Bovine Tuberculosis

Eradication Project

Michigan Department of Agriculture

Bovine TB Split State Status and Zoning Rules

Information for Michigan Cattle Farmers

January 2010

Introduction

Bovine tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious bacterial disease of cattle that can be transmitted to other mammals, including humans. In 1917, the federal government established a nationwide Bovine TB Eradication Program that designated certain status levels for each state based on the prevalence of the disease in that state.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has five designated status levels that apply to a whole state or part of a state (zone). Levels can also be subdivided. The goal of the Bovine TB Eradication Program is for a state to move up the levels and achieve bovine TB Free Status. The levels are:

- Accredited Free
- Modified Accredited Advanced
- Modified Accredited
- Accredited Preparatory
- Non Accredited

The highest status level is "Accredited Free" which means that there is zero percent prevalence of bovine TB in a state (or zone). The lowest designated status is Non Accredited. Requirements for movement, surveillance, testing, record keeping, and animal identification are specific for each state or zone and determined by their USDA bovine TB status designation. The requirements are more restrictive in Non Accredited states and zones, and become less restrictive as states and zones move toward Accredited Free status.

Bovine TB in Michigan

In 1979, Michigan achieved Bovine TB Free status. Unfortunately, in 1994, a wild white-tailed deer was diagnosed with a unique strain of bovine TB. As a result, the Michigan departments of Agriculture (MDA), Community Health (MDCH), and Natural Resources (DNR), began a comprehensive surveillance plan to determine the extent of the disease in Michigan's livestock and wildlife. Based on initial surveillance, USDA revoked Michigan's Bovine TB Free Status in 2000, and designated the entire state as Modified Accredited (MA). This resulted in extensive restrictions on animal movement.

From January 2000 to December 2003, MDA, USDA, and private veterinarians tested every known cattle, goat, bison, and privately owned cervid herd in Michigan for bovine TB. During that time, DNR, MDCH, and Michigan State University (MSU) tested thousands of hunter-harvested deer for bovine TB. Testing of cattle and surveillance of deer demonstrated that, in areas where deer are

infected with bovine TB, cattle are at risk for becoming infected. To expedite eradication efforts and concentrate resources, an area of infection and a surrounding buffer zone were identified. MDA requested, and the USDA granted, a Split State Status in April 2004.

Split State Status designated Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties, and those parts of Iosco and Ogemaw counties north of the southern most boundaries of the Huron National Forest and the Au Sable State Forest, as the Modified Accredited Zone (MAZ). The remainder of the state, including the entire Upper Peninsula, and those counties in the Lower Peninsula not previously listed, were increased to Modified Accredited Advanced Zone (MAAZ) status.

In 2005, USDA agreed to recognize the Upper Peninsula (UP) as TB Free. The UP was able to advance to Free status because surveillance in cattle and wild deer demonstrated no evidence of bovine TB in the UP. This resulted in three zones in Michigan – the Free Zone, the MAAZ, and the MAZ.

In 2009, Michigan requested USDA expand the MAAZ to include Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, and Otsego counties. Michigan rules under the zoning order divided the MAAZ into subzones. Subzones are areas that have decreasing prevalence of bovine TB in both cattle and wildlife. The ultimate goal is to return bovine TB Free status to the entire state.

Zones & Subzones In Michigan*

MAZ -

Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Oscoda, and Presque Isle counties and those parts of Iosco and Ogemaw counties north of the southern most boundaries of the Huron National Forest and the Au Sable State Forest.

