



Bayfield County Administrator

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BAYFIELD COUNTY

AD HOC CERVID STUDY COMMITTEE

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Rob Lombard | Jon Gilbert | Fred Strand | Mike Amman |
| Sandra Naas | Tim Bratley | Jason Fischbach | Ben Dufford |

Advisory Members: Rob Schierman, Planning & Zoning Administrator
Mark Abeles-Allison, County Administrator

Dear Committee Members:

This letter is written to inform you of the Bayfield County Ad Hoc Cervid Study Committee Meeting scheduled for **Thursday April 4, 2019, 6:00pm**, at the **County Board Room**, Bayfield County Annex Building, Washburn, WI. The agenda for this meeting is as follows:

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the Bayfield County Board may be present at the meeting to gather information about a subject over which they have decision-making responsibility. This constitutes a meeting of the Bayfield County Board pursuant to State ex rel. Badke v. Greendale Village Bd., 173 Wis. 2d 553, 494 N.W.2d 408(1993), and must be noticed as such, although the County Board will not take any formal action at this meeting.

AGENDA

- 1) Call to Order
- 2) Public Comment
- 3) Discussion and Possible Action regarding minutes of January 10, 2019 and March 7, 2019 meetings
- 4) Presentation on Bayfield County zoning ordinances for game/deer farms: Rob Schierman
- 5) Review, discussion and possible action on preliminary findings and recommendations: Jason Fischbach
- 6) Discussion on additional informational needs
- 7) Discuss and possible action on work plan

- 8) Future meeting dates: May 2 and June 6. Presentation to County Board June 25 (?).
- 9) Discussion regarding May and June agenda items / speakers.
- 10) Adjournment

Should you have any questions in the meantime, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Mark Abeles-Allison
Bayfield County Administrator

MAA/kak

Any person planning to attend a Bayfield County meeting that has a disability requiring special accommodations should contact 373-6100, 24-hours before the scheduled meeting, so appropriate arrangements can be made.

cc: Bayfield County Board of Supervisors
The Daily Press, via fax
The County Journal, via fax

BAYFIELD COUNTY
AD HOC CERVID STUDY COMMITTEE
MINUTES
January 10, 2019 (to be approved)

1. **Call To Order**

The Chair, Fred Strand called the meeting to order at 5.04 p.m.

Committee Members Present: Fred Strand, Chair; Mike Amman, Vice Chair; Jon Gilbert, Sandra Naas, Tim Bratley, Jason Fischbach and Ben Dufford.

Committee Members Excused: Rob Lombard

Advisory Members: Rob Schierman –Planning and Zoning Administrator
Mark Abeles-Allison–County Administrator—excused

Others Present: Dr. Darlene Konkle, Assistant State Veterinarian and Dr. Amy Horn-Delzer, Veterinary Specialist, Division of Animal Health, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (via Skype). Gerry DePerry, Native American Perspective (in person).

2. Public Comment: none

3. Review and approval of minutes of December 6, 2018. **Motion** by Jon Gilbert, seconded by Ben Dufford.

4. Introduction of Dr. Darlene Konkle and Dr. Amy Horn-Delzer by Fred Strand

5. Introduction of Dr. Darlene Konkle: Dr. Konkle is the Assistant State Veterinarian in the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. She received a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1993. She completed a residency in large animal internal medicine and worked on clinical practice before joining the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in 2005. In the Division of Animal Health, Dr. Konkle oversees animal disease control programs, and coordinates emergency response planning for foreign and emerging diseases of livestock and poultry.

Introduction of Dr. Horn-Delzer: Dr. Horn-Delzer grew up on a Clark County dairy farm. She attended UW-River Falls and is a 1989 graduate of the UW School of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. Horn-Delzer was in mixed animal/dairy practice for 3 years in Waconia, MN and 23 years in Stoughton, WI. Dr. Horn-Delzer joined the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in November 2015 as Veterinary Specialist, Manager of the Farm Raised Deer and CWD Programs, Division of Animal Health.

