



**AGENDA**  
**N.C. WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION**  
**WEBINAR MEETING**  
**June 6, 2023, 9:00 a.m.**

**CALL TO ORDER** – *Chairman Monty Crump*

**This electronic meeting is being streamed live for the public to attend and recorded as a public record. The recording of the meeting will be available at [www.ncwildlife.org](http://www.ncwildlife.org).**

**ROLL CALL OF COMMISSIONERS PRESENT** – *Margo Minkler, Commission Liaison*

**MANDATORY ETHICS INQUIRY** – North Carolina General Statute §138A-15 mandates that the Commission Chair shall remind all Commissioners of their duty to avoid conflicts of interest and appearances of conflict under this Chapter, and that the chair also inquires as to whether there is any known conflict of interest or appearance of conflict with respect to any matters coming before the Commission at this time. It is the duty of each Commissioner who is aware of such personal conflict of interest or of an appearance of a conflict to notify the Chair of the same. *Chairman Monty Crump*

**RULEMAKING**

**Temporary Rulemaking Adoption – CWD** – Review public comments and consider request to adopt proposed changes to Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) rules – *Brad Howard, Wildlife Management Division Chief (EXHIBITS A-1, A-2)*

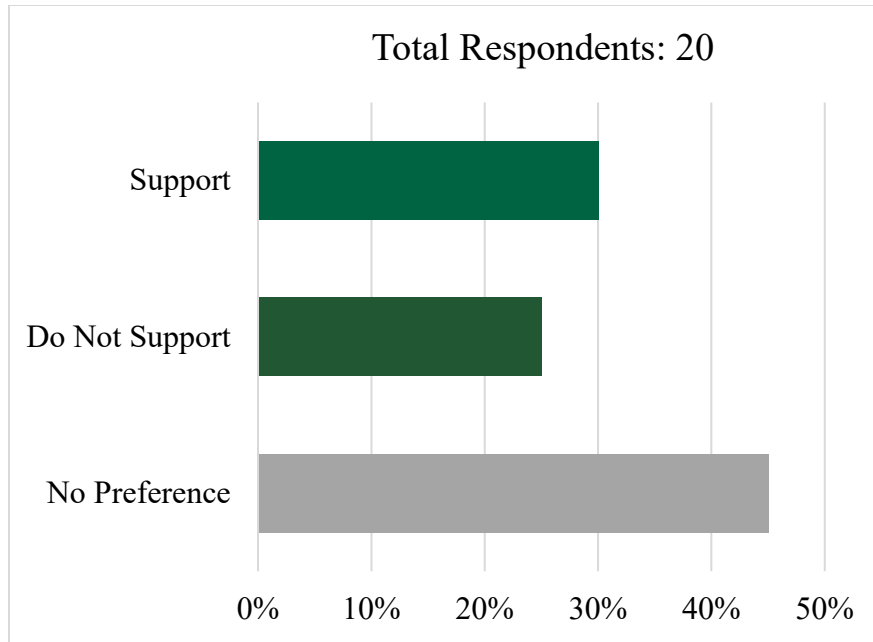
**COMMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN** – *Chairman Crump*

**COMMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** – *Executive Director Ingram*

**ADJOURN**

# EXHIBIT A-1

## Public Comments on 2023 CWD Proposed Temporary Rules 15A NCAC 10B .0501 Definitions and General Requirements



Choices	Responses	
Support	30%	6
Do Not Support	25%	5
No Preference	45%	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	NC - Not Specified	Out of State	Totals
Support	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	6
Do Not Support	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
No Preference	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>

