

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources

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State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations * (listed only if different or in addition to those listed below)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife	In Process of Developing or Implementing New or Additional CWD Regulations	CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing Program for Wildlife	Baiting Banned	Feeding Banned	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids
Summary	In nine states and five of the Canadian provinces listed, the state's Department of Agriculture, or equivalent, has jurisdiction over captive cervids. The Department of Fish and Game, or equivalent has jurisdiction in nine states and four of the provinces listed. Captive cervid farms are jointly managed by both agencies in thirty-two states and one of the 10 listed Canadian provinces.	All but two states, as well as eight of the ten Canadian provinces listed, have regulations in place in addition to the standard regulations (see end of table), ranging from additional testing requirements to the banning of all cervid importations.	Thirty-two states and five of the Canadian provinces listed prohibit the importation of cervids from any county, region and/or state that is endemic for CWD; have regulations that can prohibit importation from endemic areas; require that the state exporting the cervid be enrolled in an official CWD monitoring and certification program; and/or require only that there has been no diagnosis of CWD in the originating herd or imported cervid. Sixteen states and one of the Canadian provinces listed have banned all cervid imports. Two states and four of the Canadian provinces listed have no specific bans in place.	Eight states and five of the Canadian provinces listed are currently in the process of developing new and/or additional CWD regulations.	Forty-four states and all ten of the Canadian provinces listed perform captive cervid testing for CWD where captive cervids are legal.	All fifty states and all ten of the Canadian provinces listed perform CWD testing on wild cervids.	Twenty-six states do not allow the baiting of cervids, six states have certain restrictions on baiting, and one has the issue under review. Two of the Canadian provinces listed have banned baiting and one has baiting issue under review.	Seven states do not allow the feeding of cervids, ten states and one province has certain restrictions and two states and one province are discussing a ban on feeding.	Thirty-six states and three of the Canadian provinces listed have a ban or restrictions on the importation of hunter-harvested cervid parts. One province has the issue under review.	CWD has been found in captive cervids in eleven states and two Canadian provinces (CO, IL, KS, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NY, OK, SD, WI, Alberta, and Saskatchewan).	CWD has been found in free-ranging cervids in fifteen states and two Canadian provinces (CO, IL, KS, MD, MN, ND, NE, NM, NY, SD, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY, Alberta and Saskatchewan).
States											
Alabama	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Contact: Gary Moody, gmoody@dnr.alabama.gov	Cervid imports have not been allowed since 1973. It is illegal to have penned deer, several high fenced areas do exist. Game breeders can buy and sell deer with permit but no importation is allowed.	Cervid imports have not been allowed since 1973.	NA - Have not allowed imports for over 30 years.	Animals from captive herds are included in the state CWD sampling program.	Sampling began in 2001, with 90 animals being tested. In 2002-03, 440 animals were tested; 2003-04, 768 were tested; 2004-05, 745 tested; 2005-06, 798 tested; 2006-07, 654 tested; 2007-08, 627 tested; 2008-09, 606 tested; 2009-10 311 tested; 2010-11 311 tested. All animals have tested negative to date. Plan to continue surveillance efforts. Education efforts have also made the public more aware of the need to report deer that may be doing poorly or may not be acting normally. Those deer are submitted for testing as well.	Baiting is not allowed.	Feeding is not allowed in areas of hunting.	No ban.	No	No
Alaska	Dept of Natural Resources-Division of Agriculture responsible for game farm permits and inspecting fencing. Dept of Environmental Conservation-Division of Environmental Health responsible for animal health regulations. Dept of Fish & Game-Division of Wildlife Conservation responsible for free-ranging cervids. Contact: Department of Environmental Conservation (captive cervids) Dr. Bob Gerlach Bob.Gerlach@alaska.gov, ADF&G-Division of Wildlife Conservation (free-ranging cervids) Kimberlee Beckmen, kimberlee.beckmen@alaska.gov	Imported cervids must have a certificate of veterinary inspection, state import permit, individual animal id traceable to the premises of origin, negative TB and Brucellosis, originate from a CWD negative herd (five years of surveillance) that is enrolled in an official CWD monitoring and surveillance program.	Imported cervids must have a certificate of veterinary inspection, state import permit, individual animal id traceable to the premises of origin, negative TB and Brucellosis, originate from a CWD negative herd (five years of surveillance) that is enrolled in an official CWD monitoring and surveillance program.	Intrastate movement of captive cervids requires permit from State Veterinarian.	Voluntary Certification Program (5 years to achieve CWD free certified status) has been established and supports testing for captive cervids.	Targeted and voluntary hunter harvested surveillance of deer and elk began in 2003. Moose and caribou targeted surveillance added in 2004. Hunter harvest surveillance discontinued in 2009. CWD surveillance testing of reindeer herds on the Seward Peninsula, which range freely, and on St. Lawrence Island has been conducted with a total of 44 reindeer testing negative. Currently, targeted testing including road killed wild cervids in areas near game farms and testing of clinical suspect cervids statewide continues. As of January 1, 2010, 1965 SBT deer, 91 elk, 55 caribou and 134 moose have tested negative for CWD, no positives detected in Alaska.	No baiting allowed.	No feeding allowed.	The importation of whole carcasses and certain carcass parts from cervidae (including mule deer, white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer and elk) and other CWD susceptible species into the state of Alaska is banned. Importation of carcass parts from such species is restricted to: de-boned meat (cut and wrapped, commercially or privately), quarters or other meat portions with no portion of the spinal column (including dorsal root ganglion) or head attached; processed meat (cut and wrapped commercially or privately); hides with no heads attached; clean and disinfected skull plates; antlers with no meat or tissue attached; clean and disinfected whole skull (European mount) - no meat or nervous tissue (brain, cranial nerves) attached; and teeth (upper canines or buglers).	No	No
Arizona	Game and Fish Department. Contact: Clint Luedtke, (623) 236-7674, cluedtke@azgfd.gov; Anne Justice-Allen, (623) 236-7351, ajustice-allen@azgfd.gov	Effective August 30, 2003, no cervid can be imported into Arizona with the exception that under specific conditions, non-native cervids can be imported into a licensed zoo. No other exceptions exist.	Effective August 30, 2003, no cervids can be imported into Arizona except for zoos under specific conditions. Cervids held under special license must be identified with a microchip or tattoo as prescribed by rule, reports of all cervids on property (births, deaths, exportation) must be included in the report. Any cervid that dies must be submitted for CWD testing within 72-hours of death. Movement of cervids within the state is regulated. The Department is authorized to seize, destroy, and dispose of any cervid (at the owners expense) held illegally.	All rules related to CWD were finalized on August 30, 2003. The State CWD Response Plan has been revised and will be made available to the public.	The holder of a private game farm or zoo license are required to submit the heads of all cervids that die on the licensee's property or in the licensee's control for CWD testing (Note: heads must be submitted within 72 hours of the time of death to the University of Arizona Veterinary Diagnostic Lab for analysis for CWD). This rulemaking also requires permanent marking of all animals on site and annual reports providing information on births, deaths, or other transactions involving captive cervids.	More than 16,000 deer and elk have been tested since testing began in 1998. During the 2010 hunting season, approximately 1,400 samples were tested and resulted in no detection of CWD. Surveillance continues with voluntary testing of cervids taken by hunter-killed animals, and targeted sampling of symptomatic and roadkilled animals. Surveillance will be concentrated in the GMUs bordering Utah and New Mexico to maximize detection in areas of higher risk.	No	No	There is no official ban at this time. However, the Department asks for the cooperation of out-of-state hunters via our webpage and information printed in Department News Releases. Hunters are advised to only bring in deboned meat, finished taxidermed heads, cleaned skull plates, and cleaned hides.	No	No
Arkansas	Game and Fish Commission regulates imports relating to wildlife, Livestock & Poultry Commission regulates imports relating to livestock. A Memorandum of Agreement between the two agencies delegates final permitting authority to Game and Fish. Contact: Dick Baxter, AG&FC (800) 223-6300 rjbaxter@agfc.state.ar.us	09/26/02: Total ban on importation of cervids. 10/20/05 Restrictions on importation of cervid carcasses from endemic states, and provinces.	09/26/02: Total ban on importation of cervids.	State CWD Respose Plan has been completed and approved	All captive cervids 16 months or older that die from illness, slaughter, hunting or any other cause shall be reported within 24 hours and submitted for CWD testing.	Arkansas has completed random testing in all 75 counties of the state. Continued random county by county testing at reduced levels continues. Efforts also focus on target animals, target locations, captive cervid enclosures with violation histories and road kills.	No	No	Not allowed to import, transport or possess any portion of a cervid carcass from Alberta, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Saskatchewan, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, or Wyoming except: antlers and/or antlers attached to clean skull plates or cleaned skulls (where no meat or tissues are attached to skull), meat with bones removed, cleaned teeth, finished taxidermy products, hides, and tanned products.	No	No
California	Department of Fish & Game (DFG) has authority over all captive cervids and issues the permits required for possession. Department of Food & Agriculture (DFA) becomes the lead over captive cervids only if a disease outbreak occurs which could impact livestock (TB and brucellosis). Contact: Pam Swift, CDFG, (916) 358-1462, pswift@dfg.ca.gov	Fallow deer are permitted under a fallow deer farming permit and various exotic cervids are allowed under an exhibitors permit issued by Dept of Fish and Game. No elk are permitted for importation and elk farms are prohibited. To import any deer a Cervidae Importation Application must be approved by Wildlife Investigations Lab; MI cervids require specific pre-entry requirements.	No cervids allowed for import that originate from CWD positive states, or have a history of contact with captive elk, or any other potential risk.	Regulation banning the import of hunter-harvested cervids adopted in June 2003 (CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 712). Citations are being issued to hunters not compliant with this regulation, and meat processors are not allowed to accept out-of-state whole cervid carcasses not compliant with regulation.	CWD is listed by the CA Department of Food & Agriculture as a reportable disease. A slaughter surveillance program for farmed fallow deer has been developed.	Developed surveillance in 1999 for hunter killed, road kill and dead, free-ranging mule deer. As of Sept. 2010 approximately 5,000 deer and elk have been tested. California has completed random surveillance of hunter-harvested and road-killed cervids. In the future, the state will sample and test suspect cervids only.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 251.3, effective 09/01/79: Prohibition against taking resident game birds and mammals by the aid of bait.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 251.3, effective 07/01/96: Prohibition against feeding big game mammals.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 6/05/03: Ban on hunter harvested deer and elk meat, may import boned out meat or processed cuts of meat, portions of meat with no part of spinal column or head attached, hides with no heads attached, clean skull plates, antlers with no meat or tissue attached, finished taxidermy heads, and upper canines.	No	No
Colorado	Division of Wildlife (DOW) regulates wildlife imports and has authority over commercially raised mule deer and other commercially raised wildlife species. The Department of Agriculture has authority over disease management for alternative livestock (fallow deer and elk). Authority over possession, importation, and movement of alternative livestock (elk and fallow deer) is shared, and CWD management in alternative livestock facilities requires DOW approval of the herd plan. Moratorium on new licensing of cervid ranches by DOW; CDA is licensing new alternative livestock facilities. Contact: Mike Miller, CDOW, (970) 472-4348, mike.miller@state.co.us Regulations: Brett Ackerman, CDOW (303) 291-7278, brett.ackerman@state.co.us	All cervids must be free of infectious and contagious disease; must be treated for internal/external parasites within 21 days prior to entry, must be marked with USDA official ear tag, and originate from a bovine TB-free accredited herd. All elk must test negative for evidence of red deer hybridization.	60 months CWD-free status from qualifying surveillance program required for importation and intrastate movement of captive cervids. DOW and CDA jointly review all requests for cervid movement - both agencies must approve; CDA issues the movement/importation authorization.		Mandatory surveillance required on any captive cervid death (>16 months of age) whether natural death, slaughter or hunt park kill (fresh and fixed tissue). Must be reported within 24 hours of death to licensing agency (DOW or CDA).	CWD testing available statewide for successful deer and elk hunters for nominal fee. Fee waived for any mandatory submission. Testing currently mandatory for all hunter-killed moose statewide, no other species have mandatory testing. As of 9/1/2006, Director has authority to administratively impose mandatory hunter testing by unit to meet sampling objectives. Tested 24,652 in 2002; 15,424 in 2003. In 2004 tested 12,966 (5,636 deer, 7,219 elk and 101 moose). Tested 13,208 (, 6481 mule deer, 215 white-tailed deer, 6,358 elk and 154 moose) in 2005. First case of CWD in moose 9/25/2005. Tested 11,107 (5,243 mule deer, 228 white-tailed deer, 5,489 elk and 147 moose) in 2006. In 2007, tested 10,009 (4,487 mule deer, 197 white-tailed deer, 4,835 elk, and 130 moose). In 2008, tested 6,389 (3,195 mule deer, 90 white-tailed deer, 2,893 elk, 210 moose). In 2009, tested 3,696 (1,484 mule deer, 89 white-tailed deer, 1,957 elk, and 166 moose). In 2010, tested 2,820 (1,130 mule deer, 81 white-tailed deer, 1,464 elk, and 145 moose). For current testing data please refer to the following site: http://wildlife.state.co.us/Hunting/BigGame/CWD/	Big Game baiting illegal.	Feeding of certain wildlife species, including big game, is illegal.	In January 2008 the Wildlife Commission struck the regulation on transportation of carcass parts and encouraged an educational effort focused on disposal of carcass trim.	Yes, in elk	Yes, in mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and as of 4/2010, four cases in moose.
Connecticut	Department of Environmental Protection and Department of Agriculture	No cervid imports allowed. No movements within state without permit.	No cervid imports allowed.	N/A	Captive cervid owners required to (a) have 2 forms of tagging and (b) have perimeter fence specifications.	WTD surveillance program to perform random testing on hunter harvested cervids and road kills from High-risk populations statewide.	Hunters are allowed to use bait in 2 out of 12 Deer Management Zones.	NA	Ban on importation of hunter-harvested deer and elk from CWD endemic states (unless deboned).	No	No
Delaware	Department of Agriculture has jurisdiction over all exotic cervids, while the Division of Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over white-tailed deer. Contact: Joe Rogerson, (302) 735-3600	No cervid imports allowed from any state. No movements within state without permit (no permits are being issued at this time).	No cervid imports allowed from any state. No movements within state without permit (no permits are being issued at this time).	N/A	Currently discussing this issue with the Delaware Department of Agriculture.	In 2003, began testing hunter harvested WTD. Collected 200+ samples within each of the 3 counties during the 2005-06 through the present hunting seasons. This sampling intensity yields a 99% probability of detecting the disease if it is present in at least 1% of the population.	No ban.	NA	Carcasses from areas where CWD has been reported must be processed prior to entering the state. No spinal cord tissues or brain tissues allowed from these areas. Cleaned skulls, hides, antlers, etc are permitted.	No	No
Florida	Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) regulates possession of captive cervids. Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS) oversees importation and health requirements. Contact: Cory Morea, Cory.Morea@MyFWC.com, (850) 488-3831	Prohibition on importation of cervids unless originating from a herd with an FDACS approved CWD surveillance and monitoring program in effect for at least 60 months.	The FDACS and FWC have adopted rules regarding importation and intrastate movement of cervids. The permanent rules prohibit the importation of cervids unless originating from a herd with a FDACS approved CWD surveillance and monitoring program in effect for at least 60 months prior to import. It also requires the person importing to obtain prior permission from FDACS State veterinarian, be in possession of a valid permit issued by FWC and be in compliance with the requirements of an approved FDACS Captive Cervid Herd Health Plan. Intrastate movement also requires prior permission, possession of a valid permit or license and compliance with the FDACS Captive Cervid Herd Health Plan.	N/A	The FDACS Captive Cervid health plan requires the mandatory testing of all captive cervids that die or are otherwise killed if they are older than 16 months of age.	Implemented active surveillance of hunter-killed and road-killed deer and passive surveillance of symptomatic wild deer in summer 2002. Tested 645 deer during the 2002 hunting season: 24 from passive surveillance and 621 from active surveillance. Tested 576 deer in 2003, 15 from passive surveillance and 561 from active surveillance. Tested 566 deer in 2004, 14 from passive surveillance and 552 from active surveillance. Tested 521 deer in 2005, 28 from passive surveillance and 493 from active surveillance. Tested 639 deer in 2006, 18 from passive surveillance and 621 from active surveillance. Tested 565 deer in 2007, 36 from passive surveillance and 529 from active surveillance. Tested 582 deer in 2008, 17 from passive surveillance and 565 from active surveillance. Tested 406 deer in 2009, 16 from passive surveillance and 390 from active surveillance. Tested 833 deer so far in 2010, 25 from passive surveillance and 808 from active surveillance. Sample collections will continue through the end of the 2010 Fiscal Year. No positives have been detected.	No ban.	No ban.	The FWC has adopted a rule that prohibits the importation or possession of any cervid from any state or province where Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has been documented except boned-out meat or processed meat cuts, a hide with no head attached, antlers with a clean skull plate, finished taxidermy products, and upper canines. Additionally, any cervid carcass, regardless of origin, testing positive for CWD must be surrendered to FWC personnel.	No	No