6. **Presentation by Dr. Horn-Delzer**

PowerPoint on file for review and attached hereto.

Dr. Horn-Delzer stated the PowerPoint was based on facts and rules and not opinions. Federal Laws; Code of Federal Regulations and State Laws: Statutes and Administrative laws. Rules that Regulate Cervid: Domestic animals, farm raised deer livestock. There are deer keeper requirements for enrolled premises and non-enrolled premises.

Our Mission: To assist the public in protecting, enhancing and restoring the natural resources of Bayfield County

6:10 pm Rob Schierman left meeting.
6:30 pm Jason Fischbach left meeting.
7:00 pm Ben Dufford left meeting.

7. **Questions and answers on Dr. Horn-Delzer's PowerPoint.**

Dr. Horn-Delzer and Dr. Konkle's answers to some of the questions that were presented.

Can the County enforce more stringent rules than the State or Federal rules?

The answer was unknown and unaffirmed. It was suggested that you talk with an attorney for possible answers and to look at different Statutes.

Are deer farms with CWD required to have double fencing?

No.

Have any deer farms enrolled in the Herd Status program longer than 5 years had CWD?

Yes, 7 enrolled deer farms had CWD.

What is the science behind less than 100% testing?

The most concern is about farms that move live deer.

Can farms with CWD move live deer?

Yes, only to other farms under the same license.

What is the status of the voluntary Herd Status program?

The number of enrolled deer farms is decreasing.

The voluntary enrollment is declining, so why the lesser regulations?

We need the rules and regulations to keep up-to-date information, but the Federal and State regulations can change as new information that is gathered. Without the regulations we would not have the statistical information that is needed.

What is the science behind the 5-year movement rule?

It's based on Federal rules.

The depopulation rules/program has changed. Why?

At first CWD farms were depopulated. This policy changed when depopulation funding compensation decreased to no or little funding available for compensation.

There are 14 counties that have CWD in wild deer, but not in deer farms. What is being done to protect the deer farm deer from getting CWD?

Ask the DNR.

Are the regulations really working?

Yes, if there were no regulations CWD would increase substantially.

Quarantine: what are the requirements?

Follow the herd enrollment plan, field inspection and cleaning and disinfecting. This must all be completed before any monetary reimbursement is made and before the 5-year waiting period starts for repopulating.

Do disinfectants work?

Yes, it requires a long contact time.

How do we eliminate the prions in the soil?

Reduce prions, reduce risks by turning the soil over numerous times, rid the top layer of the soil and bury it or use bleach. Research is pending on different soil types such as clay vs. sand.

Are there farms with CWD that still have deer?

Yes, 21 from 2013; 1 from 2015; 1 from 2016; 2 from 2017 and 1 from 2018.

Could CWD be passed to wild deer from these CWD infected farms?

The deer are quarantined, fences are inspected, double fencing maybe required in the future.

As CWD is increasing, are the current regulations working?

Without the current testing, movement restrictions and fencing requirements CWD would be much higher. It's higher than DATCP would like. Prions are a challenge.

What is needed to eliminate CWD in captive deer?

Don't know. Need more science. Remember individual property rights. It is hard to control when it's present in wild deer. We're all responsible.

What needs to be done to eliminate CWD?

Keep Federal and State regulations and redefine over the years. CWD will probably never be eliminated.

8. Introduction of Gerry DePerry, Native American Perspective by Jon Gilbert

9. **Presentation of Gerry DePerry.** Summary

Mr. DePerry spoke about the meaning and Importance of deer to the Ojibwe people. Gerry is a member of the Red Cliff Tribe and he explained how the young people of the Tribe are doing the hunts to provide food for the elders. Other portions of the deer are also used such as the hide and antlers. Animals to the Native Americans are very spiritual creatures. Deer give their life for us, we respect them.

10. **Questions and answers on Gerry DePerry presentation – Summary**

11. **What would happen if CWD hit Bayfield County?**

People would hunt less and find a way to test the deer. Let's hope that the Reservations and Bayfield County stay clear and safe.

