

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

M Department of Natural Resources
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State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations (listed only if different or in addition to those listed in Summary below)	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
Summary	In eight states and four of the Canadian provinces listed, the state's Department of Agriculture, or equivalent, has jurisdiction over captive cervids. The Department of Fish and Game, or equivalent has jurisdiction in eight states and four of the provinces listed. Captive cervid farms are jointly managed by both in these four states and three of the eleven listed Canadian provinces. In Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) manages the national CWD control program for captive cervids. In the United States, standards and audit protocols of the voluntary herd certification program (VHCP).	Standard Regulations are: 1) Certification of Veterinary Import (health certificate), 2) Import of Entry Permit, 3) Diagnostic to detect CWD (within 30-60 days of import), 4) Negative tuberculosis test (within 90 days of import)	Thirty-two states and six of the Canadian provinces listed prohibit the importation of live cervids from any county, region and/or state where CWD has been detected, have regulations that can prohibit importation from CWD areas, require that the state exporting the cervid be certified as an official CWD monitoring and certification program; and/or require only that there has been no diagnosis of CWD in the originating herd or imported cervid. Sixteen states and two of the Canadian provinces listed have banned all cervid imports. Two states and three of the Canadian provinces listed have no specific rules listed. In Canada, national disease control of CWD falls primarily under the Health of Animals Act, and Health of Animals Regulations.	Thirteen states and five of the Canadian provinces listed are currently in the process of developing new and/or additional CWD regulations. The CFIA is currently reviewing its national CWD disease control program, and updating the national standards for the voluntary herd certification program. CFIA's federal import requirements for live cervids from the USA are currently in the process of being updated as well.	Forty-six states and nine of the Canadian provinces listed perform captive cervid testing for CWD where captive cervids are legal. In addition, a portion of the surveillance testing and confirmatory testing from across Canada takes place at CFIA's national reference lab for CWD.	All fifty states and ten of the Canadian provinces listed perform some level of CWD testing on wild cervids. Currently, a portion of the surveillance and all confirmatory testing from across Canada takes place at CFIA's national reference lab for CWD.	Twenty-four states do not allow the baiting of cervids and, fifteen states have certain restrictions on baiting. Three of the Canadian provinces listed have banned baiting.	Nine states and one of the Canadian provinces listed do not allow the feeding of cervids and fourteen states and one province have certain restrictions.	Fourteen states and five provinces ban the import of hunter-harvested cervid carcasses and certain parts from any state or province. Twenty-five states ban the import of cervid carcasses and certain parts only from states or provinces where CWD has been detected. Two states and one province have only from certain named areas. Nine states and seven provinces have no particular ban in place. See each state or province for specific rules.	CWD has been found in captive cervids in sixteen states and three Canadian provinces (CO, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, NY, OK, PA, SD, TX, UT, WI, WY, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Quebec).	CWD has been found in twenty-two states and two Canadian provinces (AR, CO, IA, IL, KS, MD, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NM, NY, OK, PA, SD, TX, UT, WI, WY, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Quebec).
Alabama	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Contact: Chris Cook (205) 279-5716 chriscook@dnr.alabama.gov (wild cervids) L. Michael East (334) 242-3467 michael.east@dnr.alabama.gov (captive cervids)	Cervid imports have not been allowed since 1972. It is illegal to have penned deer, above high fenced areas do exist. Game breeders can buy and sell deer with permits, but no importation is allowed. Approximately 15 "grandfathered" propagators are permitted to keep, breed, and release deer into an enclosure. Permitted propagators can't add animals to their captive facility for sale. Propagation permits are no longer issued.	Cervid imports have not been allowed since 1972.	CWD Strategic Surveillance and Response Plan updated July 2018	Mandatory testing of animals 12 months of age or older that die in captive herds.	Sampling began in 2001. Over 7,400 deer have been tested since then. Samples include target animals, road kills, hunter harvested animals, and animals that die in licensed game breeder facilities. No positive animals have been found to date. Plan to continue surveillance efforts. Education efforts have also made the public more aware of the need to report deer that may be doing poorly or may not be acting normally. These deer are submitted for testing as well. Mandatory testing of animals 12 months of age or older that die in captive herds.	Baiting is not allowed.	Alabama law does not allow feeding on or over the "area" where hunters are attempting to kill or take game animals. A recently enacted regulation states "there shall be a rebuttable presumption that any bait or feed located beyond 100 yards from the hunter and not within the line of sight of the hunter is not a lure, attraction, or enticement to, on or over the area where the hunter is attempting to kill or take deer or bear tissue. For the purpose of this regulation, "not within the line of sight" means being hidden from view by natural vegetation or naturally occurring terrain features.	No	No	
Alaska	Dept of Natural Resources Division of Agriculture responsible for game farm permits and licensing hunting. Dept of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Health responsible for animal health regulations. Dept of Fish & Game Division of Wildlife Conservation responsible for free-ranging cervids. Contact: Department of Environmental Conservation (captive cervids) Dr. Bob Gerlach, Bob.Gerlach@alaska.gov, APB&C Division of Wildlife Conservation (free-ranging cervids) Kimberley Beckler, kimberley.beckler@alaska.gov	Imported cervids must have a certificate of veterinary inspection, state import permit, individual animal ID traceable to the premises of origin, originate from a herd designated by a state as free of brucellosis and tuberculosis or has tested negative for brucellosis and tuberculosis not earlier than 60 days before importation, originate from a CWD low risk herd as defined by 9 CFR 55.23 (five years of surveillance) that is enrolled in an official CWD monitoring and surveillance program consistent with 9 CFR 55.23.	Imported cervids must have a certificate of veterinary inspection, state import permit, individual animal ID traceable to the premises of origin, negative TB and Brucellosis, originate from a CWD low risk herd as defined by 9 CFR 55.23 (five years of surveillance) that is enrolled in an official CWD monitoring and surveillance program consistent with 9 CFR 55.23.	Intrastate movement of captive cervids requires permit from State Veterinarian.	Voluntary Certification Program that is consistent with 9 CFR 55.23 (5 years) to achieve a CWD low risk certified status has been established and supports testing for captive cervids.	Targeted and voluntary hunter harvested surveillance of deer and elk begins in 2003 with moose and caribou targeted surveillance added in 2004. Hunter harvest surveillance discontinued in 2009. Targeted surveillance scaled back to within 5 miles of an elk facility in March 2012. CWD surveillance other than clinical samples has been discontinued. In 2013 1946-587 deer, 89 elk, 119 caribou and 740 moose have been tested, all negative for CWD. Surveillance discontinued in 2014. Only clinical suspect or necropsy cases tested.	No baiting allowed.	No feeding allowed.	The importation of body parts of any member of the family Cervidae, including but not limited to deer, elk, moose and caribou, is prohibited from all states, territories, or possessions of the United States of America. Importation of body parts is also prohibited from all other countries. The family Cervidae includes but is not limited to white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, moose, caribou, fallow deer, axis deer, sika deer, red deer, and reindeer. This regulation shall not apply to importation of: meat that has been completely deboned, cleaned, shall follow with attached antlers; no visible brain or spinal cord tissue is present; raw capes or hides; if a visible brain or spinal cord tissue is present, upper canine teeth; if raw structures or other soft tissues are present; and finished tannery products or tanned hides. Importation of velvet covered antlers is prohibited unless they are part of a finished tannery product.	No	No