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Georgia	The Department of Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture have joint authority over deer farms. Farmed deer are restricted to fallow, sika, and red deer, elk, caribou and their hybrids. White-tailed deer are not included as farmed deer. Pursuant to OCGA 4-4-170 through 181, the Department of Agriculture administers the deer farming license and provisions relating to health requirements, humane treatment and slaughter. Also, the DNR inspects facilities prior to Ag approval and issuance of deer farming license. Further, the Department of Natural Resources has jurisdiction over escaped farmed deer. Pursuant to OCGA 27-5-1 through 12 (Wild Animal Act), the DNR has authority over wild animals, which include the cervid species that can be legally farmed in Georgia. Thus, anyone holding any cervid species is required to have a wild animal license to legally possess a cervid other than white-tailed deer. Contact: Charlie Killmaster, State Deer Project Coordinator, (770) 784-3059, charlie.killmaster@dnr.state.ga.us	No deer imports allowed.	The Georgia General Assembly passed legislation in 2006 that prohibits the importation of any cervid. Prior, the Department had promulgated regulations that prohibited the importation of any cervid.		All farmed deer being slaughtered must be tested for CWD.	DNR began a wildlife surveillance program in fall 2002. In 2002-2003, we target tested 386 cervids limited to 6 areas considered to be at greatest risk due to proximity of captive cervid facilities. Additionally, tested 100 cervids as a part of standard health monitoring. In 2003-2004, program was expanded to statewide and 5,622 have been collected to date. CWD has not been detected at this time. Additional information is available at www.gohuntgeorgia.com .	Baiting is not allowed for hunting any game species.	Not addressed in law or regulation.	It is unlawful to import or possess a whole cervid carcass or cervid carcass part from any state having a documented case of a cervid infected with chronic wasting disease, except for one or more of the following parts: (1) Boned out meat; (2) Portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; (3) Hide with no heads attached; (4) Clean skull plates with antlers attached; (5) Clean antlers; (6) Finished taxidermy heads; and (7) Clean upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories)	No	No
Hawaii**	Department of Agriculture has authority over import, possession and transfer of all cervids. Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife regulates possession of introduced Axis and Black-tailed deer on State lands. Contact: Ed Johnson, (808) 587-4185, Edwin.D.Johnson@hawaii.gov	Special permit for elk and axis deer for commercial use. Black-tailed deer and mule deer are permitted for research and exhibition by special permit. White-tailed deer not allowed. Hawaii has only one captive cervid farm (elk) at this time.	Wild animal licenses for cervids are conditioned to restrict intrastate movement and require participation in USDA's CWD program for movement.	Permits issued on case by case basis. No entry permits for elk or deer will be considered unless they originated from a herd that has been CWD monitored for at least 5 years.	All slaughtered animals from the one captive cervid herd are CWD tested.	Surveillance from hunter killed deer began in 2003. Five to ten (5-10) black-tailed deer are tested from the 30-50 annually harvested; and 30-40 axis deer from the approx. 350 harvested. Reports of sick and abnormal deer are investigated by Forestry and Wildlife.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	No	No
Idaho	Idaho State Department of Agriculture/Animal Industries has jurisdiction over domestic cervidae, which includes elk, fallow deer and reindeer. Idaho Department of Fish and Game has jurisdiction over importation and possession of all other species of wildlife. Contact: Mark Drew, Wildlife Veterinarian, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, mark.drew@idfg.idaho.gov	No mule deer or white-tailed deer imports allowed by IDFG. ISDA allows import of reindeer, elk and fallow deer to approved cervidae farms. Health requirements include: negative brucellosis testing for cervids 6 months and older, must have 2 negative tests within 30 days of import; negative tuberculosis tests and compliance with USDA tb UMR for captive cervids; elk must test negative for red deer genetic factor and be in a CWD monitoring program for at least 60 months with a CWD free herd status and records of all deaths within last 5 years; cervids must originate from a region not known to be endemic with Parelaphostrongylus tenuis (meningeal worm) with no imports from east of 100 meridian; valid health certificate from state of origin; individual identification number; entry permit.	Elk must be in a CWD monitoring program in originating state for at least 60 months with a CWD free herd status and records of all deaths within last 5 years; cervids must originate from a region not known to be endemic with Parelaphostrongylus tenuis (meningeal worm) with no imports from east of 100 meridian; valid health certificate from state of origin; individual identification number; entry permit.	CWD response plan has been developed for Idaho Fish and Game with containment measures to be taken if CWD is found in captive or wild cervids.	CWD monitoring has been done on all domestic elk herds through Department of Agriculture. Slaughter surveillance for CWD is required on all cervids over 16 months of age sent to slaughter. All captive cervids over 16 months of age that die for any reason must be submitted for CWD testing. ID has less than 6 captive mule and white-tailed deer facilities that are required to report any deaths within 24 hr. ISDA has a CWD certification program for captive cervid facilities.	General and targeted surveillance has been done on over 8700 deer and elk taken from hunter kills and road kills since 1997. For 2010-11 season, plan to collect 1,300 samples.	Idaho does not allow and has never allowed the baiting of cervids.	Idaho State Department of Agriculture has rules regarding the feeding of cervids by private individuals in eastern Idaho along the Wyoming border to reduce brucellosis risk. Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG) has a commission policy of feeding cervids only on an emergency basis in the winter.	Idaho does not have a ban on importation of hunter-harvested cervids. Hunters are cautioned that they should know and comply with regulations in the state in which they will hunt.	No	No
Illinois	Department of Agriculture processes and administers import applications and oversees captive cervid CWD monitoring program. Department of Natural Resources administers Captive Game Breeder licensing program. Both have authority over importation and possession. Contact: Paul Shelton, (517) 557-1052, paul.shelton@illinois.gov	All elk entering Illinois 6 months and older must originate from a brucellosis-free herd or be negative to a brucellosis card test or PCFIA test within 60 days of import. Certification of brucellosis free herds shall be established and maintained in accordance with the Brucellosis Uniform Methods and Rules approved by USAHA; All cervids must be in compliance with Illinois Diseased Animals Act, 8 Ill. Adm. Code 85 and Ill Bovidae and Cervidae Tuberculosis Eradication Act; Must be accompanied by a permit from IDA and a CVI; See specific regulations relating to CWD at right, Individual ID number.	CVI must state that cervid does not originate from a CWD endemic area (any county or surrounding area where CWD has been diagnosed in the past 5 years); must originate from a herd that has been CWD monitored for at least 5 years under a state approved CWD certification program and was CWD free for that period and must meet the following criteria: any additions to herd must be natural or in herd for at least one year, complete records must be maintained for 5 years, animals have not been exposed to any animal from a herd diagnosed with CWD in the past 5 years, herd has been under vet supervision for a minimum of 5 years and has no exposure to any cervid from a CWD trace-back or trace-forward herd, statement must be signed by herd owner stating that all information on CVI is correct.	NA	Any cervid dying from an unknown cause that has exhibited neurological disorder must be tested for CWD; any cervid exhibiting symptoms of CWD will be destroyed and tested or quarantined until it can be determined that the animal does not have CWD. Two 'voluntary' CWD herd monitoring programs have been established ("Certified Monitored vs. "Contained Monitored") - intrastate movement or sales of cervids will be contingent upon participation in one of the programs. To date, no captive cervids have tested positive for CWD.	More than 55,000 wild deer have been tested since 1998, with the first positive found in October 2002. To date (April 26, 2011) 336 positive deer have been identified from 10 counties (JoDaviss, Stephenson, Boone, Winnebago, McHenry, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, LaSalle, and Grundy) in northern Illinois. Samples are taken from suspect animals and from deer taken by hunters and sharpshooters.	12/27/02: (17 Ill. Adm. Code 635.40):Ban on feeding of wild deer and wildlife in areas where wild deer are present. Ban includes food, salt, mineral blocks and other food products, with some exceptions such as squirrel and birds feeders close to homes and incidental feeding within livestock facilities.	12/27/02: (17 Ill. Adm. Code 635.40):Ban on feeding of wild deer and wildlife in areas where wild deer are present. Ban includes food, salt, mineral blocks and other food products, with some exceptions such as squirrel and birds feeders close to homes and incidental feeding within livestock facilities.	12/27/02: (17 Ill. Adm. Code 635.30): prohibits the importation of hunter-harvested deer and elk carcasses into Illinois with the exception of deboned meat, antlers, antlers attached to skull caps, upper canine teeth, and finished taxidermist mounts. 07/25/03: Hunters may bring in deer and/or elk carcasses if they are brought to a licensed meat processor or licensed taxidermist within 72 hours of entering the state.	No	Yes
Indiana	Department of Natural Resources and State Board of Animal Health. Contact: Chad Stewart, cstewart@dnr.in.gov. For IN BOAH contact Dr. Shelly Chavis, schavis@boah.in.gov; 260-450-2138 or Dr. Kerry Petersen; kepeterson@boah.in.gov; 317-227-0314	For movement into state, rules applicable to elk, wapiti, moose, red deer, sika deer, Japanese deer, Japanese sika deer, spotted deer, Japanese spotted deer, mule deer, white-tailed deer, including hybrids and any species diagnosed with CWD. For these species, the state of origin must have animal health officials with authority to quarantine for CWD; have state law requiring CWD positives to be reported to animal health officials, engage in surveillance for CWD in captive and free-ranging populations, must not have had CWD diagnosed in any cervid within the last 5 years. The herd of origin must be enrolled in a CWD monitoring program for at least 5 years and no animal in, from or traced to the herd may have been diagnosed with CWD within the last 5 years. Permit from state veterinarian required to move live animal. Other health requirements including tuberculosis and brucellosis testing may be required for some movements.	After meeting state of origin and herd of origin requirements (see standard regulations), the individual animal can not have originated from a state with CWD in the captive or wild cervids less than five years prior to the request for importation.	NA	Producers with CWD susceptible species must join the CWD Monitoring Program or the CWD Certification Program. Non-CWD susceptible species may join either program voluntarily. The CWD Certification Program requires identification, record-keeping, and sampling of all deaths over one year of age. Cervids in the Certification Program gain status required for interstate movement.	From 2002 through 2010, 11,400 deer have been tested and no positives have been found. Testing will continue for additional hunter harvested samples and road killed deer.	Baiting banned. Up to \$500 fine and 60 days in jail for violation.	No ban at this time.	Fall 2005 : Importation of carcasses and parts from CWD-susceptible species is restricted to one of the following: (1) Carcasses without the head, spinal cord, and small intestine attached. (2) Carcasses with the head, spinal cord or small intestine attached may enter the state if they are delivered directly to a licensed meat processor, a registered deer processor, or a licensed taxidermist. Businesses accepting these carcasses must dispose of offal via landfill, commercial incinerator, or rendering. (3) Clean antlers, hides, teeth, and finished taxidermist mounts may enter without restrictions.	No	No
Iowa**	Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. Contact: David Schmitt, DVM - State Veterinarian David.Schmitt@iowaagriculture.gov 515-281-8601 or Dee Clausen - 515-281-8236	Permanent official identification number. Captive cervids native to or originating from any county or region under quarantine for bovine tuberculosis are not eligible for import. All Cervidae six months of age and older must be tested negative for Brucellosis within 90 days of importation, or originate from a Brucellosis certified free cervid herd. Cervidae less than six months of age must originate from a herd which has been tested negative for brucellosis within the past twelve months or must originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd. All Cervidae six months of age and older must be tested negative for Tuberculosis utilizing the single cervical test within 90 days of importation, or originate from a Tuberculosis accredited cervid herd, or originate from Tuberculosis qualified cervid herd which has been tested within 90 days of importation. Test dates must be included on the certificate of veterinary inspection. Herd status and testing protocols are according to the USDA Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules. Cervidae less than six months of age imported into the state must originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested negative for	Administrative Rules Modifying Importation Requirements of Cervidae, 1/26/05: No cervid originating from or having been located in area endemic for CWD allowed, no cervid from herd having animal introductions from area considered endemic to CWD during last 5 years, all require entry permit issued by the state veterinarian, CVI must state no diagnosis, signs, or epidemiological evidence of CWD in originating herd for year previous to import. All cervids in originating herd must have been there for at least 1 year or have been natural addition, herd must have no evidence or diagnosis of CWD, cervid must originate from certified or monitored CWD herd, with the CWD herd no., anniversary date, expiration date and herd status for each animal listed on the CVI. All CWD susceptible cervidae shall only be allowed from herds which are enrolled in and satisfactorily completed at least five years in an official recognized CWD monitoring program.	NA	Voluntary surveillance for elk and deer, but no purchase or movement is allowed from herds not enrolled in a program.	Have tested 33,498 wild deer since surveillance began in 2002.	Baiting prohibited.	No ban.	Ban on the importation of a whole carcass from any cervid taken from a CWD endemic area within any state or province, may only transport boned-out meat, capes, and antlers attached to clean skull plates from which the brain tissue has been removed.	No	No

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources

Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)

