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

**Late July 2016—30 August 2023**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Key CWD Testing Regulations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>California</strong></td>
<td>Minimal; mandatory for deer hunting in CWD zones, with no testing able to be performed by private laboratories. Three CWD zones, with no testing able to be performed by private laboratories. &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; <em>Contact:</em> California Department of Fish and Game, <a href="http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/cwd">www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/cwd</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>
The Department of Natural Resources has jurisdiction over provisions relating to health requirements, import, possession and transfer of all cervids. The Georgia General Assembly passed legislation in 2006 that prohibits the importation of any cervid. The FWC implemented a rule in 2005 that prohibits the importation of any cervid. The FWC focuses on monitoring disease as well as monitoring deer and elk movement. The FWC has also implemented active surveillance of hunter-killed and road-killed deer and passive surveillance of free-ranging deer. The FWC plans to increase testing to 1,500 free-ranging deer per year. Additional information is available at www.glfwc.com.

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<th>Agency/Baiting Banned?</th>
<th>No</th>
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<th>Feeding Banned?</th>
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### Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

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

#### Michigan

- **Agency:** Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
- **Contact:** Kelly Straka, 586-285-4670, Kelly.Straka@mi.gov; Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDARD): James Averill, 800-292-3939, 517-336-5030, strakak1@michigan.gov.

#### Maine

- **Agency:** Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry (MDACF)

#### Minnesota

- **Agency:** Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
- **Contact:** Dave Martens, 612-296-6833, Dave.Martens@state.mn.us; Laura Borchers, 612-296-6838, Laura.Borchers@state.mn.us.

- **Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) and Cervidae Regulations in North America**

**In process of surveying number, location & size of all wild deer.**

#### Wisconsin

- **Agency:** Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
- **Contact:** Brian Nesvik at TOLL-Free: 1-888-946-3788, Brian.Nesvik@state.wi.us.

**Imported animal must have RFID. Must have ICVI from site of origin. Cervids originating from a CWD certified and TB accredited facility must be photographed at point of origin:**

**Test negative (on at least two occasions) for chronic wasting disease before entering the state:**

**No spinal cord tissues or brain tissues allowed.**

**Deer that are not harvested from a state or province adjacent to Maine are not allowed to enter the state.**

- **Agency:** Department of Agriculture, Location: Madison, Wisconsin 53702. Contact: Karina Parent, 207-279-6740, Karina.Parent@maine.gov.

**Captive cervid imports:**

- **Agency:** Department of Agriculture, Location: Madison, Wisconsin 53702. Contact: Karina Parent, 207-279-6740, Karina.Parent@maine.gov.
Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

**State: Minnesota**

- **Agency:** Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
- **Contact:** [Call: (612) 657-1294, Email: cwd@dnr.state.mn.us]

**New Regulations: Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations for Captive Cervids**

- **Regulations in Development:**
  - New regulations are being developed to address CWD in captive cervids.

- **Testing:**
  - CWD testing is required for all imported cervids.
  - CWD testing will be conducted at the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

- **Permitting:**
  - A permit is required for the importation of cervids into Minnesota.

- **Enforcement:**
  - Enforcement of CWD regulations will be conducted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

- **Contact:**
  - Monique White, Law Enforcement Division, 2015 N 42nd St, St. Paul, MN 55105, Phone: (651) 289-1081, Email: monique.white@state.mn.us

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

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Minnesota:**
    - First CWD cases were reported in wild white-tailed deer in 1998.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 16 counties.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 15 states and provinces.
    - CWD has been detected in 90% of U.S. states.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **New Jersey:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 4 counties.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Montana:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2017.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 2 counties.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 3 states.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **New Mexico:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **North Dakota:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Nevada:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Ohio:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Oregon:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Pennsylvania:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Rhode Island:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **South Dakota:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
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- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Tennessee:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
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- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Texas:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
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- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Utah:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Virginia:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Washington:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **West Virginia:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Wisconsin:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.

