Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

### Summary

Thirty-one states and six of the Canadian provinces regulate CWD on wild cervids. Twelve states and four of the Canadian provinces listed below are currently in the process of developing new and/or replacing CWD regulations. MI Department of Natural Resources

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

- MI: Hunting of cervids that have tested positive for CWD in free-ranging cervids is prohibited.
- MI: Positive CWD test results are reported to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.
- MI: Chronic wasting disease is tested for in certain cervids harvested for research or surveillance.
- MI: Cervid imports have not been allowed since 1973. NA - Have not allowed imports for over 30 years.
- MI: CWD surveillance other than clinical suspected or necropsy cases is discontinued in 2014. Only clinical suspects or necropsy cases tested.
- MI: Game and Fish Commission regulates imports relating to wildlife, Livestock & Poultry Commission regulates imports relating to domestic animals, and Department of Agriculture  regulates imports relating to exotic animals. The authority to delegate permitting and inspection responsibilities is a joint one between the three state agencies. Contact: Cory Gray, AG&FC 877-367-3559; Cory.Gray@agfc.ar.gov

**Notes**

- Arizona*
  - DOE: 311 tested; 2010-11 311 tested; 2011-2012 304 tested; 2012-2013 299 tested; 2013-2014 310 tested. Eighty-five of these animals died in captivity and were submitted for testing as part of the Department's surveillance program.
  - DOE: The need to report deer that may be doing poorly or may not be acting normally.
  - DOE: Those deer are submitted for testing as well.
  - DOE: Mandatory testing of animals 12 months of age or older that die in captive herds.
  - DOE: The Department began testing in 1998 and has tested over 5,000 animals. Monitoring samples and sampling testing of hunter-harvested cervids and questions or positive test results. DOE for Arizona, ADF&G for Alaska, NMDGF for New Mexico, and FWS for Arizona.
  - DOE: There is no testing from 2011-2013.

- Colorado*
  - SFA: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 09/26/02: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 11/19/08: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - SFA: There is no reporting requirement.
  - SFA: Department of Environment Protection and Division of Agriculture have responsibility over all captive cervids, while the Division of Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over white-tailed deer. Contact: Joe Rogerson, (302) 735-3600
  - SFA: Department of Environment Protection and Division of Agriculture have responsibility over all exotic cervids, while the Division of Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over white-tailed deer. Contact: Joe Rogerson, (302) 735-3600
  - SFA: Department of Environment Protection and Division of Agriculture have responsibility over all exotic cervids, while the Division of Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction over white-tailed deer.

- Connecticut*
  - CDA: In 2001, tested 499 (174 mule deer, 226 WTD, 5,489 elk and 147 moose) in 2006. In 2007, tested 10,009 (2,221 mule deer, 81 WTD, 1,464 elk, and 145 moose). In 2008, tested 2,104 (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/

- Delaware
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no testing from 2011-2013.

- Illinois
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 09/26/02: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 11/19/08: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no reporting requirement.

- Michigan
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 09/26/02: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 11/19/08: Total ban on importation of live cervids.

- Missouri
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 09/26/02: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 11/19/08: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no reporting requirement.

- New York
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 09/26/02: Total ban on importation of live cervids. Order 11/19/08: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no testing from 2011-2013.

- North Dakota
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no testing from 2011-2013.

- Ohio
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no testing from 2011-2013.

- Pennsylvania
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no testing from 2011-2013.

- Wisconsin
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no testing from 2011-2013.

