



USDA Animal Disease Traceability Rule Change Effective November 5, 2024

The two primary changes to the USDA ADT rule are: 1) Official ear tags for cattle and bison placed on or after November 5th must be electronically and visually readable. 2) The definition of dairy cattle has been clarified to any cattle born on a dairy farm (see [9 CFR Part 86.1](#) for definition).

Old Tags



New Tags



RFID Tag Information

- You will need a [Premises Identification Number \(PIN\)](#) to receive 840 RFID tags.
- The no-cost 840 RFID tags provided by the state do not store any information on the tag other than the RFID number.
- The no-cost 840 RFID tags are low-frequency and can only be read from a distance of 4-6 inches. The reader provides the power to allow the tag's antenna to send the number.
- A wand reader is not required to read the printed number on the tags, but will prevent transcription errors.
- Removing an existing official ID tag from an animal is illegal, but you may add a single 840 RFID tag in addition to existing metal ID tags.
- You cannot put two 840 RFID tags with different numbers on one animal, but you may add management tags as needed.
- Official 840 RFID tags cannot be reused.
- [Correct tag placement](#) is important for tag retention.

When is an official ID required?

Both in-state or those animals traveling out-of-state need official EID when submitting an official test or vaccination (i.e TB or trich testing and brucellosis vaccination).

Cattle required to be officially identified with EID if crossing state lines:

- Dairy cattle of any age or sex .
- Sexually intact beef cattle and bison over 18 months of age.
- Cattle and bison of any age used for rodeo, shows, or exhibitions.

Excludes cattle and bison going directly to federally inspected slaughter facilities and slaughtered within 3 days.

