

FAIRFAX COUNTY DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

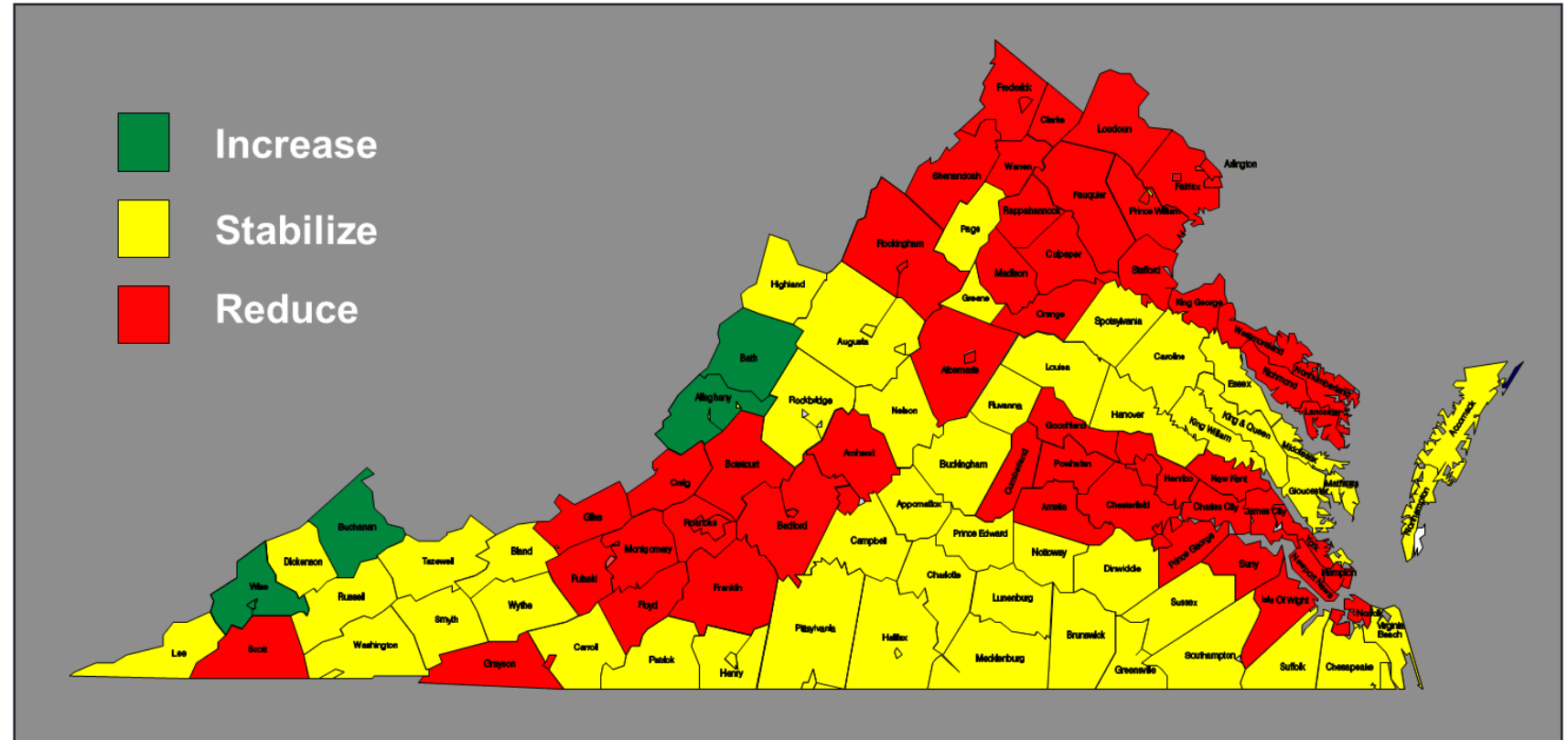
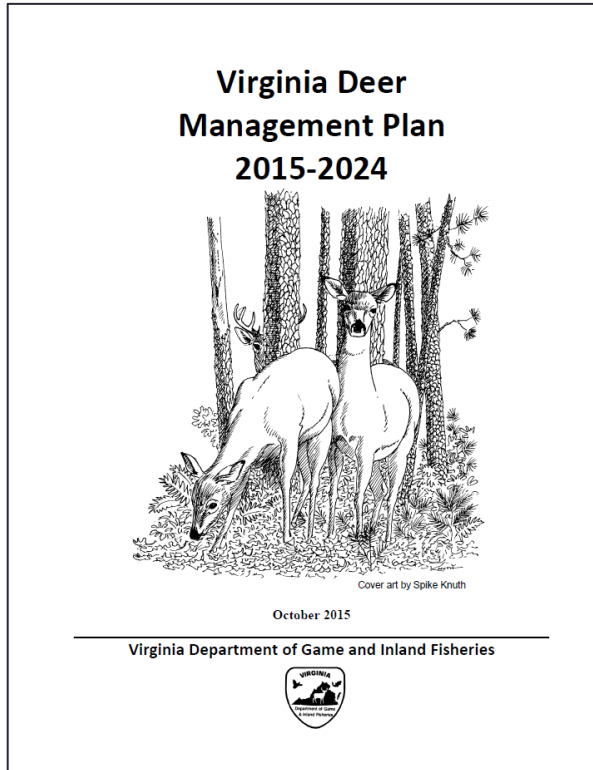


August 2024

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Fairfax County Police Department, Animal Services Division





Fairfax County Deer Management Program

- Approved by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors in 1998
- Implemented by the Fairfax County Police Department in collaboration with the Fairfax County Park Authority, NOVA Parks, and other stakeholders
- Safety Concerns
- Health Concerns (public health and herd health)
- Ecological Damage



Deer-Vehicle Collisions



Virginia



Virginia is a high-risk state for animal collisions.

2023-2024 likelihood of
animal involved claim

1 in 78

2023-2024 state ranking

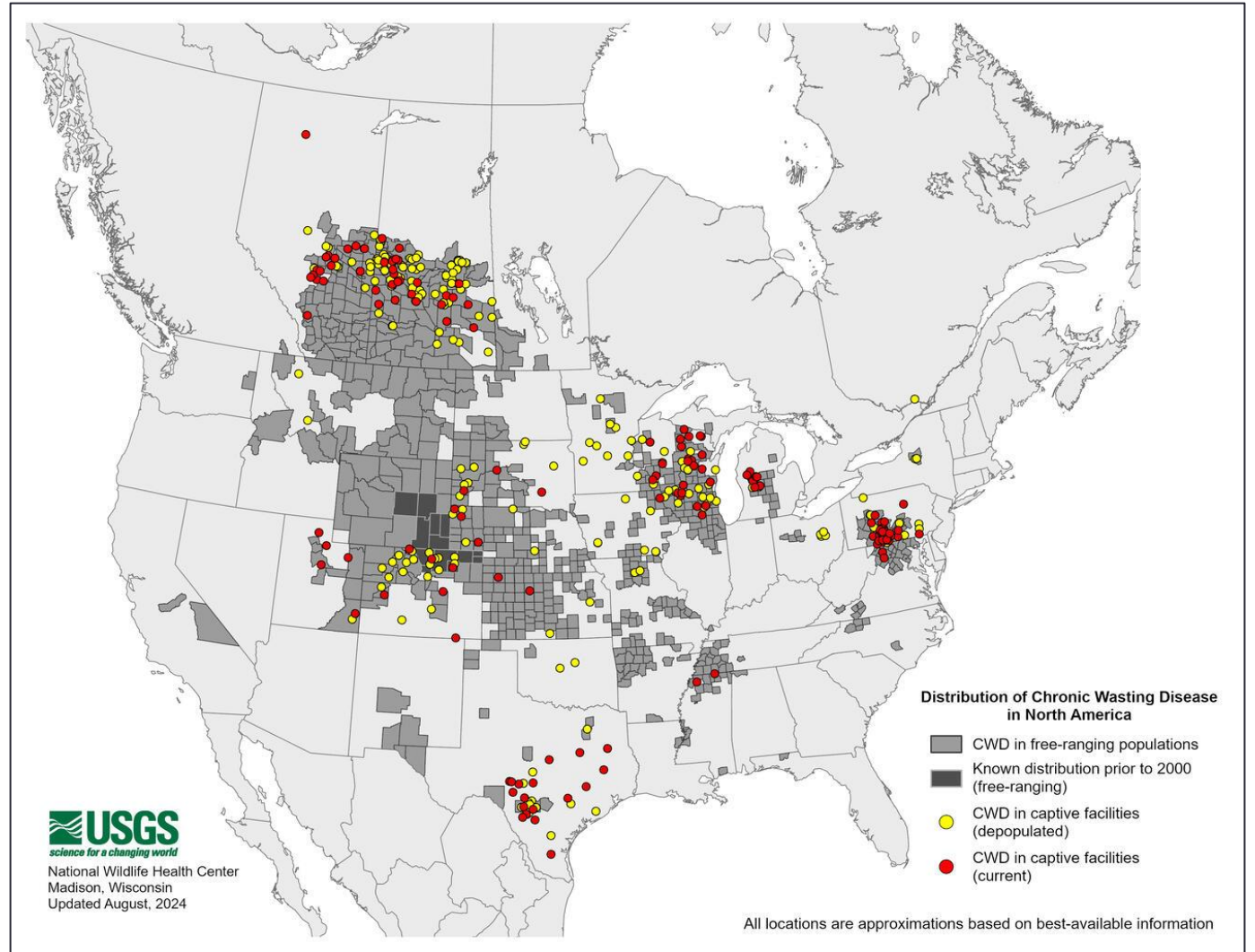
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Wildlife and Public Health

