon: Inaudible.

Carl Kays: Thank you, Dr. Harmon. Gentlemen, we need to move forward. We have a motion on the floor and I am going to call for the question on Dr. Kenney's motion to amend the resolution. Dr. Kenney?

David Kenney: It seems to me that we have two great concerns. One is to recommend to the International that it act and, possibly the other is to provide some funds to the Institute so that action may be taken quickly. Perhaps we can separate those two. Use the resolution as a way to alert and inform the International of our concern and then if we want to give some money to the Institute to monitor and coordinate, we can do that separately and fulfill both

Bill Hanzlick: I think that is an excellent idea.

Larry Wilson: Are we telling International to do that, as far as their duties, and telling the Wildlife Management Institute to do it and we will pay you to do it?

Carl Kays: So, we have a motion on the floor to amend the resolution. We have to deal with this motion, so I am going to ask for all in favor to say aye.

Response: Aye .

Carl Kays: Opposed, no. (No response) Motion carries. The resolution has been amended and now we are back to dealing with it. I think we have had a great deal of discussion on this. I know this is a big concern of Roger and Ed and we have aired it pretty well here. I would like to move through this before we have our coffee break and give away a ham. Is there any further discussion on the resolution as amended? We don't have a motion on the floor. We have been discussing this and kicking it around and if it is going to pass, I am going to need a motion. If I don't get a motion, then we will proceed on before too long.

Ed Hansen: Should we re-read that, Mr. President, and correct me if I am wrong. The part we amended, the Whereas the best means to accomplish the desired modification of the Food and Agricultural Act is by coordination of legislative development: Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Midwest Association recommends that the Association (unable to continue)....

David Kenney: Shall I read it?

Ed Hansen: Yes, I have changed it twice.

David Keeney: The International Association provide such coordination and seek funds for necessary expenses from the respective states and its constituent agencies.

Ed Hansen: And strike the last And Be It Further Resolved.

Roger Holmes: Mr. President, I understood that part of the motion we just voted on, I thought, was the part that pertained to the International's involvement.

Carl Kays: We are just clarifying it so that, hopefully, we understand the resolution as amended.

Roger Holmes: What we need now is another motion pertaining to funding WMI efforts, correct?

Carl Kays: John has his hand up. John Keener.

John Keener: I move the resolution be passed as amended.

Larry Gale: Second.

Carl Kays: It has been moved to pass the resolution as amended, and I have a second. Now discussion. Roger.

Roger Holmes: Mr. Chairman, I must have missed something here. What resolution are you referring to, John, the one....

John Keener: The one just revised. The President wanted a motion for the resolution

Carl Kays: The last vote was on the amendment to the resolution, Dr. Kenney's changes in the resolution so we voted on that, now we are attempting to understand the resolution as amended and John has made a motion that we pass the resolution and seconded by Larry Gale. So we are ready to discuss the resolution passage as amended. We're back where we were to some degree. John.

John Torres: Mr. President, I am deeply concerned with the introductory Whereas. I think it is not very clear. If I were an outsider or a member of an organization that is not deeply associated with the issue, I would be very confused with what this resolution is all about. It appears to me from reading the first Whereas that perhaps you are talking about items that relate to agricultural problems, crop production, it doesn't say anything and I have problems getting into the swing of things for a while until the conversation continued, but I am not so sure you are saying anything with the first whereas. I think you might want to look at

Carl Kays: Dr. Harmon, do you want to address that, or Roger?

Roger Holmes: That is a good point and perhaps it would help somewhat and could be improved more to change agricultural to conservation without going into a lot of discussion. Would that do it, John?

Larry Gale: Or you could add "and wildlife habitat" problems?

Roger Holmes: Yes. Mr. Chairman, we are also concerned about agricultural that would cover soil erosion but we are concerned about water and forestry issues, etc., so conservation should be all inclusive.

Ed Hansen: I think John has a good point because the whole idea of the second resolution was to be a companion with the first resolution and to provide a vehicle for this body saying what action it wanted to take in this direction. So, you have made a good point I think.

Carl Kays: Would you read that?

Ed Hansen: The suggestion was to change it to Whereas, the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies supports the need for revising the Food and Agricultural Act to provide a comprehensive approach to solve current agricultural and wildlife habitat problems, was one of the proposals.

Carl Kays: Any opposition to that change? So be it. Any further discussion?

Roger Holmes: Mr. Chairman, just one small point. In reading this again, I don't think we can be as presumptuous to say that this is the answer to all our problems. Maybe we should say "an approach to help solve". It looks a little bit over-stated otherwise.

Carl Kays: The third line would read "an approach to help solve". Any opposition to that change?

Roger Holmes: I like those ideas better than what I said, address current

Ed Hansen: To address current agriculture and wildlife....

Carl Kays: You delete solve and put in address current agriculture and wildlife habitat problems. Any opposition to that change? So be it.

Larry Wilson: I though we agreed upon conservation.

Unidentified: I like that better.

Larry Gale: If we are going to put conservation, I would leave it conservation.

Ed Hansen: One other suggestion is to address current agriculture and conservation problems.

Roger Holmes: Mr. Chairman, it should just be conservation. We don't want to make a distinction between agriculture and conservation, or it makes the agriculture people upset.

Ed Hansen: O.k. It could read "to address current conservation problems". That is the second proposal, Mr. President.

Carl Kays: Is there any opposition to the change? Read it again, Ed.

Ed Hansen: Whereas, the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies supports the need for revising the Food and Agricultural Act to provide a comprehensive approach to address current conservation problems.

Carl Kays: Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? Dr. Harmon.

Roger Harmon: Point of information, Carl. (inaudible) As it reads now (inaudible) does it mean that Roger can write his check and beyond that amount of money (inaudible).

Roger Holmes: Mr. President, I don't think we are at that point yet. We are not talking about money yet. We are just talking about encouraging the International to move forward with us, I thought.

Carl Kays: Do we have all of the changes? What we can do if this passes is to have it typed out with the changes and read it again if it is your pleasure to do so before we leave.

Larry Gale: Call for question.

Carl Kays: The question has been called for. All in favor of Resolution No. 2 as amended, and amended, say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: All opposed. (no response) Resolution No. 2 carried.

Ed Hansen: Thank you, Mr. President. Last year we had 11 resolutions, but fortunately we have just one more and it is with great pleasure that I read this last and final Resolution No.3.I want everybody's attention now.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

WHEREAS, Commissioner Carl E. Kays and his associates have provided members of the Association an outstanding program and an unequaled display of hospitality, for this the "Golden Anniversary" meeting, and

WHEREAS, the meeting location has provided excellent facilities and an opportunity to visit an area of historic significance to Kentucky, and

WHEREAS, the meeting has been outstanding and provided members of the Association with a better understanding of Kentucky's fish and wildlife programs

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its 50th annual meeting this 21st day of July, 1983 at Lexington, Kentucky, commends the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources and especially Carl E. Kays for organizing and conducting

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the following individuals receive special commendation for their dedicated efforts to make the 50th annual meeting a

Don McCormick Virginia Dean Steve Yontz Hugh Crump Becca Games Hansen: I think	Linda Crump George Roberts Joe Carrier Steve Votaw	Shane Peck Mike Fisher John Wilson	Elaine Breeck Carlton Hall Bill Bell Kelly Hubbard Pete Pfeiffer
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Ed Hansen: I think it's very important that you recognize that we have quite a group of people here that helped make this a successful meeting so I'd like a round of applause. I move we accept this resolution, Mr. President.

Larry Gale: I second the motion.

Carl Kays: It has been moved and seconded. Any discussion? All in favor say

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Motion carried. Thank you very much. I think the coffee is ready, but we have one letter here we want Madam Secretary to read. As you know, Jim Helfrich had an accident and we have a card here we want everybody to sign and give to Dr. Kenney and then a little later on he will probably bring us up to date on Mr. Helfrich's condition. I do have a letter here from Mr. Helfrich. It came as a Mailgram and I am going to ask Larry Gale and Dr. Kenney to review our response and we will mail it before we leave. Will you proceed with reading the letter from Mr. Helfrich?

Martha Harrod: Carl, sorry I'll miss your gala event which you and your staff have worked on so industriously for the past year and which I feel will be an outstanding program. As you know, I am lying at St. Mary!s Hospital in Decatur with a very, very bad multiple fracture of my pelvis. Just wish you would extend to all the members my best wishes for an informative and fruitful program for the further development and production of our great natural resources. I was really looking forward to coming down to Kentucky as at last year's meeting

you stated you would have better looking women, faster horses and better whiskey....Tell all the fellows I am looking for pins from their states. Hope to see you all next year. Jim Helfrich, Assistant Director, Illinois Dept. of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois.

<u>Carl Kays</u>: Thank you, Martha. Let's have a coffee break here and then we will proceed. COFFEE BREAK

Carl Kays: I would like to call the meeting back to order. I would like to recognize the President of the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and the Director of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Steve Wilson. (applause) Do we have the letter drafted that we were going to send to Jim? Will you read that to the body, please.

