

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources  
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State/Province	Agency (with jurisdiction over captive cervids) and Contacts	Standard Regulations (listed only if different or in addition to those listed 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
<b>Summary</b>	In seven 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 nine states and four of the provinces listed. Captive cervid farms are jointly managed by both agencies in thirty-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, and the national standards and audit portions of the voluntary herd certification program (VHCP).	Standard Regulations are: 1) Certification of Veterinary Inspection (health certificate), 2) Import or Entry Permit, 3) Negative brucellosis test (within 30-60 days of import), 4) Negative tuberculosis test (within 30-90 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 enrolled in an official CWD monitoring and certification program; and/or require only that there has been no diagnosis of CWD in the originating herd or imported cervid. Sixteen states and three of the Canadian provinces listed have banned all cervid imports. Two states and two of the Canadian provinces listed have no specific rules listed. In Canada, national disease control of CWD falls primarily under the <i>Health of Animals Act, and Health of Animals Regulations</i> .	Fourteen 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. The CFIA has updated its national CWD disease control program, and is updating the national standards for the voluntary herd certification program. CFIA's federal import requirements for live cervids from the USA were updated in October of 2017.	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 all 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, fourteen states have certain restrictions on baiting. Three of the Canadian provinces listed have banned baiting.	Ten states and one of the Canadian provinces listed do not allow the feeding of cervids and eighteen states and one province have certain restrictions.	Nineteen states and five provinces ban the import of hunter-harvested cervid carcasses and certain parts from any state or province. Twenty-one states and one province ban the import of cervid carcasses and certain parts only from states or provinces where CWD has been detected. Nine states and five provinces have no particular ban in place. See each state or province for specific rules.	CWD has been found in captive cervids in seventeen states and three Canadian provinces (CO, IL, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NY, OH, OK, PA, SD, TX, UT, WI, Alberta, Quebec, and Saskatchewan).	CWD has been found in free -ranging cervids in twenty-three states and two Canadian provinces (AR, CO, IA, IL, KS, MD, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NM, NY, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY, Alberta and Saskatchewan).
<b>States</b>											
<b>Alabama</b>	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Contacts: Chris Cook (205) 339-6716 chris.cook@dnr.alabama.gov (wild cervids) Lt. Michael East (334) 242-3467 michael.east@dnr.alabama.gov (captive cervids)	Cervid imports have not been allowed since 1973. It is illegal to have penned deer, several high fenced areas do exist. Game breeders can buy and sell deer with permit, but no importation is allowed. 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 from the wild. Propagation permits are no longer issued.	Cervid imports have not been allowed since 1973.	CWD Strategic Surveillance and Response Plan updated July 2019	Mandatory testing of animals 12 months of age or older that die in captive herds.	Sampling began in 2001. 1,087 free-range deer tested in 2019. 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. Plans are to continue surveillance efforts. Education efforts have also made the public more aware of the need to report deer that may be doing poorly or may not be acting normally. Those deer are submitted for testing as well. Mandatory testing of animals 12 months of age or older that die in captive herds.	No, as long as the hunter has a Baiting Privilege License. This is required for all hunters (no exemptions) using bait while hunting deer.	No	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 foreign 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 skull plates with attached antlers, if no visible brain or spinal cord tissue is present; raw capes or hides, if no visible brain or spinal cord tissue is present; upper canine teeth, if no root structure or other soft tissue is present; and finished taxidermy products or tanned hides. Importation of velvet covered antlers is prohibited unless they are part of a finished taxidermy product.	No	No
<b>Alaska</b>	Dept of Natural Resources-Division of Agriculture responsible for game farm permits and inspecting fencing. Dept of Environmental Conservation-Division of Environmental Health responsible for animal health regulations. Dept of Fish & Game-Division of Wildlife Conservation responsible for free-ranging cervids. Contact: Department of Environmental Conservation (captive cervids) Dr. Bob Gerlach Bob.Gerlach@alaska.gov, ADF&G-Division of Wildlife Conservation (free-ranging cervids) Kimberlee Beckmen, kimberlee.beckmen@alaska.gov	Imported cervids must have a certificate of veterinary inspection, state import permit, individual animal id traceable to the premises of origin, 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 that is 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 CWD low risk certified status) has been established and supports testing for captive cervids.	Targeted and voluntary hunter harvested surveillance of deer and elk began 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 suspects has been discontinued. In 2013-1996 SBT deer, 89 elk, 119 caribou and 740 moose have been tested, all negative for CWD. Surveillance discontinued in 2014. Only clinical suspects or necropsy cases tested.	No baiting allowed.	No feeding allowed.	The importation of whole carcasses and certain carcass parts from cervidae (including mule deer, white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer and elk) and other CWD susceptible species into the state of Alaska is banned. Importation of carcass parts from such species is restricted to: de-boned meat (cut and wrapped, commercially or privately); quarters or other meat portions with no portion of the spinal column (including dorsal root ganglion) or head attached; processed meat (cut and wrapped commercially or privately); hides with no heads attached; clean and disinfected skull plates; antlers with no meat or tissue attached; clean and disinfected whole skull (European mount) - no meat or nervous tissue (brain, cranial nerves) attached; and teeth (upper canines or buglers).	No	No
<b>Arizona</b>	Game and Fish Department. Contact: Anne Justice-Allen, (623) 236-7351, ajustice-allen@azgfd.gov	Effective 30 August 2003, no cervid can be imported into Arizona except for zoos under specific conditions. Cervids held under special license must be identified with a microchip or tattoo as prescribed by rule; 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 instituted on 30 August 2003. A new rule took effect 1 July 2013.	The holder of a private game farm or zoo license is required to submit all cervids over one year of age that die or are killed for CWD testing. This rulemaking also requires permanent marking of all animals on site and annual reports providing information on births, deaths, or other transactions involving captive cervids.	As of September 1, 2019, CWD has not been detected in Arizona. The Department continues to conduct surveillance using a cooperative program and with hunters, taxidermists, and meat processors for sampling harvested deer as well as collecting samples from road killed and abnormal animals.	Yes, according to Article 3 R12-4-303, edible baits and cervid urine based 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 R12-4-305, out-of-state hunters can only bring in boneless portion of meat or packaged meat, finished taxidermy mounts, skulls without any soft tissue (including velvet), teeth (whistlers), 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: boneless portions of meat or packaged meat, finished taxidermy mounts, skulls without any soft tissue (including velvet), teeth (whistlers), and cleaned hides.	No	No	
<b>Arkansas</b>	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. Jenn Ballard, AGFC 501-223-6366; jennifer.ballard@agfc.ar.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. 2019-2020 CWD-related Wildlife/Hunting Regulations available at https://www.agfc.com/en/hunting/big-game/deer/cwd/cwd-regulations/.	09/26/02: Total ban on importation of live cervids.	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 white-tailed deer and elk populations. Spatial distribution and apparent prevalence monitoring continue inside the CWD Management Zone. Drop off containers for free CWD testing are available statewide for the 2019-2020 deer season.	-Baiting is seasonally restricted inside the 19-county CWD Management Zone. Baiting is not allowed on public land statewide. Private land baiting outside of 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.	Not allowed to import, transport or possess any portion of a cervid carcass from any area outside the boundaries of Arkansas except: antlers and/ or antlers attached to clean skull plates or cleaned skulls (where no meat or tissues are attached to skull), meat with bones removed, cleaned teeth, finished taxidermy products, hides, and tanned products. Regulation also applies to any cervid taken from a captive facility or from within any enclosure regardless of state. Regulations were also developed to restrict carcass movement of deer/elk harvested from within the CWD Management Zone.	No	Yes, elk and WTD
<b>California*</b>	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 only if a disease outbreak occurs which could impact livestock (TB and brucellosis). Contact: Brandon Munk (CDFW), (916) 358-1194, brandon.munk@wildlife.ca.gov	All cervids are considered "detrimental 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 following 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 states, or have a history of contact with captive elk, or any other potential risk.	Regulation banning the import of hunter-harvested cervids adopted in June 2003 (CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 712). Citations are being issued to hunters not compliant with this regulation, and meat processors are not allowed to accept out-of-state whole cervid carcasses not compliant with regulation.	CWD is listed by the CA Department of Food & Agriculture as a reportable disease. A slaughter surveillance program for farmed fallow deer has been developed.	Developed surveillance in 1999 for hunter killed, road kill and 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 increasing surveillance sampling statewide.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 251.3, effective 09/01/79: Prohibition against taking resident game birds and mammals by the aid of bait.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 251.3, effective 07/01/96: Prohibition against feeding big game mammals.	CA Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 712, effective 6/05/03: Ban on importation of hunter harvested deer and elk carcasses. Except, portions of meat with no part of spinal column or head attached; hides or capes with no spinal column, brain tissue, or head attached; clean skull plates, no brain tissue may be present; antlers with no meat or tissue attached; finished taxidermy mounts with no meat or tissue attached; and upper canines.	No	No
<b>Colorado</b>	Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) regulates wildlife imports and has authority over commercially raised mule deer and other commercially raised wildlife species. The Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) has authority over alternative livestock (fallow deer and elk). Authority over possession, importation and movement of alternative livestock (elk and fallow deer) is shared, and CWD management in alternative livestock requires CDA and CPW approval of the herd plan. Moratorium on new licensing of cervid ranches by CPW. CDA is licensing new alternative livestock facilities. Contact: Mary Wood, CPW, (970) 472-4473, mary.wood@state.co.us Regulations: Krista Heiner, CPW (303) 866-3203 x4609, krista.heiner@state.co.us CDA: Wayne East, 303-869-9149, wayne.east@state.co.us	All cervids must be free of infectious and contagious disease; must be treated for internal/external parasites within 21 days prior to entry, must be marked with USDA official ear tag, and originate from a bovine TB-free accredited herd. All elk must test negative for evidence of red deer hybridization.	60 months CWD-free status from qualifying surveillance program required for importation and intrastate movement of captive cervids. CPW and CDA jointly review all requests for cervid movement - both agencies must approve; CDA issues the movement/importation authorization.		Mandatory surveillance required on any captive cervid death (>12 months of age) whether natural death, slaughter or hunt park kill (fresh and fixed tissue).	CWD testing available statewide for successful deer and elk hunters for nominal fee. Fee waived for any mandatory submission. Testing currently mandatory for all hunter-killed moose statewide, no other species have mandatory testing. As of 9/1/2006, Director has authority to administratively impose mandatory hunter testing by unit to meet sampling objectives. Tested 24,652 in 2002; 15,424 in 2003. In 2004 tested 12,966 (5,636 deer, 7,219 elk and 101 moose). Tested 13,208 (6,481 mule deer, 215 white-tailed deer (WTD), 6,358 elk and 154 moose) in 2005. First case of CWD in moose 9/25/2005. Tested 11,107 (5,243 mule deer, 228 WTD, 5,489 elk and 147 moose) in 2006. In 2007, tested 10,009 (4,487 mule deer, 197 WTD, 4,835 elk, and 130 moose). In 2008, tested 6,369 (3,196 mule deer, 90 WTD, 2,893 elk, 210 moose). In 2009, tested 3,696 (1,484 mule deer, 89 WTD, 1,957 elk, and 166 moose). In 2010, tested 2,820 (1,130 mule deer, 81 WTD, 1,464 elk, and 145 moose). In 2011, tested 2,100 (1,019 mule deer, 74 WTD, 859 elk, and 148 moose). For current testing data please refer to the following site: http://wildlife.state.co.us/Hunting/BigGame/CWD/	Big Game baiting illegal.	Feeding of certain wildlife species, including big game, is illegal.	In January 2008 the Wildlife Commission struck the regulation on transportation of 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.
<b>Connecticut*</b>	Department of Environmental Protection and Department of Agriculture	No cervid imports allowed. No movements within state without permit.	No cervid imports allowed.	N/A	Captive cervid owners required to (a) have 2 forms of tagging and (b) have perimeter fence specifications.	WTD surveillance program to perform random testing on hunter harvested cervids and road kills from High-risk populations statewide.	Hunters are allowed to use bait in 2 out of 12 Deer Management Zones.	NA	Ban on importation of hunter-harvested deer and elk from CWD endemic states (unless deboned).	No	No
<b>Delaware</b>	Department of Agriculture has jurisdiction over all exotic cervids, while the Division of Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over white-tailed deer. Contact: Eric Ness, (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.	Currently being reviewed: A regulation banning the use of natural deer urine. A regulation banning the importation of high-risk deer parts from deer harvested within a high-fenced facility.	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 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 CWD has been reported must be processed prior to entering the state. No spinal cord tissues or brain tissues allowed from these areas. Cleaned skulls, hides, antlers, etc are permitted.	No	No