- Dense deer populations are inferred to be one of the principal factors in the increase of ticks in many urban environments leading to public concern over disease transmission.
- Adult ticks feed and mate primarily on deer but the deer themselves do not serve as a source of infection for the Lyme disease bacterium.
- The presence of deer has been correlated with tick populations to variable degrees and some studies have found that reduction of deer populations to very low thresholds may reduce tick abundance; however, the relationship between deer populations and incidence of Lyme disease remains unclear.



Deer Herd Health - Chronic Wasting Disease



Ecological Impacts

1. Consumption of seedlings and saplings hinders forest regeneration
2. Forest structure impaired, understory layers removed and overstory simplified
3. Forest composition changed for decades
4. Loss of Ecosystem Services (clean water, clean air)
5. Loss of biodiversity



Fairfax County Deer Management Program

- Based on best practices for deer management, deer census data, environmental impact studies, and peer-reviewed scientific literature
- Utilization of current *state-approved* deer population control tools:
 - Archery
 - Firearms managed hunts
 - Sharpshooting
- Utilization of currently available deer management tools:
 - Humane Exclusion, Repellency and Habitat Modification
- Collaboration with Private & Public Property Owners

Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Archery

- Operated on public lands - Over 100 parks and county properties in the program (>80% of county parkland)
- Upcoming FY 2025 Program Dates:
September 7, 2024 – February 15, 2025
- Hunting is allowed Monday through Saturday
(no Sunday hunting in parks)
- Legal hunting hours: 30 minutes prior to sunrise until
30 minutes past sunset
- Parks remain fully open to the public
- Zero safety incidents since program's inception



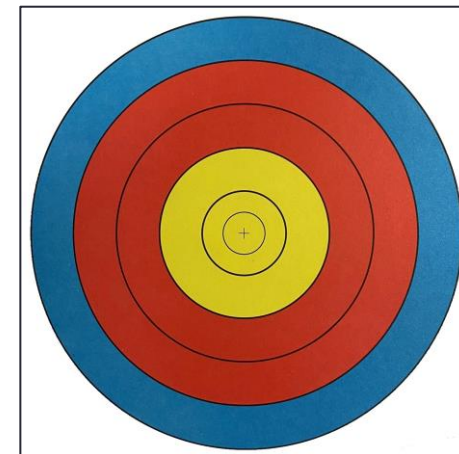
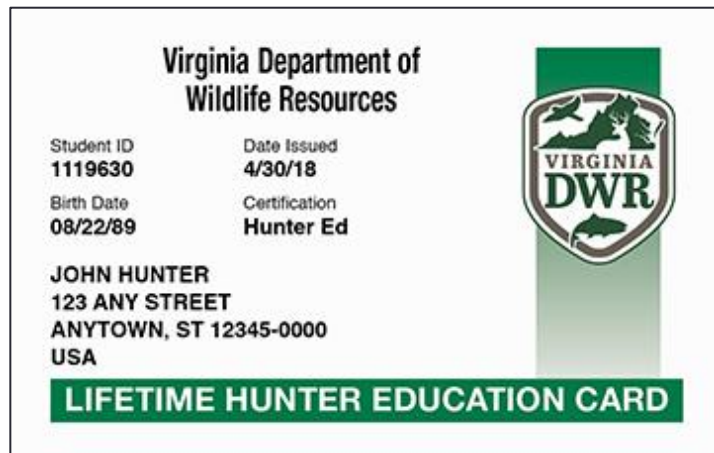
Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Archery

- Archers must pass a criminal background check
- Disqualifying convictions include, but are not limited to
 - Any type of child exploitation violation
 - Domestic violence
 - Weapons charges
 - Game violations
 - Animal cruelty
 - Any felony



Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Archery

- All participants must comply with state regulations including game licensing and Hunter Safety Education as mandated by the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources
- Must complete course through the International Bowhunter Education Program
- Must pass archery qualifications with their bow at specified ranges to be eligible



Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Archery

- Archers will harvest deer only in their assigned park(s)
- Responsible for regular communication between archery group members, group leaders, and the Deer Program Manager with Fairfax County Police
- Reporting required:
 - Date, address, hunt times, deer observed, number of shots taken and retrieved, number of deer shot and retrieved, sex & age of deer
 - Data entered into electronic database within 24 hours of each hunt
- Incident Report filed for non-retrieved deer, lost archery tackle, poaching, hunter injury, theft or damage to equipment, hunter harassment or any deviation to protocol

Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Archery

- ALL archery conducted from tree stands:
 - Hang on, climbers, saddles, tripods, and ladder stands are permitted
 - Elevated position
 - Ground used as backdrop
 - Shots taken at motionless target
- Stands are permitted no closer than:
 - 100 feet from park property line
 - 50 feet from park trails
- Ground blinds are not permitted.
- Archers may not enter private property without permission by the owner or tenant.



Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Archery

- Operates under a Deer Population Control Permit (DPOP).
- Earn-A-Buck (EAB) is in effect per DWR Regulations. During a license year, it shall be unlawful to take a second antlered deer in Fairfax County prior to taking at least one antlerless deer in Fairfax County, and it shall be unlawful to take a third antlered deer in Fairfax County prior to taking at least two antlerless deer in Fairfax County.
- Must notch a deer tag (DPOP or Personal Tag) before moving the deer.
- Personal tags will be used for antlered bucks.
- Archers must check their deer and get a DWR confirmation number.
- Deer must be moved from public view before field dressing.
- Archers must cover harvested deer completely while transporting.

