

House Ag and Natural Resources Appropriations Committee *November 7, 2019* 



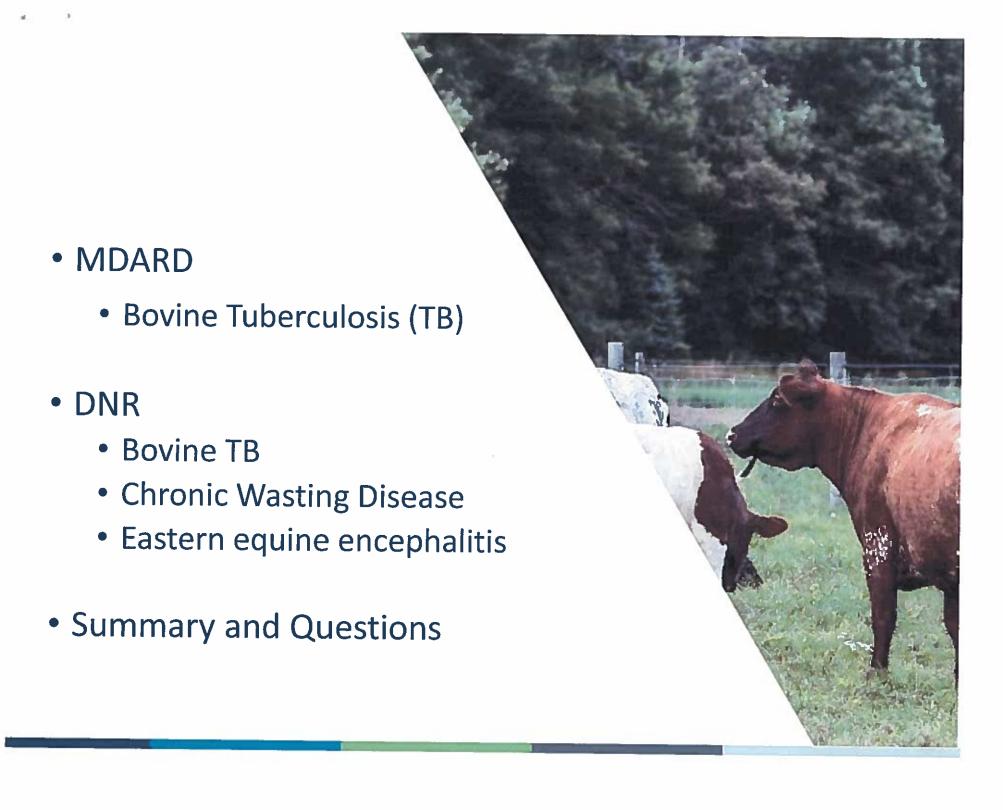






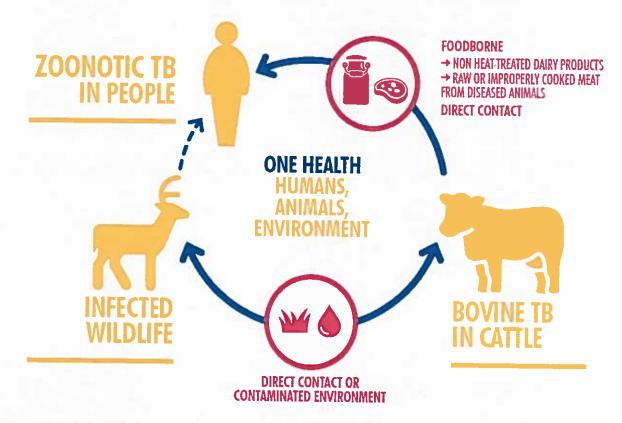


**Dr. Nora Wineland and Dr. Kelly Straka**State Veterinarian and State Wildlife Veterinarian



# Impact on Human Health

## BREAKING THE CHAIN OF TRANSMISSION STOPPING ZOONOTIC AND BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN THEIR TRACKS