April 2011

State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations * (listed only if different or in addition to those listed below)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife	In Process of Developing or Implementing New or Additional CWD Regulations	CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing Program for Wildlife	Baiting Banned	Feeding Banned	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids	
Kansas**	Kansas Department of Animal Health has jurisdiction over captive cervids. Contact Chasity Flowers, cflowers@kahd.ks.gov, (785) 296-2326.	Must have negative brucellosis within 30 days of import and two negative tuberculosis tests at least 90 days apart but no more than 150 days prior to entry or must originate from an accredited certified free herd. Please include the accreditation number on the health certificate.	Must have permit from KAH to operate captive cervid operation in the state. Imports are restricted to those which have at least 5 years of CWD surveillance under state approved program.	NA	Yes	Have performed surveillance since 1997.	No	No	No ban at this time.	Yes	Yes, white-tailed deer January 2006	
Kentucky	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) regulates holding of cervids. Dept. of Agriculture (KDA) is in charge of the health aspect of captive cervids & importation and intrastate movement. Contact: (KDFWR) gabriel.jenkins@ky.gov (800) 858-1549 (KDA) sue.blair@ky.gov (502) 564-3956	Prohibition on importation of live cervids unless originating from a herd with an KDA approved CWD surveillance program, from a CWD free state, and has had a monitoring program in effect for at least 60 months.	The KDFWR and KDA have adopted rules regarding importation and intrastate movement of cervids. The rules prohibit the importation of cervids unless originating from a herd with a KDA approved CWD surveillance program, from a CWD free state, and has had a monitoring program in effect for at least 60 months prior to importation. It also requires the person importing to obtain a transportation permit from KDA State veterinarian, be in possession of a valid permit issued by KDA and be in compliance with the requirements of an approved KDA CWD Surveillance Program. Intrastate movement also requires a transportation permit. Cervids may not be moved into a new facility until a valid captive cervid permit has been obtained from KDFWR.			All cervid facilities must be enrolled with KDA's Cervid CWD Surveillance Identification Program and be enrolled in one of two monitoring programs. The Herd Certification Program (HCP) requires the testing of all cervids ≥ 12 months of age or any cervid displaying clinical signs of CWD to be tested. The Herd Management Program (HMP) requires the testing of cervids that are ≥12 months of age if they meet one of the three requirements. (1) The first 10 cervids that are harvested within the calendar year, (2) any cervids displaying clinical signs of CWD, or (3) any cervids that dies and is not not officially identified to be tested for CWD.	Approximatley 20,200 samples have been tested through hunter-harvested surveillance since 2002. An additional 2,162 samples from deer and elk have been tested since 2003 through targeted surveillance. All samples have tested Negative. Targeted surveillance is ongoing and increasing.	Baiting is prohibited on all state-managed WMAs and on federally owned areas.	Cannot feed wildlife outside the curtilage of the home from March 1 - May 31.	No	No	
Louisiana**	Department of Agriculture & Forestry regulates cervids kept for commercial purposes. Department of Wildlife & Fisheries regulates white-tailed deer kept for non-commercial purposes. Contact: Nan K. Huff Ph.D., Wildlife Disease Coordinator, Wildlife Division LDFW, (225) 765-0823, nhuff@wlf.louisiana.gov	05/06/02: Wildlife & Fisheries Commission Declaration of Emergency: Banned importation of deer and elk into state, also restricted movements within state. In 2005, Dept. of Ag has allowed some importations of W.T. Deer from out-of-state Certified "CWD FREE" Pens and signed by a Vet.	05/06/02: Ban importation of deer and elk into state. Have placed a moratorium on the issuance of new game breeder licenses.	NA		Developed regulations requiring any permitted game farm to submit samples from any animal that dies for any reason.	From 07/08 season until something changes. Several animals adjacent to all Dept. of Ag Pens will be tested along with symptomatic and Road Killed animals.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	No	No	
Maine	Department of Agriculture regulates cervids used for commercial purposes, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife regulates all other imports. Contact: Lee Kantar, MDIFW, (207) 941-4477 lee.kantar@maine.gov	To prevent the introduction of CWD into Maine and pursuant to 12 MRSA Part 12, Chapter 903, Subchapter 2 §10103, 2 & §10104.1, it is now illegal for hunters who travel to any other states & provinces (except for NH and the provinces of QC, NB and Newfoundland/Labrador) to hunt deer, elk, moose or caribou to transport any carcass parts that pose a risk of containing CWD prions. Hunters may return to Maine only with boned-out meat, hardened antlers (with or without skull caps), hides without the head, & finished taxidermy mounts. If still attached, skull caps should be cleaned free of brain and other tissues. It is illegal for individuals to transport through the State of Maine cervid carcasses or parts destined for other states, provinces or countries. Such transportation is to occur without undue delay & using the most reasonably direct route through Maine to the final destination for the cervid carcass or parts & in a manner that is both leak-proof & that prevents their exposure to the environment.	The Maine Department of Agriculture has banned imports of live cervids from other states until a fail-safe importation system can be implemented.			Captive/farmed deer are monitored for the presence of CWD using on-farm health monitoring practices, and by testing certain farmed deer for CWD at slaughter. Captive/farmed cervids are currently sampled for CWD testing at two USDA inspected slaughter facilities. Over 1,000 slaughtered farm raised cervids since 2001.	Approximately 800 hunter-killed deer are tested annually for CWD. Towns having captive cervid farms or large deer feeding operations are sampled more intensely. In 2010, 716 deer and 1 moose were tested. All were negative.	Deer baiting is illegal	No ban at this time. We are encouraging people to voluntarily phase out feeding as a disease prevention measure.	No	No	
Maryland	Department of Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture. Contact: Peter Jayne, DNR, (410) 827-8612, pjayne@dnr.state.md.us	No imports allowed except Accredited American Zoological Association facilities. No cervid farming for meat or hide. Captive owners must sterilize all their cervids or separate sexes to prevent reproduction (approximately 180 animals).	Possession of cervids not permitted except for approximately 12 individuals grandfathered in.	NA - Implemented.		No live animal testing planned; captive cervid owners required to test dead animals for CWD.	Targeted surveillance has been conducted since 1999. Active surveillance statewide using hunter-harvested deer conducted 2002 – 2009 (6000+ samples). Starting in 2010, active surveillance will be conducted only within Allegany and Washington Counties near the West Virginia outbreak; statewide surveillance will be conducted periodically thereafter.	In the process of developing regulations	In the process of developing regulations.	No	Yes, one animal in Allegany County.	
Massachusetts	Division of Fisheries and Wildlife regulates importation and possession, the F&W Board creates and modifies regulations and policies regarding captive cervid imports. Contact: Sonja Christensen, sonja.christensen@state.ma.us, 508-389-6320.	Effective 9/2005: Regulation prohibiting the importation of all live cervids. (Previous regulations: No white-tailed deer or elk imports allowed, only farmed deer allowed are fallow, sika, reindeer and red deer; bluetongue testing (within 30 days of import) if from endemic area.	Effective 9/2005: Regulation prohibiting the importation of all live cervids. (Previous regulations: No white-tailed deer or elk imports allowed, only farmed deer allowed are fallow, sika, reindeer and red deer; bluetongue testing (within 30 days of import) if from endemic area.	NA - Implemented.		Developing surveillance program for captive facilities.	Randomly tested hunter-harvested deer and vehicle-killed moose and deer. Continued testing of targeted and clinical suspect animals.	Baiting prohibited.	No ban at this time.	No	No	
Michigan	Executive order No. 2004-3, 4/15/04, transferred responsibility for regulations and biosecurity of captive cervid facilities from Department of Agriculture to Department of Natural Resources. A complete audit of the industry was conducted by MDNR summer and early fall of 2004. MDA will oversee disease testing of captive cervids. MDNR: Steve Schmitt, 517-336-5030, schmitts@michigan.gov; MDA: Steve Halstead, 517-373-1077, halsteads@michigan.gov	Effective 04/26/02: Ban on importation of all live cervids.	Effective 04/26/02: Ban on importation of all live cervids.	Currently baiting is banned in the entire Lower Peninsula of Michigan. This baiting ban is now under review to either extend, modify, or discontinue. Decision expected June 2011.		Mandatory CWD surveillance: all death losses due to illness in privately owned cervid (POC) herds over 12 months of age, and 25% of hunted/culled must be reported to Department of Agriculture and submitted for CWD testing. CWD is a reportable disease and if suspected, must be reported to MDA immediately. To date, MDA has tested over 17,879 POC's since 2002.	As of 04/25/2011, have tested 33,303 white-tailed deer, 1,590 elk, and 68 moose. For 2011-12, there will be voluntary deer check for CWD testing in the following counties: Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, and Ottawa. The goal is 300 deer from Kent County (focusing mainly on the CWD Surveillance Zone) and 600 deer from the remaining counties combined. The CWD Surveillance Zone consists of nine townships in the northwest portion of Kent County where the CWD positive captive cervid facility was located. Targeted surveillance will continue for deer, elk and moose.	Effective August 26, 2008 - Baiting banned in the entire Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Baiting is still permitted in the Upper Peninsula, but the volume of bait is limited to two gallons per day at any one hunting location. Baiting may occur only from October 1st through January 1st. If CWD is found in the Upper Peninsula or within 50 miles of it's border baiting will be also be banned in the Upper Peninsula.	Supplemental feeding is prohibited in Michigan, except in counties along the Lake Superior shoreline and a feeding permit must be issued by the DNR. Supplemental feeding is defined as placing larger volumes of feed in locations where deer congregate may not begin prior to the Monday following January 1 and must end by May 15 unless otherwise specified in the feeding permit. Feed must be placed at least 1 mile from livestock, farmed fields, and orchards. Feed must consist solely of grains and pelleted food materials containing no animal protein and can not exceed a depth of 3 inches. Effective August 25, 2008 - Recreational viewing feeding is banned in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Recreational viewing feeding is still legal in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan as long as feed is placed at least 100 yards from a residence and the amount does not exceed 2 gallons. In the event CWD is documented within the Upper Peninsula or within 50 miles of the Upper Peninsula's border with another state or Canadian province, the director shall issue an interim order banning the feeding of deer in the Upper Peninsula.	08/1/05: Emergency regulation restricting the importation of cervid carcass parts from states diagnosed with CWD. Regulation became permanent 9/2005. Exceptions to the restriction include: boned out meat, hides without heads attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) skull or skull plates with antlers attached, clean upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories), and finished taxidermy heads.	Yes, one white-tailed deer in Kent County	No
Minnesota	MN Board of Animal Health regulates all captive deer, elk, and other cervids. Contact: Dr. Paul Anderson, paul.anderson@bah.state.mn.us	Importation of cervids from CWD infected herds, or CWD endemic areas as defined by the MN Board of Animal Health are prohibited. Cervids from other areas may be imported only if they have been in a herd that has been subject to state or provincial approved CWD monitoring for at least 3 years.	Captive cervids can only be possessed in herds registered with the MN Board of Animal Health. CWD surveillance is mandatory. Additionally, laws regulate fencing, escapes, animal transfers, importation, animal identification, and herd inventories.	Minnesota DNR finalized a CWD response plan, after finding its first case of CWD in a wild cervid. New regulations that define a CWD Management Zone and carcass movement restrictions are expected to be in place by fall 2011.		Mandatory testing for all captive cervids.	Nearly 35,000 hunter-harvested deer samples collected statewide since 2002. The first case of CWD in a free-ranging white-tailed deer was discovered in January 2011, from an adult doe harvested by a hunter in late November 2010. Minnesota DNR initiated its CWD Response Plan, which included an aerial survey and additional sampling of deer within 10 miles of the CWD positive deer. Nearly 1,200 samples were collected from Feb-April 2011 and no additional cases of the disease were detected. Intensive surveillance efforts will continue in southeastern MN in fall 2011, which will include the establishment of a CWD Management Zone, liberalized hunting, and carcass movement restrictions.	No baiting allowed.	MN DNR obtained legal authority in 2003 to ban feeding of deer to control CWD. However, DNR has drafted a rule to ban recreational feeding in a 4,000 square mile area in northwestern Minnesota in response to detection of bovine tuberculosis in cattle and wild deer; rule was effective by November 2006. Since CWD was discovered in southeastern MN in January 2011, a new recreational feeding ban went into effect in mid-Feb that encompassed 4 counties surrounding the CWD-positive deer.	Yes	Yes	

