



STATE OF MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

REBECCA A. HUMPHRIES
DIRECTOR

March 15, 2005

The Honorable Michelle McManus, Chair
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on
Natural Resources
State Capitol
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7536

The Honorable Howard Walker, Chair
House Appropriations Subcommittee on
Natural Resources
Room S-1388 House Office Building
P.O. Box 30014
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7514

Dear Senator McManus and Representative Walker:

In compliance with Section 501, PA 347 of 2004, attached is a report of spending in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for bovine tuberculosis control efforts, a report summary of the Michigan wildlife tuberculosis surveillance, and a Michigan map showing the bovine tuberculosis survey results.

If you have questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Sharon Schafer, Chief
Budget and Support Services
517-335-3276

Enclosures

cc: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee Members
House Appropriations Subcommittee Members
Ms. Jessica Runnels, Senate Fiscal Agency
Dr. Kirk Lindquist, House Fiscal Agency
Ms. Mary Lannoye, State Budget Director, DMB
Mr. Jacques McNeely, DMB
Ms. Jennifer Harrison, DMB
Director Rebecca A. Humphries, DNR
Mr. Dennis Fedewa, Chief Deputy, DNR
Ms. Arminda Koch, Resource Management Deputy, DNR
Mr. Rodney Stokes, Legislative Liaison, DNR
Mr. Joseph Frick, DNR
Ms. Jane Schultz, DNR

Bovine Tuberculosis Control Efforts Information

As of late February 2005, expenses for disease control efforts in the State of Michigan total \$1,470,500. Expenditures through September 30, 2005 are projected at \$2,000,000. This includes the salary and wages of the Department of Natural Resources (Department) staff members stationed at deer checks for surveillance sampling throughout Michigan, Department Wildlife Disease Lab staff performing inspections and tests, and a contract with the Michigan State University (MSU) Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health (DCPAH) for disease control testing and inspections. The information below is a breakdown of activity completed by the MSU and Department laboratories for the 2004-2005 deer seasons in Michigan along with a description of the DCPAH's procedures for TB testing.

Summary of Lab Activities - Oct. 1, 2004 through March 1, 2005

Samples tested at DCPAH	
Deer heads	0
Deer carcasses	0
Deer other parts (lungs, heart, etc.)	75
Deer suspects	75
Elk heads	1 suspect lymph node for histo
Omnivore/carnivore carcasses	0

Samples Tested at Department Wildlife Disease Lab	
Deer heads	14,138
Deer carcasses	61
Deer other parts (lungs, heart, etc.)	61
Elk heads	106
Moose heads	7
Omnivore/carnivore carcasses	0

TB Testing Procedure at Department Wildlife Disease Lab

After arrival at the Department, each head is visually (grossly) examined. Specific lymph nodes sectioned for inspection in each head include lymph nodes near the temple, behind the lower jaw, and the lymph nodes at the base of jaw near the vertebrae. Those heads with no lesions in these lymph nodes or elsewhere are discarded into lined carts for incineration. The same lymph nodes along with the lymph nodes throughout the body (thoracic and abdominal) are examined in the carnivores/omnivores. All tissues from the carnivores/omnivores are examined histologically and are cultured regardless of whether or not anything is found on gross examination. Lymph nodes from the grossly suspect deer heads/carcasses are collected in separate containers for submission to DCPAH for histological evaluation and to Michigan Dept. of Community Health for culture.

Summary of Michigan Wildlife Bovine Tuberculosis Surveillance

Updated February 25, 2005 by Michigan Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Disease Lab

Initial Occurrences

In 1975, a nine-year-old female white-tailed deer from Alcona County, and, in 1994, a four-year-old male deer from Alpena County were submitted with lesions consistent with and testing positive for Bovine TB.

Wild White-tailed Deer TB Surveillance

Year	Number of Deer Positive	Total Deer Tested
1995	18	403
1996	56	4,967
1997	73	3,720
1998	78	9,057
1999	58	19,500
2000	53	25,858
2001	60	24,278
2002	51	18,100
2003	32	17,308
2004	28	15,127
2005	0	74
Grand Total	509	138,394

2004: POSITIVE and SUSPECT for TB

<u>White-tailed Deer</u>	<u>Other Wildlife</u>
Alcona 9	
Alpena 8	
Montmorency 5	
Oscoda 3	
4-County Area 1	
Presque Isle 2	

2003: POSITIVE for TB

<u>White-tailed Deer</u>	<u>Other Wildlife</u>
Alcona 13	2 elk Montmorency, Presque Isle
Alpena 9	2 coyotes Montmorency
Montmorency 5	
Oscoda 3	
Presque Isle 1	
Roscommon 1	