- Wyoming
  - DOE: Total ban on importation of live cervids.
  - DOE: There is no testing from 2011-2013.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Agency/Person/Contact/Website Details</th>
<th>Standard Regulations (Revised and Finalized): Pooled 2020-2021</th>
<th>In Process of Developing or Implementing New or Additional CWD Regulations</th>
<th>CWD Testing Program for Caprine Cervids</th>
<th>CWD Testing Program for Wildlife</th>
<th>Rating / Ranks</th>
<th>Ban on Movement of All Species</th>
<th>CWD Found in Caprine Cervids</th>
<th>CWD Found in Feral/Free-Ranging Cervids</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Fish &amp; Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)</td>
<td>Florida Fish &amp; Wildlife Conservation Commission</td>
<td>In Florida, a rule that prohibits the importation of any cervid</td>
<td>This was issued as a federal permit to FWC to participate in CWD surveillance on all cervids imported into FWC facilities.</td>
<td>Florida uses CWD monitoring protocols developed by the CWD Response Team.</td>
<td>No, ban</td>
<td>No, ban</td>
<td>No, ban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources (DNR)</td>
<td>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</td>
<td>No cervid imports allowed.</td>
<td>This was issued as a federal permit to FWC to participate in CWD surveillance on all cervids imported into FWC facilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Department of Fish &amp; Game (DFG)</td>
<td>Idaho Department of Fish and Game</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife</td>
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<td>State</td>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Agency and Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources and State Board of Animal Health</td>
<td>Falyn Owens; <a href="mailto:fowens@dnr.in.gov">fowens@dnr.in.gov</a>; 515-281-8601</td>
<td>To meet the new Federal rules requirements, Iowa rules for CWD testing require: 1) at least one participant in the Iowa CWD program from each licensed deer processor, or an`tacked taxidermist. Businesses accepting these carcasses must dispose of offal via landfill, commercial incinerator, or rendering.</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship</td>
<td>Dr. Paul Grosdidier; <a href="mailto:paul.grosdidier@kda.ks.gov">paul.grosdidier@kda.ks.gov</a>; (785) 296-2326</td>
<td>Allamakee County in NE Iowa. Three additional positives in Allamakee County from 2014/15 deer season.</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Department of Wildlife, Park and Tourism</td>
<td>Elizabeth Danks; <a href="mailto:elizabeth.danks@ks.gov">elizabeth.danks@ks.gov</a>; (785) 577-8400 x4584; Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Health (KDAH) has jurisdiction over captive cervids. Contact Dr. Paul Grosdidier, <a href="mailto:paul.grosdidier@kda.ks.gov">paul.grosdidier@kda.ks.gov</a>, (785) 296-2326. Or Visit our web page at <a href="http://www.ksda">www.ksda</a> Kansas.gov/animal</td>
<td>To date 7801 samples from wild white-tailed deer have been tested by the DHCF and confirmed CWD negative. 2) emaciated deer, 3) neurological deer, 4) exotic cervid species</td>
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| Louisiana | Department of Agriculture & Forestry | James M. Courtenay; Chief of Wildlife and Fish Diseases, Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Box 94490, Baton Rouge, LA 70821; (504) 687-5314 | Louisiana:
- All wildlife and fur products originating from a CWD endemic area might be affected. Cervids may not be moved into a new facility until all wild deer are removed and a valid 2015 CWD-free certification has been obtained. | |
| Illinois | Department of Natural Resources and State Board of Animal Health | Contact: Melinda Cosgrove; cosgrovem1@michigan.gov; 517-336-5043 | By regulation: Ban on importation of brain and spinal cord tissue, including any accompanying bone material, antlers attached to clean skull plates from which the brain tissue has been removed. | |
| **Notes:** | | | For KDFWR captive cervid permits. Cervids may not be moved into a new facility until all wild deer are removed and a valid 2015 CWD-free certification has been obtained. | |
Deer that are not harvested from a state or province on a Department of Natural Resources wildlife management area. No ban at this time. We are encouraging people to voluntarily phase out feeding as a disease prevention measure.

Captive/farmed deer are monitored for the presence of CWD using on-farm health monitoring practices, and by testing for CWD in a small number of animals. Between 2002-2011 (4530 samples from white-tailed deer and 26 from moose to date with one positive sample). Targeted surveillance has been conducted since 1999. Active surveillance has been found.

One positive white-tailed deer was found in May 2015. For 2015-16, CWD testing efforts will focus on southeastern MN.

Baiting is prohibited (during and 10 days after): 1) deer, 2) antlers, 3) skull caps cleaned of all tissues, 4) capes and hides, 5) canine teeth, 6) finished taxidermy mount, and 7) tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research laboratory.

Mandatory testing of all cervid carcasses is available. CWD testing of hunter-harvested deer and antler sheds is mandatory. Cervids with CWD are prohibited in Minnesota.

Cervid carcass parts from states diagnosed with CWD in the previous 5 years may not be imported into Minnesota. In 2012, corn was planted to control elk population.

Mandatory surveillance of dead cervids that are not harvested must be reported to the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. All white-tailed deer prion diseases are reported to the Department of Agriculture. Supervised feeding is prohibited during the hunting season, except on state wildlife management areas.