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

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State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations * (listed only if different or in addition to those listed below)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife	In Process of Developing or Implementing New or Additional CWD Regulations	CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing Program for Wildlife	Baiting Banned	Feeding Banned	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids
Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries & Parks (MDWFP) has jurisdiction over white-tailed deer, Department of Agriculture & the Board of Animal Health has jurisdiction over exotics. As of July 1, 2006, MDWFP has plenary power to regulate all commercial and noncommercial wild animal enclosures.		Temporary moratorium on importation of elk, red deer, mule deer, black-tailed deer and other cervids designated as susceptible to chronic wasting disease; penalties; If any cervid in an enclosure tests positive for chronic wasting disease or if any cervids within the enclosure have been imported from an area diagnosed with chronic wasting disease, then all cervids in the enclosure shall be deemed a threat to native wildlife and to public health and may be killed and disposed of by the state; The owner of an enclosure shall comply with any testing of white-tailed deer harvested within the enclosure as may be required by the department. If chronic wasting disease is diagnosed within five (5) miles of the enclosure, the owner of such enclosure shall allow department personnel to enter the enclosure to utilize lethal collection methods to obtain tissue samples for testing. If chronic wasting disease is diagnosed within the enclosure, the owner shall allow department personnel to enter the enclosure and depopulate the white-tailed deer within the enclosure.	In process of surveying number, location & size of all wild animal enclosures in the state & types of animals held or hunted in such enclosures; and of setting regulations for any facility that prevents the free ingress & egress of native or nonnative cervids. § 49-7-58.4. Regulation of commercial & noncommercial wild animal enclosures & facilities preventing free ingress & egress of native & nonnative cervids. (1)The Commission on Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (WF&P) & the Dept. of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks shall have plenary power to regulate all commercial & noncommercial wild animal enclosures in order to conserve & protect native wildlife for all citizens to enjoy & to protect our recreational economy dependent on native wildlife resources. (2)The Commission on WF&P shall regulate any facility that prevents the free ingress & egress of native or nonnative cervids as the same are defined by the commission. The commission may promulgate rules & regulations requiring the issuance of permits & the payment of a reasonable fee. Regulations promulgated under this authority must have a majority vote of the commission to be adopted.	If captive cervids are transported among captive cervid facilities in MS, they must be in the enclosure CWD monitoring program.	Annual health checks are performed on white-tailed deer on various private and public lands; MDWFP has conducted hunter harvested CWD surveillance since 2002: 2002-2003 = 1244 samples, 2003-2004 = 1584 samples, 2004-2005 = 934 samples, 2005-2006 = 937, 2006-2007 = 1089, 2007-2008 = 1215, 2008-2009 = 1323, 2009-2010 = ~950. 2010-2011 = ~1200. No positives have been detected.	It is illegal to hunt or trap any wild animal or wild bird with the aid of bait.	Public Notice W-3796 defines what type of feed may be used, at what times of the year feeds may be fed, and how the feed may be distributed. Additionally, the area that can be hunted while feeding has been defined.	No ban.	No	No
Missouri**	Dept. of Agriculture regulates elk meeting the "livestock" definition and captive cervids in hunting preserves and breeding facilities (Contact Person for Dept. of Agriculture is Dr. Taylor Woods, DVM - Missouri State Veterinarian (573) 751-3377). Department of Conservation regulates free-ranging elk, mule deer, and white-tailed (Contact Person Dean Harre, dean.harre@mdc.mo.gov (573) 751-4115 ext. 3258). Missouri has a State CWD Task Force co-chaired by the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation. Participants include a broad array of stakeholders including the captive cervid industry, meat processors and conservation organizations. On March 1, 2010 the Missouri Department of Agriculture assumed the role of regulating all herds (elk, mule deer, and white-tailed deer) that are enrolled in the State's CWD monitoring program.	See CWD Regulations	1.) Captive cervids will not be allowed to enter the state if within the last five years the animal: (A) is from an area that has been reported as a CWD endemic area; (B) has been in a CWD endemic area; (C) originates from a CWD positive herd.; 2.) All elk, elk-hybrids, red deer, sika deer, white-tailed deer, and mule deer entering Missouri from any state must have participated in a surveillance program for five consecutive years before the above mentioned animals will be allowed to enter Missouri from any state.; 3.) Other captive cervids other than elk, elk-hybrids, red deer, sika deer, white-tailed deer and mule deer must have participated in a surveillance program recognized by the state of origin prior to entering Missouri.; 4.) One hundred percent (100%) of all elk, elk hybrids, mule deer and whitetail deer over 12 months of age that die of any cause in a breeder operation shall be tested for CWD at a federally approved laboratory, up to an annual total of ten (10) animals in the aggregate. 5.) Except all captive white-tailed deer that enter Missouri, (imports) and remain in Missouri at the time of death, must be tested for CWD. 6.) Animals must meet all	See CWD Regulations. On March 1, 2010 all CWD related regulations were completely removed from the Wildlife Code of Missouri. The Missouri Department of Agriculture has assumed the role of regulating and enforcing all CWD related regulations. The Wildlife Code of Missouri specifically states: "Animal health standards and movement activities shall comply with all state and federal regulations. (Refer to Missouri Department of Agriculture for applicable Chronic Wasting Disease rules and regulations.)"	Voluntary monitoring program developed and implemented in 2002 for captive industry. 1.) All captive whitetail deer that enter Missouri, (imports) and remain in Missouri at time of death, must be tested for CWD.	Tested more than 22,000 free-ranging deer during 2002-2004 with a sample of at least 200 deer per county. No CWD was found. The Department of Conservation continues to test sick deer and encourages hunters and the public to report deer that appear to be ill. Targeted surveillance of obviously sick animals will continue indefinitely. In 2007, the Department began a three-year program of CWD testing in which one-third of the state was sampled annually. In 2007 1,221 CWD samples were collected from adult bucks by trained taxidermist and an additional 9 sick deer tested in the northern third of the state and in 2008, 1,194 samples of adult bucks were collected and tested in the central third of the state. Additional testing was conducted in 2009 and the early part of 2010. No CWD was found.	Hunting deer, turkey and waterfowl over bait has been prohibited for many years in Missouri.	No Ban.	As of March 1, 2010 the following verbiage has been added to the Wildlife Code of Missouri "Wildlife legally taken and exported from another state or country may also be shipped into Missouri by common carrier, except cervid carcasses or cervid carcass parts. The importation, transportation, or possession of cervid carcasses or cervid carcass parts taken from or obtained outside of Missouri is prohibited, except for meat that is cut and wrapped; meat that has been boned out; quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; hides or capes from which all excess tissue has been removed; antlers; antlers attached to skull plates or skulls cleaned of all muscle and brain tissue; upper canine teeth; and finished taxidermy products. Carcasses or parts of carcasses with the spinal column or head attached may be transported into the state only if they are reported to an agent of the department within twenty-four (24) hours of entering the state and then taken to a license meat processor or taxidermist within seventy-two (72) hours of entry. Licensed meat processors and taxidermists shall dispose of the discarded tissue in a properly permitted landfill.	Yes, in February 2010 one white-tailed deer that was tested during a routine herd culling operation in NE Missouri tested positive for CWD. Additional testing has been conducted in the pen in question. Thus far, these tests have come back negative. More testing to follow.	No. Immediately following the positive CWD test for the Captive White-tailed deer the Missouri Department of Conservation stepped up efforts to test additional free-ranging white-tailed deer in the area surrounding the pen which produced the positive CWD test. A total of 153 deer were harvested and tested within a five mile radius of the pen in question. All 153 tests came back negative. Additional testing is currently scheduled for later this Fall during the Deer Hunting Seasons.
Montana	Fish, Wildlife & Parks has jurisdiction over licensing, reports, record keeping, exterior fencing, classification, unlawful capture, inspection, and enforcement of those activities. Department of Livestock has authority over marking, inspection, transport, importation, quarantine, hold orders, interior facilities, health, and enforcement of those activities. Contact: Tim Feldner, tfeldner@mt.gov.	Certificate of veterinary inspection and prior import permit required. Must be importing to alternative livestock ranch licensed to receive that species; official ID tag; trace back capabilities; no red, axis, rusa, sambar, sika or roe deer imports; white-tailed deer must originate west of the 100th meridian and be certified free of meningeal worm parasites and dorsal spine larvae; elk must be free of red deer genes; cervidae must be TB and Brucellosis tested and certified Para TB free. Anthelmintic treatment required. Import fee charged to Montana importer. Not licensing new captive facilities; licensee may not charge a fee or remuneration for shooting of captive animals; no transfer of existing licenses allowed.	No wild or captive imports from geographic area where CWD is endemic or has been diagnosed. Cervid must originate from a herd that has participated in an approved CWD surveillance program for at least 60 months prior to import; no cervidae have been added to exporting herd within last 60 months from a herd of lesser CWD status; if exporting state has any confirmed CWD, must have completed an epidemiological investigation and identified all CWD affected, exposed, or trace herds.	NA	Game Farm Regulation 32.4.1301, Sub-Chapter 13: Requires annual whole herd inspection, ID verification and inventory, must report all animal deaths within 1 working day of discovery and request inspection with CWD samples submitted for testing; test eligible age is 16 months and older; have tested approximately 5,400 animals.	Have done state wide sampling since 1998, testing over 16,600 cervids (deer, elk, and moose) including targeted samples from animals exhibiting clinical symptoms. All have tested negative.	No baiting allowed.	Feeding of game animals is prohibited. Legislation passed in 2009 providing for increased penalties for feeding of ungulates.	In February of 2006, the Montana FWP Commission passed a prohibition on the importation of heads and spinal cords from deer, elk, and moose harvested in states or provinces that have experienced CWD in their wildlife populations or in captive cervid populations in those states or provinces. Transport of processed meat, deboned meat, quarters, hides, antlers and/or skull caps without any nervous tissue attached, finished taxidermy heads, and ivories are not affected by the prohibition.	Yes - one captive elk herd was diagnosed as CWD positive in 1999. That herd of eight-seven elk was depopulated with 9 animals diagnosed as CWD positive. A trace forward herd consisting of 29 elk was also depopulated with no CWD positive animals detected.	No
Nebraska	Department of Agriculture. Contact: Dr. Dennis Hughes, State Veterinarian, Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture, dennis.hughes@nebraska.gov	Transport prohibited if exposed, infected, or suspected to have an infectious, contagious or transmissible disease; identification number required; cannot be moved through more than one concentration point in 90 days. Cervids cannot be moved out of endemic counties into non-endemic counties or out of state.	CVI for elk or mule deer must verify: 1) the herd of origin has had no diagnosis or epidemiological evidence of CWD for the past 5 years; or 2) The herd has been enrolled 5 or more years in a state approved CWD herd monitoring program and current status has been recorded on CVI.	NA	All captive cervids 16 months or older that die from illness, slaughter, hunting or any other cause shall be reported within 24 hours and submitted for CWD testing.	Since 1997 have checked over 44,604 hunter harvested deer and over 441 hunter harvested elk. Have tested 1,283 agency harvested deer and animals exhibiting clinical signs. Have confirmed 257 positive free-roaming deer and 2 positive free-roaming elk.	Illegal to hunt within 200 yards of an area that has been baited in the last 60 days. Baiting is legal, but hunting over bait is not legal.	Not banned at this time, but it is illegal to hunt over food.	NA	Yes	Yes
Nevada	State veterinarian has regulatory authority over captive cervids. Contact: Dr. Phil LaRussa, State Veterinarian, Nevada Department of Agriculture; plarussa@agri.state.nv.us			2005 legislation removed elk from the alternative livestock list so elk cannot be ranched as a captive cervid. No captive elk, white-tailed deer, or mule deer ranches exist in Nevada.	No captive cervid ranches exist in the state. This was allowed until July 2005.	Surveillance and testing have been conducted since 1998. To date, 1068 mule deer and 290 elk have been tested for CWD across the entire state, and all were negative. Current focus on targeted surveillance animals in the Eastern 1/3 of the state (on UT border). This includes hunter harvested, animals demonstrating clinical signs consistent with CWD and roadkilled animals.	NA	NA	NA	No	No
New Hampshire	NH Fish & Game Department. Contact: Kent Gustafson, (603) 271-2461, kent.a.gustafson@wildlife.nh.gov. NH Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food, Contact: Dr. Steven Crawford, State Veterinarian, (603) 271-2404, scrawford@agr.state.nh.us	Dept. of Ag. requires certificate of veterinary inspection and import permit. Certificate shall certify that cervids are individually identified with permanent metal ear tag, legible tattoo or microchip, that all individuals on premises have been inspected, that cervids have never been exposed to animals confirmed to have CWD or animals exposed to confirmed CWD animals. Fish and Game prohibits the importation of native cervid species (white-tailed deer and moose).	Dept. of Ag. requires that cervids can only be imported into herds participating in NH of federal CWD monitoring program at a level consistent with 5 years participation. Herds of origin must meet at least the same standard. Once imported, individual cervids by never be transferred to another herd within New Hampshire.	NA	Voluntary CWD testing and certification program through state Dept. of Agriculture	Statewide monitoring & surveillance of hunter killed wild deer began in 2002. Objective is to test a minimum of 400 samples annually plus targeted surveillance. From 2002 through 2010, a total of 3,569 hunter killed deer have been tested statewide.	No ban at this time.	No ban, encouraging people not to feed deer.	Rules prohibit the importation of hunter-killed cervid carcasses or parts of cervid carcasses from CWD positive jurisdictions except for: de-boned meat, antlers, antlers attached to skull caps from which all soft tissue has been removed, upper canine teeth, hides or capes with no part of the head attached, finished taxidermy mounts, and tissue prepared and packaged for use by diagnostic or research laboratories. CWD positive jurisdictions are defined as states or provinces in which CWD has been found in wild or captive cervids.	No	No
New Jersey	Division of Fish and Wildlife has possession permitting authority. Dr. Doug Roscoe, roscoe@eclipse.net. The NJ Department of Agriculture, State Veterinarian, Dr. Nancy Halpern has condemnation authority and authority over health certification requirements for imports. The USDA-VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge, Dr. Jeffrey Hamer has authority to enforce federal importation regulations and provide indemnification for slaughtered deer herds.	04/15/02: Ban on all imports of any member of the cervid family.	04/15/02: Ban on all imports of any member of the cervid family.	No new regulations with regard to captive herds and CWD specific requirements.	Reports of unexplained deaths with preservation of specimens for CWD testing required for non-game and game cervids. Quarantine, depopulation and targeted surveillance of 1 captive cervid herd due to illegal imports, quarantine and surveillance of another captive cervid herd due to illegal imports and surveillance of a captive elk herd due to losses of elk with wasting syndrome. Depopulation of one of those herds was completed and all animals tested negative. Slaughter of illegal possessed deer at two locations in 2005-06 resulted in negative tests for CWD. A non-permitted captive herd of white-tailed deer with imports of non-CWD free certified deer from a farm in Pennsylvania is undergoing litigation with a demand to test live deer by RPLN biopsy or submit dead deer for total RPLN and obex testing for CWD prions.	1997-98 first survey using 502 hunter-killed and road-killed deer. Tested 900 deer during 2002-03 season. Tested 51 hunter-killed deer in 2003-04 and 52 captive deer slaughtered from 3 high-risk deer management units (14sq. mi. each) based on illegal imports of deer to captive herds in those units from CWD endemic Wisconsin. Five CWD symptomatic wild deer and 3 captive symptomatic elk were also tested and found negative. Deer killed during community based deer reduction programs in unhabitable urban-suburban herds in January-April 2005 were sampled and all 369 samples were negative. Also, the 72 deer and 2 Elk from the a herd receiving illegal imported deer, which was completely depopulated as of April 23, 2005, tested negative for CWD. An additional 505 hunter-killed NJ deer, 17 road-kills and symptomatic necropsied deer and 5 illegal captive imports collected from September 10 to April 28, 2006 have tested negative. In 2006-2007 547 wild deer and two captive reindeer tested negative. In 2007-2008 339 wild deer tested negative. In 2008-2009 384 wild deer and 1 captive deer tested negative for CWD prions. In 2009-2010 387 wild hunter-killed deer and 2 symptomatic wild deer and 1 symptomatic captive elk tested negative. A total of 3,992 wild deer, 130 captive deer, 6 captive elk and 2 captive reindeer from NJ tested negative for CWD from 1997 to 2010.	No ban.	No ban, discourage supplemental feeding.	NA	No	No

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources

Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)