Arizona	Game and Fish Department. Contact: Anita Justice Allen, (602) 236-7333, justice-allen@azgfd.gov	Effective 30 August 2003, no cervid can be imported into Arizona except for those under specific conditions. Cervids held under special license must be identified with a microchip or tattoo as prescribed by rule, census of all cervids on property (births, deaths, and exportation) must be included in the report. Any cervid that dies must be submitted for CWD testing within 72 hours of death. Movement of cervids within the state is regulated. The Department is authorized to seize, destroy, and dispose of any cervid (at the owner's expense) held illegally.	Effective 30 August 2003, no cervid can be imported into Arizona except for those under specific conditions. Cervids held under special license must be identified with a microchip or tattoo as prescribed by rule, census of all cervids on property (births, deaths, and exportation) must be included in the report. Any cervid that dies must be submitted for CWD testing within 72 hours of death. Movement of cervids within the state is regulated. The Department is authorized to seize, destroy, and dispose of any cervid (at the owner's expense) held illegally.	Rules related to CWD were reinstated on 30 August 2003. A new rule enacted 1 July 2013.	The holder of a private game farm or zoo license is required to submit all cervid carcasses over one year of age that die or are killed for CWD testing. This rulemaking also requires permanent marking of information on births, deaths, or other transactions involving captive cervids.	As of April 2017, CWD has not been detected in Arizona. The Department continues to conduct surveillance using a cooperative program and with hunters, landowners, and meat processors for sampling harvested deer as well as collecting samples from road killed and abnormally animals.	Yes, according to Article 3 R12-4-303, wildlife baiting and cervid using baited attractants may not be used to take deer or elk. Normal livestock feeding and supplementation is exempted.	Yes, according to Title 13-2927, it is unlawful to intentionally, knowingly or recklessly feed, attract, or otherwise entice wildlife into an area (except for tree squirrels and birds).	Yes, according to Article 3 R12-4-302, out-of-state hunters can only bring in boneless portions of meat or packaged meat, finished tannery mounts, cleaned skulls, teeth (whitetails), and cleaned hides. A private game farm license holder may transport a cervid lawfully killed or slaughtered at the license holder's game farm to a licensed meat processor. An individual may possess or transport only the following portions of a cervid lawfully killed or slaughtered at a private game farm that has been packed, meat, finished tannery mounts, cleaned skulls, teeth (whitetails), and cleaned hides.	No	No
Arkansas	Game and Fish Commission regulates imports relating to wildlife, livestock & poultry Commission regulates imports relating to livestock. A Memorandum of Agreement between the two agencies delegates final permitting authority to Game and Fish. Contact: Dr. Jean Ballant, ADAPF 501-223-6366; jeanballant@afgcr.gov	09/26/02: Total ban on importation of live cervids. 4/18/13: Restrictions on importation of cervid carcasses from all locations outside of Arkansas. 2016 Regulations - visit agf.com for a complete listing of all CWD related regulations.	09/26/02: Total ban on importation of live cervids. 4/18/13: Restrictions on importation of cervid carcasses from all locations outside of Arkansas. 2016 Regulations - visit agf.com for a complete listing of all CWD related regulations.	State CWD Response Plan was originally completed and approved in 2006. Plan was updated and approved - February 2016.	All captive cervids that die from illness, slaughter, hunting or any other cause shall be reported within 24 hours and submitted for CWD testing.	CWD was identified in February 2016 in both WTD and TSE populations. Spatial distribution and apparent prevalence monitoring continue inside the CWD Management Zone. Weighted surveillance focusing on road kill and target animal sampling continues statewide.	Baiting is seasonally restricted inside the 16-county CWD Management Zone. Baiting is not allowed on public land statewide. Private land baiting outside the management zone is unrestricted.	Feeding of wildlife is banned inside the CWD Management Zone and on public land statewide. Feeding of wildlife on private land is unrestricted outside of the management zone.	Yes, according to Article 3 R12-4-302, out-of-state hunters can only bring in boneless portions of meat or packaged meat, finished tannery mounts, cleaned skulls, teeth (whitetails), and cleaned hides. A private game farm license holder may transport a cervid lawfully killed or slaughtered at the license holder's game farm to a licensed meat processor. An individual may possess or transport only the following portions of a cervid lawfully killed or slaughtered at a private game farm that has been packed, meat, finished tannery mounts, cleaned skulls, teeth (whitetails), and cleaned hides.	No	Yes, elk and WTD
California	Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) has authority over all captive cervids and issues the permits required for possession. Department of Food & Agriculture (DFA) becomes the lead over captive cervids if a disease outbreak occurs which could impact TB and brucellosis. Contact: Brandon Math (CDFW) (916) 358-1194; brandon.math@dfw.ca.gov	All cervids are considered "dermatinal species" under California's restricted species laws (CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 671) and permitting requirements are strictly regulated by the CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife. Private prior written approval from the Wildlife Investigations Lab. Native deer farms are prohibited. Fallow deer are strictly regulated under a fallow deer farming permit. All cervids permitted for importation require specific pre-entry disease testing and/or herd testing/certification.	No cervids allowed for import that originate from CWD positive sites, or have a history of contact with captive or any other potential risk.	Regulation banning the import of hunter-harvested cervids adopted in June 2003 (CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 712). Citations are being issued to hunters not compliant with this regulation, and meat processors are not allowed to accept out-of-state whole cervid carcasses not compliant with regulation.	CWD is listed by the CA Department of Food & Agriculture as a reportable disease. A slaughter surveillance program for farmed fallow deer has been developed.	Developed surveillance in 1999 for hunter-killed, road kill and mortalities investigated by the Wildlife Investigations Laboratory. Approximately 5,000 deer and elk have been tested. Currently, California is developing a risk-based surveillance strategy and investigating sampling strategies.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 251.3, effective 09/01/79: Prohibition against taking game birds and mammals by the use of bait.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 251.3, effective 07/01/96: Prohibition against feeding big game mammals.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 712, effective 6/05/03: Ban on import of hunter harvested deer and caribou carcasses, except for portions of meat with no part of spinal column or head attached; hides or capes with no spinal cord tissue; brain tissue, or head attached; clean skull plates; no brain tissue may be present; antlers with no meat or tissue attached; finished tannery mounts with no meat or tissue attached; and upper canines.	No	No