Antelope, elk, fallow, sika, and red deer.

Baiting is prohibited (during and 10 days after): 1) deer, 2) antlers, 3) skull caps cleaned of all tissues, 4) capes and hides, 5) canine teeth, 6) finished taxidermy mount, and 7) tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research laboratory.

Mandatory testing of all cervid carcasses is available. CWD testing of hunter-harvested deer and antler sheds is mandatory. Cervids with CWD are prohibited in Michigan.

Cervid carcass parts from states diagnosed with CWD in the previous 5 years may not be imported into Michigan.

antlered, head, & finished taxidermy mounts. If still attached, prevents their exposure to the environment.

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In February of 2006, the Montana FWP Commission have done statewide sampling since 1998, testing over 17,200 cervids (deer, elk, and moose). Legal provisions limiting feeding of game animals were established in 2009 providing for increased penalties for feeding of ungulates. In Missouri since 2001, over 43,000 free-ranging deer have been tested for CWD in the past. In 2012, after the initial detection of CWD in free-ranging deer in MO, the state went to a decontamination model. Active statewide disease surveillance is ongoing. According to MDC's new regulations, all wildlife breeders and big game hunting preserves must participate in a CWD surveillance program that includes testing of captive cervids. Captive cervids form each facility must submit a herd disease response plan approved by MDC. Feeding of cervids is considered a management tool for maintaining animal health, but it also encourages the spread of disease. Feeding of cervids is prohibited, except for meat that is cut and wrapped; meat hides or capes from which all excess tissue has been removed; antlers; antlers attached to skull plates or skull skins. The MDC implemented a number of regulation changes for captive cervids (white-tailed deer, mule-deer and their hybrids). These changes included the prohibition of the movement of deer and hides. The entries below are from the Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervine Regulations in North America, June 2020.
New York

The NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets requires a permit from the NYS DEC to import deer and elk from out-of-state facilities. The permit requires a health certificate from the state of origin demonstrating the animal is free of, or has immunity to, specific diseases. The NYS DEC has the authority to remove any animal that poses a risk to the health of domesticated cervids.

North Carolina

The NCDWQ requires a permit for the importation of cervids from states that have documented chronic wasting disease (CWD) in cervids. The permit requires a health certificate from the state of origin demonstrating the animal is free of, or has immunity to, specific diseases. The NCDWQ has the authority to remove any animal that poses a risk to the health of domesticated cervids.

North Dakota

The ND Department of Agriculture requires a permit for the importation of cervids from states that have documented chronic wasting disease (CWD) in cervids. The permit requires a health certificate from the state of origin demonstrating the animal is free of, or has immunity to, specific diseases. The ND Department of Agriculture has the authority to remove any animal that poses a risk to the health of domesticated cervids.

Ohio

The Ohio Department of Agriculture requires a permit for the importation of cervids from states that have documented chronic wasting disease (CWD) in cervids. The permit requires a health certificate from the state of origin demonstrating the animal is free of, or has immunity to, specific diseases. The Ohio Department of Agriculture has the authority to remove any animal that poses a risk to the health of domesticated cervids.

Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture requires a permit for the importation of cervids from states that have documented chronic wasting disease (CWD) in cervids. The permit requires a health certificate from the state of origin demonstrating the animal is free of, or has immunity to, specific diseases. The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture has the authority to remove any animal that poses a risk to the health of domesticated cervids.

Oregon

The Oregon Department of Agriculture requires a permit for the importation of cervids from states that have documented chronic wasting disease (CWD) in cervids. The permit requires a health certificate from the state of origin demonstrating the animal is free of, or has immunity to, specific diseases. The Oregon Department of Agriculture has the authority to remove any animal that poses a risk to the health of domesticated cervids.


declaration of premises and evidence of negative test results for chronic wasting disease are required for all importations into New York State. The health certificate must be signed by a licensed veterinarian and include a statement that the animal is free of chronic wasting disease. The animal must be observed for 14 days after arrival and be free of symptoms of the disease.

The NYSDEC will continue to monitor CWD surveillance each year for the foreseeable future. The NYS DEC’s Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America (listed only if different or in addition to those listed in Summary below)

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 captive cervids in the state of New York to monitor for any new cases of CWD. The NYS DEC is committed to the control and early detection of CWD in captive animals to prevent its introduction into the wild.

