

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 eight states and four of the provinces listed. Captive cervid farms are jointly managed by both agencies in thirty-three states and two of the eleven listed Canadian provinces.	All but two states, as well as nine 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-three states and four 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. Fifteen states and two of the Canadian provinces listed have banned all cervid imports. Two states and five of the Canadian provinces listed have no specific bans in place.	Fourteen states and four of the Canadian provinces listed are currently in the process of developing new and/or additional CWD regulations.	Forty-four states and ten of the Canadian provinces listed perform captive cervid testing for CWD where captive cervids are legal..	All fifty states and ten of the Canadian provinces listed perform CWD testing on wild cervids.	Twenty-two states do not allow the baiting of cervid and, eleven states have certain restrictions on baiting. Two of the Canadian provinces listed have banned baiting.	Eight states do not allow the feeding of cervids and fourteen states and one province have certain restrictions.	Thirty-six states and five of the Canadian provinces listed have a ban or restrictions on the importation of hunter-harvested cervid parts.	CWD has been found in captive cervids in thirteen states and two Canadian provinces (CO, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NY, OK, PA, SD, WI, Alberta, and Saskatchewan).	CWD has been found in free-ranging cervids in seventeen states and two Canadian provinces (CO, IL, KS, MD, MN, MO, ND, NE, NM, NY, SD, TX, 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; 2011-2012 304 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. As of January 1, 2012, 1966 SBT deer, 91 elk, 87 caribou and 659 moose have tested negative for CWD. Targeted testing including road killed wild cervids in areas near game farms and testing of clinical suspect cervids statewide ended as of March 2012. No cases of CWD have been found in Alaska as of May 2012.	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 hunters).	No	No
Arizona	Game and Fish Department. Contact: Carrington Knox, (623) 236-7674, cknox@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. Native cervids are defined as any member of the deer family in the genus <i>Alces</i> , <i>Odocoileus</i> , <i>Cervus</i> , or <i>Rangifer</i> .	Effective August 30, 2003, no cervids can be imported into Arizona except for zoos 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 taxidermied 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: Cory Gray, AG&FC 877-367-3559; mcgray@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. Scheduled for update.	All captive cervids 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. State currently is decreasing sample sizes and will focus on target animals and captive cervids.	No	No	Not allowed to import, transport or possess any portion of a cervid carcass from Alberta, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Saskatchewan, South Dakota, Texas, 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. Regulation also applies to any cervid taken from a captive facility or from within any enclosure regardless of state.	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. 2012 approximately 5,000 deer and elk have been tested. California has completed random surveillance of hunter-harvested and road-killed cervids. Only "CWD suspects" are sampled and tested.	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 714, effective 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	Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) 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 CPW approval of the herd plan. Moratorium on new licensing of cervid ranches by CPW; CDA is licensing new alternative livestock facilities. Contact: Mike Miller, CPW, (970) 472-4348, mike.miller@state.co.us Regulations: Brett Ackerman, CPW (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. CPW 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 (CPW 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 24,852 in 2002; 15,424 in 2003. In 2004 tested 12,966 (5,636 deer, 7,219 elk and 101 moose). Tested 13,208 (6,481 mule deer, 215 white-tailed deer (WTD), 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 WTD, 5,489 elk and 147 moose) in 2006. In 2007, tested 10,009 (4,487 mule deer, 197 WTD, 4,835 elk, and 130 moose). In 2008, tested 6,389 (3,196 mule deer, 90 WTD, 2,893 elk, 210 moose). In 2009, tested 3,696 (1,484 mule deer, 89 WTD, 1,957 elk, and 166 moose). In 2010, tested 2,820 (1,130 mule deer, 81 WTD, 1,464 elk, and 145 moose). In 2011, tested 2,100 (1,019 mule deer, 74 WTD, 859 elk, and 148 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 cracass parts and encouraged an educational effort focused on disposal of carcass trim.	Yes, in elk	Yes, in mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and 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 as determined by the Division of Fish & Wildlife 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 916 deer in 2010, 33 from passive surveillance and 882 from active surveillance. Tested 755 deer so far in 2011, 28 from passive surveillance and 727 from active surveillance. Sample collections will continue through the end of the 2011 Fiscal Year. No positives have been detected.	