

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

M Department of Natural Resources
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April 2018

State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations (listed only if different or in addition to those listed in the Summary Table)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids	New Regulations in Development	CWD Testing for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing for Free-ranging Cervids	Baiting Banned?	Feeding Banned?	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts?	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids
Georgia*	The Department of Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture have joint authority over deer farms. Farmed deer are restricted to follow, elk, 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 issues facilities prior to the approval and issuance of deer farming license. Further, the Department of Natural Resources has jurisdiction over equated farmed deer. Pursuant to OCGA 27-1-7 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, (706) 557-3264, 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 do other than by slaughter must have samples submitted 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. Farmed deer slaughterhouses and 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, 2005, we target tested 317 cervids limited to an area 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 over 1,500 have been collected to date. CWD has not been detected at this time. Additional information is available at www.gahuntersga.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 rule or regulation restrict the feeding, baiting, or hunting of deer and/or feral hogs upon, around or near such feed or bait in any county and any adjoining county, upon documented occurrence of a communicable disease in any 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 head attached; (4) Clean skull plates with antlers attached; (5) Clean antlers; (6) Finished taxidermy heads; and (7) Clean upper canine teeth (huglers, whitelies, 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: State Game Management Specialist, (808) 987-4185	Special permit for elk and axis deer for commercial use. Black-tailed deer and male deer are permitted for research and exhibition special permits. White-tailed deer not allowed. Hawaii has only one captive cervid from OAH at this time.	Wild animal licenses for cervids are conditioned to restrict interstate 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 (OAH) 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. 300 harvested. Reports of sick and abnormal deer are investigated by Forestry and Wildlife.	Most public hunting areas baiting is prohibited.	Most public hunting areas feeding is prohibited.	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, markdrew@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 a negative test within 21 days of import, negative tuberculosis tests and compliance with USDA TB DM 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; reindeer must contain the following written statement from the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: "No cervids identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have displayed symptoms consistent with Prionopneumonia. These cervids have neither been exposed to Prionopneumonia nor possess where Prionopneumonia has been identified"; all cervidae are required to receive anthelmintic, approved for treatment of P. tenuis, within thirty (30) days prior to import into Idaho. Treatment must be documented on the certificate of veterinary inspection; 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; reindeer must contain the following written statement from the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: "No cervids identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have displayed symptoms consistent with Prionopneumonia. These cervids have neither been exposed to Prionopneumonia nor possess where Prionopneumonia has been identified"; all cervidae are required to receive anthelmintic, approved for treatment of P. tenuis, within thirty (30) days prior to import into Idaho. Treatment must be documented on the certificate of veterinary inspection; valid health certificate from state of origin, individual identification number, entry permit.	CWD response plan for IDFG is completed and rules being formulated.	CWD monitoring has been done on all domestic cervidae ranches that is submitted for CWD testing. Brain tissue from 100% of all domestic cervidae 16 months of age or older that are harvested on domestic cervidae ranches shall be submitted for CWD testing. Brain tissue from 100% of all domestic cervidae 16 months of age or older that die for any reason other than harvest shall be submitted for CWD testing. IDFG pens less than 6 miles inside and white-tailed deer facilities, all of which are required to report any deaths within 24 hr. Additional requirements for identification and record keeping are under consideration. A prohibition on the private possession of cervids known to be susceptible to CWD is being considered.	General and targeted surveillance has been done on over 16,000 deer and elk taken from hunter kills and road kills since 1997.	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. If CWD is found in Idaho, prohibitions on feeding may be imposed and consideration of CWD will be part of decisions to provide emergency winter feeding.	Idaho is developing rules to limit the importation of hunter-harvested cervids from known CWD areas. Hunters are cautioned that they should know and comply with regulations in the state in which they hunt. Recommendations for disposal of carcasses and carcass remainders are being developed. If CWD is found in Idaho, a CWD area designation will be made and carcass movement restrictions imposed. A prohibition on use of natural cervid carcasses for venison is being considered.	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, (217) 557-1852, 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, standardized plate agglutination (SPT) test, or complement fixation (CF) test within 60 days of import, certification of brucellosis free herds shall be established and maintained in accordance with the Brucellosis Infection Methods and Rules approved by ISDA. All reindeer must be in compliance with Illinois Disease Control Act, 17 ILCS 405. Code IS and TB Brucellosis and Cervidae Tuberculosis Eradication Act, must be accompanied by a permit from TB and a CWD. See specific regulations relating to CWD at right, must have approved unique official identification plus secondary identifier. For complete rules, see http://www.igag.com/commission/ear/admincode/0001/0000000000012000.html	CVI must state that cervid does not originate from a CWD endemic area (any county and surrounding counties 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/federally 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 free-back or true-forward herd; statement must be signed by herd owner stating that all information on CVI is correct.	No	Any cervid dying from an unknown cause or that has been euthanized that has exhibited neurological disorder must be tested for CWD, any cervid exhibiting symptoms of CWD will be destroyed and tested and 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 sale of cervids will be contingent upon participation in one of the programs. To date, no captive cervids have tested positive for CWD.	Over 113,800 wild deer have been tested since 1996, with the first positive herd in October 2002. To date (September 13, 2018) 716 positive deer have been identified from 17 counties (St. Clair, Stephenson, Boone, Winnebago, McHenry, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, LaSalle, De Wap, Kendall, Grundy, Lake, Will, Kankakee, Livingston and Carroll) in northern Illinois.	12/27/02: (17 ILCS Admin. 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 ILCS Admin. 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 ILCS Admin. 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 taxidermy 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 hour of entering the state.	No	Yes
