

Official Identification for the TB Zone

Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) Tags

RFID tags come in either a button or combination tag which includes the visual bangle. Official RFID tags will have a unique 15-digit number, are tamper-resistant and bear the U.S. shield. RFID tags applied on or after March 11, 2015 must begin with the numbers 840 to be considered official.



Secondary ID Tags



Cattle 15 days or older in the MAZ are required to be tagged with an approved secondary identification tag prior to leaving their premises. This number must provide a

unique herd number and a producer's management tag may qualify. The management tags must be approved by MDARD's Atlanta office. Free secondary ID tags are provided by MDARD for producers in the MAZ.

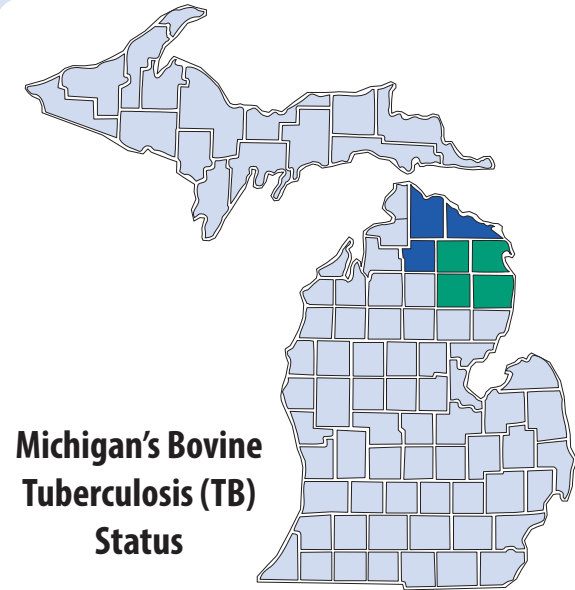
For more information contact:

Michigan Department of
Agriculture and Rural Development's
(MDARD) Atlanta office at

888-565-8626



Michigan Bovine TB Requirements



**Michigan's Bovine
Tuberculosis (TB)
Status**

Michigan contains two zones as part of the National Bovine Tuberculosis Program: the bovine TB Accredited Free Zone and the Modified Accredited zone (MAZ). Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency and Oscoda counties (indicated in green) comprise the MAZ and is where bovine TB is found endemically in the wild deer population. Due to their proximity to the MAZ, there are also additional requirements in Cheboygan, Presque Isle and Otsego counties (indicated in dark blue).

In 2000, the entire state of Michigan went from an Accredited Free Zone to a MAZ - greatly affecting Michigan's cattle industry. Michigan's progress today is a direct result of the hard work of cattle producers, private veterinarians and other industry and government partners.

All Michigan Cattle

All cattle leaving a Michigan premises must have a RFID tag unless they are moving to a Michigan market authorized to sell and apply RFID tags on site. *All cattle going through a Michigan market must leave with RFID.*

What do RFID tags do and why are they important?

The only information electronically stored on required RFID tags is the official identification (ID) number on the tag. This official ID number is associated with your premises ID number in a secure database. During animal disease outbreaks, official ID numbers linked to premises ID numbers assist animal health officials in stopping the spread of the disease and limiting the impact to the agricultural community.



Michigan Bovine TB Requirements by County

MAZ - Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency and Oscoda

	ID	What You Need to Move**		Surveillance Testing
		Wildlife Risk Mitigated (WRM)	Non-WRM	
14 Days and Younger	RFID - No secondary ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must have had a whole herd test (WHT) within 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can only be sent <u>directly</u> to slaughter (cannot stop at a farm or a market) Need a Movement Certificate 	All herds, except Freezer Beef, must annually test all: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle older than a year Non-natural additions Cervids greater than six mos. which have contact with cattle
15 - 59 Days	RFID with a secondary ID unless designated as a Freezer Beef herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement Certificate unless being sold at Northern Michigan Livestock (NML) 		
60 Days and Older	RFID with a secondary ID unless designated as a Freezer Beef herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative TB test or WHT within 60 days* In addition, when going to non-MAZ: cows, heifers and bulls must come from a herd that has had WHT within 12 months* Movement Certificate unless being sold at NML <p><i>*USDA TB accredited herds exempt</i></p>		
Cattle going to slaughter	RFID with a secondary ID unless designated as a Freezer Beef herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional testing requirements Movement Certificate unless being sold at NML 		

**** As of July 15, 2018, all cattle in the Enhanced Wildlife Biosecurity Area within the MAZ must have a Landowner Agreement Form with U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services to move anywhere outside of directly to slaughter.**

Other Affected Counties - Otsego, Cheboygan and Presque Isle*

	ID	What You Need to Move		Surveillance Testing
		WRM	Non-WRM	
0 Days and Older	RFID	No additional requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative TB test with in 60 days Movement Certificate unless being sold at NML 	All herds in Presque Isle, except Freezer Beef, must test every three years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle older than two years Non-natural additions Cervids greater than six mos. which have contact with cattle
Cattle going to slaughter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *As of September 1, 2018, all Presque Isle cattle must come from a WRM farm to move anywhere outside of directly to slaughter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional testing requirements Movement Certificate unless cattle being sold at NML 	