No ban.	No ban.	The FWC has adopted a rule that prohibits the importation or possession of the carcass 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 Biologist, (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.	N/A	All farmed deer over six months of age that die other than by slaughter must have samples submitted to an approved veterinary diagnosis laboratory for Chronic Wasting Disease testing. This surveillance may be at the expense of the owner or agent unless supplementary funds are made available. Farmed deer slaughtered in licensed meat establishments must be made available for sample collection and submission to an approved veterinary diagnostic laboratory for Chronic Wasting Disease testing. This surveillance may be at the expense of the owner or agent unless supplementary funds are made available.	DNR began a wildlife surveillance program in fall 2002. In 2002-2003, we target tested 317 cervids limited to 6 areas considered to be at greatest risk due to proximity of captive cervid facilities. Additionally, we tested 100 cervids as a part of standard health monitoring. In 2003-2004, program was expanded to statewide and 6,046 have been collected to date. CWD has not been detected at this time. Additional information is available at www.gohuntgeorgia.com .	In the Southern Deer Zone, deer may be hunted over bait on private lands with written permission of the landowner. However, bait shall not be placed in a manner as to cause hunting on an adjacent property to be prohibited. In the Northern Deer Zone, it is unlawful to hunt deer upon, around, over or near any feed or bait when the hunter is less than 200 yards away or within sight of such feed or bait. Any such feed shall not be placed in a manner as to cause hunting on an adjacent property to be prohibited. The placing of any feed or bait and the hunting of deer over such feed or bait on any state or federal lands is prohibited statewide.	The DNR Board may by rule or regulation restrict the feeding, baiting, or hunting of deer and/or feral hogs upon, over, around or near such feed or bait in any county and any adjoining county, upon documented occurrence of a communicable disease in deer in such county. No person shall feed, bait or hunt deer and/or feral hogs in violation of any such restriction imposed.	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.	Only a few animals are slaughtered annually at the single location of captive cervids (elk) in Hawaii. Testing is not mandatory, and has not been conducted for the last several years.	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 close to 10,000 deer and elk taken from hunter kills and road kills since 1997. For 2011-12 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 65,000 wild deer have been tested since 1998, with the first positive found in October 2002. To date (May 3, 2012) 372 positive deer have been identified from 10 counties (Jo Davie, 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; 260-450-2139 or Dr. Kerry Peterson; 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 2011, 12,200 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 TB not eligible for import. All Cervidae 6 months and older must test negative for Brucellosis within 90 days of importation or originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd. Cervidae less than 6 months must originate from a herd which has tested negative for brucellosis within the past 12 months or from a certified brucellosis-free herd. All Cervidae 6 months and older must test negative for TB utilizing the single cervical test within 90 days of importation, or originate from a TB accredited herd or from a TB qualified herd which has been tested within 90 days of import. Test dates must be included on the certificate of veterinary inspection. Herd status and testing protocols are according to the USDA TB Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules. Cervidae less than 6 months imported into the state must originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested TB negative within the past 12 months or originate from a TB accredited herd.	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.	To meet the new Federal rules requirements, Iowa rules effective November 1, 2012, will require CWD testing of all Iowa captive CWD susceptible cervid mortalities or slaughtered animals that are 12 months of age (previously 16 months) and older in CWD Program enrolled herds.	Voluntary surveillance for elk and deer, but no purchase or movement is allowed from herds not enrolled in a program.	Have tested 42,557 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.	Yes	No

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources
 Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)
 October 2012

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 Agriculture Division of Animal Health (KDAH) has jurisdiction over captive cervids.	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 a TB accredited free or brucellosis certified free herd. Please include the accreditation number on the health certificate.	Must have permit from KDAH 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.	Yes	Yes	Have performed surveillance since 1997.	No	No	No ban at this time.	Yes-one animal found as part of trace out of Colorado over 10 years ago. Entire herd was depopulated and never restocked.	Yes, white-tailed deer January 2006. Have seen almost yearly since that time.
