

# Natural Resources Commission Meeting



NRC Policy Committee on Wildlife and Fisheries  
June 14, 2012

# NRC Policy Committee on Wildlife and Fisheries

June 14, 2012

- Updates
  - Fisheries Division Chief Update
  - Wildlife Division Chief Update
  - Waterfowl Regulatory Update
  - Michigan Deer Harvest Survey Report 2011 Seasons
  - Antlerless Deer License Quotas
  - Bovine TB Deer Spatial Model
  - Michigan Surveillance and Response Plan for CWD



# NRC Policy Committee on Wildlife and Fisheries

June 14, 2012

- NRC – For Information
  - Waterfowl Regulatory Update; Early Seasons Hunting Regulations, Youth Hunting, Managed Area Shot Size (WCO Amendment No. 10 of 2012)
  - Antlerless Deer License Quotas (WCO Amendment No. 11 of 2012)
- NRC – Action
  - Elk License Application Age Technical Amendment (WCO-9)
  - Possession of Antlers Shed by a Deer, Elk, or Moose (WCO-8)
  - Special Deer Permits (WCO-7)
  - Deer Regulatory Update: Open/Closed DMUs; Youth Hunting; Antlerless Limits; Special Hunts (WCO-6)



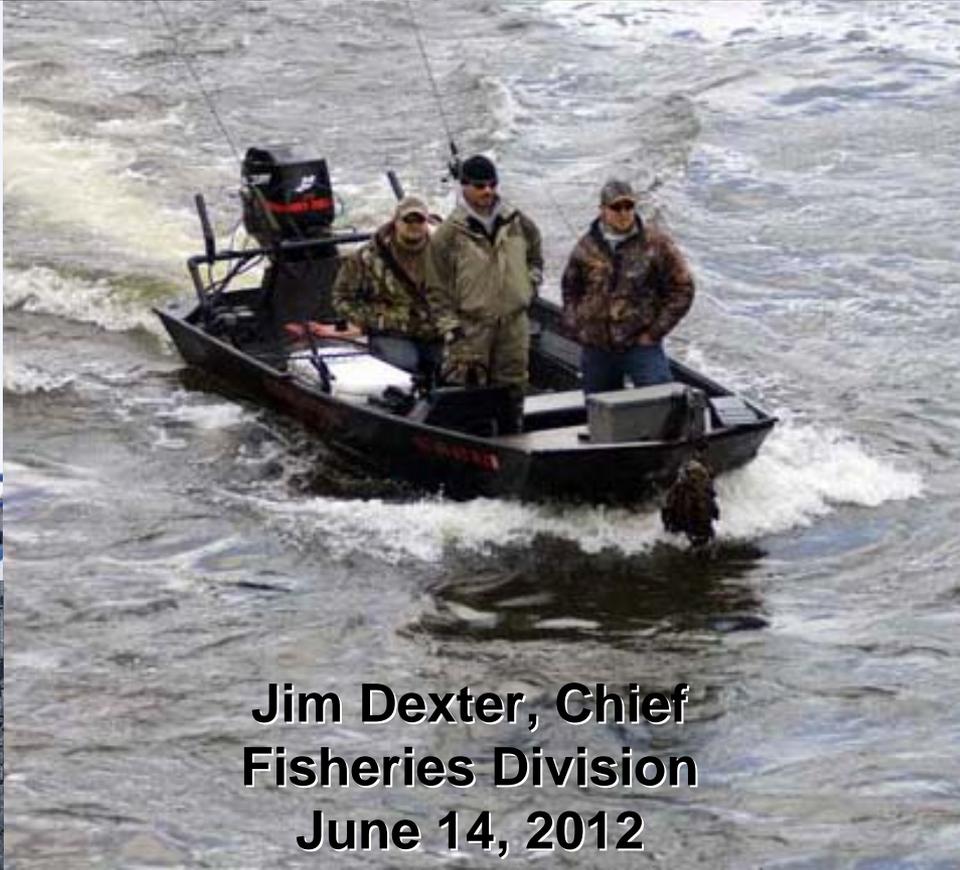
# NRC Policy Committee on Wildlife and Fisheries

June 14, 2012

- Director – For Information
  - Update of 2002 Michigan Surveillance and Response Plan for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) of Free-ranging and Privately Owned Cervids
- Director – For Action
  - Statewide Trout, Salmon, Whitefish and Lake Herring Regs (FO-200)



# Fisheries Division Update



Jim Dexter, Chief  
Fisheries Division  
June 14, 2012



# New State Record Flathead Catfish

*Rodney Akey  
Niles, MI  
St. Joe River  
49.8 pounds*





# Grass Carp found in Marris Lake

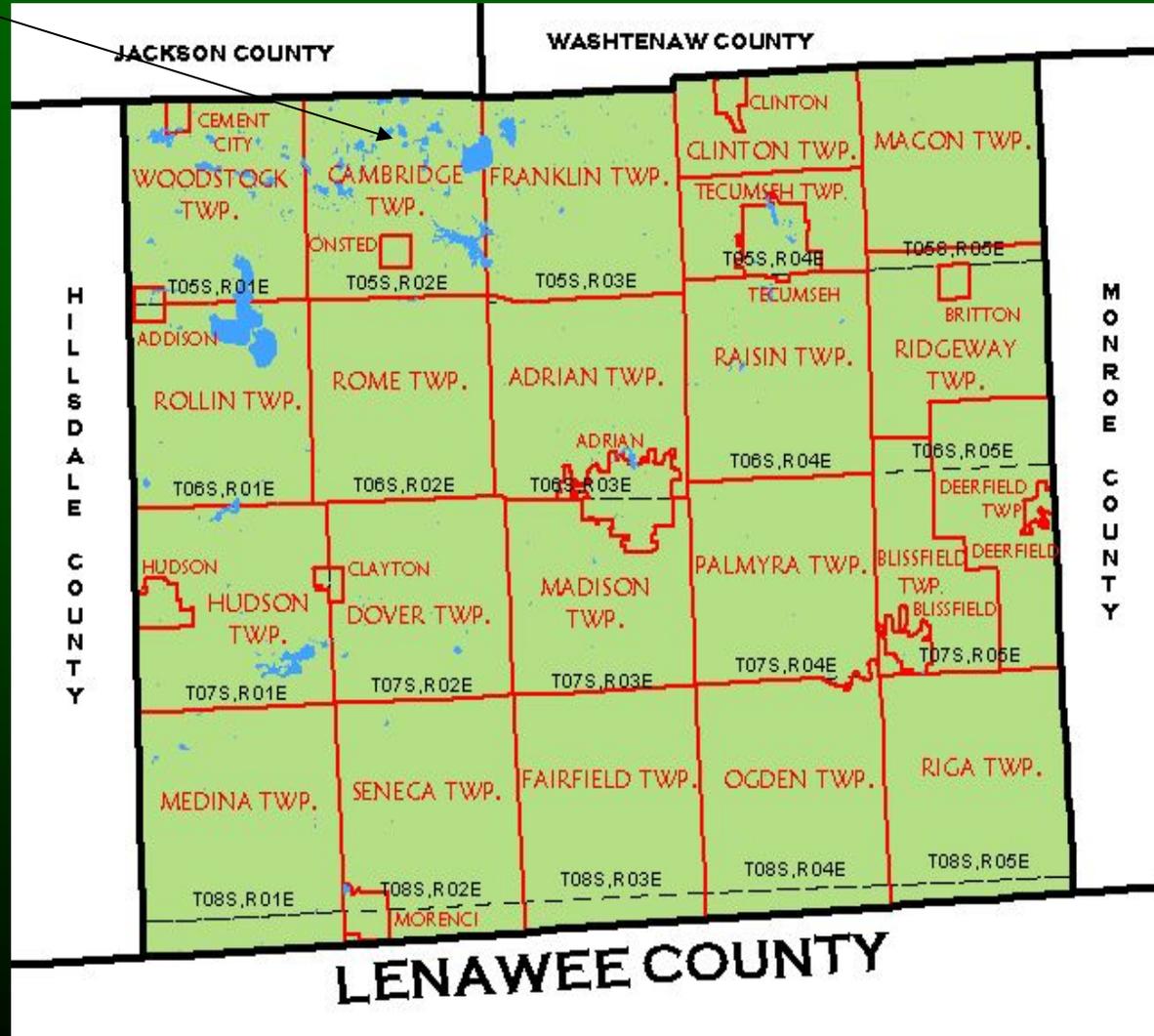


# Marrs Lake Locator Map

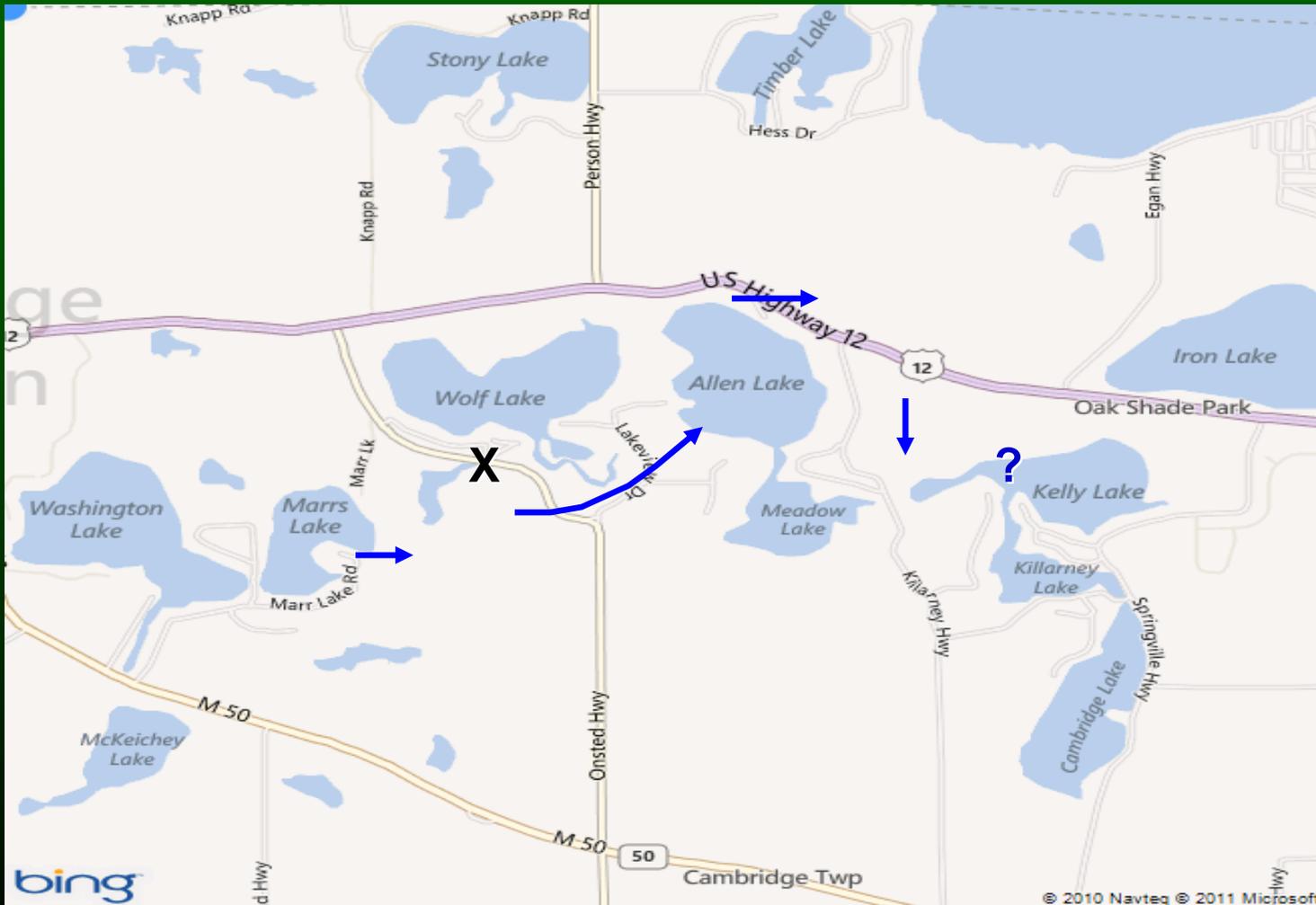


# Lenawee County

Marrs Lake



# Marrs Lake Map Connections



# Thank You



[www.michigan.gov/fishing](http://www.michigan.gov/fishing)

# Wildlife Division Update



Russ Mason, Chief  
Wildlife Division  
June 14, 2012





# Mi-HUNT

*Where Your Hunt Begins*

The web application that helps you plan your Michigan hunting, trapping, or outdoor-recreation adventure has been enhanced!

*This interactive mapping tool features:*

- ① 10 million acres of land open to the public for hunting
- ① printable vegetation maps
- ① GPS transfer
- ① simplified and enhanced legends
- ① Hunting Access Program (HAP) information
- ① State Game and Wildlife Area info, maps, and management activities



[www.michigan.gov/mihunt](http://www.michigan.gov/mihunt)

# Pure Michigan Hunt

- Every week PMH sales have been better than 2011, and in most cases we doubled 2011 sales each week
  - 2011 at this time: 5,017
  - 2012 at this time: 7,341
- We are 2,300 over sales from this time last year, and we are only 3 months in!



# Thank You



[www.michigan.gov/hunting](http://www.michigan.gov/hunting)

# Hunting Regulations for Early Waterfowl Season Dates



Barbara Avers  
Waterfowl and Wetland Specialist  
Wildlife Division



# Regulations Schedule

## Early Seasons

- February/March
  - Mississippi Flyway Council
  - Citizen's Waterfowl Advisory Committee (CWAC)
- June
  - Regulations for information at NRC
  - USFWS Regulations Committee
    - Set early season framework
- July
  - Regulations for action at NRC Meeting
  - Mississippi Flyway Council
  - USFWS Regulations Committee
  - Early Season Selections Due to USFWS

## Late Seasons

- July
  - Regulations for information at NRC
  - Mississippi Flyway Council
  - USFWS Regulations Committee
    - Set late season framework
- August
  - CWAC Meeting
  - Regulations for action at NRC
  - Late Season Selections Due to USFWS

