

# MICROFILM DIVIDER

OMB/RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

SFN 2053 (2/85) 5M



ROLL NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

2323

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Deanna Ballantyne  
Operator's Signature

10/22/03

Date

2003 SENATE AGRICULTURE

SB 2323

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Date


2003 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2323

Senate Agriculture Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date 02/06/03

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
1	x		178 - 3110
2	x		4142 - 4966
Committee Clerk Signature 			

Minutes:

Chairman Flakoll opened the hearing on SB 2323. All members were present.

Randy Kreil, Chief of Wildlife Division for the North Dakota Game and Fish Department, testified in favor of the bill. (written testimony)

Senator Flakoll asked what procedure will be used in updating problem areas, how do the states notify each other?

Mr. Kreil said many states are working with each other to identify areas with CWD incidence.

He distributed a color coded map of Colorado with the CWD infested areas coded in yellow.

Many states are now doing more sampling of carcasses during the hunting season. Every year before the hunting proclamation is released, they will get an update from the states.

Senator Flakoll asked if once a state or area is on the list, are they always on the list?

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Senate Agriculture Committee  
Bill/Resolution Number SB 2323  
Hearing Date 02/06/03

Mr. Kreil said an area would not come off the list until they can prove CWD no longer exists there. In farmed elk, the standard is 5 years of monitoring. In the wild, it is unlikely that it could be proven that there is no longer a prevalence of CWD.

Senator Flakoll asked what trophies can be brought back to North Dakota from a CWD area?

Mr. Kreil said it would be permitted to bring back antlers and a clean skull plate. Also permissible would be a finished taxidermy mount but not the brain.

Senator Flakoll asked if there is a way to test for CWD rather than post mortem.

Mr. Kreil said the only test at present for CWD is a post mortem test.

Senator Flakoll asked about a live test using tonsils.

Mr. Kreil said there is ongoing research for a live test and in mule deer there is a test that requires extraction of the tonsils for testing. He commented it is difficult to get the tonsils out of a live mule deer.

Senator Urlacher asked if a hunter could have a trophy head tested for CWD and then bring it to North Dakota?

Mr. Kreil said most states with CWD prevalence have export restrictions so that a whole head cannot leave the area. It could perhaps be possible to make an exception for a head that had been tested but the testing labs are overwhelmed right now with samples and it can be a long wait for results. (meter # 1015)

Senator Klein asked if this restriction would be only in effect upon the Governor's proclamation?

Mr. Kreil said it would be an annual proclamation. However, he thinks the restrictions will be with us for a long time because CWD will be with us for a long time. The states are working to make importation restrictions uniform from state to state.

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Hearing Date 02/06/03

Senator Klein asked if a hunter from Wisconsin could transport a carcass across North Dakota?

Mr. Kreil said it would be permitted to transport a carcass across the state as long as the final destination is not North Dakota. They do not want to discourage out of state hunters from using the interstate system to travel home.

Senator Nichols asked about a health problem with the deer population in the southwestern part of the state?

Mr. Kreil said EHD (bluetongue) affects primarily white tail deer and there are periodic outbreaks, typically in times of higher deer populations and when there is a late fall. It is caused by blood sucking gnats. It is a manageable disease and we will always have outbreaks.

Senator Nichols asked if it is hard to tell if an animal is affected by EHD or CWD?

Mr. Kreil said the symptoms are very different. In EHD, an animal dies very quickly and the carcasses are usually found near water, since they suffer from dehydration. CWD is a long term disease and takes an animal a long time to die. (meter # 1436)

Senator Nichols asked if we have a reasonable chance of keeping CWD out of North Dakota?

Mr. Kreil said it will be a challenge.

Senator Urlacher asked if the meat is safe if an animal is infected with EHD?

Mr. Kreil said it would rarely happen because the season opens late enough that a freeze has eliminated the gnats that carry the disease. It could potentially happen with a bow hunter but the hunter would recognize the infected deer was behaving abnormally. The meat would not be dangerous for human consumption.

Dr. Larry Schuler, state veterinarian and executive officer of the Board of Animal Health testified in favor of the bill. (written testimony) (meter # 1640)

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Senate Agriculture Committee  
Bill/Resolution Number SB 2323  
Hearing Date 02/06/03

Yesterday was the five year anniversary of CWD surveillance for North Dakota farmed elk. The industry has been very proactive and there has been no CWD found in farmed elk or deer in North Dakota to date.