Indiana*	Department of Natural Resources and State Board of Animal Health. Contact: Joe Caselli, caselli@dnr.in.gov. For IN BSMH Contact: Dr. Shelby Davis, shelvad@dnr.in.gov; 260-456-2129 or Paula Liviers, pliviers@dnr.in.gov; 317-544-2395	For movement into the state, rules applicable to CWD susceptible species. For these species, the state of origin must have animal health officials with authority to sign antine for CWD. Herd has state law requiring CWD positives to be reported to animal health officials, engage in surveillance for CWD in a captive and free-ranging populations; must not have had CWD diagnosed in any cervid within the last 5 years; and must be a USDA "Approved" state. The herd of origin must be a CWD certified herd and no animal in, from or traced to the herd may have been diagnosed with CWD within the last 5 years. CVI and 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. Also, cervids must come from a herd that contains no animals moved within the last 60 months from a farm currently under quarantine for CWD positive or exposed animals.	CWD Response Plan has been reviewed and updated by INBMAH and INBNS 2013. Indiana has "Approved" status in the federal CWD herd certification Program.	Producers with CWD susceptible species must join the CWD Registered Program or the CWD Certification Program. Non-CWD susceptible species may join either program voluntarily. The CWD Certification Program. Non-CWD susceptible species must join the CWD Registered 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 2015, 18,054 deer have been tested and no positives have been found. Testing will continue for additional hunter harvested samples and tested killed deer.	Baiting banned. Up to \$500 fine and 60 days jail for violation.	No ban at this time.	Full 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. Business accepting these carcasses must dispose of offal via landfill. Commercial incinerator, or rendering (3) Clean antlers, hides, teeth, and finished taxidermy mounts may enter without restrictions.	No	No
Iowa	Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. Contact: David Schmitt, DOW: State Veterinarian David.Schmitt@iowadnr.gov; 515-281-6601 or Dr. Clausen: 515-291-8236	Permanent official identification number. Captive cervids native to or originating from any county or region under quarantine for TB are 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 be tested 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 Infection Methods and Rules. Cervidae less than 6 months imported into the state must originate from a herd which has been white-tailed tested TB negative within the past 12 months or originate from a TB accredited herd.	Administrative Rules Modifying Importation Requirements of Cervidae, 1/26/16. No cervid originating from a having been located within a 30 mile radius area endemic for CWD allowed, no cervid from herd having animal introductions from areas 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 an originating herd for year previous to import. All cervids 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, and must be under vet supervision for a minimum of 5 years and has no exposure to any cervid from a CWD free-back or true-forward herd; statement must be signed by herd owner stating that all information on CVI is correct.	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 and older in CWD Program enrolled herds.	Polymer surveillance for elk and deer, but no voluntary surveillance is allowed for herds not enrolled in a program.	Have tested 68,851 wild white-tailed deer since surveillance began in 2002. First positive in the wild was found from surveillance in 2013/14 deer season in NE Iowa.	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 - 313 captive deer and 2 elk from 5 Premises (2 hunting Preserves and 3 Farm Deer herds) 4 Premises have been decontaminated.	Yes - 28 free-ranging white-tailed deer in NE Iowa; 25 in Allamakee County, 2 in Clayton County, 1 in Wayne County.

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Contact: Melissa Caspiano (caspio@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)

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Kansas	Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Health (KDAH) has jurisdiction over captive cervids. Contact: Dr. Paul Goodlander, paul.goodlander@ks.gov, (785) 564-4661. Or Visit our web page at www.agriculture.ks.gov/animalhealth	All cervids regardless of age changing ownership, alive or dead within Kansas must have an official identification, and be accompanied by Domesticated Deer Movement Notification form or CVI. Live deer moving for change of ownership in Kansas or moving into Kansas must have a form of identification, with all pertinent information. Bandshells: For interstate and intrastate movement, cervids, except whitetail deer, male deer, fallow deer and axis deer, 12 months of age or older must have a negative brucellosis test. Transportation: For interstate movement, cervids must have a negative TB test within 90 days, or have originated and moved directly from a TB accredited free herd. Interstate movement must originate and move directly from a TB accredited free herd. Head Certification: Accreditation numbers and last date of test must be included on the CVI. All CVIs must have a permit number issued by the KDAH office prior to entry.	Must have permit from KDAH prior to movement into Kansas. Form of destination in Kansas must have a valid domestic cervidae license or must move directly to a registered slaughter facility within Kansas. Movement to a private for hunting purposes does NOT apply as being moved direct to slaughter. Imports are restricted to cervids which have at least 5 years of CWD surveillance under a state program compliant with the federal HCP program. Two forms of identification with at least one form being an official identification must be individually listed on the CVI.	Kansas is a compliant state under the Federal HCP program. All participants in the Kansas CWD program are required to have all animals over 1 year of age officially identified, and 100% sampling for any cervid mortalities or animals sent to slaughter. Exceptions to this may only be made by the Animal Health Commissioner in the event of mass mortalities due to a disease event (such as FHD) where a diagnosis has been confirmed at an accredited laboratory, or a natural disaster in which a large number of animals are killed. All owners of whitetail and mule deer, moose, red deer or North American elk are required to have fences a minimum of 8 feet in height, and all fences must be maintained in such a way as to prevent escape into the wild or ingress of wild cervids into the captive herd. Records of all animals that were born or have moved into or out of a herd must be recorded. A yearly herd inventory and reconciliation is to be conducted, with a visual verification of official identification being conducted at least every 3 years in all herds in the CWD program. Participants in the CWD program may only receive animals from herds with an equal or higher CWD status or will drop to level of the animal with the lowest CWD status in the herd.	Kansas is a compliant state under the Federal HCP program. All participants in the Kansas CWD program are required to have all animals over 1 year of age officially identified, and 100% sampling for any cervid mortalities or animals sent to slaughter. Exceptions to this may only be made by the Animal Health Commissioner in the event of mass mortalities due to a disease event (such as FHD) where a diagnosis has been confirmed at an accredited laboratory, or a natural disaster in which a large number of animals are killed. All owners of whitetail and mule deer, moose, red deer or North American elk are required to have fences a minimum of 8 feet in height, and all fences must be maintained in such a way as to prevent escape into the wild or ingress of wild cervids into the captive herd. Records of all animals that were born or have moved into or out of a herd must be recorded. A yearly herd inventory and reconciliation is to be conducted, with a visual verification of official identification being conducted at least every 3 years in all herds in the CWD program. Participants in the CWD program may only receive animals from herds with an equal or higher CWD status or will drop to level of the animal with the lowest CWD status in the herd.	