MAAZ -

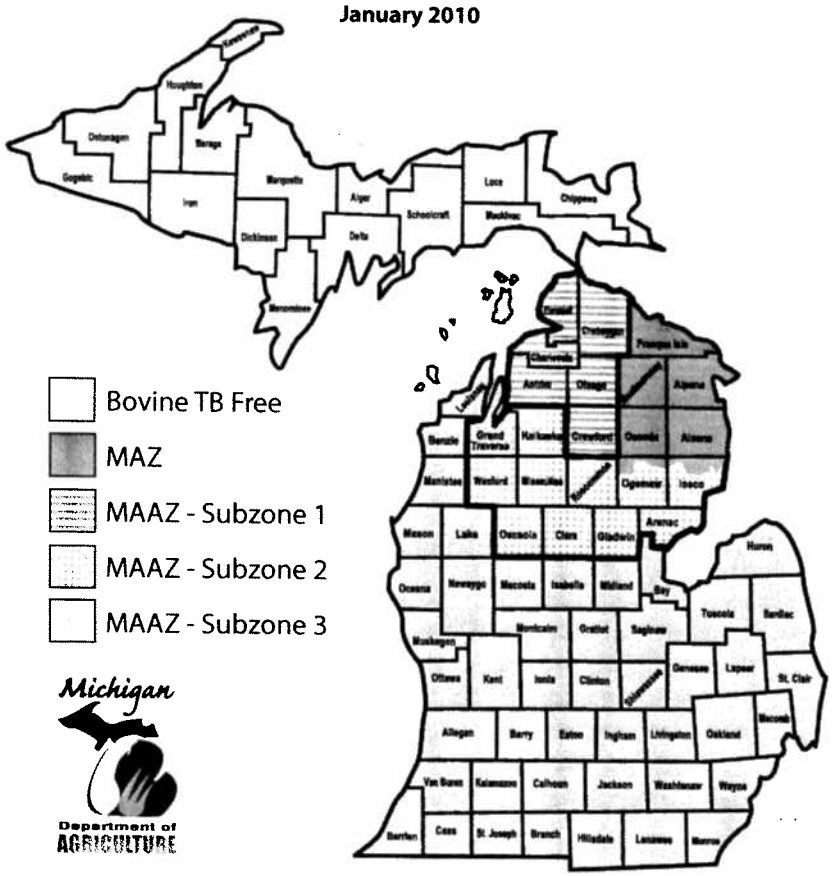
- **Subzone 3** - All counties in Lower Michigan not included in the MAAZ Subzone 1, Subzone 2 or the MAZ.
- **Subzone 2** - Arenac, Clare, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Missaukee, Osceola, Roscommon, and Wexford counties, and those portions of Ogemaw and Iosco counties not include in the MAZ.
- **Subzone 1** - Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, and Otsego counties.

TB Free - Upper Peninsula

**See Map on page 3*

Michigan Bovine Tuberculosis Zones

January 2010



Identification Requirements for Cattle in Michigan

All Michigan cattle must be officially identified with a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tag prior to movement from the farm of origin. Michigan RFID tags are tied to the herd of origin by the premises identification number. This information helps quickly identify the animals' herd of origin in a disease investigation.

Surveillance Testing of Cattle

Surveillance testing involves whole herd bovine TB testing and depends on the zone or subzone where the farm is located and the class, purpose, and age of cattle.

In Subzone 1, all cattle owners who sell or move breeding cattle must have an annual whole herd bovine TB test conducted on their herd of cattle. The whole herd test includes all cattle 12 months and

older, all purchased additions of any age, and all goats, bison, and privately owned cervids in contact with the herd. Farmers that move cattle, but do not move breeding stock, must have cattle tested every two years. Farmers that sell directly to slaughter must test their cattle every three years.

A multi-year testing program began in 2007 to test every herd in Subzone 2 at least one time. This program will be completed in 2010, and a new surveillance plan that is consistent with the risk of bovine TB transmission in that area will be developed.

Within Subzone 3 and the Free zone, testing will be in herds designated as high risk by epidemiologist (such as traces and circle tests around positive deer).

All cattle herds, other than freezer beef herds in the MAZ, must undergo annual whole herd bovine TB testing.

TABLE 1

TB Testing (Surveillance & Movement), Movement Certificate & Identification Requirements for Movement within the Zones & Subzones of Michigan

ZONE	Surveillance (Whole Herd Test)	Movement Testing	Movement Certificate	ID Reqd.
TB Free	High risk herds as determined by epidemiologist (such as traces)	None	None	RFID
MAAZ Subzone 3		• None within MAAZ • Yes if moving to another zone – see table 2	• None within MAAZ • Yes to move to other zones	RFID
MAAZ Subzone 2	All herds tested between 2007-2010			RFID
MAAZ Subzone 1	Whole herd testing: • Farm moves breeders – annual test • Farm moves non-breeders – test every 2 years • Farm moves cattle to slaughter only – test every 3 years • Freezer beef exempt	Yes – see table 2	Yes, prior to movements *	RFID
MAZ	• Annual test • Freezer beef exempt	Yes – see table 3	Yes	RFID

* If cattle movement from the MAAZ Subzone 1 is to the Northern Michigan Livestock Association Saleyard on sale days, or to a USDA approved slaughter plant, no movement certificate is needed.