## 15A NCAC 10B .0501 Definitions and General Requirements Comments

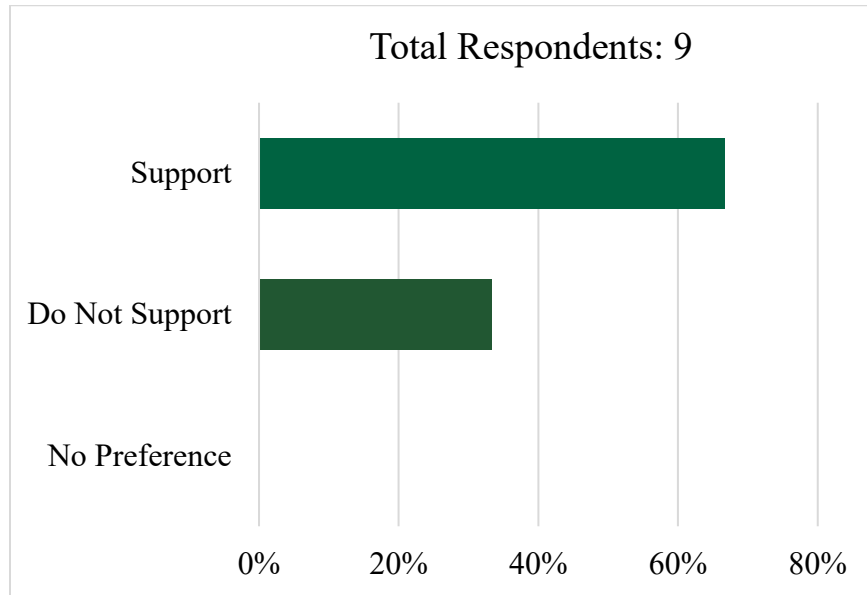
Number	Comment
1	If a deer is taken in one surveillance area, may it be moved to an adjacent area before de-boneing, etc. I hunt in Hoke / Bladen, I live in Cumberland and generally clean completely at home after curing a few days. Will this be allowed; if yes, please clarify to move within adjacent areas. If no, same - specify.
2	Everything possible should be done to stop cwd, including but not limited to heavier focus on poaching.
3	Dear NCWRC, I would like to clarify that I oppose exempting the feeding of birds and bird feeders as proposed in your temporary rules. Deer and elk can and will eat bird foods/bird seeds. Thank you Dear NCWRC, I would like to comment on the proposed temporary CWD rules, Intentional feeding or baiting of any wildlife, wild birds or wild animals should be prohibited statewide due to the CWD threat. Deer and elk will eat bird food/seed spilled from a bird feeder just fine. All feeding and baiting wildlife can be outlawed by the NCWRC due to the presence and threat of CWD. There should be NO exceptions at any time of year. Thank you
4	To Whom it May Concern, First off, Thank you for your work in minimizing the CWD concern. I do not believe the proposed rule for baiting deer outside of deer season is going to be effective or very enforceable. This will turn a lot of people into criminals essentially because I do believe that a lot of people will continue this practice in the prohibited area. County lines will not stop deer from crossing them to non prohibited areas, and bait is not the only motivation to deer congregating. When I'm in the fields planting or harvesting I rarely see one deer by itself. I do not deer hunt much at all but my family does sell a large amount of deer corn to hunters. The bagged corn part of our business is what has allowed me to return home to the family farm after graduating college. This proposed rule, I fear, is going to be detrimental to the business that I have grown and what helps me make a living. I do not know the answer to CWD but I do not believe this part of the proposed new rules will be effective or very enforceable. Thank you,
5	In addition to the specific activities 15A NCAC 10B .0503 Rules : CWD will spread due to how long it can stay transmissible. Over reaction will provide better results than timid implementation. 1 Allow over hunting & harvesting in primary & secondary CWD designated areas for the transmittable years. Also, maintaining CWD Testing for all harvested / road kill animals. 1A, Expand the rifle seasons. 1B, Expand the youth season. 1C, Expand residential ability for archery. 1D, Expand the doe & buck harvest numbers. 1E, If elk are in the area, hunt or capture before they travel out of primary / secondary locations. 2. If budget allows: 2A, Capture & house animals through incubation cycle. 2B. Provide vaccines (all applicable for deer family) before release. 2C. Put GPS trackers on all vaccinated & released deer / elk. CWD may only get worse & spread through out the state without tough pursuit. Good Luck with this project.
6	Stop people from feeding them. They eat here in Murphy NC out of buckets. They come in herds. There are feeders everywhere. Even the young are eating the corn.
7	why weren't the counties listed in the announcement of public hearing for the surveillance of cervids? --
8	I lived in Wisconsin maybe 20 years ago when they had CWD in the Madison area. The state established an eradication zone, where the deer were basically destroyed. I moved to North Carolina shortly afterwards, and do not know the effectiveness of this management practice. However, it seemed logical that NC should study the practices and effectiveness of other states, instead of reinventing the wheel, or worse. Also, may want to look at vaccines, nuisance hunting regulations for symptomatic deer and how is the disease vectored, perhaps by other species, like birds? Seem to recall the saliva can spread it, like rabies, if true, baiting should be eliminated, unless eradication is implemented.
9	For our Harnett county hunt lease, not being able to feed outside deer season will be a big hit. We are already seeing and harvesting less deer and turkey each year(zero this past season), and not being able to keep them coming to an area might make our lease not worth it anymore. We already can't feed for a few months around turkey season. Is there hard data to support that feeding deer contributes significantly to the spread of cwd? If the farmer plants cotton or tobacco in a given year, the deer will have little reason to stay