April 2011

State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations * (listed only if different or in addition to those listed below)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife	In Process of Developing or Implementing New or Additional CWD Regulations	CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing Program for Wildlife	Baiting Banned	Feeding Banned	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids
New Mexico	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Contact for special permits: Letitia Mee, Law Enforcement Div, (505) 476-8064; Contact for Wildlife health issues: Kerry Mower, (505) 476-8080; kmower@state.nm.us	New Mexico has relaxed a worldwide ban on all cervid imports. This modification allows importation of cervids from facilities with verifiable proof of 60 months complete CWD surveillance and only from areas outside an 80-mile radius of any confirmed CWD occurrence. Permit to import cervids requires \$500 application fee, 2 forms of identification (tattoo and eartag), health certificate, TB, Brucellosis, Paratuberculosis testing.	Enrollment in surveillance program is voluntary. Complete surveillance required to obtain 60-month certificate. In any CWD event, management actions will be determined collaboratively among owners, Department of Game and Fish, New Mexico Livestock Board, and USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge.	Surveillance combines tonsil biopsies, lethal collection, and hunter harvest. First CWD positive mule deer was identified 06/17/02 in a deer from the Organ Mtns on White Sands Missile Range. CWD exists among deer in the Organ Mtns. CWD has also been detected in deer and elk from Sacramento Mtns and on McGregor Range. Since 2002, 26 deer and 4 elk have tested positive for CWD in New Mexico. Regulations prohibit movement of all mule deer or elk parts from CWD positive areas except boned meat, hide, and cleaned skull caps. CWD areas are determined and modified as information changes.	Separate surveillance programs offering certification are available to elk producers for complete monitoring of breeding facilities and for selective monitoring of hunting facilities. Both programs are voluntary.	Surveillance includes hunter killed elk and deer. Hunters who submit valid tissue samples are eligible for premier hunt opportunities awarded through lottery. All reports of sick and abnormal animals are investigated by New Mexico Dept Game & Fish; all abnormal deer and elk are collected and tested.	per Subsection I of 19.31.10 NMAC Hunting and Fishing - Manner and Method of Taking, Use of Baits or Scents: It shall be unlawful for anyone to take or attempt to take any protected species by use of baits or scents as defined in Subsection P of 19.31.7 NMAC. Scent masking agents on one's person are allowed. (This regulation is in reference to animals in the wild and not in Class "A" Game Parks). Per Subsection D. of 19.03.2 NMAC Depredation Assistance Causing a Nuisance Game Animal Problem: It shall be unlawful for any person, by intention or through negligence, to cause a nuisance game animal problem by baiting, or otherwise enticing game animals to an area, and such persons, if convicted, may be punished under 17-2-10 NMSA 1978.	NA	Only boned meat, cleaned and decontaminated skull caps, hides, and ivories can be removed from any designated area where CWD has been confirmed. Carcasses must be discarded in the field or incinerated.	None. Game parks that were formerly designated as "trace-forward" facilities have been cleared and certified after more than 60 months of complete surveillance.	Yes, deer in Organ, Sacramento Mtns, one deer from San Andres Mtns, deer from McGregor Range, and elk from Sacramento Mountains.
New York	NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYSDAM) regulates deer and elk held under wire. Contact Dr. George Merrill, [george.merrill@agmkt.state.ny.us], (518) 457-3502. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) issues licenses to possess captive-bred white-tailed deer. Contact Joseph Therrien, [jtherri@gw.dec.state.ny.us], (518) 402-8985. Wild deer - NYS DEC Chuck Dentre [cdente@gw.dec.state.ny.us], (518) 402-8883.	NYSDAM regulates all aspects of the captive deer and elk farm business including the importation of hoofed stock and disease control. DEC requires a person to obtain a license from their agency to possess captive-bred white-tailed deer. DEC collaborates with NYSDAM on all aspects of disease management involving cervids	DEC last amended their permanent CWD regulation, 6 NYCRR Part 189, on 08/28/2010. This regulation continues to prohibit wild deer and wild moose feeding and describes cervid importation requirements. The regulation has decommissioned the previous chronic wasting disease containment area. Hunters are no longer required to have their deer checked at a DEC deer check station or cooperating meat cutters within that area and allows hunters to transport their harvest outside of that area. It rescinds the provisions related to "sale of feed" and requires that taxidermist maintain logs on their cervid business. Wild moose was added to all aspects of the regulation. See text of DEC CWD regulation at www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3926.html .	No new regulations as of July 28, 2010.	NYSDAM CWD regulation 1 NYCRR Part 68 requires all deer and elk farms to enroll in a CWD Herd Certification program or to become a CWD Monitored Herd. CWD testing is required in both the Certified and Monitored programs. DEC requires that all people who have been issued a license from the Department to possess captive bred white-tailed deer comply with NYSDAM provisions for CWD testing. For details of NYSDAM CWD regulation go to www.agmkt.state.ny.us/Al/repael.html .	DEC began a statewide CWD surveillance program for wild white-tailed deer in 2002. CWD surveillance has continued in each successive year. CWD surveillance will continue each year for the foreseeable future. The CWD Surveillance program follows guidance from USDA for CWD sampling.	Baiting of wild white-tailed deer has always been prohibited in New York State. See text of DEC CWD regulation at www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3926.html .	DEC has prohibited the feeding of wild white-tailed deer since July 2002. The prohibition became a permanent regulation in July 2003. Wild moose was added to the regulation in 2010. Individuals are allowed to plant food crops for wild deer and to feed wild deer for scientific research, wildlife damage abatement, and wildlife population reduction but only under a license from the Department. See text of CWD regs at www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3926.html .	DEC CWD Regulation, 6 NYCRR Part 189 prohibits the importation of specific parts from captive or captive bred cervids and wild cervids coming from outside New York. See full text of CWD regulation for details at www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3926.html .	Yes. Confirmed in captive white-tailed deer in March/April 2005. No new cases have been found in captive herds since April 2005.	Yes. Confirmed in wild white-tailed deer in April 2005. No new cases have been found in wild white-tailed deer in New York since April 2005. In New York State just under 34,000 wild white-tailed deer have been tested for CWD between 2002 and 2010.
North Carolina**	The NC Wildlife Resources Commission holds authority over the possession and transportation of captive Cervidae in North Carolina. Specifically, the NCWRC requires a captivity license for the possession of cervids and transportation permits for their movement (importation, exportation, intrastate transportation, emergency vet, and slaughterhouse permits), regulates minimum facility standards, CWD testing, cervid tagging, record-keeping, sanitation and care, etc., and enforces those rules through conducting semiannual inspections of all cervid facilities in the state. The NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services also holds joint authority over the transportation of cervids in North Carolina (specifically importation and intrastate transportation), requires tuberculosis and brucellosis testing, assists with facility inspections, and regulates the production of meat from fallow deer and elk. The State Veterinarian holds premises quarantine authority. Contact Daron Barnes, NCWRC, (919) 707-0062, daron.barnes@ncwildlife.org or Dr. Tom Ray, NCDA&CS, (919) 733-7601. Rule revisions in progress for a state herd certification program for	Deer, elk, or other species in the family Cervidae may only be imported into the state of North Carolina from a herd in which Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has not been detected for at least five years and has been managed using standards equivalent to, or more stringent than, the criteria specified in NC rule. The individual U.S. or Mexican state or territory, Canadian province or other country of origin must have CWD monitoring requirements that are at least as stringent as those described in this Rule. The originating individual U.S. or Mexican state's or territory's, Canadian province's or other country's CWD monitoring program must be jointly reviewed by Wildlife Resources Commission and Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services personnel before approval of any importation of cervids into North Carolina. There shall be no importation from individual U.S. or Mexican states or territories, Canadian provinces or other countries in which CWD has been detected, either in a wild herd or a captive herd. Cervids imported into North Carolina shall be individually identified by tags provided by the Wildlife Resources Commission that shall be affixed by the licensee to each cervid as set forth in NC rule. Can locate importation rule text on-line in the North Carolina Administrative Code by	Suspension of the issuance of new captivity licenses for cervids. Rule amendments related to cervid tagging, CWD testing, record-keeping, facility maintenance, facility inspections, cervid escape, enclosure requirements, and herd sanitation and care. Temporary Rule effective May 17, 2002, amended October 4, 2002, became permanent August 2004, amended December 1, 2005. Can locate captivity rules in the North Carolina Administrative Code on-line by searching for the following citation: 15A NCAC 10H.0300. Other relevant general statutes and rules may be obtained from Mr. Barnes.	NCWRC passed several rules in response to CWD being documented east of the Mississippi River in 2002. Those rules are included in the rules found on-line and referenced previously and are currently in effect. Several recent amendments to the captivity rules [15A NCAC 10H.0300], including clarification on no hunting within captive facilities, addition of on-site slaughter permits, and clarification on licensing (one individual, ≥18 years old) now effective. Rules in place that establish a state herd certification program for captive cervid facilities.	Testing of all captive cervids ≥ 6 months of age that die for any reason and testing of all captive cervids displaying symptoms characteristic of the disease required. As of September 23, 2010, 1,274 captive cervids have been tested for CWD. Licensees are required to submit cervid heads or carcasses to NCDA&CS diagnostic lab for sample collection. Samples sent by NCDA&CS to National Veterinary Services Lab in Ames, IO for CWD evaluation. CWD has not been detected in any of the samples.	Active surveillance program implemented to test free-ranging white-tailed deer and testing of deer that display symptoms characteristic of the disease. As of September 13, 2010, sampled 4 free-ranging white-tailed deer collected while conducting herd health checks during the 2010-2011 surveillance season. Sampled 8 free-ranging white-tailed deer exhibiting clinical symptoms during the 2009-2010 surveillance season. Sampled 1403 free-ranging white-tailed deer from across the state during the 2008-2009 surveillance season, including 14 samples from animals exhibiting clinical symptoms and 6 samples collected during herd health checks. Sampled 12 free-ranging white-tailed deer exhibiting clinical symptoms during the 2007-2008 surveillance season. Sampled 20 free-ranging white-tailed deer from across the state during the 2006-2007 surveillance season, including 8 samples from animals exhibiting clinical symptoms, 2 samples collected from animals not exhibiting clinical symptoms, and 10 samples from animals collected during herd health checks. Sampled 21 free-ranging white-tailed deer from across the state during the 2005-2006 surveillance season, including 14 samples from animals exhibiting clinical symptoms and 5 samples from animals collected during a herd health check. Sampled 147 free-ranging white-tailed deer during the 2004-05 hunting season, including 123 samples collected from around high risk locations known to have imported cervids within the last 5 years. Sampled 1488 free-ranging whitetails from across the state during the 2003-2004 season. Sampled 140 free-ranging white-tailed deer during the 2002-2003 surveillance season, including 80 samples collected from around high risk locations known to have imported cervids within the previous 5 years.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	Ban on importation, transportation, or possession of cervid carcasses or carcass parts from any state or province where CWD occurs, except: meat that is cut and wrapped, quarters of other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, meat that has been boned out, caped hides, clean skull plates, antlers, cleaned teeth, and finished taxidermy products. All products above must be properly labeled according to rule. Rule [15A NCAC 10B.0124] became effective May 1, 2006.	No	No
North Dakota**	State Board of Animal Health; Contact Dr. Susan J. Keller, skeller@nd.gov (701)328-2654. North Dakota Game & Fish; Contact Greg Link, glink@nd.gov , (701) 328-6331	Facilities must be approved prior to ownership of deer and elk, and deer owners must obtain a non-traditional livestock license. Captive cervids must meet standards of risk assessment. Must be free of all contagious and infectious disease. Genetic testing (for purity) required for elk in ND zones 1 & 2. Animals must not be infected with or exposed to John's disease. Must be negative to two official brucellosis tests, one being the CF. Whole herd TB test within 12 months. In lieu of testing, Brucellosis-free and TB-free herd status is recognized. Annual inventory reports required for all cervids. Deer must be individually identified with USDA silver tag by 12 months of age, and elk by 24 months of age. Additional restrictions apply to reindeer, red deer, and red deer/elk hybrids.	For importation: Must complete CWD 5-Year Risk Assessment Questionnaire (or have 5 year status) and fax to Board of Animal Health prior to entry permit issuance; cervids and originating herds must have no history of emaciation, depression, excessive salivation or thirst, or neurological disease. If symptoms arise, diagnostic measures must be taken to rule out a TSE.	Board of Animal Health has mandatory inventory (since 1993). CWD testing is mandatory (since 1998) for farmed elk, white-tailed deer and mule deer over 12 months of age that die for any reason. As of September 30, 2010, over 8000 farmed deer and elk have been tested, with no evidence of CWD.	Game & Fish Department has conducted Target Surveillance of free-ranging cervids since 1996. Hunter-harvested deer and elk surveillance began in 2002. As of April 15, 2010, >12,600 whitetail, >2900 mule deer, 436 elk, and 97 moose have been tested. Also tested have been 3 pronghorn, 1 bighorn sheep, and 2 fallow deer. The only positive case was identified in an adult mule deer buck taken during the 2009 season.	On state wildlife areas only, but state-wide bans are being discussed.	No, but the issue is being discussed.	08/27/03: Ban on importation of whole carcasses and carcass parts of white-tailed deer, mule deer and elk from areas within states or provinces with documented occurrences of CWD in wild populations and private game farms. Hunters may import the following parts: meat that is cut and wrapped (commercially or privately), quarters or other portions of meat with no part of spinal column or head attached, boned out meat, hides without heads attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) skull plates with antlers attached, antlers with no meat or tissue attached, upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, or ivories), and finished taxidermy heads.	No	Yes	
Ohio	Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife - Issues permits for white-tailed deer in captivity and carcass regulations. Contact: Ron Ollis, ron.ollis@dnr.state.oh.us . Department of Agriculture for import requirements and permits. Contact Cindy Bodie, bodie@agri.ohio.gov .	Brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry or certified brucellosis free herd status. Negative whole herd tuberculosis test within 12 months prior to movement and negative individual tuberculosis test within 90 days prior to entry or accredited herd status. Must be free of symptoms of CWD. No importations from quarantine premises or area.	CWD monitored herd status for 5 years OR no additions, except natural additions, within 12 months prior to entry, no exposure to CWD within 12 months prior to entry, no diagnosis, signs or evidence of CWD within 60 months prior to entry. Documentation will be required prior to issuing permit. No importation from quarantined premises or area. Fence heights on captive facility may be no less than 92 inches in height. Reporting of escapees mandatory and it is illegal to release a captive cervid into the wild.	Agreement form must be completed. Participating herds require testing on all captive cervids over 16 months of age which die, perimeter fencing to prevent ingress/egress of cervids, annual herd inventory by state or federal personnel or accredited veterinarian, herd additions allowed from herd of equal or greater status, official ID on all animals 12 months of age and older and animals leaving the premises under 12 months of age. CWD monitoring of captive white-tailed deer is voluntary.	Target surveillance on free ranging white-tailed deer for CWD began in 2002 and is performed annually. 1000+ samples were collected and tested from hunter-killed (during the deer-gun season) and road-killed deer (October to May). Suspect (sick looking or actig) free-ranging deer are also collected and tested throughout the year.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	Ohio Administrative Code 1501:31-19-02 makes it illegal for individuals to bring into Ohio deer, elk, and moose carcasses from certain portions of other states or provinces where chronic wasting disease has been identified unless all the soft tissue, lymph nodes and spinal column have been removed.	No	No	

