

## Meeting Minutes:

# Advisory Committee for Farmed Cervidae Rule Amendments

Date: 08/26/2020, 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.  
Minutes prepared by: Dr. Courtney Wheeler and Addie Evans  
Location: Virtual Meeting via Microsoft Teams

## Attendance

### Farmed Cervidae Advisory Committee Members:

- Michelle Carstensen, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Kelly Anderson, Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA)
- Dr. Joni Scheftel, Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)
- Dr. Jerry Torrison, University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Lab (MVDL)
- Dr. Stephan Schaeftbauer, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA-APHISVS)
- Rich Meech, Minnesota Deer Farmers Association
- Brenda Hartkopf, Minnesota Elk Breeders Association
- Craig Engwall, Minnesota deer hunters
- Dr. Joel Ihnen, Minnesota cervid veterinarians
- Daryl Simon, Non-native Minnesota Cervidae species producers
- Robert Ernst, Minnesota farmed cervid producers
- Philomena Kebec, Minnesota Tribal Members
- Amy Cordry, Member of the public
- Dan Miller, Livestock producer
- Steve Notch, Association of Minnesota Counties

### Minnesota Board of Animal Health staff

- Dr. Beth Thompson, Executive Director
- Dr. Linda Glaser, Farmed Cervidae Program Director
- Dr. Courtney Wheeler, Farmed Cervidae Program Director
- Annie Balghiti, JD, Rules Coordinator
- Michael Crusan, Communications Director
- Addie Evans, Farmed Cervidae Program Administrator

## Consultants to the Board

- Beth Scheffer, Rules Coordinator, Department of Transportation (MNDOT)

## Members of the Public who made comments

- Todd Miller, Registered Farmed Cervidae Producer
- Jim Byrne, Registered Farmed Cervidae Producer, Member Minnesota Elk Breeders Association
- Jim Simonson, Registered Farmed Cervidae Producer

## Welcome and Introductions

Annie Balghiti, Board of Animal Health (Board) Rules Coordinator, called the meeting to order. She started the meeting by thanking the Advisory Committee for volunteering their time and energy helping the Board draft changes to the farmed Cervidae rule amendments. She also thanked the members of the public for their participation in today's meeting. Annie explained that her role as Rules Coordinator is to shepherd the agency through the public rulemaking process and ensure the Board is in line with state laws and requirements for rulemaking. Annie relayed that the format for these committee advisory meetings is not ideal; in-person is preferred. For everyone's safety the Board elected to hold all Farmed Cervidae Rulemaking meetings virtually.

Dr. Beth Thompson, State Veterinarian and Executive Director for the Board, gave a thank you to the Advisory Committee members for their willingness to serve. She stated that the rules we are discussing need to reflect the 2019 legislative changes. Dr. Thompson noted that committee members were carefully considered. Board staff wanted to make sure the size of the committee was small enough to facilitate conversation while incorporating all interested parties. She thanked everyone for working with the Board on this [the rulemaking] process. Dr. Thompson reflected on her grandfather declaring that when beginning a new task "it is all in the attitude," and that attitude will affect the outcome.

Dr. Linda Glaser, Assistant Director and Farmed Cervidae Program Director for the Board, thanked everyone for joining the committee. She has been overseeing the farmed Cervidae program since the summer of 2017. Since then, she has been working through multiple changes in response to scrutiny and review of the program externally and internally. Dr. Glaser continues to work to improve the program with the goal of making the farmed Cervidae rules work for everyone, and improve and clarify program requirements.

Dr. Courtney Wheeler, Senior Veterinarian with the Board stated that she assists with managing the farmed Cervidae Program, and manages the Board's Compliance, Rabies and Companion Animal programs.

Michelle Carstensen, Wildlife Health Group Leader with the DNR, introduced herself as a 16-year wildlife veteran with experience focusing on a number of diseases including Chronic Wasting Disease, Bovine Tuberculosis, and Avian Influenza among others. She declared that it is important for the DNR to safeguard wild cervid populations and reminded everyone that we are all here for the health of animals.