Martha Harrod: Jim: We appreciated hearing from you, but were saddened by the news of your accident. We wish you a speedy recovery and want you to know that your presence and participation at the Midwest Conference have certainly been missed. We all know you would have enjoyed being here to help us put Kentucky's claims for its whickey, women and horses to the test. Again, let us say that we are thinking about you, so get well soon.

Carl Kays: O.k. We will send it out right now. Do you want to comment on Jim's condition, Dr. Kenney?

David Kenney: No, I think it has been pretty well covered in his letter.

Carl Kays: We had better proceed. I think we got a little behine here. Now, Dr. Kenney will give the Ad hoc Project Funding Committee report.

David Kenney: I have this card which has been circulated for Jim Helfrick. If any of you haven't signed it and would like to, I will have it. See me or George later. George originated it. Last year it was decided that since the Association had adequate funding that would allow it to forego dues for a year, it might be good to try to find a project which the Association could fund that would be worthwhile and so a committee was formed for that purpose. Our president asked me during the spring to chair the committee because the original chairman found he was unable to attend this meeting. The other members of this committee are George Seketa and Harold Edwards. After I got this responsibility, we had a telephone conference call with those gentlemen and with Bill Bailey and it was agreed we would ask all of the member states and provinces for suggestions for projects. We sent out a letter asking for those suggestions and we got back eight replies, which I think was pretty good. Then I tallied up the results and we had a committee meeting Tuesday afternoon to reach some recommendation we could offer to this group. We discussed all of the proposals. The most popular one was to have a symposium upon some subject. That was suggested by six of the eight which responded. Second was a slide show suggested by five and third was a TV documentary suggested by four and there were a number of projects suggested each by one member. The committee considered carefully the top three and came to the conclusion that for either a slide show or TV documentary, there would be difficulty in finding a subject that would be of interest and concern to all of the member agencies and also some very real difficulties in the professional production of such a show. So, since the idea of a symposium was advanced most often, that was given consideration and various subjects were talked about

and the committee came to the conclusion that it would recommend to this group that it fund a symposium on the wild turkey, since apparently all of the member states and provinces have wild turkey programs, with the symposium to be held in 1984, possibly in conjunction with the annual meeting of this group, with funding provided for speakers and other expenses and also for 10-12 copies of the proceedings that would go to each of the member states and provinces for their use internally. Then after we reached that decision on Tuesday, one of the committee members, George Seketa, learned in talking with Al Farris that the National Wild Turkey Federation is planning a symposium on that subject in conjunction with its national meeting in 1985 in the state of Iowa, which is to be co-sponsored by the Iowa department. So, the committee discussed that matter, we didn't meet again but we discussed it separately between us, and we decided to make this recommendation: That this Association offer to assist in the cost of the symposium on the wild turkey to be held in the state of Iowa in 1985 and that it subsidize each member agency to help the agency send personnel (a person or persons) to that symposium. For example, amounts of money, and these are quite flexible: The Association could subsidize each member state and province up to \$200 for a maximum of \$3,400 and could then provide offer to subsidize speakers or other expenses of the symposium up to \$1,500 for a maximum of \$4,900. That is the recommendation of the committee. Now I realize it was brought up here this morning that we might wish to offer some assistance to the Wildlife Management Institute in coordinating legislative programs and that, I think, should also be considered. All other ideas which the committee suggested, garnered from the suggestions made to it by the member states and provinces, the most practicable seem to be to pay travel and other expenses for guests and speakers at next year's annual meeting. To publish a volume on the vital statistics of the Midwest agencies, similar to the one that has been published on Southeast agencies. The third was to promote efforts to modify the U.S. Department of Agriculture's farm program which, of course, ties in to the other consideration. This is the report of that Ad hoc

Carl Kays: Thank you very much, Dr. Kenney.

David Kenney: I will be happy to answer any questions that may come up. I move this report be accepted.

Unidentified: Second.

Carl Kays: All in favor, say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Motion carried. Are there any discussions or motions you want to make in connection with Dr. Kenney's report or his recommendation about the Iowa symposium? Do you want to discuss that momentarily, or maybe Dr. Kenney, you want to make that in the form of a motion.

David Kenney: Now that the report has been accepted, I would prefer that the motion come from some other member in regard to what preference is done.

Carl Kays: What is your pleasure, gentlemen? Roger.

Roger Holmes: Mr. President, considering the discussion we had earlier and the need for some rapid action for funds for the promotion and establishing coordination for the preparation of the new Food and Agricultural Act of 1985, I would make the motion that we take \$5,000 and put it into the fund to be established by the Wildlife Management Institute for this coordination program.

Ed Hansen: Second.

Carl Kays: We have a motion on the floor and a second. Discussion.

David Kenney: Mr. President, recognizing the urgency of this matter, I would like to point out that the project which the Ad hoc committee recommended, since it is a 1985 symposium, that suggestion could very well be carried over to next year and considered at that time and still be timely against that 185 meeting. It might be possible in the long run to accomplish both of these projects.

Carl Kays: Any further discussion on the motion by Roger?

Larry Wilson: I would like to offer my opinion on the resolution presented by Ed. I think the need is there to have a person or agency to monitor and watch legislation as it develops. I think a good example of a program that could have been made better if we had an opportunity as a conservation agency to comment on it is the PIK program. The establishment of dates and clipping and full return soil had to be done. Those types of things we have more than opportunity in the development process and we could have improved that program a lot better than what it is. I certainly agree that there is a need to do that and I guess the member states of the Association, maybe some of the more midwestern states in the corn belt where heavy agriculture practices occur were probably more sensitive to that, more feeling the need to do that. I think the agriculture bill development is something that is going to effect every one of the states in the Midwest Association and certainly we need to have someone there looking after our interest.

Carl Kays: Thank you, Larry, Any further comments? Are you ready for the question?

Unidentified: Can we hear the motion again?

Roger Holmes: That the Midwest Association contribute \$5,000 out of its treasury to be established in a fund administered by the Wildlife Management Institute to coordinate the revision of the 1985 Food and Agriculture Act.

Carl Kays: It was seconded by Ed Hansen. John Keener has a comment.

John Keener: Mr. President, I raise the question, is this really consistent with the resolution passed earlier this morning where we were directing the International to, as I recall, provide a coordinating function and seek funds from respective states. It seems the two are somewhat inconsistent.

Carl Kays: Any comments on that? Are we being consistent with our inconsistencies?

Larry Gale: I agree with John. I think it is in conflict with the earlier resolution.

Larry Wilson: Perhaps so, but I believe the earlier resolution says we will seek funds from us all.

Larry Gale: That is the International, though, and not the Institute.

Larry Wilson: That is what I know. What I am saying is whereas the International Association becomes involved in this to seek financial assistance from all member states.

Larry Gale: But this motion is to contribute money to the Institute so it is in conflict with this other....

Larry Wilson: Well, I don't think so myself but as I pointed out earlier, we are asking the International to do this, but we are also directing money to be approved to the Wildlife Management Institute to do something specific, wanting a person to monitor and review....

Larry Gale: But we haven't asked the Institute to do that.

Larry Wilson: But that is the motion we are talking about now, that is the \$5,000, a part of this motion, the Wildlife Management Institute will coordinate....

John Keener: We are instructing two organizations to do the same thing.

Carl Kays: Maybe we should give it to the International.

Roger Holmes: Mr. Chairman, I don't agree with that. As I stated earlier, the International is not set up at this time and until we meet in September in Milwaukee, the International can't do anything.

John Keener: How do you know that Roger. Why can't a direct request from this meeting be directed to Berryman for Wes Hayden to bird dog this farm legislation at this point.

Roger Holmes: Mr. Chairman and John, the point I made earlier is one that bears repeating. The Wildlife Management Institute, through Larry Jahn, who is serving as Chairman of the Wildlife Advisory Committee to Senator Jepson, has already been asked to work on this to develop the legislation and Senator Jepson wants it by September and his system is already in place to work on this and I think asking the International to do it at this time would be a duplication of effort, so I think it is appropriate that the funds go to the Institute to carry this out and we could add, I suppose, that if it were agreed between the Institute and, ...well I guess I shouldn't say that. I think the funds at this point, because of the logistics of the thing should go to the Institute so they can accelerate their efforts on our behalf. I don't think, Mr. Chairman, that it is duplication at all. This subject is so important we want all kinds of agencies to be involved. Sending these funds to the Institute does not mean the International will not continue to press forward in every way they can.

Carl Kays: Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

Bill Hanzlick: Question.

Carl Kays: All in favor of the motion made by Roger Holmes, say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? Missouri and Wisconsin voted no.

Carl Kays: Motion carried. Is there anything else in connection with Dr. Kenney's report? Next is the Awards Committee Report and the illustrious John Keener from Wisconsin.

