Summary

CWD surveillance and monitoring program in effect throughout the United States. Data on CWD cases is collected in all states and four of the provinces listed. Captive cervids (or other species) must be included in the report. Any cervid that tests CWD positive must be submitted to the state veterinarian, be in possession of a CWD certificate, and be shipped to the Veterinary Diagnostic Lab for analysis. CWD testing is mandatory for both free-ranging cervids and captive cervids, with the exception of antlers and/or antlers attached to clean skull plates and packed commercially or privately. California has completed random surveillance of hunter-harvested and road-killed cervids. Only 'CWD suspects' are sampled and tested. California has been found to have no ban on the importation of hunter-harvested deer and elk from any state or province where CWD has been reported. There is no official ban at this time. However, the Division of Wildlife and Fish is taking steps to prevent the spread of CWD throughout California. The Division of Wildlife and Fish is also working with other states and provinces to establish CWD surveillance programs in areas where CWD is not yet present. The Division of Wildlife and Fish is also working with other states and provinces to establish CWD surveillance programs in areas where CWD is not yet present.

Arkansas

The State CWD Response Plan has been completed and revised two times since 1999. In 2003, the plan was revised to include the establishment of a CWD surveillance program. This rulemaking also requires operators of CWD surveillance facilities to report all CWD cases to the Department of Agriculture. The plan is scheduled for update in 2012.

Delaware

No cervid imports allowed from any state. No No

Alabama

The State CWD Response Plan has been completed and revised two times since 1999. In 2003, the plan was revised to include the establishment of a CWD surveillance program. This rulemaking also requires operators of CWD surveillance facilities to report all CWD cases to the Department of Agriculture. The plan is scheduled for update in 2012.

Arkansas Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, 2003. 2011. JDuckworth@state.co.us

Alabama Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, 2003. 2011. FAC-193 State veterinarian, be in possession of a CWD surveillance and monitoring program, then tested. No cervid imports allowed from any state. No No

Alaska

Cervid Herd Health Plan. There is no official ban at this time. However, the Division of Wildlife and Fish is taking steps to prevent the spread of CWD throughout Alaska. The Division of Wildlife and Fish is also working with other states and provinces to establish CWD surveillance programs in areas where CWD is not yet present. The Division of Wildlife and Fish is also working with other states and provinces to establish CWD surveillance programs in areas where CWD is not yet present.

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Colorado

Two states do not allow feeding of deer and other wildlife. No ban. No No

Connecticut

No cervid imports allowed from any state. No No

Delaware

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Pennsylvania

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West Virginia

No cervid imports allowed from any state. No No

Wyoming

No cervid imports allowed from any state. No No

Agency

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Connecticut

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Agency/Department of Agriculture</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>CWD Regulations in North America</th>
<th>CWD-V Neutered Herd Status</th>
<th>CWD-Minor Species</th>
<th>CWD-Major Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Kansas Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>CWD surveillance</td>
<td>Low risk (less than 2% of the population)</td>
<td>All captive cervids must obtain a Department of Agriculture permit and perform a negative CWD test within 30 days of importation.</td>
<td>All cervids must undergo a negative CWD test within 30 days of importation.</td>
<td>Baiting is not prohibited.</td>
<td>Feeding is not prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Michigan Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>CWD surveillance</td>
<td>Low risk (less than 2% of the population)</td>
<td>All captive cervids must obtain a Department of Agriculture permit and perform a negative CWD test within 30 days of importation.</td>
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<td>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</td>
<td>CWD surveillance</td>
<td>Low risk (less than 2% of the population)</td>
<td>All captive cervids must obtain a Department of Agriculture permit and perform a negative CWD test within 30 days of importation.</td>
<td>All cervids must undergo a negative CWD test within 30 days of importation.</td>
<td>Baiting is not prohibited.</td>
<td>Feeding is not prohibited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- CWD = Chronic Wasting Disease
- **No** indicates that the regulation is not implemented.
- **Yes** indicates that the regulation is implemented.
- **NA** indicates that the data is not available.
Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

Table of Contents

1. Program Overview
2. Definitions
3. Program Administration
4. Program Objectives
5. Program Implementation
6. Program Flexibility
7. Program Evaluation
8. Program Reporting
9. Program Compliance
10. Program Enforcement
11. Program Funding
12. Program Termination
13. Program Review

1. Program Overview

The chronic wasting disease (CWD) program is designed to monitor and control the spread of CWD in cervid species. The program includes the following components:

- Surveillance and Monitoring
- Disease Testing
- Quarantine and Control
- Public Education
- Research and Development

2. Definitions

CWD: Chronic wasting disease is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy affecting cervids (deer, elk, and moose). It is caused by an prion (a proteinaceous infectious particle) and is characterized by neurological symptoms such as weight loss, ataxia, and aggression.

CWD-positive: A cervid tested positive for CWD by a diagnostic laboratory.