Kelly Anderson, Livestock and Grazing Specialist with the MDA, relayed that she has more than 10 years of experience working in agriculture and currently oversees the licensing of livestock dealers including those

dealing in farmed Cervidae. She expressed her interest in learning more about the Board's farmed Cervidae program and her pride in representing the MDA.

Dr. Joni Scheftel, State Public Health Veterinarian with the MDH, relayed that she works through questions and concerns with diseases posing a human health risk. She stated that she has over 12 years of experience working with CWD issues related to human health risk including her role as member of the state's CWD advisory committee.

Dr. Stephan Schaeftbauer introduced herself as the Area Veterinarian in Charge with the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, Veterinary Services.

Dr. Jerry Torrison, Director of the MVDL stated that he is not a subject matter expert on CWD but is able to reach out to many colleagues at the MVDL who are there to assist with these rule changes if needed.

Rich Meech, President of the Minnesota Deer Farmers Association, introduced himself and relayed his experience as past president, executive secretary and member of the association for nine years. Mr. Meech stated that the Minnesota Deer Farmers Association currently represents 140 members.

Brenda Hartkopf, Executive Secretary with Minnesota Elk Breeders Association, mentioned that she has been breeding elk since 1994 and has been an active member of the state's CWD advisory committee since 2000. She stated she also has experience in the rulemaking process.

Craig Engwall, Executive Director of the Minnesota Deer Hunters Association, relayed his involvement with the organization for more than six years as well as experience representing the Association for multiple state agencies during their rulemaking.

Dr. Joel Ihnen, Minnesota licensed and accredited Veterinarian, stated that he works out of Zimmerman Minnesota and has several clients with deer herds. He stated that he is representing Veterinarians who work with farmed Cervidae.

Daryl Simon, registered farmed Cervidae producer, stated he is a reindeer producer out of Lake Crystal, Minnesota representing non-native Cervidae producers. Mr. Simon relayed his experience as Vice President of the Reindeer Owners and Breeders Association representing more than 120 members. He mentioned that he has worked on rule and regulation issues in various states around the country advocating on behalf of reindeer producers.

Robert Ernst, registered farmed Cervidae producer, stated he has owned a small herd of deer in Minnesota for eight years and is representing at-large cervid farms.

Philomena Kebec, Policy Analyst with Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), stated she is participating on behalf of Minnesota Tribal Members. She relayed that the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians have harvested deer in the Great Lakes Region for more than a millennia. Philomena stated that harvesting deer is good for our culture. She included that she has been working on CWD for the last seven years.

Amy Cordry, member of the public, shared that she and her husband own a small farm in southeastern Minnesota, specifically in DNR CWD Management area 646. She explained that she has been researching CWD for several years since receiving a permit from the DNR to harvest deer on her property. She also relayed her experience presenting on CWD for the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

Dan Miller, livestock producer, shared that he raises angus cattle, and farms corn and hay between Preston and Rochester. Dan also stated he is the Chairman of the Board with the Midwest Forage Association and an instructor with Riverland Community College serving more than 50 farm families.

Steve Notch, Stearns County Commissioner, stated that he is appointed to multiple committees governing environmental and natural resources, lives on a farm which he leases for raising cattle, and had a neighbor who raised white-tailed deer.

## Committee Purpose and Desired Outcomes (Annie Balghiti)

Annie Balghiti specified that the Advisory Committee was formed to develop recommendations and provide the Board with advisement while drafting its rule amendments. The committee was limited to 15 carefully selected members with various backgrounds, and everyone's input is needed for us to develop effective, well-supported amendments.