Participation in the CWD program is voluntary. All CWD testing is conducted at the owners expense. Samples may be collected by the owner or by individuals trained in sampling for CWD. Sample collections are to include both the cervid and a medial retropharyngeal lymph node, and all animal identifications to be listed on the submission form.	Have performed surveillance since 1997.	No	No	No ban at this time.	Yes-one animal found as part of trace from an infected Colorado herd in 1997. The 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 the physical facilities for captive cervids. Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture (KDA) is in charge of the health certification of captive cervids, including the Cervid Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance Identification (CCWDSD) program, & all transportation permits (importation and intrastate movements). Both agencies require ear tags. Contact: (KDFWR) kyle.sams@ky.gov (502) 892-4232; (KDA) Kelsey.Kukielny@ky.gov (502) 762-5902	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) regulates the physical facilities for captive cervids. Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture (KDA) is in charge of the health certification of captive cervids, including the Cervid Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance Identification (CCWDSD) program, & all transportation permits (importation and intrastate movements). Both agencies require ear tags. Contact: (KDFWR) kyle.sams@ky.gov (502) 892-4232; (KDA) Kelsey.Kukielny@ky.gov (502) 762-5902	Prohibition on importation of live cervids from CWD positive states. Changes can be made to this rule at the discretion of the state veterinarian. Intrastate movement requires a transportation permit, CVI, and valid KDA and KDFWR captive cervid permits. Cervids may not be moved into a new facility until all deer are removed and valid captive cervid permit has been obtained from both KDFWR and KDA.	Yes; a draft CWD Response Plan has been adopted by KDA and KDFWR. KDFWR processes are being revised with the goal of streamlining regulations and the cervid permit 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, except non-commercial facilities, must be enrolled with KDA's Cervid CWD Surveillance Identification Program and be included in one of two monitoring programs: The Herd Certification Program (HCP) requires the CWD testing of all cervids 12 months of age that die, or any cervid displaying clinical signs of CWD. The Herd Monitoring 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 cervid displaying clinical signs of CWD; or (3) any cervid that die and are not officially identified (tagged, tattooed, etc.) (4) all fawns deer. There are four facilities which are exempt from these requirements: shooting preserves which enclose 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 to or exported from these four facilities. Non-commercial facilities are required to separate sexes and can not add to the cervid stock.	Approximately 28,000 samples have been tested through hunter-harvested and targeted surveillance of free-ranging cervids since 2002. All samples have tested negative. Targeted surveillance is ongoing and increasing. Beginning in 2012, the state surveillance program began 100% targeted surveillance, which reduced the number of samples tested, but increase the likelihood of each sample to detect CWD, if present.	Rating is allowed on private land (over 95% of Kentucky land). Baiting is prohibited on all state-managed VMAs 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 boxed, intact, quarters and meat portions without spinal column or head attached, antlers, carcases attached to clean skull plate, clean skull, clean upper canine, hinds, and finished taxidermy mounts.	No	No	
Louisiana	Department of Agriculture & Forestry regulates cervids kept for commercial purposes. LA Dept. of Ag, Animal Health (225) 925-3988. Department of Wildlife & Fisheries regulates white-tailed deer kept for non-commercial purposes. Contact: James L. LaFleur, PWS State Wildlife Veterinarian, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (225) 765-0822 jlafleur@louisiana.gov	05/06/02: Wildlife & Fisheries Commission Declaration of Emergency: Banned importation of deer and elk into state, also restricted movements within state. State law now prohibits importation of live cervids with the exception of legally imported captive cervids. Currently, LA Dept of Ag has a restriction in place banning the importation of white-tailed deer, male deer and elk. CVs with LA Dept of Ag for spec. (225) 925-3988.	05/06/02: Ban importation of deer and elk into state. Have placed a moratorium on the issuance of new game breeder licenses (LDFW). LA Dept of Ag currently has a moratorium in place banning the importation of white-tailed deer, male deer and elk. CVs with LA Dept of Ag for spec. (225) 925-3988.	Yes, LDFW has written its laws governing captive cervids including game CWD information. LDFW has instituted carcass importation restrictions.	LA Dept. of Ag has developed regulations requiring any permitted game farm enrolled in their CWD Certification Program to submit samples from any animal that die for any reason. Pens not enrolled in the CWD Certification Program are not required to test.	To date 8624 samples from wild white-tailed deer have been tested by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. All have been negative. LDFW tests only target animals: 1) and 2) unacquired deer; 3) neurological; 4) acute cervic spinal and 5) deer harvested adjacent to a Dept. of Ag licensed import pens. Also, deer in parishes adjacent to MS index CWD case.	No	No	Cervid carcass importation restrictions in place as of March 1, 2017. Allow only importation of deboned or meat and quarter meat with spinal column and head removed. Antlers, cleaned skull plates, cleaned elk heads, cures and finished taxidermy mounts may enter LA. No cervid or taxidermed heads allowed.	No	No	
Maine	Department of Agriculture regulates cervids used for commercial purposes. Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife regulates all other imports. Contact: Kyle Krohn, MDWFW, (207) 941-4472, kyle.zavala@maine.gov	To prevent the introduction of CWD into Maine and pursuant to 12 MRS, Part 1, Chapter 903, Subchapter 2 (15-CMR, 2, § 6103A.1), it is now illegal for hunters who travel to any other state & provinces (except for VT and the provinces of QC, NB and Newfoundland/Labrador) to hunt deer, elk, moose or caribou to transport any cervid parts that pose a risk of containing CWD prions. Hunters may return to Maine only with head-out meat, hardened antlers (with or without skull caps), hinds without the head, & finished taxidermy mounts. If skull 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 reasonable 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 leak-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 slaughter farms raised cervids since 2001.	Approximately 500-600 hunter-killed deer are tested annually for CWD. Sampling is focused in towns containing active cervid farms, and/or winter feeding operations.	No ban at this time. We are encouraging people to voluntarily phase out feeding as a disease prevention measure.	Deer baiting is illegal	Deer that are not harvested from a state or province adjacent to Maine are allowed to be brought into Maine unless they meet the following: boned out meat, hardened antlers, skull caps cleaned of all tissues, cures and hinds with no skull, teeth, and finished taxidermy mounts. 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: Karina Stoner, DNR, (301) 777-2136, karina.stoner@maryland.gov	No imports allowed except Accredited American Equine Association facilities. No cervid farming. Captive owners must certify all their cervids or separate zones to prevent reproduction (currently, approximately 100 animals). Exception - new permit limited reproduction by follow deer only - up to, but not exceeding, the number of fallow deer they are permitted to currently possess.	Possession of cervid not permitted except for approximately 7 individuals grandfathered in.	Due to positive deer discovered outside of the CWD Management Area the CWD Response Plan is activated and the CWD Management Area has been enlarged to cover all of Allegany County and the western portion of Washington County. Additional details can be found on the department's website.	No live animal testing planned, captive cervid for CWD testing.	As of 3/13/18 - 9,615 deer tested for CWD with 27 positive animals confirmed. Targeted surveillance has been conducted since 1998. Active surveillance statewide using hunter harvested deer conducted 2002 - 2009. 2010 - 2015 active surveillance was conducted in Allegany County. Starting in 2017, active surveillance will be conducted within all of Allegany County and parts of Washington and Garrett Counties.	Baiting is permitted statewide, except on state-owned or managed properties.	Feeding is permitted statewide, except on state-owned or managed properties.	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, hinds, antlers, finished taxidermy mounts, boneless meat permitted. Recent regulations limit transport of animal parts from the MD county where CWD was found.	No	Yes	