Kentucky	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) regulates physical facility for captive cervids. Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture (KDA) is in charge of the health certification of captive cervids, & importation and intrastate movement.	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 (thus making the herd CWD Certified).	The KDFWR and KDA have adopted rules which prohibit the importation of cervids unless originating from a herd with a KDA-approved CWD surveillance program, from a CWD free state, and having a monitoring program in effect for at least 60 months prior to importation. They also require the person importing cervids to obtain a transportation permit from the KDA State Veterinarian, a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, be in possession of valid captive and/or farmed cervid permits issued by KDA and KDFWR, and be in compliance with the requirements of a KDA-approved CWD Surveillance Program. Intrastate movement also requires a transportation permit, CVI, and valid KDA and KDFWR permits. Cervids may not be moved into a new facility until all wild deer are removed and a valid captive cervid permit has been obtained from both KDFWR and KDA.	Yes; CWD Response Plan has been adopted by KDA and KDFWR. Regulations are being revised with the goal of streamlining the regulations and the cervid permit application process between KDA and KDFWR, complying with the new USDA CWD rule, and resolving issues that have been identified with existing regulations.	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 die and are not officially identified (tagged, tattooed, etc.). There are four facilities which are exempt from these requirements: four shooting preserves which encaptured wild deer within the confines of a fence prior to March 8, 2002 are exempt from all CWD monitoring and certification requirements. No live animals are allowed to be imported or exported from these four facilities.	Approximately 22,200 samples have been tested through hunter-harvested and targeted surveillance since 2002 (an average of 2,200 per year). All samples have tested negative. Targeted surveillance is ongoing and increasing. Beginning in 2012, the state surveillance program will begin 100% targeted surveillance, which will reduce the number of samples tested, but increase the likelihood of each sample to detect CWD, if present.	Baiting is allowed on private land (over 90% of Kentucky land). 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.	By regulation: Ban on importation of brain and spinal column of hunter harvested carcasses from CWD infected states. Hunters may import boned out meat, quarters and meat portions without spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to clean skull plate, clean skull, clean upper canines, hide, and finished taxidermy mounts.	No	No
Louisiana	Department of Agriculture & Forestry regulates cervids kept for commercial purposes. LA Dept of AG Animal Health (225) 925-3980. Department of Wildlife & Fisheries regulates white-tailed deer kept for non-commercial purposes. Contact: James M. LaCour DVM State Wildlife Veterinarian, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	05/06/02: Wildlife & Fisheries Commission Declaration of Emergency: Banned importation of deer and elk into state, also restricted movements within state. Currently, LA Dept of Ag allows importation of WTD and exotics with current health certification and statement that deer are from a CWD-certified-free pen.	05/06/02: Ban importation of deer and elk into state. Have placed a moratorium on the issuance of new game breeder licenses(LDWF). LA Dept of AG allows entry if from a CWD-Free herd and if within specified distance from CWD positive pens in CWD positive states. Ck with LA Dept of AG for specs. (225) 925-3980.	No	LA Dept. of AG has developed regulations requiring any permitted game farm to submit samples from any animal that dies for any reason.	To date 7622 samples from wild white-tailed deer have been tested by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. All have been negative. Upon the loss of federal funding for CWD testing, LDWF will test only target animals: 1) road killed deer, 2) emaciated deer, 3) neurological deer, 4) exotic cervid species and 5) deer harvested adjacent to LA Dept. of AG -licensed import pens.	No ban at this time.	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 legal 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 700-800 hunter-killed deer are tested annually for CWD. Towns having captive cervid farms or large deer feeding operations are sampled more intensely. In 2011 702 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.	Using outreach to discourage hunters from importing high-risk tissues from out-of-state hunts. Hunters also cautioned to use urine-based lures above the reach of deer and to handle them with caution.	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 150 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 (7000+ samples). Starting in 2010, active surveillance will be conducted only within Allegany and Washington Counties near the West Virginia outbreak; statewide surveillance we be conducted periodically thereafter.	Baiting is prohibited in the CWD Management Area of Allegany County, only.	