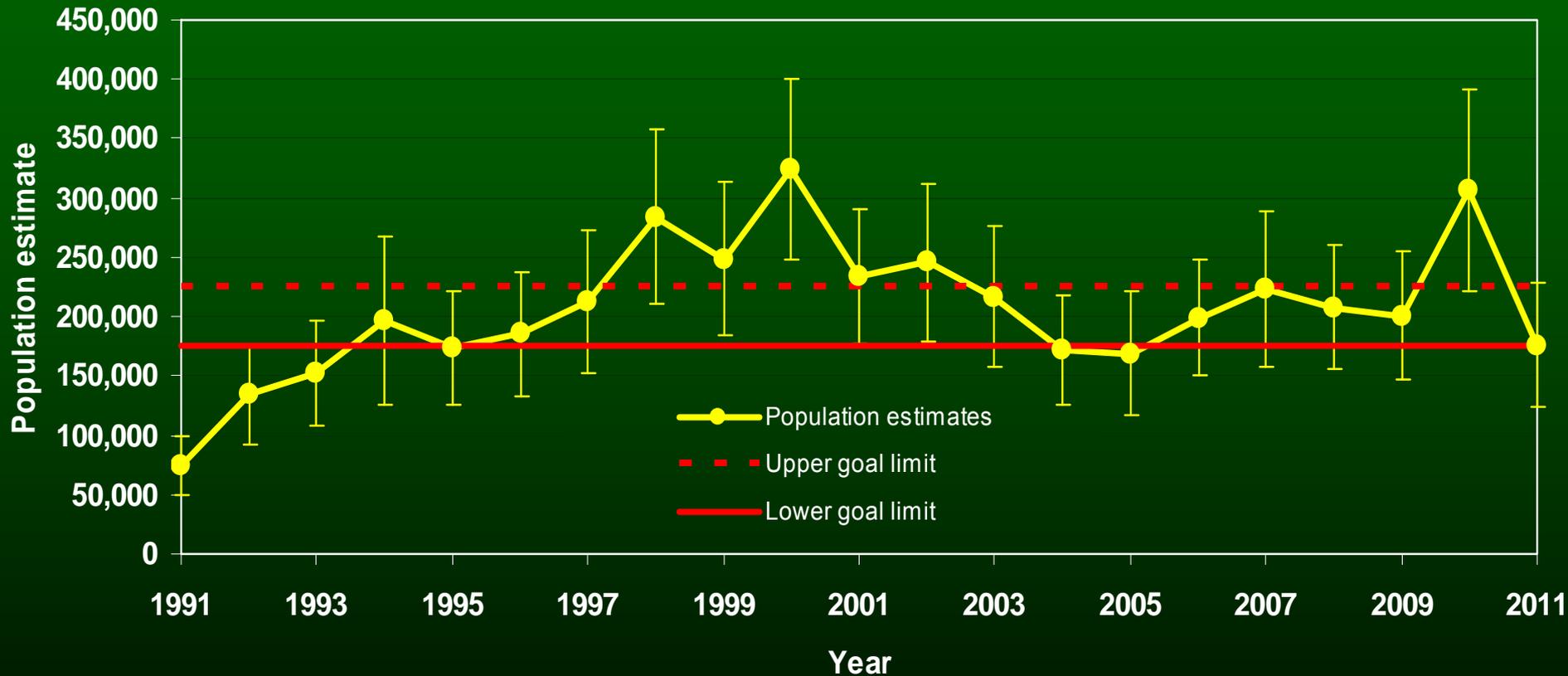


# Jacksnipe and Rails

- Season
  - September 1 to November 9
- Daily bag limit
  - 25 sora and Virginia rails in the aggregate
  - No change to snipe
- Possession limit
  - 50 sora and Virginia rails in the aggregate
  - No change to snipe



# Michigan Canada Goose Population Estimates, 1991-2011



# Early Canada Goose Season

- No Change
  - September 1-10 (UP, Saginaw, Tuscola, and Huron Counties)
  - September 1-15 (NLP and SLP)
  - Daily bag limit of 5



# Youth Waterfowl Season

- No Change
  - 3rd weekend in September
    - Sept. 15 & 16, 2012



# Youth Hunting

- Mentored Youth License
  - Under 10 years old
- Small Game License
  - 10 to 15 years old
- Waterfowl Hunting License
  - 16 and older



# Managed Waterfowl Area Shot Size

- Pointe Mouillee State Game Area and the St. Clair Flats State Wildlife Area (Harsens Island)
  - Smaller to address safety concerns
  - Shot size no greater than No. 1



# Thank You



[www.michigan.gov/dnr](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr)

# Estimates for the 2011 Deer Hunting Seasons



Brian Frawley, Research Biologist  
Wildlife Division  
June 14, 2012



"OK, I'm now going to read out loud every single slide to you, word for word, until you all wish you'd just die."

# Number of Michigan Deer Licenses and Harvest Tags Purchased, 2009-2011



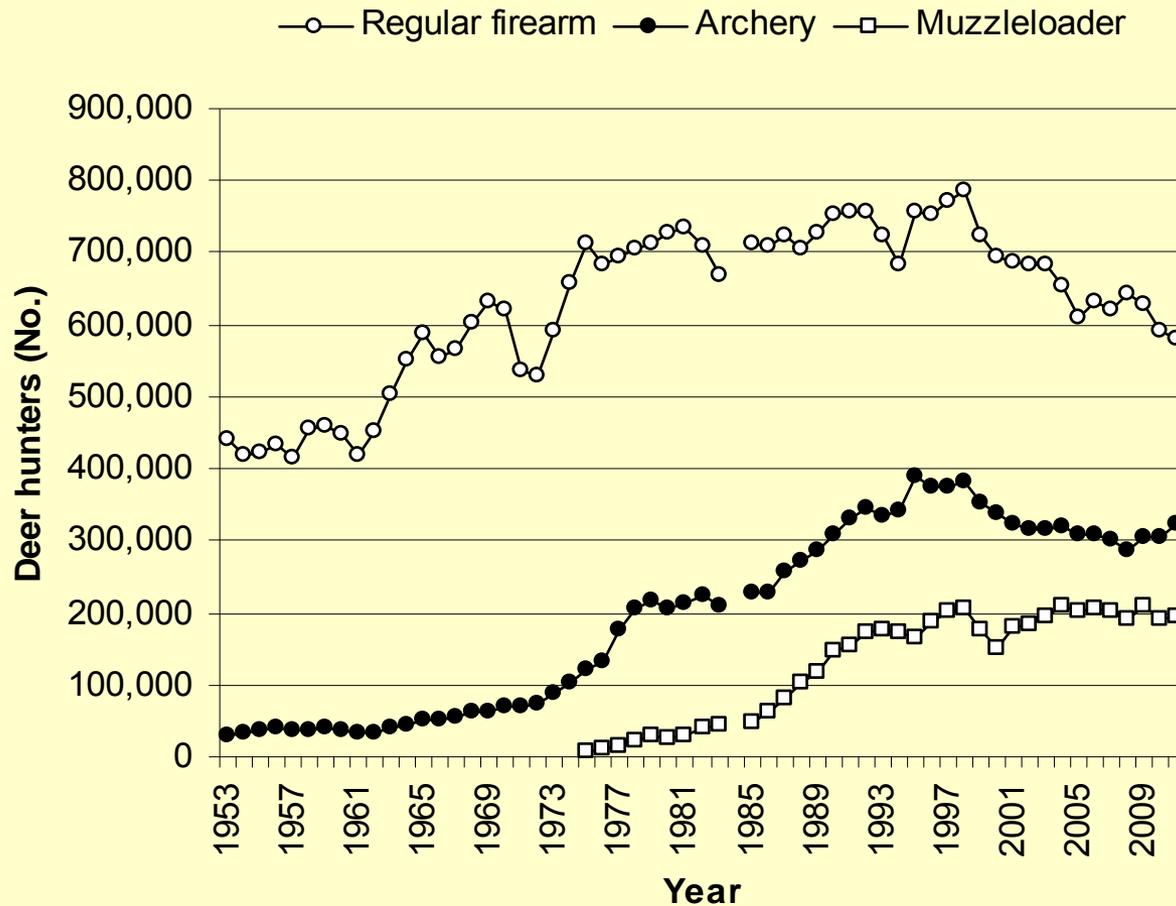
Licenses or Harvest Tags	Number purchased			Change (%) 2010 and 2011
	2009	2010	2011	
<b>Licenses</b>				
Firearm	287,035	268,101	264,946	-1%
Archery	50,766	54,028	55,559	3%
Combination	378,378	370,590	369,335	0%
Antlerless	509,545	480,027	462,343	-4%
<b>Total Licenses</b>	<b>1,225,724</b>	<b>1,172,746</b>	<b>1,152,183</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Harvest Tags</b>				
Firearm	287,035	268,101	264,946	-1%
Archery	50,766	54,028	55,559	3%
Combination	756,756	741,180	738,670	0%
Antlerless	509,545	480,027	462,343	-4%
<b>Total Harvest Tags</b>	<b>1,604,102</b>	<b>1,543,336</b>	<b>1,521,518</b>	<b>-1%</b>

# 2011 Deer Harvest Survey



- 691,218 people purchased a license
- Nearly 5,231 people provided answers via the internet
- Questionnaires delivered to 50,011 deer license holders
- 55% responded (27,443 people)
- Estimates standardized to be comparable with estimates from previous years

# Estimated Number of People Hunting Deer in Michigan, Long-term Trends (1953-2011)



Number of people hunting deer in Michigan during the regular firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons, 1953-2011.



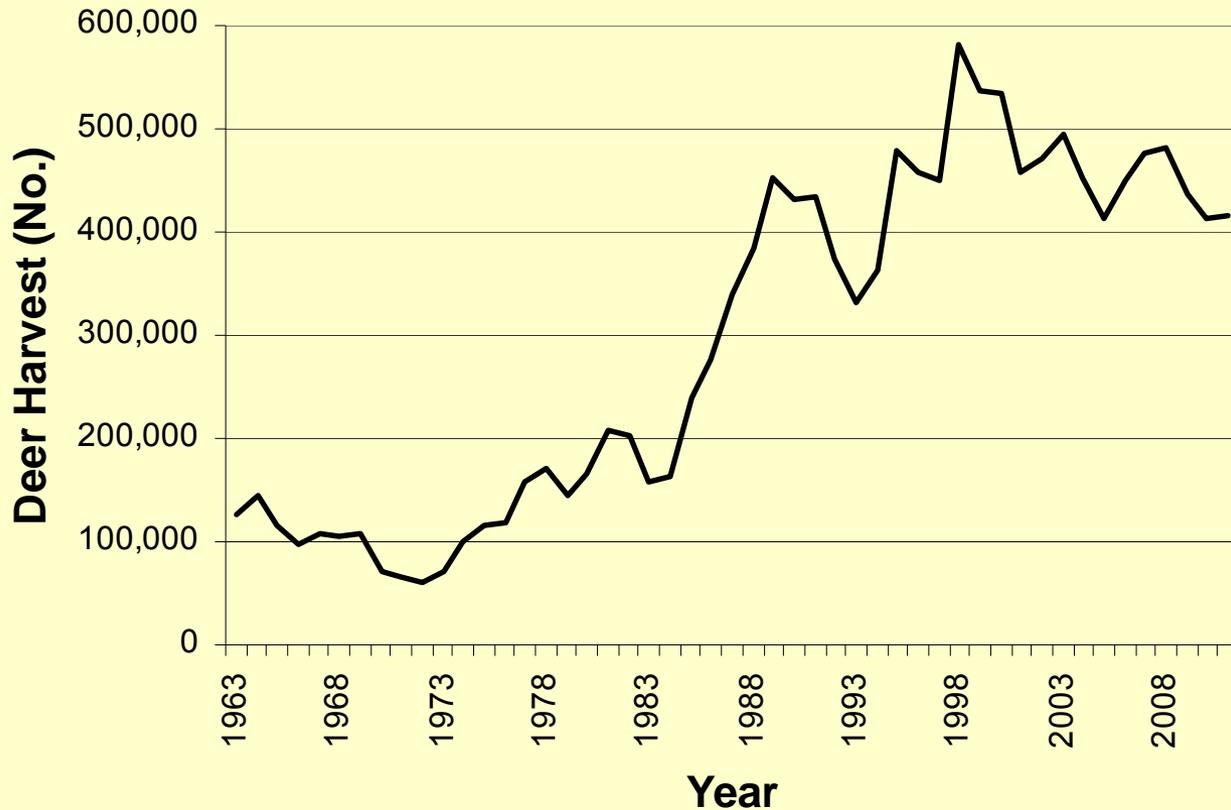


## Estimated Number of People Hunting Deer During All Seasons, 2009-2011, Summarized by Region

Region	Number of hunters			Change (%) Between 2010 and 2011
	2009	2010	2011	
Statewide	686,392	656,501	648,127	-1%*
Upper Peninsula (UP)	106,155	103,729	97,971	-6%*
Northern Lower Peninsula (NLP)	294,114	274,687	271,567	-1%
Southern Lower Peninsula (SLP)	365,648	353,269	346,439	-2%

\*Statistically significant change.

# Estimated Number of Deer Harvested in Michigan, Long-term Trends (1963-2011)



Number of deer harvested in Michigan's hunting seasons, 1963-2011. Harvest from all seasons and for all deer sexes was combined.





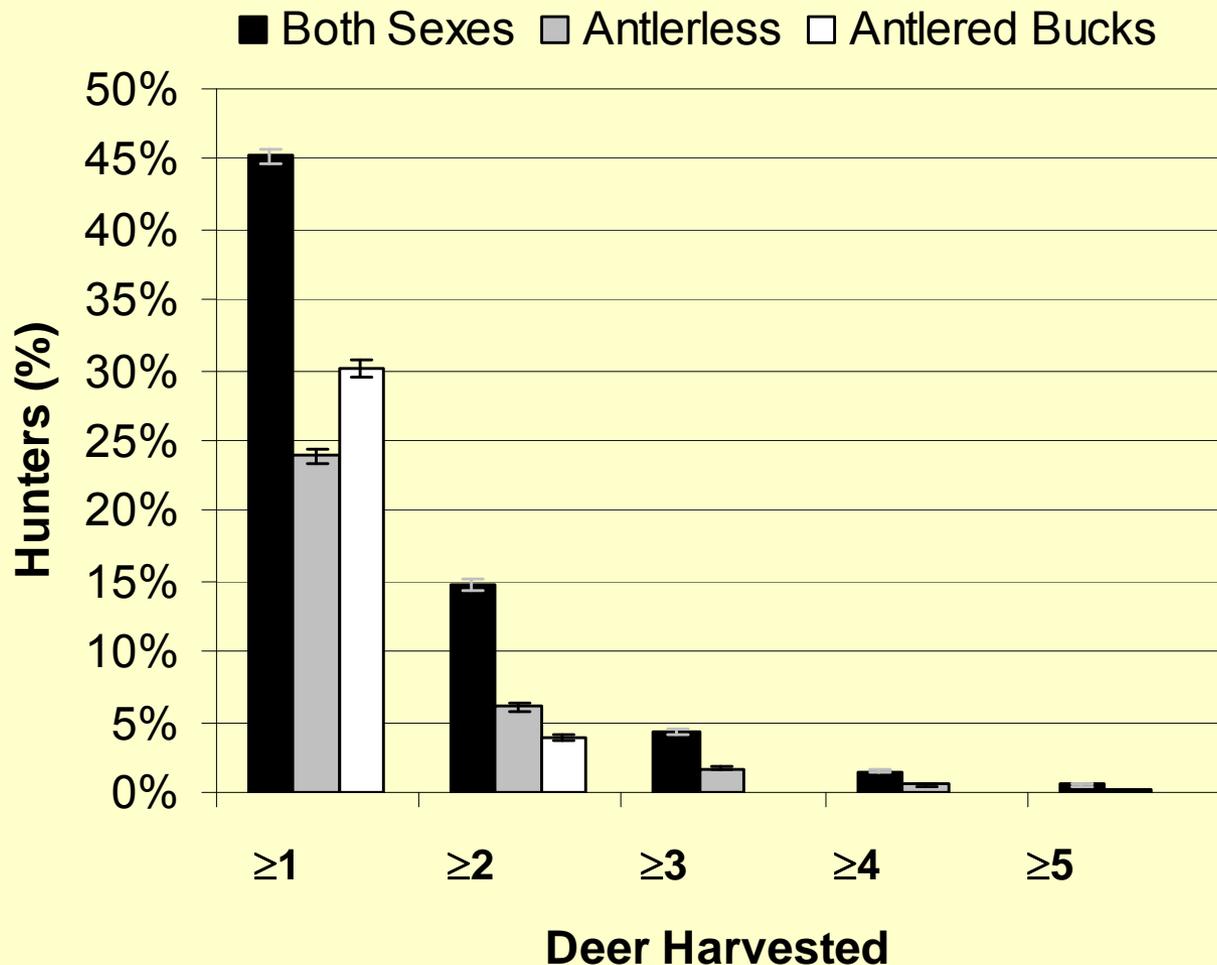
# Estimated Number of Deer Harvested in Michigan, 2009-2011, Summarized by Season & Type of Deer

Season or permit	Type of deer	2009	2010	2011	Change from 2010 to 2011
All Seasons	Antlerless	229,111	205,509	209,481	2%
	Antlered bucks	215,120	212,341	212,791	0%
Archery	Antlerless	53,053	51,309	61,466	20%*
	Antlered bucks	64,580	65,871	70,148	7%
Regular firearm	Antlerless	101,234	90,927	86,697	-5%
	Antlered bucks	132,822	129,376	127,070	-2%
Muzzleloader	Antlerless	30,595	26,627	23,838	-11%
	Antlered bucks	12,252	12,348	10,418	-16%
Early antlerless	Antlerless	11,545	8,423	10,892	29%*
Late antlerless	Antlerless	21,325	18,957	17,345	-9%
Early Youth	Antlerless	0	720	713	-1%
Youth	Antlerless	2,993	2,748	2,736	0%
	Antlered bucks	5,283	4,557	4,634	2%
DMA permits <sup>a</sup>	Antlerless	8,195	5,551		%

<sup>a</sup>Deer Management Assistance (DMA) permits. These permits could be used during any deer hunting season.