John Keener: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is a pleasurable task this morning because this is a happy time of the Midwest Association meeting. First, I would like to recognize the members of the Committee: Bill Bailey from Nebraska, Howard Tanner from Michigan and Mr. Couldwell from Saskatchewan. It is an unusual committee because I, as chairman, am the only one present. It was a unanimous vote within the committee since I heard no negative vote. We had two nominations for our Outstanding Achievement Award from the Association. As indicated, the committee endorsed these unanimously. Unfortunately, neither of the recipients of these awards are present. So, at least in one case, Dr. Kenney has indicated he would accept the award for the first nominee. The first recommendation for award will be presented to James Clark Helfrich who now approaches his 30th year in a career with the Illinois Department of Conservation that has run the gamut from writer of news releases, as a scribe in the old Division of Education, to his current position as assistant director of the department. Enroute, he developed a number of innovative programs, initiated several forwardlooking practices that are still followed today, and earned both formal honors and quiet respect from his peers. Under his leadership Illinois' annual Big Fish Contest and hunter safety programs were inaugurated; the department's film loan library and photo section were established; reconstruction and staffing of the Old State Capitol State Memorial was completed in the late 1960s; portions of Lincoln's Tomb State Memorial were rehabilitated; a Conservation Department magazine, "Outdoors in Illinois", was founded; a credit-bearing conservation education program for college students and a conservation curriculum for younger students were developed for use in Illinois schools; nine Conservation Department films were produced in eight years; and a program of educational exhibits was organized for use statewide at fairs and festivals and at the annual state fair in Springfield. As part of his legislative liaison duties in his role as assistant director, Helfrich was responsible for passage of fishing, game, trapping, deer and public shooting area fee increases that have added more than \$6 million annually to the state's Fish and Wildlife Funds. He was in charge of preparation of the 1968 convention of the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies, held last year in Illinois, and assisted Director David Kenney in the production of that conference which Illinois hosted in 1982. While he headed the Conservation Department's Division of Education, that unit participated in a joint effort with the Division of Conservation's Game Management staff to set up the system still used for reporting on southern Illinois' Canada geese populations. Before joining the Conservation Department in 1953, Helfrich served two years in the U.S. Navy (1944-46), was an Illinois State Police trooper for three years, and operated a resort in Minnesota for seven years. Helfrich, 67, moved up from Division of Education staff member to Conservation Education Supervisor in 1957. He became chief administrator of memorials for the Parks and Memorials Division in 1969, then was named to the Department's executive staff as DOC liaison representative working with federal officials and members of the General Assembly. In 1977, he assumed the assistant director's post, which is his current position. Without belaboring additional information on Jim, I think the point has been made that he is very worthy of this award. As indicated before, I am extremely sorry he is unable to be with us because of his unfortunate and

untimely accident in the last two weeks. Dr. Kenney has promised to accept the award for Jim and deliver it and I assume along with the other communications from this body. Dave, we appreciate that very much.

David Kenney: Thank you very much. I expect to see Jim tomorrow and I will certainly deliver this to him. He will be honored. Thank you.

John Keener: The second award is to a gentlemen in the Saskatchewan Department of Toruism and Renewable Resources. His name is Donald Snell, who is a Resource Administrator in the Fisheries Branch, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Mr. Snell commenced employment with the Government of Saskatchewan in January, 1947, after returning from active service during the Second World War. In the initial years of service, he was responsible for the operation and design of an experimental fisheries smoking and canning processing plant that was designed to test new product developments for utilizing Saskatchewan fish for human consumption. About two years later, he became responsible for the location and operation of all fish spawn camps in the province and the operation of the experimental fish hatchery at Lac La Ronge. For approximately $16\frac{1}{2}$ years (1949 to 1966), Don was responsible for the procurement of all fish hatchery stock for the province of Saskatchewan. In early 1966, Don moved to Prince Albert to assume the responsibilities for the sport fisheries program for the province of Saskatchewan. During the past 16 years as manager of the sport fisheries program, Don has almost single handily been responsible for the development of over 300 new waters for sport fishing purposes. Included in these waters has been the development of dozens of stocked trout waters, many of which were named by Don because no official names existed. The Saskatchewan Government has named one of these waters in Don's honor. Perhaps the most outstanding quality recognized by fellow workers has been his dedication to service. His tireless energy devoted to the course of fishery development has been reflected in hundreds and thousands of hours of time over and beyond that called for. Much of the latter day development of sport fisheries in this province, not only for the benefit of Saskatchewan people, but also for the many visitors to the province as well is a reflection of Don's efforts. Don was nominated by Mr. Couldwell of the Province of Saskatchewan and the committee unanimously endorses this nomination. I would ask in Don's absence and in the absence of any delegate from Saskatchewan, Mr. President, that this award be forwarded to Don Snell in a timely manner.

Carl Kays: We will forward that, Mr. Chairman.

John Keener: Next, I would like to ask two people who are present to come forward as I indicate their names for the annual Certificate of Appreciation. The first one is to Martha Jane Harrod for her efforts this year as Secretary of the Association. In that connection, I have been asked to award her from the Commissioner the book "Kentucky".

Martha Harrod: Well, thank you. I have had too much fun to be rewarded for this. Thank you very much.

John Keener: This is your certificate. We appreciate your efforts very much, Martha. Second, we want to make the same award to Mike Conlin, who was the secretary at last year's very successful meetin in Illinois. Mike certainly got the minutes out in a very timely fashion, which is somewhat unusual from some of the more recent minutes we have been receiving. Not mentioning any names, of course.

John Keener: Lastly, but not least, is again an award and a presentation in the name of the Commissioner, Mr. Fred Warders of Kansas. Fred, this is indeed a pleasure for me. In fact, I think Carl should be making the presentation, but he asked me to do this. This officially means Fred Warders is a Kentucky Colonel. Congratulations in Carl's behalf and Governor John Y. Brown.

Fred Warders: Well, thank you very much.

John Keener: Mr. President, that concludes the report of the Awards Committee.

Carl Kays: Thank you, John. Do I have a second to John's motion that the report be accepted?

Ed Hansen: Second.

Carl Kays: Any discussion? All in favor say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Motion carried. We shall proceed with other reports. Use of Reverted P-R and D-J Funds, John Popowski.

John Popowski: When Carl first called, he asked me to talk a little bit on Reverted Federal Aid Funds and I said I would be happy to do it. Shortly thereafter, I found I was not going to be able to be here and Jim Gritman, our Deputy Regional Director, said he would do it. Since then, Jim and I have switched places again, so like a bad penney, you can't get rid of it, I guess. Let me start with a definition. The Federal Aid Manual defines reverted funds as "funds apportioned to any state for any fiscal year are available for obligation during the fiscal year and until the close of the succeeding fiscal year. Funds not so obligated revert to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund or the Fishery Research program of the Service." Let's go to the legislative language that sets this up. First, PR, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act or Pittman-Robertson (P-R) Act - " any amount apportioned to any state under the provisions of said act which is unexpended or unobligated at the end of the period which it is available for expenditure on any project is authorized to be made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act."

Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act or Dingell-Johnson (D-J) Act - ".... (as above)....Secretary of the Interior in carrying on the research program of the Fish and Wildlife Service in respect to fish of material value for sport and recreation.

Past Reversion: P-R -- over the period of 1939-82, \$1.3 billion have been apportioned to the states and \$12.5 million, or .9%, have been reverted (attachment 1). In most years, the amount reverted is relatively small, generally less than \$1 million. For the period 1961 to 1982, reversions ranged from \$20 thousand to \$1.7 million. Attachment 2 shows amounts reverted by states for the past five years. Of those states reverting funds, the amounts ranged from \$91.00 to \$1.1 million.

D-J - Over the period 1952-82, out of the \$428 million apportioned to the states, \$3.7 million, or .8%, have been reverted (Attachment 1). The annual amount

reverted is small, generally less than \$150 thousand. From 1961 to 1982 annual reverted amounts ranged from \$21 thousand to \$422 thousand. Attachment 2 shows amounts reverted by individual states for the past five years. These amounts ranged from \$737.00 in one state to \$118 thousand in another state.

<u>Uses of Reverted Funds</u>: <u>P-R</u> - As designed by the act, reverted funds are made available to carry out provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. In fiscal year 1979, a partial listing of projects funded included research on mourning doves, cranes, swans, loons, geese and ducks, duck and goose banding, seabird mortality investigation, effectiveness of steel shot, development of migratory bird areas, etc. A complete list of projects funded in Fiscal Year 1982 is found in Attachment 3.

D-J - As designed by the act, reverted funds are made available to the Fish and Wildlife Service's fisheries research program. In fiscal year 1979, a partial listing of funded projects included research on injurious fish species, nutrition of catfish, aquaculture, general fish nutritional needs and growth rates, etc. A complete listing of funded work in Fiscal Year 1982 is found in Attachment 4. Mr. President, that is pretty much what you asked for. Are there any questions?

Carl Kays: Thank you, John, Are there any questions for John? I think this was an inquiry made at the Springfield meeting by John Keener. John, do you have any questions for Mr. Popowski?

John Keener: I think it is a very good report and this more or less underscores what our conversation was.

Carl Kays: Thank you, John Popowski, very much. I appreciate your coming down and being with us. The PIK Program. Dr. Farris gave his report quite at length. It was discussed.

Has everybody reviewed the corrected and amended resolutions? Does anybody have any problems? If not, we are going to engrave it in steel.

Now, Mr. Dave Herbst will give us an update on what National Wildlife Federation is up to. I appreciate your support with the meeting, Dave.