Feeding is prohibited in the CWD Management Area of Allegany County, only.	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, finished taxidermy mounts, boneless meat permitted. Recent regulations limit transport of animal parts from the MD county where CWD has been found.	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.	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.	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 & Rural Development to Department of Natural Resources. A complete audit of the industry was conducted by MDNR summer and early fall of 2004. MDARD will oversee disease testing of captive cervids. MDNR: Steve Schmitt, 517-336-5030, schmitts@michigan.gov; MDARD: Steve Halstead, 517-373-1077, halsteads@michigan.gov	Importation of cervids reviewed on a case-by-case basis.	Importation of cervids reviewed on a case-by-case basis.	CWD Response Plan has been reviewed and approved by MDNR and MDARD.	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 & Rural Development 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 20,335 POC's since 2002.	As of 10/11/2012, have tested 34,909 white-tailed deer, 1,592 elk, and 70 moose. For 2012-13, will continue targeted surveillance only for deer, elk and moose.	Baiting banned in Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, and Oscoda counties. Baiting is legal in the rest of the state.	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. Recreational viewing feeding is still legal in except in Alcona, Alpena, Oscoda, and Montmorency counties as long as feed is placed at least 100 yards from a residence and the amount does not exceed 2 gallons.	Effective 07/12/03: Prohibit importation of any carcass or carcass parts of free-ranging deer or elk into Michigan if the carcass or parts originated from a state or province having CWD in their free-ranging deer or elk population, with the exception of: deboned meat, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides cleaned of excess tissue or blood, upper canine teeth, finished taxidermy mount, and tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research laboratory. Any person notified by another state or province that a deer or elk they brought into MI tested positive for CWD must contact the MDNR Wildlife Disease Lab (517-336-5030) within two business days and provide any information requested.	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.l.anderson@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. There have been 5 captive cervid farms with CWD in MN since 2002.	Minnesota DNR finalized a CWD response plan, after finding its first case of CWD in a wild cervid. New regulations that define a recreation feeding ban in a 4-county area, CWD Management Zone, and carcass movement restrictions within that zone were put into place in fall 2011.	Mandatory testing for all captive cervids.	Nearly 40,000 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 continued in southeastern MN in fall 2011, which included the establishment of a CWD Management Zone, liberalized hunting, and carcass movement restrictions. Approximately 2,400 samples were collected and no new cases of CWD have been detected.	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.	Ban on the importation of whole cervid carcasses into the state, from CWD endemic areas as determined by the MN Board of Animal Health. Only the following portions of hunter-harvested cervidae carcasses may be brought into the state from CWD endemic areas: cut and wrapped meat; quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; antlers, hides, or teeth; finished taxidermy mounts; and antlers attached to skull caps that are cleaned of all brain tissue.	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 & 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. Linda Hickamoods, 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.) Animals must meet all state and federal chronic wasting disease testing requirements. As of March 1, 2010 all CWD related regulations have been 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	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. (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.	Have tested more than 35,000 white-tailed deer statewide since 2001. Five (5) deer have tested positive for CWD in the free-ranging population directly adjacent to a couple of captive deer facilities which had eleven (11) deer test positive for CWD.	Hunting deer, turkey and waterfowl over bait has been prohibited for many years in Missouri.	Grain, salt products, minerals and other consumable natural or manufactured products used to attract deer are prohibited in six-county CWD Containment Zone.	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. The infected facility was depopulated in the spring of 2011 with no additional positive animals identified. In October of 2011 a second captive white-tailed deer in a different facility owned by the same individuals as the Feb 2011 positive animal was identified as a result of increased surveillance required after the initial CWD case. To date, a	Yes, five (5) free-ranging deer tested positive for CWD during targeted surveillance in the fall of 2011 around the two known CWD infected facilities in NE Missouri.