\*Statistically significant change.

# Estimated Percentage of Hunters Harvesting a Deer in Michigan



Estimated percentage of hunters harvesting a deer in Michigan, 2011. Error bars represent the 95% confidence limits.

# Estimated Hunter Success During Michigan Deer Hunting Seasons, Summarized by Hunting Season, 2009-2011



Season	Hunter success (%)			Difference between 2010 and 2011
	2009	2010	2011	
Archery	32	32	34	2*
Regular firearm	32	32	32	0
Muzzleloader	19	19	16	-3*
Early firearm	32	26	29	3
Late firearm	26	25	19	-6*
Early youth	NA	16	15	0
Youth	31	32	32	0
All seasons	43	44	45	1*

\*Statistically significant change.





## Estimated Hunter Success During the Michigan Deer Hunting Seasons, Summarized by Region, 2009-2011

Region	Hunter success (%)			Difference between 2010 and 2011
	2009	2010	2011	
Statewide	43	44	45	1*
Upper Peninsula	29	36	38	2
Northern Lower Peninsula	33	33	38	5*
Southern Lower Peninsula	47	47	46	-1

\*Statistically significant change.





Estimated numbers of archers using a crossbow, hunter success, and deer harvested with a crossbow during 2011 archery season, summarized by region.

Region	Archers using crossbow		Hunter success	Deer harvested
	%	Total		
Statewide	37	118,573	39	54,902
Upper Peninsula	37	9,250	42	4,276
Northern Lower Peninsula	41	40,310	37	17,342
Southern Lower Peninsula	35	59,236	40	28,670
Unknown	32	9,777	38	4,613



# Additional Information

- 51% of hunters statewide and 56% of UP hunters supported UP buck harvest restrictions (similar to last year)
- 42% of hunters statewide and 45% of NELP hunters supported DMU 487 buck harvest restrictions (increased slightly from last year)
- Similar satisfaction:
  - Number of deer harvested (30%)
  - Number of deer seen (33%)
  - Overall hunting experience (44%)





# Statewide Overview

- Fewer license buyers and licenses sold (-1%)
- Fewer hunters went afield (-1%)
- Higher hunting success (45%, up from 44%)
- Archers using crossbows increased 31% and their harvest increased by 43%
- Similar number of deer harvested (~422,000)



# Thank You



[www.michigan.gov/deer](http://www.michigan.gov/deer)

# Recommended Antlerless License Quotas



Brent Rudolph, Deer and Elk Program Leader  
Wildlife Division  
June 14, 2012





# Natural Resources Commission Policy #2007

The Department's goal is to manage the deer herd using management practices based on scientific research to:

Maintain healthy animals and keep the deer population within limits dictated by the carrying capacity of the range and by its effect on native plant communities, agricultural, horticultural, and silvicultural crops and public safety.

Issued April 14, 1994





# Natural Resources Commission Policy #2007

The Department's goal is to manage the deer herd using management practices based on scientific research to:

Maintain an active public information program designed to acquaint the public with the methods of deer management and the conditions needed to maintain a healthy, vigorous herd.

Issued April 14, 1994



# Recommendations Overview

- Upper Peninsula:
  - Moderate quota increase of 9.5%
  - Allow continued population growth in most areas
- Northern Lower Peninsula:
  - Decrease overall quota 14.5%
  - Small quota increases in west and central portions to enhance recreational opportunity, slow rate of growth
  - Elsewhere: match quotas more closely to demand
- Southern Lower Peninsula:
  - Decrease overall quota 1.2%
  - Changes limited to stand-alone units and public land
  - Continue mostly regional approach



# Recent Regional Harvest and Quotas

## *Upper Peninsula*

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	2010	2011	CHANGE
Buck Harvest	30,587	30,033	-1.8%
Antlerless Harvest	11,605	13,355	+14.9%
Antlerless Quotas	23,700	24,800	+4.6%

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\* Statistically significant change.



# Population Trend and Management Needs

## *Upper Peninsula*

- Snow accumulation below average for 3 winters
- Growing deer population, though trends in buck harvest and deer-vehicle collisions remain below 20-year average
- Regionally, recommendations increase:
  - Private land quota to 21,250 (up from 20,800 in 2011)
  - Public land quota to 5,900 (up from 4,000 in 2011)
  - Recreational opportunity
  - Balance of buck and doe harvests
  - Aid in addressing crop damage and forest regeneration



# Antlerless License Proposed Changes

## *Upper Peninsula*

- Decrease private land quota to align with demand:
  - Norway (DMU 122) to 1,500 (down from 2,500 in 2011)
- Overall increase of 450 private land and 1,900 public land antlerless licenses, spread over:
  - Drummond Island (DMU 117)
  - Bay de Noc (DMU 121)
  - Nissula (DMU 031)
  - Amasa/Michigamme (DMU 036)
  - Gwinn (DMU 152)
  - Menominee (DMU 055)
  - Gladstone (DMU 155)
  - LaBranche (DMU 255)



# Recent Regional Harvest and Quotas

## *Northern Lower Peninsula*

	2010	2011	CHANGE
Buck Harvest	59,265	71,383	+20.4%*
Antlerless Harvest	54,706	60,703	+11.2%*
Antlerless Quotas	180,300	171,300	-5.0%

\* Statistically significant change.



# Population Trend and Management Needs

## *Northern Lower Peninsula*

- Third mild winter has allowed steady population increase across most of region, though trends vary across the 36 DMUs
- Regionally, recommendations:
  - Reduce public land quota for the region to 30,900 (down from 32,200 in 2011)
  - Reduce private land quota to 115,500 (down from 139,100 in 2011)
  - Increasing antlerless license quotas in some areas recommended to begin regulating population growth



# Antlerless License Proposed Changes

## *Northern Lower Peninsula*

- Reopen on public and/or private land with modest quotas:
  - Cheboygan (DMU 016)
  - Otsego (DMU 069)
  - Roscommon (DMU 072)
  - Mason (DMU 053)
  - Missaukee (DMU 057)
  - Wexford (DMU 083)
  - Kalkaska (DMU 040)
- Increases in antlerless quotas for:
  - Crawford (DMU 020)
  - Beaver Island (DMU 115)
  - Leelanau (DMU 045)



# Antlerless License Proposed Changes

## *Northern Lower Peninsula*

- Decreases quotas to align with demand:
  - Presque Isle (DMU 071)
  - TB core area (DMU 452)
  - DMU 487 (multi-county unit: Presque Isle, Alpena, Oscoda, Alcona, and Iosco)
  - Arenac (DMU 006)
  - Clare (DMU 018)
  - Gladwin (DMU 026)



# Recent Regional Harvest and Quotas

## *Southern Lower Peninsula*

	2010	2011	CHANGE
Buck Harvest	122,489	111,374	-9.1%*
Antlerless Harvest	133,957	129,872	-2.9%
Antlerless Quotas	572,700	560,100	-2.2%

\* Statistically significant change.



# Antlerless License Proposed Changes

## *Southern Lower Peninsula*

- Populations remain mostly above goal
- No changes within DMU 486
- Repeated EHD outbreaks in southwest corner, with Berrien and Cass Counties hit hardest
  - Population should recover over a few years
  - Communications regarding EHD will be increased
  - 2012 outbreaks may warrant regulatory action in 2013
- Regionally, recommendations reduce:
  - Private land quota for region to 519,650 (down from 523,800 in 2011)
  - Public land quota to 33,950 (down from 36,300 in 2011)



# Antlerless License Proposed Changes

## *Southern Lower Peninsula*

- Outside of DMU 486, decreases in antlerless quotas:
  - North Newaygo (DMU 262)
  - South Newaygo (DMU 162)
  - Allegan (DMU 003)
  - Muskegon (061)
  - Ottawa (070)
  - Shiawassee Unit (DMU 273)
  - Monroe (DMU 058)
  - St. Clair (DMU 074)



# Recommendations Review

- Upper Peninsula:
  - Moderate quota increase of 9.5%
  - Allow continued population growth in most areas
- Northern Lower Peninsula:
  - Decrease overall quota 14.5%
  - Match quotas more closely to demand
- Southern Lower Peninsula:
  - Decrease overall quota 1.2%
  - Continue mostly regional approach



# Thank You



[www.michigan.gov/deer](http://www.michigan.gov/deer)

# Management of on-farm risk to livestock from bovine Tb in white-tailed deer within Deer Management Unit 452:

## Predictions from spatially-explicit model

David Ramsey, Daniel O'Brien, James Averill, Melinda Cosgrove, Rick Smith, Stephen Schmitt, Brent Rudolph



# Spatial model of bTb in WTD in DMU452



- Recent development of a spatial model of bTb in WTD has examined the efficacy of management options for DMU452
- Modelled scenarios included
  - Increase in harvest
  - Vaccination
  - Increase in harvest + vaccination
  - The effect of baiting
- All scenarios were examined as to their efficacy to eradication of Tb from WTD within 30 years

# Efficacy of alternative management options



- Current MDNR management is unlikely to eradicate Tb over the next three decades
- Eradication is possible within three decades, but is likely to require substantial increases in current harvest and/or vaccination
- Tb establishment in a previously Tb-free region is ~8 times more likely if baiting occurs during the hunting season
- In the meantime, cattle on farms within DMU 452 continue to be at-risk of bTb infection from WTD

# The way forward ?



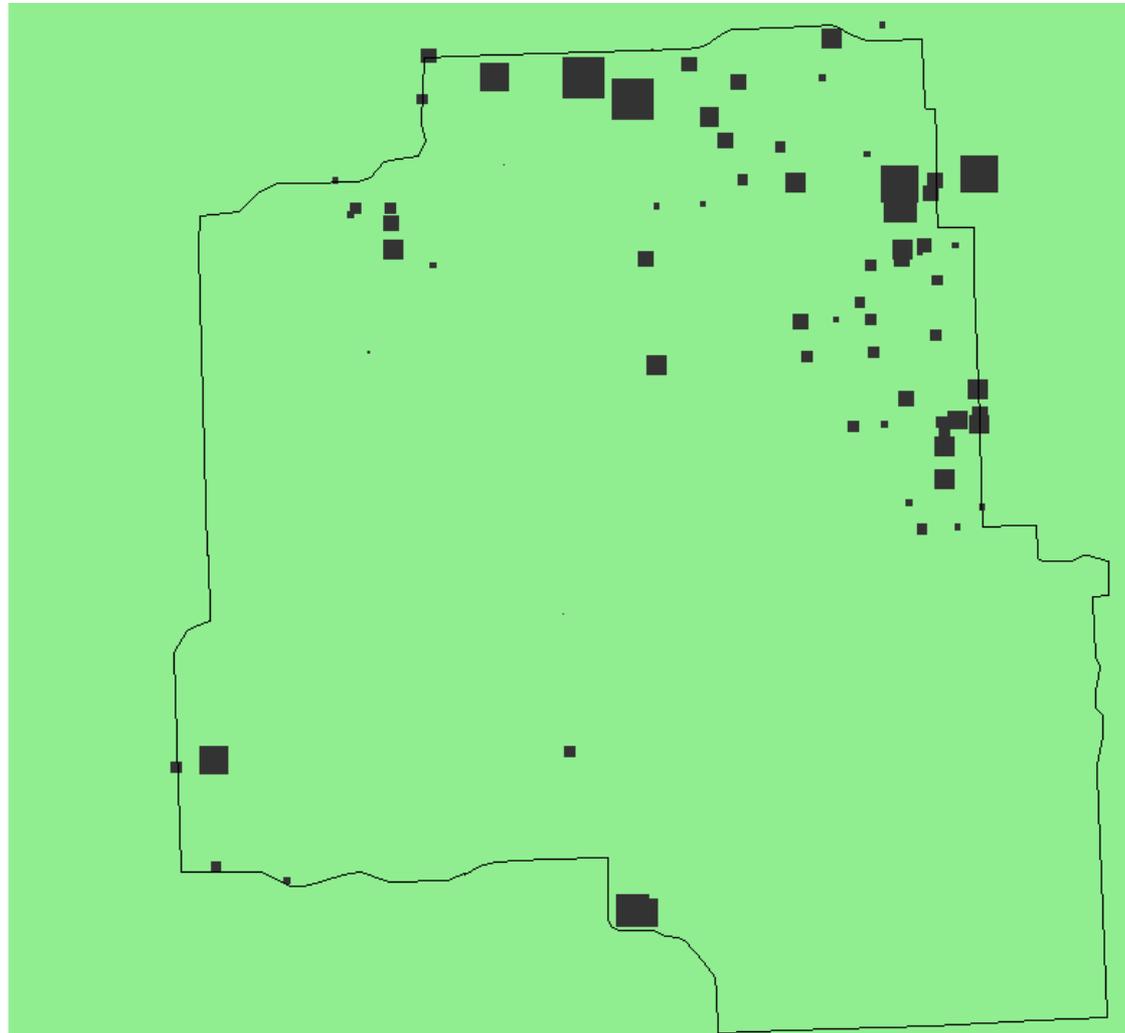
- If eradication of bTb in WTD is too difficult, should focus change to risk mitigation for livestock?
- Possible that acceptable management options exist that will eliminate on-farm risk of transmission from WTD to livestock
- Modelling of different scenarios proposed as a way forward
- Extend current spatial model to include transmission of bTb from WTD to livestock