TABLE 2

MAAZ TB Testing Requirements for Movement within the State of Michigan				
Movement FROM	**Class of Cattle**			
	Calves less than 2 months of age	**Sexually intact cattle**	**Steers & spayed heifers**	**Slaughter cattle†**
	Movement within MAAZ			
Subzone 3 **Subzone 2** **Subzone 1 with WRMAP***	None	None	None	None
Subzone 1 without WRMAP*	None	Negative movement test within 60 days if > 2 mo. of age ‡	Negative movement test within 60 days if > 2 mo. of age ‡	None
	Movement from MAAZ to another zone in Michigan			
Subzone 3 **Subzone 2** **Subzone 1 with WRMAP***	None	• None if < 6 mo of age • Negative movement test within 60 days if > 6 mo. of age ‡	None	None
Subzone 1 without WRMAP*	None	Negative movement test within 60 days if > 2 mo. of age ‡	Negative movement test within 60 days if > 2 mo. of age ‡	None

† Moved directly to a USDA approved slaughter plant or through a licensed Michigan auction market to a USDA approved slaughter plant.

* WRMAP – verified Wildlife Risk Mitigation Action Plan.

‡ Cattle may move without a movement test if originating directly from a bovine TB Accredited Free Herd.

TB Testing for Movement of Cattle within Michigan

TB testing requirements for movement of cattle within the state of Michigan vary depending upon where the cattle originate, where they are going, their age, gender, and purpose; and for cattle in the MAAZ Subzone 1, if they have a Verified Wildlife Risk Mitigation Action Plan (WRMAP). For example, for movement within the MAAZ, no TB testing is required for cattle from MAAZ Subzone 1 that have a WRMAP, but testing is required for those without a WRMAP.

TABLE 3

MAZ TB Testing Requirements for Movement within the State of Michigan				
Type of movement	**Class of Cattle**			
	Calves less than 2 months of age	**Sexually intact cattle**	**Steers & spayed heifers**	**Slaughter cattle†**
Within MAZ	Come from herd with a negative whole herd test within 12 months	• Originate directly from a bovine TB Accredited Free Herd • OR had negative whole herd test within 60 days • OR had negative movement test within 60 days	• Originate directly from a bovine TB Accredited Free Herd • OR had negative whole herd test within 60 days • OR had negative movement test within 60 days	None
To another zone in Michigan	Come from herd with a negative whole herd test within 12 months	• Originate directly from a bovine TB Accredited Free Herd • OR had negative whole herd test within 12 mo AND had negative movement test within 60 days	Negative movement test within 60 days of movement – no whole herd testing requirement	None

† Moved directly to USDA approved slaughter plant or through licensed Michigan auction market to USDA approved slaughter plant.

Bovine TB Testing for Movement of Cattle Out of Michigan

Split State Status does not eliminate bovine TB testing for cattle moving out of state, but it makes the federal requirements for movement out of state less restrictive. However, other states do not have to recognize Michigan's Split State Status. Since each state can decide what testing it requires for movement of cattle from any other state, testing requirements may be more restrictive than federal requirements. Prior to movement of cattle out of state producers must call the state of destination's State Veterinarian.

Please Note:

The Bovine TB Program is in transition, MDA will notify producers when/if additional regulatory or policy changes occur.

For more information:

For additional information about Michigan's Split State Status designation, including telephone numbers of other state veterinarians, visit **www.michigan.gov/emergingdiseases**, or call MDA at 800-292-3939.

Contacts:

Modified Accredited Zone - MAZ

Michigan Department of Agriculture

In Atlanta
989-785-5616
or toll free 1-888-565-8626

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

In Mio
989-826-3211

United States Department of Agriculture

Veterinary Services (VS), Atlanta 989-785-5616
Wildlife Services (WS), Gaylord 989-705-8467

Modified Accredited Advanced Zone - MAAZ

Michigan Department of Agriculture

In Lansing
517-373-1077
or 800-292-3939

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

In East Lansing
517-336-5030

United States Department of Agriculture

VS - East Lansing 517-324-5290
WS - Okemos 517-336-1928

Michigan Department of Community Health

In Lansing
517-335-8165

www.michigan.gov/emergingdiseases

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