Other statutes that apply to appraisal and indemnity to producers would remain available to producers.

Senator Flakoll asked if the declaration would be species specific?

Dr. Schuler said yes.

Senator Klein asked how the disease is transmitted by the carcass?

Dr. Schuler said the actual means of transmission has never been documented scientifically. The prions, or malformed proteins, that cause the disease are found in central nervous system tissue and are very resistant to destruction. You can incinerate the tissue and the ash is still able to transmit the disease. It can remain in the environment for long periods of time. It is our goal not to expose the environment to the prion agent. (meter # 2098)

Senator Klein said that when animal dies in the wild, the carcass exposes the environment to CWD?

Dr. Schuler said yes.

Senator Urlacher asked if the soil and/or vegetation would remain contaminated for a long time?

Dr. Schuler said yes it persists for a long time. In a related disease, scrapie, when a carcass is discovered, several inches of top soil are removed to decontaminate the site.

Senator Klein if the farmed elk industry has been consulted on the issue?

Dr. Schuler said the industry was involved in formulating the executive order this past summer.

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Page 5  
Senate Agriculture Committee  
Bill/Resolution Number SB 2323  
Hearing Date 02/06/03

Senator Flakoll asked about a potential outbreak of disease on a farm. Is there a program to reimburse a producer for animals that must be destroyed?

Dr. Schuler said chapter 36 of the century code provides for the appraisal and indemnity of animals that must be destroyed. There is a federal indemnity program and when that program does not provide payment to meet the appraised value of the animal, the state makes up the difference.

Senator Klein asked if the program includes elk?

Dr. Schuler said yes, farmed elk are now domestic animals and are covered under the program. It also applies to non traditional livestock so white tail deer are covered too.

Craig Gunning, president of the North Dakota Elk Growers, testified in favor of the bill. (meter #2485) The farmed elk producers think this bill is vital to their industry and its health status.

Bill Pfeifer, North Dakota Chapter of the Wildlife Society, testified in favor of the bill. (written testimony) (meter #2606)

Shawn Schafer, President of the North Dakota Deer Rancher's Association and cervid representative to the Non Traditional Livestock Advisory Council to the Board of Animal Health, testified in favor of the bill. He said that while testing has increased, we do not have all the results back yet. It is important we do all we can to keep this disease out of North Dakota.

Chairman Flakoll closed the hearing on SB 2323. (meter # 3110)

It was moved by Senator Klein and seconded by Senator Nichols that the Senate Agriculture Committee take a Do Pass action on SB 2323.

Senator Erbele asked how this relates to trophy elk?

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Senate Agriculture Committee

Bill/Resolution Number SB 2323

Hearing Date 02/06/03

Senator Klein reviewed the process of the state identifying the areas from which North Dakota will not accept whole carcasses.

Senator Urlacher asked if there are check points when leaving an area?

Senator Erbele said there have always been check points.

Senator Klein discussed the antlers and the clean skull plate can be brought home.

The motion passed on a roll call vote. Voting yes were Senator Flakoll, Senator Erbele, Senator Klein, Senator Urlacher, Senator Nichols and Senator Seymour. There were no negative votes.

Senator Urlacher will carry the bill to the floor.

Senator Flakoll moved on to other business of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

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Date



Date: 2/6/03  
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2003 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2323

Senate Agriculture Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken Do Pass

Motion Made By Sen Klein Seconded By Sen Nichols

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Tim Flakoll, Chair	✓		Senator Ronald Nichols	✓	
Senator Robert S. Erbele, V. Chair	✓		Senator Tom Seymour	✓	
Senator Jerry Klein	✓				
Senator Herb Urlacher	✓				

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Klein Urlacher

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

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Deanna Ballantyne 10/22/03  
Operator's Signature Date

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)  
February 6, 2003 1:16 p.m.

Module No: SR-23-1848  
Carrier: Urlacher  
Insert LC: . Title: .

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE  
SB 2323: Agriculture Committee (Sen. Flakoll, Chairman) recommends DO PASS  
(6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2323 was placed on the  
Eleventh order on the calendar.