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Florida	Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) regulates possession of captive cervids. Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS) handles movement permits and health requirements. Contact: Cory Morea, Cory.Morea@MyFWC.com, (850) 488-3831	Effective September 6, 2013, no cervid imports by executive order. Effective November 11, 2013, no cervid imports by rule. Exceptions allowed for zoos and temporary possession of Reindeer.	No person shall receive, possess, transport, or carry into the state by any means live deer, elk or other species of the family Cervidae originating from out-of-state unless permitted pursuant to Chapter 68A-6 and as provided herein. (1) Zoos that meet or exceed all applicable Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) accreditation standards which are adopted and incorporated herein by reference, are authorized to receive cervids from out-of-state (except for white-tailed deer) from another facility that meets or exceeds all applicable AZA accreditation standards. (2) Any person is authorized to receive Reindeer ( <i>Rangifer tarandus</i> ) temporarily, for no longer than 90 days, provided that the reindeer being received have not originated from or been possessed at a premises or facility located in a county or a county adjoining a county where CWD has been documented, and are not located at a premises or facility in Florida with other species of the family Cervidae. Cervids being moved shall not be commingled with cervids from other sources during transfer. No person shall violate Chapter 5C-26, F.A.C.	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 June 2019, 12,759 deer have been tested, 821 from passive surveillance and 11,938 from active surveillance. No positives have been detected. FWC is currently testing approximately 2,500 free-ranging deer per year. Additional information is available at www.MyFWC.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 boned-out meat or processed meat cuts, a hide with no head attached, antlers with a clean skull plate, finished taxidermy products, and upper canines. Additionally, any cervid carcass, regardless of origin, testing positive for CWD must be surrendered to FWC personnel.	No	No
Georgia	The Department of Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture have joint authority over deer farms. Farmed deer are restricted to fallow, sika, and red deer, elk, caribou and their hybrids. White-tailed deer are not included as farmed deer. Pursuant to OCGA 4-4-170 through 181, the Department of Agriculture administers the deer farming license and provisions relating to health requirements, humane treatment and slaughter. Also, the DNR inspects facilities prior to Ag approval and issuance of deer farming license. Further, the Department of Natural Resources has jurisdiction over escaped farmed deer. Pursuant to OCGA 27-5-1 through 12 (Wild Animal Act), the DNR has authority over wild animals, which include the cervid species that can be legally farmed in Georgia. Thus, anyone holding any cervid species is required to have a wild animal license to legally possess a cervid other than white-tailed deer. Contact: Charlie Killmaster, State Deer Biologist, (706) 557-3350, charlie.killmaster@dnr.ga.gov	No live deer imports allowed.	The Georgia General Assembly passed legislation in 2006 that prohibits the importation of any live cervid. Prior to the Department had promulgated regulations that prohibited the importation of any live cervid.	N/A	All farmed deer over six months of age that die other than by slaughter must have samples submitted to an approved veterinary diagnosis laboratory for Chronic Wasting Disease testing to engage in commerce of captive cervids. This surveillance may be at the expense of the owner or agent unless supplementary funds are made available. Farmed deer slaughtered in licensed meat establishments must be made available for sample collection and submission to an approved veterinary diagnostic laboratory for Chronic Wasting Disease testing. This surveillance may be at the expense of the owner or agent unless supplementary funds are made available.	DNR began a wildlife surveillance program in fall 2002. In 2002-2003, we target tested 317 cervids limited to 6 areas considered to be at greatest risk due to proximity of captive cervid facilities. Additionally, we tested 100 cervids as a part of standard health monitoring. In 2003-2004, program was expanded to statewide and over 6,800 have been collected to date. CWD has not been detected at this time. Additional information is available at www.georgiawildlife.com	Baiting deer is legal statewide on private lands, but prohibited on all public lands.	The DNR Board may by rule or regulation restrict the feeding, baiting, or hunting of deer and/or feral hogs upon, over, around or near such feed or bait in any county and any adjoining county, upon documented occurrence of a communicable disease in deer in such county. No person shall feed, bait or hunt deer and/or feral hogs in violation of any such restriction imposed.	It is unlawful to import or possess a whole cervid carcass or cervid carcass part from any state having a documented case of a cervid infected with chronic wasting disease, except for one or more of the following parts: (1) Boned out meat; (2) Portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; (3) Hide with no heads attached; (4) Clean skull plates with antlers attached; (5) Clean antlers; (6) Finished taxidermy heads; and (7) Clean upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories)	No	No
Hawaii	Department of Agriculture has authority over import, possession and transfer of all cervids. Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife regulates possession of introduced Axis and Black-tailed deer on State lands. Contact: State Game Management Specialist, (808) 587-4185	Special permit for elk and axis deer for commercial use. Black-tailed deer and mule deer are permitted for research and exhibition by special permit. White-tailed deer not allowed. Hawaii has only one captive cervid farm (elk) at this time.	Wild animal licenses for cervids are conditioned to restrict intrastate movement and require participation in USDA's CWD program for movement.	Permits issued on case by case basis. No entry permits to restrict intrastate movement and require participation in USDA's CWD program for movement.	Only a few animals are slaughtered annually at the single location of captive cervids (elk) in Hawaii. Testing is not mandatory, and has not been conducted for the last several years.	Surveillance from hunter killed deer began in 2003. Five to ten (5-10) black-tailed deer were tested from the 30-50 annually harvested, and 30-40 axis deer from the approx. 350 harvested. No reports of sick or abnormal deer were detected and new cervids have been introduced into Hawaii, thus testing was discontinued.	Most public hunting areas baiting is prohibited.	Most public hunting areas feeding is prohibited.	No ban at this time.	No	No
Idaho	Idaho State Department of Agriculture/Animal Industries has jurisdiction over domestic cervidae, which includes elk, fallow deer and reindeer. Idaho Department of Fish and Game has jurisdiction over importation and possession of all other species of wildlife. Contact: Mark Drew, Wildlife Veterinarian, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, mark.drew@idfg.idaho.gov	No mule deer or white-tailed deer imports allowed by IDFG. ISDA allows import of reindeer, elk and fallow deer to approved cervidae farms. Health requirements include: negative brucellosis testing for cervids 6 months and older, must have 2 negative tests within 30 days of import; negative tuberculosis tests and compliance with USDA TB UMR for captive cervids; elk must test negative for red deer genetic factor and be in a CWD monitoring program for at least 60 months with a CWD free herd status and records of all deaths within last 5 years; the certificate of veterinary inspection accompanying the cervidae shipment must contain the following written statement from the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: "No cervids identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have displayed symptoms consistent with P. tenuis infection. These cervids have neither been exposed to P. tenuis nor originated from premises where P. tenuis has been identified."; all cervidae are required to receive anthelmintic, approved for treatment of P. tenuis, within thirty (30) days prior to import into Idaho. Treatment must be documented on the certificate of veterinary inspection; valid health certificate from state of origin; individual identification number; entry permit.	Elk must be in a CWD monitoring program in originating state for at least 60 months with a CWD free herd status and records of all deaths within last 5 years must be provided. No domestic cervids allowed from areas where CWD is endemic. All domestic cervidae must originate from a herd that is in good standing and actively participating in the National CWD Herd Certification Program. No wild cervid importation allowed without CWD information from originating state herds.	CWD response plan for IDFG is completed and rules being formulated.	CWD monitoring has been done on all domestic elk herds through the Idaho Department of Agriculture. Unless a domestic cervidae ranch is operating under an approved ranch management plan, brain tissue from no less than 10% of all domestic cervidae 16 months of age or older that are harvested on domestic cervidae ranches shall be submitted for CWD testing. Brain tissue from 100% of all domestic cervidae 16 months of age or older that die for any reason other than harvest shall be submitted for CWD testing. IDFG permits less than 6 captive mule and white-tailed deer facilities, all of which are required to report any deaths within 24 hr. Additional requirements for identification and record keeping are under consideration. A prohibition on the private possession of cervids known to be susceptible to CWD is being considered.	General and targeted surveillance has been done on over 16,000 deer and elk taken from hunter kills and road kills since 1997. A new sampling scheme centered on mule deer and rotating around various ecotype areas on a three year basis. A point system with a goal of 300 points has been adopted to focus sampling on older aged animals. Targeted samples taken as warranted.	Idaho does not allow and has never allowed the baiting of cervids.	Idaho State Department of Agriculture has rules regarding the feeding of cervids by private individuals in eastern Idaho along the Wyoming border to reduce brucellosis risk. Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG) has a commission policy of feeding cervids only on an emergency basis in the winter. If CWD is found in Idaho, prohibitions on feeding may be imposed and consideration of CWD will be part of decisions to provide emergency winter feeding.	Idaho limits the importation of hunter-harvested cervids from known CWD areas. Hunters are cautioned that they should know and comply with regulations in the state in which they will hunt. Recommendations for disposal of carcasses and carcass remainders in designated landfills. If CWD is found in Idaho, a CWD area designation will be made and carcass movement restrictions imposed. The use of natural urine scents for cervids is prohibited.	No	No
Illinois	Department of Agriculture processes and administers import applications and oversees captive cervid CWD monitoring program. Department of Natural Resources administers Captive Game Breeder licensing program. Both have authority over importation and possession. Contact: Dan Skinner, (217) 782-7580, Daniel.J.Skinner@illinois.gov	All elk entering Illinois 6 months and older must originate from a brucellosis-free herd or be negative to a brucellosis card test, standard plate agglutination (SPT) test, or complement fixation (CF) test within 60 days of import, certification of brucellosis free herds shall be established and maintained in accordance with the Brucellosis Uniform Methods and Rules approved by USAHA; All cervids must be in compliance with Illinois Diseased Animals Act, 8 Ill. Adm. Code 85 and Ill Bovidae and Cervidae Tuberculosis Eradication Act; Must be accompanied by a permit from IDA and a CVI; See specific regulations relating to CWD at right, must have approved unique official identification plus secondary identifier. For complete rules, see <a href="http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/008/008000850001200R.html">http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/008/008000850001200R.html</a>	CVI must state that cervid does not originate from a CWD endemic area (any county and surrounding counties where CWD has been diagnosed in the past 5 years); must originate from a herd that has been CWD monitored for at least 5 years under a state/federally approved CWD certification program and was CWD free for that period and must meet the following criteria: any additions to herd must be natural or herd for at least one year, complete records must be maintained for 5 years, animals have not been exposed to any animal from a herd diagnosed with CWD in the past 5 years, herd has been under vet supervision for a minimum of 5 years and has no exposure to any cervid from a CWD trace-back or trace-forward herd; statement must be signed by herd owner stating that all information on CVI is correct.	No	Any cervid dying from an unknown cause or that has been euthanized that has exhibited neurological disorder must be tested for CWD; any cervid exhibiting symptoms of CWD will be destroyed and tested or quarantined until it can be determined that the animal does not have CWD. Two voluntary CWD herd monitoring programs have been established ("Certified Monitored vs. "Contained Monitored") - intrastate movement or sales of cervids will be contingent upon participation in one of the programs. In April 2018, a captive reindeer in northern Illinois tested positive for CWD.	Over 122,600 wild deer have been tested since 1998, with the first positive found in October 2002. To date (October 16, 2019) 827 positive deer have been identified from 17 counties (Jo Daviess, Boone, Winnebago, McHenry, DeKalb, Ogle, Kane, LaSalle, Stephenson, Du Page, Kendall, Grundy, Lake, Will, Kankakee, Livingston and Carroll) in northern Illinois.	12/27/02: (17 Ill. Adm. Code 635.40) Ban on feeding of wild deer and wildlife in areas where wild deer are present. Ban includes food, salt, mineral blocks and other food products, with some exceptions such as squirrel and birds feeders close to homes and incidental feeding within livestock facilities.	12/27/02: (17 Ill. Adm. Code 635.40) Ban on feeding of wild deer and wildlife in areas where wild deer are present. Ban includes food, salt, mineral blocks and other food products, with some exceptions such as squirrel and birds feeders close to homes and incidental feeding within livestock facilities.	12/27/02: (17 Ill. Adm. Code 635.30): prohibits the importation of hunter-harvested deer and elk carcasses into Illinois with the exception of deboned meat, antlers, antlers attached to skull caps, upper canine teeth, and finished taxidermist mounts. 07/25/03: Hunters may bring in deer and/or elk carcasses if they are brought to a licensed meat processor or licensed taxidermist within 72 hours of entering the state.	Yes	Yes

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources

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

October 2019

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
Indiana	Department of Natural Resources and State Board of Animal Health. Contact: Joe Caudell jcaudell@dnr.in.gov. For IN BOAH Contact: Dr. Shelly Chavis; schavis@boah.in.gov; 260-450-2139 or Paula Livers, plivers@boah.in.gov; 317-544-2395	For movement into the state, rules applicable to CWD susceptible species. For these species, the state of origin must have animal health officials with authority to quarantine for CWD; have state law requiring CWD positives to be reported to animal health official; engage in surveillance for CWD in captive and free-ranging populations; must not have had CWD diagnosed in any cervid within the last 5 years; and must be a USDA "Approved" state. The herd of origin must be a CWD certified herd and no animal in, from or traced to the herd may have been diagnosed with CWD within the last 5 years. CVI and permit from state veterinarian required to move live animal. Other health requirements including tuberculosis and brucellosis testing may be required for some movements.	After meeting state of origin and herd of origin requirements (see standard regulations), the individual animal can not have originated from a state with CWD in the captive or wild cervids less than five years prior to the request for importation. Also, cervids must come from a herd that contains no animals moved within the last 60 months from a farm currently under quarantine for CWD positive or exposed animals.	CWD Response Plan has been reviewed and updated by INBOAH and INDR 2013. Indiana has "Approved" status in the federal CWD Herd Certification Program.	Producers with CWD susceptible species must join the CWD Registered Program or the CWD Certification Program. Non-CWD susceptible species may join either program voluntarily. The CWD Certification Program requires identification, record-keeping, and sampling of all dead over one year of age. Cervids in the Certification Program gain status required for interstate movement.	From 2002 through 2015, 18,054 deer have been tested and no positives have been found. Testing will continue for additional hunter harvested samples and road killed deer.	Baiting banned. Up to \$500 fine and 60 days in jail for violation.	No ban at this time.	Fall 2005 : Importation of carcasses and parts from CWD-susceptible species is restricted to one of the following: (1) Carcasses without the head, spinal cord, and small intestine attached. (2) Carcasses with the head, spinal cord or small intestine attached may enter the state if they are delivered directly to a licensed meat processor, a registered deer processor, or a licensed taxidermist. Businesses accepting these carcasses must dispose of offal via landfill, commercial incinerator, or rendering. (3) Clean antlers, hides, teeth, and finished taxidermist mounts may enter without restrictions.	No	No
Iowa*	Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. Contact: Jeff Kaisand, DVM - State Veterinarian Jeff.Kaisand@iowaagriculture.gov 515-281-0866 or Dee Clausen - 515-281-8236	Permanent official identification number. Captive cervids native to or originating from any county or region under quarantine for TB not eligible for import. All Cervidae 6 months and older must test negative for Brucellosis within 90 days of importation or originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd. Cervidae less than 6 months must originate from a herd which has tested negative for brucellosis within the past 12 months or from a certified brucellosis-free herd. All Cervidae 6 months and older must test negative for TB utilizing the single cervical test within 90 days of importation, or originate from a TB accredited herd or from a TB qualified herd which has been tested within 90 days of import. Test dates must be included on the certificate of veterinary inspection. Herd status and testing protocols are according to the USDA TB Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules. Cervidae less than 6 months imported into the state must originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested TB negative within the past 12 months or originate from a TB accredited herd.	Administrative Rules Modifying Importation Requirements of Cervidae, 1/26/05: No cervid originating from or having been located within a 30 mile radius area endemic for CWD allowed, no cervid from herd having animal introductions from area considered endemic to CWD during last 5 years, all require entry permit issued by the state veterinarian, CVI must state no diagnosis, signs, or epidemiological evidence of CWD in originating herd for year previous to import. All cervids in originating herd must have been there for at least 1 year or have been natural addition, herd must have no evidence or diagnosis of CWD, cervid must originate from certified or monitored CWD herd, with the CWD herd no., anniversary date, expiration date and herd status for each animal listed on the CVI. All CWD susceptible cervidae shall only be allowed from herds which are enrolled in and satisfactorily completed at least five years in an official recognized CWD monitoring program.	To meet the new Federal rules requirements, Iowa rules effective November 1, 2012, will require CWD testing of all Iowa captive CWD susceptible cervid mortalities or slaughtered animals that are 12 months of age and older in CWD Program enrolled herds.	Voluntary surveillance for elk and deer, but no purchase or movement is allowed from herds not enrolled in a program.	Have tested 76,071 wild white-tailed deer since surveillance began in 2002. First positive in the wild was found from surveillance in 2013/14 deer season in NE Iowa.	Baiting prohibited.	No ban.	Ban on the importation of a whole carcass from any cervid taken from a CWD endemic area within any state or province, may only transport boned-out meat, capes, and antlers attached to clean skull plates from which the brain tissue has been removed.	Yes - 314 captive deer and 2 elk from 5 Premises (2 hunting Preserves and 3 Farm Deer herds). All premises have been depopulated.	Yes - 46 free-ranging white-tailed deer in NE Iowa; 34 in Allamakee County, 6 in Clayton County, 1 in Dubuque County, 5 in Wayne.
Kansas*	Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Health (KDAH) has jurisdiction over captive cervids. Contact Dr. Paul Grosdidier, paul.grosdidier@ks.gov, (785) 564-6601. Or Visit our web page at www.agriculture.ks.gov/animalhealth	All cervids regardless of age changing ownership, alive or dead within Kansas must have an official identification, and be accompanied by Domesticated Deer Movement Notification form or CVI. Live deer moving for change of ownership in Kansas or moving into Kansas must have 2 forms of identification, with at least 1 being an official identification. <b>Brucellosis</b> - For interstate and intrastate movement, cervids, except whitetail deer, mule deer, fallow deer and axis deer, 12 months of age or older must have a negative brucellosis within 30 days of movement or originate and move directly from a Brucellosis certified free herd. <b>Tuberculosis</b> - For intrastate movement 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. <b>Herd Certification</b> 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. Farm 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 preserve for hunting purposes does NOT apply as being moved direct to slaughter. Imports are restricted to those 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 farm 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 EHD) 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 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's or by individuals trained in sampling for CWD. Sample collections are to include both the obex and 1 medial retropharyngeal lymph node, and all animal identification is to be listed on the submission form.	Have performed surveillance since 1997.	No	No	No ban at this time.	Yes-one animal found as part of trace from an infected Colorado herd in 1997. The entire herd was depopulated and never restocked.	Yes, white-tailed deer January 2006. Have seen almost yearly since that time.
Kentucky	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) regulates the physical facilities for captive cervids. Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture (KDA) is in charge of the health certification of captive cervids, including the Cervid Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance Identification (CCWDSI) program, & all transportation permits (importation and intrastate movement). Both agencies require ear tags. Contact: (KDFWR) kyle.sams@ky.gov (502) 892-4523; (KDA) Kelsey.Ruble@ky.gov (502) 782-5902	Dept. of Ag. requires a CVI and import permit. Importation of cervids reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Must originate from a CWD certified herd.	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 wild deer are removed and a valid captive cervid permit has been obtained from both KDFWR and KDA.	Yes; KDA is revising captive cervid regulations to streamline processing and to ensure disease testing. A CWD Response Plan has been developed by KDFWR and adopted by KDA.	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 cervids displaying clinical signs of CWD, or (3) any cervids that die and are not officially identified (tagged, tattooed, etc. (4) all Indiana deer). There are four facilities which are exempt from these requirements: shooting preserves which encaptured wild deer within the confines of a fence prior to March 8, 2002 are exempt from all CWD monitoring and certification requirements. No live animals are allowed to be imported to or exported from these four facilities. Non-commercial facilities are required to separate sexes and can not add to the current stock.	Approximately 30,000 samples have been tested through hunter-harvested and targeted surveillance of free-ranging cervids since 2002. All samples tested have not detected CWD. 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.	Baiting is allowed on private land (over 95% of Kentucky land). Baiting is prohibited on all state-managed WMAs and on federally owned areas.	Cannot feed wildlife outside the curtilage of the home from March 1 - May 31.	By regulation: Ban on importation of brain and spinal column of hunter harvested carcasses from all states and other countries. Hunters may import boned out meat, quarters and meat portions without spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to clean skull plate, clean skull, clean upper canines, hide, and finished taxidermy mounts.	No	No
Louisiana	Department of Agriculture & Forestry regulates cervids kept for commercial purposes. LA Dept of AG Animal Health (225) 925-3990. Department of Wildlife & Fisheries regulates white-tailed deer kept for non-commercial purposes. Contact: James M. LaCour DVM State Wildlife Veterinarian, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (225) 765-0823 jmlacour@wf.la.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 moratorium in place banning the importation of white-tailed deer, mule deer, reindeer, moose, and elk. Ok with LA Dept of AG for specs. (225) 925-3980.	05/06/02: Ban importation of deer and elk into state. Have placed a moratorium on the issuance of new game breeder licenses (LDWF). LA Dept of AG currently has a moratorium in place banning the importation of white-tailed deer, mule deer, reindeer, moose, and elk. Ok with LA Dept of AG for specs. (225) 925-3980.	Yes, LDAF has re-written its laws governing captive cervids including some CWD information. LDWF has instituted carcass importation restrictions. <b>State law passed banning importation of cervids into LA with the exception of LDAF permitted cervids. LDAF moratorium on importation still in place at this time.</b>	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 dies for any reason. Pens not enrolled in the CWD Certification Program are not required to test.	To date just over 10,000 samples from wild white-tailed deer have been tested by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. <b>No CWD has been detected.</b> LDWF tests only target animals: 1) road killed deer, 2) emaciated deer, 3) neurological deer, 4) exotic cervid species and 5) deer harvested adjacent to LA Dept. of AG -licensed import pens. 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 meat or quartered meat with spinal column and head removed. Antlers, cleaned skull plates, cleaned elk ivory, capes and finished taxidermy mounts may enter LA. No intact/ non-taxidermied heads allowed. New regulations on natural deer urine lures banning possession or use unless the product carries the ATA seal and states that it has been tested using the RT-QuIC test and CWD prions were not detected.	No	No