Massachusetts	Division of Fisheries and Wildlife regulates importation and possession, the FAW Board creates and modifies regulations and policies regarding captive cervid imports. Contact: David Stahlbrock, david.stahlbrock@state.ma.us, 508-389-6120.	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, and red deer.	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, and red deer.	NA - Implemented.	Mandatory testing of all captive cervid mortalities, provided funding is available.	Random testing of hunter-harvested deer and vehicle-killed moose and deer from 2002-2011 (653) samples from white-tailed deer and 26 from moose to date with no positives). Federal funding ceased in 2012, thus sampling is limited to clinical suspect deer and moose.	Baiting is prohibited (during and 10 days prior to the deer hunting season).	No ban on feeding (when not related to hunting) at this time.	08/1/05: Emergency regulation restricting the importation of cervid carcass parts from states diagnosed with CWD in either captive or wild herd. Regulation became permanent 9/2005. Exemptions to the restriction include: boned out meat, hinds without heads attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) skull or skull plates with antlers attached, clean upper canine teeth, finished taxidermy mounts, and tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research laboratory; moose; and all tissue imported into Michigan. Any person bringing live cervid carcasses or parts other than those listed above a party of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000, or both, and the cost of prosecution.	No	No	
Michigan	Department of Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture. Contact: Karina Stoner, DNR, (301) 777-2136, karina.stoner@maryland.gov	Importation of cervids reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Import requirements revised in 2014. Must originate from a CWD certified free herd. Must be imported into CWD Certified herd and current herd owners must have been registered in Herd Certification Program for at least 3 years. Exporting herd owners must have been registered in Herd Certification Program for at least 5 years, 75 miles from a CWD positive to a free ranging within past 10 years of single fence, or 10 miles from a CWD positive to a free ranging within past 10 years if double fence. Fence requirements for exporting herds must meet MOC standards (10'). Currently ban imports from non-accredited facilities. Imports from accredited facilities must not have imported animals from WI, CO, or VT in the last 3 years. Individual animal in import, CVI, or CVI to be traced to all herd records in direct path.	The CWD Management Zone includes 16 counties (Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Charlevoix, Igham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oshtemo, and Shiawassee). The CWD Core Area includes Ionia, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm, and Newaygo counties; The Department anticipates testing over 15,000 deer from this 16 county area for 2018. October 2018: First detected in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in Dickinson County. Surveillance Area and Core established to be reported to MDA&D immediately. Voluntary Herd Certification Program must test all death losses greater than 12 months of age.	House Bill 4624 passed October 2017 banning the importation of cervid carcasses from any state or province into Michigan. See Column for more detail.	As of 11/01/18, have tested over 71,000 white-tailed deer, 1,634 elk, and 73 moose. The first positive free-ranging white-tailed deer was found in May 2015. The 2018-19 CWD surveillance and monitoring plans for testing over 16,000 white-tailed deer. This number is expected to be exceeded. Targeted surveillance will continue in the remainder of the state for deer, elk, and moose.	As of 3/13/18 - 9,615 deer tested for CWD with 27 positive animals confirmed. Targeted surveillance has been conducted since 1998. Active surveillance statewide using hunter harvested deer conducted 2002 - 2009. 2010 - 2015 active surveillance was conducted in Allegany County. Starting in 2017, active surveillance will be conducted within all of Allegany County and parts of Washington and Garrett Counties.	Baiting is permitted statewide, except on state-owned or managed properties.	Feeding is permitted statewide, except on state-owned or managed properties.	08/1/05: Emergency regulation restricting the importation of cervid carcass parts from states diagnosed with CWD in either captive or wild herd. Regulation became permanent 9/2005. Exemptions to the restriction include: boned out meat, hinds without heads attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) skull or skull plates with antlers attached, clean upper canine teeth, finished taxidermy mounts, and tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research laboratory; moose; and all tissue imported into Michigan. Any person bringing live cervid carcasses or parts other than those listed above a party of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000, or both, and the cost of prosecution.	Yes, one white-tailed deer in Kent County in 2008 and three CWD positive white-tailed deer at two different facilities in Mecosta County in 2017.	Effective 08/1/17: Prohibit importation of any carcass of free-ranging deer, elk, or moose into Michigan from any state or province regardless of whether or not that state or province has detected CWD in one of their cervid populations. Deboned meat, quarters or parts that do not have spinal column attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap/cleaned of all brain and musculo 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 feed materials containing animal protein and can not exceed a depth of 3 inches. Recreational snow/feeding banned in Alcona, Alpena, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Charlevoix, Hillsdale, Igham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Otsego, Owasco, and Shiawassee counties. Baiting is legal in the rest of the state from Sept. 15 - Jan 1 and cannot exceed 2 gallons. Must be dispersed over a minimum of a 10 x 10 ft area. Effective January 31, 2019, baiting will be banned throughout the entire Lower Peninsula of Michigan, with the exception of allowances for hunters with disabilities for 6 days during the season.	Effective 08/1/18: A harvested deer cannot be processed or transported outside of the CWD Core Area or the CWD Management Zone unless it is deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap/cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hinds, upper canine teeth, or a finished taxidermy mount. OR the hunter has presented the head at a designated drop off location within 24 hours after killing the deer. Depopulated restrooms also apply for natural urine based lures and attractants. Only urine produced by facilities enrolled in the ATA's Deer Protection Program is eligible to be used in Michigan.

