Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervid Regulations in North America: A report prepared by Mark R. Stengle, PhD

October 2016

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1. Introduction

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) of the TSE family. It is the first TSE disease diagnosed in the United States, and it has spread to 24 states and the territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. CWD affects members of the family Cervidae, which includes elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and moose.

2. Definitions

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD): A fatal neurological disease affecting members of the family Cervidae. It is characterized by progressive neurologic symptoms including weight loss, lack of coordinated movement, ataxia, emaciation, blindness and death.

3. CWD and Other Diseases

Other diseases that may be of concern in cervids include brucellosis, tuberculosis, and other neurological diseases such as scrapie and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

4. Federal and International Regulations

Federal regulations are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Subtitle C, Chapters 1 and 2, and Title 50, Subtitle A, Chapter 9, Subchapter B. International regulations are contained in the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Manual on CWD and TSEs, and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) CWD and TSE Manual.

5. State and Provincial Regulations

State and provincial regulations are the primary means of controlling the spread of CWD. Regulations vary widely among states and provinces, and may include restrictions on the importation of cervids, mandatory testing of cervids, and mandatory testing of deer hunters.

6. Management and Impacts

Management of CWD includes monitoring and surveillance, containment, and eradication. Impacts of CWD include loss of wildlife, loss of hunting opportunities, and economic impacts.

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Appendix U: List of CWD-Positive Cervid Carcass Movement Field Rivers

Appendix V: List of CWD-Positive Cervid Carcass Movement Field Lakes

Appendix W: List of CWD-Positive Cervid Carcass Movement Field Ponds

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Appendix Z: List of CWD-Positive Cervid Carcass Movement Field Marshes

Table 1: CWD-Positive Cervid Carcasses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Province</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Cervid Species</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>CWD Diagnosis</th>
<th>Other Diseases</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>4/1/13</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>Brucellosis</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>6/15/15</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>2/1/16</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>3/1/17</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>4/1/18</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>5/1/19</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>6/1/20</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>7/1/21</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>8/1/22</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>9/1/23</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CWD-positive elk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- CWD-positive elk are those that tested positive for CWD through testing performed by the appropriate state or provincial wildlife agency.
- Other diseases listed are those that were also detected in the same carcass.
- Notes provide additional information about the carcass and the test results.
**Florida**

- **Agency/Department**: Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) ***Agency/Department***
- **State/Province**: Florida ***State/Province***
- **Email**: Daniel.J.Skinner@illinois.gov ***Email***
- **Contact**: Dan Skinner, (217) 782-7580, captive cervid CWD monitoring program.

**Captive Cervids**

- **Five-Year Plan**
  - **Deadline**: Effective September 9, 2015, no cervids imported into Florida, either wild or captive, from wild herds in states or provinces that have had reported cases of CWD in any cervid species of interest.
  - **Provision**: Emphasis will be placed on species and populations that exhibit a higher probability of CWD risk. Protection is maintained through testing and traceability requirements to ensure disease status.
- **Implementation**: Emphasis on surveillance and traceability systems to prevent disease introduction and rapid detection of disease.
- **CWD Surveillance**
  - **Wild Cervid Surveillance**
    - **Wild cervids** have been tested for CWD since 2009, with 10,675 deer tested, of which 10,665 were negative.
    - **Cervid Monitoring Program**
    - **CWD Monitoring Program** has been in place since 2009, with 2,523 deer tested, of which 2,521 were negative.
- **CWD Response Plan**
  - **Response Plan**: CWD response plan is completed and rules have been formulated.
  - **Rules**: Rules have been enacted to address CWD, with specific requirements for handling, testing, and traceability.

**Bow or Movement of Artifical Feral Hog**

- **Prohibitions**:
  - **Hunting**
  - **Pen**

**CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**

- **Date**: 12/27/02: (17 Ill. Adm. Code 635.40): Ban on bait or hunt deer and/or feral hogs in violation of any Illinois CWD rules. **Exception**: Non-resident non-owners or non-agents of a CWD-free herd or facility may be authorized to hunt feral hogs with a permit issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. The Department shall periodically review the status of a herd or facility to determine whether it is free of CWD.
- **Permits**: Permits issued on a case-by-case basis. No entry permits will be issued to an individual who has previously been cited for violation of Illinois CWD rules.

**CWD Testing for Free-Ranging Cervids**

- **Testing**
  - **Cervid Testing**
    - **Cervid Testing** is conducted annually on all harvested deer.
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**Traceability Requirements**

- **Traceability**
  - **Traceability** is maintained through the use of a unique identification number assigned to each animal at the time of importation.