12. Draft Work Plan Review: Jason Fischbach and Fred Strand

13. Planning for February (Tami Ryan, DNR and Laurie Seale, Whitetails of Wisconsin)

14. Future Meeting dates in 2019: February 7, March 7 and April 4

15. Meeting Adjourned at 7:15pm

Minutes Submitted by: Karen Swanson

Our Mission: *To assist the public in protecting, enhancing and restoring the natural resources of Bayfield County*



BAYFIELD COUNTY AD HOC CERVID STUDY COMMITTEE MINUTES

March 7th, 2019 (to be approved)

- Present:** **Committee:** Fred Strand, Chair; Mike Amman, Vice Chair; Rob Lombard; Jon Gilbert; Tim Bratley; Sandra Naas, Jason Fischbach;
Others Present: Travis Tulowitzky-Conservation Technician; Laurie Seale-Whitetails of Wisconsin, Vice-President; Jeffrey Silbert-Bayfield Co Board of Supervisors; Mark Huybrecht-citizen; Tim Luga-citizen; Leslie Bratley-citizen; Jon Bratley-citizen; & Melissa Kraft-Conservation Assistant.
- Absent:** **Committee:** Ben Dufford-Conservationist; Advisory Member: Mark Abeles-Allison, County Administrator; and **Advisory Member:** Rob Schierman-Planning & Zoning Administrator

- 1) **Call to order:** Meeting was called to order at 5:06 pm by Fred Strand
- 2) **Public Comment:** Chairman Fred Strand noted that public comment is limited per person to three minutes.

Tim Luga wondered if eliminating baiting and feeding of deer is being considered due to the issue of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). Strand responded that the cervid study committee has not made any conclusions or recommendations yet including on the issue of baiting and feeding.

Public comment closed.

- 3) **Review and approval of minutes of January 10th, 2019:** Naas hasn't had a chance to go through the January 10th meeting minutes yet and would like more time to review them and Gilbert doesn't have his notes with him. Approval of the January 10th meeting minutes will be put on the next meeting agenda.

Review and approval of minutes of February 28, 2019: **Motion** by Jon Gilbert to approve the minutes; seconded by Mike Amman. Motion carried.

- 4) **Introduction of Laurie Seale.** Tim Bratley introduced Laurie Seale. She has been raising whitetail deer in north central Wisconsin for the past 30 years. She currently is the Vice-President of Whitetails of Wisconsin and has been a board member of this association for the past 18 years. She is very active on the federal and state level in the regulatory and political arena. She has been a member of the United States Animal Health Association for the past 14 years and travels annually to Madison, WI and Washington D.C. to represent the cervid industry. She has been involved with Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) rules and regulations since CWD was first discovered in Wisconsin in 2002, and is well versed in CWD research past and present.

Other brief introductions were made roundtable.

- 5) **Presentation by Laurie Seale.** Seale presented a PowerPoint on Deer Farming & Chronic Wasting Disease. The PowerPoint was reviewed and is on file.

Seale is the owner of Maple Hill Farms for the past 30 years, Vice-President of Whitetails of WI, Councilman for the American Cervid Alliance, Board member of the US Animal Health Association (USAHA), and a Cervid industry representative with USDA APHIS (Animal and Plant Health System Inspection Service).

Seale began by discussing the **US Dept. of Agriculture Farmers Bulletin No. 330 from 1908, entitled Deer Farming in the United States.** Encouraging deer farming for profit and as a legitimate business to landowners. Seale noted that even back in 1908, deer and elk farming was

promoted. She feels nowadays our government is taking away a lot of our rights. Instead of hampering breeders by restrictions, the state laws should be modified as to encourage the raising of deer, elk, and other animals, as a source of profit to the individual and to state.

Game laws in relation to deer farming: Laws governing the killing, sale, and transportation of game, (and the difficulty of selling game with strict rules in place regarding the transportation of them, and strict laws governing when they can be killed and sold).

Farm Raised Venison: Article on a restaurant in St. Paul serving up venison, opened September 2018, using homegrown whitetail deer. They received the restaurant of the year in the Minneapolis area.