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MD Department of Natural Resources
Contact: Melissa Casopano (casopam@dnr.mn.gov 612-365-5043)

April 2018

State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations (list only if different or in addition to those listed in the Appendix)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids	New Regulations in Development	CWD Testing for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing for Free-ranging Cervids	Baiting Banned?	Feeding Banned?	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts?	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Range Cervids	
New Mexico	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Contact for special permits: Monique White, Wildlife Enforcement Specialist (505) 476-1755. Contact for Wildlife health issues: Kerry Moser, (505) 476-8080, kerry.moser@dnr.state.nm.us	Under statutory authority, the Director of New Mexico Department of Game and Fish has declared a restriction on importation of cervids into New Mexico. This restriction was declared because of the rapid spread of CWD across the nation. The CWD agent is a prion protein, is infectious, and has no natural circumstances, New Mexico allows importation of cervids from states certified through USDA approved herd certification program. State herds must be located in an area free of CWD. Permit to import cervids requires \$500 application fee, 2 forms of approved identification, health certificate, Tuberculosis and Brucellosis testing. Movements of cervids within New Mexico requires advance written notice.	Enrollment in Herd Certification Program is voluntary. Any CWD event in a game park will result in mandatory quarantine and surveillance for that facility. CWD management strategies and herd plans will be determined collaborative advisory among owners, the state veterinarian and Fish, New Mexico Livestock Board, and USDA APHIS.	No new regulations are presently in development. The regulations for game park operation and for importation into game parks were recently revised to reflect requirements of the Herd Certification Program.	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish administers the Herd Certification Program. Testing for herds enrolled in the Herd Certification Program includes surveillance testing for cervids not involved in the Herd Certification Program. Testing units are borne by owners.	Surveillance includes statewide random tissue collection from hunter-killed elk and deer combined with targeted collection from high-risk areas and from suspect animals. CMDF 19 and 20 require hunters to submit tissues for testing. All hunters are required to submit tissues for testing. Testing is awarded through lottery. All reports of sick and abnormal animals are investigated by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish; all abnormal deer and elk are collected and tested.	per Subsection 1 of 19.110 NMAC: (Hunting and Fishing) – Hunter and Method of Taking, the of Bait or Scents. It shall be unlawful for anyone to take or attempt to take any protected species by use of bait or scents as defined in Subsection P of 19.117 NMAC. Scents of a musk animal's odor or any other musk animal's odor 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 person, if convicted, may be punished under 17-2-10 NMSA, 1978.	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 person, if convicted, may be punished under 17-2-10 NMSA 1978.	Only bonded, cleaned and decontaminated skull caps, hides, and ivories can be removed from any designated areas where CWD has been confirmed. Carcasses must be discarded in the field or incinerated.	None.	Yes, deer in Organ Mesa, Sacramento Mountains, McGregor Range, and a single case from San Andrew Mtn. Elk from Sacramento Mtn.	
New York	NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYSDAM) regulates deer and elk held under care. Contact: covid@dnr.state.ny.gov (518) 457-3502. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) issues licenses to possess captive white-tailed deer. Contact: Joseph Thrien, [joseph.thrien@dec.ny.gov] (518) 402-8985. For Wild Deer - NYSDDEC Patrick Martin [patrick.martin@dec.ny.gov] (518) 402-9081. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	Adequate fencing and storage for CWD and TB samples is required. All deer and elk herds must be tuberculosis tested every 5 years or be on a slaughter permit program for TB. DEC requires all possessors to obtain a license from NYS DEC to possess captive bred white-tailed deer. Contact Joseph Thrien, [joseph.thrien@dec.ny.gov] (518) 402-8985. For Wild Deer - NYSDDEC Patrick Martin [patrick.martin@dec.ny.gov] (518) 402-9081. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	NYSDAM prohibition on the importation of CWD susceptible animals will be reviewed in 2019. NYSDDEC will be amending their CWD Regulation (Part 189) in 2018 to prohibit certain activities that pose a high risk of introducing CWD into New York.	New York State DMR currently pays for all required testing. HCP herds must test all hunting and harvest meat facilities. The slaughtering program has not set total live animals (excepting) or testing and sampling all natural deaths and have a set annual number of samples equal to 10% of the adult population. DEC requires that all people who have been issued a license from the DEC to possess captive bred white-tailed deer comply with NYSDAM requirements for CWD testing. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	NYSDDEC passed several rules in response to CWD being documented east of the Mississippi River in 2002. These rules are included in the rules found on file and referenced previously and are currently in effect. Several recent amendments to the captivity rules 15A NMAC 100.0000, including clarification on no hunting within specific facilities, addition of on-site slaughter permits, and certification on licensing (one individual, 2-18 years old) new effective. Rules in place that establish a state herd certification program for captive cervid facilities. Administrative code is currently being reviewed and drafted by NCDMAES.	Testing of all captive cervids 12 months of age that die for any reason and testing of all captive cervids displaying symptoms characteristic of the disease required. Livermenses are required to submit cervid heads or carcasses to NCDMAES. All animals that are exhibiting symptoms characteristic of CWD are tested. Statewide surveillance with an objective of collecting a minimum of 10,000 samples was conducted in 2003, 2008, and 2013. Beginning fiscal year 2018, 10,000 more intensive animal surveillance will be implemented with county sampling goals that span over the next 3 years. As of October 2, 2018, a total of 121 white-tailed deer and elk have been tested (290 clinical, 754 routine surveillance). CWD has not been detected.	DEC has prohibited the feeding of wild white-tailed deer since fiscal 2002. 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 NYSDDEC. See full text of NYS DEC's CWD rules at www.dec.ny.gov/reg/1906.html. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	No bait at this time.	No bait at this time.	Effective August 1, 2018 (temporary rule) Ban on importation, transportation, or possession of cervid carcasses or carcass parts from any state, Canadian province, or foreign country outside of North Carolina, except: meat that has been bonded and such that no pieces or fragments of bone remain; capped lower jaw (bone) with skull or spinal column attached; antlers, antlers attached to distal skull plate, or cleaned skull free from meat, or brain tissue; cleaned lower jawbone(s) of teeth or cleaned teeth, or finished tallowery products and tanned hides. All products above must be properly labeled according to rule. 15A NMAC 100.0134.	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 the NYSDAM CWD regulation.	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. NYSDDEC continues to do CWD surveillance during the hunting season and tests all deer exhibiting clinical symptoms.