**ACT NOW** TO SAVE LIVES AND SECURE LIVELIHOODS





WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future





International Union Agreed
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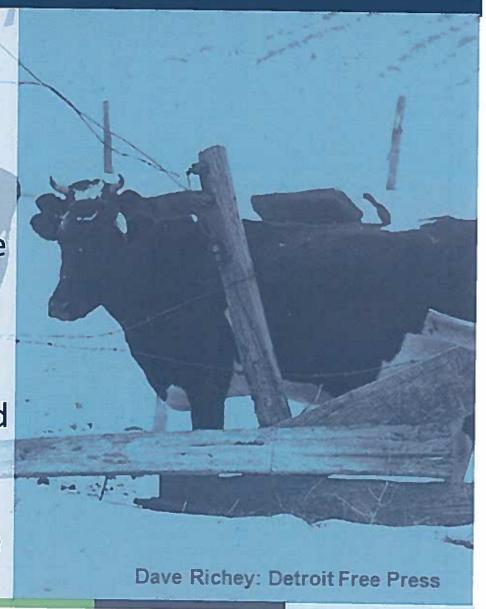
History of Bovine TB in Michigan



Bartlett, 1938; Jenkins and Bartlett, 1959

## How Did it All Start Again?

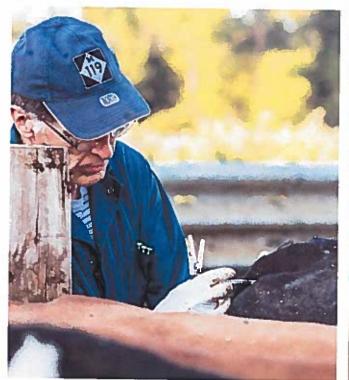
- 1975: Positive deer found in NE lower MI
- 1979: Michigan achieves
   TB Free Status for cattle
- 1994: Hunter-harvested deer found positive
- 1998: First positive cattle herd
- 2000: Michigan loses
   TB Free Status for cattle



#### Loss of Free State Status

- Modified Accredited Status
- Entire State Subjected to
  - Annual whole herd testing dairies
  - Beef herds require whole herd test in order to move animals
  - Individual animals must have a movement test within 60 days of movement
- Pursue Split State Status









TB Testing

#### Split State Status

- First achieved in 2004
- Recognize Free zone and Modified Accredited Zone
- MOU with USDA
  - Testing of cattle and deer (surveillance)
  - Movement controls and traceability for cattle
  - Adequate resources to support surveillance and movement controls
  - Enforcement of feeding and baiting ban
  - Response to finding any positives in cattle and deer
  - Wildlife Biosecurity
  - Renewal/change if find increased level of disease inside MAZ or disease outside MAZ

#### Surveillance

**SURVEILLANCE AT FEDERALLY INSPECTED** SLAUGHTER PLANTS

FY'17 172,390 cattle inspected

> **CIRCLE AND MOVEMENT TESTING**

AFZ: 114 herds and 5,308 animals tested FY'18

TRIENNIAL

**TESTING** 

ANNUAL **TESTING** 

MAZ: **302** herds and 14,624 animals

tested FY'18

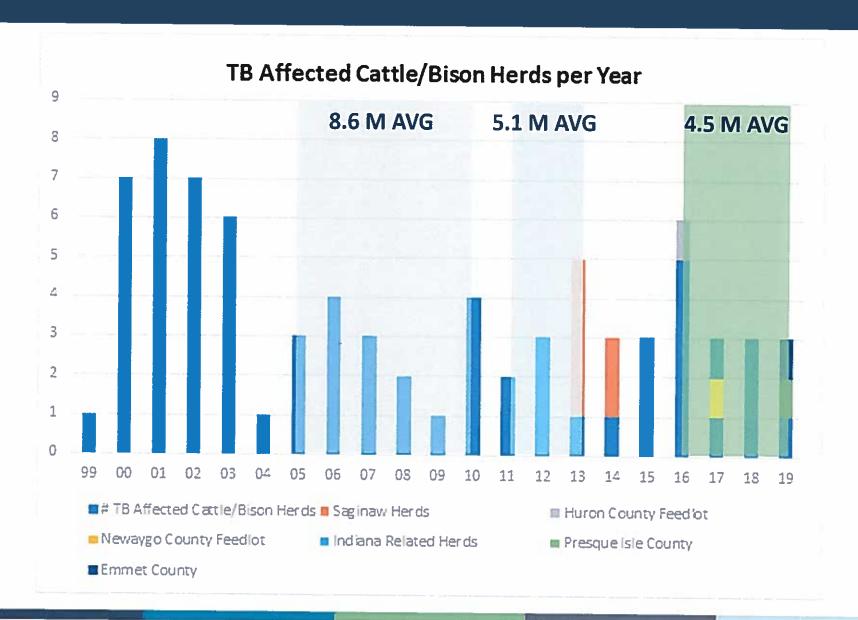
Trace Testing Source (6-4A) Exposed (6-4B) Slaughter (6-35)