**CWD-Free Herd Status**

- **Herd Status**
  - **CWD-Free Herd Status** is maintained through periodic testing and traceability requirements.

**Cervid Movement**

- **Movement**
  - **Movement** of cervids is prohibited, with a few exceptions: captive cervids moving within the state, cervids moving under an approved CWD monitoring program, and cervids moving to approved cervid farms.

**Cervid Health Requirements**

- **Requirements**
  - **Requirements** for cervids entering Illinois are based on CWD-free status and testing results.

**Importation of Cervids**

- **Importation**
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**Cervid Health Requirements**

- **Requirements**
  - **Requirements** for cervids entering Illinois are based on CWD-free status and testing results.
In 2016, the current moratorium on importation of deer and elk into the state was established, and this moratorium remains in effect as of the current date. Prior to 2002, the importation of deer and elk into the state was subject to various requirements and restrictions. The current moratorium was put in place due to concerns regarding the potential for the introduction of chronic wasting disease (CWD) into the state. CWD is a neurological disease that is transmitted through contact with infected tissue, and its spread can have serious implications for both wildlife populations and human health. The moratorium is intended to prevent the introduction of CWD into the state, which could have devastating effects on native cervid populations and potentially spread to other states. The moratorium includes restrictions on the importation of deer and elk, as well as requirements for testing and certification to ensure that any imported cervids are free from CWD.

For movement into the state, rules applicable to interstate movement must be followed. Cervids that are legally imported into the state must originate from a herd that has been whole-herd tested TB negative within the last 5 years, all require entry permit issued by the state of origin. Interstate movement must originate and terminate in the state of origin, and movement from one county to another in the state is prohibited. The herd of origin must be a USDA "Approved" state, and the herd must have a permit number issued by the USDA for that herd to be in compliance.

All cervids entering the state must have a permit number issued by the USDA for that herd to be in compliance. The herd of origin must be a USDA "Approved" state, and the herd must have a permit number issued by the USDA for that herd to be in compliance. All cervids entering the state must be a part of a herd that has been whole-herd tested TB negative within the last 5 years, and origin state TB status must be verified. All cervids entering the state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) that includes the herd status, the history of disease, and the herd's identification information. The CVI must be issued by a state or federal authority and must be accompanied by a permit number issued by the USDA. The CVI must also include information on the herd's history of disease, including any confirmation of CWD, and the CVI must be accompanied by a permit number issued by the USDA.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>State/Province</th>
<th>Agency (on federal and state level)</th>
<th>CWD Found in</th>
<th>Department of Agriculture &amp; the Board of Rules &amp; Regulations (with jurisdiction over captive cervids)</th>
<th>Current regulations</th>
<th>Law Enforcement</th>
<th>TMDLs and other applicable policies and regulations</th>
<th>Estimated CWD prevalence</th>
<th>Captive status</th>
<th>Monitoring and testing</th>
<th>Management actions</th>
<th>Other actions</th>
<th>Notes and references</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Maine Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MDARD) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
<td>Stonesifer, DNR, (301) 777-2136, <a href="mailto:linda.glaser@state.mn.us">linda.glaser@state.mn.us</a></td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Environmental Services</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Maryland Department of Agriculture and Environmental Services (MDAES) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
<td>Stonesifer, DNR, (301) 777-2136, <a href="mailto:linda.glaser@state.mn.us">linda.glaser@state.mn.us</a></td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Department of Fish and Wildlife</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Massachusetts Department of Fish and Wildlife (MWF) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
<td>Stonesifer, DNR, (301) 777-2136, <a href="mailto:linda.glaser@state.mn.us">linda.glaser@state.mn.us</a></td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Services</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Montana Fish and Wildlife Services (FMWS) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Game and Parks Commission</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Division of Natural Resources</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Nevada Division of Natural Resources (NDNR) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Department of Game, Fish &amp; Parks</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The New Mexico Department of Game, Fish &amp; Parks (NMDGF) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Department of Environmental Conservation</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The North Dakota Department of Natural Resources (NDNR) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Department of Fish and Wildlife</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
<td>Stonesifer, DNR, (301) 777-2136, <a href="mailto:linda.glaser@state.mn.us">linda.glaser@state.mn.us</a></td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Department of Health</td>
<td>deer, elk, and other cervids.</td>
<td>The Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) regulates all captive cervids.</td>
<td>In 2014, 600-650 incident deer are tested annually for CWD.</td>
<td>MDARD: Nora Wineland, 800-292-3939, <a href="mailto:karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov">karina.stonesifer@maryland.gov</a></td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Captive Cervids

New Mexico Livestock Board, and USDA APHIS. Herd plan will be determined collaboratively through a state’s or province’s CWD management coordinator, State Veterinarian, or other appropriate personnel.