	<p>in our area. Even soybeans doesn't help us that much, due to the same farmer leasing all the surrounding farms and planting the same thing on all of them. For the urine scents, it sounds like it will be complicated or impossible to know if a given scent will be allowed. Please take extra steps to clarify which ones are legal, and keep an updated specific list if possible. Also, it makes no sense that all the sporting goods stores in these areas still sell the scents that are illegal to use... if we have to comply, they should comply also. From reading company updates, it sounds like the scent manufacturers are coming on board with the need to be vigilant. Maybe you can just tell us if a particular brand like Tinks is ok? Is it a coincidence that the 1st season we couldn't use scents we had zero deer harvested? Maybe. But hunters know that every little advantage helps. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.</p>
10	<p>I read in the latest update from the NC Wildlife Resources Commission about the temporary rules being proposed for CWD primarily in the few counties where CWD has been found. I would like to propose that you take immediate action to protect all deer in all of the state to the best of your ability by banning all mineral and/or salt licks throughout the state, and also by banning baiting of any kind, especially corn. Both of these tactics attract deer and cause them to congregate and exposes them to each other's saliva, which is known to spread CWD. This will be met with criticism from lazy hunters that want to take the easy way out and bait deer, but it will be an action that may help NC not have a massive deer kill related to CWD. As an avid deer hunter, I support this action immediately. Virginia doesn't allow baiting, why should NC?</p>
11	<p>Good morning. A quick story about me... I moved to the Raleigh, NC area in April of 2000 after spending my early years in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, PA. I am a northern country boy who has continued to be a country boy in NC. I began fishing and hunting at an early age in the hills of southwestern PA. My father was my mentor. I thought the "big" city of Raleigh was a great city when I moved down here. Extreme traffic and congestion was normal around Pittsburgh, but here in Raleigh it wasn't too bad. The Raleigh streets were not winding and twisty. They were grid like, and I thought, wow, this makes more sense than the way the Pittsburgh streets are laid out. From that point on I hoped that Raleigh would not make the same mistakes as other big cities. Hopefully, Raleigh would learn from other cities with traffic problems, and do their best to avoid similar situations. Fast forward to today, April, 17, 2023 and the traffic around Raleigh sucks. Raleigh has become like every other big city, and continues to get worse every day. The city did not improve the infrastructure fast enough to accommodate the influx of people relocating here. Great job Raleigh, not learning from other's mistakes! How does this relate to CWD? Other states have been 'battling' CWD for years with little to no success of eradicating the disease. (Colorado/Michigan, etc.) The wildlife resources commissions in other states have been very successful at pissing off hunters and nature lovers with over-regulation under the guise of eliminating CWD. Please do NOT make the same mistakes as other states with over-regulating hunters and nature lovers in this mythical battle of eliminating CWD. We have property in a secondary observation area, and you've already pissed off my family and I. There is zero evidence that indicates outlawing baiting for 8 months of the year does anything to curb the spread of the disease. If you have evidence to the contrary, where is it? Or is this additional regulation just a knee-jerk reaction to make some 'feel' like they are helping. Deer are a herd animal. They will congregate with or without baiting. They are still going to have licking branches, they are still going to eat apples under apple trees, farmers crops, and food plots in a group. I am emailing to say, don't make the same mistakes as other states like Michigan. Manage our deer population and other wildlife with factual data, and not speculation. Please remove the over-regulating bans on baiting and minerals. Unfortunately, you're not going to eliminate CWD by outlawing baiting. Does anyone even know how it got here? It just popped up in Wilkes County? I'd say thanks, but I know how this turns out.... "Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other." John Adams "The most pervasive and least condemned form of dishonesty is not doing the best you can." Col. Jeff Cooper</p>
12	<p>Good Evening, Many thanks to NC Wildlife for hosting the web based public comment period today. I was a participant, and offered my suggestion to eliminate feeding and baiting of deer at any time during the year. After I offered my comments, another gentlemen offered his, contradicting mine. My initial reaction was to respond, but I changed my mind. What you held today was a public comment period, not a debate</p>