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

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State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations * (listed only if different or in addition to those listed below)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife	In Process of Developing or Implementing New or Additional CWD Regulations	CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing Program for Wildlife	Baiting Banned	Feeding Banned	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation and Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry; Contact: Dr. Justin Roach, justin.roach@oda.state.ok.us	TB requirements must meet one of the following: none if less than 6 months of age, or negative to 2 official TB tests conducted no less than 90 days apart with the 2nd test conducted within 90 days prior to entry, or originate from a Qualified Herd and tested negative to an official TB test within 90 days prior to entry, or originate from an Accredited Free Herd. Brucellosis requirements must meet one of the following: none if less than 6 months of age, or tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry, or originate from a Brucellosis Free Herd.	05/21/02: Department of Agriculture suspended import of cervids from all states and provinces where CWD has been identified in free-ranging cervid populations unless it originates from a CWD monitored herd with a five-year status within a county where no CWD exists in free ranging native herds. In addition, all other cervid imports require the source herd to participate in a state or federal CWD surveillance program for a minimum of five years.	NA	Voluntary surveillance in participating herds requires testing all captive cervids over 16 months that die, perimeter fencing prevent ingress/egress of cervids, annual herd inventory by an accredited veterinarian, designation of herd status, herd additions allowed from herd of equal or greater status, each animal shall have a minimum of 2 approved unique identifiers.	393 hunter-harvested cervids were collected from 1999 to 2001 including 376 whitetail, 8 mule deer, and 9 elk. Collections for 2002 and 2005 were 1000 and 1326 respectively. Collections for 2006 totaled 1,784 samples with no positive samples disclosed.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	Yes, in a captive elk herd. The herd in question was depopulated September 2002 with no additional cases reported in captive or free ranging deer or elk.	No
Oregon	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (primary jurisdiction) Dr. Colin Gillin, State Wildlife Veterinarian, colin.m.gillin@state.or.us (541-757-5232) or Ron Anglin, ronald.e.anglin@STATE.OR.US (503-947-6312) or Oregon Department of Agriculture (import, reportable animal disease, quarantine jurisdiction) State Veterinarian, Dr. Don Hansen (503-986-4680)	See next section for Chronic Wasting Disease Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife.	11/08/02: The Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission (Commission) issued a regulation imposing a permanent ban on the importation of live cervids (except reindeer originating from Oregon). This regulation was adopted as a risk reduction measure involving the potential import of CWD and transmission of the disease to the state's cervid populations (wild and farmed). June 2009 - Mandatory mortality reporting and CWD testing of all North American captive cervids 6 months of age or older and dying of any cause (Oregon Administrative Rule 635-049-0065.)	Since June 2009, captive cervid producers may enroll in a Voluntary CWD Monitored Herd program via application to the Wildlife Division Administrator. As a condition for monitored herd status, all captive North American deer and elk 6 months of age or older and dying of any cause, must be sampled for CWD by a federally accredited veterinarian, or an ODFW or federal veterinarian, or a veterinary diagnostic laboratory by a veterinary pathologist. Submissions will be sent to NVSL by the accredited veterinarian or pathologist.	Mandatory CWD testing is required of all captive cervids dying of any cause 6 months of age or older. Herds not enrolled in the Voluntary CWD Monitored Herd program may have CWD samples collected and submitted by anyone of the producers choosing, which may or may not include a federally accredited veterinarian. All CWD sampling results are sent by NVSL, the accredited veterinarian, or the producer to the Wildlife Health Lab for entry and tracking into a Captive Cervid Database.	Since 2002-03, a total of 13,535 hunter harvested and targeted surveillance deer and elk have been tested statewide. To date, 2,733 black-tailed deer, 4,581 mule deer, 263 white-tailed deer, 3,065 Roosevelt elk and 2,903 Rocky Mtn. elk have been tested. None of the samples tested positive for CWD.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	Cervid carcass parts containing central nervous system tissue from animals killed in states/provinces with a documented case of CWD are banned. Parts allowed for import from CWD endemic areas are: 1) Meat cut and wrapped commercially or privately; 2) Meat that has been boned out; 3) Quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; 4) Hides and/or capes with no head attached; 5) Skull plates with antlers attached that have been cleaned of all meat and brain tissue (velvet antlers are allowed); 6) Antlers with no tissue attached (velvet antlers are allowed); 7) Upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories); 8) Finished taxidermy heads	No	No
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Game Commission contact: Walter O. Cottrell, DVM, PA Game Commission, wocottrell@state.pa.us 814.863.8370; Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture contact Dr. Craig Shultz, crashultz@state.pa.us; or Mary Martin, PA Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Health, Rm 408, 2301 N Cameron St., Harrisburg, PA 17110, (717) 783-5309, marymartin@state.pa.us.	09/06: Game Commission (PGC) Regulation: None. Legislation passed in August 2006 transferred regulatory authority over farmed cervids, including those enclosed in shooting preserves, to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA). Details of PDA regulations and surveillance may be obtained by contacting that agency directly.	See Standard Regulations for wildlife. PDA requires susceptible species of captives to be on a mandatory CWD program.	Updated PDA importation and intrastate movement regulations are in the process of being finalized.	PDA: A mandatory two tiered CWD herd certification program has been in place since March of 2007. Details may be obtained by contacting Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture directly.	Have conducted targeted surveillance since 1998. Began testing all hunter-killed elk and a sample of hunter-killed deer in 2002. To date nearly 30,000 deer and elk have been tested. We have increased targeted surveillance by including RKD in the counties bordering MD. We will continue to test all hunter-killed elk, and a portion of the hunter-killed deer in the coming year.	State law allows for baiting and regulations have only been drafted to allow its use to assist in urban deer removal on a limited basis in SE Pennsylvania. State law currently allows the feeding of deer, but it is unlawful to take advantage of or make use of a feeding (baited) area while hunting.	Feeding of elk banned since 1995. Statewide feeding of deer has not yet been banned, but PGC is promoting this action. However, as called for in the CWD Response Plan our Executive Director has been given the necessary authority to enact emergency regulations, including a ban of feeding of deer.	High risk parts from hunter-killed animals have been banned from states with CWD in wild or farmed cervids, except West Virginia, where parts are only banned from Hampshire and Hardy Counties, from the previous CWD containment area in Oneida and Madison counties, New York, and the CWD containment zones in Virginia and Maryland. Details are available on the PGC website.	No	No
Rhode Island**	Department of Environmental Management, Division of Fish & Wildlife Contact: Brian Tefft brian.tefft@dem.ri.gov	7/15/05 regulation: Prohibit importation of all captive and wild cervids from CWD endemic areas, & captives from a CWD free status herd (5+ years) herd (replaces previous moratorium). Additional regulations: Must originate from a federally accredited TB free herd; negative anaplasmosis/blue-tongue test (within 30 days of import) still apply.	7/15/05: regulation: Prohibit importation of all captive and wild cervids from CWD endemic areas, & captives from a CWD free status herd (5+ years) herd (replaces previous moratorium). (Previous regulations: Require proof that there is no current or past history of contact with or exposure to any potential CWD animals or states affected by CWD.)	NA	Test all captive cervids over 16 months that die (including slaughter), require perimeter fencing preventing ingress/egress of cervids, annual herd inventory, designation of herd status, must report herd additions.	Have conducted stratified random and targeted surveillance since 2002. Current target of 190 samples for 2010-11 season. To date we have tested 1313 samples all which tested negative. We have focused on hunter killed deer (approximately 160 annually) and random collections (road kills approximately 30 annually) to develop our sample.	Baiting currently prohibited.	No person shall feed cervids at anytime unless part of a bona fide research, bona fide agricultural practices, wildlife food plots, brush cutting or bird feeding from elevated feeders within 100 feet of dwelling.	Permanent regulations 7/14/05: No person shall import or possess brain, eyes, spinal cord, lymph nodes, tonsils or spleen of any cervid from a CWD endemic area or from a captive herd.	No	No
South Carolina	Department of Natural Resources has ultimate control over importation and possession of captive cervids. Clemson University Livestock and Poultry Health also provides permit if and only if the DNR has previously permitted importation of the cervid. Contact: Charles Ruth, SCDNR, cruth@dnr.sc.gov	Other than an occasional permit for temporary exhibition (e.g. reindeer at Christmas shows) and one dated permit for a small number of privately held fallow deer, importation of cervids has not been permitted (SC Code Section 50-11-1920). As of May 2002, no more permits for temporary exhibition.	Importation of cervids has not been permitted, except for temporary exhibition, 05/02 - no more permits for temporary exhibition.	NA	NA	1998-2001 participated in CWD surveillance with SCWDS (targeted surveillance). In addition to targeted surveillance during 2002-2004 conducted active surveillance on approximately 500 hunter killed deer annually. In 2005 conducted targeted surveillance only. In 2006 active surveillance reinstated and continues to date. Total deer tested over all years approximately 5,000.	Hunting over bait has historically been prohibited in 18 of 46 SC counties by the SCDNR, but is not prohibited in the remaining 28 counties. SCDNR has no authority over the baiting issue in those 28 counties and the SC General Assembly has never addressed the issue, therefore bait is used at a very high level.	No. However, in June 2003 a comprehensive wildlife disease control law (SC Code 50-11-105) was passed. This law provides broad emergency powers to SCDNR and the agency believes this would include a ban on both baiting and feeding should a serious disease issue arise.	08/15/03: Emergency regulation restricting the importation of deer and elk carcass parts from states diagnosed with CWD. Regulation became permanent 4/2004. Exceptions to the restriction include: quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, boned out meat, hides without heads attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) skull or skull plates with antlers attached, antlers (detached from skull plate), clean upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories), and finished taxidermy heads.	No	No
South Dakota	Animal Industry Board. Contact: Dr. Dustin Oedekoven, dustin.oedekoven@state.sd.us	Negative TB test within 60 days prior to import, Negative brucellosis, anaplasmosis and bluetongue tests (within 30 days of import), individual RFID identification number and an additional form of individual identification, must complete Deer/Elk Herd Demographics and Risk Assessment questionnaire. Visit www.state.sd.us/aib for a copy of the questionnaire and importation requirements for all animals.	Must originate from a herd in which all cervidae have been kept for at least three years or into which they were born. No exposure to or additions from any other source in the past three years. No diagnosis, signs or epidemiological evidence of CWD in this herd for the past three years. Will be allowed if originating from a herd with at least three years of CWD monitoring as determined by the Animal Health Official of South Dakota. There must be 100% CWD monitoring of all deaths, regardless of cause, of all animals 12 months of age and older. Documentation must also state that no animal in the herd has ever originated from, or ever been a member of a herd where CWD has been diagnosed, or have been a member of a CWD trace-back or trace-forward herd by an epidemiological investigation.	No new regulations are being discussed.	Monitor occurrence and distribution of CWD, captive cervid farms are required to keep inventory and report any additions, disappearances or illnesses which may be submitted for diagnosis. CWD testing is required for all captive cervids 12 months of age or older which die of any cause.	From 1997 to April 2011, 23,154 free-ranging cervids (5441 Elk, 11,978 WTD, 5734 MD) have been tested for CWD. The first hunter-harvested CWD-positive was identified in 2001. Target/sick cervid surveillance in Wind Cave National Park has revealed 32 positive animals (23 Elk, 1 WTD, 8 MD). To date, 167 animals have been CWD-positive (47 Elk, 54 WTD, 66 MD) with all located in the Black Hills area (SW SD). Surveillance for CWD in free-ranging cervids in other areas of SD continues to indicate a lack of this disease.	Hunters may not use salt blocks or licks or bait station to attract big game. "Bait station" is a place where edible foodstuffs or minerals are placed or maintained as an attractant to game animals. Use of scent alone does not constitute a bait station.	No ban at this time.	Yes	Yes	
Tennessee	Department of Agriculture. Contact: Dr. Jill Johnson, e-mail: Dr.Jill.Johnson@tn.gov	No cervids from geographic areas where CWD diagnosed; CVI must state importing cervid originates from herd in CWD surveillance program since Jan. 1, 2000.	10/28/2002: Department of Agriculture Rule: Ban importation of cervids from geographic areas where CWD diagnosed; risk assessment based on proximity of cervid to positive CWD geographic areas; CVI must state importing cervid originates from herd in CWD surveillance program since Jan. 1, 2000, no herd ever diagnosed with CWD, nor identified as a CWD trace-back or trace-forward herd.	Tennessee does recognize certified status of a herd (5 completed years or level D) and has submitted rule changes for the approval process to reflect this, which will replace the current regulation of herd recognition since "Jan 1, 2000..." as stated under the current CWD Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife. April 2011 - Considering a bill to allow captive white-tailed deer to be farmed and hunted	Surveillance performed on a voluntary basis, except mandatory for those facilities in or working toward certification. Mandatory testing on CWD susceptible cervids held and harvested on wildlife preserves. Wildlife preserves may only obtain CWD susceptible cervids from monitored herds.	Testing done on all animals displaying symptoms of CWD. Approximately 7,500 hunter killed samples tested since 2002. Beginning 2007, surveillance will focus on targeted animals (diseased, road-killed, emaciated hunter-killed).	No baiting allowed.	No ban at this time.	Carcasses from areas where CWD has been reported must be processed prior to entering the state. No spinal cord tissues or brain tissues allowed from these areas. Cleaned skulls, hides, antlers, etc are permitted.	No	No
Texas	Texas Animal Health Commission Contact: Dr. Andy Schwartz, andys@tahc.state.tx.us Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Contact: Ryan Schoeneberg; ryan.schoeneberg@tpwd.state.tx.us	TAHC: Elk imported from other states must be enrolled in an official CWD monitoring program for at least 3 years, imports from states with CWD must be enrolled in an official monitoring program for at least 5 years (2002). TPWD: Prohibit the importation of WTD and MD from out-of-state captive cervid sources (2005). For intrastate movement must be issued a Triple T permit (Trap, Transport and Transplant) which requires that applicants test 10% of the WT/MD deer to be trapped and that 10-40 WT/MD deer must test "not detected" for CWD before a permit will be issued (2002). Once a trap site tests 60 WT/MD deer with "not detected" results, then testing requirements for that site are reduced to 3% of the WT/MD deer to be transplanted (2005). TAHC &/or TPWD: All captive WT deer, mule deer and elk must have a permanently tattooed identification number, official USDA or RFID tag (starting 1 Jan 06).	TAHC: Elk imported from other states must be enrolled in an official CWD monitoring program for at least 3 years, imports from states with CWD must be enrolled in an official monitoring program for at least 5 years (2002). TPWD: Prohibit the importation of WTD and MD from out-of-state captive cervid sources (2005). For intrastate movement must be issued a Triple T permit (Trap, Transport and Transplant) which requires that applicants test 10% of the WT/MD deer to be trapped and that 10-40 WT/MD deer must test "not detected" for CWD before a permit will be issued (2002). Once a trap site tests 60 WT/MD deer with "not detected" results, then testing requirements for that site are reduced to 3% of the WT/MD deer to be transplanted (2005). TAHC &/or TPWD: All captive WT deer, mule deer and elk must have a permanently tattooed identification number, official USDA or RFID tag (starting 1 Jan 06).	Effective April 1, 2007: In order for a breeder facility to move deer, the permittee must have "Movement Qualified" status (2006). A facility is Movement Qualified if: (1) certified by TAHC as having a CWD monitored Herd Status of Level A or higher, (2) less than 5 eligible deer mortalities have occurred in facility since 4/1/06, (3) no CWD test result of "detected" returned from lab, (4) CWD test results of "not detected" returned from the lab on a minimum of 20% of all eligible deer mortalities occurring in the facility as of 4/1/06. If a movement qualified facility receives deer from a facility that does not have movement qualified status, the receiving facility loses movement qualified status for a period of one year.	TAHC: Voluntary status monitoring program since 1999. Participating herds required to submit annual inventories and submission of samples from all cases of mortality in animals over 16 months of age. TPWD: Mandatory herd monitoring for CWD, with TPWD, on captive WT/MD herds in order to be movement qualified.	July 2002, began testing deer showing possible CWD symptoms, and drafted a plan for field employees to look for deer exhibiting symptoms of CWD. Established protocols for testing to detect CWD at 1% prevalence with 99% confidence. From July 2002 through August 2010, Texas has tested over 31,325 samples (over 18,400 from hunter harvested deer) with no detection of CWD.	No ban at this time.	02/02/04: Prohibit the feeding of wildlife in state parks.	No ban at this time.	No	No

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources

Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)