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: Neil Anderson, nanderson@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.	Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks is in the process of reviewing the department's existing CWD management plan. The results of that review may lead to possible changes for actions taken once CWD is found in wild populations.	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 17,200 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 eighty-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 46,169 hunter harvested deer and over 465 hunter harvested elk. Have tested 1,333 agency harvested deer and animals exhibiting clinical signs. Have confirmed 284 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 ranches 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 hun ter harvest, 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.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 or 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.	In light of New York's testing of over 7,300 deer in their CWD Containment Area over a 5-year period with no additional positives, and their decision to officially decommission the containment area in 2010, New Hampshire exempted New York from its list of CWD positive jurisdictions to again allow carcass importation from New York beginning in 2012. New Hampshire hunters are being warned that at present, transport of NY deer into or through MA and VT remains illegal.	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 2011, a total of 4,000 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. Beginning in 2012, New York has been exempted from New Hampshire's list of CWD positive jurisdictions.	No	No
New Jersey	Division of Fish and Wildlife has possession permitting authority. Contact: Bill Stansley, bill.stansley@eclipse.net, (908) 236-2118. The NJ Department of Agriculture, State Veterinarian has condemnation authority and authority over health certification requirements for imports. Contact: Dr. Manoel Tamassia, Manoel.tamassia@ag.state.nj.us, 609-671-6400. The USDA-VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge has authority to enforce federal importation regulations and provide denormalization for slaughtered deer herds. Contact: Dr. Michael Kornreich, (609) 259-5260.	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. From 2003 through May, 2012, 130 captive deer, 6 captive elk and 2 captive reindeer were tested for CWD, and all were negative.	Surveillance includes testing of hunter-killed and symptomatic wild deer. Surveillance began in 1997 and has been conducted annually since 2002. From 1997 through May, 2012 4,752 wild deer have been tested for CWD, and all were negative.	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)
 October 2012

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 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 ear tag), 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 tonsillar and rectal 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. 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 testing and certification are available to producers for complete monitoring of breeding facilities and for selective monitoring of hunting facilities. Both programs are voluntary.	Surveillance includes statewide random tissue collection from hunter-killed elk and deer combined with targeted collection from high-risk areas. 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.	Yes, deer in Organ, Sacramento Mtns, McGregor Range, and one deer from San Andres Mtns. Elk from Sacramento Mountains.
New York	NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYS/DAM) regulates deer and elk held under wire. Contact Dr. George Merrill, [george.merrill@agriculture.ny.gov], (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 Patrick Martin [pxmartin@gw.dec.state.ny.us], (518) 402-9001.	NYS/DAM 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 NYS DEC 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 09/28/2010. 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.	NYSDAM adopted an Emergency CWD Regulation, 1 NYCRR Part 68, on 07/14/2004 relating to herd certification, herd management and management of CWD positive, exposed, or suspect herds. The final rule became effective 02/28/2007. This is a mandatory program. See text of NYSDAM CWD regulation at http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/Al/ repeal.html.	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 http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/Al/ repeal.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 NYS DEC's CWD Surveillance in 2012 will target high risk activities and high risk animals.	Baiting of wild white-tailed deer has always been prohibited in New York State.	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.	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.	Yes. Confirmed in captive white-tailed deer in March/April 2005. No new cases have been found in captive herds since April 2005 and CWD surveillance continues on all cervid farms pursuant to NYS Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.	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 36,000 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) 733-7801. Rule 10H.0300 - Cervidae Importation into and Exportation from a State and Reentry into	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. Cervidae importation into and exportation from a state and reentry into	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 May 14, 2012, 1,478 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.	All animals that are exhibiting symptoms characteristic of CWD are tested. Statewide surveillance with an objective of collecting a minimum of 1,000 samples was conducted in 2003 and 2008, and will continue to occur every five years. As of October 03, 2012, a total of 3,339 white-tailed deer and elk have been tested (165 clinical, 3,013 scheduled surveillance, 109 herd health checks, 16 depredation permits, 36 incidental samples).	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. Beth Carlson, bcarlson@nd.gov (701)328-2654. North Dakota Game & Fish; Contact Dr. Dan Grove, dmrgrove@nd.gov, (701) 202-0775	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 October 15, 2012, over 9300 farmed deer and elk have been tested, with no evidence of CWD.	