	<p>stage. I offered my comment. He offered his. We move on. I am submitting this email as official supplemental comments, and reinforcement, to the comments I offered earlier today. I understand, and appreciate the comments made by Zach. However, his rebuttal to my comments were very much about “have, have not”, and convenience. My comments are based purely on science. In Michigan, I was the reporter who broke the story about the nations first self sustaining Bovine Tuberculosis in a free ranging deer population. An issue the state STILL struggles with to this day. I worked side by side, for years, directly with the Directors of the Department of Agriculture (Dan Wyant) and the Department of Natural Resources (KL Cool) communicating weekly the latest news about the progression of the disease. More importantly, the science that was being developed behind understanding how it happened, and what needed to be done eradicating it. It was important to me, as a hunter, but even more so as a farmer with cattle. Cumulatively, I spent weeks at the USDA’s National Animal Disease Center in Ames, IA ... shoulder to shoulder with the scientists ... learning and reporting on everything we never knew about Bovine TB. We learned the Bovine TB innoculum could survive on bait for more than two years, even through brutal Michigan winters and scorching summer heat. We learned if a deer eats any amount of corn from a bait pail, they leave behind mucus from whatever their nose touched and whatever fell back out of their mouth. Corn other deer will come in and eat behind them. We learned the reason Bovine TB became self sustaining in our deer herd was our own fault, by artificially congregating deer around unnatural feed reservoirs. Then CWD hit Michigan. Different disease, same issues. If stopping the spread of CWD is the priority you want it to be, you have to acknowledge the science and STOP any practice that artificially congregates deer. Is that inconvenient for folks like Zach? You bet. It’s inconvenient for me. I’m extremely busy running my business. Sometimes I can’t get out until the last hour of the hunt, and the only chance I have of seeing anything is sitting over a bait pile. I have to tell myself to suck it up, buttercup. This isn’t about convenience. This is about the science. And ... at the end of the day ... it forces us all to be better, less lazy, hunters. I have years of working through the delicacies of this. As a farmer. As a hunter. And as a professional communicator at the highest levels. If there is anything I can do to help, please let me know. Another idea ... as a celebrity, and a revered member of the hunting community, I asked Ted Nugent to be a part of our communication strategy in Michigan. He did a fantastic job helping get the hunting community behind the tough choices that needed to be made. I’d be happy to give him a call if you’d like.... Best Regards,</p>
13	<p>I just listened to Webinar concerning the new rules concerning Chronic Wasting Disease in Deer in NC. I am retired from working with the collection and processing of Human Blood Plasma. It is in this industry that I was introduced to the Prion, which as you know, Humans do have types of Prions that they have to be concerned about. I am also a Hunter and would consider myself a Naturalist. 1) NC wildlife is doing a good job dealing with this crazy problem. I think on target. Keep it up. 2) Years ago Wisconsin dealt with Chronic wasting disease by turning hunters loose year round to kill deer a. It was a disaster b. Dr. Kröll noted deer Biologist was very critical of this approach. 3) There is at times a confusion with “Blue Tongue” and CWD. a. It is my understanding that all the deer that tested positive for CWD in this state were asymptomatic. They were not sick. b. The disease takes a long time to progress. Often the deer dies of other causes before the CWD is detectable. c. The “hit rate” was very low. Few positives; Many that tested negative d. Blue Tongue however moves very quickly and the “hit rate” can be high. 4) Great job and more effort is needed to train hunters how to debone and clean a skull or skull plate to remove the brain and spinal tissue. This training and practice will be a win for many reasons. I would like to do what ever I can to support the efforts of NC Wildlife in this effort. Please continue with the measured approach that you are doing. Avoid the Knee Jerk. “There is much too much we got to know before we knowed enough.” All the best.</p> <p>Please forgive. I do not want to be a burden but I have additional comments and suggestions. The CWD problem that we face is a critical interesting situation. I have had additional conversations with hunting buddies of mine, there is a mix-up and confusion between CWD and Hemorrhagic disease or Blue tongue. I would suggest providing a detailed explanation providing the similarities and differences between these two diseases. Thanks much for your efforts.</p>

14	Limiting baiting except during season kinda defeats the purpose. Won't they still be susceptible to communal diseases during hunting season? Ban corn dumping period and eliminate dog deer hunting. The dispersal of deer into other areas being pushed by hunting dogs will spread this disease into new herds.
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## 15A NCAC 10B .0502 CWD Surveillance Areas Defined



Choices	Responses	
Support	67%	6
Do Not Support	33%	3
No Preference	0%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>

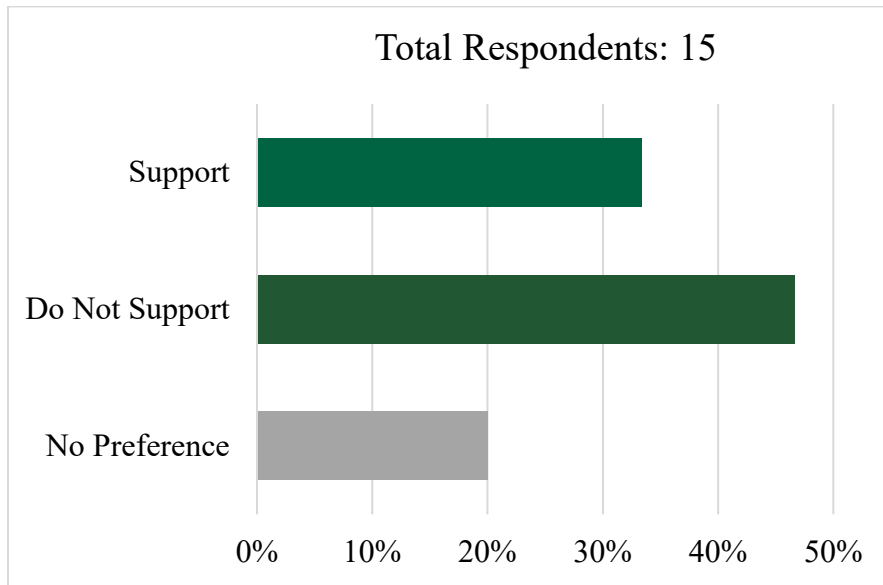
District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Not Specified	Out of State	Totals
Support	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Do Not Support	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
No Preference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>

## 15A NCAC 10B .0502 CWD Surveillance Areas Defined Comments

Number	Comment
1	If anything you should add more areas. In this case it should pay to be very conservative!
2	I think the entire state should be required to follow the NCWRC CWD rules. Having only specific areas of the state to have CWD rules is like putting a bandaid on a cut that needs stitches. Baiting, mineral sites and things like that are not required to have a good hunt but will increase the spread of CWD so these types of things must be eliminated statewide.
3	Everything possible should be done to stop cwd including but not limited to heavier focus on poaching