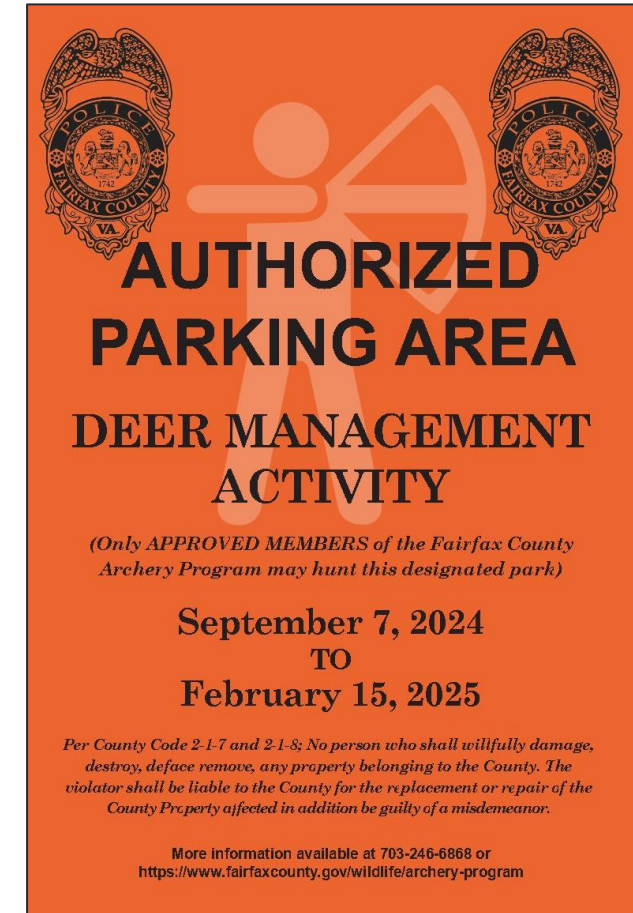
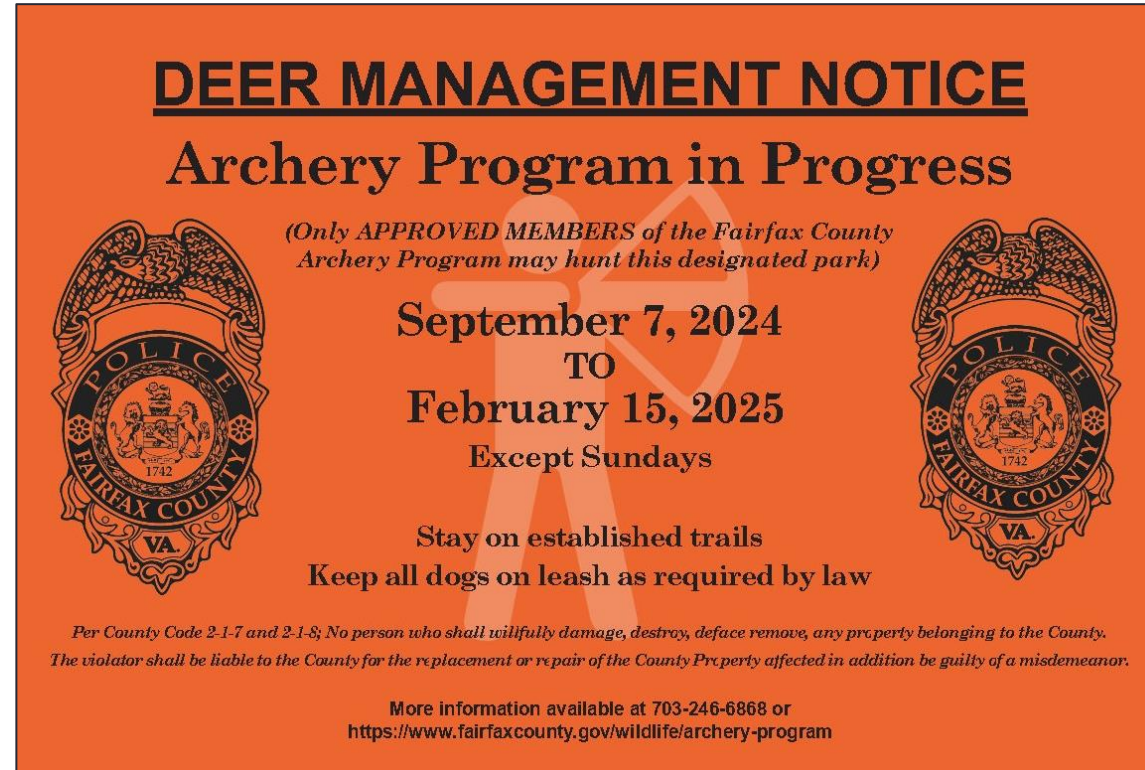
Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Archery

When on-site:

- Archery Program ID
 - Each hunter is issued a unique ID # and lanyard
 - Must be worn on the outside of clothing while:
 - Entering and exiting the park
 - During any scouting, tracking, set-up or take down activities
 - This ID number must be visible on equipment:
 - All arrows
 - Tree stands
 - Game/trail cameras
- Parking tag with ID number hung on rear-view mirror
- DPOP permit copy kept in glove box



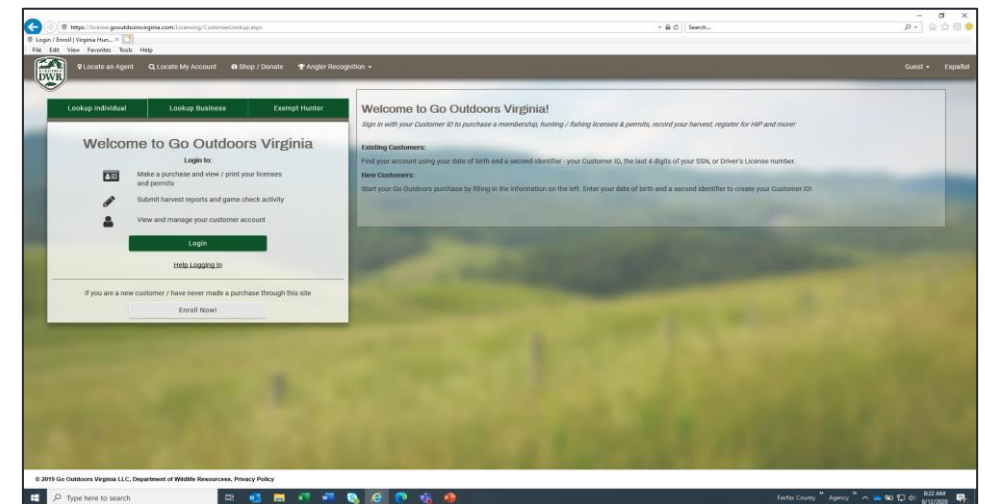
Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Archery



Archery program signs (left/center) are posted at park entrances and trailheads.
Hunters can only park at authorized parking areas labeled with signs (right).

Fairfax County Deer Management Program – Managed Hunts

- Managed firearms hunt - Qualifications and lottery system
- Area is secured by Fairfax County Police Department personnel
- Hunting is only permitted in designated hunt areas from elevated tree stands (Sully Woodlands - Appendix J area of County)
- Operated under a deer population control permit (DPOP)
- All harvested deer must be taken to the designated check station for data collection (weight, age, sex) and tagging



Fairfax County Deer Management Program - Sharpshooting

- Night-time operations conducted by Fairfax County Police Department
- Park is secured and operation is conducted when parks are closed to the public
- Shooting at static locations over bait from elevated position, such as a ladder stand or lift, using ground as natural backstop
- Thermal imaging and suppressed firearms
- Camera stations set up at each location to monitor deer
- Venison donated to local food banks, including Hunters for the Hungry



Fairfax County Deer Management Program

Public Notification

- Notification letters or postcards are mailed to property owners adjacent to approved park sites (~24,000 postcards for FY 2025)
- Public information meetings/webinars
- HOA and Civic Association Meetings
- Press releases, county blogs (FCPD and OPA) and videos (Channel 16, Fairfax County YouTube)
- Fairfax County Deer Management website
- Deer Management Program signs

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/wildlife/deer-management-program>



Deer Management Data Collection

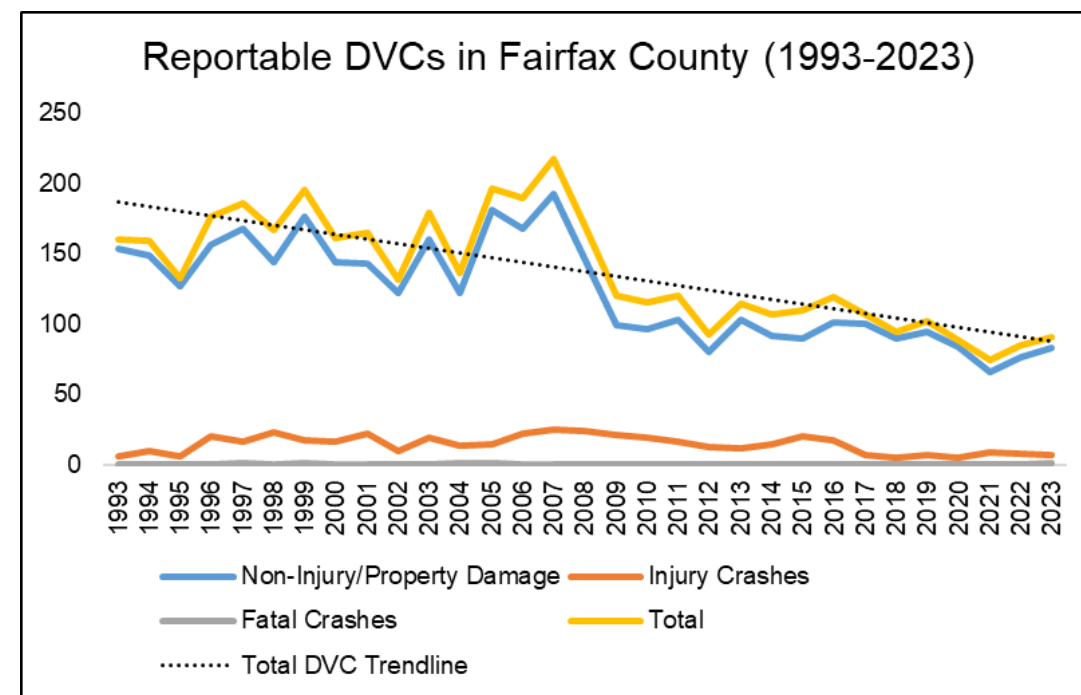
Deer-Vehicle Collisions

- Deer-vehicle collisions are the primary cause of deer deaths in suburban areas without other lethal control.
- Reportable crashes (TREDS)
 - Not all crashes are “reportable”
 - Includes crashes that result in injury, fatality, or property damage >\$1,500
- Insurance companies
 - Data not accessible to county staff
 - Statewide numbers are available to VDOT but insurance companies do not provide location data for crashes
- VDOT work orders for carcass pickup
- Not all collisions result in deer dying on or near the roadway – some survive or may expire elsewhere