(2) DESK, (3) COMM

Page No. 1

SR-23-1848

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2003 HOUSE AGRICULTURE

SB 2323

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Operator's Signature

10/22/03

Date

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2323

House Agriculture Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date 3--07--03

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
ONE	A		29 TO END
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Edward D. Clayton</i>			

Minutes:

CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS: We will open the hearing on SB 2323..

Who would like to offer testimony inferior of SB 2323?

JACK TRAYNOR: I was asked by the Game and Fish Department to sponsor SB 2323 which deals with the chronic wasting disease threat to North Dakota. When I filed this case with the front desk in the Senate we had a discussion with the Secetraray of the Senate. For the details I will turn this over to Randy .Kriel. I am Chief of the Wildlife Division for the ND Game and Fish Department.

RANDY: Testified for the North Dakota Game and Fish Department.

I am here today speaking on behalf of SB 2323. {PLEASE SEE PRINTED TESTIMONY WHICH RANDY READ} We urge a DO PASS ON SENATE BILL 2323. Questions?

REP. FROELICH: Are you aware of what the procedures are right now with live animals.

Are they allowed or what are the testing procedures CWD area?

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House Agriculture Committee

Bill/Resolution Number SB 2323

Hearing Date 3---07---03

RANDY: I do know that the state veterinarian has some very detailed restrictions in terms of bring live animals in from other states. He can give you more detail on this. They do have procedures and permits as to bring in a deer or an elk from another state.

REP. FROELICH: What if someone right now brings in a carcass from Colorado. I bring in the whole carcass and I hand it in the cooler and that carcass all of a sudden determines it has CWD. What dose the health department have in place as to the destruction of that carcass?

RANDY: When you get the test results you immediately called the State Health Department and even though it is not a human health risk the State Health Department, and the State Veterinarians Office and our department worked with him to dispose of the head properly in the land fill. The standard way of getting rid of carcasses is to put them in the land fill.

REP. FROELICH: Can you tie up an animal from Colorado if it comes in from an area from Colorado that dose not have CWD.?

RANDY: Yes in fact we would.. I think that is important. We go a map from the state of Colorado showing us where the CWD was in Colorado. It had spread considerably in the state of Colorado. Area where they had never had it before. We need to be vigilant

REP. FROELICH: On this declaration, they are going to involved with the .....?

Doesn't the Board of Animal health already take care of that part. I remember a few years ago when we had TB That didn't come into the Governor or the Game and Fish Department. It was the board of animal health. Why are we making these changes.?

RANDY: The Board of Animal Health dose have the authority to manage for domestic livestock including farm, deer and elk. They don't have the ability to manage wild animals or

Page 3  
House Agriculture Committee  
Bill/Resolution Number SB 2323  
Hearing Date 3---07---03

parts from other states. That fall under the Department. We will work verily closely with the board of animal health and they are strong advocates of us doing this. They helped us draft this.

REPRESENTATIVE KPEIDT: Give us a history of this disease. How did it get into Colorado? Will we be able at some point be able to control this. Get rid of CWD?

RANDY: We can provide question and answer sheets to you. To answer the basics of your question. CWD was documented in the 1960's in Collared and Wyoming. It has been in that area since that time. It has started to show up around the country. Wisconsin and Illinois. CWD is a disease of deer and elk. It has a long incubation period. A number of years. It is a very bad death. It is not a good thing. It put whole in brain. The best thing is to bury the animals to get rid of the disease. Incineration dose not kill the germs. No one knows where it came from.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS: Any addition testimony in support of this bill?

BILL PFEIFER: Speaking on behalf of the North Dakota Chapter of The Wildlife Society. The Wild Life supports SB2323. {Bill read his testimony} which is attached.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS: Anyone else wishing to appear in support of this bill?  
Any opposition to this bill?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS:: CLOSED ON SB  
2323.

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2323

House Agriculture Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date March 14, 2003

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
2	X		2840-3320
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Elizabeth R. Fin</i>			

Minutes: **Chair Nicholas:** Opened discussion on SB 2323

**Larry Schuler (State Vet):** Supports with written testimony.

**Rep. Mueller:** How does the governor get the information to declare an emergency? Schuler said the information comes from the Board of Animal Health. If it has to do with free ranging animals, the information comes from the Game and Fish Department.