### 15A NCAC 10B .0503 Surveillance Area



Choices	Responses	
Support	33%	5
Do Not Support	47%	7
No Preference	20%	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Not Specified	Out of State	Totals
Support	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Do Not Support	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	7
No Preference	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>

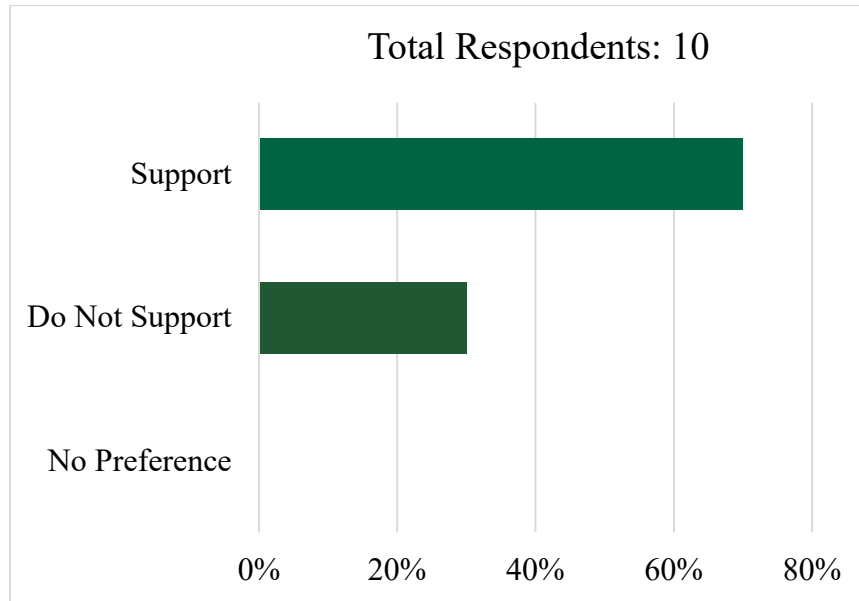
## 15A NCAC 10B .0503 Surveillance Area Comments

Number	Comment
1	Taking away baiting does more harm than good. Lot of other wildlife consumes these baits. Squirrel, Coons, Rabbits, Turkey, etc. the baited areas help the other wildlife.
2	This should be expanded to more areas to prevent the spread and additionally it makes no sense to allow during deer season. If it contributes to the spread then stop baiting.
3	As soon as NCWRC can let us know how to keep deer from bedding together, socializing, sniffing, licking eachother, mating, and eating the same natural foods after one another, I'm sure the public would be in support of not allowing baiting and mineral sites outside of deer season. Until then, I am strongly against these regulations as it will not help stop the spread in any significant way. This may as well be COVID for the deer population, can we get them to wear masks and get vaccinated too?
4	All deer feeding/baiting, including during the hunting season, should be prohibited. All cervid secretions, including those from NC facilities, should be prohibited.
5	The idea of not allowing year round mineral sites and "placement of bait or food" could be interpreted to mean any food plot planted for specially deer could not be planted before or allowed to exist after deer season. The same is true with mineral sites which leach into the soil and remain an attractant long after the mineral / salt application has passed. The ruling opens up enforcement issues and potentially places well intended sportsman and wildlife managers in peril.
6	Everything possible should be done to stop cwd, including but not limited to heavier focus on poaching
7	I don't support this at all. We are in the business of minerals for deer. It would kill us to have this rule go into effect.
8	1. "The placement of mineral or salt licks to congregate wildlife." To purposefully congregate wildlife suggests that the placement was intended for the purposes of hunting over it. If the purpose is to prevent potentially infected wildlife from congregating and spreading the disease, I suggest strengthening the regulatory language and prohibiting the activity all-together. 2. Does the definition of bait, food and food products extend to planted wildlife food plots (e.g., clover, brassicas, tubers, etc.?) The proposed regulation is currently unclear. 3. The use of materials and substances containing cervid excretions without proof of being CWD-free must be banned statewide in order to be effective.
9	Gentlemen; In 15A NCAC 10B .0503 SURVEILLANCE AREA, it appears that I would no longer be able to take a deer that I harvested on my farm in eastern Ashe County to the processor that turns my deer into usable cuts in neighboring Alleghany County. I do not know of a processor in Ashe County and the deer would not be removed from the SSA. Generally, I field dress, skin, and behead the deer before transport to the processor. Could we ensure that field dressed deer could be transported to deer processors within their SSA? Thank you;
10	Hello, You are missing one of the largest potential future causes of disease spread in eastern N.C., running deer with hounds. It is not normal for deer to roam outside their usual range, but when pursued by deer hounds, they travel many miles outside their normal range and interact with other animals in those areas. The following change should include a restriction on deer hunting with hounds until CWD has been deemed a non-issue in North Carolina. Failure to add that sends a signal that you are not really serious about controlling the spread of CWD. Thank You, 15A NCAC 10B .0503 - Specifies activities prohibited in Surveillance Areas, including: year-round placement of mineral or salt licks to congregate wildlife; placement of bait and food outside of the deer season; white-tailed deer fawn rehabilitation and transportation; transportation of cervids, cervid carcasses and carcass parts with some exceptions; and use of substances and materials containing cervid excretions with some exceptions.
11	Dear Executive Director Ingram and Staff, The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed temporary rules and rule amendments to regulate activities that aid in the detection and isolation of chronic wasting disease (CWD). RMEF's mission is to ensure the future of

