OTHER STATES’ CWD RESPONSES

NRC Meeting
May 9, 2018
WHO RESPONDED

• Missouri
• Maryland
• Utah
• Kansas
• Wisconsin
• North Dakota
• New York

• West Virginia
• Illinois
• Iowa
• Arkansas
• Mississippi
• Virginia

• Alberta

HAS PREVALENCE INCREASED?

Yes
• Utah
• Kansas
• Wisconsin
• North Dakota
• West Virginia
• Virginia

No
• Missouri (2012)
• New York (2005)
• Illinois (2002)

Unknown
• Maryland
• Iowa
• Arkansas
• Mississippi
• Alberta (no answer)
### Has CWD Spread on the Landscape?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alberta (no answer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
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### Did You Create Regulations to Combat CWD?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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GOALS OF REGULATIONS

Wisconsin
• Initially, eradication
• Later, to minimize spread and number of infected deer

Most states now focused on slowing the spread and limiting prevalence

Illinois
• Increase overall harvest to affect general deer numbers, which complements other CWD Management efforts

TYPICAL REGULATORY RESPONSES

• Banning baiting and feeding
• Increasing antlerless quotas
• Expanding hunting opportunities
• Reduced cost or free permits
• Carcass transportation restrictions
HOW DID HUNTERS SUPPORT THESE NEW REGULATIONS?

Mixed
• Missouri, Maryland, Iowa, Alberta, Arkansas

Waned over time
• New York, Illinois

Supportive
• West Virginia, Virginia, and North Dakota

“Not well”
• Wisconsin

IS BAITING AND FEEDING ALLOWED?
(CWD AFFECTED/REST OF STATE)

No/No
• New York, Illinois, Alberta

Yes/Yes
• Maryland, Utah, Kansas, Iowa (feed allowed only in both areas)

No/Yes
• Missouri and Virginia (feeding rest of state), North Dakota, West Virginia, Mississippi

Others
• Arkansas-Feeding banned in CWD zone though baiting is restricted
• Wisconsin-36 months since last CWD confirmation or 24 months in adjacent county; currently 48 of 72 “affected” counties remain under a baiting/feeding ban
### MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY TESTING IN CWD AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mandatory Testing</th>
<th>Voluntary Testing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Missouri (firearms only)</td>
<td>• Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Illinois (firearms only)</td>
<td>• Kansas (rotating zones every 5 yrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Virginia (firearms only)</td>
<td>• Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alberta</td>
<td>• North Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• West Virginia (high harvest days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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### SHARPSHOOTING SPECIFICALLY FOR MANAGING CWD

<table>
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<tr>
<td>• Wisconsin (discontinued in 2006)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New York (not currently)</td>
<td>• Kansas</td>
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<tr>
<td>• West Virginia (every 5 years)</td>
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<td>• Alberta (prior to 2008)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mississippi (initially to determine prevalence)</td>
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DOES SHARPSHOOTING HELP?

Yes

• Missouri - primary reason to hold prevalence down
• Wisconsin (discontinued in 2006) - removed more CWD+ deer than hunters
• New York (not currently) - primary purpose in detecting/removing CWD
• West Virginia (every 5 years) - it reduces it
• Illinois - the only tool that has affected reductions
• Alberta (prior to 2008) - it was and slowed the prevalence/movement
• Mississippi (initially to determine prevalence)

MISSOURI

Currently in 10 areas across 12 counties, not indicative of natural spread

Response to CWD:

• Counties within 25 miles in a Management Zone
• Rescind APR
• Increase antlerless permits
• Ban supplemental feed and minerals
• Mandatory checking
• Locally, issue no cost landowner seals that allow for additional harvest
• Targeted culling
MISSOURI

Prevalence remains low, but continue finding it in new locations

Important tool:
• Testing a lot of deer and conducting culling in 9 different areas
• Nearly all full time staff participate in CWD monitoring or management
• Funding due to agency priority
• Notably, mandatory sampling and statewide monitoring that leads to early detection

To avoid:
• Widespread culling likely won’t work, nor will county wide reductions
• Keep impacts to localized as much as possible

WISCONSIN

Overall increasing prevalence in SC WI in all sex and age classes

During 15 year period (2002-2016), trend in adult males from 8-10% to over 30% and from about 3-4% in females to nearly 15%

Response to CWD:
• Created disease eradication zone and a herd reduction zone
• Early hunting seasons
• Extended hunting seasons
• Earn-a-buck
• Bonus buck
• Additional carcass tags
• Agency culling
• Landowner/hunter incentives for CWD+ deer
WISCONSIN

Hunters were willing to accept changes with an end point in sight. Over time, there was increasing desire to return to normal.

Controlling CWD in WI will be extremely challenging and require a commitment of human and financial resources over an extended period of time.

Current response plan is not fully implemented due to limited public support and fiscal resources.

**Important tool:**
- Public involvement
- Earn A Buck was effective at reducing deer numbers, but was highly unpopular

**To avoid**
- Items failing to attain public support

ILLINOIS

Prevalence has remained at approximately 1%, though has expanded from 4 initial counties to 17 counties in 16 years

**Response to CWD:**
- 7 firearm deer hunting days added with no limits and reduced cost permits
- Unlimited quotas for other seasons
- Buck limits waived during CWD seasons with unfilled “either sex” permits

**Hunters attitudes vary:**
- Where CWD does not exist, they are supportive of control measures
- Hunters in new areas generally reactive and opposed to efforts
- Hunters in areas with longer duration more resolved, but not necessarily supportive of control efforts
ILLINOIS

Important tool
• Localized approach (within 2 miles), using hunters (limited success) or agency culling has been effective.
• Baiting is used to remove deer, but comes at a cost of public understanding (not allowed during hunting seasons)
• Engaging hunters early
• Persistence as results are slow to materialize
• Thick skin

To avoid
• Public perception is important
• Important to have clear, consistent, and accurate messaging that does not sacrifice effectiveness

THANK YOU