- **CWD Found in Free-Ranging Cervids**
  - **Wyoming:**
    - First CWD case reported in free-ranging deer in 2015.
    - CWD has been detected in wild deer in 1 county.
    - CWD has been detected in captive cervids in 1 state.
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<td>New York</td>
<td>Oregon Department of Agriculture (import, export, inspection, regulation)</td>
<td>Dr. Colin Gillin, State Veterinarian, Oregon Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>No CWD-susceptible cervids inwards since 1998. Oregon has a captive cervid testing program.</td>
<td>2020: Ban on importation of cervids from all counties and 100 yards surrounding any CWD positive counties.</td>
<td>50% of deer in each test area must be CWD tested annually.</td>
<td>CWD testing required upon entry.</td>
<td>No ban at this time.</td>
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<td>Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Regulations in North America</td>
<td>New Regulations in Development</td>
<td>CWD Testing for Captive Cervids</td>
<td>CWD Testing for Free-ranging Cervids</td>
<td>Ban on Movement of Animal Parts?</td>
<td>Basis for Ban?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (Jim McFadden) (717) 787-6500</td>
<td>CWD regulations require: 1. CWD surveillance at least twice each year. 2. Any cervid in the last three years of a captive herd shall be tested. 3. Test two cervids under one year of age. 4. Test at least one cervid in the herd each year. 5. Test all cervids in a herd if no CWD has been detected in the herd for 5 years. CWD susceptible cervids must be tested every year. VI. New regulations presently in development.</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>Florida Department of Agriculture (Rick Swain) (850) 412-8330</td>
<td>FWC has the jurisdiction over all animal parts and diseases. All animal parts and cervids must be reported to the FWC. FWC has the jurisdiction over all animal parts and diseases.</td>
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<td>VI. New regulations presently in development.</td>
<td>VI. New regulations presently in development.</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>Florida Department of Agriculture (Rick Swain) (850) 412-8330</td>
<td>FWC has the jurisdiction over all animal parts and diseases. All animal parts and cervids must be reported to the FWC. FWC has the jurisdiction over all animal parts and diseases.</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>FWC's livestock testing section.</td>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>South Carolina Department of Agriculture (Leslie McFarlane) (803) 898-6500</td>
<td>South Carolina Department of Agriculture (Leslie McFarlane)</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
<td>Utah State Department of Agriculture (Bob Clariday) (801) 538-7183</td>
<td>Utah State Department of Agriculture (Bob Clariday)</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>Texas Animal Health Services (DAH Isle) (254) 797-5537</td>
<td>Texas Animal Health Services (DAH Isle)</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Agriculture (Sara Clariday) (615) 781-4800</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Agriculture (Sara Clariday)</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Nebraska Department of Agriculture (Bo Webber) (402) 573-4901</td>
<td>Nebraska Department of Agriculture (Bo Webber)</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Agriculture (Lori Gildersleeve) (608) 267-9943</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Agriculture (Lori Gildersleeve)</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Virginia Department of Agriculture (Kathleen Pennington) (703) 692-2035</td>
<td>Virginia Department of Agriculture (Kathleen Pennington)</td>
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**Banning**

**Agency**
The Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

**Contact**
Cindy Bryant

**New Regulations for Cervids for Captive Crosses**
- New regulations for captive cervids in Washington, effective October 1, 2018.
- Prohibits the importation of cervids since 1980.
  - Cervids from outside Washington state or from outside the United States.
  - Cervids from areas or premises known to be infected with CWD.
- Quarantine for cervids entering the state.
  - 30 days quarantine for captive cervids.
  - 90 days quarantine for free-ranging cervids.
- Prohibits the movement of animal parts.
  - Parts that cannot be disposed of in an approved landfill.
- Hides with no heads attached.
- Meat that has been deboned or de-boned.

**Notes**
- remove deer baiting and feeding in emergency situations, at the discretion of the Department.
- In October 2002, 25 elk farms and 5 hunting clubs in 10 counties have been depopulated as part of the West Washington Elk Herd (WWE) program.
- In 2002, 1 elk herd and 1 deer herd have CWD detected in 2 counties, 25 currently.
- CWD has been confirmed in 2005.
- No CWD detected in 2018.