ND Game & Fish Department has conducted Targeted Surveillance of free-ranging cervids since 1996. Hunter-harvested deer and elk surveillance began in 2002. As of October 15, 2012, >22,000 whitetail and mule deer, >500 elk, and >150 moose have been tested. Also tested have been a handful of pronghorn, bighorn sheep, and fallow deer. Three positive cases have been found; one each in 2009, 2010, and 2011. All three animals were harvested in Sioux County.	Deer Hunting Units 3E1, 3E2, 3F1, 3F2, 3C	Banned in State Wildlife Management Areas and Federal Lands.	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, Cervid 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 Kristina Baker, kbaker@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. 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 12 months of age which die, perimeter fencing to prevent ingress/egress of cervids, annual herd inventory by state or federal personnel or approved 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 acting) 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	Farmed Cervidae and Cervid Imports: Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (Contact: Dr. Justin Roach, 405-522-6128 or justin.roach@ag.ok.gov). Native Cervidae and Hunting Facilities: Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (Contact: Erik Bartholomew, embartholomew@hotmail.com)	Tuberculosis testing requirements must meet one of the following for all animals over six months of age: tested negative to 2 official tuberculosis tests conducted no less than 90 days apart with the 2nd test conducted within 90 days prior to entry, originate from a Qualified Herd and tested negative to an official Tuberculosis test within 90 days prior to entry, or originate from an Accredited Free Herd. Brucellosis requirements must meet one of the following for all animals over six months of age: tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry, or originate from a Brucellosis Certified Herd	Restricts import of cervids from all counties and provinces where CWD has been identified in free-ranging cervid populations. All other cervid imports require the source herd to be certified in a federally approved CWD herd certification program.	Currently implementing the new federal CWD Herd certification program regulations.	Mandatory testing of off all deaths 12 months of age or old from herds participating in the CWD herd certification program.	Since 1999 through 2010 10,681 white tailed deer, mule deer, and elk have been tested in wild populations, with no positive finding.	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. Brad Leamaster, Bradley.R.Leamaster@state.or.us (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 fallow deer or reindeer originating from Oregon and used for educational or display purposes). 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 at 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 15,051 hunter harvested and targeted surveillance deer and elk have been tested statewide. To date, 2,938 black-tailed deer, 5,148 mule deer, 288 white-tailed deer, 3,366 Roosevelt elk and 3,311 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@pa.gov 614.863.8370; Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture contact Dr. Craig Shultz, crashultz@pa.gov; or Mary Martin, PA Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Health, Rm 408, 2301 N Cameron St., Harrisburg, PA 17110, (717) 783-5309, marymartin@pa.gov.	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.	A \$25.00 fee is charged for CWD testing from samples submitted to the laboratory.	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 over 35,000 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 as well as escaped captives and clinical suspects.	State law for baiting and regulations have been created 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.	Yes, captive white-tailed deer in 2012	No
Rhode Island	Department of Environmental Management, Division of Fish & Wildlife>Contact: Brian Telft brian.telft@dem.ti.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 is for the collection of 190 random samples as well as any suspect deer. To date we have tested 1741 deer 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, ruthc@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 5,500.	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.	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 July 2012, 24,640 free-ranging cervids (5646 Elk, 13,005 WTD, 5977 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 51 positive animals (41 Elk, 2 WTD, 8 MD). To date, 216 animals have been CWD-positive (66 Elk, 85 WTD, 65 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.	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. All cervids require an importation certificate.	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. A bill to permit farming of white-tailed deer was withdrawn from legislative consideration in 2012. It is no legal to possess live white-tailed deer in TN.	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; 979-942-0474 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 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).	TPWD and TAHC: In light of the discovery of CWD in 2012 in West Texas a Containment Zone, High Risk Zone and a Buffer Zone have been established. There are regulations that include increased movement restrictions, and mandatory and voluntary check stations.	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. 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.	Established protocols for testing to detect CWD at 1% prevalence with 95% confidence. From July 2002 through August 2012, Texas has tested over 36,000 samples with nearly 8,000 of those being submitted by the Captive Cervid industry. The majority are collected by Field Biologists on hunter harvest, road kill, and clinically sick animals. In light of the CWD Positive animals being detected during 2012 in West Texas in 6 wild MD there is an increased effort of testing to detect geographic extent and prevalence.	No ban at this time.	02/02/04: Prohibit the feeding of wildlife in state parks.	No ban at this time.	No	Yes (2012 in 6 Mule Deer in West Texas, Hudspeth and El Paso Counties)

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources
 Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrove1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)
 October 2012