History of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE's): Discussion on timeline chart provided detailing disease detection from early report of scrapie in 1730s to CWD first reported in the 1967, 1980 mule deer and RT-QuIC (Real Time Quaking induced conversion, which is a recently develop assay that exploits the seeded conversion of normal prion protein to the abnormal form and therefore detects disease associated prion protein in the CSF) introduction (2008-2010) to 2013.

Seale noted CWD was 1st discovered in research facility in Colorado. Discussed quotes from researchers. They were also doing Scrapie research at the facility and Seale stated that they don't know if the disease came from the scrapie and transferred over to the whitetail deer, or if because they brought the wild animals into the research facility if perhaps they brought the disease into the facility, and further says, no one will ever know.

Chronic wasting disease linked to For Collins for 50 years. Discussed chronic wasting disease timeline. Noted that in 1996 detected in a captive elk farm in Saskatchewan; 38 other linked farms because of that one positive. The original case was traced from US ranch that had received animals from the CO research facility. Farmers victims of the CO research facility transferring them to the farms. Noted it was 30 years before it was found in a deer farm since it was first detected in CO. The disease has really spread since then noted by map provided.

Discussed the map of distribution of CWD in North America. She noted it shows there is a cross-over between states that have CWD positives in both the wild and deer farms. Some states that have positive finds of CWD in the wild but don't have CWD in the deer farms are WY, NM, ND, IL, VA, MD, AR, and TN. She noted if it was deer farms causing CWD, we would see it in these states in the deer farms, however some of these states don't even allow deer farming.

Seale noted hunters that potentially transferred deer carcasses to WI from other states.

Seale showed a video where Bryan Richards (from USGS) states that probably the biggest risk of disease spreading is the inadvertent movement of infectious materials or carcasses by hunters. Noted we need to do a better job educating our hunters of this risk.

Discussion on research paper put out by 4 scientists. Brain is most infectious material, carcasses, lymph nodes material, down to 33 gallons of urine to infect an animal with CWD. Again, there is a need to educate on how infectious carcasses are when not disposed of properly. Discussed ways that prions can be spread by carcasses, birds of prey (crows, buzzards) can eat the carcasses and excrete the prions in feces and also/predators (coyotes) can excrete prions through feces; live deer movements; and infected free ranging deer. Bayfield Co herd depopulated noted 24 of 25 animals were killed and all 24 tested negative. Caught the disease on breeding farm.

Speculated ways CWD is spread: says there isn't enough prions in the uptake of plants to infect an animal. Nose to nose contact through farm deer to free range and says no research ever done to prove or disprove that CWD has spread through the fence in this manner.

Discussed question on how did CWD get to Wisconsin. No clear answers, just speculations, and states we will probably never know.

Map of registered deer farms discussed. If deer farmers were the reasons states that you would see the distribution of CWD in the wild more throughout the state more.

Map discussion on CWD affected counties in WI. Four hunting ranches are being allowed to continue to hunt. So far no deer have escaped from those farms and no CWD has been found outside of farm. Extreme expense of depopulating them was noted.

Discussed her opinions on CWD being used to accomplish 3 things: eliminate baiting & feeding in every WI county; to cull animals where the herd is growing out of control; eliminate or regulate deer farmers out of business.

Discussion on possible solutions and treatments to rid CWD. Humic acid research-acid found to break down prions. It is known that prions have been found in carcasses, feces or saliva of infected animals. Humic acid could possibly be used to decontaminant prion infected soil in effort to limit the disease's spread. Tetracycline is being researched as a possible solution or treatment as well.

Breeding resistant animals: More tests need to be done to determine when prions are shed. Seale tests her animals regularly and believes strongly in breeding CWD resistant herds. Dr. Haleys research will be testing resistant markers if research project is approved and hopefully it will be a solution to eliminate CWD in deer farms. She thinks within five years she will have breed out the deer susceptible to CWD on her deer farm.