**West Virginia**

**Agency**
West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA)

**Contact**
Sherry Lester, (304) 558-2214 ealt@wvda.us, (304) 538-2397 or Program Coordinator.

**New Regulations for Cervids for Captive Crosses**
- New regulations for captive cervids in West Virginia, effective October 1, 2018.
- Prohibits the importation of cervids since 1980.
  - Cervids from outside West Virginia state or from outside the United States.
  - Cervids from areas or premises known to be infected with CWD.
- Quarantine for cervids entering the state.
  - 30 days quarantine for captive cervids.
  - 90 days quarantine for free-ranging cervids.
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- CWD has been confirmed in 2005.
- No CWD detected in 2018.

**Choose Your Province**

**Ontario**

**Agency**
The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR)

**Contact**
Samantha Jackson, samantha.jackson@ontario.ca, 416-327-2940

**New Regulations for Cervids for Captive Crosses**
- New regulations for captive cervids in Ontario, effective October 1, 2018.
- Prohibits the importation of cervids since 1980.
  - Cervids from outside Ontario state or from outside the United States.
  - Cervids from areas or premises known to be infected with CWD.
- Quarantine for cervids entering the state.
  - 30 days quarantine for captive cervids.
  - 90 days quarantine for free-ranging cervids.
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- In 2002, 1 elk herd and 1 deer herd have CWD detected in 2 counties, 25 currently.
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**Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in North America**

**Ouverture**

**Introduction**

Chronic wasting disease (CWD), also known as "zombie" or "mad" deer disease, is a controllable, fatal neurological disease that affects cervid species such as deer, elk and moose. It is characterized by a progressive decline in motor control, vision, and cognitive functions, and ultimately leads to death. The disease is caused by prions, a type of infectious protein that can cause similar diseases in humans, but is currently considered safe for human consumption if certain guidelines are followed. Since its first detection in 1967 in the United States, CWD has spread to most of the North American continent, threatening wildlife populations and raising concerns about potential risks to human and livestock health.

**CWD Surveillance and Management**

Several countries have implemented extensive surveillance programs to monitor the spread of CWD. This includes regular testing of cervids in high-risk areas, monitoring for signs of disease, and implementing strict regulations to prevent the movement of infected animals. However, the disease continues to spread, and there is no cure or vaccine available. Therefore, ongoing research and development of effective management strategies are crucial to contain the disease and protect wildlife and public health.

**CWD in North America**

- **CWD Overview**
  - **Definition**
  - **Transmission**
  - **Signs and Symptoms**
  - **Management**
  - **Prevention**
  - **Testing and Surveillance**

**CWD in Canada**

- **Canadian CWD Surveillance Program**
  - **Objectives**
  - **Methods**
  - **Results**
  - **Impacts and Outcomes**

**CWD in the United States**

- **U.S. CWD Surveillance Program**
  - **Objectives**
  - **Methods**
  - **Results**
  - **Impacts and Outcomes**

**CWD in Mexico**

- **Mexican CWD Surveillance Program**
  - **Objectives**
  - **Methods**
  - **Results**
  - **Impacts and Outcomes**

**CWD in Other Countries**

- **CWD in Europe**
  - **Surveillance and Management**
  - **Case Studies**
- **CWD in Asia**
  - **Surveillance and Management**
  - **Case Studies**

**CWD and Public Health**

- **Human Exposure to CWD**
  - **Risk Assessment**
  - **Precautions and Guidelines**

**CWD and Wildlife Health**

- **Impacts on Wildlife Populations**
  - **Population Dynamics**
  - **Biodiversity and Ecosystems**

**CWD and Economic Impacts**

- **Wildlife and Tourism Industries**
  - **Economic Assessments**
  - **Policy Responses**

**CWD and International Trade**

- **Trade Restrictions and Regulations**
  - **Global Trade Balances**
  - **Impact on Livelihoods**

**CWD and Research and Development**

- **Current Research**
  - **Government and Non-Governmental Investments**
  - **Collaborative Efforts**

**Conclusions**

The spread of CWD poses a significant threat to wildlife and public health in North America. Continued surveillance, research, and international collaboration are essential to mitigate the disease's impacts. Public awareness and education are also crucial in preventing the disease's spread. Further scientific research is needed to develop effective vaccines, treatments, and management strategies to control and contain CWD in affected regions.