



NEW ENGLAND BACKCOUNTRY HUNTERS AND ANGLERS

February 26, 2020

To Chairman Bennett and the members of the House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

Re: Rhode Island 2020 – H7869 – Support for Prohibition of Captive Hunting

As the fastest growing organization of hunters and anglers in the nation, Backcountry Hunters & Anglers (BHA) seeks to ensure North America's outdoor heritage of hunting and fishing in a natural setting. Our members recognize the need to protect and enhance our outdoor heritage and wildlife in the few open spaces we have remaining. BHA supports the North American Wildlife Conservation Model, which asserts that wildlife is held in public trust as a scientifically managed natural resource that can be enjoyed by all Americans. BHA also maintains that hunting should involve an element of skill, woodsmanship and challenge and promotes Fair Chase principals.

During the previous two legislative sessions of the Rhode Island General Assembly unsuccessful proposals have been introduced that if adopted would allow shooting preserves to import big game animals and hunt them within the state (2018 – S2929, H8090. 2019 – H5849). This practice often involves hunting species such as whitetail deer, elk and wild boar and keeping them within fenced properties that prevent their natural movement or successfully fleeing from hunters. Animals are marked or tagged as livestock and are considered the property of the shooting preserve, as opposed to wildlife and a natural resource that belongs to the people and is held in trust by the state.

The New England Chapter of BHA urges the Rhode Island General Assembly to pass House Bill 7869, a bill that would prohibit the importation and hunting of captive big game animals in Rhode Island. There are numerous reasons to pass such a proposal, including significant hazards to Rhode Island's native wildlife and ecosystem by introducing wildlife disease and invasive species, captive hunting's inconsistency and contradiction with public trust doctrine, and the trend towards stronger protections against these hazards in our neighboring states. Without action on this matter, there is little doubt that proposals to allow captive hunting of big game animals in Rhode Island will continue to come up, and will continue to take up the valuable and limited time and resources of the General Assembly each year. This letter provides more detail on each of these topics.

Chronic Wasting Disease

First characterized in 1967, Chronic Wasting Disease is a transmissible disease similar to Mad Cow Disease that affects all members of the deer family, including whitetail deer and elk. Chronic Wasting Disease is transmitted between animals by prions, or misfolded proteins, and once contracted it is lethal to the animal. If contracted, Chronic Wasting Disease can take years to manifest, during which time the infected animal can appear healthy as it sheds infectious agent into the environment through urine, feces, and saliva. It has been shown that prions can maintain their infectious potential while passing through water supplies, being absorbed into plants and grasses, and passing through the digestive systems of scavengers. In other words, a fence capable of containing deer or elk would be very unlikely to contain infectious prions should an infected animal be placed within. Once introduced, Chronic Wasting Disease is long-lived in soils and water, and is virtually impossible to eliminate from the ecosystem.

It is well understood that human transportation of infected animals is the main mechanism by which Chronic Wasting Disease spreads to new areas. At this time there is no test capable of reliably detecting the presence of Chronic Wasting Disease in live animals, so screening and/or quarantine prior to or following importation into the state is not an effective method to prevent the importation of infected animals. Even in captive herds that have been certified as free of Chronic Wasting Disease by testing animals from the confined area post-mortem (the most reliable testing

method) there have been occurrences where Chronic Wasting Disease has later been detected after animals had been transported and subsequently spread the disease to a new area.

At this time, Chronic Wasting Disease has never been detected within Rhode Island, or within any state east of New York and Pennsylvania or south of Quebec. The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management has already adopted many of the best management practices recommended by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in their 2018 “Best Management Practices for Prevention, Surveillance and Management of Chronic Wasting Disease”, including prohibiting bringing certain parts of deer taken out-of-state in Chronic Wasting Disease-endemic areas into Rhode Island, prohibiting the use of natural urine-based scents, and prohibiting baiting and feeding of deer for any purpose. The report’s top recommendation regarding the movement of live deer is to prohibit all human-assisted movement, and that is also what BHA is recommending.

Wild Pigs

Often referred to as Russian or Eurasian boar, feral swine, or razorbacks, wild pigs are all descendants of the same species –*Sus Scrofa* – and are relatives of pigs that are kept on agricultural farms. Unlike domesticated pigs, those that exist in a wild or feral state develop thicker hides, long tusks, and an aggressive disposition. Their prolific breeding habits make them one of the most costly, damaging and uncontrollable invasive species in North America. According to the USDA-APHIS, roughly 6 million wild pigs inhabit 35 US states, costing an estimated \$1.5 billion in damages and control costs. They threaten the health of people, wildlife, pets, and cause major damage to property, agriculture, native ecosystems, and historical resources.