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources  
 Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)  
 October 2019

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
Maine*	Department of Agriculture regulates cervids used for commercial purposes, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife regulates all other imports. Contact: Kyle Ravana, MDIFW, (207) 941-4472 kyle.ravana@maine.gov	To prevent the introduction of CWD into Maine and pursuant to 12 MRSA Part 12, Chapter 903, Subchapter 2 §10103, 2 & §10104.1, it is now illegal for hunters who travel to any other states & provinces (except for NH and the provinces of QC, NB and Newfoundland/Labrador) to hunt deer, elk, moose or caribou to transport any carcass parts that pose a risk of containing CWD prions. Hunters may return to Maine only with boned-out meat, hardened antlers (with or without skull caps), hides without the head, & finished taxidermy mounts. If still attached, skull caps should be cleaned free of brain and other tissues. It is legal for individuals to transport through the State of Maine cervid carcasses or parts destined for other states, provinces or countries. Such transportation is to occur without undue delay & using the most reasonably direct route through Maine to the final destination for the cervid carcass or parts & in a manner that is both leak-proof & that prevents their exposure to the environment.	The Maine Department of Agriculture has banned imports of live cervids from other states until a fail-safe importation system can be implemented.		Captive/farmed deer are monitored for the presence of CWD using on-farm health monitoring practices, and by testing certain farmed deer for CWD at slaughter. Captive/farmed cervids are currently sampled for CWD testing at two USDA inspected slaughter facilities. Over 1,000 slaughtered farm raised cervids since 2001.	Approximately 500-600 hunter-killed deer are tested annually for CWD. Sampling is focused in towns containing active cervid farms, and/or winter feeding operations.	Deer baiting is illegal	No ban at this time. We are encouraging people to voluntarily phase out feeding as a disease prevention measure.	Deer that are not harvested from a state or province adjacent to Maine are not allowed to be brought into Maine unless they meet the following: boned out meat, hardened antlers, skull caps cleaned of all tissues, capes and hides 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 Stonesfer, DNR, (301) 777-2136, karina.stonesfer@maryland.gov	No imports allowed except Accredited American Zoological Association facilities. No cervid farming. Captive owners must sterilize all their cervids or separate sexes to prevent reproduction (currently, approximately 100 animals). Exception - we now permit limited reproduction by fallow deer only, up to, but not exceeding, the number of fallow deer they are permitted to currently possess.	Possession of cervids not permitted except for approximately 6 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 all of Washington County. Additional details can be found on the department's website.	No live animal testing planned; captive cervid owners required to submit dead animals for CWD testing.	As of 10/16/19 - 10,176 deer tested for CWD with 52 positive animals confirmed. Targeted surveillance has been conducted since 1999. Active surveillance statewide using hunter-harvested deer conducted 2002 - 2009. 2010 - 2015 active surveillance was conducted in Allegany County. Active surveillance is currently being conducted within all of Allegany & Washington Counties, and parts of Frederick 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, hides, antlers, finished taxidermy mounts, boneless meat permitted. Recent regulations limit transport of animal parts from the MD county where CWD has been found.	No	Yes
Massachusetts	Division of Fisheries and Wildlife regulates importation and possession, the F&W Board creates and modifies regulations and policies regarding captive cervid imports. Contact: David Stainbrook, david.stainbrook@state.ma.us, 508-389-6320.	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 (4530 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 herds. Regulation became permanent 9/2005. Exceptions to the restriction include: boned out meat, hides without heads attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) skull or skull plates with antlers attached, clean upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories), and finished taxidermy heads.	No	No
Michigan	Executive order No. 2004-3, 4/15/04, transferred responsibility for regulations and biosecurity of captive cervid facilities from Department of Agriculture & Rural Development to Department of Natural Resources. A complete audit of the industry was conducted by MDNR summer and early fall of 2004. MDARD will oversee disease testing of captive cervids. MDNR: Kelly Straka, 517-336-5030, strakak1@michigan.gov; MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, WinelandN@michigan.gov	Importation of cervids reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Import requirements revised in 2014. Must originate from a CWD certified and TB accredited herd. Must be imported into CWD Certified herd and current herd owner must have participated in Herd Certification Program for at least 3 years. Exporting herd must not be within 25 miles of a CWD positive in a POC in past 5 years, 75 miles from a CWD positive in a free ranging within past 10 years if single fence, or in 50 miles from a CWD positive in a free ranging within past 10 years if double fence. Fence requirements for exporting herds must meet MI POC standards (10'). Currently ban imports from Wisconsin, Colorado, and Wyoming. Exporting herd must not have imported animals from WI, CO, or WY in last 5 years. Individual animal to be imported will be traced to all herds resided in since birth.	Importation of cervids reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Imported animal must stay in herd for 2 years and then may only be moved to a new facility by permit. Imported animals meeting above criteria may only move to CWD certified herds. Imported animals may be moved to a ranch facility after 5 years and must be moved by permit.	<b>For 2019:</b> The CWD Management Zone was expanded from 16 to 19 counties (Barry, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kent, Lenawee, Mecosta, Midland Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ottawa, and Shiawassee). The CWD Core Area includes Ionia, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm, and Newaygo counties. The Department is requesting just over 10,000 deer be tested from this area in 2019, but anticipates testing ~40,000-45,000 deer. <b>October 2019:</b> First detected in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in Dickinson County. Surveillance Area and Core established for additional sampling of white-tailed deer. Sampling will continue in this area in 2019.  House Bill 4424 passed October 2017 banning the importation of cervid carcasses from ANY state or province into Michigan. See Column J for more detail.	Mandatory CWD surveillance: all death losses due to illness in privately owned cervid (POC) herds over 12 months of age, and 25% of hunted/culled must be reported to Department of Agriculture & Rural Development and submitted for CWD testing. CWD is a reportable disease and if suspected, must be reported to MDARD immediately. Voluntary Herd Certification Program: must test all death losses greater than 12 months of age.	As of 11/08/2019, have tested over 99,000 white-tailed deer, more than 1,600 elk, and 79 moose. The first positive free-ranging white-tailed deer was found in May 2015. The 2019 CWD surveillance plan is to test over 10,000 white-tailed deer in the designated CWD surveillance areas. This number is expected to be exceeded by ~4x that number. Targeted surveillance will continue in the remainder of the state for deer, elk, and moose.	Effective January 31, 2019, baiting is banned throughout the entire Lower Peninsula of Michigan and in the Upper Peninsula CWD Core Surveillance Area. In the rest of the state (Upper Peninsula) feed must be placed at least 100 yards from a residence and not exceed 2 gallons. In the rest of the state feed must be placed at least 100 yards from a residence and not exceed 2 gallons. 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, farmed fields, and orchards. Feed must consist solely of grains and pelletized food materials containing no animal protein and can not exceed a depth of 3 inches.	Effective January 31, 2019, recreational viewing feeding is banned throughout the entire Lower Peninsula of Michigan and in the Upper Peninsula CWD Core Surveillance Area. In the rest of the state (Upper Peninsula) feed must be placed at least 100 yards from a residence and not exceed 2 gallons. 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, farmed fields, and orchards. Feed must consist solely of grains and pelletized food materials containing no animal protein and can not exceed a depth of 3 inches.	Effective 10/17/17: Prohibit importation of any carcass of free-ranging deer, elk, or moose into Michigan from anywhere outside of the state's borders. Deboned meat, quarters or parts that do not have spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides cleaned of excess tissue or blood, upper canine teeth, finished taxidermy mount, and tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research laboratory are all allowed to be imported into Michigan. Any person bringing full carcasses or parts other than those listed above is 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.  Effective 8/9/18: A harvested deer cannot be possessed or transported outside of the CWD Core Area or the CWD Management Zone unless it is deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, upper canine teeth, or a finished taxidermy mount, OR the hunter has transported the head at a designated drop off location within 24 hours after killing the deer. Statewide restrictions also apply for natural urine based lures and attractants. Only urine produced by facilities enrolled in the ATA's Deer Protection Program is eligible to be used in Michigan.	Yes, one white-tailed deer in Kent County in 2008, three CWD positive white-tailed deer at two different facilities in Mecosta County in 2017, and one positive white-tailed deer at a facility in Montcalm County in 2019.	Yes. The first white-tailed deer was detected in 2015. As of 11/08/19 the number of CWD positive WTD stands at 133.
Minnesota	MN Board of Animal Health regulates all captive deer, elk, and other cervids. Contact: Dr. Linda Glaser, linda.glaser@state.mn.us	Imported animal must have RFID. Must have ICVI with 14 days of importation. Farmed cervid imports must have official ID and ID written on CVI. No brucellosis test required. Animal must be from TB accredited herd or herd with negative whole herd test in last year and test on individual animal within 90 days prior to movement.	Captive cervids can only be possessed in herds registered with the MN Board of Animal Health. CWD surveillance is mandatory for captive cervids that die. Additionally, laws regulate fencing, escapes, animal transfers, importation, animal identification, and herd inventories. There have been 8 captive cervid farms and 53 wild deer detected with CWD in MN since 2002. Animals may not be imported from a CWD endemic area (defined as counties where CWD infected wild cervids are found). Imported animals must be from a herd with CWD Status level 6.	An updated CWD management plan has been created to guide the response of CWD detections in wild cervids. The current CWD management area in the south east part of the state expanded due to increased prevalence and spread. Per the new CWD response plan, a newly created CWD control zone is established bordering the southeast CWD management zone. A new detection in north central Minnesota created a new CWD management zone, deer permit area 604. Feeding, use of attractants, and carcass movement restrictions are also in effect in the north central CWD zone. All deer, 1 year of age or older that are harvested inside a CWD management area must be tested and deer harvested over the opening weekends of firearms A and B seasons in the control zone must be tested. In the 2019 legislative session, changes were made to the Board's farmed cervid program including an increase to inspection fees, mandatory depopulation of CWD infected herds, and redundant gating to farm cervid enclosure entry areas.	Mandatory testing for all captive cervids.	Nearly 72,000 hunter-harvested CWD samples have been collected statewide since 2002. In accordance to the CWD response plan, surveillance is conducted based on risk. Samples are collected through mandatory sampling of hunter-harvested deer within our CWD management zones, and through taxidermist programs in areas where risk is present. Opportunistic samples are collected statewide from cervids reported to be exhibiting clinical symptoms of CWD. For areas in a disease management zone, mandatory testing occurs for all adult deer, 1 year of age or older, during all seasons and special permits. Targeted removal efforts directed through the agency occur from January to April with focused areas around known positive deer. Since 2011, CWD has been confirmed in 53 free-ranging white-tailed deer in 5 counties.	No baiting allowed.	MN DNR obtained legal authority in 2003 to ban feeding of deer to control CWD. Since CWD was discovered in wild deer in southeastern MN in fall 2016, and in north central in winter 2019, a recreational feeding and attractants ban went into effect that encompasses 10 counties surrounding the CWD-positive deer in the southeast, and 8 counties surrounding the positive wild deer in the north central CWD management zone. These bans not only are for recreational feeding of deer, but also banned the use of any attractants that could artificially concentrate deer. Since detecting CWD in captive deer in Meeke county in fall 2016, a recreational feeding ban was put in place on Jan. 1, 2017 for the immediate surrounding counties of this deer farm. In total there are 24 counties in MN that currently have feeding bans in place.	Importation of whole cervid carcasses into the state from anywhere outside of Minnesota's borders is banned. Only the following portions of hunter-harvested cervidae carcasses may be brought into the state: cut and wrapped meat; quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; antlers, hides, or teeth; finished taxidermy mounts; and antlers attached to skull caps that are cleaned of all brain tissue. Within a CWD management or control zones, whole carcass can not leave the zone until a not detected test result is reported. Only the following items can leave the CWD management or control zones prior to a test result: cut and wrapped meat; quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; antlers, hides, or teeth; finished taxidermy mounts; and antlers attached to skull caps that are cleaned of all brain tissue.	Yes	Yes
Mississippi*	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries & Parks (MDWFP) has jurisdiction over white-tailed deer. Department of Agriculture & the Board of Animal Health has jurisdiction over exotics. As of July 1, 2006, MDWFP has plenary power to regulate all commercial and noncommercial wild animal enclosures.	Temporary moratorium on importation of elk, red deer, mule deer, black-tailed deer and other cervids designated as susceptible to chronic wasting disease; penalties; if any cervid in an enclosure tests positive for chronic wasting disease or if any cervids within the enclosure have been imported from an area diagnosed with chronic wasting disease, then all cervids in the enclosure shall be deemed a threat to native wildlife and to public health and may be killed and disposed of by the state; The owner of an enclosure shall comply with any testing of white-tailed deer harvested within the enclosure as may be required by the department. If chronic wasting disease is diagnosed within five (5) miles of the enclosure, the owner of such enclosure shall allow department personnel to enter the enclosure to utilize lethal collection methods to obtain tissue samples for testing. If chronic wasting disease is diagnosed within the enclosure, the owner shall allow department personnel to enter the enclosure and depopulate the white-tailed deer within the enclosure.	In process of surveying number, location & size of all wild animal enclosures in the state & types of animals held or hunted in such enclosures; and of setting regulations for any facility that prevents the free ingress & egress of native or nonnative cervids. § 49-7-58.4. Regulation of commercial & noncommercial wild animal enclosures & facilities preventing free ingress & egress of native & nonnative cervids. (1)The Commission on Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (WF&P) & the Dept. of Wildlife, Fisheries & Parks shall have plenary power to regulate all commercial & noncommercial wild animal enclosures in order to conserve & protect native wildlife for all citizens to enjoy & to protect our recreational economy dependent on native wildlife resources. (2)The Commission on WF&P shall regulate any facility that prevents the free ingress & egress of native or nonnative cervids as the same are defined by the commission. The commission may promulgate rules & regulations requiring the issuance of permits & the payment of a reasonable fee. Regulations promulgated under this authority must have a majority vote of the commission to be adopted.	If captive cervids are transported among captive cervid facilities in MS, they must be in the enclosure CWD monitoring program.	Annual health checks are performed on white-tailed deer on various private and public lands; MDWFP has conducted hunter harvested CWD surveillance since 2002: 2002-2003 = 1244 samples, 2003-2004 = 1584 samples, 2004-2005 = 934 samples, 2005-2006 = 937, 2006-2007 = 1089, 2007-2008 = 1215, 2008-2009 = 1323, 2009-2010 = 950, 2010-2011 = 1182, 2011-2012 = ~250. No positives have been detected.	It is illegal to hunt or trap any wild animal or wild bird with the aid of bait.	Public Notice W-3796 defines what type of feed may be used, at what times of the year feeds may be fed, and how the feed may be distributed. Additionally, the area that can be hunted while feeding has been defined.	No ban.	No	No	No