# Modelling livestock transmission

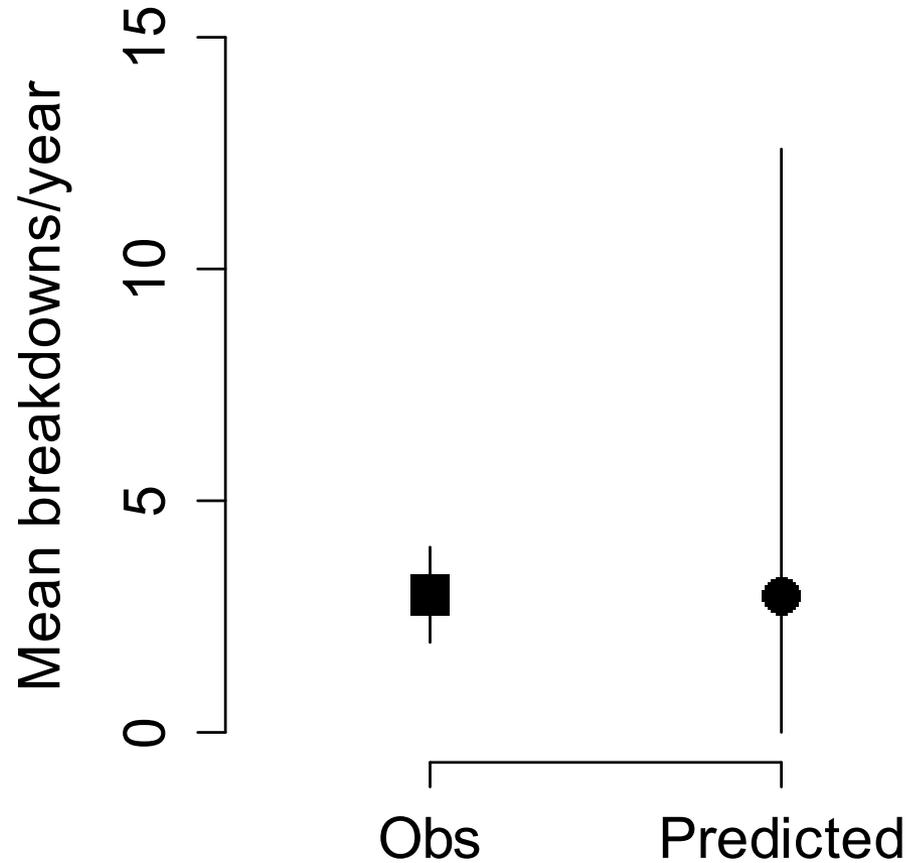


- A spatial “livestock” layer was created for the existing model using records from the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural development
  - Farm location
  - Area of cleared pasture
  - Stocking rate
- Data on the bTb cattle herd breakdown rate 2003 – 2012 was also collated and used to calibrate transmission
- Transmission dependent on stocking rate and contact rate with infected WTD

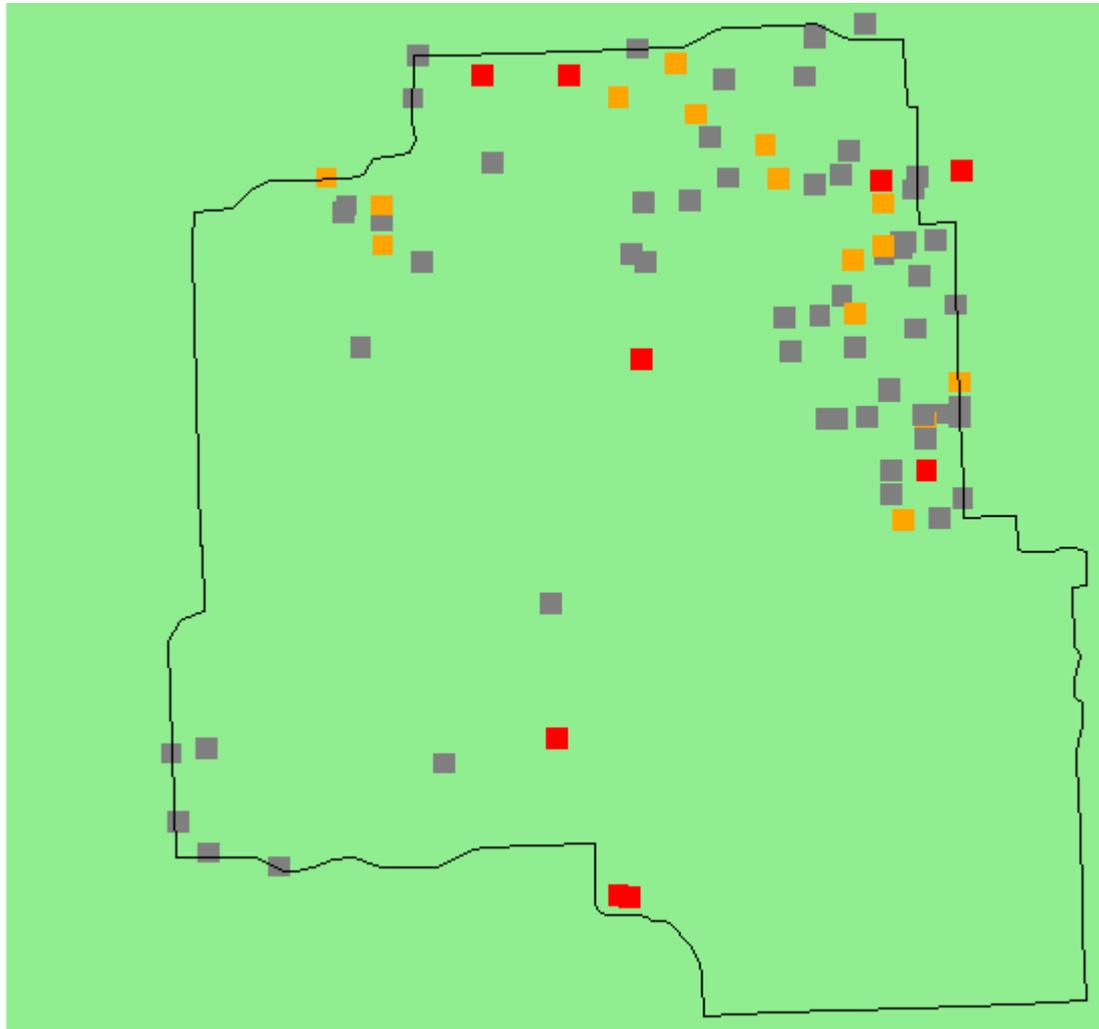
# DMU 452 showing farm locations



# Mean herd breakdown rate/year vs predicted



# On-farm risk



- High risk
- Mod risk
- Low risk

# Effect of management on livestock transmission

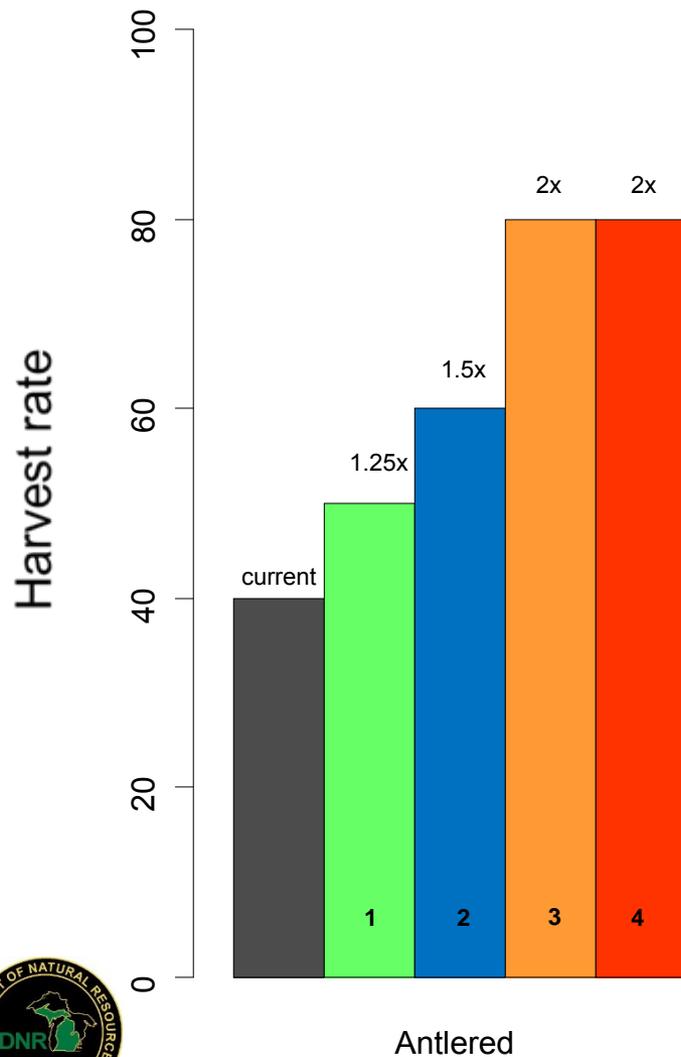


- Evaluate effects of various management options on the risk of transmission to livestock (herd breakdowns)
- Management of WTD within DMU452
  - Increasing harvest rate
  - Vaccination
  - Increase harvest + vaccination
- On-farm management practices
  - Restricting contact between WTD and cattle on farms
  - Local control in the vicinity of farms
- Scenarios examined with and without baiting

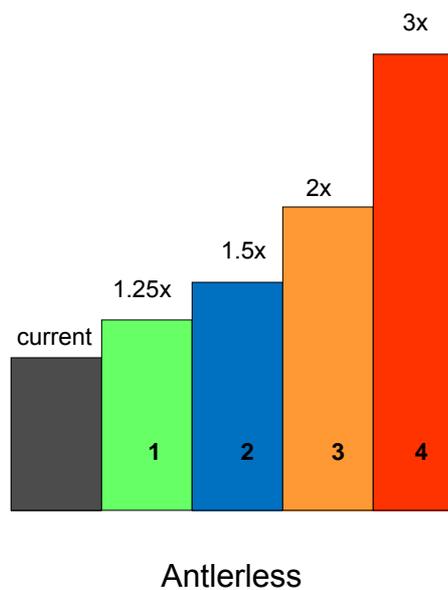


- Effect of management of WTD in DMU452 on the herd breakdown rate on farms

# Increasing harvest rates

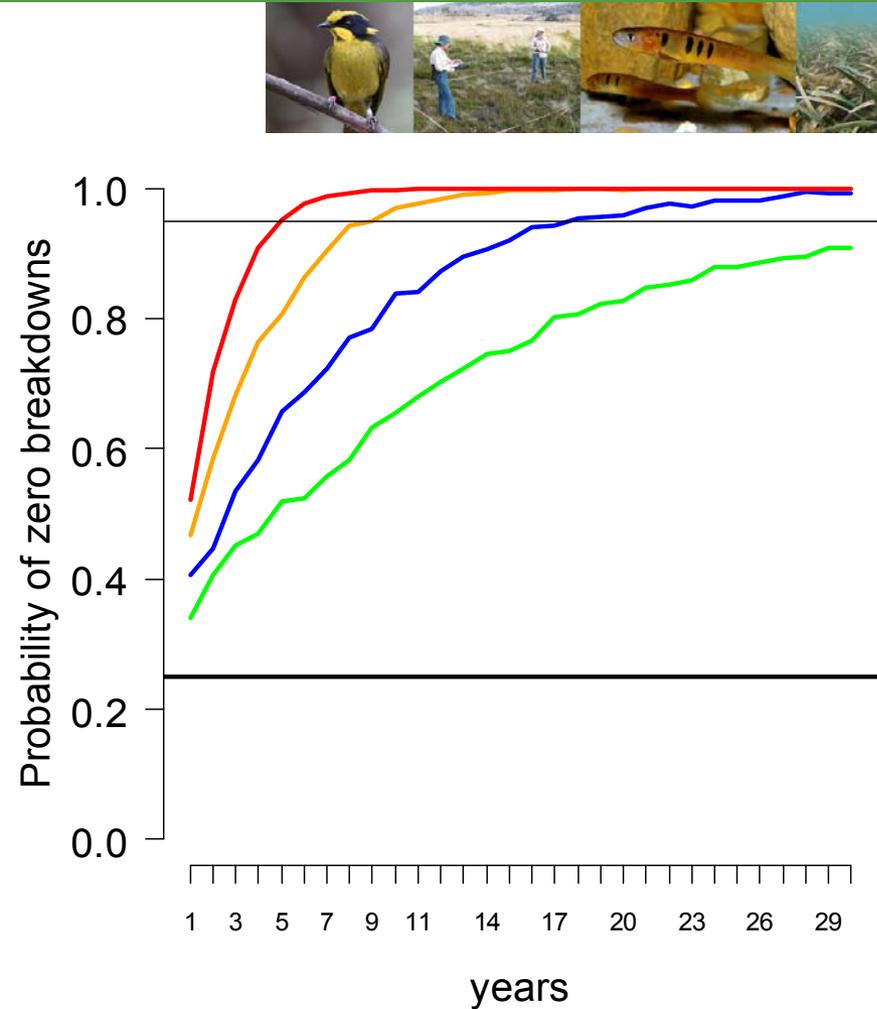
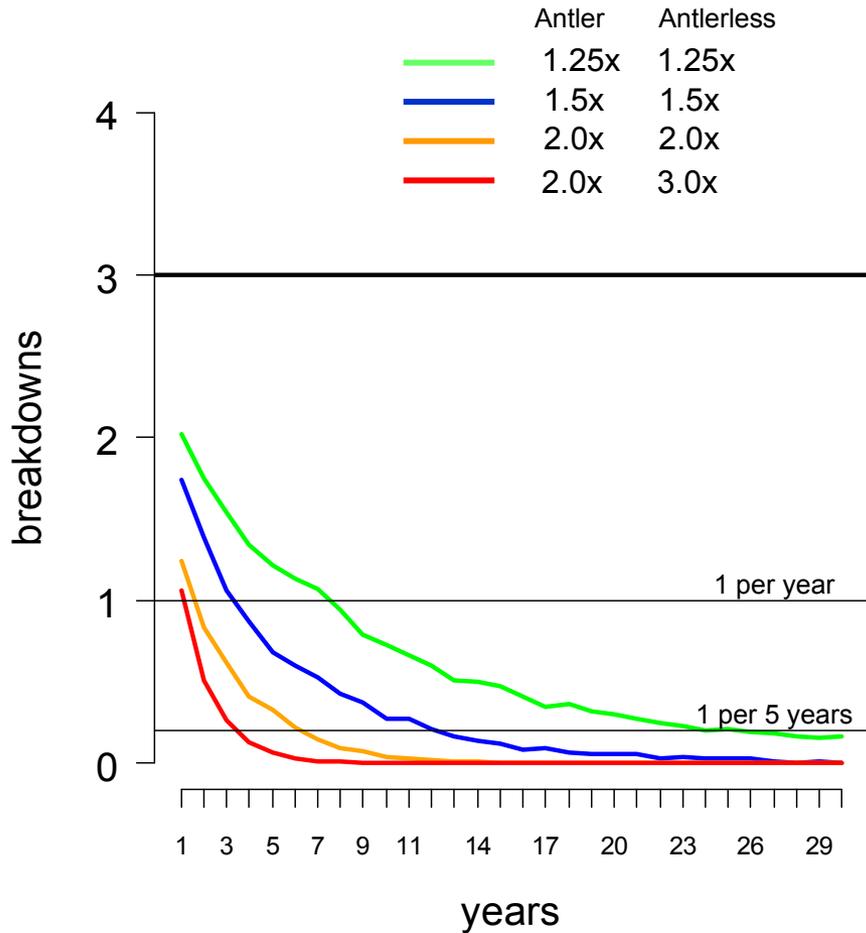