## Traceability

- Michigan law requires all cattle to be identified with RFID tags prior to leaving the farm – may be applied at approved markets. MAZ cattle require permit to move.
- RFID readers in cattle markets and slaughter plants
- TB testing veterinarians electronically capture RFID
- Secondary ID Required in MAZ cattle
  - Allows for effective inventory reconciliations
  - Linked to RFID for improved traceability



#### Bovine TB Positive Herds



Wildlife Biosecurity



## Protecting Cattle from TB in Deer

...separating deer from cattle literally and conceptually







#### Protecting Cattle from TB in Deer

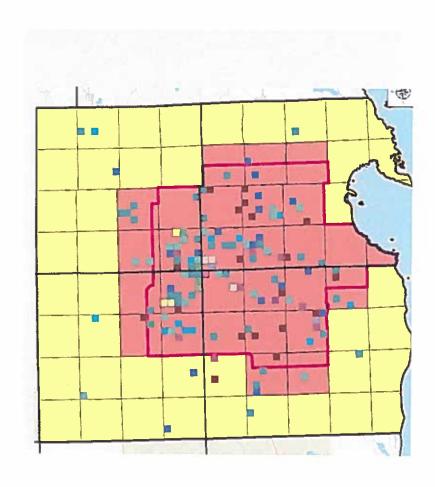
#### Wildlife Risk Mitigation

MAZ outside of the EWB, Presque Isle, Cheboygan and Otsego Counties

#### **Enhanced Wildlife Biosecurity (EWB)**

Highest Risk Area of the MAZ Components:

- Farm Assessment and Risk Mitigation
- Targeted Deer Removal

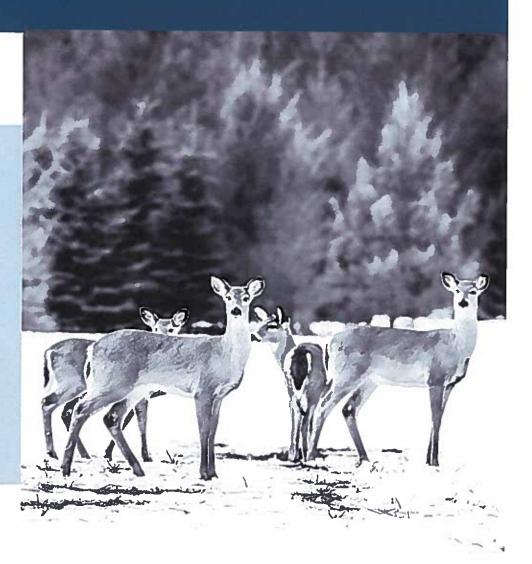


## Cost-Share Program - EWB



#### Targeted Deer Removal

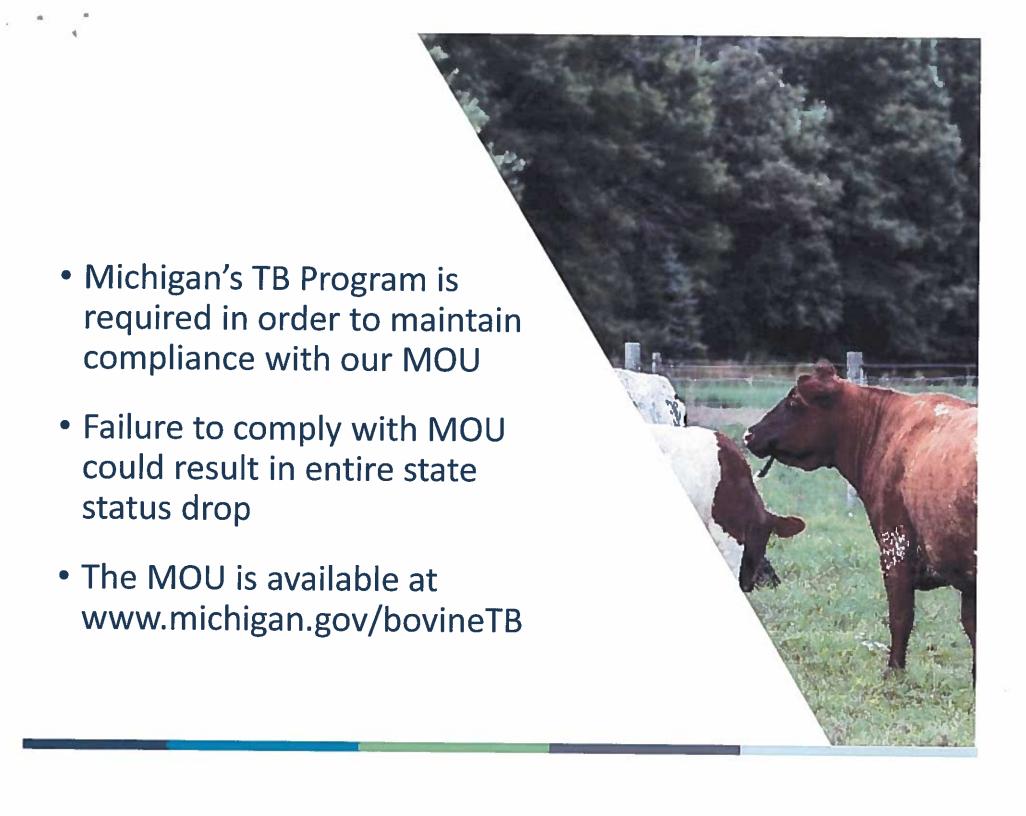
USDA WS partners with MDARD to remove deer that present a direct risk to the farm