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources  
 Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)  
 October 2019

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
Missouri	The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) oversees the permitting of captive cervid facilities. MDC passed new captive cervid regulations requiring mandatory enrollment in CWD Herd Certification Programs in 2014. The regulations became effective July, 2018 after litigation delayed implementation. Contact persons for MDC is Jasmine Batten, Wildlife Disease coordinator, Jasmine.Batten@mdc.mo.gov, (573) 815-7901 x2934 Contact Person for MDA is Dr. Sarah Reinkemeyer, Epidemiologist, Sarah.Reinkemeyer@mda.mo.gov, (573) 751-2251.	In addition to standard regulations, see the CWD regulations for captive cervids and wildlife.	MDC passed a number of regulation changes for captive cervids (white-tailed deer, mule-deer and their hybrids) in 2014, but enforcement was delayed due to litigation until July, 2018. Changes include: a ban on the importation of live white-tailed deer, mule deer, and their hybrids; the adoption of new fencing standards (single 8' fence with specifications for construction); mandatory CWD testing in all mortalities over six months of age; new record keeping requirements (5 year retention of all purchases and sales); a 5-year prohibition on the construction of new captive cervid facilities within 25 miles of any confirmed CWD-positive deer; a ban on the holding of white-tailed deer, mule-deer and their hybrids in temporary exhibit facilities.	Beginning February 2020, taxidermists and meat processors will be required to dispose of carcass waste in a permitted landfill.	"All wildlife breeders and must participate in a USDA-approved chronic wasting disease herd certification program. Additionally, MDC regulations require CWD testing for all mortalities over the age of 6-months, no matter what the cause of mortality including those harvested in Big Game Hunting preserves. . In the event of a positive CWD test result, captive cervid producers must comply with a herd disease response plan approved by MDC. "	Since 2001, over 130,000 free-ranging deer have been tested for CWD in Missouri. Surveillance focuses on mandatory sampling of hunter-harvested deer opening weekend of firearms season in CWD Management Zone counties, sampling of hunter-harvested male deer by taxidermists throughout the state, targeted sampling of sick deer statewide, and testing of deer culled post-season for disease management in areas with CWD.	Hunting deer, turkey and waterfowl over bait has been prohibited for many years in Missouri.	Grain, salt products, minerals and other consumable natural or manufactured products used to attract deer are prohibited in 29 "CWD Management Zone" counties.	Current regulations prohibit the importation of whole cervid carcasses or carcass parts with the spinal column or head attached unless they are reported to a hotline within 24 hours and taken to a licensed meat processor or taxidermist within 72 hours of entry. Tentative regulations to be effective February 2020 will remove the exception for whole carcasses taken to a meat processor. Additionally, whole carcasses will not be allowed out of CWD Management Zone counties unless taken to a licensed meat processor or taxidermist.	Yes. In 2010 and 2011 CWD-positive captive white-tailed deer were detected in two (2) captive facilities in two counties in northcentral Missouri (in Linn and Macon counties). In total, eleven (11) CWD-positive deer were removed from these facilities.	Yes. Two CWD-positive free-ranging deer were first detected in the state in 2012 (in Macon County). As of October 201, a total of 116 free-ranging white-tailed deer in sixteen counties have been detected in Missouri.
Montana	Fish, Wildlife & Parks has jurisdiction over licensing, reports, record keeping, exterior fencing, classification, unlawful capture, inspection, and enforcement of those activities. Department of Livestock has authority over marking, inspection, transport, importation, quarantine, hold orders, interior facilities, health, and enforcement of those activities. Contact: Wildlife - Jennifer Ramsey JRamsey@mt.gov; Captive - Michael Lee, mlee@mt.gov,	Certificate of veterinary inspection and prior import permit required. Must be importing to alternative livestock ranch licensed to receive that species; official ID tag; trace back capabilities; no red, axis, rusa, sambar, sika or roe deer imports; white-tailed deer must originate west of the 100th meridian and be certified free of meningeal worm parasites and dorsal spine larvae; elk must be free of red deer genes; cervidae must be TB and Brucellosis tested and certified Para TB free. Anthelmintic treatment required. Import fee charged to Montana importer. Not licensing new captive facilities; licensee may not charge a fee or remuneration for shooting of captive animals; no transfer of existing licenses allowed.	No wild or captive imports from geographic area where CWD is endemic or has been diagnosed. Cervid must originate from a herd that has participated in an approved CWD surveillance program for at least 60 months prior to import; no cervidae have been added to exporting herd within last 60 months from a herd of lesser CWD status; if exporting state has any confirmed CWD, must have completed an epidemiological investigation and identified all CWD affected, exposed, or trace herds.	The 2017 CWD Surveillance and Response Plan was approved and adopted by the Fish and Wildlife commission in April 2018. The plan is a three-part action-specific plan for CWD surveillance, a response upon detection of CWD, and a communication plan. Senate Bill 173 went into effect on January 1, 2018, prohibiting use of deer or elk urine to mask human odor if the urine originated in a state or province with documented occurrences of CWD.	Game Farm Regulation 32.4.1301, Sub-Chapter 13: Requires annual whole herd inspection, ID verification and inventory, must report all animal deaths within 1 working day of discovery and request inspection with CWD samples submitted for testing; test eligible age is 16 months and older; have tested approximately 5,400 animals.	Have done state wide sampling since 1998, testing over 17,200 cervids (deer, elk, and moose) including targeted samples from animals exhibiting clinical symptoms. The first year of the surveillance plan from the Surveillance and Response Plan was initiated in fall 2017. The plan calls for continued testing of symptomatic animals across the state, plus a weighted surveillance strategy focused primarily on hunter harvested mule deer, and will rotate annually to priority surveillance areas. Adult road-killed animals are also collected for testing within surveillance areas. The 2017 surveillance effort resulted in detection of 6 CWD positive deer in south central Montana, and one CWD positive deer in North Central Montana. Special CWD hunts were put in place within Initial Response Area (IRA) around each detection location to obtain samples to determine prevalence and geographic distribution of the disease. Weighted surveillance strategy will be employed again in 2018-19 hunting season along Montana's northern border and around the Philipsburg area in the vicinity of a game farm on which CWD was detected in 1998. Surveillance will also continue in south central Montana where CWD was detected in Montana last fall.	No baiting allowed.	Feeding of game animals is prohibited. Legislation passed in 2009 providing for increased penalties for feeding of ungulates.	In February of 2006, the Montana FWP Commission passed a prohibition on the importation of heads and spinal cords from deer, elk, and moose harvested in states or provinces that have experienced CWD in their wildlife populations or in captive cervid populations in those states or provinces. Transport of processed meat, deboned meat, quarters, hides, antlers and/or skull caps without any nervous tissue attached, finished taxidermy heads, and ivories are not affected by the prohibition. The 65th Legislature passed Senate Bill 187 in April of 2017 which took the language from the Commission Rule and codified it into state statute. The statute took effect January 1, 2018. Upon detection of CWD in Montana, an initial response area (IRA) was designated around each detection. Special CWD hunts occurred within those IRA. Transport restriction zones were also designated around each IRA to prevent transportation of infectious materials to other parts of the state. Parts that are allowed out of the TRZ include: meat that is cut and wrapped or meat that has been separated from the bone, quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, hides with no heads attached, skull plates or antlers with no meat or tissue attached, skulls that have been boiled and cleaned to remove flesh and tissue	Not currently. One captive elk herd was diagnosed as CWD positive in 1998. That herd of eighty-seven elk was depopulated with 9 animals diagnosed as CWD positive. A trace forward herd consisting of 29 elk was also depopulated with no CWD positive animals detected.	Yes. Through combined efforts of our first year of the new surveillance program and testing conducted during post-detection CWD special hunts, 10 positive deer were detected in South Central Montana during fall and winter 2017-18 (8 mule deer, 2 white-tailed deer). One positive mule deer was detected in North Central Montana.
Nebraska	Department of Agriculture. Contact: Dr. Dennis Hughes, State Veterinarian, Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture, dennis.hughes@nebraska.gov	Transport prohibited if exposed, infected, or suspected to have an infectious, contagious or transmissible disease; identification number required; cannot be moved through more than one concentration point in 90 days. Cervids cannot be moved out of endemic counties into non-endemic counties or out of state.	CVI for elk or mule deer must verify: 1) the herd of origin has had no diagnosis or epidemiological evidence of CWD for the past 5 years; or 2) The herd has been enrolled 5 or more years in a state approved CWD herd monitoring program and current status has been recorded on CVI.	NA	All captive cervids 16 months or older that die from illness, slaughter, hunting or any other cause shall be reported within 24 hours and submitted for CWD testing.	Since 1997 have checked over 52,000 hunter harvested deer and over 600 hunter harvested elk. Have tested approximately 2500 agency harvested deer and animals exhibiting clinical signs. Have confirmed over 630 positive deer and approximately 12 positive elk. Have confirmed CWD in 42 counties.	Illegal to hunt within 200 yards of an area that has been baited in the last 10 days prior to hunting season. Baiting is legal, but hunting over bait is not legal.	Not banned at this time, but it is illegal to hunt over bait.	NA	Yes	Yes
Nevada	Nevada Department of Wildlife. Contact: Dr. Peregrine Wolff, (775) 688-1813, pwolff@ndow.org. The Nevada Department of Agriculture state veterinarian has regulatory authority over captive cervids. Contact: (State Veterinarian position is currently open) State Veterinarian, Nevada Department of Agriculture;			Language passed by the legislature to prohibit the importation of hunter-killed cervid carcasses or parts of cervid carcasses from CWD positive jurisdictions except for: de-boned meat, antlers, antlers attached to skull caps from which all soft tissue has been removed, upper canine teeth, hides or capes with no part of the head attached, finished taxidermy mounts, and tissue prepared and packaged for use by diagnostic or research laboratories. Commercially sold cervid urine also counts as a body part and is also illegal to sell within the state of NV.	No legal captive cervid ranches exist in the state. This was allowed until July 2005.	Surveillance and testing have been conducted annually since 1998. To date, no positive mule deer or elk have been identified. In 2018 our focus is on targeted surveillance of hunter harvested adult animals in the Eastern 1/3 of the state (on UT border). Additionally we are collecting adult (≥ 2 years) sick, adult road kill cervids demonstrating clinical signs consistent with CWD.	NA	NA	This language passed and NV prohibits the importation of hunter-killed cervid carcasses or parts of cervid carcasses from CWD positive jurisdictions except for: de-boned meat, antlers, antlers attached to skull caps from which all soft tissue has been removed, upper canine teeth, hides or capes with no part of the head attached, finished taxidermy mounts, and tissue prepared and packaged for use by diagnostic or research laboratories. The sale of cervid urine used as a scent lure is also prohibited.	NA	No
New Hampshire	NH Fish & Game Department. Contact: Dan Bergeron, (603) 271-2461, Daniel.Bergeron@wildlife.nh.gov. NH Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food, Contact: Dr. Steven Crawford, State Veterinarian, (603) 271-2404, scrawford@agr.state.nh.us	Dept. of Ag. requires certificate of veterinary inspection and import permit. Certificate shall certify that cervids are individually identified with permanent metal ear tag, legible tattoo or microchip, that all individuals on premises have been inspected, that cervids have never been exposed to animals confirmed to have CWD or animals exposed to confirmed CWD animals. Fish and Game prohibits the importation of native cervid species (white-tailed deer and moose).	Dept. of Ag. requires that cervids can only be imported into herds participating in NH or federal CWD monitoring program at a level consistent with 5 years participation. Herds of origin must meet at least the same standard. Once imported, individual cervids may never be transferred to another herd within New Hampshire.	In light of New York's testing of over 7,300 deer in their CWD Containment Area over a 5-year period with no additional positives, and their decision to officially decommission the containment area in 2010, New Hampshire exempted New York from its list of CWD positive jurisdictions to again allow carcass importation from New York beginning in 2012. New Hampshire hunters are being warned that at present, transport of NY deer into or through MA and VT remains illegal.	Voluntary CWD testing and certification program through state Dept. of Agriculture	Statewide monitoring & surveillance of hunter killed wild deer began in 2002. Objective is to test a minimum of 400 samples annually plus targeted surveillance. From 2002 through 2017, a total of 6,260 hunter killed deer have been tested statewide. None have tested positive to date.	No ban at this time.	No ban, encouraging people not to feed deer.	Rules prohibit the importation of hunter-killed cervid carcasses or parts of cervid carcasses from CWD positive jurisdictions except for: de-boned meat, antlers, antlers attached to skull caps from which all soft tissue has been removed, upper canine teeth, hides or capes with no part of the head attached, finished taxidermy mounts, and tissue prepared and packaged for use by diagnostic or research laboratories. CWD positive jurisdictions are defined as states or provinces in which CWD has been found in wild or captive cervids. Beginning in 2012, New York has been exempted from New Hampshire's list of CWD positive jurisdictions.	No	No
New Jersey	Division of Fish and Wildlife has possession permitting authority. Contact: Carole Stanko carole.stanko@dep.nj.gov, (609) 984-6295. The NJ Department of Agriculture, State Veterinarian has condemnation authority and authority over health certification requirements for imports. Contact: Dr. Manoel Tamassia, Manoel.tamassia@ag.state.nj.us, 609-671-6400. The USDA-VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge has authority to enforce federal importation regulations. Contact: Dr. Michael Kornreich, (609) 259-5260.	Ban on the importation of white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, mule deer, red deer, sika deer, reindeer, elk, and moose	Ban on the importation of white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, mule deer, red deer, sika deer, reindeer, elk, and moose	Ban on the importation of whole cervid carcasses from any jurisdiction; ban on the possession and use of deer-derived lures; ban on the importation of cervid semen	Reports of unexplained deaths with preservation of specimens for CWD testing required for captive cervids.	Surveillance includes testing of hunter-killed and symptomatic wild deer. Surveillance began in 1997 and has been conducted annually since 2002. From 1997 to 2018, 8,032 wild deer have been tested for CWD, and all were not positive.	No ban.	No ban, discourage supplemental feeding.	NA	No	No
New Mexico	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Contact for special permits: Monique White, Law Enforcement Division, (505) 476-8064; Contact for Wildlife health issues: Kerry Mower, (505) 476-8080, kerry.mower@state.nm.us	Under statutory authority, the Director of New Mexico Department of Game and Fish has declared a moratorium on importation of cervids into New Mexico. This moratorium was declared because of the rapid spread of CWD across the nation. The duration of this moratorium is indefinite. Under normal circumstances, New Mexico allows importation of cervids from facilities certified through USDA approved herd certification program. Source herds must be located in an area free of CWD. Permit to import cervids requires \$500 application fee, 2 forms of approved identification, health certificate, Tuberculosis and Brucellosis testing. Movements of cervids within New Mexico requires advance written notice.	Enrollment in Herd Certification Program is voluntary. Any CWD event in a game park will result in mandatory quarantine and surveillance for that facility. CWD management actions and herd plan will be determined collaboratively among owners, Department of Game and Fish, New Mexico Livestock Board, and USDA APHIS.	No new regulations are presently in development. The regulations for game park operation and for importation into game parks were revised to reflect requirements of the Herd Certification Program.	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish administers the Herd Certification Program. Testing for herds not enrolled in the Herd Certification Program is voluntary. Testing is required for herds enrolled in the Herd Certification Program. Testing costs are borne by owners.	Surveillance includes statewide random tissue collection from hunter-killed elk and deer combined with targeted collection from high-risk areas and from suspect animals. GMU's 19 and 28 require hunters to submit tissues for testing. All hunters who submit valid tissue samples are eligible for premier hunt opportunities awarded through lottery. All reports of sick and abnormal animals are investigated by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish; all abnormal deer and elk are collected and tested.	per Subsection I of 19.31.10 NMAC Hunting and Fishing - Manner and Method of Taking, Use of Baits or Scents: It shall be unlawful for anyone to take or attempt to take any protected species by use of baits or scents as defined in Subsection P of 19.31.7 NMAC. Scent masking agents on one's person are allowed. (This regulation is in reference to animals in the wild and not in Class "A" Game Parks). Per Subsection D. of 19.03.2 NMAC Depredation Assistance Causing a Nuisance Game Animal Problem: It shall be unlawful for any person, by intention or through negligence, to cause a nuisance game animal problem by baiting, or otherwise enticing game animals to an area, and such persons, if convicted, may be punished under 17-2-10 NMSA 1978.	Per Subsection D. of 19.03.2 NMAC Depredation Assistance Causing a Nuisance Game Animal Problem: It shall be unlawful for any person, by intention or through negligence, to cause a nuisance game animal problem by baiting, or otherwise enticing game animals to an area, and such persons, if convicted, may be punished under 17-2-10 NMSA 1978.	Only boned meat, cleaned and decontaminated skull caps, hides, and ivories can be removed from any designated area where CWD has been confirmed. Carcasses must be discarded in the field or incinerated.	None.	Yes, deer in Organ Mtns, Sacramento Mtns, McGregor Range, and a single case from San Andres Mtns. Elk from Sacramento Mtns.

