

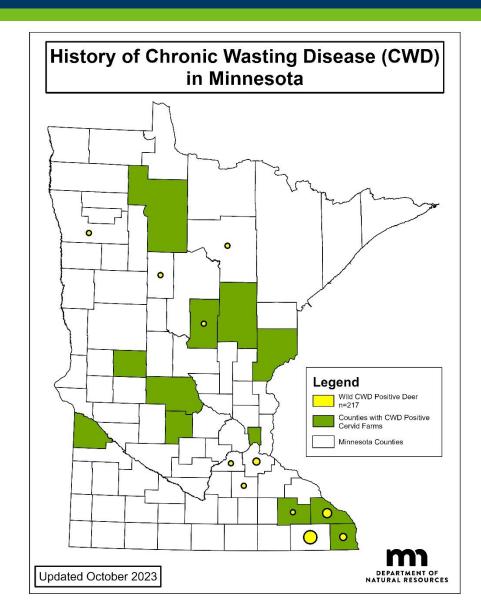
CWD and Farmed Deer Program Status Updates House ENV Hearing - October 23, 2023

Dr. Kelly Straka, Wildlife Section Manager

Mike Oehler, Farmed Deer and Captive Species Coordinator

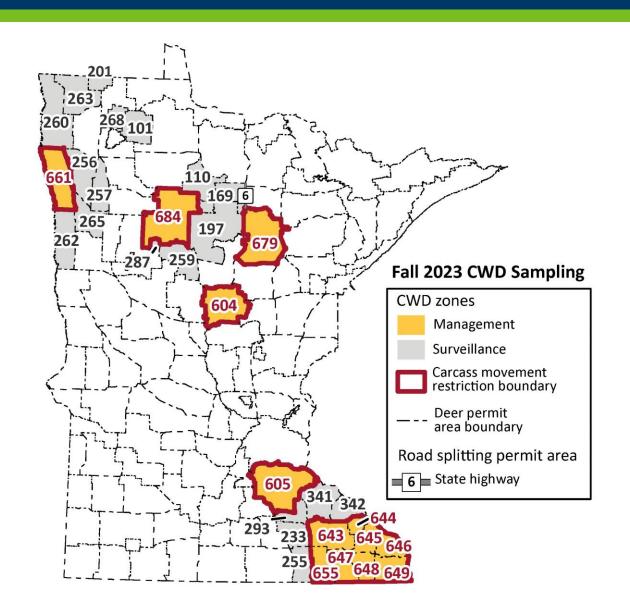


Chronic Wasting Disease in Minnesota: Current Status



- 120,000 wild deer tested since
 2002
 - 217 positive (mostly SE)
- Wild elk and moose since 2004
 - No detections
- 13 captive cervid facilities
 - Most recent in 2022

Overview of CWD Surveillance Plan for Fall 2023



- Mandatory sampling opening weekend
- High hunter compliance
 - 87% in 2022
- 239 DNR staff and 120 students

 Voluntary testing options available statewide

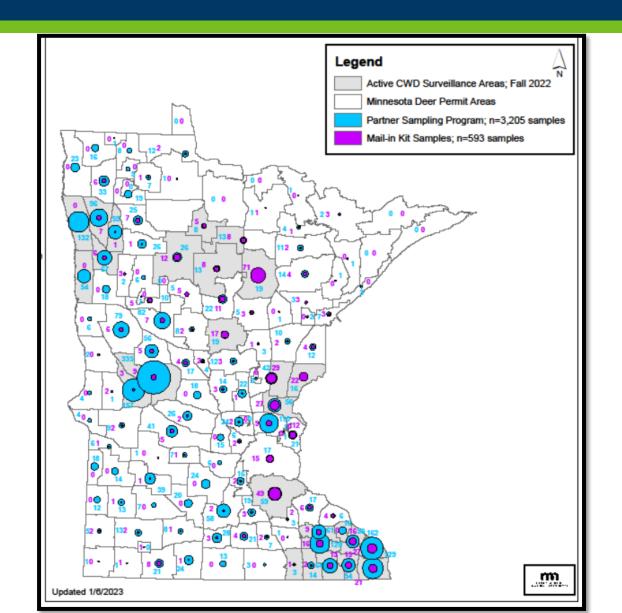
Hunter Mail-in Kits



• Piloted in 2022

- Available statewide at no cost
- 10k kits built
 - 4,500 requests so far
- Partner groups, Area
 Offices, Online