## Identifying Deer for Removal

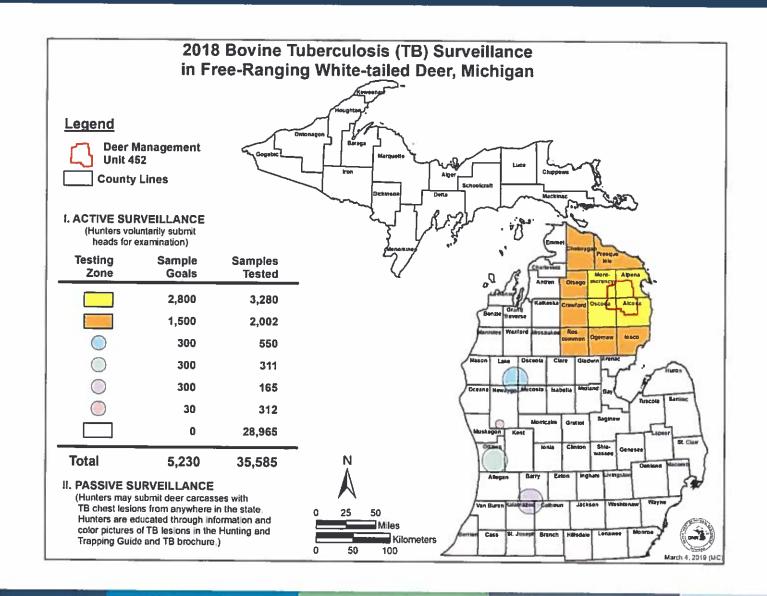
Deer activity on individual farms is monitored by WS four different times, during three separate seasons, resulting in 1,464 farm surveys.