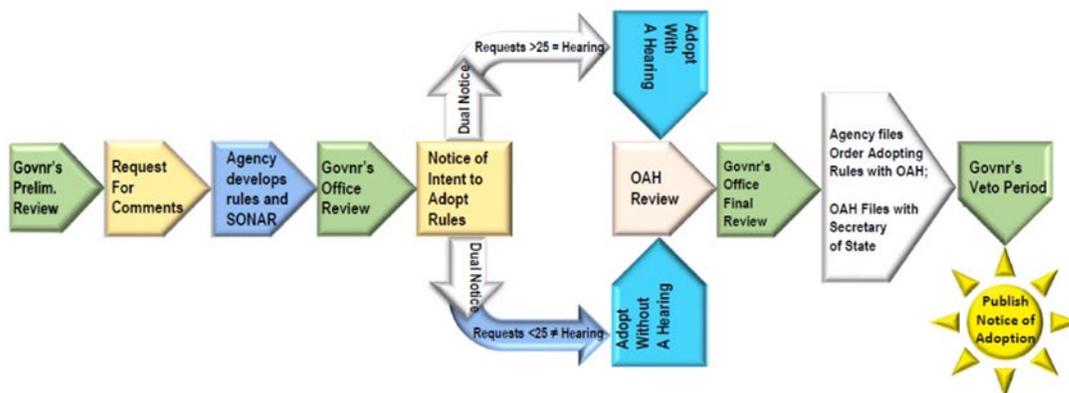
Annie explained that, during this first meeting, the committee would review the Board's proposed, amended rules draft. She also relayed that the Board has not yet scheduled a second meeting and a date and time for the next meeting will be discussed near the end of this meeting and is dependent on progress.

Annie reminded members of the public that the last 15 minutes of this meeting would remain open for public comment. She also asked them to state their name and affiliation before making a comment. She reminded everyone that the Board will be holding several listening sessions for members of the public and information related to future advisory committee meetings and listening sessions is available on the [Board's Public Rule Making web page](#).

## Rulemaking Process Overview and Role of Advisory Committee

Beth Scheffer is the Rules Coordinator for the Department of Transportation. She first thanked everyone involved in the rulemaking process and acknowledged that, without participation from the committee members and the public, effective rulemaking would not be possible. She said the process wouldn't work without people like those participating today. Beth is an attorney who spent 12 years in the Attorney General's Office of Minnesota. She was with the Minnesota Department of Human Services for eight years and participated in rulemaking and management. She's been the Rules Coordinator for the Department of Transportation for the past six years.

Beth Scheffer introduced a rulemaking chart by virtually sharing her screen with the participants of the Advisory Committee meeting. The chart lays out the steps in the rulemaking process. The required steps are to ensure public comments and input are given to agencies, and that a third party, an administrator law officer, is involved to make sure the process is followed correctly.



Beth Scheffer clarified the rulemaking steps while referencing the chart above. The Request for Comments includes the agency notifying the public, stakeholders and other parties of interest that the agency is beginning rulemaking on a topic. The most important part of rulemaking is the stage we are in right now, the Request for Comments stage. This stage ensures a conversation between agency and stakeholders. The agency may appoint an advisory committee, which is an organized manner of receiving public input. The goal is transparency and self-governance. The agency wants citizens to participate in the rules that are affecting them. When the agency is ready to formally propose the drafted rules to the public, this step is called notice of intent to adopt rules. There is a 30-day period public comment period after the notice is published. People can submit a written comment, request a hearing, or both. If there are 25 or more requests, then an agency must have an Administrative Law Judge hold a hearing on the rules. The judge's primary intent is to hear the public interest in the topic. There are already plans to hold a public hearing for this rulemaking process. The Board may decide to make changes to the rules draft before the hearing. The Administrative Law Judge will look at the Board's changes and the public input. The Office of Administrative Hearings will review all the rulemaking documents and the judge will make sure all the necessary steps were followed, and the rules were adopted according to law. The Administrative Law Judge will issue a report if any procedural step was missed. If there was an issue at this point in the process, it is usually a harmless error. The Administrative Law Judge usually makes recommendations to the rules; judges are active, hands-on, and will recommend changes to the rules. The agency can make these changes recommended by the Administrative Law Judge. Beth stated that the next steps are technical and include filing with the Secretary of State. There is then a Governor's veto period. All the final rules are up to the agency. The agency is the final decision maker during this rulemaking process. Once the agency publishes a Notice of Adoption in the State Register, the rules become effective five days after the publication.