CWD-negative: A cervid tested negative for CWD by a diagnostic laboratory.

3. Program Administration

The program is administered by the appropriate state or provincial agency, which may be the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, or a similar entity. The agency is responsible for implementing the program and ensuring compliance with federal and state regulations.

4. Program Objectives

The objectives of the program are to:

- Reduce the prevalence of CWD in cervid populations
- Protect the health of free-ranging cervids
- Protect the health of domestic cervid populations
- Protect the health of humans

5. Program Implementation

Implementation of the program includes:

- Monitoring and testing of cervids
- Quarantine and control of infected cervids
- Public education and outreach
- Research and development

6. Program Flexibility

Program flexibility allows for adjustments to the program based on the needs of the cervid population and the prevalence of CWD. This may include changing surveillance and testing strategies, adjusting quarantine and control measures, and modifying public education and outreach efforts.

7. Program Evaluation

The program is evaluated by monitoring and testing cervids, assessing the effectiveness of quarantine and control measures, and evaluating public education and outreach efforts.

8. Program Reporting

The program requires periodic reporting to ensure compliance with federal and state regulations. This includes:

- Surveillance and testing reports
- Quarantine and control reports
- Public education and outreach reports
- Research and development reports

9. Program Compliance

Program compliance is monitored through regular audits and inspections. Failure to comply with program requirements may result in enforcement actions.

10. Program Enforcement

Program enforcement may include fines, penalties, and other corrective actions. Failure to comply with program requirements may result in suspension or revocation of program participation.

11. Program Funding

The program is funded through a combination of state and federal sources. This may include appropriations, grants, and fees.

12. Program Termination

The program may be terminated due to changes in cervid population dynamics, changes in CWD prevalence, or changes in program objectives. Termination must be reported to the appropriate federal and state agencies.

13. Program Review

The program is reviewed periodically to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness. This includes assessing the program's objectives, implementation, and outcomes.

For more information, please contact the appropriate state or provincial agency.
### New Mexico

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, 500 4th Street, Santa Fe, NM 87501. Contact: Garcia, George M., 505-476-3023. 3502. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 1 Conservation Plaza, Albany, NY 12230. Contact: Therrien, J. [jetherri@gw.dec.state.ny.us](mailto:jetherri@gw.dec.state.ny.us), (518) 457-5400. NYSDAM regulates all aspects of the captive deer, elk, and other cervids in North Carolina. The NCDA&CS diagnostic lab for sample analysis. The NCAC 10H.0300. Other relevant general regulations include those listed below:

**Risk Assessment Questionnaire**
- NCAC 10H.0300. Other relevant general regulations include those listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Department of Game and Fish</td>
<td>Garcia, George M., 505-476-3023</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dec.state.nm.us">www.dec.state.nm.us</a></td>
<td>New Mexico allows relocations of cervids from blight areas with evidence of CWD with approval from NMDGF. Deer and elk have been moved from blight areas with evidence of CWD. Additional information is located on <a href="http://www.dec.state.nm.us">www.dec.state.nm.us</a> and <a href="http://www.dec.state.nm.us">www.dec.state.nm.us</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

**Tennessee**

**Department of Agriculture:** Contact: Dr. Jill Johnson, e-mail: Dr.Jill.Johnson@tn.gov. Current regulations require the testing of all animals 12 months or older which die of any cause (Oregon regulations require testing of all animals 12 months or older which die of any cause). No exposure to or contact with any CWD-positive area in the past three years. No diagnosis, signs or epidemiological investigation. No diagnosis, nor identified as a CWD suspect or exposed to or contact with any CWD-positive area in the past three years.

**Texas**

**Texas Parks and Wildlife Department:** Contact: Brian Tefft, e-mail: brian.tefft@dem.ri.gov. Current regulations require the testing of all animals 12 months or older which die of any cause. No exposure to or contact with any CWD-positive area in the past three years. No diagnosis, signs or epidemiological investigation. No diagnosis, nor identified as a CWD suspect or exposed to or contact with any CWD-positive area in the past three years.

**South Dakota**

**Department of Agriculture:** Contact: Dr. Colin Gillin, State Veterinarian, e-mail: colin.gillin@state.sd.us. Current regulations require the testing of all animals 12 months or older which die of any cause. No exposure to or contact with any CWD-positive area in the past three years. No diagnosis, signs or epidemiological investigation. No diagnosis, nor identified as a CWD suspect or exposed to or contact with any CWD-positive area in the past three years.

**Suspected**

**Pennsylvania**

**Statewide feeding of deer has not yet been allowed.**

**Michigan**

**Michigan Department of Natural Resources Office of Fish & Wildlife Management:** Contact: Tom Sermak, Manager, e-mail: tom.sermak@mdnr.state.mi.us. Regulations may or may not include a federally accredited certification program. New regulations are under consideration to restrict the importation of live cervids (except fallow deer or reindeer) from CWD endemic areas. No exceptions allowed. Preparing regulations to allow importation of live cervids from CWD endemic areas. No exceptions allowed. Preparing regulations to allow importation of live cervids from CWD endemic areas.