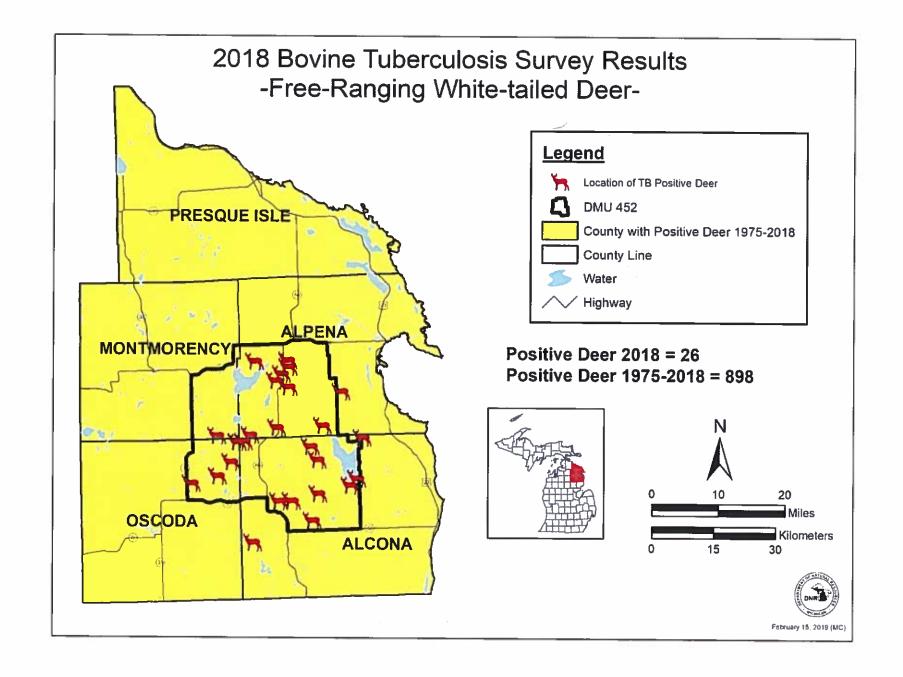






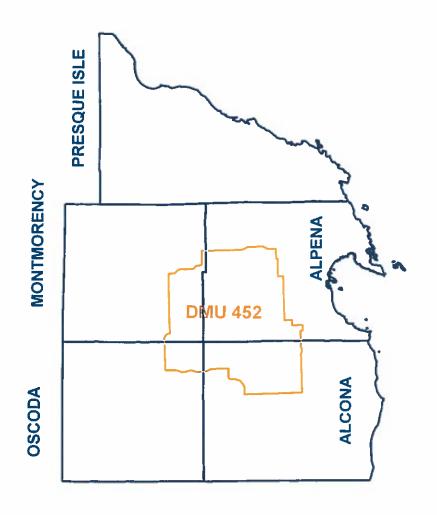
#### Bovine TB – 2018 Surveillance Summary





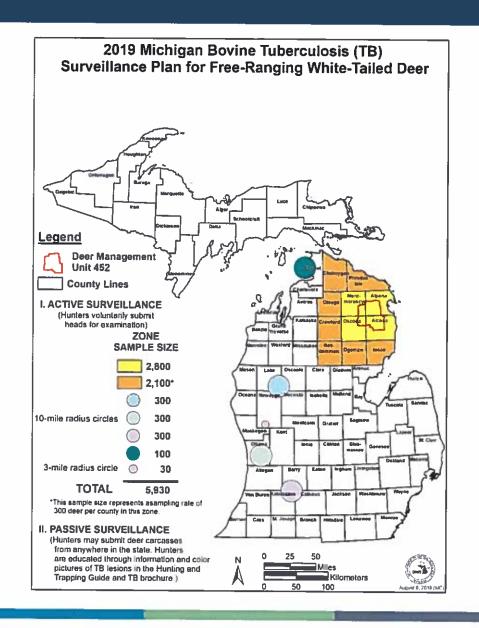
#### Bovine TB –Surveillance Summary

Apparent TB Prevalence in White-tailed Deer



| Year | DMU452 | 5-Co.Outside |
|------|--------|--------------|
|      |        | DMU452       |
| 1995 | 4.9%   | (no testing) |
| 1996 | 2.5%   | 0.2%         |
| 1997 | 4.7%   | 0.4%         |
| 1998 | 2.7%   | 0.3%         |
| 1999 | 2.4%   | 0.2%         |
| 2000 | 2.5%   | 0.4%         |
| 2001 | 2.3%*  | 0.5%         |
| 2002 | 2.6%   | 0.5%         |
| 2003 | 1.7%   | 0.2%         |
| 2004 | 1.7%   | 0.2%         |
| 2005 | 1.2%   | 0.1%         |
| 2006 | 2.3%   | 0.3%         |
| 2007 | 1.4%   | 0.2%         |
| 2008 | 1.9%   | 0.3%         |
| 2009 | 1.9%   | 0.4%         |
| 2010 | 1.8%   | 0.2%         |
| 2011 | 1.2%   | 0.1%         |
| 2012 | 1.7%   | 0.3%         |
| 2013 | 1.7%   | 0.2%         |
| 2014 | 1.0%   | 0.2%         |
| 2015 | 2.7%   | 0.3%         |
| 2016 | 2.0%   | 0.3%         |
| 2017 | 2.3%   | 0.6%         |
| 2018 | 2.1%   | 0.1%         |

#### Bovine TB – 2019 Surveillance Goals



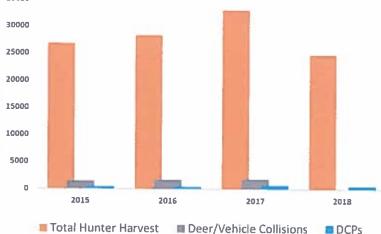
#### DNR's Actions: Bovine TB

- Additional hunts in January 2017 and 2018 in the high-risk area of the MAZ to increase antlerless deer harvest
- More accessible disease control permits for no cost, year-round use for producers and adjacent landowners
- Full time wildlife health specialist to foster relationships and deer removal efforts with hunters and farmers

 Hunting Access Program opened over 4,000 acres of private land for deer hunting in DMU487