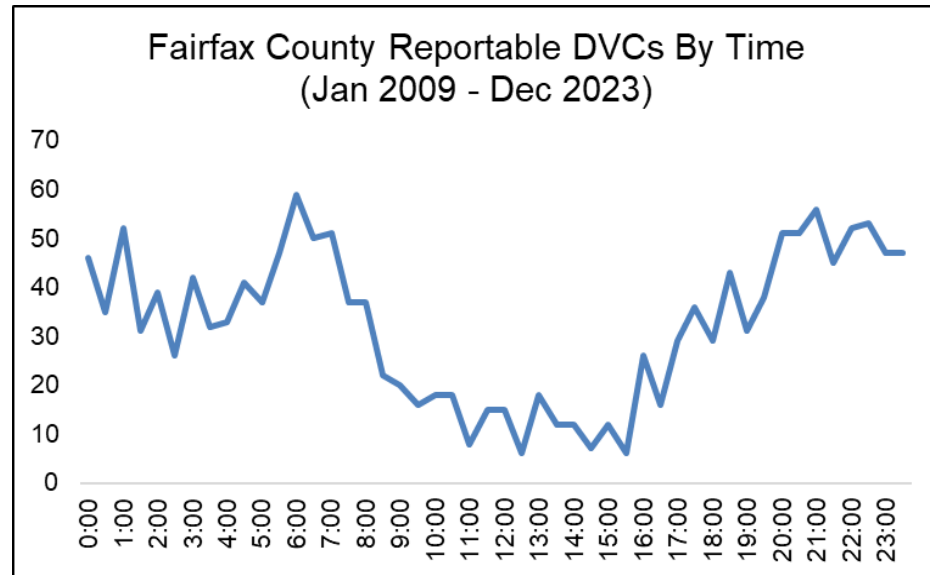
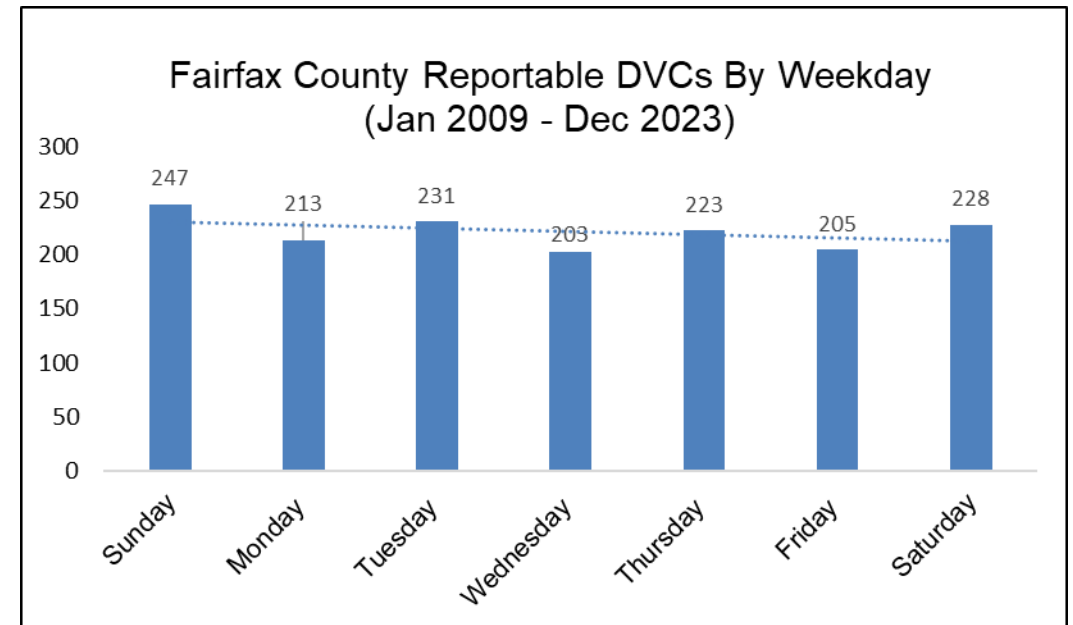
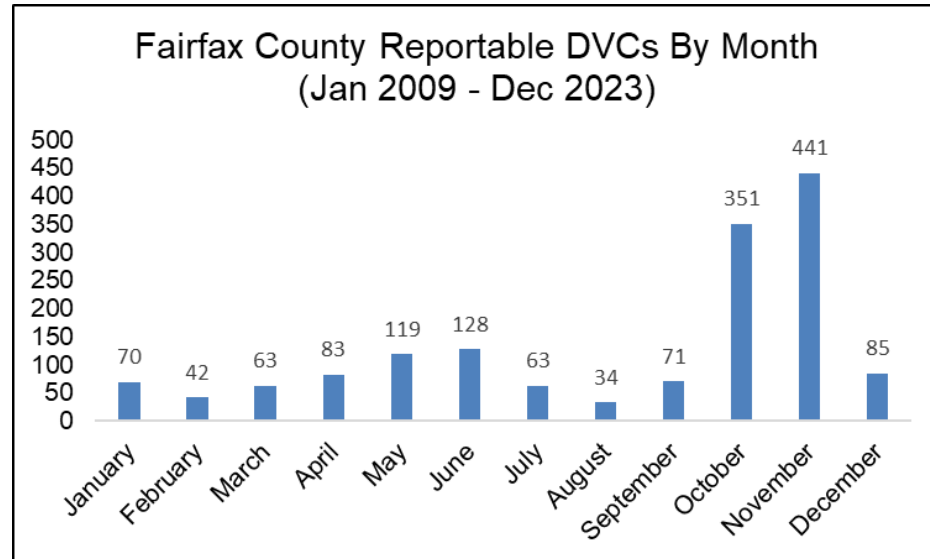
Deer Management Data Collection - Deer-Vehicle Collisions

Fairfax County Reportable Deer-Vehicle Collisions				
Year	Non-Injury/Property Damage	Injury Crashes	Fatal Crashes	Total
1993	154	6	0	160
1994	149	10	0	159
1995	127	6	0	133
1996	157	20	0	177
1997	168	17	1	186
1998	144	23	0	167
1999	177	18	1	196
2000	144	17	0	161
2001	143	22	0	165
2002	122	10	0	132
2003	160	19	0	179
2004	122	14	1	137
2005	181	15	1	197
2006	168	22	0	190
2007	193	25	0	218
2008	147	24	0	171
2009	99	21	0	120
2010	97	19	0	116
2011	103	17	0	120
2012	80	13	0	93
2013	103	12	0	115
2014	92	15	0	107
2015	90	20	0	110
2016	101	18	0	119
2017	100	7	0	107
2018	90	5	0	95
2019	95	7	0	102
2020	84	5	0	89
2021	66	9	0	75
2022	77	8	0	85
2023	83	7	1	91

Reportable Deer-Vehicle Collisions Fairfax County (TREDS data)

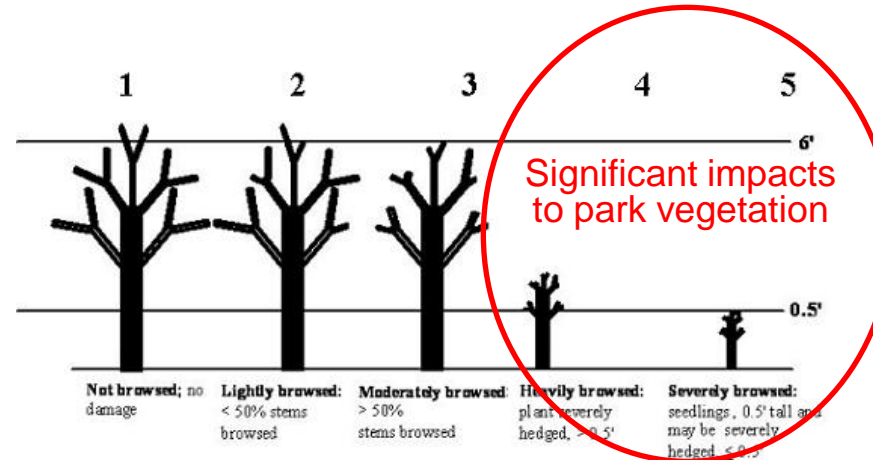


Deer-Vehicle Collision Trends



Reportable Deer-Vehicle Collisions
Fairfax County (TREDS data)