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 Cody James, codyjames@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 802-528-2421. 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 Elaplostrangylinae at the time of importation). Importation restricted from CWD-positive states and provinces.	Mandatory post-mortum 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. In 2010 switch to targeted surveillance occurred. Annual samples -8	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 livestock feeding is accepted. Food plots and 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 (804) 367-8944, Megan Kirchgessner megan.kirchgessner@dgif.virginia.gov or (540) 569-0023, Nelson Lafon, nelson.lafon@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. As of August 1, 2012, exotic cervids may be imported, following TB/brucellosis testing, into Virginia on a case-to-case basis to a permitted exhibitor who is the sole possessor of a cervid species if the deer to be moved is from an AZA facility in a state without pertinent diseases in wild or captive deer. Transfer of embryos or semen will follow the same criteria as live deer movements. Deer farming is no longer permitted 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	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.	No	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, 2007, and 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 6,500 samples have been collected since 2002, and CWD has been detected in 4 deer (2 does and 2 bucks) during the last 3 hunting seasons in a small area of western Frederick County. During 2012, active surveillance will be focused intensively within the Containment Area designated following discovery of CWD. Mandatory CWD sampling of hunter killed deer on certain dates within 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 for the following carcass parts that 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, whistlers 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	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.	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>Parelaphostrongylus</i> and <i>Elaplostrongylus</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 Saskatchewan, Canada Colorado Illinois Kansas Maryland Minnesota Missouri Nebraska New Mexico New York North Dakota Saskatchewan, Canada South Dakota Texas 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 captive cervid species and partners with WV Department of Agriculture in regulating health concerns regarding captive cervids. Contact: Randy Tucker, Randy.L.Tucker@wv.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.	No	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. For sampling the statewide surveillance/monitoring populations consist of 4 areas (i.e. close proximity area to known positives in Hampshire and Hardy counties, the remainder of CWD Containment/Management Area, 5 counties adjacent to Hampshire County including the portions of Hardy and Morgan counties outside the CWD Containment/Management Area and the remainder of the state).	Baiting ban in Hampshire County and portions of Hardy and Morgan counties. It is illegal to bait or feed any wildlife on public land statewide between September 1 and December 31 and during spring gobbler season. Baiting is discouraged but not banned on private land in remaining 52 counties.	Deer feeding banned in Hampshire County and portions of Hardy and Morgan counties (except song and insectivorous birds may be fed, provided that such feeding shall not cause, or be done in a manner that would be reasonably anticipated to cause, a congregation of cervids or other wildlife). It is illegal to feed any wildlife on public land statewide between September 1 and December 31 and during spring gobbler season. Feeding is discouraged but not restricted in remaining 52 counties.	Importation of cervid carcasses and carcass parts from a state or province or a designated CWD Containment or Disease Management Area 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. Hunters in West Virginia are prohibited from transporting dead cervids or their parts beyond the boundary of the CWD Containment Area which includes all of Hampshire County and portions of Hardy and Morgan counties except for the following: meat that has been boned out, quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, cleaned hide with no head attached, clean skull plate with antlers attached, antlers with no meat or tissue attached, and finished taxidermy mounts.	No	Yes
Wisconsin	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection regulates importation of all cervids and registers farmed cervids.	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..	Aug 1, 2012 - 1) Cervids enrolled in the state status program will be lowered from 16 months to 12 months old for test-eligible age when Wisconsin becomes an approved state under the new Fed Interim CWD Rule, 2) Enrolled owners are now required to file a final census report if they in-enroll, or if they go out of business, 3) Escape reports must now include a date of return, date of kill, circumstances of the escape, and what future action will be done to prevent more escapes, 4) Enrolled herds must maintain 100% CWD testing of test-eligible animals - even if going to slaughter or preserve. Un-enrolled herd testing has been reduced to 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve hunts, 5) Deer may now move to a preserve with one individual TB test, if the owner herd has had a whole herd test in the past (previously took 2 individual TB tests to move to a preserve).	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 172,000 wild deer have been tested statewide since 1999, with 1,816 testing positive, all but 1 of which were found in the CWD management zone in the southern part of the State. In 2012 a doe from Washburn County (NW WI) tested positive for CWD. This is the first positive test result outside of the CWD Management Zone since the discovery of CWD in Wisconsin. Between fall 2011 and spring 2012, Wisconsin sampled 5,328 deer, with 239 of those testing positive.	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 32 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.	Legislation is in place that prohibits feeding 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 32 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.	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Yes - the ninth captive farm with a CWD-positive animal was announced by DATCP in December of 2008.	Yes - 1,816 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)
 October 2012

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.	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. It was reviewed and updated in 2011. The principles of the program remain unchanged.	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.	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.