CWD Best Management Practices for Deer Farms handout. No one wants to get CWD positive on farm and says it's a death sentence if you do get it and says she does everything she can to keep it off of it. She says some deer farms have got CWD on them recently where CWD is in the wild and further notes some were even double fenced. She has double fencing on her farm, however somehow it can still get through and doesn't know why.

Discussion on requirements that deer farms have and requirements needed to enroll in the CWD HS Program (Herd Certification), records that need to be kept and submitted, and also recommendation for reducing escapes and what to do if an escape does occur. Seale noted that Tim Bratley's deer farm hunting ranch isn't on the Herd Certification Program and therefore he cannot move live animals. He still has to test 100% of the deer deaths and 50% of the animals that are harvested.

Noted that cannot control the spread of CWD by only regulating one side of the fence. More hunter education is needed and information on infected deer carcass movement. She noted that education of proper disposal of carcasses is extremely important. She also noted the need for more dumpster availability for carcass disposal.

Infection of CWD in humans: She notes that people have been unknowingly eating CWD infected animals for over 50 years and no one has been found to have gotten CWD. BSE has jumped the barrier to humans but the cattle industry tests less than .001% of the cattle that is slaughtered in the US.

Seale discussed that research indicates that CWD will not spread to human. Monkey study was briefly discussed and other studies that have been published.

Discussion on whether or not CWD affects free ranging populations. Seale notes that documents don't show it.

Seale doesn't feel that double fencing works, and therefore should use that money for more research, including genetic resistance research.

Seale discussed research that the exact modes of CWD transmission in wild deer are unknown. The numbers of CWD prions shed by infected deer in natural conditions is unknown. The length of timing of CWD shedding by infected deer is unknown. The genetic effects on CWD susceptibility and resistance to infection are unknown in susceptible species. Therefore, all the above unknowns should be given an increased research priority.

6) **Questions and Answers on Laurie Seale's presentation:**

Gilbert discussed concern about CWD and mostly in wild deer. Discussion on wanting to keep Bayfield Co free of CWD. Says we learned of risk factors of CWD spread through hunter moved

carcasses by hunters and noting there are more hunters than game farms. Recognizes that some farms that have CWD on their farms present a risk of spread. Doesn't know of any studies that prove for certain how it is spread. Discussion of diseases jumping species barrier. Known TSE's have happened in BSE's. Agrees more research is needed. No way to test a live deer for CWD for any deer. Gilbert states the State of MN is investing over 2 million dollars in doing research in live testing of deer, including hunter testing of deer. Gilbert wondered if the game farm industry would support those kinds of research and would Seale advocate for those at the state level. Seale noted that she feels all of that research has already been done. She feels it was a ploy to get 1.8 million dollars to the Univ. of MN and hopes she is wrong and that they can find a solution. Gilbert feels with innovative and creative research a lot of things can be done. Discussion on BSE transfer. Seale states BSE has been found in US in cattle brought to slaughter. Further discussion on testing and movement of deer and risk factors. With any disease it is risk management.

Fiscbach wondered if Seale feels that the herd status program is effective for protecting herd from CWD being brought in and does it give sufficient certainty or is it overblown and too strict. Seale said she feels tests are necessary. If the disease is transferred to another farm, it is contained and they aren't letting them out in the wild and they could be depopulated. Believes they need strict regulations to protect their deer farms.

Double fencing was discussed. Captive deer have been documented to have strayed from fencing in a captive deer farm in Bayfield Co and there is concern as to whether fences are getting inspected. Tulowitzky asked if Seale feels it would be more protection from her standpoint to have double fencing. Seale discussed examples of how things can still happen if a deer farm is double fenced such as, a storm coming through or if gates accidentally get left open. Every ten years the DNR inspects fencing on deer farms. Discussion on 2 forms of ID. Seale feels her animals are very low risk with the amount of testing she does on her animals even if they do escape. If someone has CWD, then the risk is high and that is why they would try to have the herd depopulated rather than leave them in business in order to take the risk off the landscape. If it's already in the wild then the risk is already there. Seale would caution against shutting down the industry completely. Discussion that reasonable restrictions are needed to reduce risk.