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources  
Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)  
October 2019

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
New York	NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYS/DAM) regulates deer and elk held under wire. Contact cervidfarm@agriculture.ny.gov, (518) 457-3502. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) issues licenses to possess captive-bred white-tailed deer. Contact Joseph Therrien, [joseph.therrien@dec.ny.gov], (518) 402-8985. For Wild deer - NYS DEC Kevin Hynes [kevin.hynes@dec.ny.gov] (518) 478-3034. 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 surveillance program for TB. DEC requires a person to obtain a license from NYS DEC to possess captive-bred white-tailed deer. DEC collaborates with NYSDAM on all aspects of disease management involving cervids. 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.	White-tailed-deer, elk, red deer, sika deer and other CWD susceptible species must either be on the CWD Certified Herd Certification Program (HCP) or else be on the CWD monitoring program. Herds on CWD HCP must have adequate handling and restraint facilities. NYSDEC's CWD regulation is 6 NYCRR Part 189. This regulation prohibits the feeding of wild deer and wild moose and lists requirements for importing hunter-killed deer, elk and moose into NY. See text of DEC CWD regulation at www.dec.ny.gov/regs/2494.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.	The NYSDAM prohibition on the importation of CWD susceptible animals will be reviewed in 2019. NYSDEC will be amending their CWD Regulation (Part 189) in 2019 to prohibit certain activities that pose a high risk of introducing CWD into New York. The new proposed regulation will prohibit the importation of any intact cervid carcasses from any State or Province, not just CWD-positive States or Provinces. This proposed regulation is expected to be in place by late 2019; please check our website for current cervid carcass and parts import regulations: https://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/8325.htm	New York State DAM currently pays for all required testing. HCP herds must test all natural and harvest mortalities. The monitoring 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 provisions 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.	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/regs/3926.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 July 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 regs at www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3926.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.	NYSDEC's CWD Regulation, 6 NYCRR Part 189 prohibits the importation of specific parts from captive or captive bred cervids and wild cervids and moose coming from outside New York. See full text of CWD regulation for details at www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3926.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 NYSDAM CWD regulation.	Yes. Confirmed in wild white-tailed deer in April 2005. No new cases have been found in wild white-tailed deer in New York since April 2005. NYSDEC continues to do CWD surveillance during the hunting season and tests all deer exhibiting clinical symptoms.
North Carolina	North Carolina has two regulatory agencies overseeing Cervidae programs. The NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (NCDACS) has regulatory authority over farmed Cervidae. For farmed Cervidae questions, contact farmedcervid@ncagr.gov; Michael Mayes, NCDACS (919) 707-3254, Michael.Mayes@ncagr.gov, or Dr. Michael Neault, NCDACS (919) 707-3272, Mike.Neault@ncagr.gov. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) has regulatory authority of free-range Cervidae and the transportation of untagged cervids. For free-range Cervidae questions, contact Merrill Cook at (919) 707-0075 or Merrill.Cook@ncwildlife.org.	Farmed cervid owners are required to be licensed and must obtain a transportation permit for animal movement (importation, exportation, intrastate transportation, emergency vet, and slaughterhouse permits). NCDACS regulates facility standards as defined in the USDA program standards, Chronic Wasting Disease testing, cervid tagging, record-keeping, completes annual record inspections and every three-year onsite hands-on inspection, regulates the production of meat, and holds premises quarantine authority through the State Veterinarian. Rules are found in the NCDACS administrative code 02 NCAC, Subchapter 52L – Farmed Cervids, .0101 - .0402 (effective June 1, 2018).	NCDACS has banned importation of USDA CWD susceptible species, caribou, muntjac, and reindeer into North Carolina; and the remaining USDA non-susceptible species may only be imported into the State of North Carolina from a herd in which CWD has not been detected and is not allowed from a county that has had a positive case of CWD or is contiguous to a county (meaning, a county that is adjacent to a county that had a positive case of CWD. Cervid imported into North Carolina shall be individually identified by 840 RFID tags that shall be affixed by the exporter. Full regulations may be found in the NCDACS administrative code 02 NCAC, Subchapter 52L – Farmed Cervids, .0101 - .0402 (effective June 1, 2018) ), and importation requirements are found in 02 NCAC 52B .0213.	NCDACS does not have any new regulations in development	Testing of all captive cervids ≥ 12 months of age that die for any reason, and testing of all captive cervids displaying symptoms characteristic of the disease required. Licensees are required to submit cervid heads or carcasses to the NCDACS diagnostic laboratory for testing. Samples are taken and then sent by NCDACS to the MAHL lab in Wisconsin for CWD evaluation. CWD has not been detected in any of the samples from farmed cervids.	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 2018-19, a more intense annual surveillance will be implemented with county sampling goals that span over the next 5 years. As of October 24, 2019, a total of 11,628 white-tailed deer and elk have been tested (386 clinical, 11,239 routine surveillance, 35 illegally imported deer). CWD has not been detected.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	"It is unlawful to import, transport, or possess a cervid carcass or cervid carcass parts originating from outside North Carolina, except for the following: meat that has been boned out such that no pieces or fragments of bone remain; caped hides with no part of the skull or spinal column attached; antlers, antlers attached to cleaned skull plates, or skulls with no meat or brain tissue attached; cleaned lower jawbone(s) with teeth or cleaned teeth; or finished taxidermy products and tanned hides. These parts or their containers must be labeled with the individual's name and address; state, Canadian province, or foreign country of origin; date the cervid was killed; and the individual's hunting license number, permit number, or equivalent identification from the state, Canadian province, or foreign country of origin. For the 2019/20 deer hunting seasons it shall be lawful to import, transport, or possess a caped hide with only the head attached from a white-tailed deer lawfully taken in South Carolina, if delivered to a licensed North Carolina taxidermist within 24 hours of entering the State. The hide and head shall be double plastic bagged and labeled with the information required above. This provision shall not apply upon the confirmation of CWD in the state of South Carolina. All products above must be properly labeled according to rule. Rule [15A NCAC 10B.0124]."	No	No
North Dakota	State Board of Animal Health; Contact Dr. Beth Carlson, bhwilson@nd.gov (701)328-2654. North Dakota Game & Fish; Contact Dr. Dan Grove, dmgrove@nd.gov, (701) 202-0775	Facilities must be approved prior to ownership of deer and elk, and deer owners must obtain a non-traditional livestock license. Captive cervids must meet standards of risk assessment. Must be free of all contagious and infectious disease. Genetic testing (for purity) required for elk in ND zones 1 & 2. Animals must not be infected with or exposed to Johne's disease. Must be negative to two official brucellosis tests, one being the CF. Whole herd TB test within 12 months. In lieu of testing, Brucellosis-free and TB-free herd status is recognized. Annual inventory reports required for all cervids. Deer must be individually identified with USDA silver tag by 12 months of age, and elk by 24 months of age. Additional restrictions apply to reindeer, red deer, and red deer/elk hybrids.	For importation: Must complete CWD 5-Year Risk Assessment Questionnaire (or have 5 year status) and fax to Board of Animal Health prior to entry permit issuance; cervids and originating herds must have no history of emaciation, depression, excessive salivation or thirst, or neurological disease. If symptoms arise, diagnostic measures must be taken to rule out a TSE.	Board of Animal Health has mandatory inventory (since 1993). CWD testing was mandatory (since 1998) 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.	Board of Animal Health has mandatory inventory (since 1993). CWD testing was mandatory (since 1998) 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 whitetail and mule deer, >1100 elk, and >450 moose have been tested. Nine 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 Sioux County in 2009. Eight have since been harvested and found in Grant County. 8/9 were mule deer and 1 was a white-tailed deer.	Deer Hunting Units 3E1, 3E2, 3F1, 3F2, 3C west 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 in wild populations and private game farms. Hunters may import the following parts: meat that is cut and wrapped (commercially or privately), quarters or other portions of meat with no part of spinal column or head attached, boned out meat, hides without heads attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) skull plates with antlers attached, antlers with no meat or tissue attached, upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, or ivories), and finished taxidermy heads.	No	Yes
Ohio	Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife - Issues permits for white-tailed deer in captivity and carcass regulations. Contact: Ron Ollis, ron.ollis@dnr.state.oh.us. Department of Agriculture for import requirements and permits. Contact Cindy Bodie, bodie@agri.ohio.gov	Brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry or certified brucellosis free herd status. Negative whole herd brucellosis test within 90 days prior to entry and movement and negative individual brucellosis test within 90 days prior to entry or accredited herd status. Must be free of symptoms of CWD. No importations from quarantine premises or area.	Documentation will be required prior to issuing permit. No importation from quarantined premises or area. Fence heights on captive facility may be no less than 52 inches in height. Reporting of escapes mandatory and it is illegal to release a captive cervid into wild. ALL captive white-tailed deer are required to be licensed by ODA. Effective Nov 19, 2018, changes were made to Chapter 901:1 of Ohio Revised Code, Chronic Wasting Disease. Rule now requires that all owners of captive white-tailed deer must ensure perimeter fencing prevents ingress/egress of cervids, inspect their perimeter fences on weekly basis, and document these inspections. All permit holders must maintain a record showing that they have inspected their fences on weekly basis. All escapes must be reported immediately to the Department and any escaped animal which is not returned to premise within 24 hours may not be returned to facility. All animals over 12 months of age must bear 2 types of ID: official ID and another form of unique visible ID. Official ID is limited to an official USDA metal ear tag bearing an alphanumeric ID number, approved visual or electronic radio frequency ID, or a microchip using described frequencies.	None at this time.	All animals over one-year of age which die for any reason must be tested for chronic wasting disease. This includes monitored herds and hunting preserves. Agreement form must be completed. Preserves are required to test 100% of all shooting mortalities.	Targeted CWD surveillance on free ranging white-tailed deer began in 2002 and is performed annually. Risk-based surveillance of primarily roak-killed deer used to monitor for CWD with an additional 25-50 suspect animals tested annually. Piloted a statewide taxidermist project in 2018 to sample mature bucks. Plan to double effort in 2019, as well as revised our risk-based surveillance plan.	No ban at this time, but see new CWD regulations	No ban 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 from which all soft tissue has been removed; (6) Upper canine teeth from which all soft tissue has been removed; (7) Hides and capes without any part of the head or lymph nodes attached; (8) Finished taxidermy mounts;	Yes, three facilities in Holmes County.	No
Oklahoma	Farmed Cervidae and Cervid Imports: Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (Contact: Dr. Justin Roach, 405-522-6128 or justin.roach@ag.ok.gov). Native Cervidae and Hunting Facilities: Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (Contact: 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, originate from a Qualified Herd and tested negative to an official Tuberculosis test within 90 days prior to entry, or originate from an Accredited Free Herd. Brucellosis requirements must meet one of the following for all captive elk over six months of age: tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry, or originate from a Brucellosis Certified Herd.	Restricts import of cervids from all counties and provinces where CWD has been identified in free-ranging cervid populations. All other cervid imports require the source herd to be certified in a federally approved CWD herd certification program.	Carcass Import Regulations	Mandatory testing of off all deaths 12 months of age or older from herds participating in the CWD herd certification program.	Since 1999 through 2018 more than 11,000 white tailed deer, mule deer, and elk have been tested in wild populations, with no positive finding.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	NO	Yes, in a captive elk herd. The herd in question was depopulated September 2002. An Additional Captive facility was positive in 2019 and depopulated June of 2019.	No
Oregon	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (primary jurisdiction) Dr. Colin Gillin, State Wildlife Veterinarian, colin.m.gillin@state.or.us (541-757-5232) or Dr. Douglas Cottam, douglas.f.cottam@state.or.us (503-947-6312) or Oregon Department of Agriculture (import, reportable animal disease, quarantine jurisdiction) State Veterinarian, Dr. Brad Leamaster, Bradley.R.Leamaster@state.or.us (503-986-4680)	Since June 2009, captive cervid producers may enroll in a Voluntary CWD Monitored Herd program via application to the Wildlife Division Administrator. As a condition for monitored herd status, all captive North American deer and elk 6 months of age or older and dying of any cause, must be sampled for CWD by a federally accredited veterinarian, or an ODFW or federal veterinarian or at a veterinary diagnostic laboratory by a veterinary pathologist. Submissions must be sent to NVSL by the accredited veterinarian or pathologist. See next section for Chronic Wasting Disease Regulations for Captive Cervids and Wildlife.	11/08/02: The Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission (Commission) issued a regulation imposing a permanent ban on the importation of live cervids (except fallow deer or reindeer originating from Oregon and used for educational or display purposes). This regulation was adopted as a risk reduction measure involving the potential import of CWD and transmission of the disease to the state's cervid populations (wild and farmed). June 2009: Mandatory mortality reporting and CWD testing of all North American captive cervids 6 months of age or older and dying of any cause (Oregon Administrative Rule 635-049-0065.)	Oregon added a ban on the importation of a cervid carcass or parts containing central nervous system tissue from another state or country. Jan. 1, 2019 the Oregon Roadkill Salvage Bill allows a person to recover the carcass of a deer or elk killed as a result of an accidental collision with a vehicle for the purpose of salvaging the meat for human consumption. Within five (5) business days of taking possession of the carcass, the entire head of the deer or elk must be delivered to the Department for purposes of sampling for CWD.	Mandatory CWD testing is required of all captive cervids dying of any cause 6 months of age or older. Herds not enrolled in the Voluntary CWD Monitored Herd program may have CWD samples collected and submitted by anyone of the producers choosing, which may or may not include a federally accredited veterinarian. All CWD sampling results are sent by NVSL, the accredited veterinarian, or the producer to the Wildlife Health Lab for entry and tracking into a Captive Cervid Database.	Since 2002-03, a total of 21,055 hunter-harvested and targeted surveillance deer and elk have been tested statewide. To date, 3,469 black-tailed deer, 7,534 mule deer, 414 white-tailed deer, 3,948 Roosevelt elk and 5,690 Rocky Mtn elk have been tested. All 21,055 samples tested were negative for CWD.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	Except for the following parts, importation of a cervid carcass or parts of a cervid carcass from another state or country is prohibited. This include cervid carcass parts containing central nervous system tissue. Parts allowed for import from CWD endemic areas are: 1) Meat cut and wrapped commercially or privately; 2) Meat that has been boned out; 3) Quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; 4) Hides and/or capes with no head attached; 5) Skull plates with antlers attached that have been cleaned of all meat and brain tissue (velvet antlers are allowed); 6) Antlers with no tissue attached (velvet antlers are allowed); 7) Upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories); 8) Finished taxidermy heads	No	No
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture contact Dr. David Zellner, dzellner@pa.gov, or Mary Martin 717-783-5309, marymartin@pa.gov. PA Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Health, Rm 412, 2301 N Cameron St., Harrisburg, PA 17110.	Additional requirements: 5) If from a state that had Vesicular Stomatitis in the last 12 months, a statement must be included, "All animals identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have been examined and found to be free from VS. During the past 90 days, these animals were not located within 10 miles of a site where VS has been diagnosed."	CWD susceptible cervids must be from a CWD Herd Certification program participant at the Certified level. Movement is permitted from endemic areas and states.	Last regulations were published in April 2014. New regulations presently in development.	PDA: 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.	Have 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) where CWD has been detected in wild and captive cervids (DMA 2, 3, and 4). All hunter-killed elk over 1 year, and a portion of the hunter-killed deer will be tested again in the coming year as well as all escaped captives and clinical suspects. In addition, all diagnostically suitable road-kill deer are tested within the DMAs.	State law prohibits baiting throughout most 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 a feeding (baited) area while hunting.	Feeding of elk has been banned since 1995. Statewide feeding of deer has not yet been banned, but PGC is promoting this action. However, as called for in the CWD Response Plan our Executive Director has been given the necessary authority to enact emergency regulations, including a ban of feeding of deer. Feeding is now prohibited in the DMAs.	High risk parts from hunter-killed animals have been banned from states with CWD in wild or farmed cervids. Details are available on the PGC website. High risk parts from wild cervids harvested within the DMAs may not be removed.	Yes	Yes