Beth amplified the role of Advisory Committee. She stated they are interested parties brought together in a more formal and organized way to receive public input and expertise. The members of this committee were thoughtfully picked even though an Advisory Committee is not required. Beth advised the Advisory Committee, to the extent they can, to keep the other members of their constituency up to date with what is going on and keep their comments and suggestions in mind when discussing the rules at hand. They have the ear of the agency and there is power of persuasion with an opportunity to build consensus to move the rules in certain directions.

## Rulemaking Status Update

Annie Balghiti reiterated that the Request for Comments were published June 29, 2020, and will stay open until September 14, 2020. She stated we will be extending the comment deadline to October 30, 2020. The Board is eager to hear the public's comments and recommendations. The public can also make comments on the [Minnesota Office of Administrative Hearings website](#).

Annie discussed the ground rules for the Advisory Committee meetings in order to fully respect the Committee's time. The goals of these meetings include staying productive and organized by following the agenda and so the meetings end on time, the importance of staying on track by waiting until the relevant area of the rules draft is referenced, and identifying solutions throughout this rulemaking process.

Annie stated that throughout the meeting, there is encouragement for everyone to speak and to please bring your groups' interests back to the Advisory Committee meetings. The Board will use the discussions and

recommendations to advise them on the proposed rules draft. Annie asked members of the committee to please listen to all points of view throughout the discussions.

## Proposed Rules Draft Review

Dr. Linda Glaser introduced the next part of the meeting by stating that Dr. Courtney Wheeler will begin discussing the modifications and changes of the rules draft and the background of why the changes are proposed.

Dr. Wheeler virtually shared her computer screen to reflect a copy of the [Draft Minnesota Rules, Chapter 1721; Proposed Revisions to Rules 1721.0370 to 1721.0420](#). She indicated that some definitions were modified for clarity or for those that no longer apply.

### **1721.0370 DEFINITIONS.**

Subp. 3. Brucellosis certified free herd.

Dr. Wheeler said this is a grammatical change for clarity for what we want from herds that are testing for brucellosis. Amy Cordry asked what is the current requirement for cattle? Dr. Wheeler replied that it is very similar, but she's not aware of any distinguishing differences. Dr. Glaser pointed out that the USDA supplies a state status to cattle within each state. Minnesota was declared brucellosis free in cattle in 1985 and still is to this day. There is not enough data collected from farmed cervids for the USDA to apply the same status to farmed cervid herds, therefore we do not have an official state status for farmed Cervidae. Brucellosis testing is often required by other states to import cervids into their state. The Board uses the last guidelines from USDA for farmed Cervidae from 1999 [the correct year is actually 2003]. These guidelines have been slightly modified. Brucellosis is an optional program for the Minnesota farmed Cervidae program. Dr. Glaser indicated that the Board can provide copies of state and federal guidelines for brucellosis if needed.

Subp. 5. CWD certified herd.

Dr. Wheeler pointed out the omission of the word 'certified' leaving 'status level 6.' This term "certified" is used in federal language, specifically in the federal CWD certification and does not pertain to the state level. Dr. Stephan Schaeffbauer commended the Board for making that clarification because it has been difficult to track between federal and state CWD programs. Dr. Schaeffbauer reiterated that this keeps what is under the state umbrella under the state and vice versa for the federal government. Producers still need a certification at a federal level in order to move animals, and there was a question as to whether this word should be removed in its entirety. Brenda Hartkopf implored the Board keep a definition for certified herds as other states look at this when producers export animals. Dr. Wheeler relayed that the Board would still track certified statuses for herds and the designation would still appear on annual status letters provided to producers.

Dr. Wheeler referenced the last words in Subp. 5. are shown as strike out yet this is not correct. The language, "...as specified in part 1721.0420, subpart 1, item F," will stay in this Subp. 5.

Subp. 6. CWD contaminated premises.