Discussion on developing a response plan if CWD is found in the wild in Bayfield County. If CWD is found near close proximity to a deer farm, Seale does not believe in coming in and killing healthy animals as you could be killing resistant deer.

If two positives of CWD is found in the wild within five miles of a deer farm then double fencing would be required. Seale noted that if CWD is found in her county, she will basically be put out of business as she currently ships a lot of animals out of state.

Lombard discussed Norway's ban import on hay products from the US due to CWD. Discussion on research of whether feed could transfer CWD. Seale noted current research by Dr. Nichols that is being done where grass clippings, from an area of an infected herd in Iowa, are being fed to voles. To date, none of the voles have come down with CWD.

Seale noted that Bayfield Co. should consider developing a panel to review any new animals that would come in to the county to make sure of the status of that herd to help reduce the risk.

Amman discussed information we received from one of the DATCP presenters we had that noted that they are seeing an increase in CWD in the game farm industry and wondering where it will go in the future. Somehow it is getting into the deer farms regardless of the biosecurity. Seale sees the breeding for resistance is the only solution. Discussion on conflicting best management practices.

Naas noted that when Bryan Richards presented before the committee he noted that there is no evidence of wide spread genetic resistance.

Presentation done at 6:23 pm.

Travis Tulowitzky left meeting at 6:25 pm.

- 7) **Sara Wartman**, Bayfield Co. Health Dept. Health Officer (since 2011), and Health director (since 2016). Her background is in public health nursing and says she is not an expert in CWD and that

environmental health is not her primary expertise. Her goal is to bring awareness of things that should be considered when looking at CWD in cervids and potential implications to human health.

Wartman presented a PowerPoint presentation which is on file.

Overview of PowerPoint:

Discussion on what CWD is, its symptoms in cervids, CWD transmission, prions, CWD Persistence in the environment and potential human concern, and CWD affected counties.

Discussion on recent research on CWD by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Helpful information can be found at www.cdc.gov/prions/cwd/transmission/html

It was noted that prions are a pathogenic agent, not a living organism.

Jeff Silbert left meeting at 6:28pm

Other recent research on CWD- noted contradicting information out there.

Non-natural exposure (experimental research)-not natural exposure, studies were in a laboratory.

Unpublished research- Macaque monkeys spread to monkeys through infected meat or brain tissue.

Takeaway points were discussed:

Per CDC, to date, there have been no reported cases of CWD infection in people. However, some animal studies suggest CWD poses a risk to certain types of non-human primates, like monkeys, that eat meat from CWD-infected animals or come in contact with brain or body fluids from infected deer or elk. These studies raise concerns that there may also be a risk to people. Since 1997, the World Health Organization has recommended that it is important to keep the agents of all known prion diseases from entering the human food chain.

Per WI DNR, elevated CWD prevalence in WI can reduce deer populations, perhaps drastically. CWD prions accumulate in certain tissues, such as brain, spinal cord, lymph nodes, and spleen, but are still present, typically in lower concentrations, in other tissues such as fat and salivary glands. Precautions should be observed while processing deer in order to reduce prion contamination in venison and the environment. Because of the risk of environmental contamination through the decomposition of a CWD-positive carcass, it is important that the carcasses of deer possibly infected with CWD, including all bones and other waste from butchering, be disposed of in a way that protects uninfected deer from exposure.

Per WI Division of Public Health, venison from deer harvested in CWD affected areas SHOULD NOT be consumed or distributed to others until the animal was tested and the results are known to be negative (test deer that are harvested in areas known to be affected and don't eat meat from deer that are positive). Have your deer processed individually to avoid mixing with other deer meat that may not have been tested.

Per Leading Experts (WHO, CDC, Health Canada, Six State Health and Natural Resources Agencies (including MN), recommend that people should not consume the meat of an animal found to be positive for CWD.

Future questions were discussed that we should consider.

Discussion on inspections of processors and sanitary measures. Sanitarians do inspect facilities and how carcasses are disposed of and some are inspected by the federal government. Often inspections are done on a yearly basis but sometimes less, however if a violation is found then it would likely be more frequently.