Expanded Partner Sampling Program



- 8,000+ samples since 2016
 - 16 CWD positives
- Important partnership with taxidermists
 - Minnesota Conservation Federation!

- USDA-APHIS grant
- 133 vendors so far

Managing CWD: Partnership with Hunters & Landowners

- Carcass movement restrictions
- Dumpster program
- Cervid carcass importation ban
- Recreational feeding and attractant bans
- Increased hunter opportunities
 - Additional seasons, \$2.50 disease management tags
- Partnerships with conservation groups





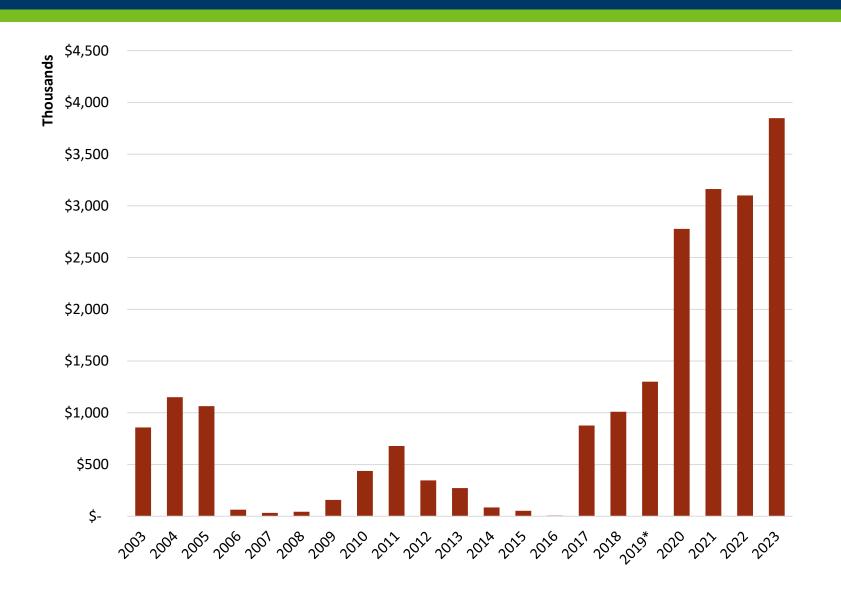
Landfill Locations Legend **Dumpsters** All Seasons Firearms Only CWD Zones Management Zone County Boundaries ★ Landfills Chippewa Falls

DNR's Deer Dumpster Program - 2023

- 43 sites in CWD Management Zones
- Expect to hit 225 tons of deer waste removed
- Approved landfills



Investments in Wild Cervid CWD-Related Efforts



Total CWD spending FY03- FY23: \$21,320,870

Summary

- CWD remains a rare disease in MN
- Aggressive approach to protect statewide deer population and our hunting heritage
- Adapt as we assess effectiveness
- We cannot be successful in managing this disease without the help of legislators, hunters, cooperators, and businesses



