

# 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

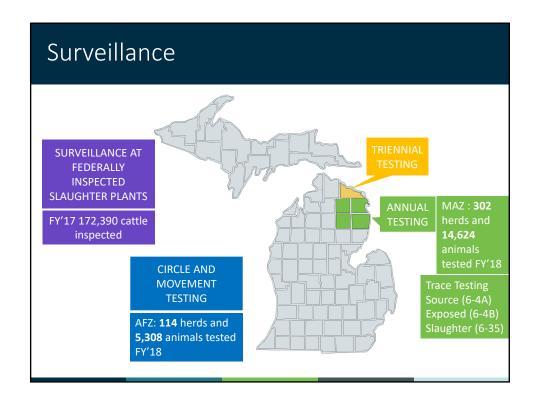
- Modified Accredited Status
- Entire State Subjected to
  - Annual whole herd testing dairies
  - Beef herds require whole herd test in order to move animals
  - Individual animals must have a movement test within 60 days of movement
- Pursue Split State Status





# Split State Status

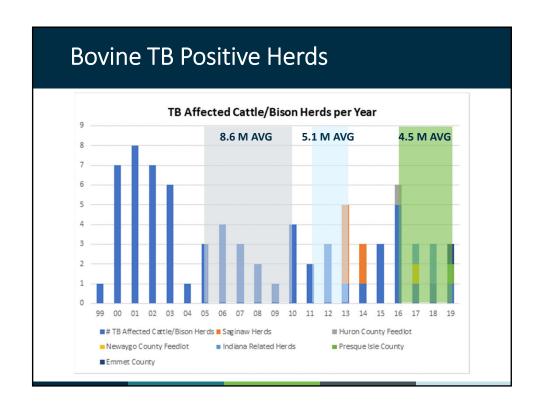
- First achieved in 2004
- Recognize Free zone and Modified Accredited Zone
- MOU with USDA
  - Testing of cattle and deer (surveillance)
  - Movement controls and traceability for cattle
  - Adequate resources to support surveillance and movement controls
  - Enforcement of feeding and baiting ban
  - 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



# 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







# Protecting Cattle from TB in Deer

# ...separating deer from cattle literally and conceptually







# Protecting Cattle from TB in Deer

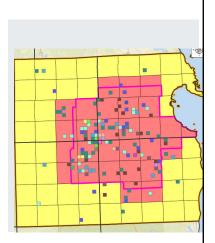
#### Wildlife Risk Mitigation

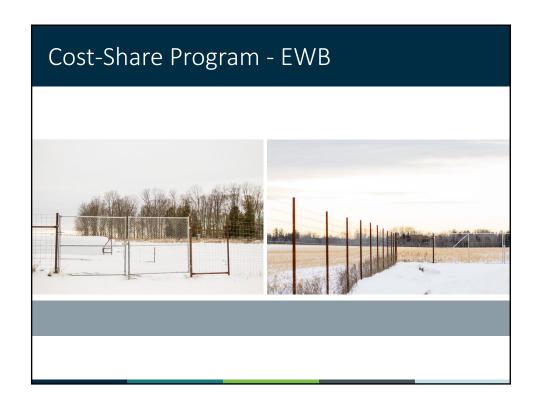
MAZ outside of the EWB, Presque Isle, Cheboygan and Otsego Counties

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

Highest Risk Area of the MAZ Components:

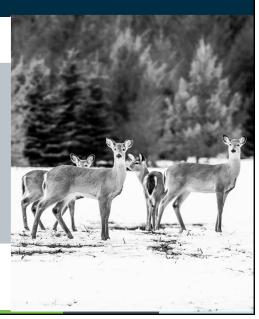
- Farm Assessment and Risk Mitigation
- Targeted Deer Removal





# Targeted Deer Removal

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



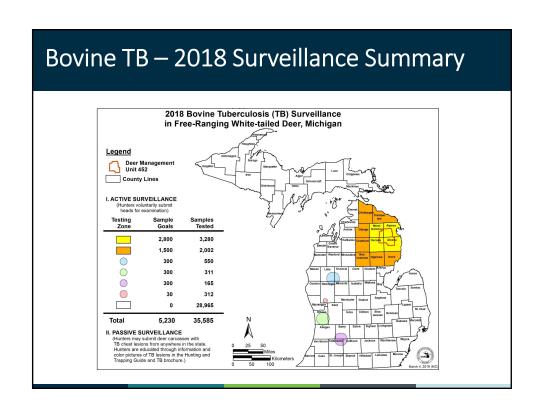
# Identifying Deer for Removal

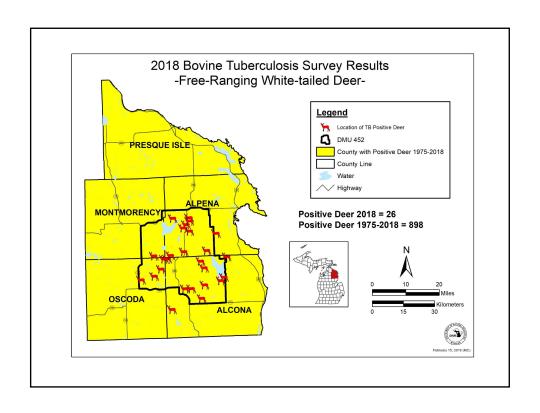
Deer activity on individual farms is monitored by WS four different times, during three separate seasons, resulting in 1,464 farm surveys.