**Rep. Pollert:** Have you seen the amendments from Rep. Froehlich? Yes, Schuler has seen them..

**Chair Nicholas:** Closed discussion on SB 2323

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Date

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2323

House Agriculture Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date 3--21--03

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
ONE	A		00 TO 8.9
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Edward D. Elston</i>			

Minutes:

CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS : Committee members, we will open on SB 2323. Representative Froelich you have some amendments for consideration.

REP. FROELICH : Representative Froelich explained his amendments. There was a motion on the amendments to adopt them by REPRESENTATIVE FROELICH AND IT WAS SECONDED BY REPRESENTATIVE MUELLER. THERE WAS A VOICE VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS WHICH WAS PASSED.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS: I will entertain a motion on SB 2323.

REPRESENTATIVE FROELICH MADE A MOTION FOR A DO PASS

REPRESENTATIVE BELTER SECONDED THE MOTION

THE ROLL WAS TAKEN. THERE WERE 11 YES 0 NO AND 2 ABSENT

REPRESENTATIVE FROELICH CARRIED THE BILL.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS CLOSED ON SB 2323.

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10/22/03

Date



5B 2323  
3-21-03

Date:  
Roll Call Vote #:

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

House AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken

DO PASS

Motion Made By

FRIEDL

Seconded By

Mueller

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS					
VICE CHAIRMAN POLLERT					
REPRESENTATIVE BELTER					
REPRESENTATIVE BOEHNING					
REPRESENTATIVE KELSCH					
REPRESENTATIVE KINGSBURY					
REPRESENTATIVE KREIDT					
REPRESENTATIVE UGLEM					
REPRESENTATIVE WRANGHAM					
REPRESENTATIVE BOE					
REPRESENTATIVE FROELICH					
REPRESENTATIVE MELLER					
REPRESENTATIVE ONSTAD					

Total (Yes)

PASSED

No

Absent

Floor Assignment

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10/22/03

Date

SB 2723  
3-21-03

Date:  
Roll Call Vote #:

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

House AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number

AS Amended

Action Taken

DO PASS

Motion Made By

FROELICH

Seconded By

BELTER

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
CHAIRMAN NICHOLAS	✓				
VICE CHAIRMAN POLLERT	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE BELTER	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE BOEHNING	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE KELSCH	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE KINGSBURY	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE KREIDT					
REPRESENTATIVE UGLEM	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE WRANGHAM	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE BOE					
REPRESENTATIVE FROELICH	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE MELLER	✓				
REPRESENTATIVE ONSTAD	✓				

Total (Yes)

11

No

0

Absent

2

Floor Assignment

FROELICH

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10/22/03

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)**  
March 24, 2003 8:55 a.m.

Module No: HR-52-5487  
Carrier: Froelich  
Insert LC: 38353.0101 Title: .0200

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**SB 2323: Agriculture Committee (Rep. Nicholas, Chairman) recommends AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS and when so amended, recommends DO PASS (11 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 2 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2323 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.**

Page 1, line 17, remove ", domestic animals, or nontraditional livestock"

Page 1, line 19, remove the comma

Page 1, line 20, after "governor" insert ", after consultation with the state veterinarian or board of animal health," and remove ", domestic animal, and"

Page 1, line 21, remove "nontraditional livestock"

Renumber accordingly

2003 TESTIMONY

SB 2323

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Date



*Randy Kreil*

"VARIETY IN HUNTING AND FISHING"

100 NORTH BISMARCK EXPRESSWAY BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501-5095 PHONE 701-328-6300 FAX 701-328-6352

Senate Bill 2323

Testimony from the North Dakota Game and Fish Department

Chronic Wasting Disease - Carcass Importation Restrictions  
Senate Natural Resources Committee  
February 6, 2003

*Same testimony  
given to House*

The purpose of Senate Bill 2323 is to clarify the State of North Dakota's authority for several aspects of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) management. This disease, which affects deer and elk, was first documented in 1967 in Colorado and has been found in a growing number of locations across North America in recent years. CWD is a serious threat to our wild populations of deer and elk as well as the farmed deer and elk industry. To date, CWD has not been diagnosed in wild or farmed deer or elk in North Dakota. Precautions and safeguards are necessary to prevent the disease from entering North Dakota and to manage the disease should it ever be found in our state. This bill addresses two aspects of CWD management.