Multiple of current harvest

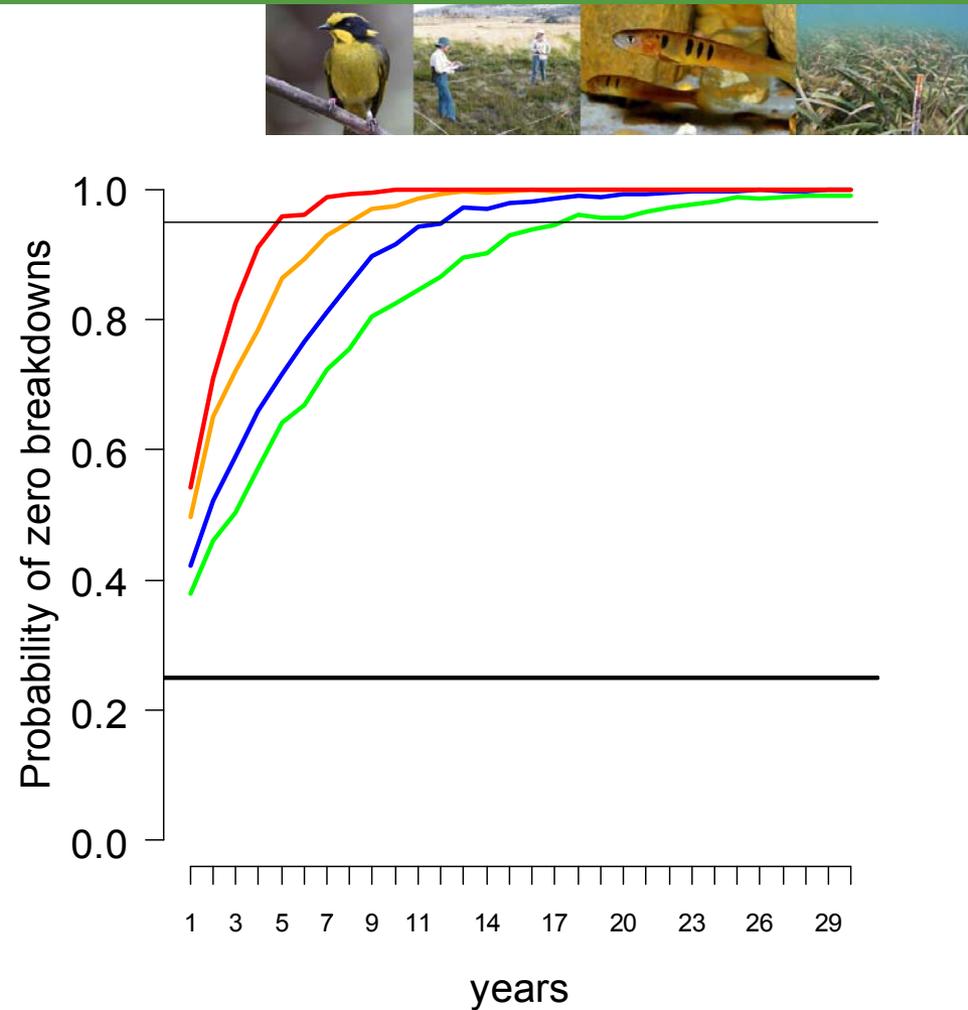
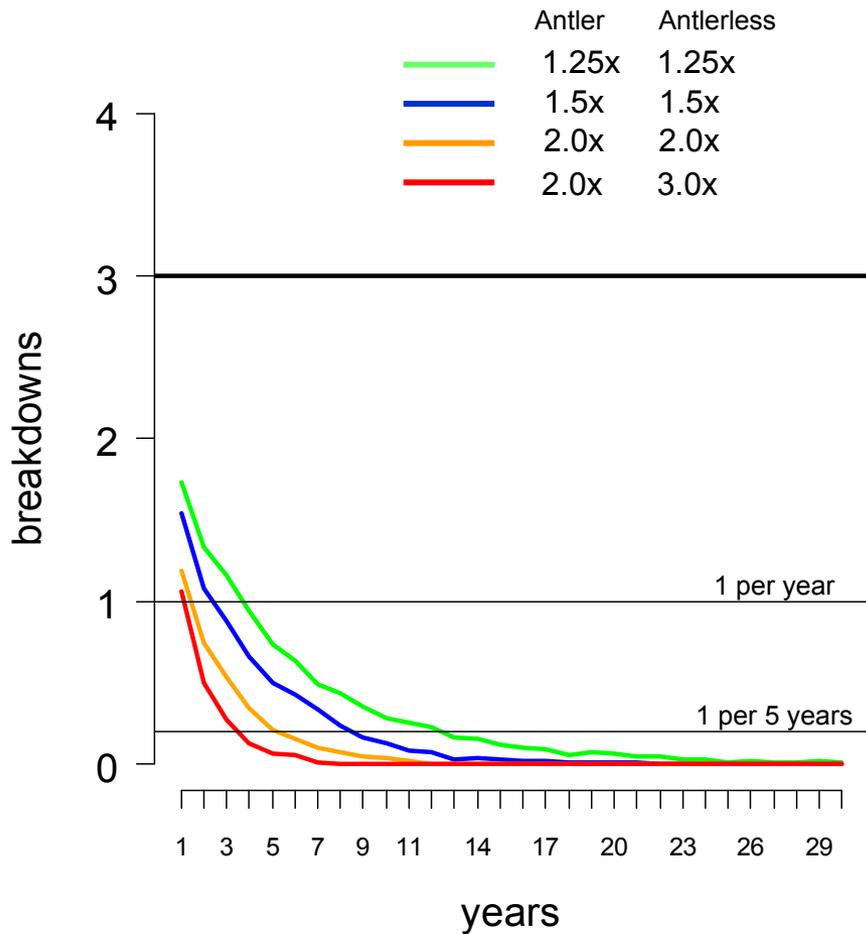


Scenarios

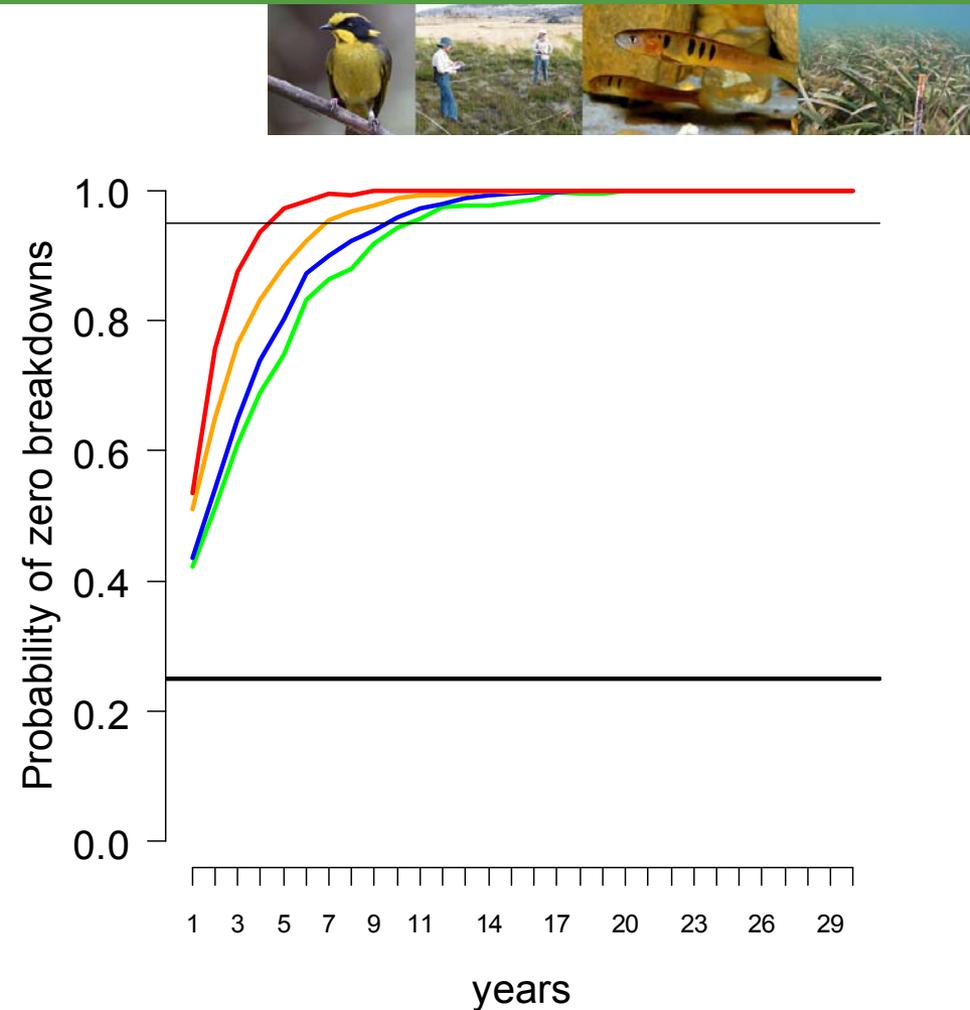
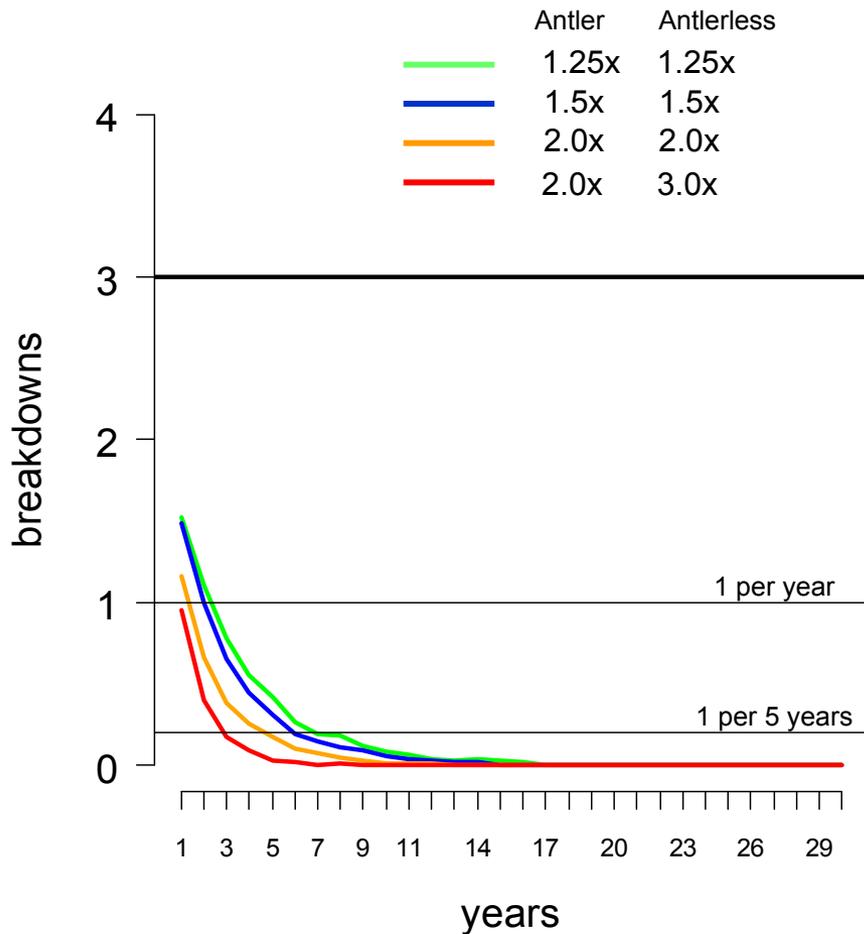
# Effects of increasing harvest on HB (with baiting)



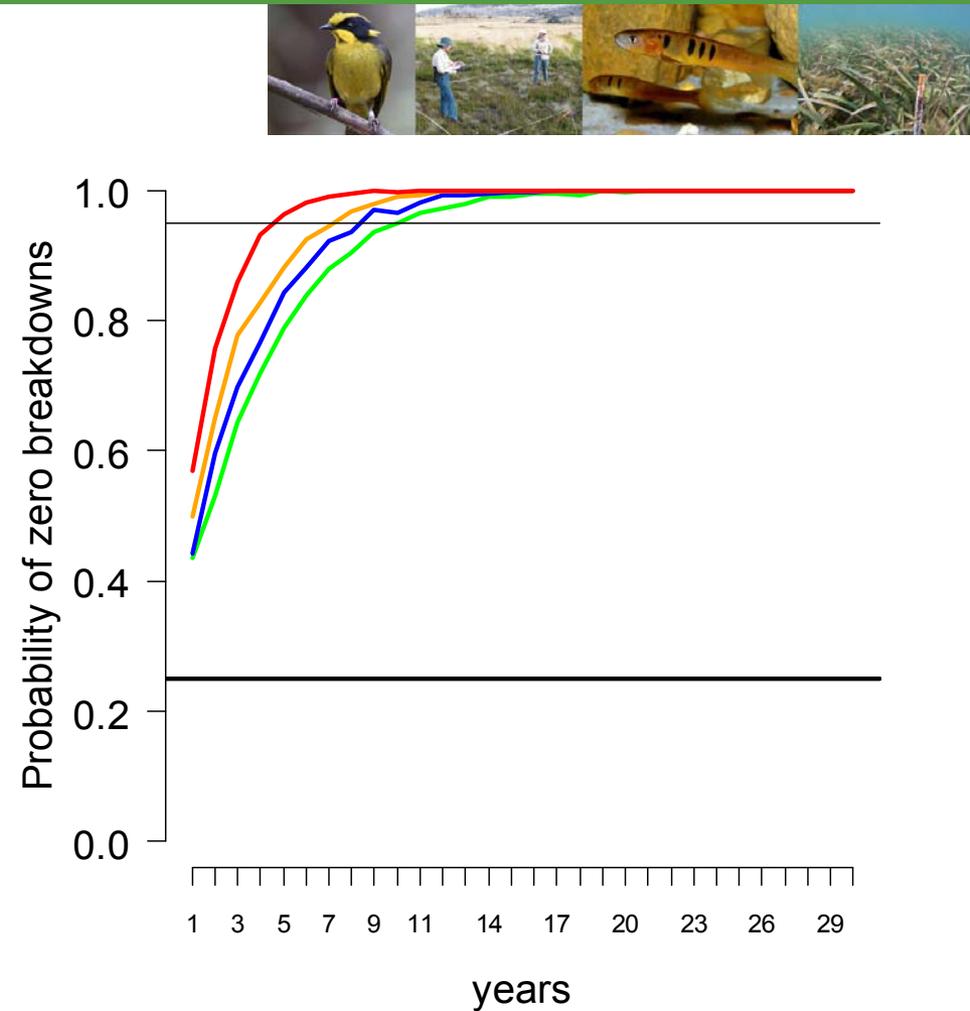
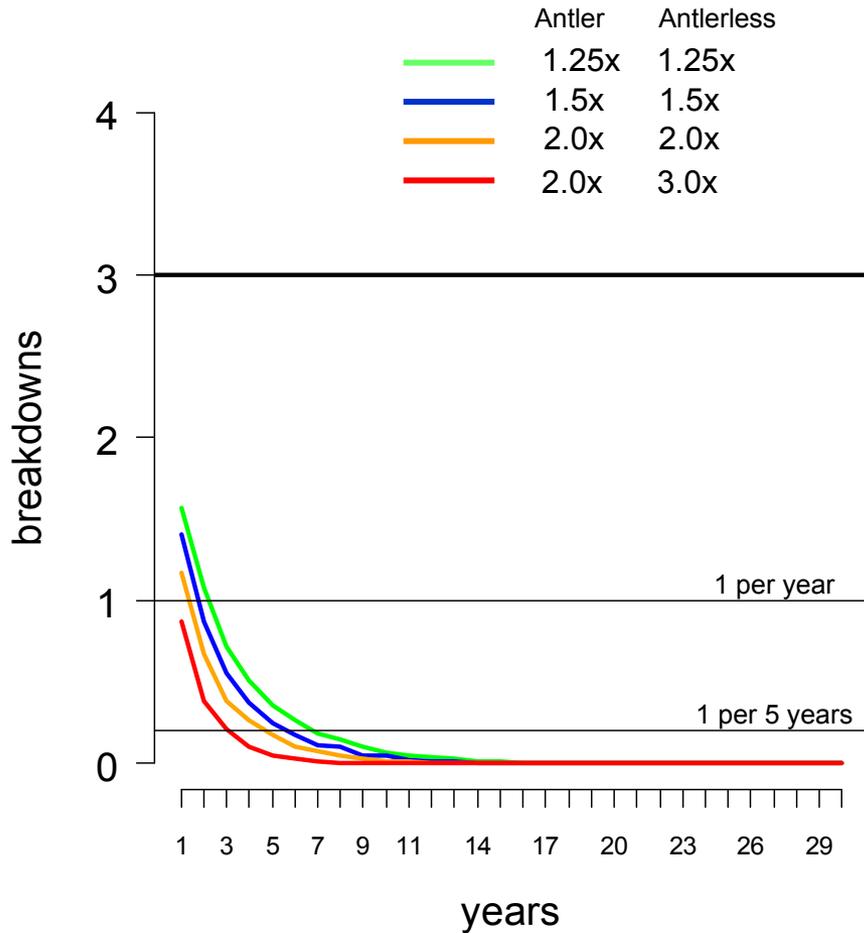
# Effects of increasing harvest on HB (no baiting)