Colorado	Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) regulates wildlife imports and has authority over commercially raised mule deer and other commercially raised wildlife species. The Department of Agriculture has authority over importation, inspection, and movement of alternative livestock (elk, fallow deer) if shared, and CWD management in alternative livestock facilities requires CPW approval of the herd plan. Research on new licensing of cervid ranches by CPW. CDA is licensing new alternative livestock facilities. Contact: Mike Miller, CPW (970) 472-4348, mike.miller@state.co.us Regulations: Brett Ackerman, CPW (970) 291-7278, brett.ackerman@state.co.us	All cervids must be free of infectious and contagious disease; must be treated for internal/external parasites within 21 days prior to entry; must be marked with USDA official ear tag, and originate from a bovine TB free accredited herd. All elk must test negative with evidence of red deer hybridization.	60 months CWD-free status from qualifying surveillance program required for importation and intrastate movement of captive cervids. CPW and CDA jointly review all reports for cervid movement. Both agencies must approve; CDA issues the movement/importation authorization.	Mandatory surveillance (requiring on any captive cervid (over 16 months of age) whether natural death, slaughter or meat park kill (fresh and feed tissue). Must be reported within 24 hours of death to licensing agency (CPW or CDA).	CWD testing available statewide for successful deer and elk hunters for nominal fee. Fee waived for any mandatory submission. Testing currently mandatory for all hunter-killed moose statewide, no other species have mandatory testing. As of 9/1/2006, Director has authority to administratively impose mandatory hunter testing by unit to meet sampling objectives. Tested 24,652 in 2002; 15,424 in 2003; in 2004 tested 12,166 (5,638 deer, 7,219 elk and 103 moose). Tested 13,208 (6,481 mule deer, 215 white-tailed deer (WTD), 6,358 elk and 154 moose) in 2005. First case of CWD in moose 9/25/2005. Tested 11,107 (CA mule deer, 228 WTD, 5,689 elk and 147 moose) in 2006. In 2007, tested 10,009 (1,487 mule deer, 197 WTD, 8,205 elk, and 130 moose). In 2008, tested 8,309 (1,716 mule deer, 705 WTD, 2,293 elk, 210 moose). In 2009, tested 8,096 (1,484 mule deer, 69 WTD, 1,957 elk and 166 moose). In 2010, tested 8,220 (1,136 mule deer, 81 WTD, 1,414 elk, and 145 moose). In 2011, tested 2,100 (1,048 mule deer, 74 WTD, 816 elk, and 148 moose). For current testing data please refer to the following site: http://wildlife.state.co.us/Hunting/BigGame/CWR/	Big Game baiting illegal.	Feeding of certain wildlife species, including big game, is illegal.	In January 2008 the Wildlife Commission struck the regulation on transportation of carcass parts and encouraged an educational effort focused on disposal of carcass trim.	Yes, in elk	Yes, in mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose.	
Connecticut	Department of Environmental Protection and Department of Agriculture	No cervid imports allowed. No movements within state without permit.	No cervid imports allowed.	N/A	Captive cervid owners required to (1) have 2 forms of tagging and (2) have purchaser fence specifications.	WTD surveillance program to perform random testing on hunter harvested cervids and road kills from high-risk populations statewide.	Hunters are allowed to use bait in 2 out of 12 Deer Management Zones.	NA	Ban on importation of hunter-harvested deer and elk from CWD endemic states (less deboned)	No	No
Delaware	Department of Agriculture has jurisdiction over all state cervids, while the Division of Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over white-tailed deer. Contact: Emily Ross, (302) 735-3600	No cervid imports allowed from any state. No movements within state without permit.	No cervid imports allowed from any state. No movements within state without permit.	N/A	Testing is mandatory for all new captive cervid facilities in Delaware. Mandatory testing of facilities that were grandfathered in before the ban on captive cervid facilities bringing deer in from outside of the state and banning all white-tailed deer facilities will be implemented in the near future.	In 2003, began testing hunter-harvested WTD. Collected 200+ samples within each of the 3 counties during the 2005-06 through the present hunting seasons. This sampling intensity yields a 99% probability of detecting the disease if it is present in at least 1% of the population.	Baiting allowed on private land.	NA	Carcasses from areas as determined by the Division of Fish & Wildlife where WTD has been reported must be processed to enter the state. No spinal cord tissue or brain tissue allowed from these areas. Cleaned skulls, hides, antlers, etc. are permitted.	No	No
Florida	Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) regulates possession of captive cervids. Department of Agriculture (DOA) regulates cervid imports (FDACS) handles movement permits and health certification. Contact: Cory Merza, Cory.Merza@flda.com (850) 488-3831	Effective September 6, 2013, no cervid imports by private citizens. Effective November 1, 2012, state cervid imports by rule. Exceptions allowed for zoos and temporary possession of reindeer.	Effective September 6, 2013, no cervid imports by private citizens. Effective November 1, 2012, state cervid imports by rule. Exceptions allowed for zoos and temporary possession of reindeer.	NA	Testing of captive cervids is voluntary.	Implemented active surveillance of hunter-killed and road-killed deer and passive surveillance of symptomatic wild deer in summer 2002. As of April 2018, 10,199 deer have been tested; 555 from passive surveillance and 9,644 from active surveillance. No positives have been detected. FWC plans to increase testing to approximately 1,500 from deer-free deer per year. Additional information is available at http://www.FWC.com/CWD	No ban.	No ban.	The FWC adopted in 2005 a rule that prohibits the importation or possession of the carcass of any cervid from any state or province where Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has been documented except for boneless meat or processed meat cuts, hides with no head attached, antlers with a clean skull plate, finished tannery products, and upper canines. Additionally, any cervid carcasses, regardless of origin, testing positive for CWD must be surrendered to FWC personnel.	No	No

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M Department of Natural Resources
Contact: Melissa Caspiano (caspio@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)

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State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations (list only if different or in addition to those listed in Summary Tables)	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	
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 Documented 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 animals to be identified with a TB accredited free herd. 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. 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 or 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 from 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 from 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 deer and a medial retropharyngeal lymph node, and all animal identifications to be based 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) 892-4223; (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) 892-4223; (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 enrolled 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 cervids 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, hids, 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) not vaccinated deer; 2) neurological disease; 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, MD/DFW, (207) 941-4472, kyle.zavala@maine.gov	To prevent the introduction of CWD into Maine and pursuant to 12 MRS.A, Part 1, Chapter 903, Subchapter 2, §103, C.R.S. §1030A.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 still attached, skull caps should be cleaned free of brain and other tissues. It is legal for individuals to transport through the State of Maine cervid carcasses or parts destined for other states, provinces or countries. Such transportation is to occur without undue delay & using the most 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 follow 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; animals are allowed to be imported into Michigan. Any person bringing live cervids or parts other than those listed above a guilty 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 in 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 US states. Herds importing herds must not have imported animals from WI, CT, or VT in the last 3 years. Individual animal in import, could be traced to a herd bred in direct birth.	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.	Supplemental feeding is prohibited in Michigan, except in counties along the Lake Superior shoreline and a feeding permit must be issued by the DNR. Supplemental feeding may not begin prior to the Monday following January 1 and must end by May 15 unless otherwise specified in the feeding permit. Feed must be placed at least 1 mile from livestock, barned 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, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oshtemo, Otsego, 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 10/17/17: 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, barned 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, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oshtemo, Otsego, 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, recreational snow feeding will be banned throughout the entire Lower Peninsula of Michigan.	Effective 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; animals are allowed to be imported into Michigan. Any person bringing live cervids or parts other than those listed above a guilty 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.