The Board elected to delete this definition of a CWD contaminated premises because the Board no longer utilizes this definition and it is not referenced elsewhere in the rules. Brenda Hartkopf indicated that in CWD exposed situations, a CWD contaminated premises is an important definition and to please keep an open mind

on keeping the current Subp. 6. Amy Cordry agreed and stated that it is important for the public and it gives them an understanding of the bigger picture. Dr. Glaser said this current definition is outdated and not applicable due to new science. CWD contaminated premises is describing contamination based on animals in the herd. We have the potential to measure contamination in other ways. Dr. Wheeler interjected, stating they can now measure the level of contamination compared to the number of animals in the environment. Amy Cordry asked where the Board would deal with the issue of a contaminated herd in the document. Dr. Wheeler pointed out that when an animal tests positive for CWD, the herd is immediately [considered] contaminated [and is quarantined]. When this occurs, there is a huge process that involves many different procedures, including the producer keeping up with fencing for five years. This change in the document is getting rid of the definition. Michelle Carstensen said that if the term contaminated is going to continue to be used, we should update the definition and at this time leave it open and revisit it later.

Subp. 7. – CWD endemic area.

In the interest of clarification, Dr. Wheeler declared “management zone” is a better definition. She told the Advisory Committee that endemic zone is used by the DNR. Management zone is used to control an area. Dr. Wheeler asked Michelle Carstensen to comment further. Michelle supports this change and stated that this offers consistency between agencies. When there is a new positive CWD case, the DNR creates a new management zone, but it does not mean it is an endemic area. The DNR introduces new restrictions for wild Cervidae when a management zone is declared. To the DNR, an endemic zone contains a persisting disease and it is self-sustaining in the population and a long-term disease problem they have been documenting. Philomena Kebec commented that this rule change recommendation is not in alignment with Minnesota Statute which still uses the term endemic when referring to importation of farmed Cervidae into the state. She implored the Board to include a definition of endemic to clarify import requirements. Michelle Carstensen reminded everyone that other states do not all use the same terminology as Minnesota. Brenda Hartkopf pointed out that an endemic area is where the disease is consistently found and everyone should think about the definition and it should not be based just on one animal.

Subp. 8. CWD herd certification program.

Dr. Wheeler indicated that the strikethrough in the words, “For a CWD herd certification program to be approved by the board, it must meet the requirements in part 1721.0420” should not be there, and this language will remain in the rules. Dr. Stephan Schaeffbauer recommended it include, “A program administered by a state, federal or provincial government for certification of cervid herds with respect to CWD.”

Subp. 9. Definition of herd.

Dr. Wheeler declared there was a need to define the word, “herd” to correlate with Minnesota statute Chapter 35. This rule also states that one farmed cervid on a premises is considered a herd. There was a need to clarify when there are farmed cervids on multiple premises owned by one producer, does the Board treat them all as one herd or indeed two separate herds? This question arises with all livestock species. Dr. Wheeler pointed out that defining “herd” helps with compliance and applications within the programs at the Board. Dr. Stephan Schaeffbauer said for disease purposes it would be good to include something about management practices including shared equipment or indirect contact, does this make them one herd? Dr. Joni Scheftel agreed with Dr. Schaeffbauer in that an interchange of animals, equipment or feed is something to consider when defining, “herd.” Another person said a herd is a group of animals, whereas equipment does not fall along those lines. Rich Meech commented that often a producer elects to maintain two separate herds with different statuses

depending on usage and isn't supportive of grouping animals into one herd because the sites may share equipment. Dr. Glaser clarified that 2) and 3) of this herd definition is taken straight out of the general provision definition in statute. [Minn. Stat. 35.153, subd. 5.] The second and third statement of Subp. 9. are also taken [from this statute and] out of another component of the Board's rules. [Minn. Rule 1721.0010, subp. 25.]

Subp. 11. Terminal Hunt Facility.