elk, other wildlife, their habitat and our hunting heritage. We represent more than 225,000 members nationwide and over 3,100 members in North Carolina. Since its inception in 1984, RMEF has permanently protected or enhanced more than 8.6 million acres of North America's most vital habitat for elk and other wildlife, including 135 conservation and hunting heritage outreach projects in North Carolina with a combined value of more than \$5.3 million. As such, RMEF has a vested interest in ensuring the sustained productivity of elk and other wildlife in North Carolina. RMEF recognizes the impact that CWD has had in North Carolina and other states, and remains a partner in improving our understanding of CWD through research and management. RMEF appreciates the challenges faced with managing CWD and offers general support for North Carolina's proposed actions. RMEF offers the following comments regarding specific sections of the proposed temporary rules and rule amendments: 15A NCAC 10B .0503 SURVEILLANCE AREA

Ø RMEF appreciates the North Carolina Resource Commission's (NCWRC) attention to prevention goals, as these efforts will be critically important to elk in western North Carolina where this disease was most recently detected. RMEF encourages continued regulation development to follow the Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies' Best Management Practices for Prevention, Surveillance, and Management of CWD. Ø RMEF strongly supports hunter harvest-based strategies to meet desired CWD management objectives and appreciates NCWRC efforts to maintain hunting opportunities as a means to increase sampling efficiency. Sincerely, Karie Decker Director of Wildlife & Habitat · Ø RMEF suggests that NCWRC make available to the public its biological justification for not classifying Caldwell and Watauga Counties as Secondary Surveillance Areas as defined as counties "adjacent or near a Primary Surveillance Area," per 15A NCAC 10B .0501. Ø RMEF strongly supports actions by the NCWRC to prohibit the placement of mineral and food attractants within defined Surveillance Areas, as these efforts can significantly curtail direct transmission rates associated with areas of elevated and/or concentrated cervid densities. Ø RMEF appreciates NCWRC's efforts minimize potential for intentional and unintentional transportation of CWD-infected cervids by prohibiting rehabilitation of white-tailed deer fawns in Surveillance Areas and movement of these animals from counties defined as a Surveillance Area. Ø RMEF strongly supports NCWRC temporary rules to prohibit exportation of cervid carcasses or potentially infectious carcass parts from Surveillance Areas to reduce the potential of spreading infectious tissues across the landscape. Ø RMEF further commends NCWRC for imposing restrictions on the possession and use of naturally occurring cervid excretions for the purpose of taking cervids in Surveillance Areas. RMEF suggests, however, that in-state cervid facilities manufacturing such biological lures be required to maintain detailed sales/distribution records that can be made available to NCWRC in the event of a novel detection of CWD. Ø RMEF strongly supports NCWRC's efforts to aggressively respond to and evaluate initial detections of CWD in novel areas. Due to the heterogeneous distribution of CWD on the landscape, a single detection outside Surveillance Areas could indicate a previously undetected cluster that could quickly increase prevalence rates in the immediate and surrounding areas. Ø RMEF strongly suggests that NCWRC evaluate research and management needs for which funding could be available from the 2022 CWD Research and Management Act. This legislation could offer important financial support for increased surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation of cervid movements in a state like North Carolina responding to relatively new CWD detections. RMEF appreciates the opportunity to review the NCWRC's proposed temporary rules and rule amendments associated with CWD and looks forward to helping implement these efforts, once finalized.

## 15A NCAC 10B .0504 Primary Surveillance Area



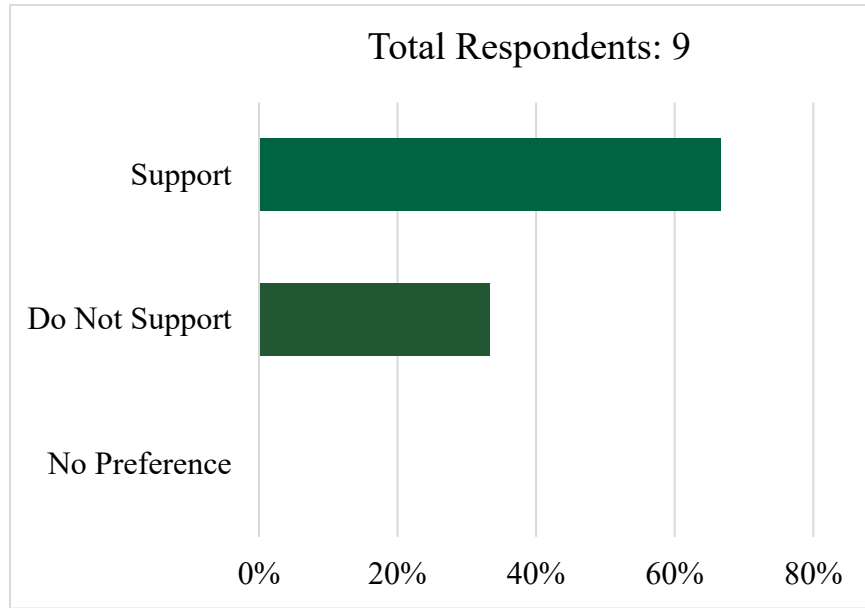
Choices	Responses	
Support	70%	7
Do Not Support	30%	3
No Preference	0%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Not Specified	Out of State	Totals
Support	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	7
Do Not Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
No Preference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>