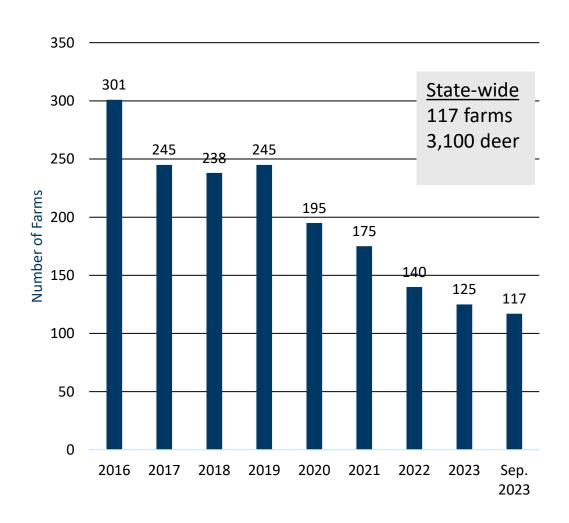


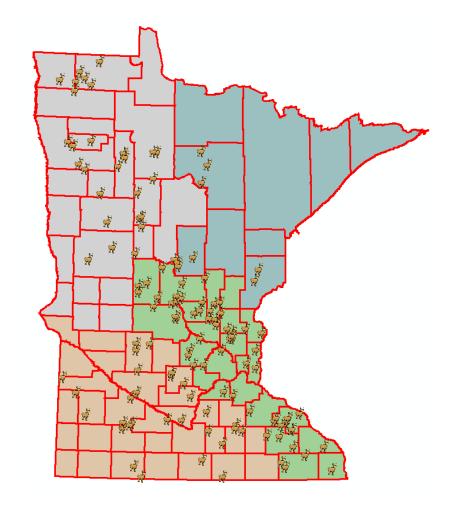
Farmed Deer Program Status Updates House ENV Hearing - October 23, 2023

Mike Oehler, Farmed Deer and Captive Species Coordinator



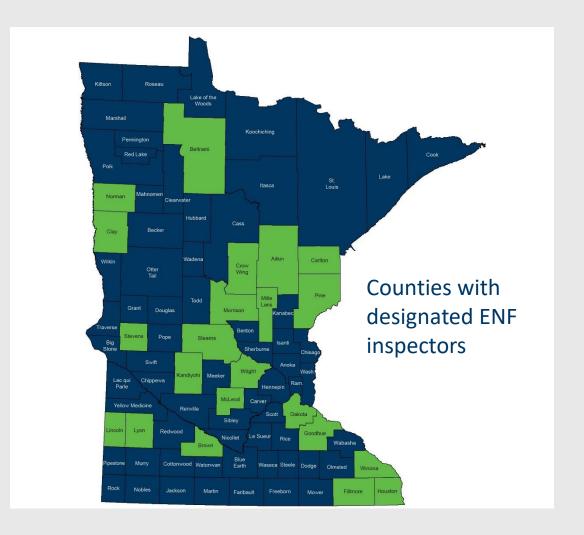
Farmed deer update - WTD/WTD-mixed farms in MN





Current farmed deer program staff

- Mike Oehler Farmed Deer and Captive Species Coordinator (October 2022).
- Lt. Robert Haberman, Animal Health Coordinator (position July 2022).
- ~25 COs across the state to conduct annual inspections.
- OAS-Intermediate to be hired soon.



DNR accomplishments since July 1, 2023

- Daily oversight of WTD herds
 - 58 inspections conducted (some joint).
 - One transfer of registration.
 - One escape event Oct. 10th (2 deer)
- Completed interagency agreement with BAH.
- Created farmed deer webpage.
- Developed online payment portal for producers.
- MNPRO consultation (initial and quarterly).
- MOU with USDA to administer herd certification program (joint with BAH).

Home > Fish & Wildlife > Wildlife > Deer >

White-tailed deer

Iome

Bovine Tuberculosis Chronic Wasting Disease

Deer farms

Deer permit areas

Deer plan Feeding

Harvesting & importing

Hunting

Natural history

Opinion surveys

Populations Problem deer

Reports & statistics

Fish & Wildlife

Fisheries Wildlife

Dollars at work

License

Habitat ♂ Lottery ♂

Management

Bear

Deer Elk

Grouse

Deer farms

Effective July 1, the DNR will administer and enforce certain statutes and rules governing white-tailed deer farms. Review below the areas of DNR responsibility that directly impact white-tailed deer farms and farmers.

Responsibility for all other farmed cervids, including elk, falls to the Minnesota Board of Animal Health [2].