CWD surveillance and testing have been implemented across the nation, and have led to the discovery of CWD in multiple species of cervids, including white-tailed deer, mule deer, and elk. In response to the increasing prevalence of CWD, numerous states and provinces have implemented herd certification programs, which involve the active surveillance and testing of cervid populations to detect the presence of CWD. These programs are designed to prevent the spread of CWD to unaffected populations by identifying and managing infected animals. New Mexico has been active in implementing herd certification programs to reduce the risk of CWD to its wildlife and domestic cervid populations.

CWD is a highly contagious disease that affects cervids, including white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, and moose. It is caused by a prion, which is a protein that can replicate and cause neurodegeneration. CWD is transmitted through contact with infected animals, their bodily fluids, or their byproducts. The disease is incurable and always fatal, and there is no cure or vaccine. CWD is most commonly transmitted through the consumption of infected tissues, such as the brain and spinal cord, of infected animals.

New Mexico’s CWD management program includes provisions for the importation of captive cervids, subject to specific conditions. These conditions are designed to prevent the introduction of CWD to New Mexico’s wildlife populations and to other areas of the country. The importation of cervids from states or provinces that have experienced CWD in their wildlife populations is prohibited. 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 is also prohibited. New Mexico has been active in implementing these restrictions to prevent the introduction of CWD to its wildlife populations.

CWD is a serious threat to the survival of cervid populations across the nation, and New Mexico has been an active participant in the nation’s efforts to manage and control this disease. The state’s CWD management program includes provisions for the importation of captive cervids, subject to specific conditions. These conditions are designed to prevent the introduction of CWD to New Mexico’s wildlife populations and to other areas of the country. New Mexico has been active in implementing these restrictions to prevent the introduction of CWD to its wildlife populations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Province</th>
<th>Agency/Contact Information for Cervid Farms</th>
<th>Domestic Regulations, standards of excellence in a particular state or region</th>
<th>Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations in North America</th>
<th>Import Regulations, standards of excellence in a particular state or region</th>
<th>Cost of Testing for Cervid Farms</th>
<th>Test Duration for Cervid Farms</th>
<th>Documentation Requirements for Cervid Farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>South Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Executive Director, Michael Mayes</td>
<td>Regulatory requirements include licensing of farmed cervid owners, mandatory CWD surveillance, and mandatory CWD testing.</td>
<td>Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)</td>
<td>Free-range Cervidae of free-range Cervidae and the transportation of</td>
<td>New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Division of Fish, Wildlife and Conservation (NYSDAMFWC)</td>
<td>Testing duration varies based on the age and health status of the animal.</td>
<td>Testing documentation includes a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, which must be signed by a licensed veterinarian and indicate that the animal is free of CWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Oregon Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Director, Dr. Michael Mayes</td>
<td>North Carolina has two regulatory agencies for import requirements and permits: the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Wildlife Commission.</td>
<td>Oregon Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>Oregon Department of Agriculture for import requirements and permits.</td>
<td>Oregon Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>Testing duration varies based on the age and health status of the animal.</td>
<td>Testing documentation includes a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, which must be signed by a licensed veterinarian and indicate that the animal is free of CWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Minnesota Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>Minnesota has a regulatory framework for the importation of CWD-susceptible cervids, including the requirement for obtaining a CWD-free certificate from the state of origin.</td>
<td>Minnesota Department of Agriculture</td>
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<td>Minnesota Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>Testing duration varies based on the age and health status of the animal.</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>Wisconsin has a regulatory framework for the importation of CWD-susceptible cervids, including the requirement for obtaining a CWD-free certificate from the state of origin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Commerce</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations in North America**

- **Beneficial state in the US:** Vermont
- **Beneficial state in Canada:** Alberta

**Import Regulations, standards of excellence in a particular state or region**

- Licensing of farmed cervid owners is required in all states.
- Mandatory CWD surveillance is required in all states.
- CWD-free certificates from the state of origin are required for the importation of farmed cervids.

**Cost of Testing for Cervid Farms**

- Testing costs vary depending on the state and the age and health status of the animal.
- Testing costs are usually included in the importation fees.

**Test Duration for Cervid Farms**

- Testing duration varies based on the age and health status of the animal.
- Testing duration typically ranges from 30 days to 90 days.