## 15A NCAC 10B .0504 Primary Surveillance Area Comments

Number	Comment
1	Testing is a good idea to keep tabs on the situation, changing the harvest rules and regulations with no solid research to show it helps stop the spread is not.
2	All harvested deer should be tested
3	Everything possible should be done to stop cwd, including but not limited to heavier focus on poaching
4	Shouldn't a virtual fence be created for deer in the PSAs? Shouldn't everything be done to prevent potentially infected deer from leaving the PSAs by creating refuges/safety zones for establishing wildlife food plots and feed lots and carefully managing the deer herd in order to discourage deer from expanding their range to adjacent SSAs and beyond?
5	I don't have the time or energy to find places out of my way to bring you heads from deer that I otherwise had to backpack out. You've decreased my hunting tremendously. Thanks for your "help".

### 15A NCAC 10B .0505 Secondary Surveillance Area



Choices	Responses	
Support	67%	6
Do Not Support	33%	3
No Preference	0%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Not Specified	Out of State	Totals
Support	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Do Not Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
No Preference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>

## 15A NCAC 10B .0505 Secondary Surveillance Area Comments

Number	Comment
1	I do NOT support my county of Hoke being added to the list of counties not allowed to feed Minerals. I have been working on my private land for 5 years putting on thousands of dollars per year in high quality Minerals, land management, and prescribed burning. Not allowing me to continue feeding high-quality nutrition throughout the year will make all of my past efforts a waste of time and money.
2	Everything possible should be done to stop cwd, including but not limited to heavier focus on poaching

# EXHIBIT A-2

June 6, 2023



## **Proposed Temporary Rules and Rule Amendments to 15A NCAC 10B .0500 - Chronic Wasting Disease Management Recommended by Agency Staff for Adoption**

The rules in this Section are necessary to regulate activities that aid in the detection and isolation of chronic wasting disease (CWD). Requirements in these rules will apply to areas surrounding CWD index locations to limit movement and infection opportunities.

### **15A NCAC 10B .0501**

Clarifies applicability of rules in the Section and defines CWD-related terms.

*15A NCAC 10B .0501 DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL REQUIRMENTS (Pg. 2)*

### **15A NCAC 10B .0502**

Identifies surveillance areas around confirmed CWD positive cervids.

*15A NCAC 10B .0502 CWD SURVEILLANCE AREAS DEFINED (Pg. 3)*

### **15A NCAC 10B .0503**

Specifies activities prohibited in Surveillance Areas, including:

- Year-round placement of mineral or salt licks to congregate wildlife;
- Placement of bait and food outside of the deer season;
- White-tailed deer fawn rehabilitation and transportation; and
- Transportation of cervids, cervid carcasses and carcass parts with some exceptions; and
- Use of substances and materials containing cervid excretions with some exceptions.

*15A NCAC 10B .0503 SURVEILLANCE AREA (Pg. 4-5)*

### **15A NCAC 10B .0504**

Specifies mandatory testing requirements in primary surveillance areas.

*15A NCAC 10B .0504 PRIMARY SURVEILLANCE AREA (Pg. 6)*

### **15A NCAC 10B .0505**

Specifies mandatory testing requirements in secondary surveillance areas.

*15A NCAC 10B .0505 SECONDARY SURVEILLANCE AREA (Pg. 7)*



**SECTION .0500 – CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE**  
**MANAGEMENT**

**15A NCAC 10B .0501 DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

(a) The rules in this Section apply to any area of the State where Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has been detected, as determined by the Commission.

(b) The following definitions shall apply to rules in this Section:

- (1) "Cervid" means all animals in the Family Cervidae not otherwise regulated by the NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (2) "Cervid Health Cooperator" means an individual authorized to collect CWD samples on behalf of the Commission.
- (3) "Chronic Wasting Disease" or "CWD" means the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy prion disease affecting species within the deer (Cervidae) Family.
- (4) "CWD Management Area" means the area delineated by the Commission where CWD has been determined to be endemic and the rules of this Section apply.
- (5) "Primary Surveillance Area" or "PSA" means a county delineated by the Commission for CWD surveillance where a confirmed CWD positive cervid has been found.
- (6) "Sample" means the cervid head and at least three inches of the neck.
- (7) "Secondary Surveillance Area" or "SSA" means a county adjacent to or near a PSA delineated by the Commission for CWD surveillance.
- (8) "Submit" means to deliver a sample to a cervid health cooperator or qualified Commission employee or deposit in a Commission CWD Testing Drop-off Station.
- (9) "Surveillance Area" means the PSA and SSA collectively.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-306;

**15A NCAC 10B .0502 CWD SURVEILLANCE AREAS DEFINED**

(a) The following Counties are Primary Surveillance Areas:

- (1) Cumberland County;
- (2) Stokes County;
- (3) Surry County;
- (4) Wilkes County; and
- (5) Yadkin County.