No. No

Hunter-harvested deer and elk surveillance began in August 2004, amended December 1, 2005. Can be updated by NYSDEC. As of October 03, 2012, a total of 3,339 white-tailed deer and elk have been sampled in North America for CWD. 1,503 captive cervids have been tested for CWD. Licensees are required to submit cervid heads or carcasses to NCDA&CS diagnostic lab for sample collection. In 2009, 2010, and 2011, all three animals were harvested in Sioux County. 

12 months of age, and elk by 24 months of age. Additional restrictions apply to reindeer, red deer, and deer hybrids (hybrid of red deer and white-tailed deer). 

Facilities must be approved prior to ownership of deer and elk, and deer owners must obtain a non-traditional livestock certification. Deer must be free of all contagious and infectious disease. Genetic testing (for purity) required for elk in ND zones 1 & 2. Must be free of Brucellosis, tuberculosis, and CWD.

Farmed Cervidae and Cervid Imports

To an official Tuberculosis test within 90 days prior to entry, or originate from a Brucellosis Certified Herd.

Yes, in a captive elk herd. The herd in question was depopulated after symptoms of CWD were observed. The herd was depopulated in 2005. NYSDEC continues to do CWD surveillance during the hunting season and tests all deer exhibiting clinical symptoms.

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.

No No

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 captive cervids in the state of New York to monitor for any new cases of CWD. The NYS DEC is committed to the control and early detection of CWD in captive animals to prevent its introduction into the wild.

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certifications of origin and health certificates for imported cervids are required. The health certificate must be signed by a licensed veterinarian and include a statement that the animal is free of chronic wasting disease. The animal must be observed for 14 days after arrival and be free of symptoms of the disease.

The NYSDEC will continue to monitor CWD surveillance each year for the foreseeable future. The NYS DEC’s Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America (listed only if different or in addition to those listed in Summary below)

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 captive cervids in the state of New York to monitor for any new cases of CWD. The NYS DEC is committed to the control and early detection of CWD in captive animals to prevent its introduction into the wild.
Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervidae Regulations in North America

Pennsylvania

PDA: A two tiered CWD surveillance program that includes the voluntary federal herd registration program and the state program. The state program requires all cervid farms to register with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and to submit samples from mortality cases. The federal program requires all captive cervids 12 months of age or older to be tested for CWD during their first year of captive life and every three years thereafter. No cervids from geographic areas where CWD diagnosed; CVI must state importing cervid originates from herd in CWD surveillance program since Jan. 1, 2000. All cervids require an importation certificate.

Indiana

Tested every 3 years, starting with the first calf born after the herd has ever originated from, or ever been a member of a herd where CWD has been diagnosed or identified, or have been a member of a CWD trace-back or trace-forward herd by an epidemiological investigation.

South Dakota

No cervids from geographic areas where CWD diagnosed; CVI must state importing cervid originates from herd in CWD surveillance program since Jan. 1, 2000. All cervids require an importation certificate.

Tennessee

Department of Agriculture. Contact: Dr. Jill Johnson, e-mail: Dr.Jill.Johnson@tn.gov or Sara Clariday, email: Sara.Clariday@tn.gov

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).

 USDA

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.

1998-2001 participated in CWD surveillance with SCWDS (targeted surveillance). Former regulations: All cervids 3 years of age or older must be tested. 2000 regulations: all cervids 16 months of age or older which die of any cause must be tested. 2005 regulations: all cervids 12 months of age or older which die of any cause must be tested. In the voluntary HCP, CWD testing is required for all captive cervids 12 months of age or older which die of any cause. No cervids from geographic areas where CWD diagnosed; CVI must state importing cervid originates from herd in CWD surveillance program since Jan. 1, 2000. All cervids require an importation certificate. More than 1,000 elk have been tested since 2002. Beginning 2007, surveillance will focus on hunter killed samples tested since 2002. Beginning 2007, surveillance will focus on hunter killed samples tested since 2002.
Virginia

The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) regulates importation and possession of deer and elk carcasses, taxidermy products, and by-products. DGIF requires VDGIF notification and mandatory CWD testing of all adult deaths in all captive deer facilities.