Carcasses disposed of in dumpsters are typically going to a landfill but Wartman noted she would have to double check on that.

Discussion on the need to educate people on potential risk of contamination when processing meat and it was noted there are resources out there.

Wartman noted that she does not know if taxidermists have an inspection process but she can look into it.

Discussion that recently in MN, Dr. Osterholm, made the prediction, based on his experience with mad cow disease jumping the species barrier to humans, made the prediction that it is likely that CWD can also jump the species barrier. It was noted again that people should not consume meat of an animal found to be positive for CWD.

Cost factors to test every deer were discussed. Test in areas known to have higher CWD areas.

6:50 pm Wartman presentation ended. *Wartman left meeting at 6:57 pm.*

Strand noted that Dr. Osterholm wouldn't be able to address the committee, however his associate would be available at a future date if the committee is interested. The committee determined at this point they won't schedule the associate to report on human health concerns.

Huybrecht left meeting at 7:09 pm.

- 8) **Draft Work Plan Review: Jason Fischbach and Fred Strand:** Fischbach provided a handout on possible Best Management Practices (BMP) produced by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) as a starting point in the committee's deliberations on what recommendations the Committee will provide to the County Board regarding management of communicable disease in cervids. He also provided the committee with the longer technical report that includes more discussion and referenced supporting information via email.

Members were asked at the last meeting to email Fischbach with anything they would like to add to the preliminary list prior to the March 7th meeting.

Rob Schierman was asked to provide current county regulations regarding conditional use permit.

Jason provided the following information via a slide:

Recommendation to co board deliberation process (easiest to hardest)

- 1-Develop response plan for first detection –county board to instruct their staff to develop a response plan. (Who has expertise to assign it to? Multi-agency multi -party task. Does co have authority to come up with a response plan?)
- 2-Support for more research
- 3-Testing in Bayfield Co Wild deer
- 4-Carcass disposal (processors, home/field, roadkill)
- 5-Carcass movement into Bayfield Co
- 6-Baiting and feeding
- 7-Captive cervids

Discussion on concentrating on keeping CWD out rather than what to do once it is here, review what the state will do and then how Bayfield Co will compliment it or whether or not it will be supported.

Discussion on recommendations to the county board using four categories: 1) what county ordinances or rules the county could enact; 2) recommendations or requests to the state for things the county can't do but the state could; 3) recommendations to the public (particularly hunters) for best management practices for deer hunting, carcass disposal, butchering, etc; 4) recommendations where the county could cooperate with others, particularly the state, (testing this fall, carcass disposal-dumpsters) cooperating with others to help minimize the risk.

It was determined that the committee members compile input to build off bullet points from list and get them to Jason by March 28th. Also, Jason will add to list of category on public education or public BMP's.

Committee determined that due to the current length of the meeting, further discussion on the recommendation list should be discussed at the next meeting.

Committee changed the April 4th meeting to begin at 6pm so that Gilbert would be able to attend the entire meeting.

9) **Next meeting date: April 4th, 2019, at 6:00 pm**

10) **Meeting Adjourned at 7:16 p.m.**
Minutes submitted by: Melissa Kraft

Game Farm Permitting Process

Game Farm. Land and any buildings there on where normally wild animals, including cervids, are kept, bred, raised for meat; or available for visitors to observe; or hunt for a fee or donation.

Game Farms are only allowed in the Ag-2 Zoning District after the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP).

There currently are no parcels Zoned Ag-2 in Bayfield County, so an applicant would need to secure a rezone prior to applying for the CUP.

A CUP would require an application and \$350.00 fee which would be followed by a class 2 public hearing notice and a public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Committee.