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources  
 Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)  
 October 2019

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
Rhode Island*	Department of Environmental Management, Division of Fish & Wildlife>Contact: Brian Tefft brian.tefft@dem.ri.gov	7/15/05 regulation: Prohibit importation of all captive and wild cervids from CWD endemic areas, & captives from a CWD free status herd (5+ years) herd (replaces previous moratorium). Additional regulations: Must originate from a federally accredited TB free herd; negative anaplasmosis/blue-tongue test (within 30 days of import) still apply.	7/15/05: regulation: Prohibit importation of all captive and wild cervids from CWD endemic areas, & captives from a CWD free status herd (5+ years) herd (replaces previous moratorium). (Previous regulations: Require proof that there is no current or past history of contact with or exposure to any potential CWD animals or states affected by CWD.)	NA	Test all captive cervids over 16 months that die (including slaughter), require perimeter fencing preventing ingress/egress of cervids, annual herd inventory, designation of herd status, must report herd additions.	Have conducted stratified random and targeted surveillance since 2002. Current target is for the collection of 190 random samples as well as any suspect deer. To date we have tested 2020 deer all which tested negative. We have focused on hunter killed deer (approximately 160 annually) and random collections (road kills approximately 30 annually) to develop our sample.	Baiting currently prohibited.	No person shall feed cervids at anytime unless part of a bona fide research, bona fide agricultural practices, wildlife food plots, brush cutting or bird feeding from elevated feeders within 100 feet of dwelling.	Permanent regulations 7/14/05: No person shall import or possess brain, eyes, spinal cord, lymph nodes, tonsils or spleen of any cervid from a CWD endemic area or from a captive herd.	No	No
South Carolina	Department of Natural Resources has ultimate control over importation and possession of captive cervids. Clemson University Livestock and Poultry Health also provides permit if and only if the DNR has previously permitted importation of the cervid. Contact: Charles Ruth SCDNR, ruth@dnr.sc.gov	Other than an occasional permit for temporary exhibition (e.g. reindeer at Christmas shows) and one dated permit for a small number of privately held fallow deer, importation of cervids has not been permitted (SC Code Section 50-16-20). As of May 2002, no more permits for temporary exhibition.	Importation of cervids has never been permitted.	NA	NA	1998-2001 participated in CWD surveillance with SCWDS (targeted surveillance). In addition to targeted surveillance during 2002-2004 conducted active surveillance on approximately 500 hunter killed deer annually. In 2005 conducted targeted surveillance only. In 2006 active surveillance reinstated and continued thru 2012. With loss of federal funding only targeted surveillance since. Total deer tested over all years approximately 6,000.	Hunting over bait was historically prohibited in 18 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 SCDNR and the agency believes this would include a ban on both baiting and feeding should a serious disease issue arise.	08/15/03: Emergency regulation restricting the importation of deer and elk carcass parts from states diagnosed with CWD. Regulation became permanent 4/2004. Exceptions to the restriction include: quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, boned out meat, hides without heads attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) skull or skull plates with antlers attached, antlers (detached from skull plate), clean upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories), and finished taxidermy heads.	No	No
South Dakota	Animal Industry Board. Contact: Dr. Dustin Oedekoven, dustin.oedekoven@state.sd.us	Negative TB test within 90 days prior to import or originate from an Accredited Tuberculosis Free herd. Individual official identification number and an additional form of visible individual identification, all cervidae imported to SD must originate from a Certified CWD herd. Visit <a href="http://sdda.sd.gov/boards-and-commissions/animal-industry-board/forms.html">http://sdda.sd.gov/boards-and-commissions/animal-industry-board/forms.html</a> for a copy of the questionnaire and importation requirements for all animals.	All cervidae 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, no animal may have been part of a CWD traceback or traceforward herd in the past 5 years.	No new regulations are being discussed.	Monitor occurrence and distribution of CWD, captive cervid farms are required to keep inventory and report any additions, disappearances or illnesses which may be submitted for diagnosis. Participation in the Herd Certification Program (HCP) is voluntary as of April, 2012. In the voluntary HCP, CWD testing is required for all captive cervids 12 months of age or older which die of any cause. In March, 2019, a CWD positive elk was documented in a captive elk herd in Clark County in NE South Dakota. This herd is scheduled for depopulation Fall 2019. In September 2019 an Elk herd in Meade county tested positive for CWD. The Meade county herd has since been depopulated.	From 1997 to July 2019, 27,897 free-ranging cervids (7,582 Elk, 14,115 WTD, 6,198 MD) have been tested for CWD. The first hunter-harvested CWD-positive was identified in 2001. Targeted cervid surveillance in Wind Cave National Park has revealed 151 positive animals (140 Elk, 2 WTD, 9 MD). To date, 452 animals have been found as CWD-positive (213 Elk, 148 WTD, 91 MD) with all located in southwestern SD. Surveillance for CWD in free-ranging cervids in other areas of SD will continue to determine presence/absence of the disease.	Hunters may not use salt blocks or licks or bait station to attract big game. "Bait station" is a place where edible foodstuffs or minerals are placed or maintained as an attractant to game animals. Use of scent alone does not constitute a bait station.	No ban at this time.	No ban at this time.	Yes	Yes
Tennessee*	Department of Agriculture. Contact: Dr. Sara Clairiday, e-mail- sara.clairiday@tn.gov or Dr. Doug Balthaser, e-mail- douglas.balthaser@tn.gov	No cervids from geographic areas where CWD diagnosed, CVI must state importing cervid originates from herd in CWD surveillance program. All cervids require an entry permit.	Department of Agriculture Rule: No person shall import CWD susceptible cervidae from an area where CWD has ever been diagnosed in wildlife. The cervidae must originate from a certified status herd that has had no loss or reduction in status during its program enrollment. It is not legal to possess live white-tailed deer in TN. Tennessee has an approved, voluntary Chronic Wasting Disease Herd Certification Program and recognizes the certified status of herds with completion of 5+ years monitoring.	NA	Surveillance performed on a voluntary basis, except mandatory for those facilities in or working toward certification. Mandatory testing on CWD susceptible cervids held and harvested on wildlife preserves. Wildlife preserves may only obtain CWD susceptible cervids from certified herds.	More than 19,000 hunter-harvested, roadkill, or clinical samples tested since 2002. Beginning in 2018, CWD surveillance employed a risk-based weighted surveillance strategy that takes into account risk factors such as surrounding states' surveillance programs, regulations and CWD status. This surveillance strategy led to the detection of 10 CWD positive deer in Fayette and Hardeman counties in December of 2018. Our emergency response efforts in later December 2018 and early January 2019 led to the discovery of 175 more positive deer in these two counties and an additional positive deer in neighboring Madison County. See CWDinTN.com for more information.	No baiting allowed.	Feeding is banned in positive CWD counties & high risk CWD counties with the following exceptions: (a) feed placed within one hundred (100) feet of any residence or occupied building; or (b) feed placed in such a manner to reasonably exclude access by deer; or (c) feed placed as part of a wild hog management effort authorized by the agency; or (d) feed and minerals present solely as a result of normal agricultural practices, normal forest management practices, or crop and wildlife food production practices. A high risk CWD county is any county that does not have a confirmed case of CWD but is within 10 miles of a confirmed case of CWD.	No person may import, transport, or possess in Tennessee a cervid carcass or carcass part from anywhere outside state except as provided herein: (a) Meat that has bones removed; (b) Antlers, antlers attached to cleaned skull plates, or cleaned skulls (where no meat or tissues are attached to the skull); (c) Cleaned teeth; (d) Finished taxidermy and antler products; (e) Hides and tanned products. No person may export a cervid carcass or carcass part harvested from a high risk CWD county. Cervid carcasses or carcass parts harvested in a high risk CWD county may be exported from a high risk CWD county if: (a) The carcass parts are meat that has bones removed; (b) The carcass parts are antlers, antlers attached to cleaned skull plates, or cleaned skulls (where no meat or tissues are attached to the skull); (c) The carcass parts are cleaned teeth; (d) The carcass parts are finished taxidermy and antler products; (e) The carcass parts are hides and tanned products; (f) The carcass or carcass part is exported to another high risk CWD county and only transported through other high risk CWD counties; or (g) The carcass or carcass part is exported to a positive CWD county and only transported through high risk CWD counties or positive CWD counties, but in no event may a cervid carcass or carcass part be transported to another high risk CWD county through a positive CWD county. A high risk CWD county is any county that does not have a confirmed case of CWD but is within 10 miles of a confirmed case of CWD.	No	Yes. 186 total positives in Fayette, Hardeman, and Madison counties.
Texas	Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) Contact: Dr. Susan Rollo, susan.rollo@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 an official monitoring program for at least 5 years (2002). TPWD: The importation of WTD and MD from out-of-state is prohibited. TPWD has jurisdiction over native wildlife: white-tailed deer and mule deer. TAHC has jurisdiction over "exotic wildlife" including elk, red deer and sika deer.	TAHC: Elk imported from other states must be enrolled in an official CWD monitoring program for at least 3 years, imports from states with CWD must be enrolled in an official monitoring program for at least 5 years (2002). TPWD: To move deer intrastate, WTD/MD breeding facilities must be enrolled in TAHC Herd Certification program and have attained 5th year status or higher; or tested 80% of mortalities 16 months of age and older annually, with a minimum number of not detected tests annually equal to 3.6% of the test eligible animals in the herd. Allows utilization of ante-mortem testing to meet some requirements (e.g., if no animals die in a report year, ante-mortem testing may satisfy the 3.6% requirement). Depending on source herd status, some release sites have testing requirements for hunter-harvested deer. TAHC &/or TPWD: All captive WT deer, mule deer and elk must have a visible ear tag with a TPWD-assigned unique ID number printed/written on it. Deer must have that same ID number tattooed in one ear prior to being transported from a breeding facility.	No new regulation at this time	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 WTD/MD herds in order to move deer intrastate.	TPWD: Established protocols in free ranging native cervids 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 stratified sampling across the state. From July 2002 through March 2019, Texas has documented over 150,000 "Not Detected" samples with over 68,000 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 30,000 ante-mortem samples from captive white-tailed deer. To move free-ranging WTD/MD under a Trap, Transport and Transplant (TTT) permit, the trap site must provide 15 "Not Detected" test results annually prior to movement. TPWD and TAHC: Established 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: Requires testing of a minimum of the first 3 non-native susceptible species mortalities each year on a property.	No ban at this time.	02/02/04: Prohibit the feeding of wildlife in state parks.	Restrictions on movement of certain carcass parts into the state from CWD positive states and out of Containment and Surveillance Zones within the state.	Yes	Yes
Utah	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources: Contact Arnette Rong aroug@utah.gov Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, Animal Industry Division has jurisdiction over captive elk facilities. Contact Leslie McFarlane, lamcfarlane@utah.gov	CVI must state that cervid is not infected with John's, CWD or malignant catarrhal fever and may have never been east of the 100 degree meridian. Must have all internal and external parasites treated.	Must originate from state or province that requires all suspected/confirmed cases of CWD to be reported, state must have the authority to quarantine. Elk must originate from states with implemented program for surveillance, control and eradication of CWD in domestic elk. No elk from herd, trace-back herd or adjacent herd diagnosed with CWD or elk exposed to or positive for CWD allowed for import.	NA	Mandatory cervid farm testing, must report any suspect or finding of CWD and must submit any elk over 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 wild cervids for CWD since 1998. We have designed surveillance systems that incorporate hunter harvest, targeted surveillance of symptomatic or suspect animals and vehicle kill samples. All sampling plans are designed to detect CWD if it occurs in 1% of the population with 95% confidence limits.	NA	NA	09/17/02: Ban on importation of hunter harvested animal parts from areas where CWD has been found. May import meat that is cut and wrapped, meat with no part of the head or spinal column attached, boned out meat, hides with no heads attached, skull plates with antlers attached and free of meat and tissue, upper canine teeth and finished taxidermy heads.	Yes	Yes
Vermont*	Department of Agriculture, Food & Markets is responsible for captive cervid importation, health certificate, facility standards. Contact state veterinarian Kristen Haas 802-828-2421. Vermont Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over 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 native wild species and are not permitted to be held captive or privately owned. (Previous regulations: Also test negative for anaplasmosis/blue tongue and vesicular stomatitis exposure. Reindeer and red deer must be free of nematodes of subfamily Elaplostrangylinae at the time of importation). Importation restricted from CWD-positive states and provinces.	Mandatory post-mortem CWD test of all captive red deer. Hunter-killed deer from CWD positive states and provinces must enter Vermont in 'boned' condition.	No	Captive cervid facilities required to perform CWD testing.	In 2002 began testing hunter harvested cervids and performing targeted surveillance. In 2010 switched to 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 at the disposal of wildlife during any open deer season (a total of 50 days).	A deer feeding restriction was put into effect in 2005. Bird feeding may continue as long as deer do not have access to the food. Incidental uptake of food by deer during livestock feeding is accepted. Food plots and agricultural spillage are not considered feeding.	08/21/02: It is illegal to import or possess deer or elk, or parts of deer or elk from Canadian provinces and states that have had CWD or from captive cervid facilities except for: meat that is cut up, packaged and labeled with hunting license information and not mixed with other deer or elk during processing, meat that is boneless, hides or capes with no parts of the heads attached, clean skull-cap with antlers attached, antlers with no other meat or tissue attached, finished taxidermy heads, upper canine teeth with no tissue attached.	No	No

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources  
 Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)  
 October 2019

