STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

REBECCA A. HUMPHRIES
DIRECTOR

December 10, 2010

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

The Honorable Michael Lahti, Chair
House Appropriations Subcommittee
on Natural Resources and Environment
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 and Environment (DNRE) spending for Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) eradication efforts during fiscal year 2009-10 is attached.

If you need further information, please contact Ms. Sharon Schafer, Administration Division, Assistant Chief, Finance, at 517-241-5482 or at schafers@michigan.gov.

Sincerely,

Rebecca A. Humphries
Director
517-373-7917

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 Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)
Mr. Jacques McNeely, DTMB
Ms. Jennifer Harrison, DTMB
Ms. Arminda Koch, Deputy Director, Resource Management, DNRE
Mr. Gary Owen, DNRE
Ms. Sharon Schafer, DNRE
Dr. Russ Mason, DNRE
Mr. Mark Bouvy, DNRE

Disease Control
Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNRE)
Wildlife Division

Summary of Expenditures – fiscal year (FY) 2009-10

FY 2009-10 expenses for disease control efforts in the State of Michigan totaled $2,012,500. This included the salaries and wages of DNRE staff members stationed at deer check stations for surveillance sampling throughout Michigan, DNRE 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 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 web site, and the DNRE Wildlife Disease Lab Web site.

The information below is a breakdown of FY 2009-10 expenditures into the major components of disease control.

General Fund/General Purpose Expenditures	
MONITORING EFFORTS	$1,382,000
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	$101,000
COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH	$73,500

Restricted Fund Expenditures	
MONITORING EFFORTS	$435,000
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	$21,000

TB Testing Procedure

After field collection of specimens, each head is visually (grossly) examined. There are three pairs of lymph nodes in each head that are sectioned for inspection. The same lymph nodes, along with the lymph nodes throughout the body (thoracic and abdominal), are also examined in the carnivores/omnivores that are sampled. 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. The first step for CWD testing is a screening test for CWD called ELISA. ELISA is a protein assay that rapidly (four to six hours) isolates and detects the abnormal (CWD prion) proteins in tissues, if they are present. A 200 milligram slice of the lymph node is submitted to MSU's Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health for ELISA. 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.