The first safeguard the bill provides is whole carcass importation restrictions for deer and elk from areas within states or provinces known to have CWD. Certain parts of the animal, including the brain, spinal cord, and other components of the central nervous system are known to contain the abnormal proteins, or prions, that cause CWD. Carcass importation restrictions are necessary to prevent these body parts from entering North Dakota thereby reducing the

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*10/22/03*

Date

likelihood of CWD being introduced into the state through this manner. It is important to note that carcass importation restrictions do not apply to those portions of the carcass not associated with the central nervous system. This means a North Dakota hunter may bring back parts of deer or elk such as packaged meat, quarters with no part of the spine, boned out meat, hides, and antlers with no meat or tissue attached. During the fall of 2002, the need for such importation restrictions was highlighted when a North Dakota hunter unknowingly brought back the head of a CWD infected bull elk taken from an area in Colorado known to have CWD. The possible introduction of CWD into North Dakota was prevented through a rapid response by the hunter and several agencies within North Dakota.

As a result of this situation, our department worked with the state veterinarian, farmed deer and elk industry representatives, and the governor's office to develop an Executive Order which put in place temporary carcass importation restrictions. Hunters, meat processors and taxidermists supported the implementation of the Executive Order. The Executive Order was deemed necessary because a review of the North Dakota Century Code revealed that neither the game and fish department nor the state veterinarian had the authority to impose such restrictions. This bill would allow the department, through a governor's proclamation, to implement annual carcass restrictions for people bringing whole deer or elk back to North Dakota from areas within states or provinces known to have CWD in wild populations or in farmed deer or elk. Annual proclamations will allow the department to adjust the restrictions as we learn more about the disease and if new areas in previously unaffected states and provinces are discovered.

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10/22/03  
Date

The second aspect of CWD management this bill addresses is the Governor's ability to declare an animal health emergency should CWD, or any other threatening animal disease, be found in the state. This portion of the bill clarifies in the game and fish code the Governor may order the sampling, destruction, and disposition of animals (both wild and domestic) in the event of an animal health emergency. In the case of CWD, this would clearly allow us to sample, reduce, or eliminate wild deer or elk from a particular area in an effort to prevent the spread of the disease. If we are successful in preventing the introduction of CWD into the state we would never be in a position to have to use this authority. However, if such a situation should arise, then we need to be able to react quickly and effectively if we are going to be able to manage or eradicate CWD before it becomes established in North Dakota.