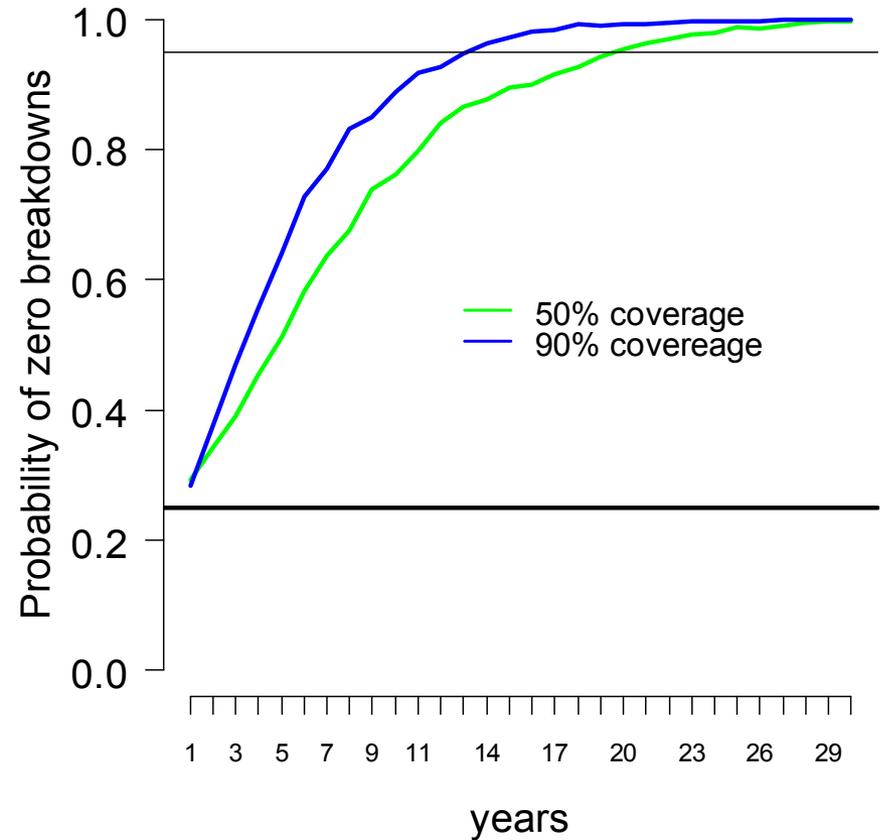
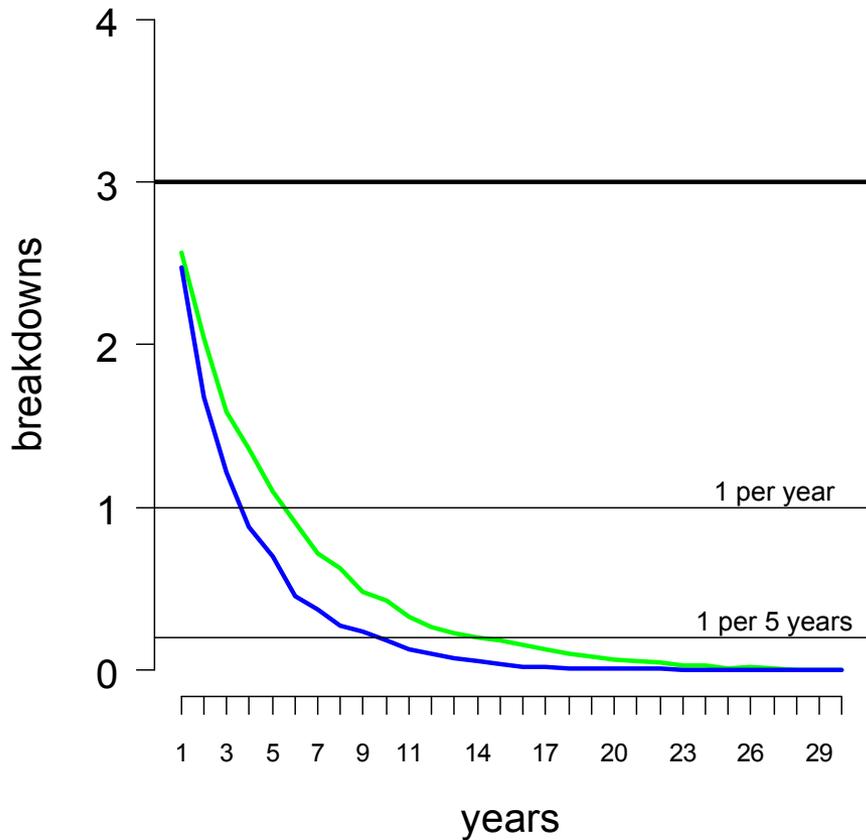
# Harvest + 90% vaccinated annually (with baiting)



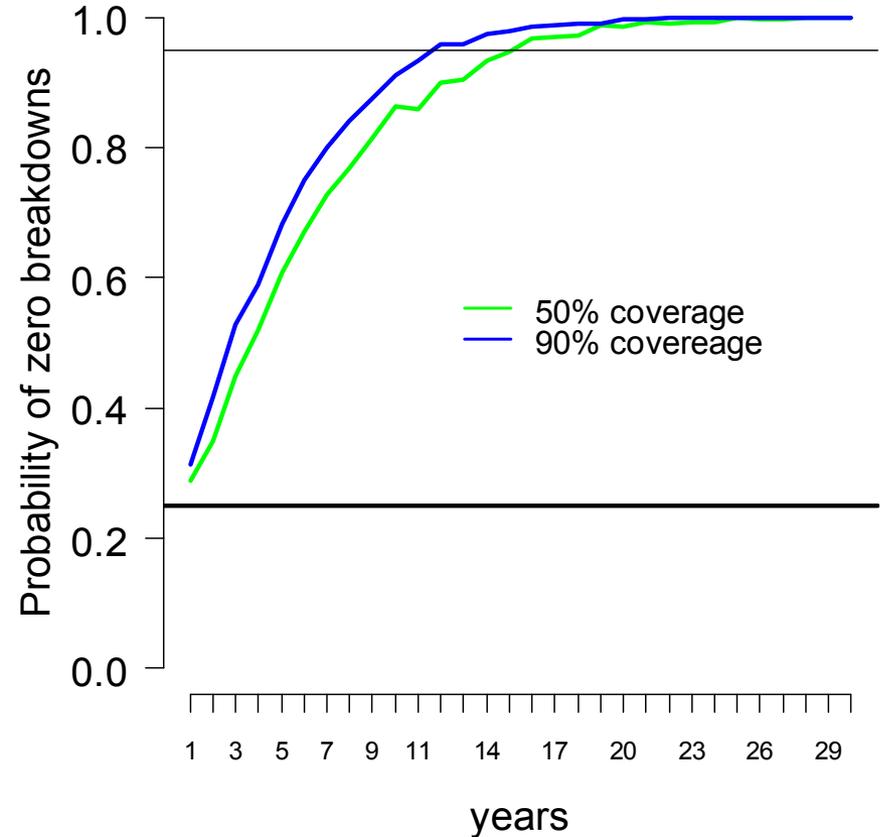
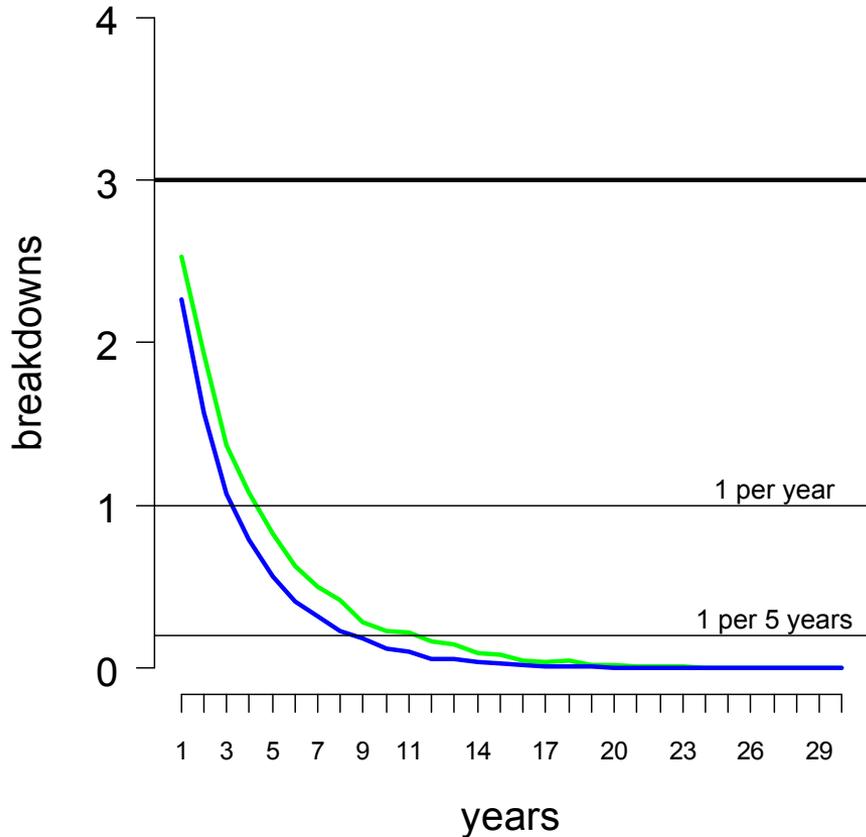
# Harvest + 90% vaccinated annually (no baiting)



# Vaccination only (with baiting)



# Vaccination only (no baiting)





- Effect of on-farm management

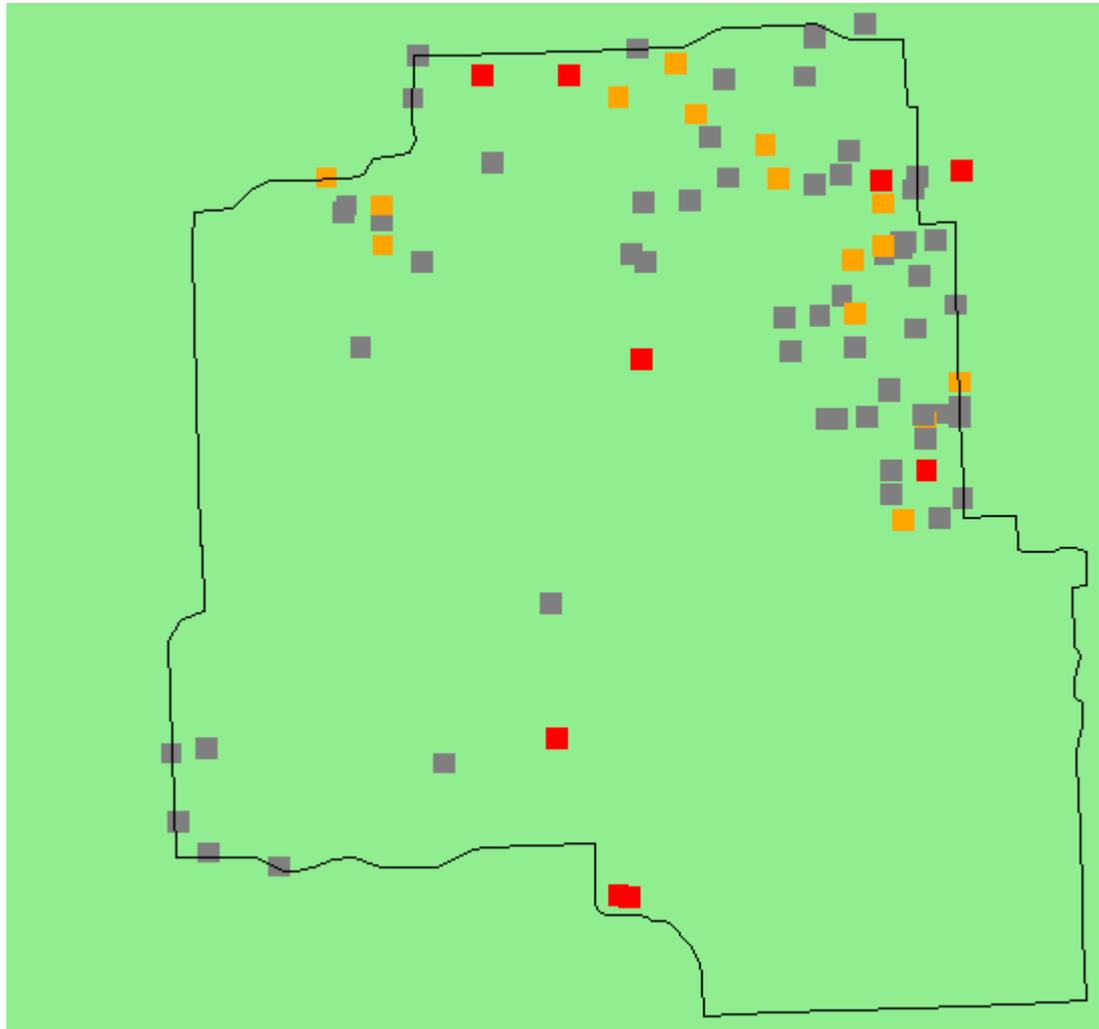
# Restriction of contact between WTD and cattle



- Model assumes unrestricted contact between WTD and cattle on farms
- Examined the effect of restricting contact between WTD and cattle on farms on herd breakdowns
- Practically this can be achieved by
  - Improved fencing
  - Restricting access to food sources