Dr. Wheeler specified this definition is one we have not had in our rules before. There are new federal guidelines that address this definition. Brenda Hartkopf pointed out that there needs to be more definition of a terminal hunt facility, including the allowing of breeding and requirements of fencing. Craig Engwall asked about land size and if the land could include multiple sections. He asked how this definition supports other rules in the document and is concerned. Rich Meech agreed there needs to be more definition within this rule. He expanded his ideas for parameters within this rule to include questions of when the animals are killed and if they are removed annually, does this mean every year? Is the producer allowed to put the cervids in a pen for inspection? Rich brought up that there would be a loss of money if at the end of the year there were five bucks still present at the terminal hunt facility and they would need to be euthanized. Rich concluded that he will give this rule more thought as to what protocols would be affected by this definition. Dr. Glaser specified that a terminal hunt facility would have to be emptied annually. As for how the animals were removed, is up to the producer. Amy Cordry stated that terminal means, "kill all." Kelly Anderson was asked to comment, and said traceability is different for a slaughter facility versus one where the animal comes back out. There was a suggestion from Dr. Joel Ihnen to take out the word "terminal" and call it a hunt facility or keep both terminal hunt facility and hunt facility but with different exemptions to be outlined in the rules. Dr. Glaser mentioned that within this definition, the animals would be short-lived and would not live past a year. If the animal was moved to an endemic zone, they should be removed within a year or killed even sooner than that.

## **1721.0380 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Subp. 2. Registration.

Dr. Wheeler indicated there's is an additional sentence to this subpart stating, "An owner whose herd registration has been revoked by the board may not register a farmed Cervidae herd for at least two years after their registration has been revoked." Dr. Wheeler noted that with compliance and taking away registrations takes a lot of staff time and this gives a producer time to fix what they need before registering a new herd. Brenda Hartkopf indicated every case is going to be different and the Board may appreciate the latitude with keeping this sentence out of the rule. Amy Cordry asked what standards there will be with letting someone register again and said the Board should be very specific. Michelle Carstensen brought up that pulling registrations takes a long time and the Board gives them a lot of time to fix what is required and therefore the producer should never get to register another cervid herd. Producers have many opportunities to comply with rules. Rich Meech agrees in that if the Board lets a producer go a very long time throughout their compliance and the producer does not oblige to the changes needed, then that producer should not be able to register a new cervid herd. Dr. Stephan Schaeffbauer wants the Board to consider the circumstances of the producers and take the statement out completely. Amy Cordry declared this statement is too lenient. Brenda Hartkopf pointed out the Board has the right to not register anyone. She reiterated an escape is much different than a fee not paid.

Subp. 3. Inspections.

Dr. Wheeler clarified the extra sentences are in this rule because they are included in the statute. Brenda Hartkopf brought up that specific money statements are not usually included in rules. She suggested to say, “a reinspection fee” and not state how much we are going to charge so that in the future if the Board’s fee structure changes, these rules will not have to be changed. Dr. Glaser commented that the last sentence at the end of this rule was in the rules, but the Board clarified it with new language. No comments were given.

#### Sub 4. Herd inventory.

Dr. Wheeler stated there was added language that gives the Board clearer guidelines for when the inventories are due. Michelle Carstensen noted the rule states “annually,” yet it sounds more like the rule is giving them 15 months. Amy Cordry asked why we changed the phrase “conducted every 12 months” to, “compiled by the owner annually.” She thinks there is a better word than “compile” and suggested, “supply” instead. Dr. Glaser clarified for the Advisory Committee that an annual inventory is submitting record of the individual cervids on the herd. A physical inventory is actually viewing the tags on the ears of each cervid in the herd. Michelle Carstensen suggested there be definitions of an annual inventory and a physical inventory in the rules.