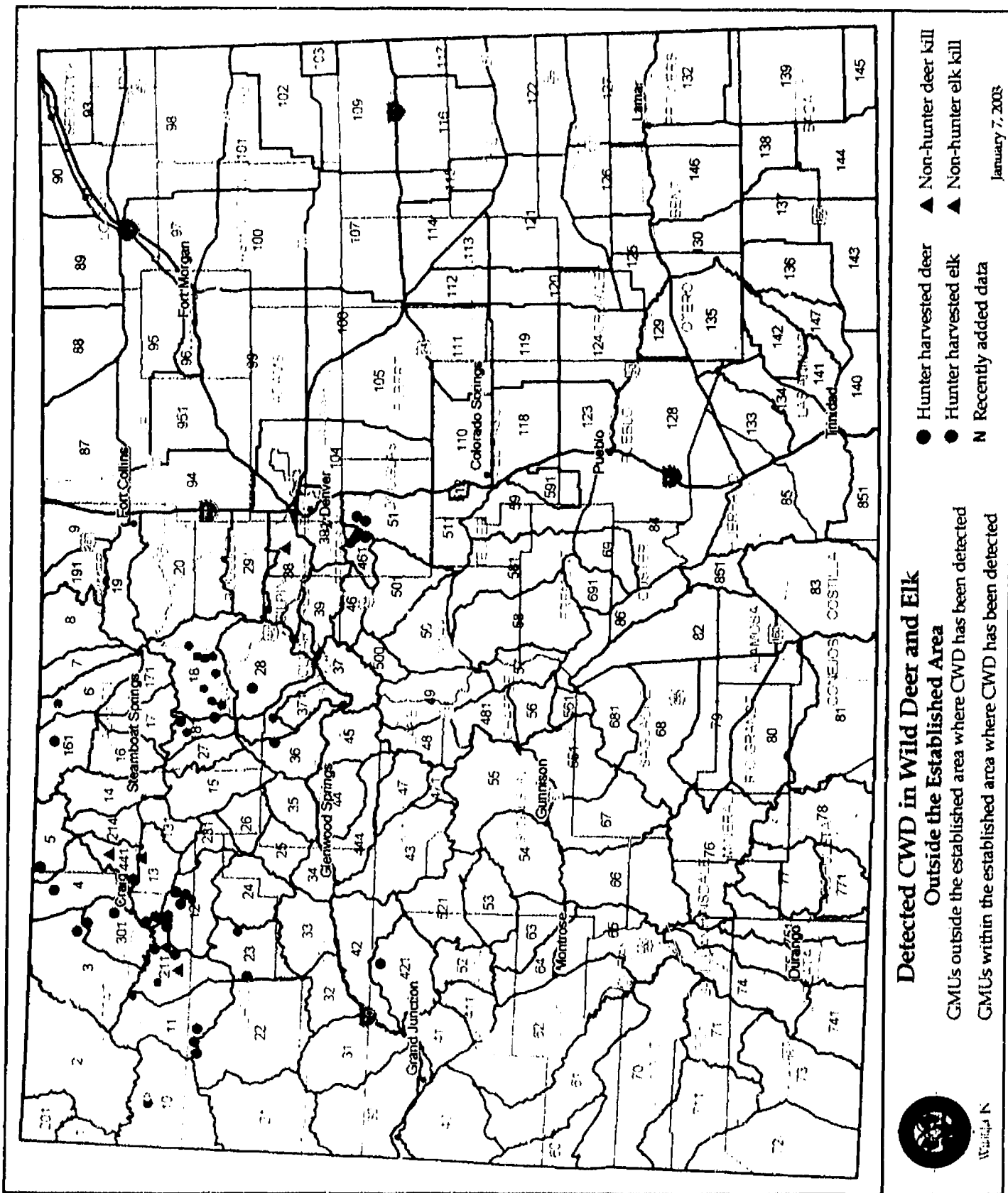
THE NORTH DAKOTA GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT URGES A DO PASS ON SB 2323.

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**Testimony of Larry A. Schuler, DVM  
State Veterinarian and  
Executive Officer of the State Board of Animal Health  
Senate Bill 2323  
Senate Agriculture Committee  
Roosevelt Park Room  
February 6, 2003**

*Same  
testimony  
given to  
House*

Chairman Flakoll and Committee members, my name is Larry Schuler. I am the state veterinarian and executive officer of the State Board of Animal Health. I am here to testify in favor of SB 2323 which deals with the Governor's authority to restrict the importation of deer and elk carcasses from Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) affected areas and the Governor's authority to declare an animal health emergency.

Section 1 will allow the restriction of carcasses from areas known to be affected by CWD. The means of transmission of CWD is unknown, but a likely means of transmission is through the movement of nervous tissue from infected animals to susceptible animals. This bill will allow the Governor to restrict the importation of nervous tissue and other tissues that may be sources of the disease. One of the more credible theories about the spread of CWD to Wisconsin is that the disease was transmitted to Wisconsin by the disposal for nervous tissue that was imported with a carcass of a deer or elk that originated from the endemic areas of Colorado or Wyoming.

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Section 2 deals with the declaration of an animal health emergency in accordance with the North Dakota Disaster Act (NDCC § 37-17.1).

Animal movements and importations have increased dramatically. There are many months that the state of North Dakota receives animals from 30 other states. We are not isolated by distance. Both animal movement and people movements place us at risk of an animal disease emergency. A tourist can be on a farm infected with a foreign animal disease one day and be home interacting with animals the next. We are perhaps only one foolish tourist away from a foreign animal disease outbreak.

With the potential for war in the Middle East there is also the potential for a bioterror or agroterror attack. The main goal of the terrorist is to create fear among the people of the country and to shake our confidence in our food supply and our government. The release of an animal disease agent would greatly shake the country's confidence in the nation's food supply.

Diseases are always changing. New diseases emerge, old diseases re-emerge or old diseases develop new syndromes. These emerging diseases may also cause an animal health emergency. The world is rapidly changing and threats that did not exist a few years ago have become very real possibilities.

The state veterinarian's office has worked with the Division of Emergency Management and numerous other state agencies to prepare for an animal health emergency. This statute assures that an animal health emergency is a part of the North Dakota Disaster Act and that the authority exists to take the necessary

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steps to direct the state's response to an animal disease emergency regardless of whether the animal is a domestic animal, nontraditional livestock or free ranging wildlife.