Dave Herbst: Thank you Carl. It is my pleasure to be here. Before I get started, I am going to cut my report short because of the time and in respect to the other speakers. Carl asked me to review something with you folks. It seems that Kentucky was one of three states below the Ohio River that took part in the early woodduck season in conjunction with teal. The first year, Carl had some difficulty with his hunters. In fact, they had difficulty reading the federal regulations so he devised a very simple reading test and he wanted me to share it with you because it proved successful in weeding out some of his hunters. I know Ed Hansen can read this because he and I were co-supervisors for a number of years and I understand he is chairman of the committee.

Ed Hansen: M.R. Ducks - M.R. Knot - Oscar - C M Wangs and L I B M.R. Ducks.

Dave Herbst: You just flunked the test. Now I know why Indiana was never successful in getting the early woodduck season, fellows. The director can't read either. That reads, Em are ducks, Em are not, Oh yes are, see em wings, I'll be, em are ducks.

Dave Herbst: Larry Gale covered quite a few of the items on legislation I was going to cover and we will go with what he said. But I would like to update you on a few other items. We are concerned, too, about the PIK program and other programs and specifically, we are concerned about PL 566, the Small Watershed Act. Last fall Russ Hyer and I checked with our local State Soil Conservationist and biologist, Jim McCall and Rex Hamilton, with staff in Washington, and came up with some amendments to the act and we think the watershed approach is logical. It was logical in '54 when it was passed and it is locical now but we need to beef it up. Just a couple of points now. We are going to ask that there be funding in the act that would fund for non-point pollution control measures. This is important, I think, in our natural lakes areas where we are incurring a lot of non-point sedimentation in our lakes and streams. We will ask also that the state fish and wildlife agencies have the authority to impose any reasonable terms and conditions on small watershed projects to prevent and mitigate the loss of habitat. We are also calling for increased public access to these impoundments (recreation access). On Marty Russo's H.R. 2470, the proposed conversion of the handgun excise tax, Glenn Harper of Illinois DOC. and also representative to the International, and I testified in the Chicago hearing. I want to point out to you that not only are these people after the \$30 million but the anti's, such as the Friends of Animals, are using this bill as a forum, a guise if you will, to attack the Pittman-Robertson program in general. Not that we want to give them undue attention, but we shouldn't underestimate the opposition either because they are pretty adamant in what they were saying at the hearing and Marty Russo was in sympathy with what they were saying and Rostenkowski, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was in sympathy, at least with the bill, and perhaps the intent of the attack. The Alaska hunting bill, I won't elaborate other than to say we are supporting S.49 and I am told that if nothing moves as of today, Senator Stevens will do something to move it out. Based on a recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife lead shot study which linked relatively high mortality in eagles who had fed on lead shot contaminated waterfowl, we have asked the Fish and Wildlife Service to initiate a formal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, to determine if it is going to be a continuing problem with lead shot contaminated waterfowl and the problem with birds. Jay Hair has some information that there may be some attempt by the antis to use this as another tool to attach our regulations, etc. This problem will be addressed at the August 2 waterfowl hearing and I am told the unofficial word is that nothing will be done this year but they may jump into it next year full-blown. Now, if I might just switch gears gently here and get a little philosophic, Carl. When I left the Indiana Department of Natural Resources in 1977, I had been out and away from the day to day field operations and the grass roots community for about 12 years. When I knew the community, it was characterized and dominated by what I call the traditional red-neck fish and game clubbers. They were interested primarily in setting the seasons, bag limits, dog running, all of the little details and technical aspects you folks are responsible for. Not really a bad group but rather narrow in their concerns. In those intervening 12 years, there was social upheaval and environmental awakening and perhaps a development of the ecological conscience that Leopold talked about. And to say I was mildly surprised at the new breed of conservationists that I found in our groups, not that the other group has faded out, they are still there and still getting into the act and into some of these things where they don't belong, but the quality of the leaders I found in leadership roles and at the helm really surprised me. I found that we had people who are dedicated, articulate, people who want to

get involved, want to be part of the conservation decision-making process and who are determined not to be denied. But I also found an alarming creditability gap, a distrust in government in general. I thought that when I was in state government, but I really had my ears penned back when I started working with these groups on numerous occasions so I thought I would pass along to you some thoughts and observations I have made over the last six years for what they are worth. The grassroots conservation movement is alive and I believe it is here to stay. It is organized, it is growing stronger and wants to get involved. Consequently, I would urge you, as administrators, to be flexible, communicate with them and make them feel they are part of the decision-making process. Now I am not saying, or would even suggest, that you prostitute your professional ethics or standards, or to abdicate your positions of authority, but I am saying use the grassroots movement to achieve your goals and objectives. They are willing and they want to get involved. Besides, I think there are some very positive aspects in bringing them into the fold. First of all, you might be surprised and find some very good ideas out there, some common horse sense. I think John Torres mentioned yesterday his advisory group in Colorado and I know Dave Kenney in Illinois is using a task force concept to a great deal of success there. Secondly, well-cultivated friends are invaluable when the petty politicians and other special interest groups come out of the woodwork and put the heat on they are very valuable. Thirdly, these same firends will go to bat for you at budget and general assembly time and I don't need to elaborate to you folks the importance of that type of support. Fourth, and finally, this government private sector team approach means shared responsibility, and implemented to success the various ideas, budgets, projects, programs, etc.; but the shared responsibility also means, it works both ways, that even in times of failure we share responsibility and that translates into lessened public criticism to you and to your department or agency. Again, those are the observations and concerns I have for what they are worth. I didn't mean to preach to you but I thought I would pass them on to you. I felt I would be remiss if I didn't. Thank you, Carl, my pleasure to be here.

Carl Kays: Thank you Dave. Does anyone have a question for Dave. I appreciate your coming and being with us. Next, Mr. Harold Scharp with the Wildlife Legislative Fund report.

Harold Scharp: Thank you, Mr. Kays. I appreciate having a small part on this program this morning. For those trying to recall previous Wildlife Legislative Fund representatives that may have met with you, I believe Tom Reed may have met with you. Tom left the organization in late January. I came on staff in the middle of April as the Director of State Services and my education is just beginning as far as my association with state agencies and with the problems inherent with wildlife management, trapping and hunting issues. My previous background is a staff member for the Michigan Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan, where for the last ten years I have been working with legislation and regulation as Michigan Farm Bureau took an interest in those concerns. I have just a few topics I wanted to report to you about this morning. As far as S. 49 is concerned, the Alaska Bill, our information as of late last night, Jim Glass and Jim Goodrich spent yesterday in Washington meeting with senators and other committee members, and we do believe now that the committee will mark up S. 49 tomorrow and hopefully vote it out Monday. That is what our information is right now. We know we have the votes on the committee if they will just get around to taking that up for us and the information now is that Friday and Monday the committee work should be done and should be voted out. That is

what we are hopeful of. We appreciate the support and leadership that the International Association and the Midwest Association have given S. 49: without that nationwide support, nothing would have been possible with our Alaska National Hunting Bill. We had an early legislative success down in the state of Texas this year and I wanted to update you on that situation. Texas, as in several states, didn't have any real authority or responsibility placed in the State Agency for Wildlife Management in the state of Texas. The 121 counties could be pretty much as they wanted to, what they wanted to. A group of individuals headed by Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission and state agency people approached us early in 1982 to see if we might be able to help them put together a legislative campaign to change that situation in the state of Texas. A group of individuals, Texans for Wildlife Conservation, got together and raised the necessary money in order to hire people in Austin to work on the legislators, hire public relations individuals to put on a campaign in that state, and the year-long effort was culminated in mid-March of this year with the Texas legislature approving a bill consolidating authority and responsibility for wildlife management practices in the state of Texas in the Texas Parks and Wildlife Division. We hit on a theme that Texas had a quick crazy quilt patter of rules and regulations and we feel this was an effective campaign tool to convince the Texas legislators that the situation had to change in that state. We were happy to be a small part of that overall campaign. We were happy to be able to put faith in scientific wildlife management practices among the legislators in the state of Texas. As far as major trouble spots for 1983 are concerned, we have an anti-trap bill in the state of New Jersey that passed the assembly on June 27. That bill was sent to the senate where it is now being considered in one of two different committees. The assembly passed measure would ban the leg-hold trap in the entire state of New Jersey. At the present time, New Jersey has already outlawed trapping in 12 of the 21 counties and this measure would ban the leg-hold trap in the balance of the state. Having passed the assembly it is now under consideration in the senate and we are working with Director Cookingham and other people in the state agency, working with a coalition of hunters and trappers across the state of New Jersey trying to put together the kind of lobbying effort that will be necessary to prevent a New Jersey senate from going along with the assembly-passed version. That is what we are working on right now in New Jersey. Earlier this year out in the state of California, they had another local option measure that was considered in the assembly Parks and Wildlife Committee. This was a new variation on a bill that had been defeated last year. There was a major battle again this year over the local option measure. However, the state agency took a leadership role, brought together a coalition of the Farm Bureau, the wool growers, the Cattlemen's Association, a private association of water districts that is very influential in California, and once again defeated another measure to strip the state agency of responsibility in California. That measure is, in their terminology, a twoyear bill. It hasn't been killed outright this year. It is possible that it may be reactivated for additional consideration next year. That is a situation that we will have to watch. As far as one last item for an update, our anti-hunter harassment legislation is gaining momentum across the country. We now have seven states that have implemented anti-hunters harassment legislation. An additional state, Illinois, recently had a measure pass both houses of their legislature. That measure sits on the governor's desk right now, waiting for the governor to hopefully, sign that measure. Arizona, Michigan and Louisiana had passed anti-hunter harassment legislation prior to this year and just since 1983 began we also had new legislation passed in South Dakota, Maine, Nevada, Vermont, and as I mentioned, Illinois. We think we are up to a total of eight states across the country which now have legislation on the books prohibiting