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources
Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrove@dnr.mn.gov; 617-236-5043)
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 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-Ranging Cervids
New Mexico	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Contact for special permits: Monique White, Wildlife Enforcement Specialist, monique.white@dmr.state.nm.us Wildlife health issues: Kerry Mosser, (505) 476-8090, kerry.mosser@dmr.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 Director of Game and Fish is authorized to issue normal circumstances, New Mexico allows importation of cervids from states that are 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 hours 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 and surveillance herd plan will be determined collaborative advisory among owners, DMR, NM State Veterinarian, 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 are eligible for premium support services 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 19.13.10 NMAC (Hunting and Fishing - Hunter and Method of Taking, Use 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 19.13.17 NMAC. Scents meaning any substance or person are allowed. This regulation is the reference to animals in the wild and not to Class "A" Game Parks.) per Subsection D of 19.03.2 NMAC (Degradation 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.	Surveillance includes statewide random tissue collection from hunter-killed elk and deer combined with targeted collection from high risk areas and from suspect animals. CMT# 19 and 20 require hunters to submit tissues for testing. All hunters are required to submit tissues for testing. Testing is required for all animals 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 19.13.10 NMAC (Hunting and Fishing - Hunter and Method of Taking, Use 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 19.13.17 NMAC. Scents meaning any substance or person are allowed. This regulation is the reference to animals in the wild and not to Class "A" Game Parks.) per Subsection D of 19.03.2 NMAC (Degradation 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 meat, cleaned and decontaminated skull caps, hides, and hooves 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 Mtns.
New York	NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYSDAM) regulates deer and elk held under care. Contact: cervid@agriculture.ny.gov (518) 457-3502. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) issues licenses to possess captive white-tailed deer. Contact: Joseph Therrien, (joseph.therrien@dec.ny.gov); (518) 402-8985. For Wild deer - NYS DEC Patrick Martin (patrick.martin@dec.ny.gov); (518) 402-8981. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDEC 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 possession of a license from NYS DEC to possess captive bred white-tailed deer. Contact: Joseph Therrien, (joseph.therrien@dec.ny.gov); (518) 402-8985. For Wild deer - NYS DEC Patrick Martin (patrick.martin@dec.ny.gov); (518) 402-8981. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDEC 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. NYSDEC 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 animals and harvest most antlers. The remaining program for herds not selling live animals consists of reporting and sampling all natural deaths and having a total 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 NYSDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	NYDEC passed several rules in response to CWD being documented east of the Mississippi River in 2002. Those rules are included in the rules found on file and referenced previously and are currently in effect. Several recent amendments to the captivity rules 15A NAC 101.0900, including clarification on no hunting within captive facilities, addition of on-site slaughter permits, and distribution on licensing (one individual, 2-8 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 NCDMARS.	DEC began a statewide CWD surveillance program for wild white-tailed deer in 2002. CWD surveillance has continued in each successive year. CWD surveillance will continue each year for the foreseeable future. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	Baiting of wild white-tailed deer has always been prohibited in New York State. See text of NYSDEC CWD regulation at www.dec.ny.gov/reg/1976.html. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	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 NYSDEC. See full text of NYS DEC's CWD rules at www.dec.ny.gov/reg/1976.html. BE ADVISED THAT NYSDEC WILL BE AMENDING THEIR CWD REGULATIONS IN 2019 TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES THAT POSE A HIGH RISK OF INTRODUCING CWD INTO NEW YORK.	Yes, Confirmed in captive white-tailed deer in March/April 2005. No new cases have been found in captive herds since April 2005 and CWD surveillance continues on all cervid farms pursuant to the NYSDEC 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. NYSDEC 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 (NCDMARS). NCDMARS holds authority over the possession and transportation of farmed cervidae 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 inspection of all captive cervids in the state, assists with facility inspections, regulates the production of meat from fallow deer and elk, and holds premises quarantine authority through the State Veterinarian. NCDMARS holds authority over the transportation of untagged cervids (wildlife) in North Carolina. Contact: farmdev@dnr.state.nc.us; Michael Hayes, NCDMARS (919) 787-3254, michael.hayes@ncagr.gov; or Dr. Michael Neault, NCDMARS (919) 787-3272.	USDA susceptible species, caribou, muskox, 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 in which Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has not been detected for at least five years and has been managed using standards equivalent to or more stringent than the criteria specified in NC rule, 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. Cervids imported into North Carolina shall be individually identified by tags provided by the following citation: 15A NAC 108.0300. Administrative code is currently being reviewed and drafted by NCDMARS. Can locate importation rules on-line in the North Carolina Administrative Code by searching for the following citation: 15A NAC 108.0101. Administrative code is currently being reviewed and drafted by NCDMARS, new rules may be codified by April 2018.	Rule amendments related to cervid tagging, CWD testing, record keeping, facility maintenance, facility inspections, cervid escape, enclosure requirements, and herd sanitation and care. Temporary Rule effective May 17, 2002, amended October 4, 2002, became permanent August 2004, amended December 1, 2005. Can locate captivity rules in the North Carolina Administrative Code on-line by searching for the following citation: 15A NAC 108.0300. Administrative code is currently being reviewed and drafted by NCDMARS.	NCWRC passed several rules in response to CWD being documented east of the Mississippi River in 2002. Those rules are included in the rules found on file and referenced previously and are currently in effect. Several recent amendments to the captivity rules 15A NAC 101.0900, including clarification on no hunting within captive facilities, addition of on-site slaughter permits, and distribution on licensing (one individual, 2-8 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 NCDMARS.	Testing of all captive cervids 12 months of age that die for any reason and testing of all cervids displaying symptoms characteristic of the disease required. Licensors are required to submit cervid heads or carcasses to NCDMARS. All animals that are exhibiting symptoms characteristic of CWD are tested. Statewide surveillance with an objective of collecting a minimum of 1,000 samples was conducted in 2003, 2008, and 2013. Beginning fiscal year 2018, 16, a more intensive annual surveillance will be implemented with county sampling goals that span over the next 5 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.	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 hooves remain, cleaned head with no part of the skull or spinal column attached, antlers, antlers attached to cleaned skull plates, or cleaned skulls free from meat, or brain tissue, deaned lower jawbone(s) of skulls or deaned teeth, or finished tannery products and tanned hides. All products above must be properly labeled according to rule. Rule 15A NAC 108.0104.	No	No	