(b) The following Counties are Secondary Surveillance Areas:

- (1) Alexander County;
- (2) Alleghany County;
- (3) Ashe County;
- (4) Bladen County;
- (5) Davie County;
- (6) Forsyth County;
- (7) Guilford County;
- (8) Harnett County;
- (9) Hoke County;
- (10) Iredell County;
- (11) Robeson County;
- (12) Rockingham County; and
- (13) Sampson County.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-306;

**15A NCAC 10B .0503 SURVEILLANCE AREA**

(a) Inside a surveillance area, placement of minerals or salt licks to purposefully congregate wildlife shall be prohibited. Placement of bait, food, or food product to purposefully congregate wildlife shall be prohibited from January 2 through August 31 each year inside a Surveillance Area, except that bird feeders specifically designed for nongame birds and other activities specifically permitted by the Commission shall be allowed. Placement of bait, food, or food products for the purpose of hunting during the urban archery season shall be allowed within the established season in participating municipalities.

(b) White-tailed deer fawn rehabilitation is prohibited in a Surveillance Area.

(c) White-tailed deer fawns originating from within a Surveillance Area shall not be transported outside the Surveillance Area.

(d) No cervid carcass or carcass parts originating from inside a Primary Surveillance Area or Secondary Surveillance Area shall be transported outside of the county of origin, except:

- (1) meat that has been boned out such that no pieces or fragments of bone remain;
- (2) caped hides with no part of the skull or spinal column attached;
- (3) antlers, antlers attached to cleaned skull plates, or skulls free from meat or brain tissue;
- (4) cleaned lower jawbones with teeth or cleaned teeth;
- (5) finished taxidermy products and tanned hides; and
- (6) carcass or carcass parts permitted by the Commission for disposal outside of the Surveillance Area.
- (7) carcass or carcass parts originating inside a PSA may be transported into contiguous PSA(s) or outside of the PSA as specified in Subparagraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this Rule; and
- (8) carcass or carcass parts originating inside a SSA may be transported into contiguous SSA(s) or PSA(s) or outside of the SSA as specified in Subparagraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this Rule.

(e) No person shall possess or use any substance or material that contains or is labeled as containing any excretion collected from a cervid, including feces, urine, blood, gland oil, or other bodily fluid for the purposes of taking or attempting to take, attracting, or scouting wildlife inside a surveillance area. This prohibition shall not apply to the following substances:

- (1) products containing synthetic analogs of cervid excretions and labeled as such;
- (2) natural substances collected from facilities within North Carolina that have a valid Farmed Cervid License from the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and are labeled as such;

- (3) natural deer urine products containing excretions from facilities within North Carolina that have a valid Farmed Cervid License from the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and are labeled as such; and
- (4) natural deer urine products containing excretions from facilities that meet all the following requirements and are labeled as such:
  - (A) determined to be free of chronic wasting disease (CWD) based on testing by an independent laboratory using a method that may help detect the presence of CWD prions;
  - (B) complies with a federally approved CWD herd certification program and any federal CWD protocols; and
  - (C) participates in additional herd management requirements as specified by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-306;*

**15A NCAC 10B .0504 PRIMARY SURVEILLANCE AREA**

(a) Any hunter who harvests a cervid from the Saturday prior to Thanksgiving through the 3rd Sunday thereafter in PSA counties listed in 10B .0203(a)(1)(C) or (E) shall submit a sample from that cervid no later than 2 weeks following the harvest for CWD testing.

(b) Any hunter who harvests a cervid from the Saturday 12 days prior to Thanksgiving Day through the 3rd Sunday thereafter in PSA counties listed in 10B .0203(a)(1)(A) or (B) shall submit a sample from that cervid no later than 2 weeks following the harvest for CWD testing.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-306;*

**15A NCAC 10B .0505 SECONDARY SURVEILLANCE AREA**

(a) Any hunter who harvests a cervid from the Saturday prior to Thanksgiving through the 3rd Sunday thereafter in SSA counties listed in 10B .0203(a)(1)(C) or (E) shall submit a sample from that cervid no later than 2 weeks following the harvest for CWD testing.

(b) Any hunter who harvests a cervid from the Saturday 12 days prior to Thanksgiving Day through the 3rd Sunday thereafter in SSA counties listed in 10B .0203(a)(1)(A) or (B) shall submit a sample from that cervid no later than 2 weeks following the harvest for CWD testing.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-306;