Deer Management Data Collection - Browse Surveys



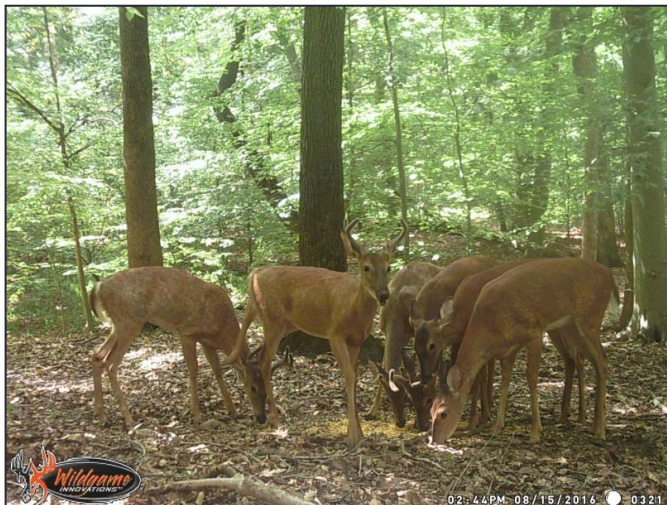
Seedlings > 0.5' provide best evidence of browsing damage. Under severe deer browsing, seedlings may never exceed 0.5' tall and will be severely hedged*: deer browsing keeps them suppressed below 0.5'. Small, current year seedlings may never grow above 0.5' under severe deer browsing.

* Severely hedged = seedling browsed repeatedly over years; all stems short, thick, with "bonsai" appearance.



Deer Management Data Collection – Camera Surveys

- Deer density surveys have been conducted annually in select parks using infrared-triggered cameras to estimate the number of deer visiting a bait station based on Jacobson et al. (1997).
- Recent changes related to the detection of Chronic Wasting Disease will affect monitoring efforts going forward. With CWD detected in the county, the use of bait for camera surveys is no longer permitted. Staff are investigating alternative methods to estimate deer population metrics.



Jacobson, H.A., J.C. Kroll, R.W. Browning, B.H. Koerth, and M.H. Conway. 1997. Infrared-triggered cameras for censusing white-tailed deer. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 1997, 25(2):547-556.

Fairfax County Deer Management Program Summary Statistics (FY 2024)

Archery Program Locations	Archery Harvest				
	Doe	Button Buck	Antlered Buck	Antlerless Buck	Total
Accotink Stream Valley Cluster	23	2	11	0	36
Bull Run Marina Cluster	4	0	3	0	7
Bull Run Regional Park Cluster	10	3	11	0	24
Clifton Cluster	11	0	10	1	22
Colvin Run Cluster	18	6	15	0	39
Cub Run Cluster	33	7	27	0	67
Elklick Cluster	30	4	13	1	48
Fairfax Station Cluster	10	4	7	0	21
Fountainhead Cluster	6	1	9	0	16
Great Falls Cluster	36	2	24	0	62
Huntley Meadows Cluster	48	5	28	2	83
Lake Accotink Cluster	30	4	10	0	44
Laurel Hill Cluster	28	12	18	1	59
Pohick Stream Valley Cluster	13	0	6	0	19
Reston Cluster	16	3	15	0	34
South Run Cluster	5	2	4	1	12
Sugarland Cluster	21	7	19	0	47
Vienna Cluster	36	8	18	1	63
Sex Ratio & Yearly Total	378	70	248	7	703

Sharpshooting Operation Locations	Sharpshooting Harvest				
	Doe	BB ^a	Antlered Buck	Antlerless Buck	Total
Bren Mar Park/Turkeycock Run Stream Valley	0	0	1	0	1
Bull Neck Stream Valley	6	3	5	0	14
Dranesville Tavern	6	0	1	0	7
Foxstone Park	1	0	0	0	1
Frying Pan Farm Park	7	1	4	1	13
Grove Point Park	1	0	0	0	1
Huntley Meadows	3	0	2	0	5
Lake Fairfax	6	1	9	2	18
Spring Hill District Park	4	0	6	0	10
Sex Ratio & Yearly Total	35	5	28	3	70

FY24 Deer Management Program Harvest Total: 773 Deer

FY24 Non-Recovery Total: 11.05%

Fairfax County Deer Management Program Summary Statistics (FY 2024)

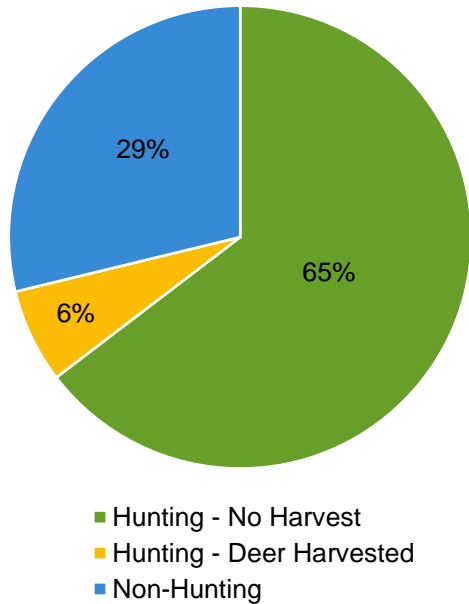
Harvest Method	Harvest	Percent Total Harvest
Archery	703	90.94%
Sharpshooting	70	9.06%
<i>FY24 Total Program Harvest</i>	773	100.00%

Sex Ratio Percentage by Harvest Method	Doe	Button Buck	Antlered Buck	Antlerless Buck
Archery	53.77%	9.96%	35.28%	1.00%
Sharpshooting	50.00%	7.14%	40.00%	4.29%
<i>Sex Ratio Percentage (Total Harvests)</i>	53.43%	9.70%	35.71%	1.29%

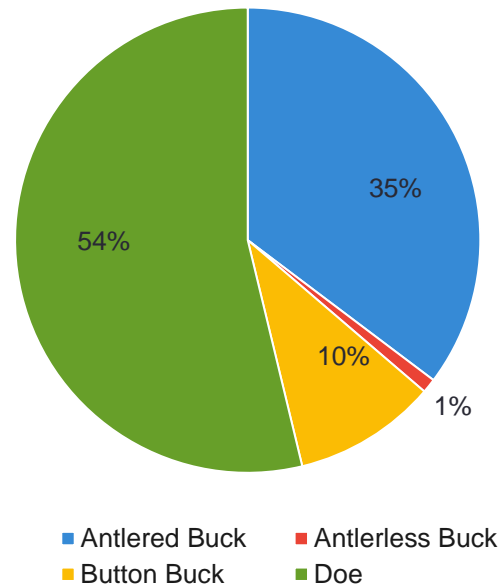
Antlerless vs. Antlered Deer Totals	Harvest		Total Harvest	Antlerless Percentage
	Antlerless	Antlered		
Archery	455	248	703	64.72%
Sharpshooting	43	28	70	61.43%
<i>Antlerless vs. Antlered (Total Harvests)</i>	496	276	773	64.17%

Fairfax County Deer Management Program Summary Statistics (FY 2024)