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: mev.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. MOE has developed a new Wildlife Act regulation that restricts the import of cervid parts harvested outside of BC (Effective Fall 2011).	The CWD Surveillance and Early Response Plan has been approved. 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 2100 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.	The following carcass preparations are now legislated 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 preservation.	No	No
Manitoba	Farmed Elk - Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Initiatives; Contact:nelson.bowley@gov.mb.ca Other Cervids - Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship; 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. Ban on feeding cervids to include all areas adjacent to jurisdictions where CWD is present in wild cervids.	NA	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 and 18B west of PR 366, 118A, 8C, and that part of 22 west of PTH 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. Approximately 300 wildlife samples are tested annually.	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 Peter MacDonald 902-679-6140 macdonpr@gov.ns.ca	Farming of cervid animals is regulated under the Wildlife Act. See http://www.gov.ns.ca/just/regulations/regs/Wldeerf.htm Licences issued by Department of Agriculture	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 Chris Heydon, chris.heydon@ontario.ca Rick Rosatte, rick.rosatte@ontario.ca Natalie Gorman, natalie.gorman@ontario.ca Jolanta Kowalski, jolanta.kowalski@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 & 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 & 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 & 3) Restricts the transport of live white-tailed deer, American elk, moose & woodland caribou into Ontario unless accompanied by a provincial permit which requires the importing premises meet biosecurity requirements. If imported for slaughter, the animals must be slaughtered immediately.	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. Review of provincial CWD Response Strategy to occur during 2012-13.	CFIA is the National Administrator for the National Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Voluntary Herd Certification Program. 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. Since April 2006, an additional 1,887 farmed cervids have been tested. All results to date are negative for CWD.	CWD surveillance of wild cervids has resulted in the testing of approximately 8,926 white-tailed deer and 62 elk since CWD testing began in 2002. To date, all samples have been negative for CWD. Ontario has recently moved to testing geographic areas identified as high risk for CWD detection by computer modelling and will test approximately 460 deer per year within that geographic area. (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. A policy-level review of wildlife baiting and feeding is being undertaken in 2012-13.	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. A policy-level review of wildlife feeding is being undertaken during 2012-13 with regard to disease transmission implications from wildlife feeding.	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

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
Prince Edward Island**	Agriculture & Forestry (Fish & Wildlife section) chuck Gallison cegallison@gov.pe.ca	Game Farm and Keeping of Wildlife in Captivity regs	Canadian Food inspection agency								
Quebec	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has jurisdiction over captive cervids in all provinces/territories under the Health of Animals Act & Regulations regarding reportable diseases. 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@mnmf.gouv.qc.ca 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	Transportation authorization permit (TAP) must be issued by CFIA before animals are moved.	In April 2001, the Regulation respecting the health certification of imported animals (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 country 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). On February 26, 2009, the Regulation respecting the identification and traceability of certain animals 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.		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. 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. From 2002 to august 2012, 11 600 farmed cervids were tested. All results to date are negative for CWD.	A total of 388 free ranging white-tailed deer have been opportunistically tested from 2000-2006. In October 2007, MRNF began a structured surveillance program using mainly road-killed deer sampling in the southern part of the province. From October 2007 to July 2012 the program led to the collection of more than 3600 free ranging white-tailed deer. In 2011, 300 additional samples were collected on hunted white-tailed deer. To date, all samples have been negative for CWD.	No ban at this time.	MRNF recommends not to feed deer.	As of January 2012, the possession of full carcasses or any part of the brain, spinal column, eyes, retropharyngeal lymph nodes, tonsils, testicles or internal organs of cervids (except caribou) killed outside Québec is prohibited. That prohibition does not apply to the following body parts: boneless meat, quarters without pieces of spinal column or head attached, degreased or tanned skin and hide, antlers without velvet, disinfected skull plates without attached meat or tissue, teeth without attached meat or tissue and any piece mounted by a taxidermist.	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	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has jurisdiction over captive cervids in all provinces/territories under the Health of Animals Act & Regulations regarding reportable diseases. Yukon Department of Environment has authority over captive and wild cervids in Yukon. Contact Chief Veterinary Officer - Mary VanderKop - 867-456-5582	Wildlife Act - Game Farm Regulations	No regulations but a moratorium exists to prohibit the import of game farmed animals (elk are the only game farmed cervid in Yukon) and there is a prohibition against the import of cervids making exception for animals in transit through Yukon.	Yes - proposed regulation to prohibit the import of high risk portions of dead or hunted cervids. Edible meat and trophy portions exempted.	Yes, mandatory program as condition of the Game Farm Licence to test all captive cervids.	Yes - all harvested wild elk are tested (mandatory with hunting license) and road killed cervids are tested opportunistically. All negative to date.	Not practiced here	Not practiced here	Under consideration	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.