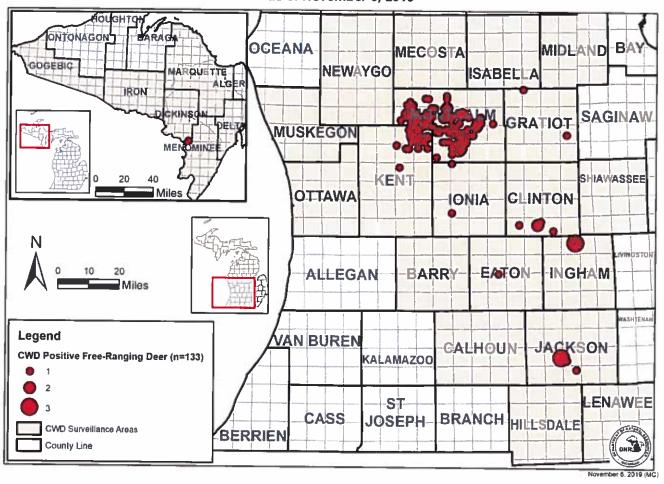




## CWD-Surveillance Summary

#### Free-ranging White-tailed Deer Positive for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Michigan

as of November 6, 2019



#### 2018 Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Surveillance in Free-ranging White-tailed Deer, Michigan

#### **Legend**

\_\_\_\_ County Lines

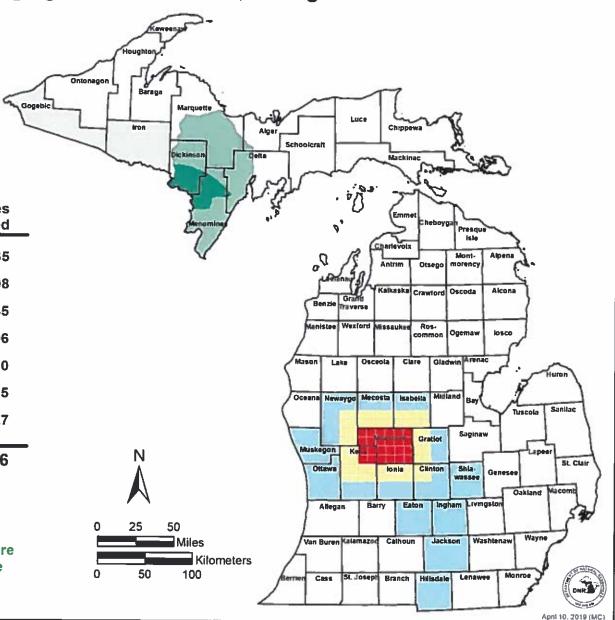
#### I. ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE

(These samples were also tested for bovine tuberculosis)

| Testing<br>Zone | Sample<br>Goals | Samples<br>Tested |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|                 | 300             | 4,435             |
|                 | 8,475           | 5,598             |
|                 | 6,260           | 14,445            |
|                 | 155             | 306               |
|                 | 300             | 830               |
|                 | 600             | 915               |
|                 | 0               | 4,227             |
| Total           | 16,090          | 30.756            |

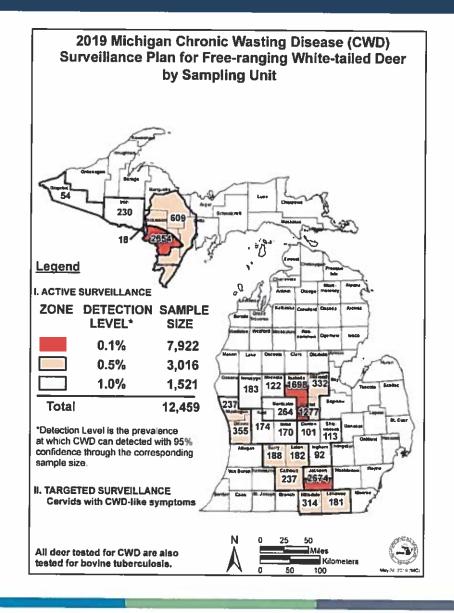
#### II. TARGETED SURVEILLANCE Cervids with CWD-like symptoms

229 of the 30,756 deer tested in 2018 were tested as part of targeted surveillance



#### 2019 CWD Surveillance Goals

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#### Eastern Equine Encephalitis-2019

- 164 deer with nervous system signs (aka "targeted" deer)
- 31 deer, 2 elk tested (had screening tests consistent with EEE)
- 14 Positive deer to date
- Highest number of positives previously: 7 (2005)