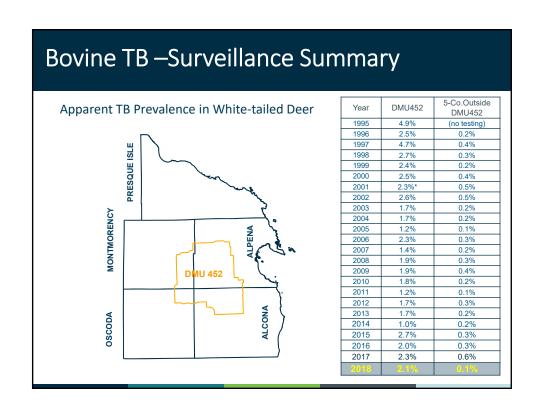


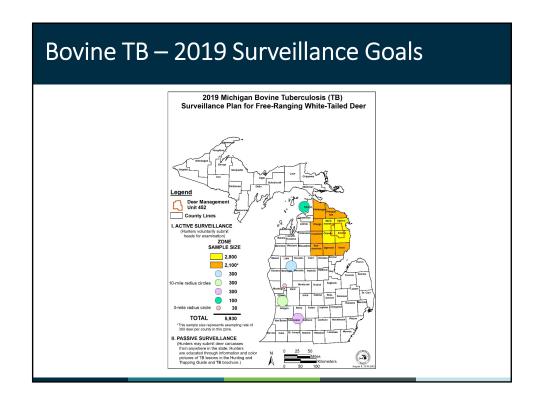










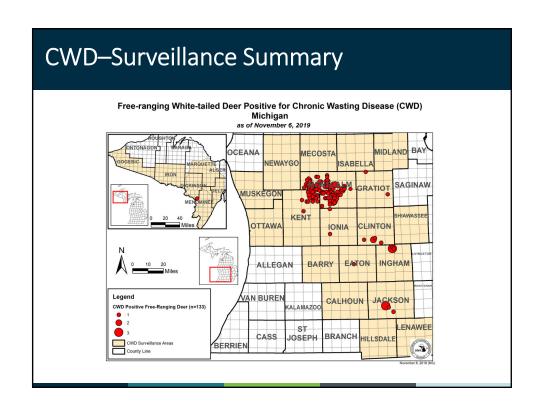


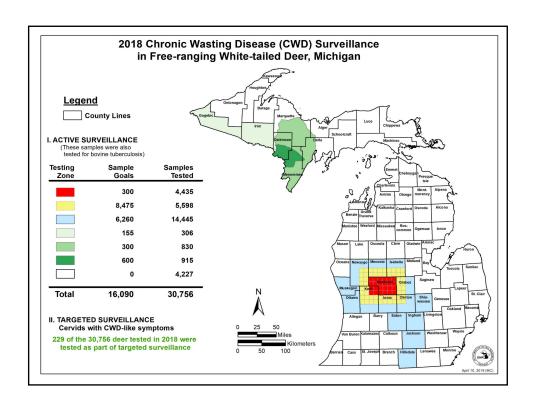
### **DNR's Actions: Bovine TB**

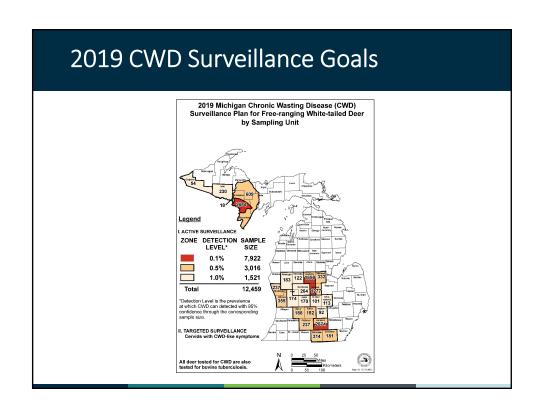
- Additional hunts in January 2017 and 2018 in the high-risk area of the MAZ to increase antlerless deer harvest
- More accessible disease control permits for no cost, year-round use for producers and adjacent landowners
- Full time wildlife health specialist to foster relationships and deer removal efforts with hunters and farmers
- Hunting Access Program opened over 4,000 acres of private land for deer hunting in DMU487

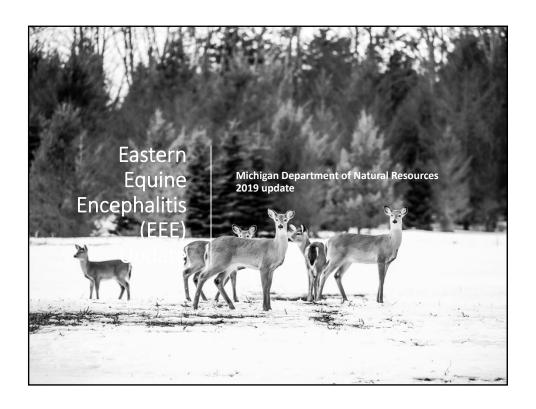












# Eastern Equine Encephalitis-2019

- 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)