**No**

**Data collection:**

- **Wisconsin**
  - No
- **South Dakota**
  - No
- **Pennsylvania**
  - No
- **Texas**
  - No
Utah

Department of Agriculture, Food & Animal Health

In 2012, the Department of Agriculture, Food & Animal Health began the process of collecting data for the state’s first CWD prevalence study. The study was conducted in cooperation with the University of Utah and the州市立大学 of Medicine. The study involved a total of 1,353 hunter-killed deer from 12 counties across the state. These counties were selected based on CWD prevalence and the presence of CWD in nearby states.

In 2013, the state of Utah enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Utah Department of Agriculture, Food & Animal Health. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

Washington

Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife

In 2012, the Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife began the process of collecting data for the state’s first CWD prevalence study. The study was conducted in cooperation with the University of Washington and the州市立大学 of Medicine. The study involved a total of 1,353 hunter-killed deer from 12 counties across the state. These counties were selected based on CWD prevalence and the presence of CWD in nearby states.

In 2013, the state of Washington enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

Notes:

- In 2012, the Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife conducted the first CWD prevalence study in the state. The study involved a total of 1,353 hunter-killed deer from 12 counties across the state. These counties were selected based on CWD prevalence and the presence of CWD in nearby states.

- In 2013, the state of Washington enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2012, the Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife has conducted annual CWD prevalence studies. The studies have involved a total of 2,706 hunter-killed deer from 12 counties across the state. These counties have been selected based on CWD prevalence and the presence of CWD in nearby states.

- Since 2013, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2014, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2015, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2016, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2017, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2018, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2019, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2020, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2021, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2022, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2023, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2024, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2025, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2026, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2027, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2028, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2029, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2030, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2031, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2032, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2033, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2034, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.

- Since 2035, the state of Washington has enacted legislation requiring all deer harvested in the state to be tested for CWD. The testing is conducted by the Washington Department of Agriculture, Fish & Wildlife. The testing is performed at a minimum of 25% at slaughter and 50% at preserve.
Combined tolerance and regulation are the legacy of the animal health laws and are often inconsistent in nature and approach. The following table compares and contrasts the key regulatory and tolerance measures in place in the provinces and territories for the importation of cervids.
### CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/State</th>
<th>Agriculture &amp; Forestry / Park &amp; Wildlife agencies</th>
<th>Game Farming and Keeping of Wildlife in Captivity (CFIA)</th>
<th>Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife</th>
<th>In-Province Surveillance and Implementation Status of Additional CWD Regulations</th>
<th>CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids</th>
<th>CWD Testing Program for Wildlife</th>
<th>Baiting Ban</th>
<th>Funding Ban</th>
<th>Ban on Movement of Animal Parts</th>
<th>CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan**</td>
<td>Saskatchewan Agriculture</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon**</td>
<td>Department of Environment</td>
<td>Department of Environment</td>
<td>Department of Environment</td>
<td>Department of Environment</td>
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<td>Department of Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contacts
- **Saskatchewan**
  - Chuck Gallison
  - cegallison@gov.pe.ca
  - Agriculture & Forestry
  - Fish & Wildlife section

- **Yukon**
  - Isabelle Laurion
  - isabelle.laurion@mrnf.gouv.qc.ca
  - The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

- **Quebec**
  - Isabelle McKenzie
  - isabelle.mckenzie@mapaq.gouv.qc.ca
  - The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

**Note:** The contact information for Saskatchewan and Quebec has not recently been updated.

### Additional Information
- **Prince Edward Island**: 
  - Wildlife Regulations
  - *Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America*

- **Saskatchewan**
  - *Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America* (published in the *Canada Gazette Part I*)
  - *Game Farm and Keeping of Wildlife in Captivity (CFIA)*

- **Yukon**
  - *Game Farming and Keeping of Wildlife in Captivity (CFIA)*
  - *Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America* (published in the *Canada Gazette Part I*)

- **Quebec**
  - *Game Farming and Keeping of Wildlife in Captivity (CFIA)*
  - *Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America* (published in the *Canada Gazette Part I*)

- **Canada**
  - *Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America* (published in the *Canada Gazette Part I*)

- **North America**
  - *Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America* (published in the *Canada Gazette Part I*)

### CWD Surveillance Programs
- **Quebec**
  - *Voluntary CWD Surveillance Program for Captive Cervids*
  - *Voluntary CWD Surveillance Program for Wildlife*
  - *CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids*

- **Yukon**
  - *CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids*

- **Saskatchewan**
  - *CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids*

- **Prince Edward Island**
  - *CWD Testing Program for Captive Cervids*