Chairman Flakoll and members of the committee, I urge a do pass recommendation for SB 2323. I will be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

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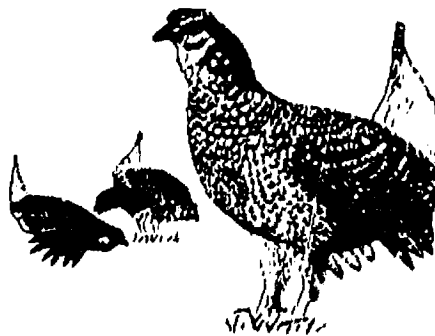
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North Dakota Chapter

## THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 1442 • BISMARCK, ND 58502



**TESTIMONY OF BILL PFEIFER  
NORTH DAKOTA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY  
PRESENTED TO THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE  
ON SB 2323, FEBRUARY 6, 2003**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I'm Bill Pfeifer speaking on behalf of the North Dakota Chapter of The Wildlife Society.  
The Wildlife Society supports SB 2323.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has been found to be a serious threat to big game populations in several states. The potential introduction of this threatening disease can obviously occur through several ways. The responsibility of our state is to manage and reduce these potential means of introduction without placing undue burden on its citizen or residents of other states.

As an organization of professional wildlife and natural resource managers, we believe the features of this bill are both reasonable and responsible. The practical objectives of this bill are, basically, to:

- Minimize the risk of Chronic Wasting Disease introduction into our state
- Protect our state's big game resource from unnecessary risk
- Give the Governor and the Game and Fish Department the authority necessary to carry out their roles in protecting the public resource and the public good.

We believe that determining the areas of the greatest disease risk and implementing practical precautionary measures to address them is the right thing for our state's governor and wildlife management agency to do. This bill would empower them to do so in a flexible but effective manner.

Therefore, the North Dakota Chapter of The Wildlife Society supports this bill in its entirety and recommend Chairman Flakall and the Committee to give it a DO PASS vote.

Dedicated to the wise use of all natural resources

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**TESTIMONY REFERENCING SB 2323**  
**By Mike Donahue, Lobbyist #215**  
**February 6, 2003**

**Senate Agriculture Committee**

United Sportsmen of North Dakota and the N.D. Wildlife Federation support  
this bill and urge a DO PASS.

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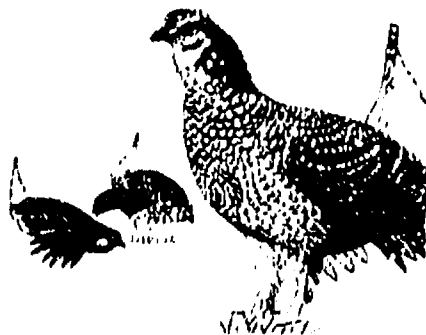
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*North Dakota Chapter*

## **THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY**

P.O. BOX 1442 • BISMARCK, ND 58502



**TESTIMONY OF BILL PFEIFER  
NORTH DAKOTA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY  
PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE  
ON SB 2323, MARCH 7, 2003**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I'm Bill Pfeifer speaking on behalf of the North Dakota Chapter of The Wildlife Society. The Wildlife Society supports SB 2323.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has been found to be a serious threat to big game populations in several states. The potential introduction of this threatening disease can obviously occur through several ways. The responsibility of our state is to manage and reduce these potential means of introduction without placing undue burden on its citizens or residents of other states.

As an organization of professional wildlife and natural resource managers, we believe the features of this bill are both reasonable and responsible. The practical objectives of this bill are, basically, to:

- Minimize the risk of Chronic Wasting Disease introduction into our state.
- Protect our state's big game resource from unnecessary risk.
- Give the governor and the game and fish department the authority necessary to carry out their roles in protecting the public resource and the public good.

We believe that determining the areas of the greatest disease risk and implementing practical precautionary measures to address them is the right thing for our state's governor and wildlife management agency to do. This bill would empower them to do so in a flexible but effective manner.

Therefore, the ND Chapter of The Wildlife Society supports this bill and recommends the Committee give a DO PASS vote.

Dedicated to the wise use of all natural resources

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