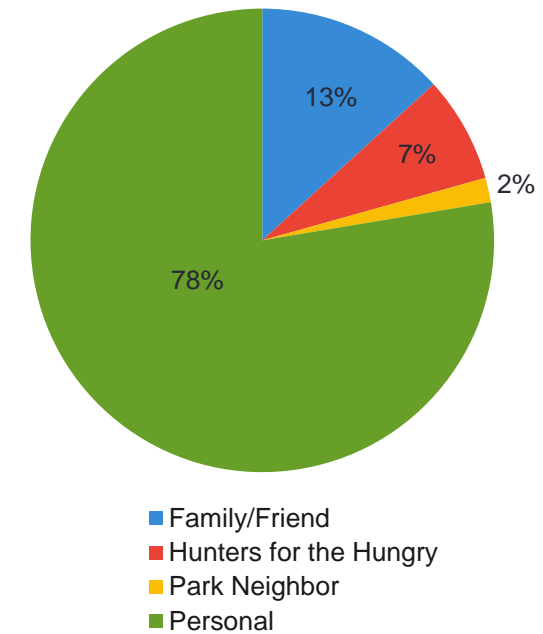
Park Visitations by Hunters



Harvest by Type of Deer

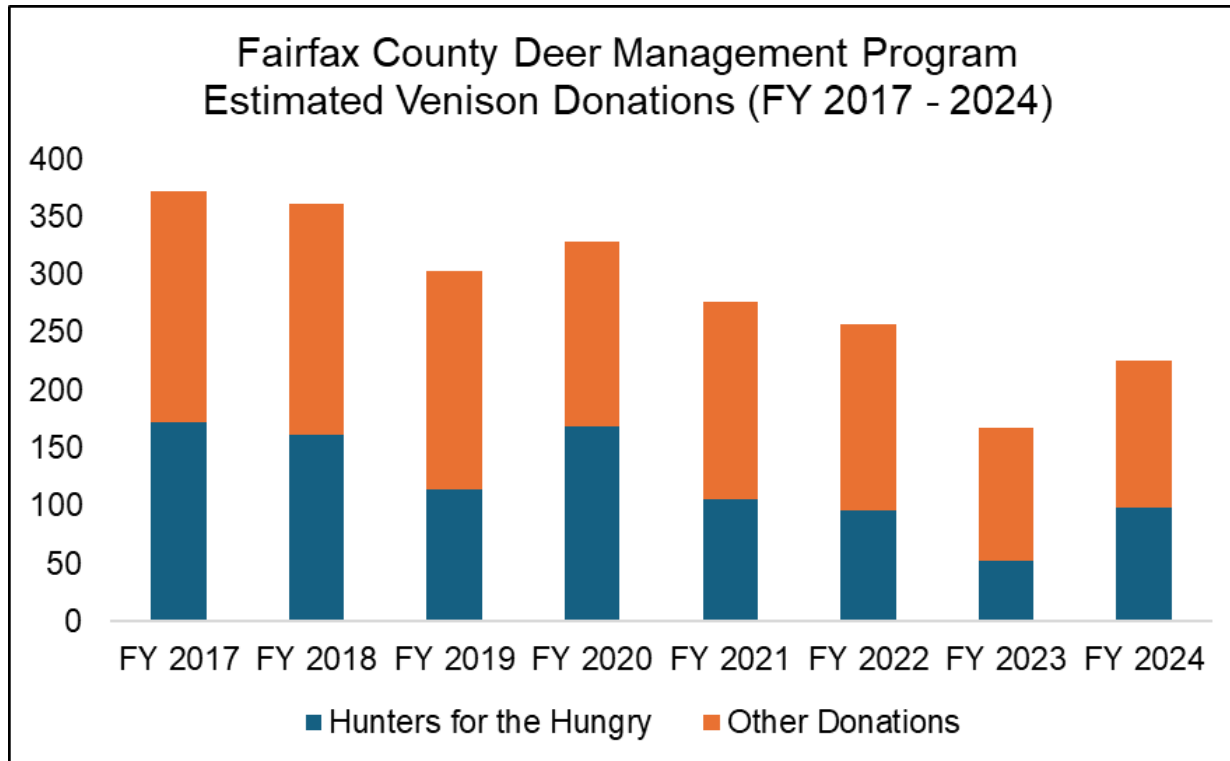


Disposition of Harvested Deer



Fairfax County Deer Management Program

Venison Donations (FY 2017-2024)

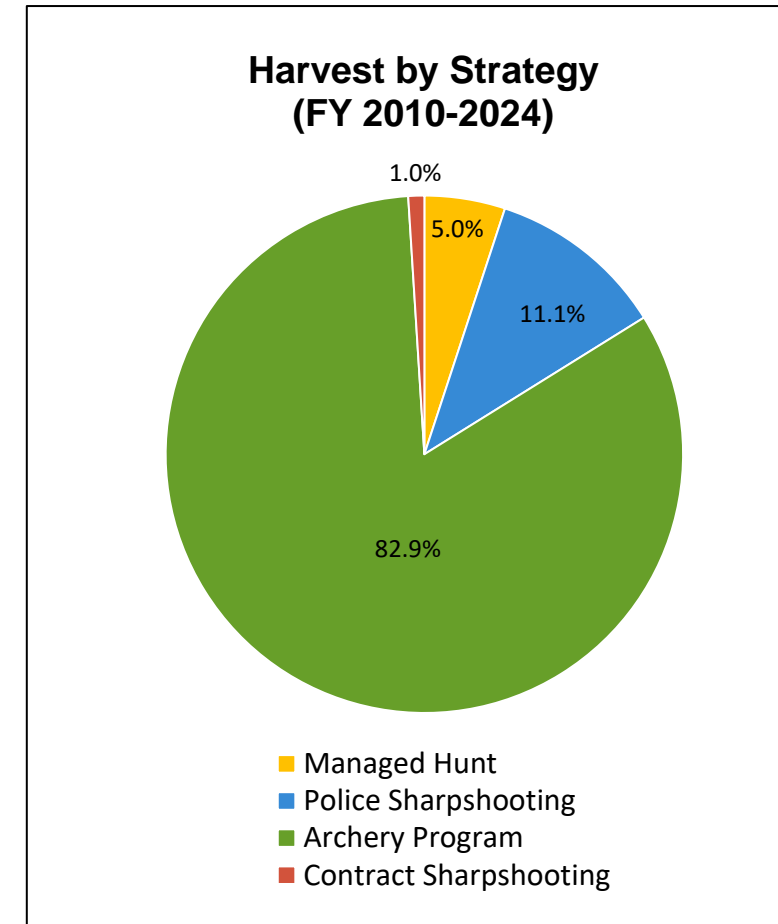
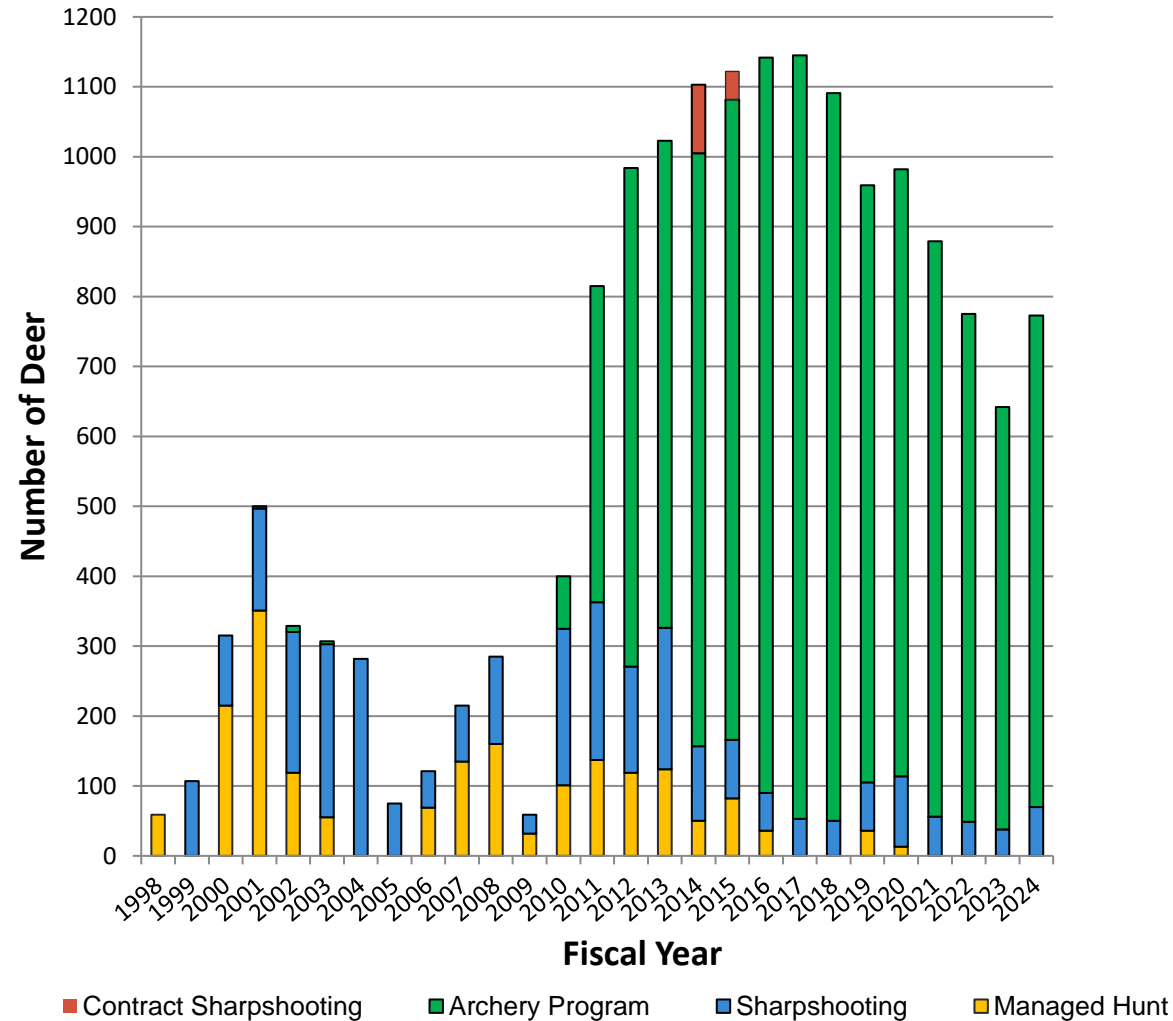