An added sentence was included in Subp. 4 stating, “Upon request by the Board for a physical inventory, the owner of a farmed Cervidae herd must present the entire herd for inspection under conditions where a Board representative or accredited veterinarian can safely read all identification on the animals. The owner is responsible for assembling, handling and restraining the animals and for all costs incurred to present the animals for physical inventory.” Michelle Carstensen asked what the time frame for a physical inventory is and when it is stated, “upon request” what does that mean because it is not clarified. Dr. Glaser indicated that as part of the program and audit recommendations, initiated herds do physical inventories every three years. In the regulations, the ability of the Board to request a physical inventory happens when there are issues with reconciling the animals in the herd. Dr. Wheeler brought up from a compliance standpoint, the Board does not want to put a time frame on this, but we want the authority to go in and enforce physical inventories when needed. Rich Meech agreed that every three years should be efficient especially when producers are enrolled in the Tuberculosis and Brucellosis programs through the Board and need to have their whole herd tested every three years. Dr. Joni Scheftel mentioned a lot can go wrong in three years.

#### Subp. 5. Fencing.

Craig Engwall mentioned the fencing requirements are not adequate and we need to address whether the Board has more authority to go beyond the statutory language. Brenda Hartkopf pointed out that all repairs need to be high tensile yet when there is a solid barrier for a handling area or gate, adding areas of high tensile would be less safe. There should be no high tensile in an area with a solid barrier. High pressure areas need to be considered here. Dr. Glaser referenced the statute and stated the language does not provide the Board with a lot of latitude for repairs. Dr. Wheeler agreed there needs to be a discussion with Annie about the language. Philomena Kebec pointed out that there is no live test for CWD, and it makes it difficult to manage CWD. She stated it is imperative the Board consider the strongest regulations possible to protect wild cervids because they are particularly vulnerable, and that the Board should require maintenance of double fencing. She reiterated that it is very important to protect the wild cervids until there is a live test to test for CWD. Michelle Carstensen asked if this rule was aimed at existing farms and if we can make recommendations about future fencing, we might want to consider new fencing requirements about new registered producers with double fencing, or 10foot fencing. There is an opportunity to look at new fencing guidelines to minimize some of the issues we are addressing today. Dr. Glaser mentioned the statute language states fencing reaches a height of a minimum of 96 inches. Craig Engwall believes the Board has authority of doing things along the lines that Michelle is

suggesting and that the Board can go beyond what is suggested. A discussion on fencing erupted regarding the need for double fencing with farmed cervids that created much debate. Rich Meech referenced the Board's mission statement in that it states "domestic animals."

Throughout the discussion of the rules draft, a member of the Advisory Committee asked about discussing portions of the document that were not changed. Annie asked other members of the Advisory Committee if they too felt the need to go over portions of the rules that were covered in this meeting, but not changed by the Board, and the answer was affirmative and everyone was in agreement that more discussions are needed to cover committee members' proposed changes to the rules that the Board had not addressed. It was suggested the group go through the rule changes first, and then go through any comments regarding the other language in the rules once we have gotten through the Board's proposed edits.

## Public Comments

- Jim Byrne, Registered Farmed Cervidae Producer, Member Minnesota Elk Breeders Association. Suggested that in Subp 4. Herd inventory, the Board remove the phrase, "approved agent of the board." Rich Meech requested clarification of who is an approved agent of the Board and who that could include. Dr. Wheeler clarified we need two separate individuals to verify the inventory since there are a few registered farmed cervid producers that are also registered veterinarians.
- Jim Simonson, registered farmed cervidae producer who raises white-tailed deer, commented that producers are doing testing with genetic resistant genes. He wondered why Minnesota hasn't started looking into CWD live testing if Texas already has. He also stated Minnesota farmed cervids are CWD tested almost 100-percent and wild deer are not tested as much.

## Adjournment

Annie pointed out there is a need for another meeting to go over the rest of the rules drafts within the next week. She will send out a poll to the Advisory Committee to get a better feel for when that should be scheduled. There are public listening sessions that will be held within the next month. Please check the [Board's Public Rule Making web page](#) for more details. Annie adjourned the meeting near 11:30 a.m. and stated that if the Advisory Committee has any questions or comments to please feel free to communicate these with herself, Dr. Glaser, or Dr. Wheeler.

## Next Meeting

Date: Tuesday, September 8, 2020

Time: 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Location: Virtual Meeting via Microsoft Teams