# On-farm contact reduction (%)

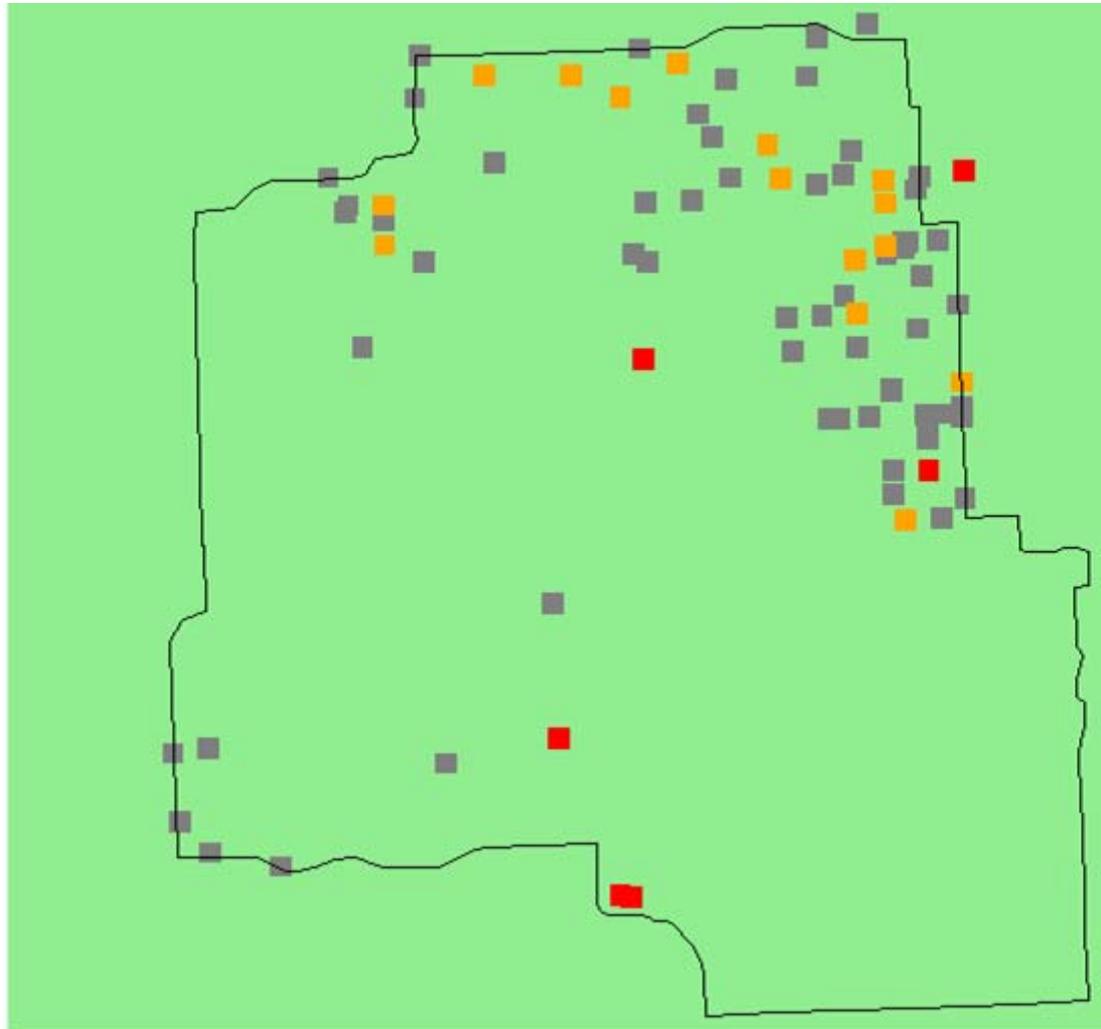
No reduction



- High risk
- Mod risk
- Low risk

# On-farm contact reduction (%)

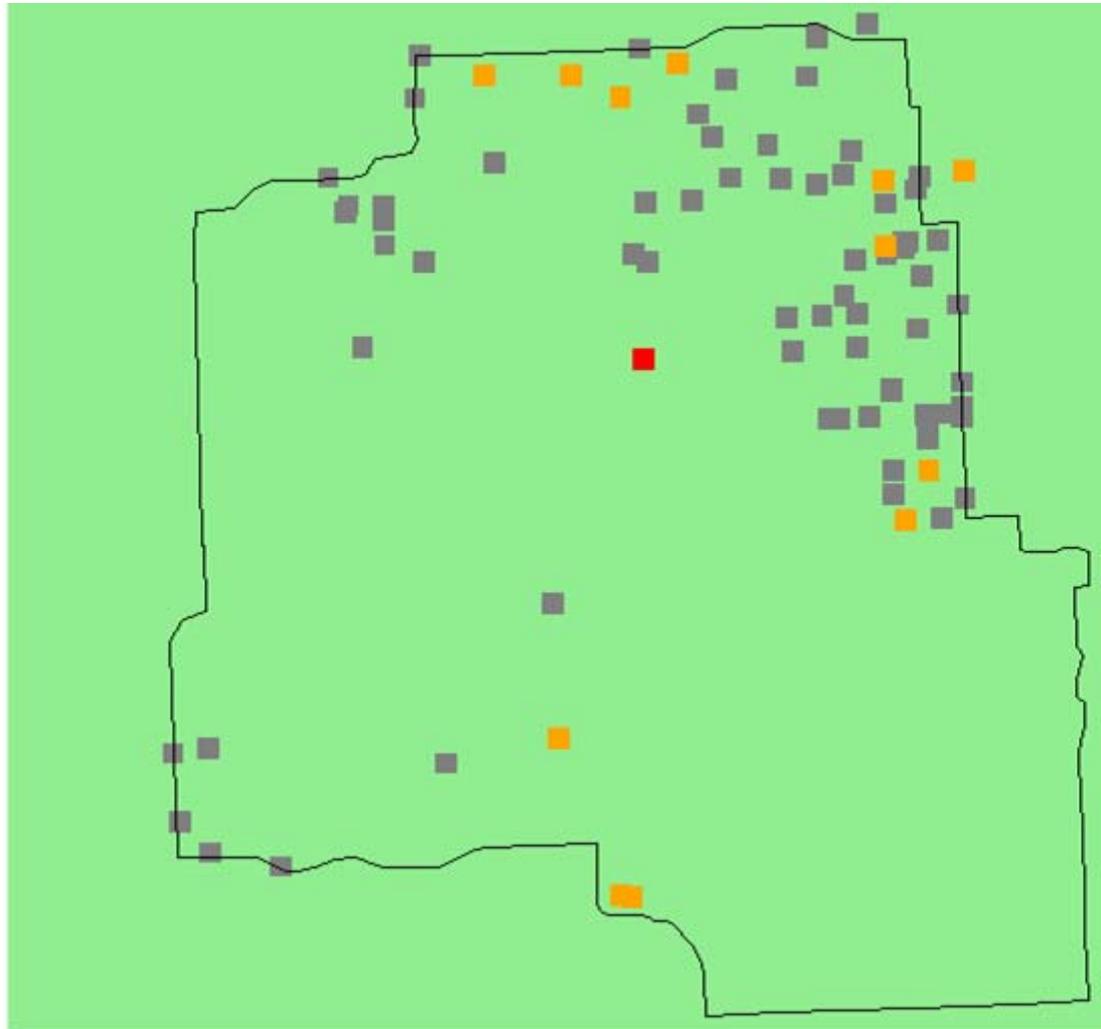
20% reduction



- High risk
- Mod risk
- Low risk

# On-farm contact reduction (%)

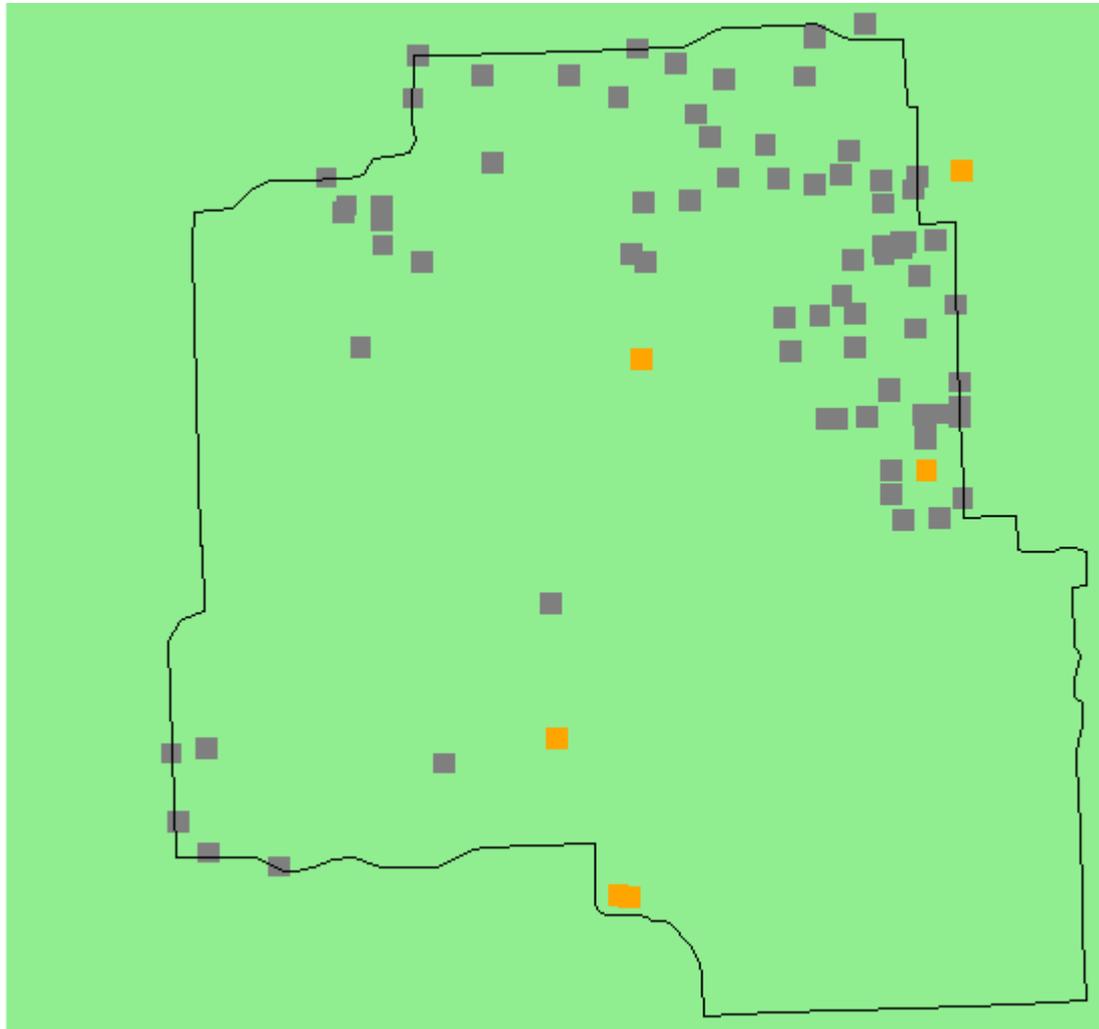
50% reduction



- High risk
- Mod risk
- Low risk

# On-farm contact reduction (%)

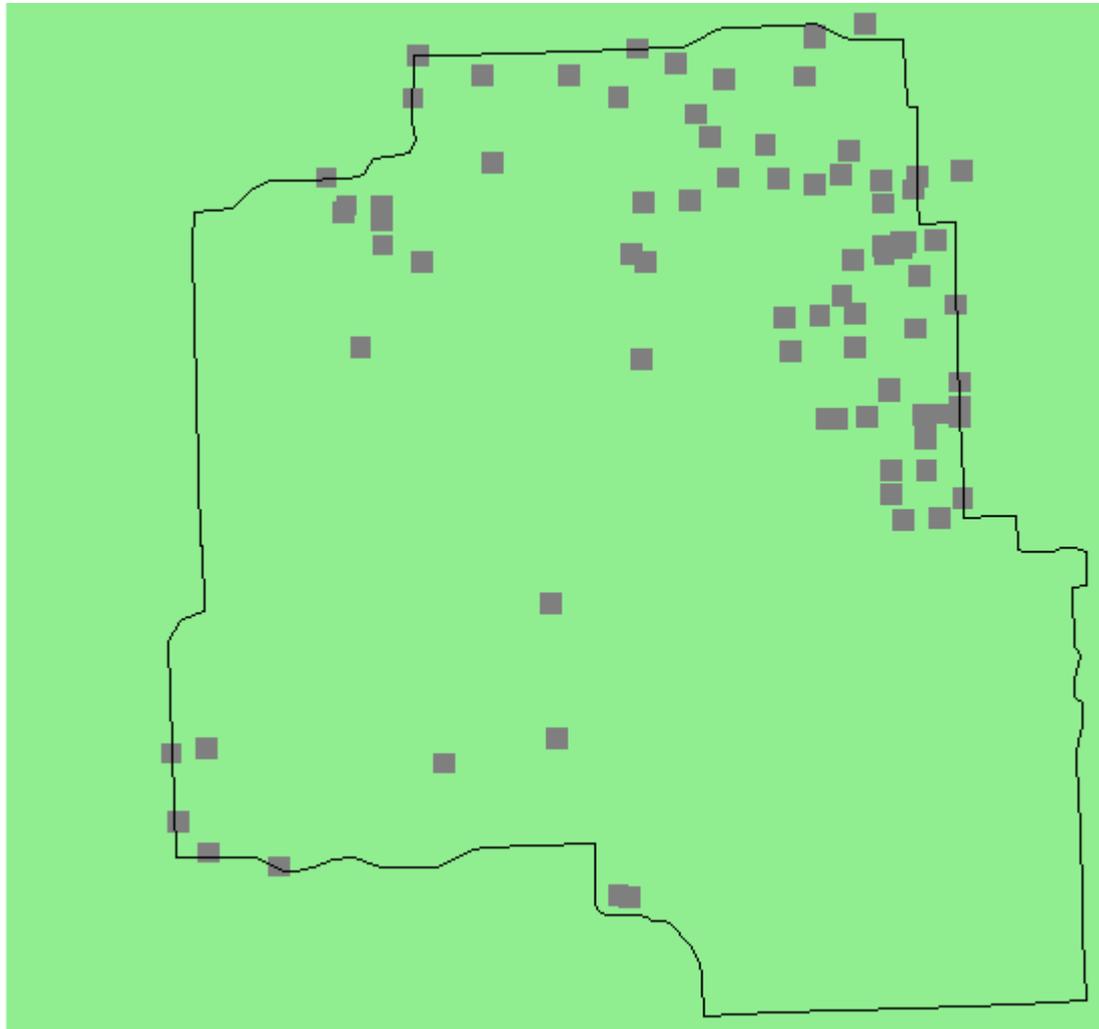
80% reduction



- High risk
- Mod risk
- Low risk

# On-farm contact reduction (%)

90% reduction



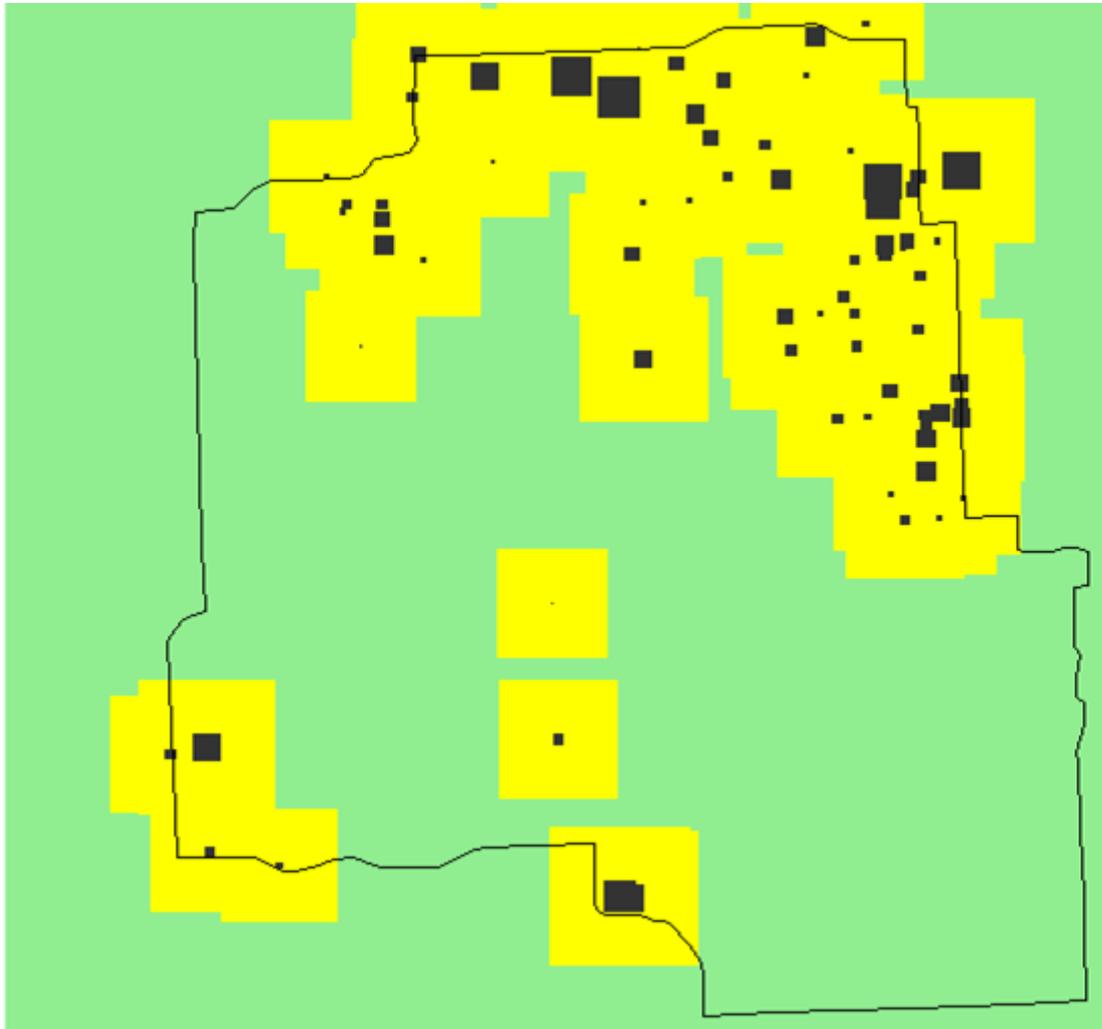
- High risk
- Mod risk
- Low risk

# Local control of WTD

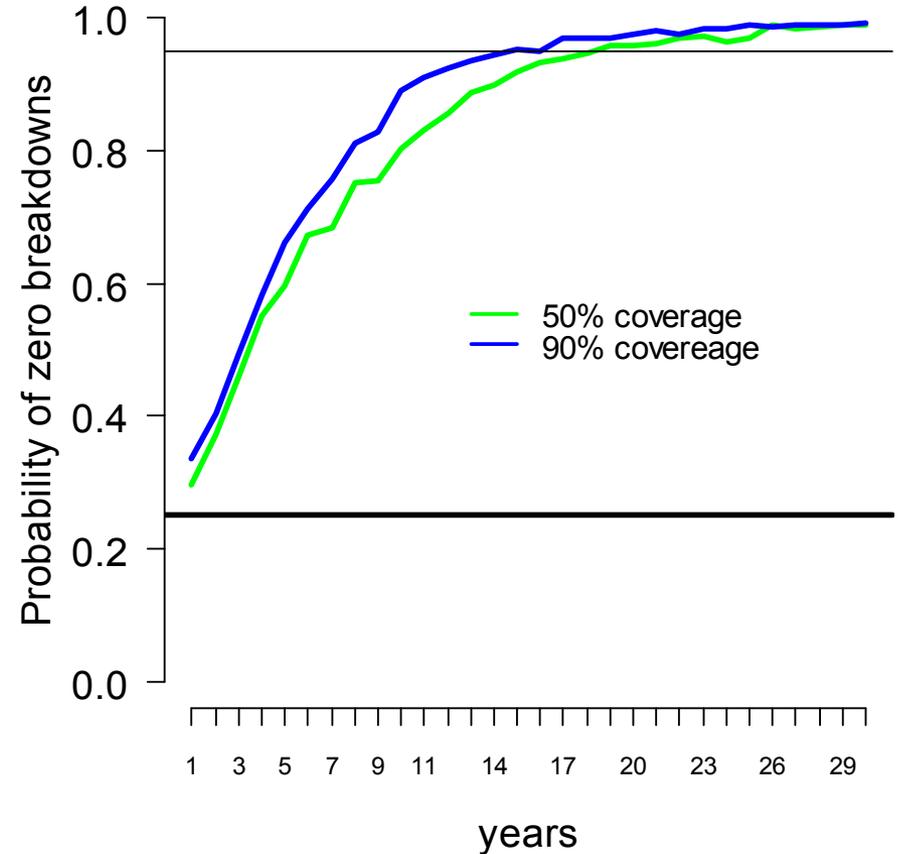
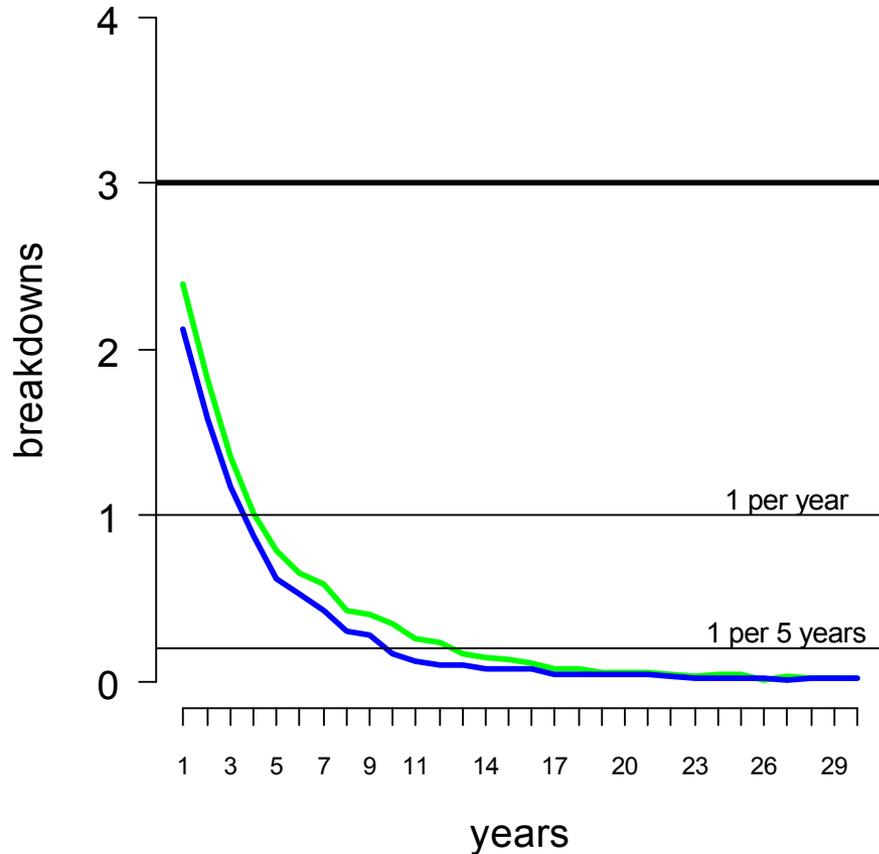


- Manage WTD in the vicinity of farms only
- Less expensive option than management of entire DMU
- What size buffer would be adequate to achieve significant reduction in herd breakdowns?
- Spatial model ideal to answer such questions

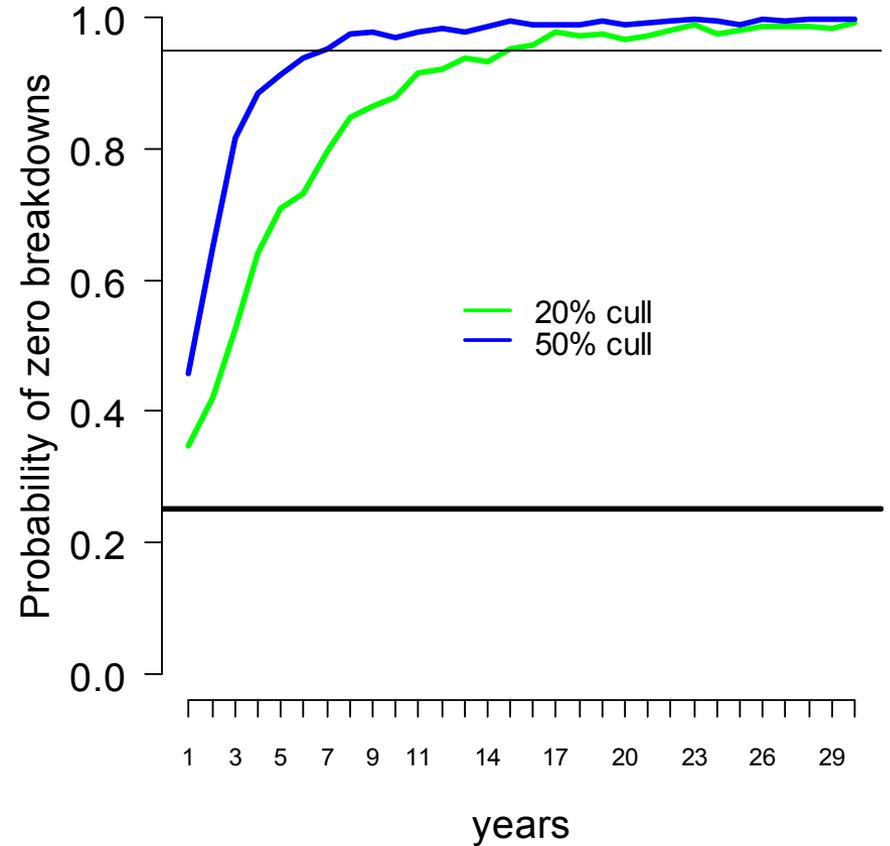
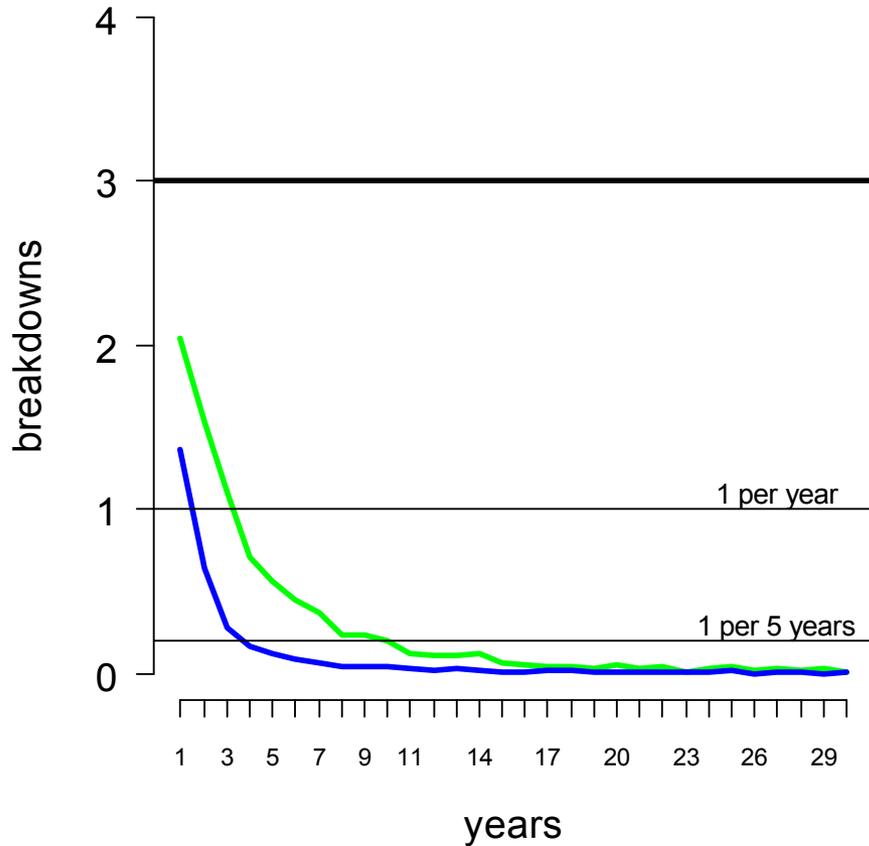
# 5 km local buffer around farms (32% of total area)



# Local vaccination within 5km buffer (no baiting)



# Local control within 5km buffer (no baiting)



# Conclusions (DMU wide control)



- Compared with bTb control in WTD directly, management aimed at reduction of herd breakdowns requires much less effort (\$)
- But... management needs to continue in perpetuity as bTb remains in the wider deer population
  - Gains will be rapidly lost once management ceases
- A 25% increase in harvest and no baiting would halve the rate of herd breakdowns within 3-5 years and reduce it by 95% within 15 years
- Vaccination each year achieving a 50% coverage would also achieve the same result.

# Conclusions (farm level control)



- Substantial reduction in the risk of herd breakdowns is achieved if contact between WTD and cattle on farms is reduced by at least 80%
- Local control measures can also be effective
- Vaccinating at least 50% of WTD within a 5 km radius of farms will reduce the herd breakdown rate by 95% within 13 years.
- Culling 20% of deer in addition to harvest within the 5 km buffer would reduce the herd breakdown rate by 95% within 10 years

Thankyou



# Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Response Plan Update



State of Michigan  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
and  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



## MICHIGAN SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD) OF FREE-RANGING AND PRIVATELY OWNED CERVIDS\*

Issued: August, 26, 2002

Revised: July 18, 2012

Dan O'Brien, Veterinary Specialist  
Wildlife Disease Laboratory  
June 14, 2012



# History: MI Surveillance and Response Plan for CWD, 2002

- Formulated rapidly following diagnosis of CWD in WI in February, 2002
- Limited data on CWD were available then to use in planning a response
- Intentionally prescriptive, based on the available biological science
- Despite 10 additional years of scientific knowledge, the vast majority of the 2002 Plan remains biologically valid today