Farmed deer contacts

Wildlife

Mike Oehler

Farmed deer and captive species coordinator 1509 First Ave. North

Fergus Falls, MN 56357 218-671-7949

michael.oehler@state.mn.us 🖂

Enforcement

Lt. Robert Haberman
Animal health coordinator
1201 East Highway 2
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
218-204-1212
robert.haberman@state.mn.us ⊗

Farm information and resources

- (+) Forms
- (+) Inspection and inventories
- How to pay fees
- (+) Provisions effective July 1, 2023
- + Provisions effective Sept. 1, 2023
- + Provisions effective Sept. 1, 2024

Background

There are 125 registered white-tailed deer farms in Minnesota with a total of 3,325 deer. Changes in state law $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ enacted in 2023 transferred management authority of white-tailed deer farms from BAH to DNR.

DNR had regulatory authority over white-tailed deer producers until 2005, when the Legislature transferred that authority to BAH. In 2021, the Legislature granted co-authority to DNR and BAH.

Interagency agreement with BAH

- DNR responsibilities
- Farm inspections (joint on mixed).
- Herd inventories (annual and physical).
- Compliance/violations WTD.
- Administration of USDA herd certification program.
- Monitoring mortalities and CWD testing.
- Jointly handle CWD + herds with BAH.

- BAH responsibilities (DNR funded)
- CWD sample collection training program.
- Import/movement of WTD.
- Tuberculosis and Brucellosis programs.
- Provide program/software training for DNR staff.
- Jointly handle CWD+ herds with DNR.

Some challenges associated with transition

- Producer confusion
 - Uncertainty for their farm.
 - Where to get/send forms?
 - Who to contact?
- Mixed herd challenges
 - Collection of revenue.
 - Management of records.

How is the transition going?





Division of Fish and Wildlife: Wildlife Research Unit

Neonicotinoid Update

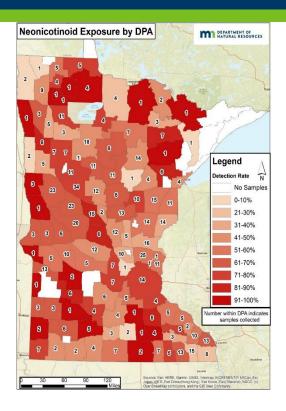


Neonicotinoids in Wildlife: Previous Work



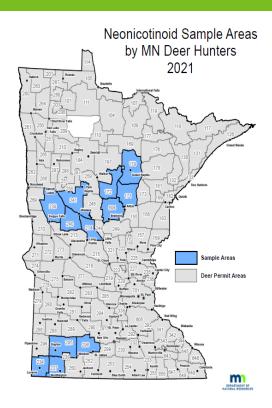
2016-2017: High prevalence of exposure in prairie chickens and sharp-tailed grouse

 76-93% of birds tested in spring and fall



2019: Collected spleens from hunter-harvested deer

- Widespread exposure
- Concentrations high enough to affect fawn survival?



2021: Identify exposure levels within ecoregions

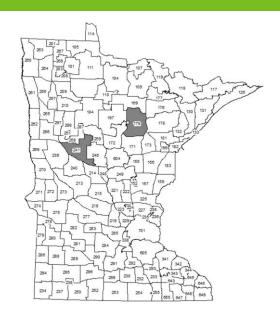
 Deer exposure to neonics may be ubiquitous across all ecoregions

Neonicotinoids in Wildlife: Continued Work



Sharp-tailed grouse and prairie chicken

- Determine individual and population level effects
- Results expected FY26



White-tailed deer and antemortem sample testing

- Evaluate ability to detect neonics in blood, urine, and feces
- Results expected FY24/25

FUTURE STUDIES

Spruce grouse

- Evaluate possible routes of wildlife exposure in forested systems
- Results expected FY25

Ring-necked Pheasant

- Assess detection in different tissues from hunter harvested birds
- Assess concentrations on arthropods, forbs, and soils on WMAs
- Results expected FY27



Thank You!

