



# Concurrent Authority of Farmed White-tailed Deer

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# Accomplishments

- Co-inspections of white-tailed deer farms.
- Routine joint-agency meetings.
- Communicated concurrent authority to stakeholders.
- Migrated to a shared database for farmed white-tailed deer.
- Authorized DNR staff to collect samples for CWD testing.

# Challenges

- Implementing concurrent authority and clarifying roles and responsibilities.
- Coordinating the use of authority, as in the DNR stop movement order.
- Recordkeeping and creating DNR access to the Board database.
- Determining rulemaking for each agency going forward.
- Board staff workload increased to provide information to DNR on farmed cervid activities.

# DNR Actions on Farmed Cervidae

October 11, 2021

- DNR placed movement ban on farmed white-tailed deer.

## Department of Natural Resources

### Adopted Expedited Emergency Game and Fish Rules: Temporary Prohibition on Moving Farmed White-Tailed Deer

#### 6232.0550 TEMPORARY PROHIBITION ON MOVING FARMED WHITE-TAILED DEER.

Subpart 1. Definition. For purposes of this part, "farmed white-tailed deer" means white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) that are raised for any purpose and are required to be registered in a manner approved by the Board of Animal Health.

Subp. 2. Temporary prohibition on movement. Notwithstanding parts 1721.0400 and 1721.0410, moving farmed white-tailed deer for any reason to another location, except as described in subpart 3, is prohibited. Both importation of farmed white-tailed deer into Minnesota and intrastate movement of farmed white-tailed deer within Minnesota are included in this temporary prohibition.

Subp. 3. Exception. The prohibition in subpart 2 does not apply to:

A. transporting farmed white-tailed deer on a direct route through the state or on a direct route from a facility in Minnesota to an area outside the state if the deer remain inside the trailer or shipping container at all times; or

B. transporting farmed white-tailed deer directly to a slaughtering establishment having state or federal inspection and for the sole purpose of causing the animal to be slaughtered and inspected according to Minnesota Statutes, chapters 31 and 31A. For purposes of this subpart, "slaughtering establishment" does not include a terminal hunt facility.

EFFECTIVE PERIOD. Minnesota Rules, part 6232.0550, expires April 11, 2023.

December 6, 2021

- DNR released movement ban on farmed white-tailed deer

## Department of Natural Resources

### Adopted Expedited Emergency Game and Fish Rule: Repealing Temporary Prohibition on Moving Farmed White-Tailed Deer

Notice is hereby given that Department of Natural Resources' (DNR's) October 11, 2021 rule temporarily restricting the importation of farmed white-tailed deer into Minnesota and the intrastate movement of farmed white-tailed deer within Minnesota is rescinded.

# Traceability and Official Identification

- The Board tracks livestock movements because animals are officially identified.
- Live cervids imported into Minnesota must have a certificate of veterinary inspection.
- Live cervids moved anywhere within Minnesota must complete a Farmed Cervidae Movement Form.
- These forms include each animal’s individual official ID.

**ANIMAL INFORMATION**

Animal	Official ID	Additional ID 1	Additional ID 2 <i>(If retagged, note OLD tag here and check box)</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RE-TAG	Species	Sex	Year Born	Notes
1.	41A 305 white	OR103Z wh	<input type="checkbox"/> OR103Z white	elk	F	2012	
2.	41A 304 white	OR114B grn	<input type="checkbox"/> OR114B grn	elk	F	2014	

# Traceability and Official Identification

- Farmed Cervidae are individually identified with unique official ID.
- Plastic tags with unique numbers are fitted into the cervid's ear(s). If they accidentally fall out or are removed, they must be promptly replaced, and the new ID number recorded.
- Think of passports, social security cards or driver's licenses.



# CWD Research and Testing

## Ongoing efforts at the University of Minnesota

- Dr. Scott Wells and his team of researchers will be working to develop online training modules to educate cervid producers on biosecurity to reduce the risk of CWD exposures.
- Dr. Peter Larsen and his team at MNPRO continue working with RT-QuIC and advancing prion detection methods. RT-QuIC is not yet available as a diagnostic test because it hasn't been validated by the USDA for regulatory testing.

# Going Forward

- Refining the roles and responsibilities of each agency.
- Renew the MOU to incorporate all that's changed with concurrent authority.
- Pursue rulemaking for all other cervids the Board oversees.
- Continue to work with researchers on CWD.
- Adapt to any new legislation produced this session.



# Thank You!

**Dr. Beth Thompson**  
State Veterinarian