**Documentation Requirements for Cervid Farms**

- Testing documentation includes a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, which must be signed by a licensed veterinarian and indicate that the animal is free of CWD.
Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervid Regulations in North America

Ranging Cervids

Rhode Island

Department of Environmental Management, Division of Fish, Wildlife & Plant Health. Contact: Dr. Dustin Lamcfarlane, lamcfarlane@utah.gov

Animal Industry Board. Contact: Dr. Kristen Haas, 802-828-2421.

No new regulations are being discussed. Reindeer and vesicular stomatitis exposure. Reindeer and cervidae imported to SD must originate from a federally recognized status herd that has had no loss or reduction in status during its program enrollment. It is not required to be enrolled in a TAHC Voluntary Status Monitoring Program.

In 2014, 09/17/02: Ban on importation of hunter harvested animal parts from areas positive states and out of Containment and Surveillance Zones within the state. 08/21/02: It is illegal to import or possess deer or elk, or parts of deer or elk from any state or province that is not regulated by the Department of Agriculture Rule: 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.

Texas

Department of Agriculture, Division of Fish, Wildlife & Plant Health.

Bob Dittmar, bob.dittmar@tpwd.texas.gov

Contact: Dr. Bob Dittmar, 801-977-7060. 802-828-2421.

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

voluntary status monitoring program that includes random collection programs and targeted surveillance programs that occur through CWD testing.

All deer and elk resident owners in Texas (captive and wild cervids) must be enrolled in TAHC Herd Surveillance Programs. All suspected/confirmed cases of CWD are reported to the agency 90 days (Texas Panhandle and South-central Texas. There are regulations that include increased live animal movement restrictions, carcass movement restrictions, and targeted surveillance and testing. 09/17/02: Ban on importation of hunter harvested animal parts from areas positive states and out of Containment and Surveillance Zones within the state. 08/21/02: It is illegal to import or possess deer or elk, or parts of deer or elk from any state or province that is not regulated by the Department of Agriculture Rule: 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.

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### Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

**Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) and Cervidae**

CWD is a progressive, fatal neurological disease affecting North American cervids (deer, elk, and moose). It is caused by prions, infectious proteins that are highly resistant to heat and other environmental factors. CWD has the potential to spread to humans, but the risk is considered low.

#### New Original

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)**

- **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the NYSDEC.
- **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
- **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

#### Missouri

- **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the MDC.
- **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
- **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

#### Wyoming

- **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the WDFW.
- **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
- **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

#### Nebraska

- **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the NEBR.
- **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
- **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

#### Wisconsin

- **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the WDNR.
- **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
- **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

#### Michigan

- **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the MDC.
- **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
- **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

#### West Virginia

- **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the WVDA.
- **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
- **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

#### Other Provinces

- **Canada**
  - **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the CFIA.
  - **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
  - **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

#### United States

- **CWD Surveillance Program**: All deer killed, harvested, and transported must be documented and submitted to the WDNR.
- **CWD Management Plan**: All affected areas have been quarantined, and targeted surveillance, testing, and disposal of affected animals are ongoing.
- **CWD Containment Area**: No CWD-positive deer have been reported.

### CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids

- **United States**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 20 states.
  - **West Virginia**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2017.
  - **Wyoming**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2016.
  - **Wisconsin**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2015.
  - **Michigan**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2014.
  - **South Dakota**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2013.
  - **Nebraska**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2012.
  - **Montana**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2011.
  - **South Dakota**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2010.
  - **Nebraska**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2009.
  - **Montana**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2008.
  - **South Dakota**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2007.
  - **Nebraska**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2006.
  - **Montana**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2005.
  - **South Dakota**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2004.
  - **Nebraska**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2003.
  - **Montana**: CWD has been confirmed in free-ranging cervids in 2002.

### CWD Found in Captive Cervids

- **United States**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 20 states.
  - **West Virginia**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2017.
  - **Wyoming**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2016.
  - **Wisconsin**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2015.
  - **Michigan**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2014.
  - **South Dakota**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2013.
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  - **Nebraska**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2003.
  - **Montana**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2002.

### CWD Found in Captive Cervids

- **Canada**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 20 provinces.
  - **Alberta**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2017.
  - **British Columbia**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2016.
  - **Saskatchewan**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2015.
  - **Ontario**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2014.
  - **Quebec**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2013.
  - **Manitoba**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2012.
  - **New Brunswick**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2011.
  - **Nunavut**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2010.
  - **Prince Edward Island**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2009.
  - **Newfoundland and Labrador**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2008.
  - **Yukon**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2007.
  - **Nova Scotia**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2006.
  - **Northwest Territories**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2005.
  - **Prince Edward Island**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2004.
  - **Newfoundland and Labrador**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2003.
  - **Northwest Territories**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2002.