North Carolina	On September 30, 2015, regulatory authority transferred from the NC Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) to the NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (NCDMAES). NCDMAES holds authority over the possession and transportation of farmed cervids in North Carolina and requires a farmed cervid 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, enhances those rules through conducting annual inspections of all captive facilities in the state, assists with facility inspections, regulates the production of meat from fallow deer, elk, and holds premises quarantine authority through the State Veterinarian. NCWRC holds authority over the transportation of ungulate cervids (wildlife) in North Carolina. Contact: farmerdev@dnr.state.nc.gov, Michael Mayes, NCDMAES (919) 707-3254, michael.mayes@ncagr.gov, or Dr. Michael Neault, NCDMAES (919) 707-3272.	USDA susceptible species, caribou, moose, and reindeer are banned from importation in North Carolina. Other species in the family Cervidae may only be imported into the state of North Carolina from a herd 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 9C rule. Individual US, or Mexican state or territory, Sovereign Tribal Nation, Canadian province or other country of origin must have CWD monitoring requirements that are at least as stringent as those described in this Rule. There shall be no importation from individual US, 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. CWDs imported into North Carolina shall be individually identified by tags provided by the following entities: 15A NMAC 100.0300. Administrative code is currently being reviewed and drafted by NCDMAES.	NCWRC passed several rules in response to CWD being documented east of the Mississippi River in 2002. These rules are included in the rules found on file and referenced previously and are currently in effect. Several recent amendments to the captivity rules 15A NMAC 100.0000, including clarification on no hunting within specific facilities, addition of on-site slaughter permits, and certification on licensing (one individual, 2-18 years old) new effective. Rules in place that establish a state herd certification program for captive cervid facilities. Administrative code is currently being reviewed and drafted by NCDMAES.	Testing of all captive cervids 12 months of age that die for any reason and testing of all captive cervids displaying symptoms characteristic of the disease required. Livermenses are required to submit cervid heads or carcasses to NCDMAES. All animals that are exhibiting symptoms characteristic of CWD are tested. Statewide surveillance with an objective of collecting a minimum of 10,000 samples was conducted in 2003, 2008, and 2013. Beginning fiscal year 2018, 10,000 more intensive animal surveillance will be implemented with county sampling goals that span over the next 3 years. As of October 2, 2018, a total of 121 white-tailed deer and elk have been tested (290 clinical, 754 routine surveillance). CWD has not been detected.	DEC has prohibited the feeding of wild white-tailed deer since fiscal 2002. 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 NYSDDEC. See full text of NYS DEC's CWD rules at www.dec.ny.gov/reg/1906.html. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	No bait at this time.	No bait at this time.	Effective August 1, 2018 (temporary rule) Ban on importation, transportation, or possession of cervid carcasses or carcass parts from any state, Canadian province, or foreign country outside of North Carolina, except: meat that has been bonded and such that no pieces or fragments of bone remain; capped lower jaw (bone) with skull or spinal column attached; antlers, antlers attached to distal skull plate, or cleaned skull free from meat, or brain tissue; cleaned lower jawbone(s) of teeth or cleaned teeth, or finished tallowery products and tanned hides. All products above must be properly labeled according to rule. 15A NMAC 100.0134.	No	No		
North Dakota	State Board of Animal Health, Contact Dr. Beth Carlson, [bethcarlson@nd.gov] (701) 232-2454. North Dakota Game and Fish, Contact Dr. Dan Currier, [dcurrier@nd.gov] (701) 232-0775.	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 purring) required for elk in ND zones 1 & 2. Animals must not be infected with or exposed to bovine spongiform encephalitis (BSE) or variant bovine spongiform encephalitis (vBSE). Must be negative to two clinical BSE tests, one being the C. While 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, deer, and red deer, elk, hybrids.	For importation: Must complete CWD-5-Year Risk Assessment Questionnaire (for elk in ND zones 1 & 2, and for elk or moose of Annual Health prior to entry permit issuance; cervids and originating herds shall have a history of emaciation, depression, excessive salivation, or neurological disease. If symptoms are, diagnostic measures must be taken to rule out a TSE.	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 April 1 2017, 24,000 white-tailed and mule deer, and 450 moose have been tested. No positive cases have been found; one each in 2009, 2010, and 2011 and 2 each in 2011, 2014 and 2016. The first positive was harvested in Sioux County in 2009. Eight have since been harvested and found in Grand County, 9 were mule deer and 1 was a white-tailed deer.	Agreement form must be completed. Participating herds require testing all captive cervids over 12 months of age which die for any reason. Cervid 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. All captive white-tail deer are required to be licensed by NDA and are required to test all animals 12 months of age and older for 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 April 1 2017, 24,000 white-tailed and mule deer, and 450 moose have been tested. No positive cases have been found; one each in 2009, 2010, and 2011 and 2 each in 2011, 2014 and 2016. The first positive was harvested in Sioux County in 2009. Eight have since been harvested and found in Grand County, 9 were mule deer and 1 was a white-tailed deer.	Deer Hunting Units 3E1, 3E2, 3E1, 3E2, 3E3, 3E4 of the Missouri River	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 to wild populations and private game farms. Hunters may import the following parts that are not cut and wrapped (commercially or privately): quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; bone-out meat, hides with skulls attached, skins (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 tallowery hides.	No	Yes	
Ohio	Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife - Issues permits for white-tailed deer in captivity and carcass regulations. Contact: Ron Ellis, [ron.ellis@dnr.state.oh.us]. Department of Agriculture for import requirements and permits. Contact Cindy Bode, [cindy.bode@dnr.ohio.gov]	Brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry or certified brucellosis free herd status. Negative whole herd tuberculosis tests within 12 months prior to entry. No importation from quarantined premises or area. Fence heights on captive facilities may be less than 92 inches in height. Reporting of diseases mandatory and a license to release a captive cervid is required. If a license is warranted.	Recent changes to DAC will give the Chief of the Division of Wildlife the authority to establish a disease surveillance area (DSA) within which there will be a ban on baiting and feeding, as well as restrictions on moving high-risk carcass parts out of the DSA. We currently have rules that would cover the movement of dead parts from hunter-harvested animals to a federally approved CWD herd certification facility. Finding CWD in the wild or at a captive facility does not automatically mean a DSA will be established. The Chief will review each situation and decide if a DSA is warranted.	Agreement form must be completed. Participating herds require testing all captive cervids over 12 months of age which die for any reason. Cervid 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. All captive white-tail deer are required to be licensed by NDA and are required to test all animals 12 months of age and older for CWD.	Targeted surveillance on the free-ranging white-tailed deer CWD began in 2002 and is performed annually. In 2014-15, 817 samples were collected from road-killed deer in 98 counties (October to May). Suspect (1-12) free-ranging deer are also collected and tested through taxidermist programs. Additionally, 128 samples from mature bucks collected from taxidermists were tested and all results were found to be negative.	No bait at this time, but see new CWD regulations	No bait at this time, but see new CWD regulations	Ohio Administrative Code 1501.31-19-02 makes it illegal for any person to possess all or any part of a CWD-susceptible cervidae carcass from anywhere outside the state of Ohio except when the cervidae carcass consists only of any of the following: (1) De-boned meat, (2) Meat that is cut and securely and completely wrapped either commercially or privately with no part of the spinal column or head attached, (3) Quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, (4) Antlers, (5) Antlers attached to a skull cap in which all soft tissue has been removed, (6) Upper canine teeth with which all soft tissue has been removed, (7) Hides and skins without any part of the head or pelt/wool sides attached, (8) Finished tallowery mounts.	Yes.	No		