North Dakota	State Board of Animal Health, Contact: Dr. Beth Carlson, (bcarlson@nd.gov) (701) 232-2454. North Dakota Game and Fish, Contact: Dan Curren, (dcurren@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 imported with or exported to a holder's disease. Must be negative to two clinical Brucella tests, one being the C. White 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 of Annual Health prior to entry permit issuance; cervids and originating herds shall have no history of ematitosis, depression, excessive salivation or, or neurological disease. If symptoms are, diagnostic measures must be taken to rule out a TSE.	Board of Animal Health has mandatory inventory (since 1993). CWD testing was mandatory (since 1996) for farmed elk, white-tailed deer and mule deer over 12 months of age that die for any reason. As of November 1, 2013, over 9900 farmed deer and elk have been tested, with no evidence of CWD. As of October 2017 participation in the CWD testing program has become voluntary.	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, 1,100 elk, and 450 moose have been tested. No positive cases have been found; one each in 2009, 2010, and 2011 and 2 each in 2013, 2014 and 2016. The first positive was harvested in Sibley County in 2009. Eight have since been harvested and found in Grant County, 9 were mule deer and 1 was a white-tailed deer.	Deer Hunting Units 3E1, 3E2, 3F1, 3F2, 3C, 3C 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: meat that is cut and wrapped (commercially or privately), quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, boned out meat, hides with antlers attached, hooves (no meat or tissue attached), skull plates with antlers attached, antlers with no meat or tissue attached, upper canine teeth (dogfish, walrus, or ivory), and finished tannery 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, (bode@dnr.ohio.gov)	Brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry or certified brucellosis free herd status. Negative whole herd tuberculosis test within 12 months prior to entry. Movement and negative individual tuberculosis test within 90 days prior to entry or accredited herd status. Cervid testing must meet one of the following for all captive cervids over six months of age: tested negative to 2 official tuberculosis tests conducted no less than 90 days apart with the 2nd test conducted within 90 days prior to entry, 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.	CWD monitored herd status for 5 years. Documentation will be required prior to issuing permit. No importation from quarantined premises or area. Fence heights on captive facilities may be no less than 92 inches in height. Reporting of necropsy mandatory and is illegal to release a captive cervid until 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-tailed deer are required to be licensed by DMS and are required to test all animals 12 months of age and older for CWD.	Target surveillance on the free-ranging white-tailed deer CWD began in 2002 and is performed annually. In 2014-15, 817 samples were collected from rook-killed deer in 98 counties (October to May). Suspect (1-12) free-ranging deer are also collected and tested through taxidermists were tested. All results were sent to detect.	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 from which all soft tissue has been removed, (7) Hides and hooves without any part of the head or hump nodes attached, (8) Finished tannery mounts.	Yes	No	
Oklahoma	Farmed Cervidae and Cervid Imports (Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry Contact: Dr. Justin Roach, (955-522-9129 or justin.roach@ok.gov) Hunted Cervidae and Hunting Facilities (Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Contact: Dallas 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 no less than 90 days apart with the 2nd test conducted 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.	Rezearts import of cervids from all countries and provinces where CWD has been identified in free-ranging cervid populations. All other cervid importation from any country must be certified as a federally approved CWD herd certification program.	NA	Mandatory testing of off all deaths 12 months of age or old from herds participating in the CWD herd certification program.	Since 1999 through 2010 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.	
Oregon	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (primary jurisdiction) Dr. Collin Collins, State Wildlife Veterinarian, (collin.collins@dnr.state.or.us); (503) 757-2232 or Dr. Douglas Cotman, (douglas.cotman@dnr.state.or.us); (503) 947-6332 or Oregon Department of Agriculture (Import, Export, Releasable Animal, Certificate, Quarantine Facilities) State Veterinarian, Dr. Brad Leamanster, (bradley.leamanster@dnr.state.or.us); (503) 986-4680	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 laboratory accredited every veterinary or an ODW or federal veterinarian or at a veterinary laboratory. All carcasses must be sent to NYS, by the accredited veterinarian or pathologist. See next section for Chronic Wasting Disease Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wild Cervids.	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 enrolled in the Voluntary CWD Monitored Herd program may have CWD samples collected and submitted by anyone of the producers choosing, which may or may not include a federally accredited veterinarian. All CWD sampling results are sent by 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, 3,118 black-tailed deer, 746 mule deer, 395 white-tailed deer, 1853 Roosevelt elk and 2,710 Rocky Mtn elk have been tested. All 19,942 samples 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 hunting or processed with a documentation of CWD are banned. Parts allowed for import from CWD endemic areas are: 1) Meat or cut and wrapped commercially or privately, 2) Meat that has been boned-out, 3) Quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, 4) Hides and hooves without any part of the spinal column or head attached, 5) Antlers, 6) Antlers attached to a skull cap in which all soft tissue has been removed, 7) Upper canine teeth (dogfish, walrus, hooves), 8) Finished tannery mounts.	No	No	

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

M Department of Natural Resources
 Contact: Melissa Cosgrove (mcosgrove1@dnr.vt.gov) 517-236-5043
 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 Summary Tables)	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
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture contact: Dr. David Zoller, dzoller@pa.gov; or Mary Horton 717-787-5000; mary.horton@pa.gov, PA Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Health, Room 412, 2301 N Cameron St., Harrisburg, PA 17110.	Additional requirements: 5) If from a state that had Vesicular Stomatitis in the last 12 months, examination must be included. "All animals identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have been examined and found to be free from V. During the past 90 days, these animals were not located within 10 miles of a site where V. has been diagnosed."	CWD susceptible cervids must be from a CWD free certification program participant at the Certified level. Movement is permitted from endemic areas and states.	Last regulations were published in April 2014. No new regulations presently in development.	FDX: A two tiered CWD surveillance program that includes the voluntary herd certification program or a mandatory monitoring program. This has been in place since March 2007.	FDX: A two tiered CWD surveillance program that includes the voluntary herd certification program or a mandatory monitoring program. This has been in place since March 2007.	Has conducted targeted surveillance since 1998. Began testing all hunter-killed elk and a sample of hunter-killed deer in 2002. Pennsylvania Game Commission has increased targeted surveillance in three disease management areas (DMA) and has increased targeted surveillance in areas where hunter-killed deer will be tested again in the coming year as well as all captive and clinical suspects. In addition, all inconspicuously suitable roe elk deer are tested within the DMA.	State law prohibits baiting (irrespective of the state, but regulations have been created to allow its use to assist in urban deer removal on a limited basis in SE Pennsylvania). State law currently allows the feeding of deer, but it is unlawful to take advantage of or make use of feeding (baiting) area while hunting.	