the harrassment of hunters or trappers and we are hoping that will continue to gain momentum. We also have about 16 other states that have introduced this legislation and are in various forms of consideration, be it for cosmetic purposes or be it a serious effort to enact anti-hunter legislation. I might close the program by indicating that the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America is pleased to have the good relationship that has developed with the International and with the regional associations across the country. We are dedicated to scientific wildlife menagement principles and we are happy to respond to any call from you for assistance in any way whatsoever, and we are hopeful to continue to work out things that are necessary in order to maintain scientific wildlife management practices and not something that we don't want. I will close with that. I will leave few copies of our recent update for your information. This just came off last week and it touches on several other matters that I won't take time right now to talk with you about. Thank you Mr. President.

Carl Kays: Thank you Harold. Does anyone have any questions for Harold? Next, the National Rifle Association update, Don Wiggins.

Don Wiggins: First of all, I want to thank you, Carl, for having me here. Basically, everything I had to say has been covered rather well and since we are running late, I am going to shorten mine up, real short. Needless to say, the NRA does strongly support S. 49. I was really active and put a lot of work into it. With the Grimes Victims Compensation Act, HR 2470, needless to say, we are definitely opposed to that. I have left some copies of reports from Washington that have a couple of articles along those subjects that you might want to take with you. So, I am going to cut mine off now.

Carl Kays: Thank you Don, Does anyone have a question for Don? Ducks Unlimited update. A gentleman by the name of Ben Burnley. Come aboard.

Ben Burnley: Thank you. On behalf of Kentucky Ducks Unlimited, I want to welcome you once again to the Bluegrass State and hope you have enjoyed your visit here and especially your trip to the Horse Park yesterday. After we got out of the Horse Park and went over to the Bluegrass Sportsmen Club, there was a lot of anxiety and it all quieted away when that Miller truck showed up. I knew we were going to have a successful event from that point on. Some of you guys apparently have quite a bit of stamina, especially those who have been here all week. You survived our southern, midwest hospitalty real well. You are to be commended. Carl called a fewweeks ago and asked me to make a couple of comments in the form of an update and I'm asked to do that almost daily by sportsmen and hunters I run into and my usual quick response off the cuff is to quote whatever our dollar figure for this particular year would be. This year it is \$42 million. That is what we say we hope we are up to by the end of December and, briefly, last year was another record year for DU. We raised \$34.7 million and that was up 13% across the country. I don't have to remind anyone that last year's economy was certainly less than great. We are encouraged by the current economic signs and we hope they will continue through the year and we will be near that \$42 million mark. In terms of the big picture, the DU philosophy for habitat conservation seems to be catching on not only in North America but around the world. We have been encouraged just in recent months from contacts that come into national headquarters from foreign countries. Briefly, there are DU type organizations in West Germany, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and even Saudia Arabia. They had a DU event in the middle of the dessert last fall. So, if they can have a DU

event in Saudia Arabia, we should be able to have one most any where. I just talked with Jim Shepherd, our International man, last week and he said the correspondence and calls had picked up during the last few months. So that is certainly a world-wide encouraging sign. Back to the U.S. Most of you may have heard there are a couple of new developments we are undertaking. Number one, DU is more or less going off into outer space. That is quite literally true. We have entered into a year-long study with NASA and basically this is to inventory and to map North American wetlands. You have probably heard of the land-set four sattelite that was launched, that was the critter up there they had to fire the boosters to get it into the proper orbit and, hopefully, it is on target, and what that thing through its electronic eye, is going to be circling the earth every 16 days so it will give us a 16-day current read-out as to habitat conditions. Through its linkage with the computer, it gives a photograph, essentially, of the habitat and through the thermomatic mapper part of it, each type of habitat, each substrate, whether it is water or whatever, reflects a certain amount of energy and from that we can get a picture of what is going on on the ground. And, as I said, it will be a current picture and this thing is really sophisticated and it is going to get down to one-quarter acre revolutions so we will know what is in that pothole, hopefully. Again, this is not just academic research, but it is something we are hoping to better cost-effectively influence our whole operation. It is data we have been collecting for years and hopefully, we will be able to get better information a little cheaper. The next thing, DU is, hopefully, fairly quickly moving to the United States. We established the North American Habitat Committee last year and for the first time in DU history in 46 years, we are looking at spending some money in the U.S. This was approved at the recent Williamsburg, Virginia convention and, as you know, about 30% of the habitat is in the states and mainly, we are looking at spending some money in five of the northern states. That is Alaska, Montana, North and South Dakota and Minnesota. The general policy here will be DU will provide the construction money and state and federal agencies will undertake the maintenance and management and, again, we are simply crossing the Canadian border and be doing essentially the same thing we have been doing in Canada and Mexico for a number of years. Some of you may have been in on that Bismarck meeting earlier this year and it is especially appropriate to be talking about it today. In fact, our staff is making a swing through these northern states this very week and they are looking at potential projects and we hope to have these listed by priority in a couple of weeks and once they are approved by the Habitat Committee, we plan to be moving dirt by this fall. Again, we will remain committed to our Canada operation but it is simply about time to look at spending some money in the states. You all have heard the figures some 450,000 acres of habitat that is lost each year in the U.S., so we are looking at developing some of what is left. Finally, DU has become more or less liberated in the past year or so. We have been accused of being sexists and all sorts of things, but the ladies seem to be really becoming attuned to the conservation idea and, in fact, across the country we have 20 some committees, they are not auxiliary units, strictly run by women, ladies only event, and they are raising money for the ducks. I think we have missed the boat for a number of years. Everybody knows that women actually control all of the money in the world anyway, so we are hoping to acquire some of that and, in terms for John there in Wisconsin, they are working at raising about \$80,000 strictly from women's groups this year alone. Again, I hope you will come back to the Bluegrass State as soon as you can.

Carl Kays: Thank you Ben. Any questions for Ben Burnley? He is a former biologist with our department and he is doing a real good job for DU. That Takes us through other reports. New Business. Nominating Committee report, Bill Hanzlick, what are you going to tell us?

Bill Hanzlick: Very little Mr. President. Everybody is hurrying up so I think I will too. Members of the Nominating Committee are Dave Kenney, Roger Holmes and myself. We met many times. Many times. Mr. Grieb is opting to retire in about another year and Colorado was slated to host the meeting and Kansas and Colorado are now doing some changing. It appears that the 1984 nominees will be President, Larry Gale of Missouri, First Vice President Bill Hanzlick of Kansas (host for 1985), Second Vice President would be probably the Colorado Director, whom I cannot begin to tell you at this point and time. The Treasurer, of course, is Fred Warders of Kansas, who has been proclaimed Treasurer for life. That would be the slate of nominees for 1984. I discussed all of these with Jack and Jack said it was great. Glad for the change. He did not want a new director immediately to be the host of the Midwest, so that is fine with us. I looked ahead on my own as to who might be a potential host in 1987. It would appear that perhaps one of the Canadian provinces, or perhaps North Dakota, might be a plausible host. Since I have been here I have not seen a Canadian province member attend and it would appear to me from an isolated viewpoint that perhaps they ought to be more strongly asked to participate and unless somebody says I should not do so, I would plan to get in contact with the Provinces and hopefully get them to attend the meetings. It would appear to me that we are in an association with a number of people that don't take it very seriously and we are missing something. I would propose, unless told otherwise, to work on this next year. Mr. Chairman, those are the nominees for next year. I so move this report to be accepted.

Larry Wilson: Second. and the first a first a first a first and additionable to the first and the fi

Carl Kays: All in favor, say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Motion carried. We will entertain any new business that should be brought to your attention.

and the contract species of the first of the

Larry Gale: At the request of our local falconers, we have some 50-54 licensed falconers in the state and we spend more time on them than we do on 300,000 deer hunters and more other users than that. They have put in a plea for simplified regulations and, basically, this gets back to the Fish and Wildlife Service and I compliment Harvey Nelson. He recently sent his enforcement chief down to meet with one of the officers of the falconers in Missouri and had a very good visit. I tend to agree with these people that the regulations are overly complicated and I would hope that we could all work toward a more simplified system one of these days. I don't know whether the rest of you have the same problems and attitudes or not, but it does get terribly complicated for the type of resource we are dealing with and the number of people we are dealing with.

Carl Kays: Any other comments on that?