Oklahoma	Farmed Cervidae and Cervid Imports (Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry Contact: Dr. Justin Roach, (405) 522-8121 or [justin.roach@ok.gov]) Captive Cervidae and Hunting Facilities (Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Contact: Dana Barber, [dallas.barber@odwc.ok.gov])	Tuberculosis testing requirements must meet one of the following for all captive cervids over six months of age: tested negative to 2 official tuberculosis tests conducted more than 90 days prior to entry 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 captive elk over six months of age: tested negative to brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry, or originate from a Brucellosis Certified Herd.	Restraints import of cervids from all counties and provinces where CWD has been identified in free-ranging cervid populations. All other cervid importation is prohibited. Testing is required for a federally approved CWD herd certification program.	Mandatory testing of off-aid deaths 12 months of age or older from herds participating in the CWD herd certification program.	Since 1999 through 2010 31,041 white-tailed deer, mule deer, and elk have been tested in wild populations, with no-positive findings.	No bait at this time.	No bait at this time.	No bait at this time.	Yes, in a captive elk herd. The herd in question was depopulated September 2002 with additional cases reported in captive deer or elk.	No		
Oregon	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (primary jurisdiction) Dr. Galin Collins, State Wildlife Veterinarian, [collin.g@gillnet.net] or (541) 757-2232 or Dr. Douglas Cotman, [douglascotman@dnr.oregon.gov] or (503) 947-6332 or Oregon Department of Agriculture (Import, Releasable Animal and Quarantine Facilities) (Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Contact: Dana Barber, [dallas.barber@odwc.ok.gov])	Since June 2009, captive cervid producers may enroll in a Voluntary CWD Monitored herd program in 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 veterinary laboratory, or an ODW or federal veterinarian, or at a veterinary laboratory to be sought by NYS, by the accredited veterinarian or pathologist. 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 CWD to the state's cervid population (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 635-049-0005)	A new regulations presently in development	Mandatory CWD testing is required of all captive cervids dying of any cause 6 months of age or older. Herds enrolling 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 NYS, 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 19,942 hunter-harvested and targeted surveillance deer and elk have been tested statewide. To date, 3,318 black-tailed deer, 746 mule deer, 395 white-tailed deer, 1853 Roosevelt elk and 2,210 Rocky Mtn elk have been tested. All 19,942 sampled tested were negative for CWD.	No bait at this time.	No bait at this time.	Cervid carcass parts containing central nervous system tissue from animals killed in the field or pruned with a documentation of CWD are banned. Parts allowed for import from CWD endemic areas are: 1) Meat or caribou commercially or privately; 2) Meat that has been bonded; 3) Quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; 4) Hides and skins without any part of the head or pelt/wool sides attached; 5) Skull plates with antlers attached; 6) Upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories); 8) Finished tallowery mounts.	No	No	

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America
 M. Department of Natural Resources
 Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgroveme@mchnp.gov 517-336-5043)
 April 2018

State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations (listed only if different or in addition to those listed in Common Table)	Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids	New Regulations in Development	CWD Testing for Captive Cervids	CWD Testing for Free-ranging Cervids	Baiting Banned?	Feeding Banned?	Ban on Movement of Animal Parts?	CWD Found in Captive Cervids	CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids	
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 with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) has jurisdiction over wild captive cervids, except migratory birds. Dr. Alexandra Reid, alexandra.reid@ontario.ca; Chris Heydon, chrisheydon@ontario.ca; Larissa Kusch (surveillance lead), larissakusch@ontario.ca; Rachel Cannon (communications), rachel.cannon@ontario.ca; Palanta Kowalski (media contact), palanta.kowalski@ontario.ca; Dr. Balraj Nambiar, balraj.nambiar@inspection.gc.ca	Cervid farms are not licensed provincially but are regulated federally. Movement between farms requires CFIA permit. Movement of live white-tailed deer, American elk, moose & woodland caribou into Ontario requires specified requirements to meet and a permit issued by MNRF under O. Reg. 664/09 of the FWCA. If those cervids are to be loaded in Ontario, premises requirements must also be met. MNRF, in its role to protect wildlife, prohibits releases of farmed cervids to the wild and regulations govern escapes (requires government notification and reporting) 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 body fluids of a member of the deer family for the purpose of hunting in Ontario (i.e. natural deer urine/ur products) 2) Restrict the possession of high risk parts of cervids (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) Restrict the transport of white-tailed deer, American elk, moose & woodland caribou into Ontario unless accompanied by a provincial permit. In order to obtain a provincial permit for transporting through (and/or into) Ontario, the importer must meet specific requirements. If imported for slaughter, the animals must be slaughtered immediately.	Updating of provincial CWD Response Strategy for wild cervids is ongoing, further review necessary in light of uncertainty surrounding CFIA's CWD program revisions	The Canadian Sheep Federation is the Regional Administrator of the CFIA's voluntary herd certification program for Ontario cervid producers. OMAFRA oversees voluntary CWD surveillance for farmed cervids. 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. As of March 14, 2018, an additional 2,172 farmed cervids have been tested since April 1, 2006. Since 1998 a total of 1,116 farmed cervids have been tested. All results to date have been negative for CWD.	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 does encourage feeding deer except in emergency situations triggered by a snow depth index in Ontario related to baiting for wild, hunted cervids. A policy-level review of wildlife baiting and feeding is ongoing.	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 ongoing.	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, hinds, hooves, lymph nodes, spleen, mammary glands, testicles, internal organs and spinal column (some exceptions provided for taxidermy materials e.g. cleaned antlers and skull cap, hide of skull in container and delivered to taxidermist within 5 days and for scientific materials)	No	No	No	No
Prince Edward Island	Agriculture & Forestry (Fish & Wildlife section) thuck.Cannon regulation@gov.pe.ca	Game Farm and Keeping of Wildlife in Captivity rego	Canadian Food Inspection agency									