Feeding of elk has been banned since 1995. Stewieville feeding of deer has not yet been banned, but FDC is promoting this action. However, as called for in the CWD Response Plan, our Executive Director has been given the necessary authority to enact emergency regulations, including a ban of feeding of deer. Feeding is now prohibited in the DMA.	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Department of Environmental Management, Division of Fish & Wildlife Contact: Brian Tefft brian.tefft@dem.ti.gov	7/15/05 regulation: Prohibit importation of all captive and wild cervids from CWD endemic areas, & cervids from a CWD free state herd (5+ years herd) (replaces previous moratorium). Additional regulations: Must originate from a federally accredited TB free herd; negative analplasmis/blue tongue test (within 30 days of import) still apply.	7/15/05 regulation: Prohibit importation of all captive and wild cervids from CWD endemic areas, & cervids from a CWD free state herd (5+ years herd) (replaces previous moratorium). Additional regulations: Require proof that there is no current or past history of contact with an exposure to any potential CWD animals or states affected by CWD).	NA	Test of captive cervids over 18 months that the (including slaughter) require perimeter fencing preventing ingress/egress of cervids, annual herd inventory, designation of herd status, must report herd additions.	Has conducted stratified random and targeted surveillance since 2002. Current target is for the collection of 700 random samples as well as any suspect deer. To date we have tested 2028 deer all which tested negative. We have focused on hunter-killed deer (approximately 160 annually) and random collections (road kills approximately 30 annually) to develop our sample.	Baiting currently prohibited.	No person shall feed cervids at anytime unless part of a bona fide research, bona fide agricultural practices, wildlife food plots, brush cutting or bird feeding from elevated feeders within 100 feet of dwelling.	Permanent regulations 7/14/05: No person shall import or possess brain, spine, spinal cord, lymph nodes, tonsils or spleen of any cervid from a CWD endemic area or from a captive cervid.	No	No
South Carolina	Department of Natural Resources has ultimate control over importation and possession of captive cervids. Clemson University Livestock and Poultry Health also provides permit if and only of the DNR has previously permitted importation of the cervid. Contact: Charles Kuhn, CCNCR, rkuhn@dnr.sc.gov	Other than an occasional permit for temporary exhibits (e.g. resident at Christmas shows) and one dated permit for a small number of privately held fallow deer, importation of cervids has not been permitted (SC Code Section 50-16-20). As of May 2002, no more permits for temporary exhibit.	Importation of cervids has never been permitted.	NA	NA	1998-2001 participated in CWD surveillance with SCWDIS (targeted surveillance). In addition to targeted surveillance during 2002-2004 conducted active surveillance on approximately 500 hunter-killed deer annually. In 2005 conducted targeted surveillance only. In 2006 active surveillance reinstated and continued thru 2012. With loss of federal funding only targeted surveillance since. 2005 deer tested over all years approximately 6,000.	Hunting over bait was historically prohibited in 34 of 46 SC counties. By legislative action in 2013 hunting over bait is not prohibited statewide.	No. However, in June 2003 a comprehensive wildlife disease control law (SC Code 50-11-105) was passed. This law provides broad emergency powers to SCNCR and the agency believes this would include a ban on both baiting and feeding should a serious disease issue arise.	08/15/03: Emergency regulation restricting the importation of deer and elk carcass parts from states diagnosed with CWD. Regulation became permanent 4/2004. Exceptions to the restriction include: quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, boned out meat, hides without heads attached, skins (no meat or tissue attached) skull or skull plates with antlers attached, antlers (detached from skull plate), clean upper canine teeth (doggers, whittlers, ivory's) and finished tuskery heads.	No	No
South Dakota	Animal Industry Department Contact: Dr. Dustin Dedobbeleyn, dustin.dedobbeleyn@state.sd.us	Negative TB test within 90 days prior to import. Negative brucella, anaplasmosis and bluetongue tests (within 30 days of import), individual official identification number and an additional form of individual identification, all cervids imported to SD must originate from a certified herd. Visit http://sdaa.sds.gov/boards-and-commissions/animal-industry-boards.html for a complete copy of the questionnaire and importation requirements for all animals.	All cervids must originate from a state which has an Approved State CWD Herd Certification Program and originate from a herd which has a certified CWD free status. No animal may originate from or be a member of a herd which has had CWD diagnosed in the past 5 years. Also, individual animal must have a copy of the questionnaire or traceable herd in the past 5 years.	No new regulations are being discussed.	Monitor occurrence and distribution of CWD; capture cervid status forms are required to keep inventory and report any additions. Disappearances or illnesses which will be submitted for diagnosis. Participation in the Herd Certification Program (HCP) is voluntary. CWD positive (19S, 12A, 12C, 7) HD with all located in the Black Hills area. Testing is required for all captive CWD 12 months of age or older of any cause.	From 1997 to July 2018, 27,066 free-ranging cervids (7,352 Elk, 13,590 WNTW, 6,122 MD) have been tested for CWD. The first hunter harvested CWD positive wildlife was identified in 2001. Targeted/risk cervid surveillance in Wind Cave National Park has revealed 143 positive animals (111 Elk, WNTW, 8 MD). Included in the WNTW, 14 are positive elk that were found with the collaring of 25 adult elk in Wind Cave National Park in February 2018. To date, 390 animals have been found as of April 2012. In the voluntary HCP, CWD positive (19S, 12A, 12C, 7) HD with all located in the Black Hills area (WJ SD). Limited surveillance for CWD in free-ranging cervids in other areas of SD continues to occur at risk of disease.	Hunters may not use salt blocks or licks at bait stations to attract big game. "Bait station" is a place where edible foodstuffs or minerals are placed or maintained as an attractant to game animals. Use of attract sites does not constitute a bait station.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	Department of Agriculture Contact: Dr. Sara Charley, sara.charley@ag.tn.gov; or Dr. Doug Baltheiser, e-mail: douglas.baltheiser@ag.tn.gov	No cervids from geographic areas where CWD is present or where CWD has been diagnosed in wildlife. The cervide must originate from a certified status herd that has had no loss of reduction in status during its program enrollment.	Department of Agriculture Rule: No person shall import CWD susceptible cervide from an area where CWD has ever been diagnosed in wildlife. The cervide must originate from a certified status herd that has had no loss of reduction in status during its program enrollment.	Tennessee has an approved Chronic Wasting Disease Herd Import Certification Program and recognizes the certified status of herds with completion of 5+ years monitoring. A bill to permit farming of white-tailed deer was withdrawn from legislative consideration in 2012. It is not legal to possess live white-tailed deer in TN.	Surveillance performed on a voluntary basis, except mandatory for those facilities in or working toward certification. Mandatory testing on CWD susceptible cervid held and harvested in wildlife preserves. Wildlife preserves may only obtain CWD susceptible cervids from certified herds.	Nearly 14,000 hunter-killed samples tested since 2002. Beginning in 2018, CWD surveillance will employ a risk-based weighted surveillance strategy that takes into account risk factors such as surrounding state surveillance programs and CWD status. The surveillance strategy will utilize a statistically robust sampling regime to detect CWD in wild cervid populations. (1) CWD testing of all cervids (doe, roe, mule, and priority hunter-killed deer (with mature bucks being the highest priority).	No baiting allowed.	No ban at this time.	No person may import, transport, or possess in Tennessee a cervid carcass or carcass part from anywhere outside except as provided herein: (1) Meat that has been removed. (2) Antlers, antlers attached to cleaned skull plates, or cleaned skulls (where no meat or tissues are attached to the skull). (3) Cleaned teeth. (4) Finished tuskery and antler products. (5) Hides and tanned products.	No	No