John Torres: I would like to add to that, Mr. President, Larry, I support very much what you are saying. We have comparable problems in the state of Colorado. In fact, this is a group that is highly unusual in their interest for that particular resource and it has taken a lot of our time, but I thought it might be worth mentioning that the Fish and Wildlife Service has just very recently prepared some new regulations as they relate to captive breeding and production and falconry which, I think, are much simpler than anything we have had in the past. Frankly, we are in the process in Colorado of developing our regulations to parallel very closely with what the federal people have done. We feel it is a new concept and certainly there is a need to alter, at least our regulations to make them simpler, because they have been a complicated mess. A lot of the complication resulted primarily because of the insistence initially from the falconey people. I just want to indicate that we are very willing to loosen up. I think we have been over-restrictive and why, I don't know. I can't understand why we would do it for falconry and not do it for deer but we have been extremely restrictive as it relates to falconry and falconry purposes. We are going to alter that very quickly and I gather from your statement, Larry, that perhaps you are going to to that, too.

Larry Gale: Yes, interestingly, the two states that we seem to have the most traffic with among our falconers are Kentucky and Colarado.

Carl Kays: Have you discussed this with the feds, how can we relax or simplify the regulations?

Larry Gale: Yes, we have from time to time, I don't want to get into detail here today, but I am just expressing a general philosophy and I hope we can all get things on a more workable arrangement.

John Torres: One more time. I mentioned the Federal Register and it is the July 8 issue. I just received it before coming here and I think you may want to look at that. I think it is a tremendous improvement over what we have had in the past.

Carl Kays: Any other comments under New Business? Larry, do you have a comment?

Larry Wilson: I was just wondering. We have approved \$5,000 to go to the Wildlife Management Institute. Are we going to talk further about that? I don't want to delay or string that out, but I think the direction should be provided as to who is going to be the contact for the Midwest member states and who is going to handle all of that and, also, an accounting for the use of the \$5,000. What are we getting for it?

Carl Kays: Before we get into that, what about the dues? We are not going to suspend the dues this year? We wanted to delay discussion at this point and time. What about the dues next year? Do we have to have a motion?

Larry Gale: No, they stay the same unless there is an action.

Bill Hanzlick: Mr. Chairman, I think we should pay dues. I think that is proper.

Carl Kays: I just wanted to bring it up so we could address it again. Larry, I suppose what I planned to do was write Fred a letter and give him something in writing, or documentation, or authority, to issue a check to the Wildlife Management Institute for \$5,000 and beyond that there probably would not be any accounting. That would be the process as I see it, so let's go from there, Larry, on your discussion.

Larry Wilson: I think we talked earlier about each state having a contract first with the Wildlife Management Institute in Washington, and will Wildlife Management Institute take this lead on making those contacts....(inaudible)

Keith Harmon:(inaudible)....as soon as I get back I will get hold of Dan and I would say what you need to do here is to designate who you want Dan to deal with as far as(inaudible)....

Roger Holmes: Mr. President, maybe it would be appropriate that Al Farris, as the Chairman of the Wildlife Habitat Protection Committee, be designated as the person to be the contact to provide all of you, etc.

Carl Kays: To represent the Midwest?

Roger Holmes: Yes.

Carl Kays: Is that in the form of a motion?

Roger Holmes: Yes, I so move.

Larry Wilson: Second.

Carl Kays: Any discussion? (No response) All in favor, say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) Now how are we going to handle the money? Dr. Harmon, are you suggesting that you are going to prepare a proposal and send it to whom?

Keith Harmon: I would assume to Dr. Farris.

Carl Kays: He would review it and if it was considered appropriate, then we would issue a check to the Institute?

Keith Harmon: It would be handled as a totally separate account.

Carl Kays: You would send us a bill?

Keith Harmon: For example, whatever the amount would ultimately be, I guess it would be every month or every week, or whatever, services that are charged off against that amount of money would be available to the Association to use.

Carl Kays: So you would figure that as you expended funds you would bill the Association. Is that what you are saying, a bill every so often, or a monthly bill?

<u>Keith Harmon</u>: I am anticipating that a certain account would be set up within the Institute, say it is \$5,000, and that goes into the account and you would charge up to that amount of money that was in that account with a separate bill each time.

Carl Kays: So, when Al gets your proposal, he approves it and says O.K., either myself or Larry will write Fred Warders a letter and say issue a check for \$5,000 to the Wildlife Management Institute. Is that what we are saying?

Keith Harmon: That would be the way I would see it.

Carl Kays: Does anybody have any problem with that? As I understand, the sitting president is president for 30 more days, or something like that. If it is important to expedite it then....

UNIDENTIFIED: thing the president should be in the chain of authorization.

Carl Kays: Right, I am saying that if you wait for more than 30 days, it will be in Missouri. Is that all right with you Larry Gale? Anything else? (No response) I will turn it over to Larry Gale then. What are you going to tell us.

Larry Gale: I will tell you first this is going to be a hard act to follow. I am not sure that we can, except we probably can guarantee that it will be at least as warm as it is here. My wife said it was 100° yesterday and the day before in Jefferson City, so we will give you a warm welcome any way. We are planning to hold the meeting at Hannibal at the Holiday Inn on July 16-19, and we have a major waterfowl area nearby and there is a good bit of Mark Twain associated interest in that vicinity beyond the Mississippi River. Those who fly in probably will want to fly into Quincy, Illinois and we will make arrangement to get you across the river if you can get that far.

Mr. Murphy: There are flights into Hannibal.

Larry Gale: Oh, are there? A new development, I didn't know about that. I had better turn this over to Dean. He is going to be Chairman. He can tell you more about it than I can.

Mr. Murphy: You are doing fine.

Larry Gale: Is there anything else you want to add, seriously?

Mr. Murphy: No. But I agree with you that we are going to have a hard act to follow.

Larry Gale: O.K. we hope you all will attend and we will make an effort to get some Canadians at the meeting next year, but it is a hard thing to do. We have been working on this problem in the International for the last several years and I know what part of the problem is but they haven't been coming to any of the meetings the way they used to.

Carl Kays: Not since Ken Irizawa, I guess. He was about the last but he was moved to the field.

Larry Gale: I think that is all I have to say about it unless you have some questions.

Carl Kays: Jim Pulliam, do you have anything for the group before we adjourn? He is Regional Director for the Fourth Region. I don't want to put you on the spot, but do you have anything for them?

Jim Pulliam: No.

Carl Kays: Good to have you here. I understand you are going to have a meeting this afternoon. Anything else? Do I hear a motion we adjourn?

John Keener: Move to adjourn.

Ed Hensen: Second.

Carl Kays: All in favor, say aye.

Response: Aye.

Carl Kays: Opposed? (No response) The meeting is adjourned.

APPENDIX

REGISTRANTS AT 1983 MIDWEST CONFERENCE LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Ken Babcock Mo. Dept. of Conservation Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

William G. Bell Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Resources Frankfort, Ky. 40601

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Mo. Dept. of Conservation
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

Allen L. Farris
Iowa Conservation Commission
Wallace Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Richard Francis Ohio Division of Wildlife 239 W. 7th Street Columbus, Ohio 43224

Larry R. Gale Mo. Dept. of Conservation Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

Rebecca Games Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Resources Frankfort, Ky. 40601

William D. Graves Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Resources Frankfort, Ky. 40601

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Keith W. Harmon Wildlife Management Institute Rt. 1 Firth, Neb. 68358

Martha Harrod Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Resources Frankfort, Ky. 40601

David L. Herbst National Wildlife Federation Rt. 7, Box 377 Rochester, Ind. 46975

Roger Holmes Mn. Dept. of Natural Resources Box 7, Centennial Bldg. St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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Don R. McCormick Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Resources Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Stanley M. Michaelson Mo. Dept. of Conservation Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

Edward J. Mikula Mi, Dept. of Natural Resources Lansing, Mich. 48909

Dean A. Murphy Mo. Dept. of Conservation Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

Harvey K. Nelson U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Federal Bldg., Ft. Snelling Twin Cities, Minn. 53111

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Peter W. Pfeiffer Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Resources Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Daniel A. Poole
Wildlife Management Institute
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P.O. Box 853
Cookeville, Tn. 38503

John Wilson Ky. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Resources Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Larry J. Wilson
Iowa Conservation Commission
Wallace Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa 50319



Balance of assets brought forward from 1981 -- \$8,955.10.

Total receipts for the business year 1982, including annual dues and interest on investments -- \$2,501.48. Total expenditures for the Springfield conference -- \$342.76. The status of the Association's funds at the close of business for the year 1982 relate total assets of \$10,956.58.

Certificate of Deposit #101576 in the amount of \$1,500.00 at 15.55% interest remains in effect with the First National Bank of Pratt, Kansas.

A Savings Certificate #6235 with Columbia Savings Association of Pratt,
Kansas matured on November 1, 1982. The cash value of \$5,402.57 plus
\$1,097.43 of additional savings totaling \$6,500.00 invested in a United
Cash Management fund with Waddell & Reed, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri.

