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STATE OF MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

LANSING



REBECCA A. HUMPHRIES
DIRECTOR

December 21, 2009

The Honorable Michelle McManus, Chair
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee
on Natural Resources
S-2 Capitol Building
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7536

The Honorable Michael Lahti, Chair
House Appropriations Subcommittee
on Natural Resources
S-1489 House Office Building
P.O. Box 30014
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7514

Dear Senator McManus and Representative Lahti:

Pursuant to Section 714 (12), PA 466 of 1988, a report of the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) spending for Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) eradication efforts during Fiscal Year 2008-09, is attached.

If you need further information, please contact Ms. Sharon Schafer, Chief, Budget and Support Services, at 517-335-3276.

Sincerely,

Rebecca A. Humphries
Director
517-373-2329

Attachment

cc: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee Members
House Appropriations Subcommittee Members
Mr. Josh Sefton, Senate Fiscal Agency
Ms. Viola Wild, House Fiscal Agency
Mr. Robert Emerson, State Budget Director, Department of
Management and Budget (DMB)
Mr. Jacques McNeely, DMB
Ms. Jennifer Harrison, DMB
Ms. Arminda Koch, Resource Management Deputy, DNR
Mr. Rodney Stokes, Chief of Staff, DNR
Mr. Daniel Eichinger, Legislative Liaison, DNR
Ms. Sharon Schafer, DNR
Dr. Russ Mason, DNR
Mr. Mark Bouvy, DNR

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**Disease Control
Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Wildlife Division**

Summary of Expenditures – Fiscal Year (FY) 2008-09

Fiscal Year 2008-09 expenses for disease control efforts in the State of Michigan totaled \$3,091,600. This included the salaries and wages of DNR staff members stationed at deer checks for surveillance sampling throughout Michigan, DNR Wildlife Disease Laboratory staff performing inspections and tests, a contract with Michigan State University (MSU) for disease control testing, and research work related to privately-owned cervid facilities to assess the risk of disease to our wild cervids. Additional disease testing and surveillance was conducted due to the finding of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in a privately-owned cervid facility in FY 2008.

Surveillance and control efforts rely upon an informed public for sample submission and compliance with State regulations. Communication and outreach to the public are accomplished through a brochure on Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) in Michigan Wildlife, a brochure about CWD, information provided annually in the Hunting and Trapping Guide, an Emerging Diseases website, and the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab website.

The information below is a breakdown of FY 2008-09 expenditures into the major components of disease control.

General Fund/General Purpose Expenditures	
MONITORING EFFORTS	\$1,420,500
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	\$304,000
COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH	\$17,500

Restricted Fund Expenditures	
MONITORING EFFORTS	\$1,155,000
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	\$171,000
COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH	\$23,600

TB Testing Procedure

After field collection of specimens, each head is visually (grossly) examined. Specific lymph nodes sectioned for inspection in each head include lymph nodes near the temple, behind the 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 and elk heads/carcasses are collected in separate containers for both histologic and microbiologic (culture) evaluations. Culture is performed at the Michigan Department of Community Health.

CWD Testing Procedure

Specific lymph nodes sectioned for inspection in each head are the lymph nodes at the base of jaw near the vertebrae. A 200 milligram slice of the lymph node is submitted to MSU's Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health for ELISA. The first step for CWD testing is a screening test for CWD called ELISA. It is a protein assay that rapidly (four to six hours) isolates and detects the abnormal (CWD prion) proteins in tissues, if they are present. By using this test, testing results are available to hunters and submitters more promptly. If abnormal protein is detected in the ELISA screen, the remaining tissue in that sample is tested using the immunohistochemistry (IHC) process.