2002: POSITIVE for TB

<u>White-tailed Deer</u>	<u>Other Wildlife</u>
Alcona 24	2 raccoons Alpena
Montmorency 11	3 coyotes Montmorency
Alpena 9	2 raccoons Montmorency
Oscoda 5	1 red fox Montmorency
Presque Isle 1	2 raccoons Oscoda
Otsego 1	

Elk Surveillance

- 1,396 elk have been tested from May 1996 to the present
- 7 tested in 2005, 107 tested in 2004, 97 tested in 2003
- One elk from Montmorency Co. tested positive in 2000
- One elk from Montmorency Co. tested positive in 2001
- Two elk from Presque Isle Co. tested positive in 2003

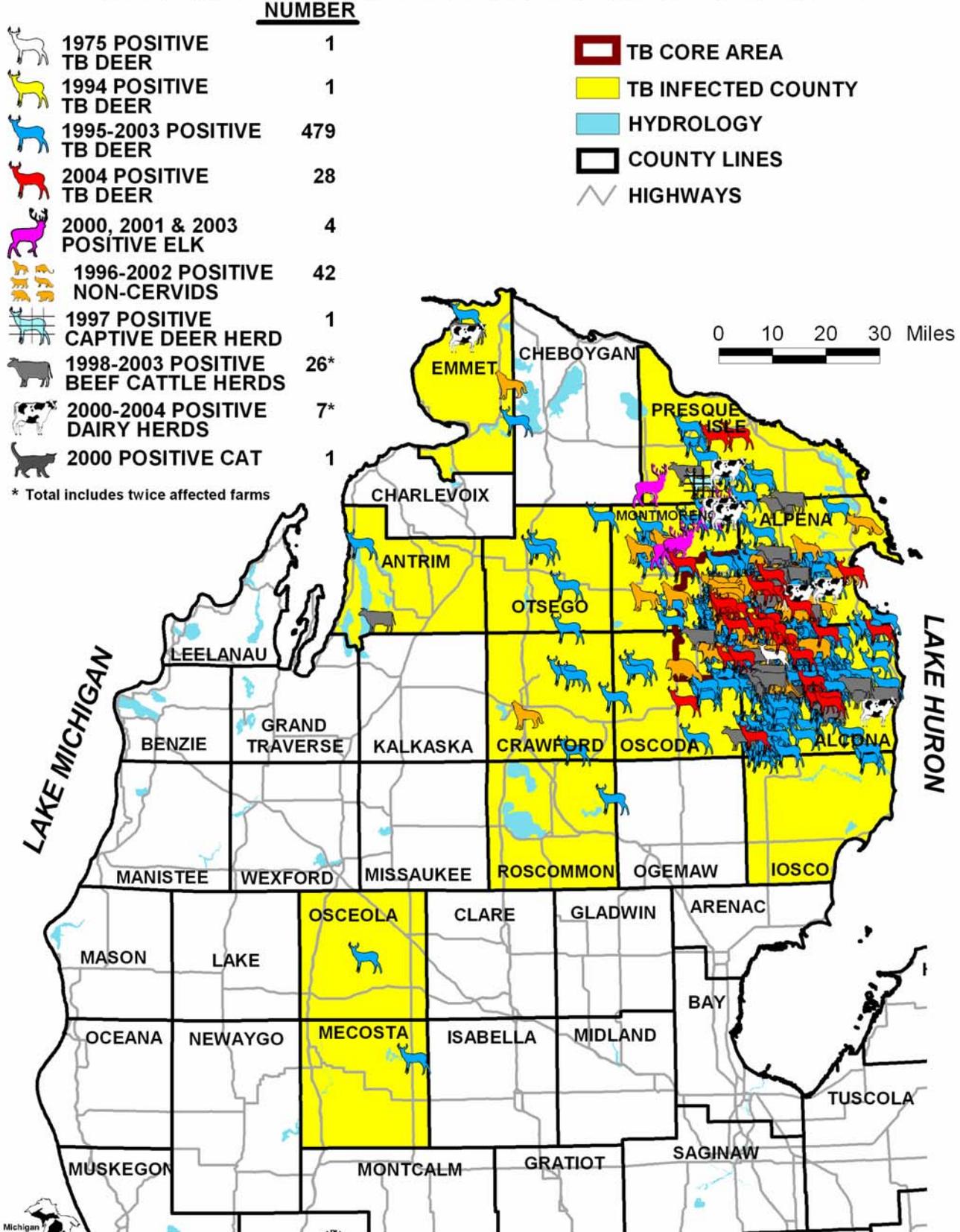
Moose Surveillance

- 9 moose tested in 2003 - all tested negative
- 12 moose tested in 2004 - all tested negative

Carnivore (Non-cervid) Surveillance 1996-2003

- 1,514 carnivores tested (16 species). 42 tested positive for bovine TB:
18 coyotes, 8 raccoons, 7 black bear, 4 bobcat, 3 red fox, 2 opossum

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS SURVEY RESULTS



* Total includes twice affected farms