### CWD Found in Captive Cervids

- **Mexico**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 20 states.
  - **Sonora**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2017.
  - **Baja California**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2016.
  - **Tamaulipas**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2015.
  - **Chihuahua**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2014.
  - **Nuevo Leon**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2013.
  - **San Luis Potosi**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2012.
  - **Oaxaca**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2011.
  - **Chiapas**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2010.
  - **Coahuila**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2009.
  - **Hidalgo**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2008.
  - **San Luis Potosi**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2007.
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  - **Tamaulipas**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2004.
  - **Baja California**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2003.
  - **Sonora**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2002.

### CWD Found in Captive Cervids

- **Central America**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 20 countries.
  - **Costa Rica**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2017.
  - **El Salvador**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2016.
  - **Panama**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2015.
  - **Guatemala**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2014.
  - **Nicaragua**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2013.
  - **Honduras**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2012.
  - **Panama**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2011.
  - **Guatemala**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2010.
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  - **Guatemala**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2006.
  - **Nicaragua**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2005.
  - **Honduras**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2004.
  - **Panama**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2003.
  - **Guatemala**: CWD has been confirmed in captive cervids in 2002.
### Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Province</th>
<th>Agencies/Authorizations and Consequences</th>
<th>Required Regulations, standards or different requirements applicable to those diseases/conditions listed above</th>
<th>CWD-affected Cervid (CWD in Free-Ranging Cervids)</th>
<th>CWD-affected Cervid (CWD in Captive Cervids)</th>
<th>CWD Testing for Free-Ranging Cervids</th>
<th>CWD Testing for Captive Cervids</th>
<th>Funding Source(s)</th>
<th>For More Information on Particular Cervid</th>
<th>CWD Found in Captive Cervids</th>
<th>CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)</td>
<td>No regulations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife Division</strong></td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Parks, Wildlife and Rural Affairs, 100 Stevens Lane, PO Box 924, Charlottetown, PE C1A 7X8 Tel: 902-360-9800</td>
<td>No regulations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livestock Diversification Act</strong></td>
<td>Department of Agriculture &amp; Forestry (Fish &amp; Wildlife Section)</td>
<td>No regulations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baiting of cervids for hunting purposes</strong></td>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, 5461 HMS territory Road, Suite 380, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2X3 Tel: 867-920-5421</td>
<td>No regulations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Captive cervids</strong></td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, 735 81st Ave West, PO Box 4000, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2H3 Tel: 867-873-6800</td>
<td>No regulations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **CWD** refers to Chronic Wasting Disease.
- **CWD Found in Captive Cervids** indicates the presence of CWD in captive cervids as of the date of publication.
- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids** indicates the presence of CWD in free-ranging cervids as of the date of publication.
### Saskatchewan

**Agency:** Department of Environment and Resource Management - Livestock Branch.

**Contact:** Tel. 306-787-1440, Fax 306-787-1514; or Chief Veterinary Officer - Mary VanderKop - 867-735-1298.

**Ownership:** Saskatchewan Agriculture has primary responsibility for the protection and conservation of wildlife, while Saskatchewan Environment has primary responsibility for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife and conservation of fish, plants, and wildlife habitats.

**Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations in North America**

**CWD Found in Captive Cervids:**

- **Saskatchewan:** First detection of CWD in farmed cervids Oct. 2019.

**CWD Found in Free-ranging Cervids:**

- **Saskatchewan:** First detection of CWD in wild cervids July 2012. Currently 83 wildlife management zones (WMZ) showing at least a single occurrence of infection. There are currently 45/83 wildlife management zones (WMZ) showing at least a single occurrence of infection 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 sampled. Data and mapping can be found at this link (https://en.fwpsrc.gov/sk/chargedisease). To date (October, 2019) 94 game farms within SK have tested positive for CWD. There are approximately 201 game farms for each species: elk, white-tailed deer, mule deer, and mountain goat. The regulations require farmers to maintain detailed records over the age of animals, except fallow deer at ~14 months, reporting of deaths (≥12 months of age), and submission of all deaths within 24 hours, including laboratory testing for CWD. Laboratory testing fees, for CWD, are to be paid by the farmer. Must report all deaths within 24 hours and submit samples for testing, including all deaths over 12 months of age. Provinces in Canada are under provincial controls, with no federal involvement. In 2018, 299 of 2,070 animals tested, were CWD-positive as follows: mule deer (702/29,724), white-tailed deer (175/17,252), elk (12/1,753), and moose (3/356). 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 (237/835), white-tailed deer (60/993), elk (0/134), and moose (2/108). The domestic game farm population is estimated at 94,000 animals.