April 2011

State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations * (listed only if different or in addition to those listed below)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife	In Process of Developing or Implementing New or Additional CWD Regulations	CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing Program for Wildlife	Baiting Banned	Feeding Banned	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids
Utah	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources: Contact Leslie McFarlane lesliemcfarlane@utah.gov Utah Department of Agriculture has jurisdiction over captive elk facilities. Contact Dr. Bruce King, bking@utah.gov	CVI must state that cervid is not infected with John's, CWD or malignant catarrhal fever and may have never been east of the 100 degree meridian. Must have all internal and external parasites treated.	Must originate from state or province that requires all suspected/confirmed cases of CWD to be reported, state must have the authority to quarantine. Elk must originate from states with implemented program for surveillance, control and eradication of CWD in domestic elk. No elk from herd, trace-back herd or adjacent herd diagnosed with CWD or elk exposed to or positive for CWD allowed for import.	NA	Mandatory cervid farm testing. Must report any suspect or finding of CWD and must submit any elk over 16 months of age that dies for any reason for testing. Captive hunting facilities must submit samples from 50% of all elk that are killed, slaughtered or destroyed.	Have been testing wild cervids for CWD since 1998. We have designed surveillance systems that incorporate hunter harvest, targeted surveillance of symptomatic or suspect animals and vehicle kill samples. All sampling plans are designed to detect CWD if it occurs in 1% of the population with 95% confidence limits.	NA	NA	09/17/02: Ban on importation of hunter harvested animal parts from areas where CWD has been found. May import meat that is cut and wrapped, meat with no part of the head or spinal column attached, boned out meat, hides with no heads attached, skull plates with antlers attached and free of meat and tissue, upper canine teeth and finished taxidermy heads.	No	Yes
Vermont**	Department of Agriculture, Food & Markets is responsible for captive cervid importation, health certificate, facility standards. Contact state veterinarian Kristen Haas 802-828-2421. Vermont Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over captive hunting facilities with the potential of only two such facilities in the state.	Red deer (elk), fallow deer, and reindeer are classified as domestic and governed by Agency of Agriculture. White-tailed deer and moose are native wild species and are not permitted to be held captive or privately owned. (Previous regulations: Also test negative for anaplasmosis/blue tongue and vesicular stomatitis exposure. Reindeer and red deer must be free of nematodes of subfamily Elaplostrogylinae at the time of importation). Importation restricted from CWD-positive states and provinces.	Mandatory post-mortem CWD test of all captive red deer. Hunter-killed deer from CWD positive states and provinces must enter Vermont in 'boned' condition.	No	Captive cervid facilities required to perform CWD testing.	In 2002 began testing hunter harvested cervids and performing targeted surveillance. Have collected over 2400 samples from hunter harvest and target animal surveillance through 2009 with no positives being detected to date.	Deer baiting restriction was put into effect in 2005. Food may not be placed at the disposal of wildlife during any open deer season (a total of 50 days).	A deer feeding restriction was put into effect in 2005. Bird feeding may continue as long as deer do not have access to the food. Incidental uptake of food by deer during agricultural spillage are not considered feeding.	08/21/02: It is illegal to import or possess deer or elk, or parts of deer or elk from Canadian provinces and states that have had CWD or from captive cervid facilities except for: meat that is cut up, packaged and labeled with hunting license information and not mixed with other deer or elk during processing, meat that is boneless, hides or capes with no parts of the heads attached, clean skull-cap with antlers attached, antlers with no other meat or tissue attached, finished taxidermy heads, upper canine teeth with no tissue attached.	No	No
Virginia	Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) has the jurisdiction over captive cervids. Contact VDGIF (540) 248-9295 Nelson Lafon, nelson.lafon@dgif.virginia.gov or (804)-367-6878; Bob Ellis, bob.ellis@dgif.virginia.gov If captive cervids are imported into VA, and this is currently prohibited by Department regulation, then a VA Dept. of Ag and Consumer Services (VDACS) health certificate is required.	Ban on importation of cervids into Virginia and prohibition of the intrastate movement of cervids unless specifically allowed by the VDGIF (implemented 11/24/02). As of April 1, 2008, exotic cervids may be moved within VA between permitted exhibitors on case-by-case basis pending negative TB/brucellosis tests, and compliance with mandatory CWD testing requirements. Deer farming (fallow deer only) is allowed by VDGIF permit. A moratorium on new farming permits has been in effect since 1993. Currently 1 active fallow deer farm exists. No other cervids may be farmed in Virginia. Cervids may only be held in captivity with a valid VDGIF permit (e.g., exhibitors, T&E, etc.). If importation ban lifted or exempted, required to have proper health certificates from the originating state and may be required to have special testing for TB and Brucellosis by VDACS.	In 2002, developed permit conditions for cervids in captivity including annual inspections, mandatory tagging, mandatory CWD testing of all adult mortalities, record keeping, etc. Prohibit rehabilitation and release of deer that originate from within the Containment Area (designated as part of CWD response) and require that deer rehabilitated elsewhere in Frederick or Shenandoah counties not be released outside the county of origin.	Yes; Change to carcass importation regulation, so that it only applies to "areas proclaimed by the Department" rather than entire states or provinces with CWD; this change will likely only affect neighboring or nearby states with CWD. Effective July 1, 2011.	Requires VDGIF notification and mandatory CWD testing of all adult deaths in all captive deer facilities.	Active surveillance of road or hunter-killed deer statewide during 2002 and 2007 - and planned for 2011 - as well as statewide targeted surveillance of CWD clinical suspects since 2002. Regional active surveillance in areas near the West Virginia outbreak since 2005. Over 5,000 samples have been collected since 2002, and CWD has been detected in 2 deer (doe and buck) during 2008 and 2010, respectively, in Frederick County, Virginia. During 2011, active surveillance will be conducted statewide but also focused intensively within the Containment Area designated following discovery of CWD. Mandatory CWD sampling of hunter killed deer on certain dates with the CA.	May not bait for the purpose of taking an animal.	Effective April 2010, feeding of deer is prohibited year round in Frederick, Shenandoah, Clarke, and Warren counties, and the City of Winchester as part of CWD response. Elsewhere in the state, there is a ban on feeding deer on national forest lands and department-owned lands. Ban on feeding deer statewide during the period September 1 thru the first Saturday in January, effective 2006.	From other states: Eff. 07/01/11: No person shall import or possess any carcass or part of a carcass of any member of the family Cervidae (deer) originating from any area designated by the Department as a carcass-restriction zone in or adjacent to a state or Canadian province in which Chronic Wasting Disease has been found in free-ranging or captive deer, except that the following carcass parts may be imported and possessed: boned-out meat that is cut & wrapped, quarters or other portions of meat w/ no part of the spinal column or skull attached, hides or capes with no skull attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) antlers or skull plates w/ antlers attached, upper canine teeth (buglers, whistles or ivories), & finished taxidermy products. From Containment Area (CA): Prohibit transport of any deer carcass or deer part that originates within the CA out of the CA, except those parts currently allowed under the carcass importation regulation noted above and those carcasses or parts being transported to lined landfills, meat processors, or taxidermists within Frederick or Shenandoah counties. Require meat processors, taxidermists, road-kill pickup crews, and waste management service contractors to dispose of all deer wastes from the CA in a lined landfill in Frederick or Shenandoah counties.	No	Yes
Washington	The Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) regulates the importation and possession of captive cervids. Both WDFW and the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) regulate the disease testing requirements for captive cervids. WDFW contacts: Officer Sean Carrell, CARRESOC@dfw.wa.gov and Dr. Kristin Mansfield, mansfkgm@dfw.wa.gov; WSDA contact: Dr. Leonard Eldridge, leldridge@agr.wa.gov.	Captive cervid farms, except formally permitted fallow deer and reindeer farms, were prohibited in 1993. In addition to standard regulations, cervids must be tested for certain <i>Parelaphostromylus</i> and <i>Elaphostromylus</i> species before entering the state.	NA	NA	NA	WDFW has conducted targeted surveillance sampling since 1995 from wild cervids exhibiting clinical signs compatible with CWD. Intensive hunter-harvested deer surveillance began in 2000. As of September 2010, over 5000 deer, elk and moose have been tested with no evidence of CWD detected.	No ban, baiting is legal.	Public feeding is discouraged, but not banned. Some feeding is done by the state to prevent agriculture depredation.	It is unlawful to import most cervid parts from states where CWD has been found in wild animals: As of April 2011, this includes: Alberta, Canada, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Saskatchewan, Canada, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Exceptions include: meat that has been deboned in the state/province where it was harvested, with the bones being prohibited from importation; tissue-free skulls, antlers and upper canine teeth; hides or capes without heads attached; tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research lab; and finished taxidermy mounts. If an importer or recipient of a deer or elk is notified by the originating state or province that the animal tested positive for CWD, the WDFW must be notified within 24 hours.	No	No
West Virginia**	WV Division of Natural Resources is responsible for native or once native to WV captive cervid species and partners with WV Department of Agriculture in regulating all other captive cervids. Contact: Jim Crum, jimcrum@wdnr.gov, (304) 637-0245	Cervid must originate from TB Accredited herd; must complete application for importation; may not originate from any state diagnosed with TB.	The DNR prohibits the importation of all cervids; the DOA prohibits the importation of any cervid from a county or adjoining county diagnosed with CWD.	Modify importation of cervid carcasses and carcass parts rule which now applies to a whole state or province with diagnosed chronic wasting disease to a designated area or counties.	WVDNR surveillance program is mandatory and requires testing of all mortality of captive cervids >6 months old.	Statewide surveillance using a stratified sample of road kills initiated in 2002. Statewide surveillance populations increased from 1 to 4 in 2005 (i.e. close proximity area to known positives in Hampshire County, the remainder of Hampshire County, 5 counties adjacent to Hampshire County and the remainder of the state).	Baiting ban in Hampshire County. Baiting discouraged but not banned in remaining 54 counties.	Deer feeding banned in Hampshire County. Feeding discouraged but not restricted in remaining 54 counties.	Importation of cervid carcasses and carcass parts from a state or province which has diagnosed chronic wasting disease or from captive cervid facilities in any state or province is prohibited, except the meat from which all bones have been removed, the cape, the antlers or antlers and skull plate from which all meat or tissue has been removed, cervid canines, and finished taxidermy heads may be imported.	No	Yes
Wisconsin	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection regulates importation of all cervids and registers farmed cervids. Dr. Dick Bourie, Richard.Bourie@wisconsin.gov, (608) 224-4886	Permit required, contact 608-224-4886 for information.	Effective June 1, 2003 1) Imports only from herd with 5 years of CWD monitoring, 2) Movement intrastate only from herds enrolled in state monitoring program, in 2004 one year monitoring required and increased one year each subsequent year so that by 2008 must have 5 years of monitoring, 3) Mandatory testing on all dead/harvested farm-raised deer 16 months or over, 4) Owners must report escapes within 24 hours, 5) Owners must report signs of CWD within 24 hours to a veterinarian, 6) Hunting Preserves must be certified to have at least 80 acres within the fenced and no contact with bovines, 7) All deer going into a hunting preserve (not naturally born there) must have 2 IDs -- one visible ear tag and one implanted chip..	New Administrative Code additions expected fall 2011.	Mandatory testing of all cervids 16 months of age and older that die for any reason. Mandatory enrollment in the CWD monitoring program including official ID and inventory annually if any farm-raised deer is to move off farm (see rule for intrastate movement). As part of fencing rules for herd containing white-tailed deer, DNR requires enrollment in CWD monitoring program, double fencing or for hunting preserves a harvest test plan for CWD surveillance even if no live animals leave the farm.	There is no charge to hunters for testing their deer, but testing is not available in all parts of the state every year and is mandatory in only a few. Over 166,000 wild deer have been tested statewide since 1999, with 1,570 testing positive, all of which were found in the CWD management zone in the southern part of the State. Between fall 2010 and spring 2011, Wisconsin sampled 7,027 deer, with 219 of those testing positive. Since 2002, CWD prevalence within our western monitoring area has shown an overall increasing trend in all sex and age classes. During the past nine years the trend in prevalence in adult males has risen from about 8 percent to over 16 percent and in adult females from about 3 percent to approximately 7 percent. During that same time, the prevalence trend in yearling males has increased from about 2 percent to about 6 percent and in yearling females from less than 2 percent to about 4 percent.	Legislation is in place that prohibits baiting of deer in any county where CWD management zones have been established in a county or a portion of a county; or a CWD or bovine tuberculosis positive captive or free-roaming, domestic or wild animal has been confirmed after 12/31/1997 from the county or a county within a 10 mile radius of a confirmed positive. This has resulted in the prohibition being in place in 28 of Wisconsin's 72 counties. Where baiting is not prohibited, it is restricted such that individual hunters may place only 2 gallons of bait per 40 acres of land and no bait site may be within 100 yards of another established bait site. Additional restrictions also exist. http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/wildlife/bait.htm	Legislation is in place that prohibits feeding of deer in any county where CWD eradication zones or herd reduction zones have been established in a county or a portion of a county; or a CWD or bovine tuberculosis positive captive or free-roaming, domestic or wild animal has been confirmed after 12/31/1997 from the county or a county within a 10 mile radius of a confirmed positive. This has resulted in the prohibition being in place in 28 of Wisconsin's 72 counties. Where feeding is not prohibited there are restrictions in place that limit individual hunters to place only 2 gallons of bait per 40 acres of land and no bait site may be within 100 yards of another established bait site. Additional restrictions also exist. http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/wildlife/bait.htm	The movement of both whole wild cervid carcasses and certain parts of those carcasses from the CWD Management Zone (CWD-MZ) to elsewhere in the state is restricted, unless those carcasses or parts are taken to a licensed meat processor or taxidermist within 72 hours of registration. Whole carcasses and certain portions of those carcasses may be transported only within the CWD-MZ and from this zone to adjacent Deer Management Units. Wisconsin also prohibits the importation into the state of either whole carcasses or certain parts of wild cervids from other states or provinces where CWD has been found unless taken to a licensed meat processor or taxidermist within 72 hours of entry into Wisconsin. Only the following parts of wild cervids are exempt from these regulations: • Meat that is cut and wrapped (either commercially or privately) • Quarters or other portions of meat to which no part of the spinal column is attached • Meat that has been deboned • Hides with no heads attached • Finished taxidermy heads • Antlers with no tissue attached • Clean skull plates with no lymphoid or brain tissue attached • Clean skulls with no lymphoid or brain tissue attached • Upper canine teeth (also known as buglers, whistles, or	Yes - the ninth captive farm with a CWD-positive animal was announced by DATCP in December of 2008.	Yes - 1,570 positive free-ranging white-tailed deer have been identified since 2001

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources

Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)