Fiscal Year	Deer Donated	Estimated Pounds of Venison Donated*
FY 2017	372	11,160
FY 2018	361	10,830
FY 2019	303	9,090
FY 2020	329	9,870
FY 2021	277	8,310
FY 2022	257	7,719
FY 2023	167	5,010
FY 2024	226	6,780

*Conservative estimate based on 30 lbs.
of venison per deer harvested

8-Year Total Deer Donations = 2,292 deer
Estimated 68,769 lbs. of donated venison*

Fairfax County Deer Management Program Harvest Totals (FY 1998-2024)



Fairfax County Deer Management Program FY 2025 Program Changes

Archery Program Park Changes

- Braddock District: Remove Country Club View Park (transition to sharpshooting program)

Managed Hunts: Managed shotgun hunts will not be conducted during FY 2025.

Sharpshooting Park Additions:

- Braddock District: Country Club View Park and Woodglen Lake Park
- Springfield District: Braddock Park

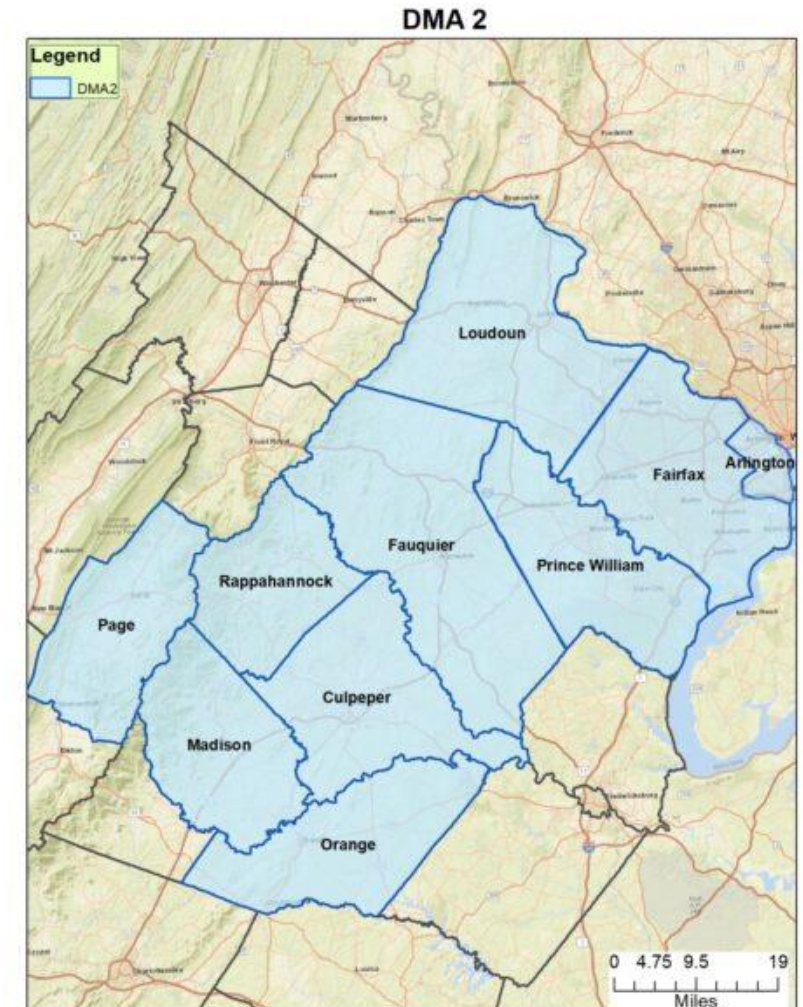
Parks included for the 2024-2025 Deer Management Program

Archery: <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/wildlife/archery-program>

Sharpshooting: <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/wildlife/sharpshooting>

Chronic Wasting Disease

- During the 2022-2023 deer hunting season, the DWR has confirmed CWD in an adult male deer legally harvested on private land in Vienna, Fairfax County.
- As a result of this detection, Fairfax County has been added to CWD Disease Management Area 2 (DMA2) by the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources, which also includes Arlington, Culpeper, Fauquier, Loudoun, Madison, Orange, Page, Prince William, and Rappahannock Counties.
- Increased surveillance and regulatory changes implemented following the positive detection.



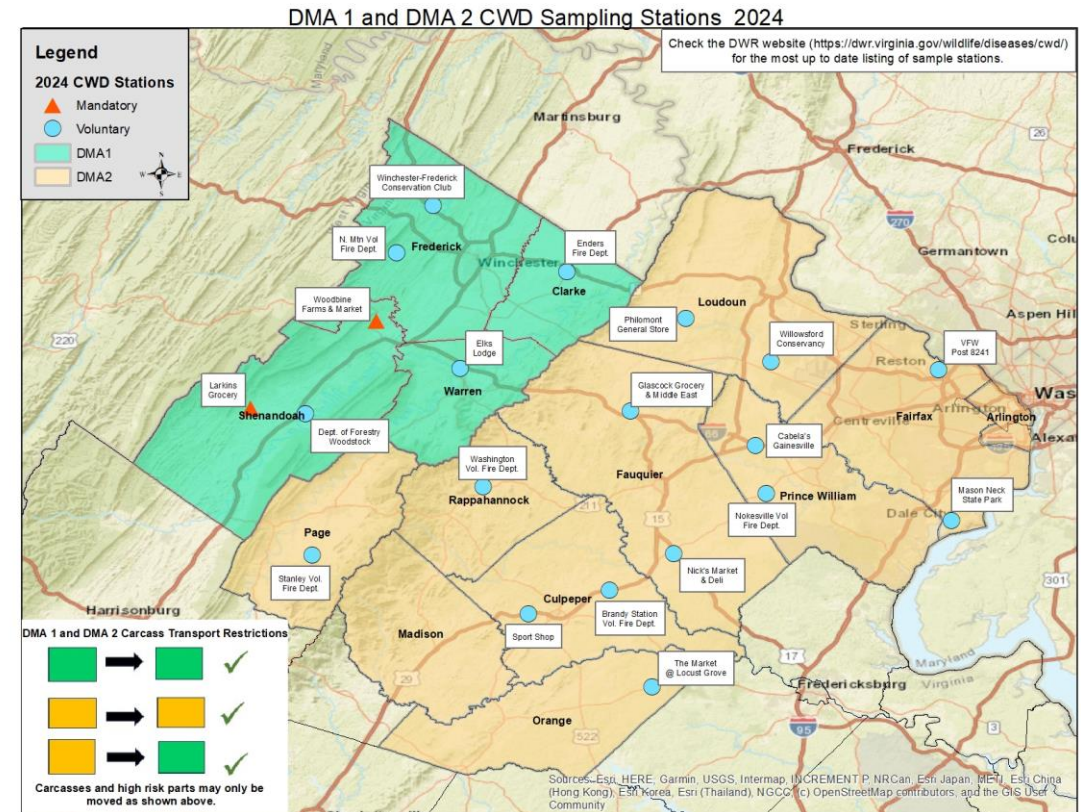
Deer Diseases and Parasites: <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/wildlife/wildlife-diseases>

FCPD Chronic Wasting Disease Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-SAXF6vuFJw>

Chronic Wasting Disease

Carcass Transport Restrictions

- The movement of whole deer carcasses and certain carcass parts can spread CWD to new areas. As such, DWR has restricted deer carcass part movements from higher-risk areas to lower-risk areas.
- Whole deer carcasses and any parts containing brain and/or spinal cord tissues originating from Fairfax County may only be transported to locations within DMA1 and DMA2.