Widely regarded as intelligent and adaptable, wild pigs are notoriously difficult to contain within captive facilities. As a state that doesn’t currently have an existing population of wild pigs, allowing them to be imported for hunting would expose our state to an unnecessary risk that doesn’t currently exist. If wild pigs were to become established on our landscape, the damage to our native ecosystem, and the resultant management cost to the state would be catastrophic. Given the relative lack of large tracts of agricultural or undeveloped land, it is also highly likely that a population of wild pigs would become a nuisance and danger to Rhode Islanders immediately.

Public Trust

While its origins are rooted in Roman and Greek civil law, Public Trust Doctrine is an essential element of North American Model of Wildlife Conservation. In simple terms, Public Trust Doctrine asserts that natural resources, including wildlife, are owned by the people and entrusted to the care of the government. The Constitution of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations of 1843 codifies Public Trust Doctrine in Title 1, Article 17, stating that the people shall be secure in their rights to use and enjoy the natural resources of the state, and charging the Rhode Island General Assembly to provide for the conservation of the peoples’ air, land, water, plant, animal, mineral and other natural resources, using all means necessary and property by law to protect the natural environment of the people of the state. In the context of wildlife, management as a public resource is essential to ensuring that populations are managed sustainably, that all people have access to healthy wildlife in both the present and the future. Privatization of wildlife and the creation of a market for access to exclusive animals and hunting opportunities are contradictory to the management practices that have restored wildlife populations to healthy and sustainable levels following the decimation of wildlife populations in North America by market hunting prior to the 20th century.

If captive big game hunting were allowed, the descendants of animals that were at one time considered wildlife would no longer be a natural resource owned by the people and managed by the state; rather they would be kept in captivity and considered livestock, owned by the captive hunting facility, and marketed to prospective “hunters” as a privatized commodity. Once extracted from the public trust, wildlife kept as livestock could be subjected to practices like selective breeding and genetic modification, which could cause damage to native populations if animals escaped the facility. Unlike farm animals that are kept for producing meat and other agricultural products, captive big game animals would occupy a new legal area and presumably would not be subject to RI General Law § 4-17, which defines the criteria by which livestock can be slaughtered in Rhode Island.

Neighboring States

In Rhode Island, the Department of Environmental Management is charged with regulating the importation and possession of wild animals and currently does so through 250-RICR-40-05-3, pursuant to RI General Laws 4-18, 20-1-18, 20-1-22, 20-37-3, and 42-17.1-2(19). Unfortunately, this regulation includes numerous exemptions and loopholes, and lacks a conclusive prohibition that sufficiently addresses risks such as the potential introduction of Chronic Wasting Disease.

In Connecticut, R.C.S.A. §§ 22-278 broadly prohibits importing “captive cervidae” into the state. Under their definitions, this covers all species of deer, elk, moose, reindeer and caribou that would be raised or maintained in captivity for the production of meat and other agricultural products, for sport or for exhibition. Under Connecticut’s regulations on private shooting preserves, limitations are placed on animals that can be taken to only allow only pheasants, quail, chukar partridge, and/or ducks.

In Massachusetts, 321 CMR 2.15 (10), prohibitions are placed on possessing, transferring, processing, receiving and importing any live deer or member of the family Cervidae to prevent the spread of Chronic Wasting Disease. Under 321 CMR 2.05, their regulation on commercial shooting preserves, limitations are placed on animals that can be taken to allow only ring-necked pheasants, bobwhite quail, chukar partridge, Hungarian or gray partridge, or captive-reared mallard ducks.

Based on the contrast in these regulations, it is clear that our closest neighbors have taken action to protect their wildlife and natural environments by preventing the hazards that come along with importing big game animals for captive hunting.

In conclusion, the New England Chapter of BHA believes that the facts and opinions presented here tell a compelling story about the threats of Chronic Wasting Disease and why importing big game animals for captive hunting in Rhode Island should be prohibited. As a first step to protecting the state’s native deer from Chronic Wasting Disease and to protect native ecosystems and local agriculture from wild pigs we support House Bill 7869, which would prohibit the importation and hunting of captive big game animals under Rhode Island General Law 20-19, which regulates shooting preserves. If enacted, this regulation would help protect Rhode Island’s native wildlife and ecosystem based on the best available science, and would bring Rhode Island in-line with our neighboring states on the matter of captive hunting.

Even if importation of big game animals for captive hunting is prohibited as proposed in House Bill 7869, there would still be the risk that importing members of the deer family for livestock or for other purposes could result in the introduction of Chronic Wasting Disease to the state. Because importation and possession of wildlife are regulated in Rhode Island by the Department of Environmental Management, we also urge that DEM to develop regulations similar to those in adjacent states to prohibit all import of members of the deer family (cervidae), thereby minimizing the risk of inadvertently importing Chronic Wasting Disease into the state.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

Sincerely,

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