In addition to the CUP Application, the applicant may be required to provide additional information:

At the request of the Planning and Zoning Agency the applicant may be required to provide such additional information as the Planning and Zoning Agency deems necessary for adequate review and consideration of the application by the Planning and Zoning Committee and may be required to meet with the Planning and Zoning Agency for such purpose prior to consideration of the application by the Planning and Zoning Committee. Such additional information may include, without limitation:

- a. A plan of the area showing contours, soil types, normal high-water mark, groundwater conditions, bedrock, slope and vegetative cover.
- b. Location of buildings, parking areas, traffic access, driveways, walkways, piers, open spaces, and landscaping.
- c. Site plans of buildings, sewage disposal facilities, water supply systems and arrangements of operations thereof.
- d. The estimated number of persons to be living near or using the site, the estimated cost for providing public services.
- e. Specifications for areas of proposed filling, grading, lagooning or dredging.
- f. Other pertinent information necessary to determine if the proposed use meets the requirements of this Chapter.

The Committee may require double fencing or fencing of a certain height.

The Committee may limit the number of animals on the property.

The Committee could limit the hours of operation, access by the public, the opportunity for paid hunts.

I believe the Committee could determine what happens with the end products (carcasses, entrails, hides) as this is waste generated by the use that is approved conditionally.

The applicant must demonstrate that the application and all requirements and conditions established by the county relating to the conditional use are or shall be satisfied, both of which must be supported by substantial evidence.

Conditional Use Permit Decision Making Considerations

The Planning and Zoning Committee shall act upon an application and review and base its decision on the following:

- (1) Zoning Ordinance and all other applicable laws.
- (2) Consistency with Town Comprehensive Plan (more specific detail)
- (3) Consideration of the Town Board Recommendation
- (4) Consistency with County Comprehensive and Land Use Plan (general overview)
- (5) Relevant Public Input
- (6) Consideration of the Departmental file report and site specifics
- (7) The maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.
- (8) The community or general welfare and economic impacts of the proposal.
- (9) The prevention of the overcrowding of a natural resource, such as a lake, river or stream
- (10) The prevention and control of water pollution (including sedimentation), air pollution and noise.
- (11) Existing topographic, drainage features and vegetative cover on the site.
- (12) The location of the site with respect to floodplains and floodways of rivers or streams.
- (13) The erosion potential of the site based upon degree and direction of slope, soil type, and vegetative cover.
- (14) The location of the site with respect to existing or future access roads.
- (15) The amount of liquid wastes to be generated and the adequacy of the proposed waste disposal systems and water supply systems.
- (16) The demand for public services, such as police and fire protection, solid waste disposal, schools, road maintenance, sewer and water facilities, etc., which would be affected by the proposed use and the adequacy of existing services to meet the increased demand.
- (17) The potential impact of the proposed use on other lands and land uses in the vicinity and the extent to which it would be compatible or incompatible therewith.

Cervid Study Committee

Recommendations to County Board Deliberation Process (Easiest to Hardest)

For each main topic below, list possible recommendations to the County Board. The recommendations could be new or modified Bayfield County regulations, recommendations to the State or Feds on additional research or regulations, new outreach education efforts by Bayfield County, or economic development recommendations (such as development of a compost facility).

The topics are listed from least contentious to most contentious in order to streamline our deliberation process. Once the Committee finalizes its list of recommendations they can be prioritized and grouped however the Committee wants. I added a few items just as examples.

1. Response Plan In the Event of a 1st Detection in Bayfield County

1. Recommend that Bayfield County facilitate a multi-stakeholder planning process to develop a coordinated response plan using the incident command framework used for other response plans.

2. Bayfield County Recommendations to the State and Feds For More CWD Research

1. Development of a live animal test
2. Continued monitoring of herd health dynamics in areas with CWD

3. Testing in Bayfield County Wild Deer

1. Public information to inform hunters of options for testing deer
2. Testing kiosks
3. Bayfield County subsidized testing to supplement the DNR's testing program
4. Test all roadkill when possible

4. Carcass Disposal (processors, home/field, roadkill)

1. Better understand existing carcass disposal by processors in the region
2. Provide carcass dumpsters
3. Incentivize establishment of carcass composting facility in Bayfield County

5. Carcass Movement into Bayfield County

6. Deer Density Management (baiting, feeding, herd size)

7. Captive Cervids