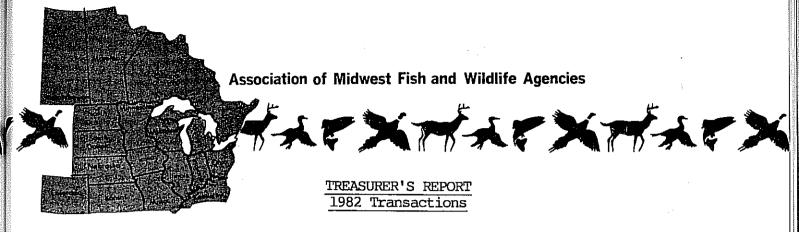
Balance of 1982 checking account forwarded to the 1983 account -- \$2,891.31.

IRS income tax form 990 was prepared and submitted.

The status of Association funds as of June 15, 1983 relate total assets of \$10,794.37, which includes interest on investments. Annual dues for business year 1983 have been suspended. The current 1983 checking account balance is \$2,507.93.

The official Association financial ledger showing receipts and expenditures has been made available to the Audit Committee.

Fred Warders Treasurer



Total Assets Beginning Jan. 1, 1982	\$8,955.10
Receipts 1982:	
Annual Dues	2,501.48 \$11,456.58
Disbursements 1982:	
Assoc. Advance to Illinois 500.00	500.00
TOTAL ASSETS, JAN. 31, 1983	\$10,956.58
ACCOUNTING OF ASSETS, JAN. 31, 1983	
Cash in Checking Acct	2,891.31 1,500.00 6,565.27
TOTAL ASSETS, JAN. 31, 1983	\$10,956.58

1982 ACCOUNT CLOSED

*Certificate of Deposit #6235 with Columbia Savings, Pratt, KS, matures on November 1, 1982. The cash value of \$5,402.57 plus \$1,097.43 of additional savings totaling \$6,500.00 invested in a united cash management fund #1212990-4750 with Waddell & Reed, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

Fred Warders Treasurer

RESOLUTION NO. 1

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

WHEREAS, National Agricultural programs are again receiving critical attention because short-term programs have not resolved long-standing commodity surpluses, have become inordinately expensive and are counterproductive to on-going USDA programs designed to curtail unacceptable soil erosion loses; and

WHEREAS, the public acceptance of future agricultural programs requires reduction in long-term fluctuations in agricultural commodity surpluses to achieve relative commodity price stability, reduction of surplus storage and disposal costs, abatement of soil erosion, improvement of water quality and enhancement of wildlife habitat; and

WHEREAS, the Congress will be debating a new agricultural program during the latter part of 1983 and early part of 1984 that will be in effect for the 1985 and subsequent crop years;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its 50th annual meeting in Lexington, Kentucky on July 18-21, 1983 recommends that Congress enact a new farm bill that accomplishes the following objectives:

a) Reduce substantially federal expenditures for price supports, commodity loans and storage payments that are now being made due to agricultural overproduction by adjusting commodity supply through adequate land retirement programs. The land retirement program should contain features that provide long-term price stability and planning horizons for producers by requiring USDA to retire during the period of the new farm bill 10-25% of the base acreage of those commodities in surplus under multiple-year contracts.

- b) Ensure adequate funding for cover establishment on retired acres pursuant to Title X - Section 1005-(b) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 or by similar legislation.
- c) Make wetlands, timber, riparian areas, grasslands and other such non-cropland acres ineligible for receiving price supports, land retirement payments, commodity loans and storage payments if converted to cropland.
- d) Eliminate various federal IRS tax incentives and deductions that increase the economic feasibility for converting non-crop areas to agricultural land -- depreciation and investment credits, for example.
- e) Eliminate federal funding, publicity and technical assistance for wetland drainage and filling, tillage of native grasslands and pasture, removal of woodlands and riparian vegetation, channelization of streams and other practices destructive of soils, water quality and wildlife habitat.
- f) Ensure that the new agricultural act and USDA's implementing regulations include official representation on national, state and county committees from soil conservation, water quality, agribusiness, forestry, fisheries and wildlife interests.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the agricultural committees of both houses of congress, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Soil Conservation Society of America, the National Association of Conservation Districts, the National Wildlife Federation, The Izaak Walton League of America Inc., The Wildlife Management Institute, Ducks Unlimited, Sierra Club, The Audubon Society, American Fisheries Society, the Society of American Foresters and The Wildlife Society.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM COORDINATOR

WHEREAS, the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies supports the need for revising the Food and Agricultural Act to provide a comprehensive approach to address current conservation problems, and

WHEREAS, past efforts to modify and/or implement the Food and Agricultural Act have largely been unsuccessful, and

WHEREAS, the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies recognizes that a concerted effort by the wildlife community in concert with agricultural interests must be made swiftly to secure desired modifications, and

WHEREAS, the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies believes the best approach is through constant monitoring of the legislative process at the Washington, D.C. level, and

WHEREAS, the best means to accomplish the desired modification of the Food and Agricultural Act is by coordination of legislative development:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its 50th annual meeting in Lexington, Kentucky on July 18-21, 1983 recommends that the International Association provide such coordination and seek funds for necessary expenses from the respective states and its constituent agencies.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3

WHEREAS, Commissioner Carl E. Kays and his associates have provided members of the Association an outstanding program and an unequaled display of hospitality, for this the "Golden Anniversary" meeting, and

WHEREAS, the meeting location has provided excellent facilities and an opportunity to visit an area of historic significance to Kentucky, and

WHEREAS, the meeting has been outstanding and provided members of the Association with a better understanding of Kentucky's fish and wildlife programs and southeastern projects.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its 50th annual meeting this 21st day of July, 1983 at Lexington, Kentucky, commends the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources and especially Carl E. Kays for organizing and conducting a successful "Golden Anniversary" meeting.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the following individuals receive special commendation for their dedicated efforts to make the 50th annual meeting a memorable event:

Don McCormick	Doris Thurman	David Thurman	Elaine Breeck
Virginia Dean	Linda Crump	Shane Peck	Carlton Hall
Steve Yontz	George Roberts	Mike Fisher	Bill Bell
Hugh Crump	Joe Carrier	John Wilson	Kelly Hubbard
Becca Games	Steve Votaw	Bill Graves	Pete Pfeiffer

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

July 21, 1983

The following legislative proposals may be of interest to Midwest Association members and are brought to your attention for appropriate action:

An ambitious D-J bill (HR 2163) which could almost triple the current funding for that sports fishing and recreational boating program was passed unanimously by the House on July 12. The bill will be heard in the Senate on July 25-26. We are told \$50 million may be available by Oct. 1, 1983.

The wetlands issue was the subject of hearings July 12 by the Senate Environmental Pollution Subcommittee, with the discussion centering on S 978, an Administration bill stemming from Interior Secretary Jim Watt's POWDR (Protect Our Wetlands and Duck Resources) Task Force initiative launched last July and S 1329, an alternative measure sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman John Chafee. The House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation has already completed its examination of companion proposals — HR 2268 and HR 3082. Both were introduced by Representative Ed Forsythe, the first at Administration request and the other reflecting his own views. Both proposals would provide for a 10-year extension of the Wetlands Loan Act, and for new financing of wetlands acquisition by state and federal agencies through a variety of funding sources, but with differing provisions. A compromise bill combining features of the two measures and perhaps some additional approaches is expected to emerge from subcommittee markup about July 26.

Costal Zone Development Block Grants. Differing bills on this subject (HR 5 in the House and S 800 in the Senate) have been reported from committee and are reportedly ready for floor consideration by the full House and Senate the week of July 25 after some protracted delays stemming from an environmental campaign launched against the Senate version. That is understood to have been resolved in discussions between representatives of the objecting groups and Senator Ted Stevens which will also involve some changes in the House bill in conference after it clears that body. The only potential roadblock now stems from the announced intention by Senator Jesse Helms of adding S 800 to the list of bills to which he will attach an anti-abortion amendment.

Alaska National Hunting Act. This bill (S 49) by Senators Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski would re-open for sports hunting about 12 million acres of land set aside under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. It is now reportedly ready for consideration by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, with a good chance for clearance there. A companion House bill (HR 1734) by Representative Don Young may, however, be delayed until an Interior Subcommittee conducts a field hearing in Alaska next month.

Wild Horses and Burros. A bill (S 457) by Senator Jim McClure would authorize sale authority for the Bureau of Land Management to supplement the existing adoption program as a means of reducing the surplus stock of these animals on western range lands. The bill, supported by the IAFWA in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserve Water, is also expected to come before the full Energy and Natural Resources Committee shortly.

Clean Water Act Reauthorization. This issue is well advanced on the Senate side where a bill (S 431) extending and modifying the basic Act to some degree has been reported by the Environment and Public Works Committee for floor action anticipated by the middle of this month or soon thereafter. It makes no provision for revising provisions of Section 404 for control of dredge and fill operations in the nation's waters. The same is not true on the House side, however, where the issue is not so far advanced but where examination will be more comprehensive. General hearings are scheduled for August 2-4 by the House Public Works and Transportation Committee and will include, among other matters, consideration of bills by Chairman Jim Howard (HR 3282) and by Representative Sam Hall (HR 1570). The Howard proposal would combine provisions for modifying the Clean Water Act as a whole with others stipulating use of 404 in a way maintaining a degree of protection which would otherwise be eliminated by regulatory changes proposed by the Department of Army's Civil Works Division. (It should be noted that the public comment period ends August 31 on the notice of proposed rule-making outlining those changes which appeared in the May 12 Federal Register). Unlike the Howard bill, the Hall proposal calls for limiting 404 protection by applying it only to activities within currently navigable waters.