Quebec	The Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) is in charge of carrying out the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (R.S.Q., c. C-1.1) over captive and free ranging cervids. Contact: Isabelle Laurion, isabelle.laurion@mffp.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 et du bien-être des animaux" (DSBEA). 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 tags); report cessation of activities or transfer of ownership. Regulations prohibit the movement of cervid in captivity within 100 km of a site where the presence of CWD has been detected. Cervid can only be transported directly to slaughterhouse. Within 24 km of a confirmed case of CWD, hunters		Since February 2018, the Canadian Sheep Federation is the Regional Administrator of the CFIA's voluntary herd certification program for Quebec cervid producers. From MAPAQ's wildlife & CWD alert surveillance, the monitoring is started in September 2007 and in slaughter houses under federal inspection started in April 2010. Between 2002 until September 2018, 22 756 farmed cervids were tested.	A total of 388 free ranging white-tailed deer have been opportunistically tested from 2008-2006. In October 2007, MFFP began a structured surveillance program using mainly road-killed deer sampling in the southern part of the province. From October 2007 to December 2013 the program led to the collection of more than 4 400 free ranging white-tailed deer. Since 2011, the CWD surveillance relies mainly on hunters harvested white-tailed. Between 2011 and 2017, more than 4 800 samples were collected. To date, all samples from wild cervid have been negative for CWD. Since the detection of a CWD case in a cervid farm on September 11th 2018, MFFP is conducting an intensive surveillance in the vicinity of the farm.	No ban at this time.	MFFP recommends not to feed deer.	As of January 2012, the possession of fall carcasses or any part of the brain, spinal cord, eyes, retropharyngeal lymph nodes, tonsils, testicles or internal organs of cervids (except caribou) killed outside Quebec is prohibited. That prohibition does not apply to the following body parts: boneless meat, quarters without pieces of spinal column or head attached, dehydrated or tanned skins and hides, antlers without velvet, disinfected skull plates without attached meat or tissue, teeth without attached meat or tissue and any piece mounted by a taxidermist.	Yes	No	
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan Agriculture has primary responsibility for farmed cervids; contact: Dr. Betty Althouse, CVO Animal Health Unit, Livestock Branch. Saskatchewan Environment has primary authority for captive cervids held in zoos and other non-game farm facilities. Also that authority for all cervid imports; contact: Dr. Iga Sosnic, Fish, Wildlife and Lands Branch.	Farmed Cervids: The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations, at: http://www.sask.gov.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations_0212-2013.pdf Requires license to operate a game farm for the following species: elk, white-tailed deer, mule deer, WTD mule deer hybrid, moose, fallow deer, reindeer/caribou, antelope, big horn sheep, American thimblehorn sheep, muskox sheep, musk deer and mountain goat. The regulations require minimum fence height, handling facilities, unique identification of animals (before 12 months of age, except fallow deer at < 14 months), accurate herd records, inventory, reporting of escapes and intrusions, reporting of movements by mail/elect or CFIA permit, mandatory CWD surveillance program, permits for import, slaughter processing requirements, and prohibit game farming the Sika deer, Red deer, and elk, Red deer hybrids. Other Captive Cervids: The Wildlife Regulation, 1987 and The Captive Wildlife Regulation, at respectively: http://www.sask.gov.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations_Wild_1987.pdf and http://www.sask.gov.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations_Wild_1987.pdf	The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations require enrollment of licensees in the mandatory provincial CWD surveillance program. All cervid deaths (12 months of age) must be reported and submitted for CWD testing, including slaughter animals. Physical inventories are completed at least annually under the current CWD surveillance program. Imported cervids must originate from a herd with a documented history at least, equivalent to a herd status of Level B or above, on the National CWD Voluntary Herd Certification Program.	Saskatchewan has developed import guidelines (written by Ministries of Agriculture and Environment) for evaluating the risk of importing domestic game farm animals from other jurisdictions. Import requests are evaluated by both Ministries, with Environment having legislative authority to sign the import permit. The process for importation of game farm animals into Saskatchewan is reviewed by the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment. The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations are being reviewed and updated in 2018 Changes to the Federal response to CWD in farmed cervids April 1, 2018 require development of new provincial policies for response to CWD-positive farmed cervids.	Saskatchewan's first detection of a CWD-positive farmed cervid was in 1996. CWD became a federally reportable disease in 2001. Saskatchewan has a mandatory CWD surveillance program (see 31.01; mandatory for all licensees, and associated farmed cervids, regulated under The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulation. Must report all deaths within 24 hours and submit samples for CWD testing from ALL cervid deaths (12 months of age), within 15 days. Laboratory testing fee, for CWD, are paid by the province. On farm physical inventory and compliance assessment annually. In date September 26, 2018/91 game farms within SK have tested positive for CWD. There are approximately 278 game farms licensed, 147 with animals (> 9540 cervids); of those farms 27 are enrolled on the National CWD Voluntary Herd Certification Program. Since January 2001 until December 31, 2017 a total of 58,097 farmed cervids have been tested for CWD.	Saskatchewan operated a voluntary CWD hunter surveillance program from 1997 to 2012. During this time, 45,434 wild cervids were tested (including targeted surveillance), with 387 CWD-positive animals found. In 2014 and 2015, hunter surveillance was not offered, but, targeted samples of elk or dead animals were collected by conservation officers and collar-marked research animals were also tested. Of these, 34,118 animals tested CWD-positive. Voluntary testing of hunter submissions was restarted in 2015, and remains ongoing. The total number of wild cervids tested, from 1997 to the end of 2017, was 7,815. For-positive CWD positives in total testing, including: mule deer (465/28,889), white-tailed deer (117/6,259), elk (12/7,619), and moose (1/248). In all, 593 CWD-positive animals were found, of 47,015 tested. In 2017, 96 of 825 animals tested, were CWD-positive as follows: mule deer (78/127), white-tailed deer (17/208), elk (1/42), and moose (0/168). The disease has yet been detected in caribou. There are currently 44,81 deer management areas (DMA) showing at least a single occurrence of infection. Eradication of CWD from wild cervid populations in SK is no longer considered to be a realistic option. Data and mapping can be found at http://www.cwhc.ca/cwd.php	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Yukon	Yukon Department of Environment has authority over captive and wild cervids in Yukon. Contact: Chief Veterinary Officer - Mary VanderKop- 867-456-5592	Wildlife Act - Game Farm Regulations	No regulations but a moratorium exists to prohibit the import of game farm animals (elk) are the only game farmed cervid in Yukon) and there is a prohibition against the import of cervid making exception for animals in transit through Yukon.	Regulation enacted May 2, 2013 to prohibit the import of cervids that died or were killed outside Yukon with exemption for imports from Northwest Territories, northern hunting zones in BC and for edible meat that is deboned or removed from spinal column and head, finished taxidermy mounts, teeth, antlers with no tissue and hide contained before delivery for processing. Exemption for carcasses in transit if contained (leak-proof). Also prohibit possession, sale, import any product for hunting or trapping that contains cervid parts.	Yes, mandatory program as condition of the Game Farm Licence to 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	Regulation enacted May 2, 2013 to prohibit the import of cervids that died or were killed outside Yukon with exemption for imports from Northwest Territories, northern hunting zones in BC and for edible meat that is deboned or removed from spinal column and head, finished taxidermy mounts, teeth, antlers with no tissue and hide contained before delivery for processing. Exemption for carcasses in transit if contained (leak-proof). Also prohibit possession, sale, import any product for hunting or trapping that contains cervid parts.	No	No	

Information not recently updated.