<https://dwr.virginia.gov/wildlife/diseases/cwd/transporting-carcasses-into-within-and-out-of-dma2/>

Chronic Wasting Disease

Fawn Rehabilitation Restrictions



- Due to the spread of Chronic Wasting Disease in Virginia, there are restrictions on fawn rehabilitation within areas designated for disease management by the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources.
- Fairfax County is included in a CWD Disease Management Area (DMA2). The rehabilitation of deer fawns in Fairfax County is now prohibited in accordance with [4VAC15-90-294. Rehabilitation of cervids](#). In addition, any deer fawns originating from Fairfax County may not be transported to or rehabilitated in any other locality.
- These measures are implemented to protect the health and welfare of the deer population since rehabilitation activities could unknowingly result in translocation and/or release of infected animals.

<https://fcpdnews.wordpress.com/2024/05/08/deer-fawning-season-for-their-welfare-leave-them-alone-2/>

Chronic Wasting Disease

Surveillance

- Staff are conducting sampling of white-tailed deer for CWD surveillance from hunter-harvested deer and sharpshooting operations.
- Staff were trained by personnel with the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) and follow state agency guidelines for the sampling of deer and testing for CWD.
- Medial retropharyngeal lymph node samples are collected from yearling and adult deer (no fawns tested).
- Samples are submitted to the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostics Laboratory for CWD testing.
- All results to date on county parkland have been “No Prions Detected.”
- All test results are reported to the DWR State Wildlife Veterinarian and Wildlife Health Coordinator.



Photo: Deer with Chronic Wasting Disease. Missouri Department of Conservation.

Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance

FY 2020 (2019-2020 deer season)

- 99 deer sampled from 21 parks

FY 2021 (2020-2021 deer season)

- 132 deer sampled from 55 parks, plus 2 deer dispatched by Animal Protection Police

FY 2022 (2021-2022 deer season)

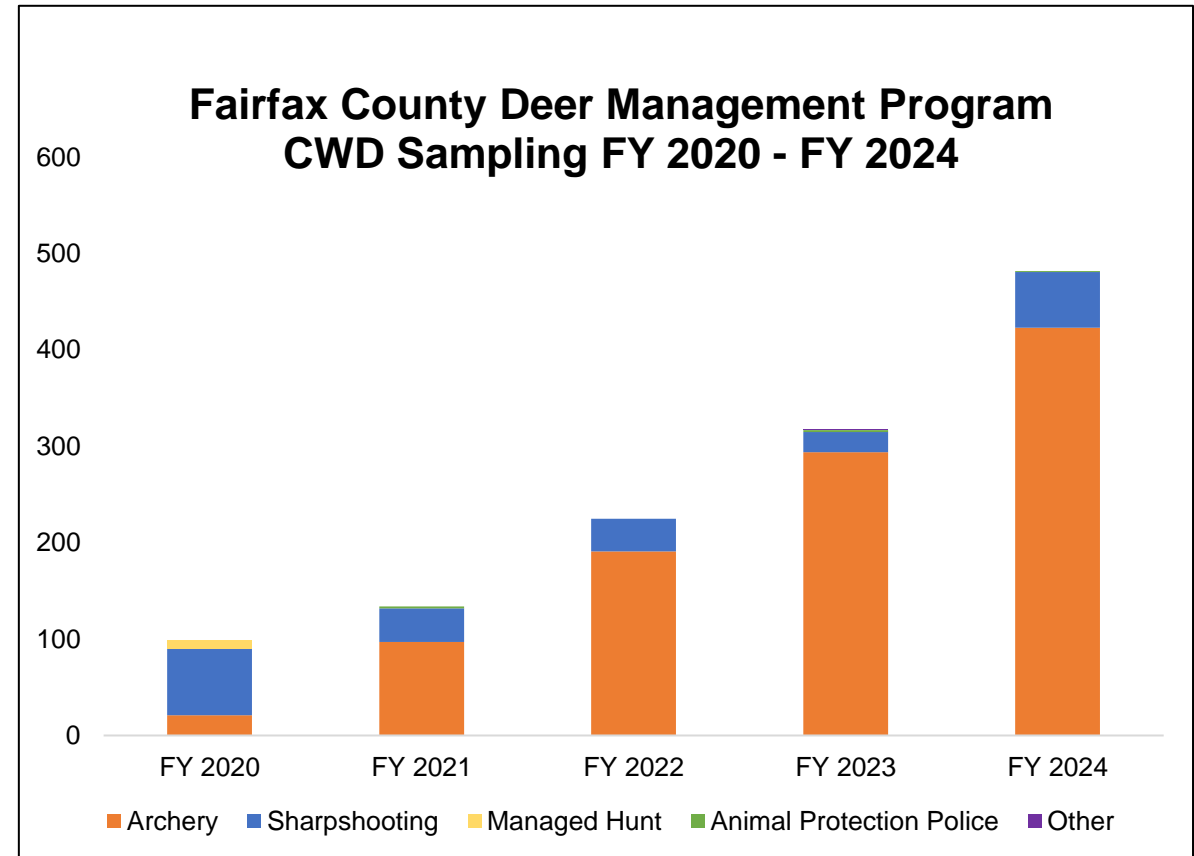
- 225 deer sampled from 72 parks

FY 2023 (2022-2023 deer season)

- 318 deer sampled from 82 parks

FY 2024 (2023-2024 deer season)

- 482 deer sampled from 100 parks



Chronic Wasting Disease

What Can Hunters Do to Help?

- Deer hunters play a critical role in our efforts to detect and limit the spread of Chronic Wasting Disease in Fairfax County.
- One of the most important things that hunters in CWD-affected areas can do is to submit their harvested deer for testing.
- Testing deer helps wildlife officials monitor the spread of CWD and helps to inform hunters so they can determine if they want to consume the meat they harvest.
- Know and follow the local CWD guidelines where you are hunting and transporting deer, and best management practices for handling, processing, and disposing of harvested deer.

<https://dwr.virginia.gov/wildlife/diseases/cwd/cwd-information-for-hunters/>

Chronic Wasting Disease

- According to the CDC, to date, there have been no reported cases of CWD infection in people.
- However, some animal studies suggest CWD poses a risk to certain types of non-human primates, which raises concerns that there may also be a risk to people.
- If CWD could spread to people, it would most likely be through eating infected deer and elk.
- In areas where CWD is known to be present, the CDC recommends that hunters strongly consider having those animals tested before eating the meat. If an animal tests positive for CWD, do not eat meat from that animal.
- Tests for CWD are diagnostic screening tools and are not food safety tests intended to certify a deer as “safe for consumption.” Test results will be either “positive” or “no prions detected.”
- According to the CDC, a “no prions detected” test result does not guarantee that an individual animal is not infected with CWD, but it does make it considerably less likely and may reduce risk of exposure.

<https://www.cdc.gov/chronic-wasting/about/index.html>

<https://dwr.virginia.gov/wildlife/diseases/cwd/human-health/>

Chronic Wasting Disease

What Can the Public Do to Help?

- **Do not feed deer.** Although it is often well-intentioned, feeding of deer in Fairfax County is illegal and can harm deer by facilitating the spread of CWD. Feed and bait piles, including mineral licks, congregate deer which facilitates disease transmission through direct contact between animals and exposure to contaminated soil and vegetation.
- **Report sick deer.** If a deer is seen that is showing neurologic signs and extreme emaciation, it should be reported to the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources through the Wildlife Conflict Helpline at 855-571-9003, or to the Fairfax County Animal Protection Police through the police non-emergency number at 703-691-2131.

FAIRFAX COUNTY DEER MANAGEMENT CONTACTS AND RESOURCES

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Sergeant Earit Powell
Fairfax County Police Department
Animal Protection Police
703-324-0280
earit.powell@fairfaxcounty.gov

Fairfax County Animal Protection Police 703-691-2131

Virginia Wildlife Conflict Helpline (855) 571-9003
Monday – Friday 8:00AM-4:30PM (DWR & USDA Wildlife Services)

Deer Management Program website:
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/wildlife/deer-management-program>