Texas	Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) Contact: Dr. Susan Rife, susan.rife@tahc.texas.gov Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) Contact: Dr. Bob Dittmar, bob.dittmar@tpwd.texas.gov	TAHC: Elk imported from other states must be enrolled in an official CWD monitoring program for at least 3 years, imports from states with CWD must be enrolled in official monitoring program for at least 5 years (2002). TPWD: To move deer interstate, WTDMD breeding facilities must be enrolled in TAHC Herd Certification Program and have attained 5th year status or higher, or tested 80% of females/14 months age and older, with a minimum number of not detected tests annually equal to 1.6% of the total eligible animals in the herd. All other utilization of state-moored testing to meet some requirements (e.g. if no animals die in a report year, ante-mortem testing may satisfy the 1.6% requirement). Depending on source herd status, some release sites have testing requirements for hunter harvested deer. TAHC: All TPWD: All captive WT deer, mule deer and elk must have a visible ear tag with a TPWD assigned unique ID number printed/forten on it. Deer must have that same ID number tattooed in one ear prior to being transported from a breeding facility.	TAHC: Elk imported from other states must be enrolled in an official CWD monitoring program for at least 3 years, imports from states with CWD must be enrolled in official monitoring program for at least 5 years (2002). TPWD: To move deer interstate, WTDMD breeding facilities must be enrolled in TAHC Herd Certification Program and have attained 5th year status or higher, or tested 80% of females/14 months age and older, with a minimum number of not detected tests annually equal to 1.6% of the total eligible animals in the herd. All other utilization of state-moored testing to meet some requirements (e.g. if no animals die in a report year, ante-mortem testing may satisfy the 1.6% requirement). Depending on source herd status, some release sites have testing requirements for hunter harvested deer. TAHC: All TPWD: All captive WT deer, mule deer and elk must have a visible ear tag with a TPWD assigned unique ID number printed/forten on it. Deer must have that same ID number tattooed in one ear prior to being transported from a breeding facility.	TPWD and TAHC: Establishment of Containment and Surveillance Zones in those areas of the state where CWD has been detected in free-ranging cervid populations in West Texas, the Texas Panhandle and South-central Texas. There are regulations that include increased live animal movement restrictions, carcass movement restrictions, and mandatory testing of harvested susceptible species.	TAHC: Voluntary status monitoring program since 1999. Participating herds required to submit annual inventories and submission of samples from all cases of mortality in animals over 12 months of age. TPWD: Mandatory herd monitoring for CWD on captive WT, MD herds in order to move deer interstate.	Established protocols for testing to detect CWD at 1% prevalence with 95-99% confidence. Annual surveillance goals are set with established protocols for each deer management unit (DMU) to attempt to achieve straddling across the state. From July 2002 through March 2018, Texas has documented over 13,000 "Not Detected" samples (over 58,000 of those from free-ranging cervids) through sampling of hunter-harvested, road-kill and clinical animals. The remainder are through various permitted activities regulated by the state, including over 27,000 ante-mortem samples from captive white-tailed deer. To move free-ranging WTD/MD under a TTT, Transport and Transport (TTT) permit, the trap site must provide 15 "Not Detected" test results annually prior to movement.	No ban at this time.	02/02/04: Prohibit the feeding of wildlife in state parks.	Restrictions on movement of certain carcass parts from CWD positive states and from Containment and Surveillance Zones in those areas of the state instituted August 2016.	Yes	Yes
Utah	Fish Division of Wildlife Resources Contact: Kristine Knapp knapp@utah.gov Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, Animal Industry Division has jurisdiction over captive facilities. Contact: Leslie McFarlane, lesliem@ahutah.gov	CWD must be certified as not infected with John's CWD or malignant catarrhal fever and may have never been east of the 100 degree meridian. Must have all internal and external parasites treated for CWD allowed for export.	Must originate from a state or province that requires all suspected/confirmed cases of CWD to be reported, state must have the authority to quarantine. Elk must originate from states with implemented program for surveillance, control and eradication of CWD in domestic elk. No elk from herd, trace-back herd or adjacent herd diagnosed with CWD or elk reported to positive for CWD allowed for export.	NA	Mandatory cervid farm testing, must report any suspect or finding of CWD and must submit any more than 12 months of age that dies for any reason for testing, captive hunting facilities must submit samples from 100% of all elk that are killed, slaughtered or destroyed.	Have been testing active cervids with 95% surveillance systems that incorporate hunter harvested, targeted surveillance of symptomatic or suspect animals and vehicle kill samples. All sampling plans are designed to detect CWD if it occurs in 1% of the population with 95% confidence limits.	NA	NA	09/17/02: Ban on importation of hunter harvested animal parts from areas where CWD is present. May import meat that is cut and wrapped, meat with no part of the head or spinal column attached, boned out meat, hides with no heads attached, skull plates with antlers attached and free of meat and tissue, upper canine teeth and finished tuskery heads.	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Department of Agriculture, Food & Markets is responsible for captive and imported wildlife, health certificate, facility standards. Contact: state veterinarian Kristin Haas 802-828-2421. Vermont Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over the single captive hunting facility. No new facilities will be allowed in the state.	Red deer (elk), fallow deer, and reindeer are classified as domestic and governed by Agency of Agriculture. White-tailed deer and moose are active wild species and are not permitted to be held captive or privately owned. (Previous regulations: Also state negative for anaplasmosis/blue tongue and vesicular stomatitis infections. Baiting and red deer must be free of nematodes of subfamily Elaphostrongylus (at the time of importation). Importation restricted from CWD positive states and provinces.	Mandatory post-mortem CWD test of all captive red deer. Hunter-killed deer from CWD positive states and provinces must originate Vermont in "boned" condition.	No	Captive cervid facilities required to perform CWD testing.	2002 began testing hunter harvested cervids and performing targeted surveillance. In 2010 started targeted surveillance occurred. Have collected over 2700 samples from hunter harvest and target animal surveillance through 2015 with no positives being detected to date. Annual samples ~ 2-10.	Deer baiting restriction was put into effect in 2005. Food may not be placed in the disposal of food during any open deer season (1 to 50 days).	A deer feeding restriction was later into effect in 2005. Deer feeding may continue as long as deer do not have access to the food, incidental uptake of food by deer during live-stock feeding is accepted. Food plots and agricultural spillage are not considered feeding.	08/21/02: It is illegal to import or possess deer or elk, or parts of deer or elk from Canadian provinces and states that have had CWD or from captive cervid facilities except for: meat that is cut, packaged and labeled with hunting license information and not mixed with other cervid or elk during processing, meat that is boned, hides or ceps with no parts of the heads attached, clean skull-cap with antlers attached, antlers with no other meat or tissue attached, finished tuskery heads, upper canine teeth with no tissue attached.	No	No