Acid Rain. This is the thorniest issue of those involved in the effort to reauthorize the Clean Air Act and could be the sticking point delaying the resolution of the entire matter until late this year, if then. There are five different bills on the subject now before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee by Chairman Robert Stafford, Ranking Minority Member Jennings Randolph, Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd and Senator George Mitchell. They provide a variety of approaches, ranging from an accelerated study of the problem, coupled with mitigation grants for areas with high acidity, for tighter controls on interstate transportation of pollutants and of new and existing pollutant sources and, finally, measures to reduce sulphur dixoxide emissions. There has been no agreement so far within the committee on how or when to proceed.

Meanwhile, however, there has been impetus from a new direction in the House in a bill (HR 3400) by Representative Henry Waxman of California proposing a five-point approach which would:

Require the 50 electric utilities emitting the most sulfur dioxide to install stack-gas scrubbers. This would reduce SO2 emissions by 7 million tons.

-- Call for an additional 3 million ton reduction to be divided up by the states.

Pay for these controls through a 1 mill per kilowatt hour "user fee" on non-nuclear generated electricity.

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- --Reduce emissions of oxides of nitrogen by 1.5 million tons by imposing tougher standards on coal-burning power plants.
- --Tighten emission standards for trucks to achieve another 2-3 million ton reduction in NOx emissions.

One area in which the best action would be no action from the IAFWA viewpoint relates to a renewed effort this year by Representative Marty Russo to set up a crime victim compensation fund with revenues from excise taxes on handguns now going into the P-R program. His bill (HR 2470) for that purpose was the subject of hearings in Chicago on April 18 by a House Ways and Means subcommittee, with witnesses from the IAFWA and the National Wildlife Federation the only ones appearing in opposition to it. Since that time, however, both Senator Malcolm Wallop and Senator Ted Stevens have placed statements in the Congressional Record taking strong exception to the legislation. Recently Chairman Peter Rodino of the House Judiciary Committee introduced HR 3498 with similar provisions to HR 2470. No hearings are scheduled but they may be held in late July. IAFWA will continue to monitor it carefully.

Another issue re-surfacing again this year is a proposal by Representative Harold Sawyer for establishment of a webless migratory game bird permit to finance statistical research on the status of that species. Introduced as HR 891, his bill will be the subject of July 26 hearings by the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation. In view of the mixed reception the idea got at the 1981 annual meeting in Albuquerque, your comments to IAFWA will be welcome in advance of that date.

S1090 Wallop and HR 2837 (Udall) proposing reactivation of an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission as a follow-up to an effort originated in the Eisenhower years from 1958 to 1962. The 15-member commission would undertake a new study and recommend policies and activities by federal, state and local agencies to insure a quality program through the year 2000 and report their findings to Congress in 1985. Hearings have already been held by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, markup is scheduled by mid-July and floor action is anticipated by the end of the month.

HR 2809 (Breaux) and S 1271 (Chafee) which would authorize creation of a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a charitable and non-profit corporation to receive and administer private gifts of property for benefit of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in resources conservation and management. Patterned generally along the lines of the National Park Foundation, the new unit would be managed by a nine-member board of directors appointed by the Secretary of Interior. The Fish and Wildlife Service Director would be an ex-officio member of the board. The House bill has been cleared by both the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Ways and Means Committee, to which it was referred because of tax implications, and it was scheduled for floor consideration last week.

S 663 (Armstrong) known as the "Sod-Buster bill", it would bar payment of federal farm subsidies for crops grown on what the Soil Conservation Service characterizes as highly erodable lands, particularly in western states. Markup of the measure was scheduled last week by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

HR 2965 (Sawyer), entitled the Uniform Marine Recreational Fishing License Act of 1983, this measure would require at least a \$5 license for any angler between the ages of 16 and 62 fishing in tidal waters and a minimum license of at least \$500 for any vessel or pier operator charging a fee for fishing in such waters. The licenses would be issued by the individual states under those requirements and there would be a federal pre-emption after three years in states not meeting that standard. The measure is generally seen as an effort to encourage adoption of saltwater licenses in those states where they are not presently required. Hearings on the bill are not expected before sometime this Fall.

HR 2379 (Seiberling), the National Park Buffer Act of 1983, which would establish a limited-use protection zone around national parks. Considered by the House Interior Parks Subcommittee, the measure is being referred to the House Public Works and Transportation Committee at their request to allow for examination of possible jurisdictional conflicts.

HR 3473 (Breaux), a bill designed to stimulate further development and construction of artificial reefs to improve fishing habitat in the nation's coastal waters. It would call for use of "materials of opportunity", including off-shore oil rigs which have outlived their original purposes, but which can be deployed without environmental damage, for creation of such reefs and would provide guidance and financial incentives to encourage private sector involvement and participation in such undertakings. A hearing on the legislation was scheduled for July 18 by the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation with a Florida biologist planning to testify for IAFWA.

Finally there is the question of $\underline{\text{new wilderness designations}}$ and the current status of related legislation.

At this writing four bills on the subject have passed the House and are awaiting Senate action. That list includes HR 9 (Florida), HR 1149 (Oregon), HR 1437 (California) and HR 2477 (Alabama). Three others - S 64 (Missouri), S 96 (Montana) and S 543 (Wyoming) - have passed the Senate and been referred to the House for further disposition. Aside from their significance to the individual states concerned they have a more general pertinence for the entire Association because of their relevance to an organizational effort to secure adoption of a uniform set of guidelines for fish and wildlife management in wilderness areas. The IAFWA 1976 policy statement on the subject has been revised and updated under the direction of Don Dexter in his capacity as Chairman of the Land Resources Committee and that document will be brought to the attention of appropriace Senate and House committee leaders by the Washington office of IAFWA with a view to having its principles incorporated in the report on a bill to be selected from among those being acted upon at this session.

Full credit is given to Wes Hayden, Legislative Counsel of IAFWA for providing the information presented herein.

John Torres
Jack Grieb
Larry Wilson
J.D. Rosenborough
Larry R. Gale, Chairman

JIM HELFRICH. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR 524 SOUTH 2 ST SPRINGFIELD IL 62706 19AM



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AGENCIES, CARL E KAYS,
RADISSON PLAA HOTEL VINE CENTER BROADWAY AND
VINE
LEXINGTON KY 40508

Contact of the contac

SORRY I'LL MISS YOUR GALA EVENT WHICH YOU AND YOUR STAFF HAVE WORKED SO INDUSTRIOUSLY FOR THE PAST YEAR AND WHICH I FEEL WILL BE AN OUTSTANDING PROGRAM. AS YOU KNOW I AM LYING AT ST MARY'S HOSPITAL IN DECATUR WITH A VERY VERY BAD MULTIPLE FRACTURE OF MY PELVIS. JUST WISH YOU WOULD EXTEND TO ALL THE MEMBERS MY BEST WISHES FOR AN INFORMATIVE AND FRUITFUL PROGRAM FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF OUR GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES. I WAS REALLY LOOKING FORWARD TO COMING DOWN TO KENTUCKY AS AT LAST YEARS MEETING YOU STATED YOU WOULD HAVE BETTER LOOKING WOMEN FASTER HORSES AND BETTER WISKEY ... TELL ALL THE FELLOWS I AM LOOKING FOR PINS FROM THEIR STATES. HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL NEXT YEAR.

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JIM HELFRICH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ILLINOIS DEPT OF CONSERVATION 524 SOUTH 2 ST
SPRINGFIELD IL 62706

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KENTUCKY DEPT. OF FISH & WILDLIFE, DIV.
PUBLIC RELATIONS
#I GAME FARM RD
FRANKFORT KY 40601

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

6062339033 MGM TDBN LEXINGTON KY 97 07-21 0957A EST 7IP JIM HELFRICH 524 SOUTH SECOND ST SPRINGFIELD IL 62706

JIM, WE APPRECIATED HEARING FROM YOU, BUT WERE SADDENED BY THE NEWS OF YOUR ACCIDENT. WE WISH YOU A SPEEDY RECOVERY AND WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT YOUR PRESENCE AND PARTICIPATION AT THE MIDWEST CONFERENCE HAS CERTAINLY BEEN MISSED. WE ALL KNOW YOU WOULD HAVE ENJOYED BEING HERE TO HELP US PUT KENTUCKY'S CLAIMS FOR ITS WHISKEY, WOMEN AND HORSES TO THE TEST. AGAIN, LET US SAY THAT WE'RE THINKING ABOUT YOU SO GET WELL SOON.

CARL E. KAYS, COMMISSIONER, KENTUCKY DEPT. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, MIDWEST CONFERENCE

1000 EST

MGMCOMP MGM