April 2011

State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations * (listed only if different or in addition to those listed below)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife	In Process of Developing or Implementing New or Additional CWD Regulations	CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing Program for Wildlife	Baiting Banned	Feeding Banned	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids
Wyoming	Game & Fish Commission Contact: Eric Keszler, eric.keszler@wgf.state.wy.us, (307) 777-4594	Cervid ranching not allowed; one elk ranch given exemption.	No imports of cervids unless they come from monitored herds free of CWD for at least 5 years.		Captive cervids are not allowed; single exemption allowed; single exempted ranch not in CWD endemic area and has opted not to import any cervid.	Continual statewide targeted animal survey; statewide hunter-harvested surveillance in deer and elk since 2003.	07/01/01: Wyoming Statute 23-3-304: Ban on baiting big game (includes cervid species) for the purpose of hunting. Punishable by up to \$750 fine and 6 months imprisonment.	No ban at this time.	4/13/11: Importation into Wyoming of any deer, elk, or moose taken from any state, province, or country within areas designated as positive for CWD is restricted—such animal carcasses may only be transported into Wyoming to a private residence for processing, to a taxidermist, to a processor, or to a CWD sample collection site in Wyoming provided the head and all portions of the spinal column are disposed of in an approved landfill. Within Wyoming, transport of deer, elk, or moose taken or possessed from any hunt area in Wyoming to another hunt area within Wyoming or any other state, province or country is restricted—such animal carcasses may only be transported in Wyoming to a camp, a private residence for processing, to a taxidermist, to a processor, or to a CWD sample collection site in Wyoming provided the head and all portions of the spinal column remain at the site of the kill or are disposed of in any approved landfill in Wyoming.	No	Yes
Canadian Provinces											
Alberta	Agriculture and Rural Development Contact: Gerald Hauer, gerald.hauer@gov.ab.ca	Provincial regulations allow the raising of elk, white-tailed deer, mule deer and moose. Cervid farming is closely regulated. Farmers require an annual permit. Animals must have official identification. A provincial database records all animal inventories and movements that are reported by the farmers and audited by the province. Import protocols are in place to decrease the risk of importing cervids that carry CWD or other diseases of concern for the province.	Alberta Mandatory CWD Surveillance Program in captive cervids since 2002. Also, mandatory submission of hunter-killed deer heads in designated CWD surveillance areas.	The Alberta Mandatory CWD Program, in place since 2002, is currently being reviewed to assess whether adjustments are necessary.	Mandatory surveillance on all deaths of captive cervids over 1 year of age including slaughter from August 2002 to present. Voluntary surveillance on captive cervids conducted between October of 1996 and August of 2002. Total number of cervids tested available at http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/cpv9448 .	Ongoing surveillance on wild cervids since fall 1996 - primarily hunter-kills plus clinical cases and road kills. The first positive wild deer was found in September 2005; the first positive hunter-kill was shot in December 2005. The Fish and Wildlife Division uses increased fall hunting opportunities in designated CWD risk areas to monitor occurrence and spread of CWD. Mandatory submission of deer heads is required in designated high risk areas.	No baiting of cervids allowed.		In 2008 the Fish and Wildlife Division initiated voluntary carcass handling and transportation guidelines in CWD risk areas and in conjunction with carcasses coming to Alberta from CWD risk areas outside the province.	Yes. One elk and one WTD in 2002. One WTD in 2003 discovered in the depopulation of the affected WTD herd.	Yes. Mule deer and white-tailed deer. Details available at http://srd.alberta.ca/BioDiversityStewardship/WildlifeDiseases/
British Columbia**	Federal and provincial government contacts for captive cervids: Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the Animal Industry Branch: M. A. Wetzstein DVM, Manager, Livestock Health, Management & Regulation, Food Safety & Quality Branch, BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, e-mail: merv.wetzstein@gov.bc.ca, Ph 604-556-3013.	No game farming of native cervids in BC: fallow deer and reindeer only; inter-provincial animal movements are controlled by CFIA and all conditions set out under the Cervidae Movement Permit policy must be met prior to a permit being authorized. Intra-provincial animal movements are controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.	Prohibition of live cervid imports since 1980's.	BC Ministry of Environment (MOE) has jurisdiction over free ranging cervids. The CWD Surveillance and Early Response Plan has been approved. MOE is currently developing a new <i>Wildlife Act</i> regulation that will restrict the import of cervid parts harvested outside of BC. The Ministry is leading a Provincial Technical Working Group and two regional working groups comprised of relevant government agencies and stakeholders for Plan input and delivery of the CWD program.	All CWD testing of captive cervids is voluntary.	Sampling of wild cervids began in 2001, with voluntary sampling of hunter submissions and road killed deer and elk in regions closest to east and south borders. About 1500 animals have been tested to date, with no positives. Sampling efforts will continue to focus on areas considered to be at higher risk, particularly along Alberta/BC border.	Review and consultation underway - not common practice to bait in BC, currently no ban. Recommended that the use of scents and attractants be restricted to synthetic products:	Review and consultation underway- not common practice to supplemental feed in BC, currently no ban. Recommended that supplemental feeding of cervids is prohibited except during emergency situations, at the discretion of regional managers in consultation with Ministry of Environment headquarters.	Review and consultation underway - the following carcass preparations are recommended prior to bringing meat or animal parts into BC after hunting wild or captive cervids in jurisdictions in Canada and the US: • Removal of the head, hide, hooves, mammary glands, all internal organs and spinal column at the kill site, and leaving these parts in the place of origin - with the only exception being the head if it is submitted for CWD testing as soon as possible in the jurisdiction of origin. • Deboning or commercial preparation of meat prior to removal from the province or state of origin. • Removal of antlers and the connecting bone plate from the remainder of the skull, and removal of any attached hide or soft tissue from the skull portion. The bone plate and antler bases must be treated with a solution consisting of not less than 2% chlorine. • Removal of raw capes and hides and sealing them in a waterproof container to ensure that no fluids, tissue or hair can escape. This may be brought into BC provided that it is delivered within 5 days of entry to a licensed tanning facility for chemical processing.	No	No
Manitoba	Farmed Elk - Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Food; Contact:nelson.bowley@gov.mb.ca Other Cervids - Manitoba Conservation; Contact: richard.davis@gov.mb.ca	Regulations regarding importation of farmed elk set out in <i>Livestock Diversification Act</i> including a ban on elk from any jurisdiction where CWD was diagnosed within past five (5) years. Prohibit importation of native and exotic cervids.	Ban on the possession of any product that contains urine, feces, saliva or scent glands of a cervid.	Increase in ban on feeding cervids to include all areas adjacent to jurisdictions where CWD is present in wild cervids.	Mandatory CWD testing program on all ranched cervid deaths.	By regulation, all elk and deer harvested in Game Hunting Areas 5, 6, 6A, 11, 12, 13, 13A, 18, 18A, and that part of 22 west of Provincial Trunk Highway 83. This area is that part of Manitoba adjacent to west central Saskatchewan where CWD has been spreading eastward in both farmed and wild elk and deer. A scenario based Action Plan has been developed in preparation for any discoveries through hunter supplied sample surveillance. To date, over 3,450 deer and 1,900 elk have been tested - all negative.	Baiting of cervids for hunting purposes is prohibited. Illegal to hunt within 0.8 km of a substance that is acting as a cervid bait.	Feeding wild cervids for any purposes is banned in Game Hunting Areas 5, 6, 6A, 11, 12, 13, 13A, 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, that part of 22 west of Provincial Trunk Highway 83, 23 & 23A. Natural Resource Officers given authority to order the removal of any cervid attractant that poses a risk to wildlife, livestock, or persons.	Ban on the importation of hunter harvested cervids from any province, territory or country without first removing head, hide, hooves, mammary glands, entrails, internal organs and spinal column. Antlers and connecting bone plates allowed if disinfected and all other hide and tissue are removed. Capes allowed but must be immediately chemically processed into a tanned product. Possession of any product that contains urine, feces, saliva or scent glands of a cervid is prohibited.	No	No
New Brunswick	Permit for captive wildlife issued by Minister of Natural Resources	No regulations	No regulations	No	Testing of captive cervids under jurisdiction of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.	High risk animals tested. In last 4 years have tested 14 animals, all negative.	No	No, but strongly encourage public not to feed deer.	No, but permit is required to move, sell, or barter any wildlife or wildlife parts.	No	No
Northwest Territories**	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Brett Elkin, brett_elkin@gov.nt.ca, (867) 873-7761	NWT Wildlife Act & Regulations: Game Farm License, and Permit to Import Live Vertebrates (applies to species found wild in their natural range; health certificate requirement, public consultation requirement, and screening requirement under the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act). Federal Health of Animals Act & Regulations: federally reportable disease, and Cervid Movement Permit Permit to Import Live Vertebrates (For wildlife only, satisfactory environmental screening, health certificates, general approval by all local user groups, issuance of appropriate permits.	No regulations currently in place specific to CWD.	New Wildlife Act being developed for the Northwest Territories, with provisions being considered to enable regulations pertaining to animal health (including CWD).	CFIA administers the National Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Voluntary Herd Certification Program.	Periodic opportunistic sampling of wild cervids for CWD testing.			Currently no specific restrictions on parts. Appropriate export/import permits needed under Wildlife Act.	No	No
Nova Scotia**	Wildlife Division, Department of Natural Resources, 136 Exhibition St, Kentville Nova Scotia B4N 4E5 Tony Nette 902-679-6140 netteal@gov.ns.ca	Farming of cervid animals is regulated under the Wildlife Act. See http://www.gov.ns.ca/just/regulations/regs/Wldeer.htm	No regulations in place specific to CWD	NA	Any suspicious illnesses or mortalities would be tested for CWD. Nothing to date.	Would be conducted through the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre at University of Prince Edward Island.	NO	NO	No person shall, while in a wildlife habitat, possess or use a product that contains or purports to contain any body part of a member of the deer family, including urine, blood, or other fluids.	NO	NO
Ontario	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has jurisdiction over captive cervids in all provinces/territories under the Health of Animals Act & Regulations regarding reportable diseases (CWD, Tb, Brucellosis, ...). Provincial jurisdiction over farmed cervids is with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has jurisdiction over non-captive wildlife except migratory birds. Brian Tapscott, brian.tapscott@ontario.ca Beth Brownson, beth.brownson@ontario.ca Rick Rosatte, rick.rosatte@ontario.ca Anco Farenhorst, anco.farenhorst@inspection.gc.ca	Cervid farms are not licensed provincially but are regulated federally. Movement between farms requires CFIA permit. MNR, in its role to protect wildlife, prohibits releases of farmed cervids to the wild and regulations govern escapes (requires government notification and recapture) and prohibits hunting of cervids in captivity under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act & Regulations.	Ontario approved a provincial CWD Surveillance and Response Plan in 2005. Ontario passed a regulation in Nov. 2005 to prohibit possession in Ontario of high risk parts of deer, elk and other cervids except moose and caribou harvested in other jurisdictions. New regulations were passed in 2010 to 1) prohibit the possession and use of natural attractants that contain parts or bodily fluids of a member of the deer family for the purposes of hunting in Ontario (e.g. natural deer urine/by-products) 2) Restrict the possession of certain higher risk carcass parts (e.g. brain, spinal column, antlers) of moose and caribou that were killed outside the province. This regulation is in addition to a previously existing regulation for carcasses of all other members of the deer family and 3) Restrict the transport of live white-tailed deer, American elk, moose, and woodland caribou into Ontario unless accompanied by a provincial permit. This requirement also applies to any hybrids of these species.	Cervid Movement Permit must be issued by CFIA before animals are moved. CFIA Interim Policy - Cervidae Movement Permit Policy, January 1, 2006. CFIA will only issue permit if veterinary inspector is satisfied that movement of animal would not, or would not be likely to, result in the spread of TB or brucellosis.	CFIA is the National Administrator for the National Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Voluntary Herd Certification Program http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/anima/dise mala/cwdmdc/farmfermee.shtml The Canadian Sheep Federation is the Regional Administrator for the Program for Ontario cervid producers. OMAFRA oversees voluntary CWD surveillance for farmed cervids. There were 241, 234 & 110 farmed cervids tested in 2003, 2004 & 2005 respectively. The Ontario CWD Surveillance Project for Farmed Cervids was launched from April 1, 2006 in an attempt to increase the level of CWD surveillance in farmed cervids. In 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 there were 316, 375, 347, 278 and 300. All results to date are negative for CWD.	CWD surveillance of wild cervids has resulted in the testing of approximately 8,461 white-tailed deer and 40 elk since CWD testing began in 2002. To date, all samples have been negative for CWD. Ontario has established 14 surveillance zones and samples 3 of these zones with approximately 500 deer tested per zone each year (99% chance of detecting CWD at greater than or equal to 1% prevalence).	No; province is increasing awareness through communications of potential risk of CWD transmission if detected in Ontario related to baiting for wild, hunted cervids	No; province is increasing awareness or potential risk of CWD transmission if detected in Ontario related to feeding wild deer and elk through communications; province now discourages feeding deer except in emergency situations triggered by a snow depth index of winter severity. It is common practice for people to feed deer / bait for the purposes of hunting.	Yes; possession of high risk parts from harvested cervids from other jurisdictions not permitted. High risk parts include whole or any part of antlers, head, brain, eyes, tonsils, hide, hooves, lymph nodes, spleen, mammary glands, entrails, internal organs and spinal column (some exceptions provided for taxidermy materials e.g. cleaned antlers and skull cap, hide if sealed in container and delivered to taxidermist within 5 days and for scientific materials)	No	No

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Quebec	<p>Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has jurisdiction over captive cervids in all provinces/territories under the Health of Animals Act & Regulations regarding reportable diseases.</p> <p>The Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife (MRNF) is in charge of carrying out the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (R.S.Q., c. C-61.1) over captive and free ranging cervids. Contact: Isabelle Laurion, isabelle.laurion@mrf.gouv.qc.ca</p> <p>The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ) is in charge of carrying out the Food Products Act (chapter P-29) and the Animal Health Protection Act (R.S.Q., c. P-42) over captive cervids. Contact: Isabelle McKenzie, isabelle.mckenzie@mapaq.gouv.qc.ca.</p>	Transportation authorization permit (TAP) must be issued by CFIA before animals are moved.	<p>In April 2001, the <i>Regulation respecting the health certification of imported animals</i> (R.S.Q., c. P-42), enacted by Order in Council, made it mandatory for operators to have a certificate for all farmed cervids imported into Quebec issued by the chief veterinarian or other competent officer of the province or of the county of origin attesting that the animals do not have CWD. To bolster the Regulation, in June 2001, MAPAQ established an import protocol according to which importers must have prior authorization to import cervids into Quebec from the Director of the "Direction de la santé animale et de l'inspection des viandes" (DSAIV).</p> <p>On February 26, 2009, the <i>Regulation respecting the identification and traceability of certain animals</i> has been amended to include cervids. The cervid producers' obligations are to: register with ATQ; affix identification tags, report the entry, removal, disappearance or death of a cervid; replace lost tags; provide the tag numbers (destroyed, lost or invalidated tag); report cessation of activities or transfer of ownership.</p>	<p>Reviews of regulation under the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (R.S.Q., c. C-61.1) are ongoing regarding a ban on the importation of whole carcasses and certain carcass parts from cervids.</p> <p>MRNF, MAPAQ and "Centre québécois sur la santé des animaux sauvages" (CQSAS) are currently developing a provincial CWD strategy.</p>	<p>Quebec runs a Voluntary CWD Surveillance Program in captive cervids since 2002. The program was produced based on the national standards established in 2002 by the CFIA for the creation of a Canadian Chronic Wasting Disease Voluntary Herd Certification Program. MAPAQ is in charge of the administration of the program.</p> <p>MAPAQ conducted also a CWD abattoir surveillance. The monitoring in slaughter-houses under provincial inspection started in september 2007 and in slaughter-houses under federal inspection started in april 2010.</p> <p>From 2002 to 2010, 6324 farmed cervids were tested. All results to date are negative for CWD.</p>	<p>A total of 388 free ranging white-tailed deer have been opportunistically tested from 2000-2006. All CWD results were negative. In October 2007, MRNF began a structured surveillance program using road-killed deer sampling in the southern part of the province. From October 2007 to December 2010, the program led to the collection of 2892 free ranging white-tailed deer. All tested negative for CWD.</p>	No ban at this time.	MRNF recommends not to feed deer.	Currently no ban but MRNF asks for the cooperation of out-of-state hunters regarding the importation of cervid parts. MRNF recommends to remove attached head or spinal column from meat and to clean hides, teeth, antlers and skull plates prior to entry. MRNF recommends to avoid the importation of all other cervid parts. There are however no restrictions regarding finished taxidermy mounts.	No	No
Saskatchewan**	Saskatchewan Agriculture	Permit required for import. Sika, red deer and elk/red deer hybrid ranching prohibited.			12/31/02: Mandatory surveillance - must report all death losses within 24 hours and must submit tissue samples within 15 days of all captive cervids dying for any reason.	Saskatchewan has been operating a CWD surveillance program since 1997. To date 37,394 wild cervids have been tested with 145 mule deer, 49 white-tailed deer and 2 elk testing positive. In 2007, the program maintained province-wide testing with emphasis on wildlife management zones adjacent to infected areas. In 2007, 5,230 samples were tested with 45 testing positive. There are now nine foci of infection, the latest cases detected along the South Saskatchewan River near Dundum, along the northern fringe of the Great Sandhills and northeast of North Battleford. In the fall of 2008, increased harvest in Wildlife Management Zones with CWD positive cases will be encouraged through liberal hunting opportunities. Eradication of CWD from wild cervid populations is no longer a realistic option for the province.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yukon	Yukon Department of Environment	Wildlife Act - Game Farm Regulations	No regulations	No	Yes, mandatory program as condition of the Game Farm Licence to test all captive cervids.	Yes		No		No	No

* Standard Regulations are: 1)Certification of Veterinary Inspection (health certificate), 2)Import Permit, 3)Negative brucellosis test (within 30-60 days of import), 4)Negative tuberculosis test (within 30-90 days of import)

**State's information not recently updated.