Virginia	Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) has the jurisdiction over captive cervids. Contact: YVIGR (804) 837-5666, Megan Kirkcreech, megan.kirkcreech@dgf.virginia.gov (540) 659-0923, Nelson Lakin, nelson.lakin@dgf.virginia.gov. If captive cervids are imported into VA, and this is currently only allowed in rare circumstances by Department regulation (see column C), then a VA Dept. of Ag and Consumer Services (DMACS) health certificate is required.	Permit conditions for captive cervids mandate annual inspections, mandatory tagging, mandatory CWD testing, and mandatory testing, record keeping, etc. Rehabilitation of deer in the Containment Area is prohibited. Straywide rehabilitation of elk and mule deer prohibited. See also columns for additional management concerns and the CWD Containment Area.	Permit conditions for captive cervids mandate annual inspections, mandatory tagging, mandatory CWD testing, and mandatory testing, record keeping, etc. Rehabilitation of deer in the Containment Area is prohibited. Straywide rehabilitation of elk and mule deer prohibited. See also columns for additional management concerns and the CWD Containment Area.	Active surveillance of roe and hunter-killed deer statewide during 2002, 2007, and 2011. Year-round statewide targeted surveillance of CWD in captive cervids since 2002. Active surveillance of hunter-harvested deer in areas near the West Virginia outbreak conducted since 2005. In 2016, active monitoring will be focused in the CWD Containment Area (Frederick, Clarke, Shenandoah, and Warren counties). Statewide active surveillance will be maintained through a randomized, assisted sampling effort. As of September 2018, 397 CWD-positive deer have been detected in Virginia (36 killed in Frederick County, 3 killed in Shenandoah County).	VDGIF notification and mandatory CWD testing of all adult deaths in all captive deer facilities required.	No legal bait ban for the purposes of taking an animal.	Feeding of deer is prohibited year round in Frederick, Shenandoah, Clarke and Warren counties, and the City of Winchester as part of West Virginia. Whole cervid carcasses and both cervid carcass parts are prohibited from entering Virginia from any jurisdiction intended to confine deer or elk from the Virginia outbreak by DCF as a carcass restriction since Deer http://www.dgfi.virginia.gov/wildlife/diseases/cwd/ for specifics regarding carcass restriction rules). The following carcass parts may be imported and possessed: boned-out meat that is cut & wrapped, quarters or other portions of meat w/ no part of the spinal column or skull attached, hides or ceps with no skull attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) antlers or skulls/skull plates w/ no antlers attached, upper canine teeth (doggers, whittlers or ivory's), & finished tuskery products. Whole deer carcasses and high-risk carcass parts from deer killed in the Containment Area (CA) cannot be exported out of the CA, except those carcasses currently allowed under the carcass importation regulation noted above. Encourage disposal of all unused portions of hunter-killed and permit-killed deer carcasses from the CA in a lined landfill located in the CA or in dumpsters provided by VDGIF.	09/17/02: Ban on importation of hunter harvested animal parts from areas where CWD is present. May import meat that is cut and wrapped, meat with no part of the head or spinal column attached, boned out meat, hides with no heads attached, skull plates with antlers attached and free of meat and tissue, upper canine teeth and finished tuskery heads.	It is illegal to possess and use added for the purposes of hunting any hares or attractants that contain natural deer urine, gland secretions, or other bodily fluids. Whole cervid carcasses and both cervid carcass parts are prohibited from entering Virginia from any jurisdiction intended to confine deer or elk from the Virginia outbreak by DCF as a carcass restriction since Deer http://www.dgfi.virginia.gov/wildlife/diseases/cwd/ for specifics regarding carcass restriction rules). The following carcass parts may be imported and possessed: boned-out meat that is cut & wrapped, quarters or other portions of meat w/ no part of the spinal column or skull attached, hides or ceps with no skull attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) antlers or skulls/skull plates w/ no antlers attached, upper canine teeth (doggers, whittlers or ivory's), & finished tuskery products. Whole deer carcasses and high-risk carcass parts from deer killed in the Containment Area (CA) cannot be exported out of the CA, except those carcasses currently allowed under the carcass importation regulation noted above. Encourage disposal of all unused portions of hunter-killed and permit-killed deer carcasses from the CA in a lined landfill located in the CA or in dumpsters provided by VDGIF.	No	Yes
Washington	The Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) regulates the importation and possession of captive cervids. Both WDFW and the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) regulate the disease testing requirements for captive cervids. WDFW contact: Dr. Kristin Maschell, kristin.maschell@dfw.wa.gov WSDA contact: Dr. Brian Joseph, brian.joseph@agr.wa.gov	Captive cervid farms, except formally permitted fallow deer and reindeer farms, were prohibited in 1993. In addition to standard regulatory, cervids must be tested for certain Prionoproteocephalus and Elaphostrongylus species before entering the state.	NA	No	NA	WDFW has conducted targeted surveillance sampling since 1995 from wild cervids exhibiting clinical signs compatible with CWD. Intensive hunter harvested deer surveillance was performed between 2000 and 2012. As of September 2012, more than 4,500 deer, elk, and moose were tested with no evidence of CWD detected.	Baiting is legal, but rule changes in 2016 established a 10-gallon limit on the amount of bait hunter can take available to attract deer and elk, and prohibits establishing bait piles closer than 200 yards apart. (wsp-123-12-245)	Public feeding is discouraged, but not banned. Some feeding is done by the state to prevent chronic elk-related agricultural depredation especially in the Yakima elk herd area.	It is unlawful to import most cervid parts from states where CWD has been found in wild animals. As of April 2017 this includes: Alberta, Canada, Saskatchewan, Canada, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Exceptions include meat that has been deboned in the state/province where it was harvested, with the bones being prohibited from importation. Tissue free skulls, antlers and upper canine teeth, hides or ceps without heads attached, clean upper canine teeth, upper canine teeth with no tissue attached, and finished tuskery items. If an importer or recipient of deer or elk is notified by the originating state or province that the animal tested positive for CWD, the WDFW must be notified within 24 hours.	No	No

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervid 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, larissakusch@ontario.ca; Rachal Cannon (communications), rachal.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 be met and a permit issued by MNRF under O. Reg. 664/09 of the FWCA. If those cervids are to be housed 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 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 of 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.	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 of 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
Prince Edward Island	Agriculture & Forestry (Fish & Wildlife section) thuck.Cannon regulation@gov.pe.ca	Game Farm and Keeping of Wildlife in Captivity reg	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 and the CFIA, a 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 bison/horn sheep, muskox sheep, musk deer and moose 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/inventories, reporting of escapes and intrusions, reporting of movements by mail/air 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 hybrid. Other Captive Cervids: The Wildlife Regulation, 1987 and The Captive Wildlife Regulation, at respectively: http://www.sask.gov.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations_0418_1987.pdf and http://www.sask.gov.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations_0418_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 (only 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.