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
Virginia	Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) has the jurisdiction over captive cervids. Contact VDGIF (804) 837-5666, Megan Kirchgessner, megan.kirchgessner@dgif.virginia.gov or (540) 569-0023, Nelson Lafon, nelson.lafon@dgif.virginia.gov. If captive cervids are imported into VA, and this is currently only allowed in rare circumstances by Department regulation (see column C), then a VA Dept. of Ag and Consumer Services (VDACS) health certificate is required.	Ban on importation of live cervids into VA and prohibition of the intrastate movement of cervids unless specifically allowed by the VDGIF. Exotic cervids may be imported, following TB/brucellosis testing, into VA on a case-by-case basis to a permitted exhibitor who is the sole possessor of a cervid species. Deer to be moved must be from an AZA accredited facility in a state without pertinent diseases, such as TB, brucellosis, or CWD. In wild or captive deer. Exotic cervids may be moved within VA between permitted exhibitors on case-by-case basis pending negative TB/brucellosis tests and compliance with mandatory CWD testing requirements. Transfer of embryos/semen follow the same criteria as live deer movements. Deer farming is no longer permitted in Virginia. Cervids may only be held in captivity with a valid VDGIF permit (e.g., exhibitors, T&E, etc.).	Permit conditions for captive cervids mandate annual inspections, mandatory tagging, mandatory CWD testing of all adult mortalities, record keeping, etc. Rehabilitation of deer that originate from within a Disease Management Area is prohibited. Statewide rehabilitation of elk and adult deer prohibited. See other columns for additional management actions in and near the CWD Containment Area.	No	VDGIF notification and mandatory CWD testing of all adult deaths in all captive deer facilities required.	Active surveillance of road or hunter-killed deer statewide during 2002, 2007, and 2011. Year-round statewide targeted surveillance of CWD clinical suspects since 2002. In 2019, active monitoring will be focused in Disease Management Area 1 (Frederick, Clarke, Shenandoah, and Warren counties), Disease Management Area 2 (Culpeper, Madison, and Orange Counties), and in the elk restoration zone. Statewide active surveillance will be conducted via-a taxidermist-assisted sampling effort. As of September 2019, 70 CWD-positive deer have been detected in Virginia.	Not legal to bait for the purpose of taking an animal.	Feeding of deer is prohibited year round in any county located within 25 miles of a CWD detection. It is also illegal year round to feed deer or elk in Buchanan, Dickenson, or Wise counties as part of elk restoration. Elsewhere in the state, there is a year round ban on feeding deer on national forest lands and department-owned lands. Throughout the remainder of Virginia, there is a ban on feeding deer from September 1 thru the first Saturday in January. It is also illegal to feed cervids during any deer hunting season in any city, town, or county in the state that allows deer/elk hunting; and any area is considered "baited" for 10 days after the removal of feed. Cities or towns may pass ordinances to prohibit feeding of deer.	It is illegal to possess and use afield for the purposes of hunting any lures or attractants that contain natural deer urine, gland secretions, or other bodily fluids. Whole cervid carcasses and high-risk carcass parts from any cervid originating from outside Virginia are prohibited from entering Virginia. The following carcass parts may be imported and possessed: boned-out meat, quarters or other portions of meat w/ no part of the spinal column or skull attached, hides or capes with no skull attached, clean (no meat or tissue attached) antlers or skulls/skull plates w/ no antlers attached, upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers or ivories), & finished taxidermy products. Whole deer carcasses and high-risk carcass parts from deer killed in a Disease Management Area (DMA) cannot be exported out of the same DMA-CA, except those parts currently allowed under the carcass importation regulation noted above. Hunters are encouraged to dispose of unused portion of deer originating from a DMA in a lined landfill located in the DMA or in dumpsters provided by DGI.	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 importation and requirements for captive cervids. WDFW contact: Dr. Kristin Mansfield, kristin.mansfield@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 regulations, cervids must be tested for certain <i>Parelaphostrongylus</i> and <i>Elaphostrongylus</i> species before entering the state.	NA	No	NA	WDFW began limited testing for CWD in 1995 and, with additional federal funding provided specifically for CWD testing, conducted intensive surveillance for CWD from 2001-2011. Since that time, CWD testing in Washington has been focused on animals showing clinical signs consistent with the disease.	Baiting is legal, but rule changes in 2016 established a 10-gallon limit on the amount of bait hunters can make available to attract deer and elk, and prohibits establishing bait piles closer than 200 yards apart. (apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=232-12-245)	Public feeding is discouraged, but not banned. Some feeding is done by the state to prevent chronic elk-related agriculture degradation specific to 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 2019 this includes: Alberta, Canada; Saskatchewan, Canada; Arkansas; Colorado; Illinois; Iowa; Kansas; Maryland; Michigan; Minnesota; Mississippi; Missouri; Montana; Nebraska; New Mexico; New York; North Dakota; Pennsylvania; South Dakota; Tennessee; 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 capes without heads attached; tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research lab; and finished taxidermy mounts. If an importer or recipient of a deer or elk is notified by the originating state or province that the animal tested positive for CWD, the WDFW must be notified within 24 hours.	No	No
West Virginia	WV Department of Agriculture (WVDA) Contact: Cervid Program Manager, Dr. Erika Alt, ealt@wvda.us, (304) 538-2397 or Program Records Analyst, Shelly Lantz, slantz@wvda.us, (304) 558-2214	Captive cervid facilities may only receive captive cervids from TB and Brucellosis Accredited herds; must complete application for importation; may not originate from any state diagnosed with TB. All captive cervids must have two forms of ID. One official ID and one unique marker visible and identifiable.	The WVDA prohibits the intrastate movement of captive cervids from Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, and Morgan counties to other captive cervid facilities. The WVDA allows importation from only states with approved USDA APHIS CWD Herd Certification Programs that meet the WVDA CWD Herd Certification Program standards. In addition, no captive cervid facility shall receive a captive cervid from an out-of-state facility which is located within a 15 mile radius of a confirmed CWD positive cervid in the last 60 months.	No	WVDA surveillance program is mandatory and requires testing of all mortality of captive cervids >12 months old. Hunting Preserves must provide an annual minimum of 30 cervids or 10 percent of the dispatched cervids, whichever is less for CWD sampling.	WV DNR conducts statewide surveillance using a stratified sample of road kills initiated in 2002 and continues at present. Monitoring within the CWD Containment/Management Area which includes Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, and Morgan counties, consists primarily of samples from hunter harvested deer. Surveillance outside this area is primarily quota driven samples from road kill deer.	Baiting ban in Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, and Morgan counties. It is illegal to bait or feed any wildlife on public land statewide between September 1 and December 31 and during spring gobbler season. Baiting is discouraged but not banned on private land in remaining 48 counties.	Deer feeding banned in Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, and Morgan counties (except song and insectivorous birds may be fed, provided that such feeding shall not cause, or be done in a manner that would be reasonably anticipated to cause, a congregation of cervids or other wildlife). It is illegal to feed any wildlife on public land statewide between September 1 and December 31 and during spring gobbler season. Feeding is discouraged but not restricted in remaining 48 counties.	Importation of cervid carcasses and carcass parts from a state or province or a designated CWD Containment or Disease Management Area which has diagnosed chronic wasting disease or from captive cervid facilities in any state or province is prohibited, except the meat from which all bones have been removed, the cape, the antlers or antlers and skull plate from which all meat or tissue has been removed, cervid canines, and finished taxidermy heads may be imported. Hunters in West Virginia are prohibited from transporting dead cervids or their parts beyond the boundary of 5 counties in the CWD Containment Area which includes all of Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral and Morgan counties except for the following: meat that has been boned out, quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, cleaned hide with no head attached, clean skull plate with antlers attached, antlers with no meat or tissue attached, and finished taxidermy mounts. Hunters may transport whole cervid carcasses that were not killed inside Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, and Morgan counties through the containment area.	No	Yes. Currently at 349 positive WTD as of June 2018. First positive in 2005.
Wisconsin	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection registers and regulates captive deer farms and regulates importation of all farmed cervids. Contact at DATCP Dr. Amy Horn-Delzer, Amy.HornDelzer@wisconsin.gov (608) 224-4886. The Department of Natural Resources certifies and monitors fencing for farmed white tailed deer. Contact Peter Dunn, DNR at 608-317-8417	Current CVI and import permit is required. Contact (608) 224-4874 or visit https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/Deer/ElkCervidMvmt.aspx for detailed information.	Captive cervids are only permitted in herds registered with DATCP. 1) Imports only from herds with 5 years of CWD monitoring status under a state/federally approved CWD certification program. 2) Movement intrastate only from herds enrolled in state monitoring program with at least 5 years of monitoring status. 3) Herds enrolled in the state CWD monitoring program have census and inventory requirements. 4) Mandatory testing on all dead/harvested farm-raised deer 12 months or over for herds enrolled in CWD Herd Status Program. Surveillance testing required for herds not enrolled in state monitoring program for dead/harvested deer 16 months or over. 5) Owners must report escapes within 24 hours. 6) Owners must report signs of CWD within 24 hours to a veterinarian. 7) Hunting Ranches must be registered and have at least 80 acres within the fenced area. 8) All deer being imported and those moving intrastate must have 2 IDs, one being official and the other being either official or unique to the herd. All deer going into a hunting ranch (not naturally born there) must have 2 IDs -- one visible ear tag and the other may be an ear tag or an implanted chin	No significant new rules in development.	CWD enrolled herds with less than 5 years of status must test all deer 12 months of age or older that die for any reason. CWD enrolled herds with 5 or more years of status must test all deer that die or are killed and 25% of deer slaughtered at a slaughter facility 12 months of age or older. Non-enrolled herds must test deer that are at least 16 months of age or older at the following rate: all that die or are found dead, 50% that are killed intentionally or hunted and 25% of those that are shipped to slaughter at a slaughter facility.	There is no charge to hunters for testing their deer, but testing is not available in all parts of the state every year. Over 228,000 wild deer have been tested statewide since 1999, with over 5,300 testing positive, the majority were detected in the Southern Farmland Zone in the southern part of the state. From April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019, Wisconsin sampled 17,197 deer, with 1,063 of those testing positive.	Baiting regulation is under the direction of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Under state statute 29.336, Wis. Stats, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is required to enact a ban on the baiting and feeding of deer in any county within 10 miles of a captive or free-roaming deer that tests positive for either CWD or Bovine Tuberculosis (Tb). In August 2017, an Act signed into law to amend current state statute did the following: remove deer baiting and feeding prohibitions in counties where 36 months have passed since any confirmed positive test for chronic wasting disease or bovine tuberculosis (Tb) within a 10-mile radius of the county; and remove deer baiting and feeding prohibitions in adjacent counties where 24 months have passed since any confirmed positive test for chronic wasting disease or bovine tuberculosis (Tb) within a 10-mile radius of the county. The 24/36-month period would start over again with each new positive test result as they are confirmed. Please check the WI DNR baiting and feeding webpage frequently for updates, as new baiting and feeding bans may be enacted. Where feeding is not prohibited, it is restricted.	Cervid feeding regulation is under the direction of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Under state statute 29.336, Wis. Stats, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is required to enact a ban on the baiting and feeding of deer in any county within 10 miles of a captive or free-roaming deer that tests positive for either CWD or Bovine Tuberculosis (Tb). In August 2017, an Act signed into law to amend current state statute did the following: remove deer baiting and feeding prohibitions in counties where 36 months have passed since any confirmed positive test for chronic wasting disease or bovine tuberculosis (Tb) within a 10-mile radius of the county; and remove deer baiting and feeding prohibitions in adjacent counties where 24 months have passed since any confirmed positive test for chronic wasting disease or bovine tuberculosis (Tb) within a 10-mile radius of the county. The 24/36-month period would start over again with each new positive test result as they are confirmed. Please check the WI DNR baiting and feeding webpage frequently for updates, as new baiting and feeding bans may be enacted. Where feeding is not prohibited, it is restricted.	Carcass movement regulation is under the direction of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. See https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlife/habitat/carcass.html for a complete outline of carcass movement restrictions. The movement of both whole wild-deer carcasses and certain parts of those carcasses from a CWD-affected county (a county with either a wild or captive animal that has been confirmed to be positive for CWD in the county or portion of the county is within a 10-mile radius of a wild or captive animal that has been confirmed to be positive for CWD) is restricted. Carcasses can only be moved within these counties an adjacent county. However, hunters are allowed to take whole cervid carcasses or any parts of carcasses harvested in the CWD-affected county or in any state or province where CWD has been found, into any part of Wisconsin, provided the carcass (or nonexempt parts) are taken to a licensed taxidermist or meat processor within 72 hours of registering a bovine tuberculosis (Tb) within the county; and remove deer baiting and feeding prohibitions in adjacent counties where 24 months have passed since any confirmed positive test for chronic wasting disease or bovine tuberculosis (Tb) within a 10-mile radius of the county. The 24/36-month period would start over again with each new positive test result as they are confirmed. Please check the WI DNR baiting and feeding webpage frequently for updates, as new baiting and feeding bans may be enacted. Where feeding is not prohibited, it is restricted.	CWD has been diagnosed in 27 Wisconsin captive cervid premises. The first was confirmed in 2002, the latest in 2019. Seventeen farms that have had a positive CWD cervid have been depopulated as of October 2019. Three CWD infected slaughter only or exhibition farms and 7 hunting ranches currently are allowed to continue to operate as no live deer leave the premises.	Yes - 5,340 positive free-ranging white-tailed deer have been identified in Wisconsin since 2001. Of the 72 counties, 26 currently have CWD detected in the wild deer herd.
Wyoming	The Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) has jurisdiction over import and possession of cervids. WGFD contact:	1) Certificate of veterinary inspection 2) negative brucellosis test within 30 days; 3) negative TB test within 90 days; 4) statement that no animal on the premise of origin is known to be infected with or to be exposed to Mycobacterium paratuberculosis; 5) 60 day quarantine prior to entry with 2 negative baermann tests for Elaphostrongylus parasites and 2 negative fecal sedimentations for large american liver flukes 6) 180 day quarantine post entry with negative baermann fecals for Elaphostrongylus parasites every 30 days 7) must originate from herds CWD free for at least 5 years 8) free of ticks, mites, and lice 9) all elk must be genetically tested for hybridization and test as pure rocky mountain elk. 10) WGFD import permit.	No imports of cervids unless they come from monitored herds free of CWD for at least 5 years.	New CWD management plan adopted in April, 2016.	Captive cervids are not allowed; single exemption allowed; single exempted ranch has opted not to import any cervid. No mandatory testing for single exempted ranch.	Preliminary research based surveillance from 1982-1996. Agency hunter-harvested, targeted, and road-kill surveillance in deer, elk, and moose since 1997. Testing done by WGFD Wildlife Health Laboratory. Over 53,000 samples tested by 2016. Testing is voluntary and free if samples taken by WGFD personnel.	The department may issue baiting permits to landowners for specific sites on private land where conditions exist which are limiting the ability to take big game animals for the purpose of addressing damage to private property, human safety, disease issues, or population management.	No ban at this time.	Importation into Wyoming of any deer, elk, or moose taken from any state, province, or country with areas designated as positive for CWD is restricted—such animal carcasses may only be transported into Wyoming to a private residence for processing, to a taxidermist, to a processor, or to a CWD sample collection site in Wyoming provided the head and all portions of the spinal column are disposed of in an approved landfill. Within Wyoming, transport of deer, elk, or moose taken or possessed from any hunt area in Wyoming to another hunt area within Wyoming or any other state, province or country is restricted—such animal carcasses may only be transported in Wyoming to a camp, a private residence for processing, to a taxidermist, to a processor, or to a CWD sample collection site in Wyoming provided the head and all portions of the spinal column remain at the site of the kill or are disposed of in any approved landfill in Wyoming.	No	Yes - white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, and moose
Canadian Provinces											
Federal	The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact: Rachel McPhie; Rachel.mcphie@canada.ca	The CFIA has jurisdiction over captive cervids in all provinces/territories under the <i>Health of Animals Act &amp; Regulations</i> regarding federally reportable diseases (CWD, TB, Brucellosis, etc.).	The CFIA manages the national CWD control program for captive cervids, and the national standards and audit portions of the CWD voluntary herd certification program (VHCP). In addition, all cervid movements in Canada require a movement permit issued by the CFIA.	The CFIA has updated its national CWD disease control program, and is updating the national standards for the voluntary herd certification program. CFIA's federal import requirements for live cervids from the USA were updated in October of 2017.	CFIA is the National Administrator for the national CWD voluntary herd certification program <a href="http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/animal/diseases/cwd/mc/dofa/mfermee.shtml">http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/animal/diseases/cwd/mc/dofa/mfermee.shtml</a> The CWD voluntary herd certification program requires testing of all on-farm deaths. CFIA's National Reference Laboratory for CWD performs all confirmatory testing in Canada.	CFIA National Reference Laboratory for CWD performs all confirmatory testing in Canada.	NA	NA	NA	CWD has been found in captive cervids in Alberta and Saskatchewan and Quebec	CWD has been found in Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Alberta	Provincial contact for captive cervids: Animal Health and Assurance Branch: Dr. Keith Lehman, Chief Provincial Veterinarian, e-mail: keith.lehman@gov.ab.ca, Ph 780-427-6406.	Provincial regulations allow the raising of elk, white-tailed deer, mule deer and moose. Cervid farming is closely regulated. Farmers require an annual permit. Animals must have official identification. A provincial database records all animal inventories and movements that are reported by the farmers and audited by the province. Import protocols are in place to decrease the risk of importing cervids that carry CWD or other diseases of concern for the province.	Alberta Mandatory CWD Surveillance Program in captive cervids since 2002. Also, mandatory submission of hunter-killed deer heads in designated CWD surveillance areas.	The Alberta Mandatory CWD Program has been in place since 2002. It was reviewed and updated in 2011. The principles of the program remain unchanged. In follow up to changes in federal CWD control programs, Alberta will implement control measures under the provincial <i>Animal Health Act</i> for control of the disease on farms that will no longer fall under federal controls. The program will include ordering animals from positive premises to slaughter and restocking considerations for positive premises.	Mandatory surveillance on all deaths of captive cervids over 1 year of age including slaughter from August 2002 to present. Before that time, voluntary surveillance was conducted on captive cervids between October of 1996 and August of 2002. Link to surveillance results is currently inactive while the government website is being renovated.	Ongoing surveillance on wild cervids since fall 1996 - primarily hunter-kills plus clinical cases and road kills. The first positive wild deer was found in September 2005; the first positive hunter-kill was shot in December 2005. The Fish and Wildlife Division uses increased fall hunting opportunities in designated CWD risk areas to monitor occurrence and spread of CWD. Mandatory submission of deer heads is required in designated high risk areas. To get an update on CWD on wild cervids, please visit: <a href="http://alberta.ca/cwd">alberta.ca/cwd</a>	No baiting of cervids allowed.	No ban at this time.	In 2008 the Fish and Wildlife Division initiated voluntary carcass handling and transportation guidelines in CWD risk areas and in conjunction with carcasses coming to Alberta from CWD risk areas outside the province.	One elk herd and one WTD herd in 2002, two elk herds in 2015, one elk herd in 2016, and one elk herd in 2018. In 2019, one elk herd and two white tail deer herds (linked) have had positive detections.	Primarily mule deer, with spillover documented in white-tailed deer, a few elk, and 1 moose. Details available at <a href="http://alberta.ca/cwd">alberta.ca/cwd</a>

Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

MI Department of Natural Resources  
 Contact: Melinda Cosgrove (cosgrovem1@michigan.gov 517-336-5043)  
 October 2019

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
British Columbia	Provincial contact for captive cervids: Plant and Animal Health Branch: Jane Pritchard, Executive Director Plant and Animal Health Branch, Chief Veterinary Officer, e-mail: jane.pritchard@gov.bc.ca, Ph 604-556-3013.	No game farming of native cervids in BC: fallow deer and reindeer only; Intra-provincial animal movements are controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture	Prohibition of live cervid imports since 1980's. BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) has jurisdiction over free ranging cervids. The BC Wildlife Act has a regulation to prevent the import of live cervids or cervid parts harvested outside of BC and has a new regulation to prevent the use of cervid biological materials as scents and attractants.	An updated Surveillance and Response Plan for CWD in BC approved in June 2019 and is available online: www.gov.bc.ca/chronicwastingdisease. FLNRORD leads a Provincial CWD Advisory Committee and two regional working groups of relevant government agencies. First Nations and stakeholders for Plan input and delivery of the CWD program. Following the confirmation of CWD in white-tailed deer in Libby Montana, BC issued a mandatory submission order under the Animal Health Act for hunter harvested deer along the BC-Montana border (for the 2019 hunting season). Additional regulatory tools for prevention and surveillance may be considered in 2020.	All CWD testing of captive cervids is voluntary.	Sampling of wild cervids began in 2001, with voluntary sampling of hunter submissions and road killed cervids in high risk areas (closest to east and south borders). Mandatory submission of white-tailed deer and mule deer in specific management units along the BC-Montana border for the 2019 hunting season. Over 4000 animals have been tested, with no positives.	Review and consultation is underway but it is not common practice to bait. The use of scents and attractants is restricted to synthetic products. Under the BC Wildlife Act it is now an offense to use any part or derivative of a deer, elk, moose or caribou if the part or derivative originated from outside of BC.	Review and consultation is underway but is not common practice to supplemental feed in BC, primarily used for emergency feeding in winter. Recommended that supplemental feeding of cervids is prohibited except during emergency situations, at the discretion of regional managers in consultation with FLNRORD headquarters.	The following carcass preparations are now legislated prior to bringing meat or animal parts into BC after hunting wild or captive cervids in jurisdictions in Canada and the US: • Removal of the head, hide, hooves, mammary glands, all internal organs and spinal column at the kill site, and leaving these parts in the place of origin - with the only exception being the head if it is submitted for CWD testing as soon as possible in the jurisdiction of origin. • Deboning or commercial preparation of meat prior to removal from the province or state of origin. • Removal of antlers and the connecting bone plate from the remainder of the skull, and removal of any attached hide or soft tissue from the skull portion. The bone plate and antler bases must be treated with a solution consisting of not less than 2% chlorine. • Removal of raw capes and hides and sealing them in a waterproof container to ensure that no fluids, tissue or hair can escape. This may be brought into BC provided that it is delivered within 5 days of entry to a licensed tanning facility for chemical processing.	No	No
Manitoba	Farmed Elk - Manitoba Agriculture; Contact: nelson.bowley@gov.mb.ca Other Cervids - Manitoba Sustainable Development; Contact: richard.davis@gov.mb.ca	Regulations regarding importation of farmed elk set out in <i>Livestock Diversification Act</i> including a ban on elk from any jurisdiction where CWD was diagnosed within past five (5) years. Prohibit importation of native and exotic cervids.	Ban on the possession of any product that contains urine, feces, saliva or scent glands of a cervid. Ban on feeding cervids to include all areas adjacent to jurisdictions where CWD is present in wild cervids.	Manitoba is currently reviewing all relevant Regulations and Action Plans including cervid and cervid part imports, surveillance zones, risk assessments and responses. Department is considering increasing ban on cervid imports to include all cervid carcasses and parts. Mandatory sample submission area has increased to include Game Hunting Area 27 and voluntary sample submissions along MB-US border.	Mandatory CWD testing program on all ranched cervid deaths.	By regulation, all elk and deer harvested in Game Hunting Areas 5, 6, 6A, 11, 12, 13, 13A, 18 and 18B west of PR 366, 18A, 18C, that part of 22 west of PTH 83, and 27 must be presented for testing. This area is that part of Manitoba adjacent to west central Saskatchewan where CWD has been spreading eastward in both farmed and wild elk and deer. As well, the Department will test samples from cervids submitted voluntarily along the MB-US border. A scenario based Action Plan has been developed in preparation for any discoveries through hunter supplied sample surveillance. Approximately 300 - 1,000 wildlife samples are tested annually.	Baiting of cervids for hunting purposes is prohibited. Illegal to hunt within 0.8 km of a substance that is acting as a cervid bait.	Feeding wild cervids for any purposes is banned in Game Hunting Areas 5, 6, 6A, 11, 12, 13, 13A, 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, that part of 22 west of Provincial Trunk Highway 83, 23A, 23A, and 27. Conservation Officers given authority to order the removal of any cervid attractant that poses a risk to wildlife, livestock, or persons.	Ban on the importation of hunter harvested cervids from any province, territory or country without first removing head, hide, hooves, mammary glands, entrails, internal organs and spinal column. Antlers and connecting bone plates allowed if disinfected and all other hide and tissue are removed. Capes allowed but must be immediately chemically processed into a tanned product. Possession of any product that contains urine, feces, saliva or scent glands of a cervid is prohibited.	No	No
New Brunswick	Permit for captive wildlife issued by Minister of Natural Resources	No regulations	No regulations	No	Testing of captive cervids under jurisdiction of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.	High risk animals tested. In last 4 years have tested 14 animals, all negative.	No	No, but strongly encourage public not to feed deer.	No, but permit is required to move, sell, or barter any wildlife or wildlife parts.	No	No
Northwest Territories	Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Heather Fenton, Heather_Fenton@gov.nt.ca, (867) 767-9237 extension 53232	NWT Wildlife Act & Regulations: Game Farm License, Permit to Import Live Vertebrates	Recent updates to Phase II of the Wildlife Act include a requirement to provide negative CWD results for import of materials other than boned out meat harvested > 100 km from the NWT border. Import of live white-tailed deer and mule deer is prohibited.	New Wildlife Act for the Northwest Territories came into force in 2014 and updates came into effect on July 1, 2019. Regulations pertaining to wildlife and animal health issues still being considered.	N/A	Periodic opportunistic and hunter-based incentive program sampling of wild cervids for CWD testing. Total tested as of 2019 (includes historical data); boreal caribou: 4; moose: 71; barren ground caribou: 153; white-tailed deer: 8	Yes; No person shall, without a permit, set out or use bait to attract big game or other prescribed wildlife.	Yes; Subject to subsection (2), no person shall intentionally feed big game, fur-bearers or other prescribed wildlife.	Yes, No person shall import into or transport in the Northwest Territories dead wildlife that is prescribed as a potential carrier of a disease or other condition, or prescribed parts or derivatives of such wildlife, unless the person is permitted, in accordance with the regulations, to import or transport it. As of July 1, 2019, under <i>The Wildlife Act</i> , anyone who wants to import carcasses and certain parts (e.g. urine, taxidermied mounts) (i.e. everything other than boned out meat) must be able to provide proof of negative CWD status if the animals are harvested > 100 km from the NWT border.	No	No
Nova Scotia	Wildlife Division, Department of Natural Resources, 136 Exhibition St, Kentville Nova Scotia B4N 4E5 Peter MacDonald 902-679-6140 macdonpr@gov.ns.ca	No importation of live cervids allowed. Farming of cervid animals is regulated under the Wildlife Act. See https://www.novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/Wild_eef.htm	No regulations in place specific to CWD	NA	Any suspicious illnesses or mortalities would be tested for CWD. Nothing to date.	Would be conducted through the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre at University of Prince Edward Island.	NO	NO	No person shall, while in a wildlife habitat, possess or use a product that contains or purports to contain any body part of a member of the deer family, including urine, blood, or other fluids.	NO	NO
Ontario	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has jurisdiction over captive cervids in all provinces/territories under the Health of Animals Act & Regulations regarding reportable diseases (CWD, TB, Brucellosis, ...). Provincial jurisdiction over farmed cervids is with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR) has jurisdiction over non-captive wildlife except migratory birds. Dr. Alexandra Reid, alexandra.reid@ontario.ca Chris Heydon (policy), chris.heydon@ontario.ca Larissa Nituch (surveillance lead), larissa.nituch@ontario.ca Rachel Gagnon (communications), rachel.gagnon@ontario.ca Jolanta Kowalski (media contact), jolanta.kowalski@ontario.ca Dr. Balroop Nanhar, balroop.nahar@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 MNR under O. Reg 666/98 of the FWCA. If those cervids are to be off loaded in Ontario, premises requirements must also be met. MNR, in its role to protect wildlife, prohibits releases of farmed cervids to the wild and regulations govern escapes (requires government notification and recapture) and prohibits hunting of cervids in captivity under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act & Regulations.	Draft revisions to the CWD Surveillance & Response Plan were posted to the Environmental Registry (https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-0154) for public comment during summer 2019 and will be finalized in early 2020. Section 4 of Ontario Regulation 666/98 made under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997 prohibits possession in Ontario of high-risk parts of deer, elk, moose and caribou harvested in other jurisdictions. Section 30.1 prohibits the transport of live white-tailed deer, American elk, moose & woodland caribou into or through 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.	Updates to the provincial CWD Response Strategy for wild cervids as well as development of additional regulatory measures to enhance prevention will be completed in 2020.	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 3,116 farmed cervids have been tested. All results to date have been negative for CWD. In July of 2019 the voluntary surveillance program was replaced with targeted surveillance at high risk provincial abattoirs targeting non-VHCP producers, as well as still facilitating testing for VHCP producers at all locations. Currently 47 samples have been tested under this program.	Annual CWD surveillance and opportunistic sampling has resulted in the testing of approximately 13,000 wild cervids (to November 2019) since CWD testing began in 2002. To date, all samples have been negative for CWD. Each year Ontario conducts surveillance in geographic areas identified as high risk for CWD detection by computer modelling.	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 now discourages feeding deer except in emergency situations triggered by a snow depth index of winter severity. It is common practice for people to feed deer / bait for the purposes of hunting. A policy-level review of wildlife feeding is ongoing, with regard to disease transmission implications from wildlife feeding.	Yes; possession of high risk parts from harvested cervids from other jurisdictions is not permitted. High risk parts include whole or any part of antlers, head, brain, eyes, tonsils, hide, hooves, lymph nodes, spleen, mammary glands, entrails, internal organs and spinal column (some exceptions provided for taxidermy materials e.g. cleaned antlers and skull cap, hide if sealed in container and delivered to taxidermist within 5 days and for scientific materials)	No	No
Prince Edward Island	Agriculture & Forestry (Fish & Wildlife section) chuck Gallison cegallison@gov.pe.ca	Game Farm and Keeping of Wildlife in Captivity regs	Canadian Food inspection agency								
Quebec	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-61.1) 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 tag); 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	Since February 2018, the Canadian Sheep Federation is the Regional Administrator of the CFIA's voluntary herd certification program for Quebec cervid producers. MAPAQ conducts a CWD abattoir surveillance. The monitoring in slaughter-houses under provincial inspection started in September 2007 and in slaughter-houses under federal inspection started in April 2010.  Between 2002 until March 2019, 23 764 farmed cervids were tested.	A total of 388 free ranging white-tailed deer have been opportunistically tested from 2000-2006. 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. With the detection of CWD in a cervid farm on September 2018, MFFP has conducted an intensive surveillance in the vicinity of the farm where more than 530 white-tailed deer have been tested. In the rest of the province, more than 3 100 samples were collected. All results were negative for CWD.	No ban at this time.	MFFP recommends not to feed deer.	As of January 2012, the possession of full carcasses or any part of the brain, spinal cord, eyes, retropharyngeal lymph nodes, tonsils, testicles or internal organs of cervids (except caribou) killed outside Québec is prohibited. That prohibition does not apply to the following body parts: boneless meat, quarters without pieces of spinal column or head attached, degreased or tanned skin and hide, antlers without velvet, disinfected skull plates without attached meat or tissue, teeth without attached meat or tissue and any piece mounted by a taxidermist. Since September 2018, those same restrictions apply for the possession of full cervid carcass or part of carcass within a 45km radius around the farm where the CWD cases were detected.	Yes	No	

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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
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 final authority for all cervid imports: contact Dr. Iga Stasiak; Fish, Wildlife and Lands Branch.	<b>Farmed Cervids:</b> <i>The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations</i> , at <a href="http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/A20-ZR13.pdf">http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/A20-ZR13.pdf</a> Requires licence 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 thinhorn sheep, mouflon sheep, musk deer, and mountain goat. The regulations require minimum fence height, handling facilities, unique identification of animals (before 12 months of age; except fallow deer at ~14 months), accurate herd records / inventory, reporting of escapes and intrusions, reporting of movements by manifest or CFIA permit, mandatory CWD surveillance program, permits for import, slaughter processing requirements, and prohibit game farming for Sika deer; Red deer; and elk-Red deer hybrids. <b>Other Captive Cervids:</b> <i>The Wildlife Regulations, 1981</i> and <i>The Captive Wildlife Regulations</i> , at respectively: <a href="http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/W13-1R1.pdf">http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/W13-1R1.pdf</a> ; and <a href="http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/W13-1R13.pdf">http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/W13-1R13.pdf</a>	<i>The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations</i> require enrollment of licencees 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 as required, 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.  <i>The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations, 2019</i> come into force January 1, 2020. Changes include a fee for a game farm licence and the ability for the Minister to cancel or impose conditions on a game farm licence.  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. Positive farms, when there is no federal response, are under provincial controls, with no movements without provincial authorization. Depopulation is not ordered. There are currently 2 positive farms operating, with movement only to inspected slaughter. RAMALT testing recently approved, with veterinary training and field testing offered.	Saskatchewan's first detection of a CWD-positive farmed cervid was in 1996. CWD became a federally reportable disease in 2001. SK began a mandatory CWD surveillance program Dec 31-01; mandatory for all licencees, and associated farmed cervids, regulated under <i>The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations</i> .  Must report all deaths within 24 hours and submit samples for CWD testing from ALL cervids deaths (≥ 12 months of age), within 15 days. Laboratory testing fees, for CWD, are paid by the province. On-farm physical inventory and compliance assessment annually. To date (October, 2019) 94 game farms within SK have tested positive for CWD. There are approximately 201 game farms licenced; 144 with animals (~8576 cervids); of those farms 15 are enrolled on the National CWD Voluntary Herd Certification Program (per CSF list October 2019). Since January 2001 until December 31, 2018 a total of 59,381 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 sick 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 2018, was 49,085. Per-species CWD-positives vs total testing, included: mule deer (702/29,724), white-tailed deer (175/17,252), elk (12/1,753), and moose (3/356). In all, 892 CWD-positive animals were found, of 49,085 tested.  In 2018, 299 of 2,070 animals tested, were CWD-positive as follows: mule deer (237/835), white-tailed deer (60/993), elk (0/134), and moose (2/108). The disease has not yet been detected in caribou. There are currently 45/83 wildlife management zones (WMZ) 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 <a href="http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/cwd.php">http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/cwd.php</a>	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 - 867-456-5582	Wildlife Act - Game Farm Regulations	No regulations but a moratorium exists to prohibit the import of game farmed animals (elk are the only game farmed cervid in Yukon) and there is a prohibition against the import of cervids making exception for animals in transit through Yukon.	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 test all captive cervids.	Yes - all harvested wild elk are tested (mandatory with hunting license) and road killed cervids are tested opportunistically. All negative to date.	Not practiced here	Not practiced here	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.