CWD Surveillance
- Active surveillance of road or hunter-killed deer statewide during 2002, 2007, and 2010. Nine positives have been detected in Frederick County, and one positive was detected in Alexandria. Testing plans have been developed for Fauquier County and one county in Prince William County following the CWD-positive检测 (see column E). Mandatory CWD surveillance is conducted on deer on culls where the CWD Data Line shows that deer are in the area that allows hunting.

CWD Testing Program for Wildlife
- Effective April 2010, feeding of deer is prohibited year-round in Frederick, Shenandoah, Clarke, and Warren counties, and any area is considered "baited" for 10 days after the removal of feed. The second feeding of baited deer occurs during the fall hunting season. Effective June 1, 2003: 1) Imports only from herd with 5 years of CWD monitoring, 2) Movement intrastate only from herds with 5 years of CWD monitoring, 3) Any deer may be imported if the herd has had at least 2 IDs -- one visible ear tag and one implanted chip. No ban at this time.

West Virginia

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) prohibits the importation of all cervids from states that have detected CWD and allows importation from only states with approved CWD management plans. The DNR requires the DNR to conduct a surveillance program that meets the West Virginia CWD Herd Certification Program standards.

CWD Surveillance
- Active surveillance of road or hunter-killed deer statewide since 2002, and the movement of both whole wild-deer carcasses and cervid wastes from the CA in a lined landfill located in the CA.

CWD Testing Program for Wildlife
- WVDNR surveillance program is mandatory and requires testing of all mortality of captive cervids >6 months old. Sample collection site in Wyoming provided the head and all portions of the spinal column are available for testing.

Wisconsin

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) regulates importation and possession of deer and elk carcasses, taxidermy products, and by-products. DATCP requires the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to conduct a surveillance program in deer and elk since 2003.

CWD Surveillance
- Most must obtain from US Audubon further regulations. The deer 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 cervid 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 cervid 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 cervid.

CWD Testing Program for Wildlife
- There is no ban on the movement of deer in any county. Deer may be imported if the herd has had at least 2 IDs -- one visible ear tag and one implanted chip. No ban at this time.

Wyoming

The Department of Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) regulates importation and possession of deer and elk carcasses, taxidermy products, and by-products. GFP mandates the GFP to conduct a surveillance program in deer and elk since 2003.

CWD Surveillance
- Effective June 1, 2003: 1) Imports only from herd with 5 years of CWD monitoring, 2) Movement intrastate only from herds with 5 years of CWD monitoring, 3) Any deer may be imported if the herd has had at least 2 IDs -- one visible ear tag and one implanted chip. No ban at this time.

CWD Testing Program for Wildlife
- Deer may now be imported regardless of the herd’s CWD history, but must be tested within 100 yards of another established bait site. Additional restrictions also exist. http://dnr.wy.gov/topic/hunt/bait.html

No Yes
Chronic Wasting Disease and Cervid Regulations in North America

**Alberta**

- **Alberta**
  - **Wildlife Division**: Department of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development, 8664 102 St, Edmonton, AB T6G 1R7
  - **Contact**: Sylvie Perreault

  - **CWD Testing Program**: All captive cervid mortalities are tested for CWD. Testing for CWD in wild cervids commenced in Oct. 1997. 1400 head of white-tailed deer have been tested to date, with all being negative.

- **CWD Regulations**
  - **Mandatory CWD Surveillance**: On-farm surveillance is required for all captive cervids. In 2001, 432 cervids were tested, and 2012, 326 cervids were tested. All were negative.

  - **CWD Testing Program**: All captive cervids are tested for CWD. In 2011, 226 cervids were tested, and 2012, 219 cervids were tested. All were negative.

- **CWD Prevention and Control**
  - **Captive Cervids**: All captive cervids must submit to a veterinary inspection before entering the province.
  - **Wildlife**: All suspicious illnesses or mortalities are tested for CWD. To date, all samples have been negative.

- **CWD Management**
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In April 2001, the Regulation respecting the identification and traceability of certain animals (the Regulation) was enacted by the Quebec government to ensure 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.

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

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 is prohibited in all provinces/territories in Canada. Import requests are evaluated by both Ministries with Environment and Agriculture.

**Import Guidelines:**
- 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.
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**Carcasses in Transit:**
- All cervids in transit must be contained (leak-proof) and prohibited from being released or transferred to other jurisdictions.
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