# Current realities

- Regardless of their biological legitimacy, forceful CWD responses (and plans) have proven unpopular with the public, both in MI and elsewhere
- Without public support, implementation of CWD management actions is unlikely to succeed
- Ten more years of scientific knowledge (both biological and social), valuable case studies are now available



# Requirements for an update

- Incorporate this body of knowledge and experience
- Be applicable across the state (diverse habitat) and across susceptible species
- Continue cooperation with MI Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) on privately owned cervid (POC) issues
- Provide flexibility, confer responsibility to ultimate policy/decision makers



# A ten year update

- Revision of the existing Plan
- MDNR portions of the update based loosely on the 2011 MN CWD Response Plan
- Review of the last ten years of scientific literature (~240 references) as appendix
  - Current state of the science
  - Summarized into 11 principles to guide CWD management



# Free-ranging cervids:

## Ongoing routine surveillance

- Goals unchanged from 2002 Plan:
  - Testing deer, elk, moose with currently available tests
  - Determine presence/absence & extent
- Shift to targeted (from active) surveillance
  - Data from other states (CO, WI) suggest surveillance based on hunter-harvested deer may not be representative of population
  - Geographic focus may shift year to year
  - Discontinuation of USDA vs. grant funding



# Free-ranging cervids: Surveillance around a CWD+

- After finding a CWD+ (wild or POC) in MI or within a “biologically relevant distance” of the border
  - Conduct cervid population survey
  - Establish CWD Management Zone (MZ)
  - Cervid baiting/feeding ban in MZ
  - Prohibit carcass movement out of MZ
  - Intensify surveillance (mandatory check and CWD testing of cervids taken in MZ)



# Intensified surveillance in a CWD MZ

- MZ should include *at a minimum* counties intersected by a radius (5 mi POCs, 10 mi free-ranging) drawn around location of CWD+
- Surveillance goals (*n*, geo. distribution, age/sex distribution, etc.) established
- Surveillance commences
  - ≤6 mos. to hunting season: active surveillance of liberalized hunter harvest in season, ± other methods
  - >6 mos. to season: active surveillance via special hunts, landowner shooting permits, agency directed culling, and/or other methods as deemed necessary followed by hunter harvest in season



# DNR Response to CWD

- Goals largely unchanged from 2002 Plan
  - Limit further transmission
  - eradicate CWD from both wild and PO cervids if surveillance results suggest that is likely to be achievable
- Present surveillance data to Department and NRC for informed decisions (consistent with their legal authorities) concerning the necessity, nature and extent of response actions



# DNR Response to CWD

- Decisions should be made expeditiously, informed by:
  - the results of surveillance,
  - the current state of the science
  - recognition that surveillance alone is not a meaningful or useful response
  - likely costs and consequences of both action and inaction



# Thank You



[www.michigan.gov/dnr](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr)