

New World Screwworm National Continuity of Business Standardized Animal Movement Guidance

April 2026

Introduction

The following New World Screwworm (NWS) animal movement guidance is for movement of domestic animals specified below (*Animals Subject to Movement Requirements*) that:

- 1) are located within an NWS Infested Zone¹;
- 2) are located on a premises with or without NWS infested domestic animals;
- 3) are inspected for NWS infestation pre-movement and deemed to be free from NWS **OR** were infested with NWS and treated until free from NWS prior to movement; and
- 4) are to be moved from their origin premises to a destination premises.

The animal movement requirements aim to implement measures to prevent the spread of NWS outside an NWS Infested Zone while preserving animal commerce. **Given NWS myiasis is not a food safety concern, there are no movement requirements for animal products.** Meeting the animal movement certificate guidance below mitigates uncertainty in the likelihood of moving infested animals. In addition, for animals that are inspected but not slaughtered within 72 hours of movement off the premises of origin, the animal movement certificate guidance includes administering animal drugs or pesticide products, when appropriate, for NWS prevention or treatment pre-movement to decrease the risk of moving infested but undetected animals from a premises. Any additional movement requirements, or exceptions, not addressed in this document will be determined and communicated by the [State Animal Health Official \(SAHO\)](#) and USDA APHIS Veterinary Services (VS).

The origin premises owner/manager shall immediately report a failure or change of any of the conditions specified in this document to the SAHO. Any failure to report or comply with the animal movement certificate requirements will be subject to any and all applicable State regulations and penalties associated. **No penalties or liabilities will be held against veterinarians, or other personnel approved by the SAHO or APHIS VS to inspect animals and/or administer animal drugs or pesticide products for NWS prevention or treatment, and/or sign and certify NWS animal movement certificates, if they comply with the requirements in this document. This includes no penalties/liabilities if an NWS-infested animal was not detected after appropriate animal inspection, such as due to an infestation that is clinically and visibly inapparent in an animal at the time of inspection.**

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¹ See NWS [Overview of Zones and Areas](#).

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ANIMALS SUBJECT TO MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

During an NWS outbreak, animal owners should frequently inspect their animals for NWS myiasis and report suspect cases to their veterinarian, SAHOs, or APHIS VS. While NWS is a significant threat to all domestic animals, the risk is often greater for farm-raised and wild/feral animals due to outdoor exposure, production or management practices that increase susceptibility to infestation in open wounds, and potential for large-scale economic impact. As such, the animal movement requirements specified in this document apply to NWS domestic animals located within an NWS Infested Zone that are farm-raised² or are captured/captive wild or feral animals³ under permanent or temporary human control. Any additional premises or animal types that require NWS animal movement certifications will be specified by the SAHO and APHIS VS. Owners of animals located within an NWS Infested Zone⁴ and not subject to the below movement requirements, such as companion animals⁵, should contact the destination SAHO office for interstate animal movement requirements.

Capture and/or movement of wild or feral animals within an NWS Infested Zone is not recommended unless it is part of NWS response activities.

² **Farm-raised animals** – animals raised or maintained in captivity for the production of meat, fiber, or other agricultural products, for sport, for exhibition breeding, hunting, or for recreation. This could include but is not limited to cattle, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, equine, and farmed cervids breeding herds.

³ **Captured wildlife** – free-ranging wildlife that are under temporary human control with the intent to be returned to and move freely in the wild. **Captive wild/feral animals** – animals maintained in captivity for exhibition (including zoos), sale, personal use, education, propagation, preservation, protection or hunting purposes with no expectation of returning to, or allowing to move freely in, the wild.

⁴ See NWS [Overview of Zones and Areas](#).

⁵ **Companion Animals** – includes animals considered as pets, such as dogs, cats and rabbits. All equids (e.g., horses) are considered farm-raised animals and subject to movement requirements.

There are no movement requirements for animals originating outside an NWS Infested Zone and moving into the zone. Animals that do not originate from within an NWS Infested Zone and are transiting through a zone are not subject to NWS movement requirements if they do not stop or are not located within the zone for more than 24 hours.

ANIMAL MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVAL PROCESS

An NWS animal movement certificate is required for interstate and intrastate movement of farm-raised animals or captured/captive wild or feral animals originating from an NWS Infested Zone. APHIS VS supports working with SAHOs to provide a standardized NWS animal movement certificate form for documenting the inspection of animals and administration of NWS animal drugs and/or pesticide products, when appropriate, and certifying animals to be moved are free from NWS infestation. The state of origin SAHO will provide guidance on the state system to use for submitting an NWS animal movement certificate; APHIS VS encourages existing SAHO state systems to be leveraged and utilized for the electronic process of submitting and approving NWS animal movement certificates. The SAHO may approve multiple animal movements to be recorded under one NWS animal movement certificate, such as for animal movements that occur regularly and frequently from a premises located within an NWS Infested Zone to another premises located outside the NWS Infested Zone (i.e., batch approval of animal movements recorded on one NWS animal movement certificate). NWS animal movement certificate data elements listed below will still need to be reported to support NWS animal surveillance and traceability.

The standardized NWS animal movement form will be used for both intrastate and interstate movement of animals out of an NWS Infested Zone:

- For interstate animal movements, the NWS animal movement certificate will be attached to the interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (iCVI). The use of any other form other than an iCVI for interstate movement must be first approved by the SAHO.
- For intrastate animal movements, only the NWS animal movement certificate is required.

The NWS animal movement certificate must include the following statement:

“All animals were inspected and found free of evidence of NWS infestation.”

See the [Animal Inspection Requirements](#) section for guidance on inspecting animals prior to movement.

The following data elements must also be documented on the certificate to support NWS animal traceability and surveillance:

- A. Date(s) of movement
- B. Origin Premises ID that is validated
- C. Animal identification (animal ID), group/lot identification, or other approved identification methods of all animals recorded to be moved
- D. Completion date of NWS inspection
- E. Number of animals inspected for movement
- F. Number of animals administered an NWS animal drug or pesticide product

- i. Product name, administered date, route of administration (oral, injectable, pour on, spray, ointment/paste, dip), withdrawal period end date
- G. Dates the NWS animal movement certificate is valid
- H. Name(s) and title of NWS inspector (accredited veterinarian, state animal health official, federal animal health official, or authorized NWS certified inspector⁶)

The completed NWS animal movement certificate and iCVI (or other form approved by the SAHO) for interstate movement from an NWS Infested Zone should be submitted to the origin and destination SAHO office, as detailed below, before moving animals. For intrastate movement, the NWS animal movement certificate is submitted to the origin SAHO office.

PREMISES AND ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Premises: An official, validated [Premises Identification Number](#) (PIN, Premises ID⁷) is required on the NWS animal movement certificate forms for interstate and intrastate animal movement. Farm-raised or captive/captured wild/feral animal owners expecting to move animals within or outside of an established NWS Infested Zone are encouraged to obtain a valid Premises ID as soon as possible, and ideally before being located within an NWS Infested Zone, to increase their readiness for NWS response. Contact the SAHO office or APHIS Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) to obtain a premises ID.

Animals: For animals subject to NWS movement requirements, individual animals or animal groups need to be identified for interstate and intrastate movement of animals out of an NWS Infested Zone. **All animals/animal groups to be moved require animal identification.** The individual animal or animal group identification method must meet NWS animal traceability requirements: ability to trace animal movements within 14 days from when an animal(s) leaves the NWS Infested Zone. Animal identification methods that meet this requirement include:

- [Official animal identification devices or methods](#) for individual animals or animal groups
- Backtags that stay on the animal for at least 14 days
- Use of sealed trucks/livestock trailers, such as for movement of animals direct to slaughter or to a destination premises where animal identification will be applied
- Other individual animal identifiers or animal group/lot numbers for animals not included in the first bullet, that stay on the animal, or animals will stay as the same group/lot, for at least 14 days after movement out of the NWS Infested Zone
- Other animal identification methods that are approved by SAHOs and APHIS VS to support continuity of business and meet traceability requirements

⁶ **NWS certified inspector:** veterinarian, veterinary technician, or other identified individuals authorized by the SAHO who have been trained on myiasis clinical identification and animal inspection through the NWS Certified Inspector Program.

⁷**Premises Identification Number** (PIN, Prem ID): a nationally unique number assigned by a State, Tribal, and/or Federal animal health authority to a premises that is a geographically distinct location from other premises. The PIN may be used in conjunction with a producer's own livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal. It may be used as a component of a group/lot identification number ([9 CFR: Chapter 1, Subchapter C, Part 86](#)).

Owners of animals subject to NWS animal movement requirements are encouraged to implement animal identification requirements as soon as possible, and ideally before being located within an NWS Infested Zone, to increase their readiness for NWS response.

PRE-MOVEMENT ANIMAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

An animal inspection to detect NMW myiasis is not an all-inclusive, thorough physical exam but rather targets areas on an animal where NWS myiasis is likely to occur. Pre-movement animal inspections must be performed by a veterinarian, or state/federal official unless the State authorizes certified inspectors during the outbreak.

1. Individual Animal Inspection

Animals that are not group-housed food producing animals require individual animal inspection. Hands on inspection is ideal, but at a minimum, animals need to be visually inspected from all sides. Observation from a distance or outside of a trailer is not sufficient. Use appropriate restraint devices, if necessary. The NWS [Pre-movement Animal Inspection Checklist](#) provides guidance for examining animals prior to movement to demonstrate an animal is free from NWS myiasis.

2. Inspection of Group-Housed Food Producing Animals

For food producing animals that are regularly group-housed (poultry, swine, feedlot cattle that are raised and moved in groups, animals grouped in pens at temporary aggregation points), visual inspection of animals in their group settings (i.e., physical observation of animals via walkthroughs within barns/pens, via cattle pen riders) may be used in lieu of individual animal inspection. Visual inspections of animal groups should focus on the areas of the animals that could be likely sites of NWS myiasis (head/neck, limbs, trunk, umbilicus, and any wounds or sites that have a break in the skin). When inspecting animals in a group, any animal with abnormal conditions must be restrained for individual animal inspection to determine if it is free from NWS. Monitoring morbidity and mortality production metrics can also be used, in addition to physical observations of animals, to identify animals that should be individually inspected. The NWS [Pre-movement Animal Inspection Checklist](#) provides guidance on areas of animals to inspect and abnormal conditions that warrant individual animal inspections to be performed.

PRE-MOVEMENT ADMINISTRATION OF ANIMAL DRUGS AND PESTICIDE PRODUCTS FOR NWS TREATMENT OR PREVENTION

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have regulatory authority for [animal drugs](#) and [pesticide products](#), respectively. Use of NWS animal drugs and pesticide products should always comply with State, Federal and Tribal regulations; this includes following rules regarding extra label use and withdrawal times. NWS animal drugs and pesticide products should be used accordingly to their labeled directions.

ANIMAL MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Table 1: Summary of Animal Movement Requirements for Animals Originating from an NWS Infested Zone and Moved Interstate or Intrastate to a Non-slaughter Animal Premises or from a Temporary Animal Aggregation Point

Movement Type	To a production site/non-slaughter premises OR to a temporary animal aggregation point ¹ located inside/outside an NWS Infested Zone OR from a temporary aggregation point located in the NWS Infested Zone when animals are onsite longer than the animal movement certificate is valid	From a temporary animal aggregation point when animals are onsite while the animal movement certificate is valid
Movement certificate type	NWS animal movement certificate form (+ iCVI or alternative form for interstate animal movement)	
Movement approval	Submit request to origin SAHO office (+ destination SAHO office for interstate movement) at least 48 hours before movement ²	NWS animal certificate submitted before movement to the temporary aggregation point, unless exception approved by the SAHO
Period health certificate is valid	5 days from inspection	3 days from inspection for animals moving to slaughter, otherwise 5 days from inspection
Movement conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Animals to be moved are inspected within 5 days of movement date by an authorized inspector 2. If applicable, an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product is administered 3. Any animal in the shipment that is suspected of having NWS myiasis is removed from the shipment; any animals with open wounds were administered an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product before movement 4. Inspect animals during offload at destination premises 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform animal inspections as part of regular business activities 2. Unless an exception is approved by the SAHO, do not offload animals and return them to origin premises if they originate from an NWS Infested Zone and do not have an NWS animal movement certificate OR if the animal movement certificate will expire before animals are moved off the location 3. For temporary aggregation points that sale animals for slaughter, administering an NWS preventative drug before movement to this location is not required
NWS statement on animal movement certificate	“All animals were inspected and found free of evidence of NWS infestation”	
Animal movement certificate authorized signature	Veterinarian, accredited veterinarian (required for interstate movement), state animal health official, federal animal health official, or authorized NWS certified inspector	
Persons approved to perform NWS inspections	Veterinarian, accredited veterinarian (required for interstate movement), state animal health official, federal animal health official, or authorized NWS certified inspector	

¹Temporary animal aggregation points are premises or locations where animals are temporarily brought together for a short period of time for a specific purpose, such as for sale, transport, or health inspection. Examples include livestock markets, saleyards, auctions, buying stations, exhibitions, fairs, and competition events. ²See exceptions specified in [Section 4](#).

Table 2: Summary of Animal Movement Requirements for Animals Originating from an NWS Infested Zone and Moved Interstate or Intrastate to a Slaughter Facility

Movement Type	To slaughter AND animals slaughtered within 72 hours of movement ¹
Movement certificate type	NWS animal movement certificate form (+ iCVI or alternative form for interstate animal movement)
Movement approval	Submit request to origin SAHO office (+ destination SAHO office for interstate movement) at least 48 hours before movement
Period health certificate is valid	3 days from inspection
Movement conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Animals to be moved are inspected within 3 days of movement date 2. No NWS preventative animal drug/pesticide product required 3. Any animal in the shipment suspected of having NWS myiasis is removed from the shipment, unless approved to move to slaughter by the SAHO and slaughter facility. 4. Ante- and postmortem animal inspection at destination
NWS statement on animal movement certificate	"All animals were inspected and found free of evidence of NWS infestation"
Animal movement certificate authorized signature	Veterinarian, accredited veterinarian (required for interstate movement), state animal health official, federal animal health official, or authorized NWS certified inspector
Persons approved to perform NWS inspections	Veterinarian, accredited veterinarian (required for interstate movement), state animal health official, federal animal health official, or authorized NWS certified inspector

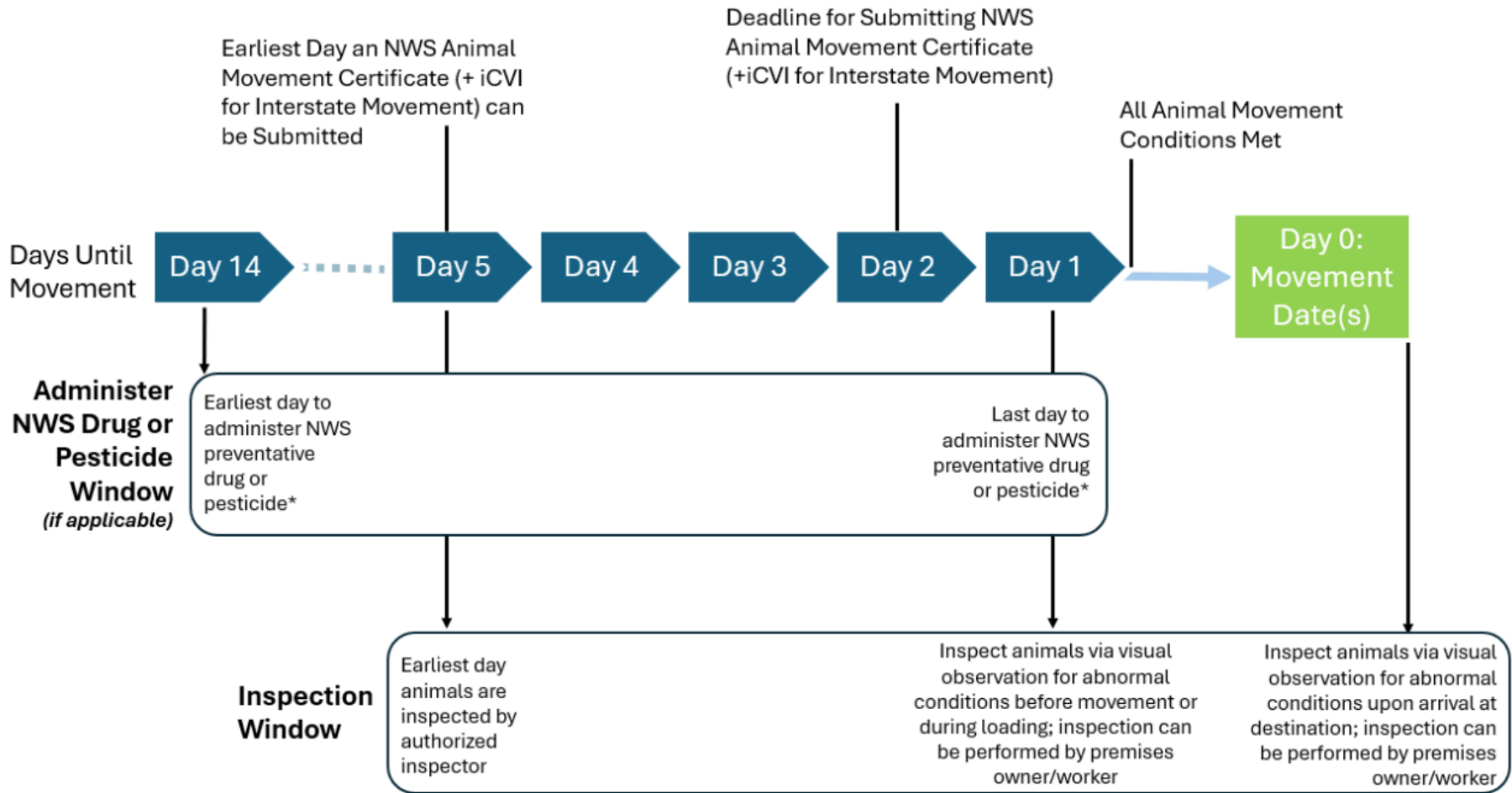
¹Applies to USDA FSIS and State-approved slaughter establishments. The 72 hours begin at the time animals are moved off the initial premises located within an NWS Infested Zone. If animals are subsequently moved to other premises (e.g., livestock market, buying station, etc.) located within or outside the NWS Infested Zone before slaughter, they must still be slaughtered within 72 hours of movement off the initial premises located within the NWS Infested Zone.

1. Transfer animal movement requirements for animals leaving an NWS Infested Zone

- A. Movement type: movement for continued animal production or to a non-slaughter premises **OR** transfer to a temporary aggregation point located inside or outside an NWS Infested Zone **OR** movement of animals from a temporary aggregation point located within the NWS Infested Zone if animals are onsite for longer than the NWS animal movement certificate is valid.
- B. Certificate type: NWS animal movement certificate; certificate is attached to an iCVI for interstate animal movements (unless exempt or an alternative form other than an iCVI for interstate movement is approved by the SAHO).
- C. Movement approval:
 - a. For interstate animal movement, submit the NWS animal movement certificate and the iCVI to both the origin and destination States at least 48 hours prior to movement, unless the movement type has an exemption (see [Section 4](#)).
 - b. For intrastate animal movement, submit NWS animal movement certificate form to the origin State at least 48 hours prior to movement, unless the movement type has an exemption (see [Section 4](#)).
- D. Period NWS animal movement certificate is valid: 5 days from animal inspection date.
- E. Movement conditions:
 - a. Animals are inspected prior to movement.
 - i. Inspection of animals for the NWS animal movement certificate is performed by a veterinarian or state/federal official unless the State authorizes NWS certified inspectors during the outbreak. An accredited veterinarian or approved State/federal animal health official is required to inspect animals for interstate movement. The animal inspection can be performed up to 5 days before movement. Any animal exhibiting abnormal conditions, per the NWS [Pre-movement Animal Inspection Checklist](#), should be restrained for individual animal inspection.
 - ii. Inspect animals through visual observation within 24 hours of movement, or during loading, at the origin premises. This can be performed by authorized inspectors or by the premises owner/workers. Any animal exhibiting abnormal conditions, per the NWS [Pre-movement Animal Inspection Checklist](#), should be removed from the shipment and inspected.
 - iii. Inspect animals through visual observation during offload at the destination premises. This can be performed by authorized inspectors or by the premises owner/workers.

- iv. The SAHO may elect to approve temporary aggregation points that request to provide NWS animal movement certificate requirements (animal inspections, animal identification, and/or administering NWS animal drugs or pesticide products) onsite as a service to animal owners. The SAHO will communicate the process to animal owners when permissible for the above NWS animal movement certificate requirements to be performed at a temporary aggregation point versus at the origin premises.
- b. Any animal in the shipment suspected of having NWS myiasis is removed from the shipment. Any animals in the shipment with open wounds and no myiasis were administered an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product before movement.
- c. Unless exempt, an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product is administered no more than 14 days prior movement, unless the product has a shorter or longer duration of prevention of infestation.
 - i. Animals that are moving to a temporary aggregation point that sell animals for slaughter are not required to have an NWS preventative animal drug administered pre-movement due to avoid violative residues. For animals sold to slaughter, the animals must be inspected before leaving the temporary aggregation point and are required to be slaughtered within 72 hours from the animal inspection date recorded on the NWS animal movement certificate. For animals not sold to slaughter, the animals must be inspected before leaving the temporary aggregation point; animals with wounds that are not determined to have NWS myiasis should have wounds cleaned, as is possible, and be administered an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product.
- d. If animals to be moved are located on a premises with animals that have NWS myiasis, then:
 - i. The NWS infested animals are not part of the shipment **OR** the animals were treated until free from NWS prior to movement.
 - ii. The premises is actively managing NWS infestation by identifying and treating all NWS infested animals to limit larval development on the premises.

Figure 1: Transfer animal movement requirements and timelines



* The window to administer an NWS animal drug or pesticide product should be based on the duration the product prevents NWS infestation to ensure it is effective at time of movement.

2. Animal movement from a temporary animal aggregation point when animals are onsite while the NWS animal movement certificate is valid

- A. Movement type: the temporary animal aggregation point is located inside or outside an NWS Infested Zone and has received animals that originate from within an NWS Infested Zone, and animals are moved from the temporary aggregation point while the NWS animal movement certificate is still valid.
- B. Movement conditions:
 - i. Animals originating from an NWS Infested Zone must have an NWS animal movement certificate **before** movement to a temporary animal aggregation point that is located inside or outside an NWS Infested Zone. If the animals originate from an NWS Infested Zone and arrive without an NWS animal movement certificate **OR** if the NWS animal movement certificate is expired or not valid, then do not offload animals and send them back to the origin premises unless otherwise approved by the SAHO.
 - 1. The SAHO may approve temporary aggregation points that request to provide NWS animal movement certificate requirements (animal inspections, animal identification, and/or administering NWS animal drugs or pesticide products) onsite as a service to their clients. The SAHO will communicate the process to animal owners when permissible for the above NWS animal movement certificate requirements to be performed at a temporary aggregation point versus at the origin premises.
 - ii. Movement of animals from a temporary animal aggregation point will not be required to obtain another NWS animal movement certificate unless animals remain onsite past the current NWS animal movement certificate valid date. For animals that will be moved interstate from the temporary aggregation point and do not already have an iCVI for the movement, submit an iCVI with the NWS animal movement certificate attached to the origin and destination State.
 - iii. Animals that will move to a temporary aggregation point that sell animals for slaughter, and the animals to be moved may be sold to slaughter, are not required to have an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product administered pre-movement due to prolong withdrawal times. For animals sold to slaughter, the animals must be inspected before leaving the temporary aggregation point and are required to be slaughtered within 72 hours from the animal inspection date recorded on the NWS animal movement certificate. For animals not sold to slaughter, the animals must be inspected before leaving the temporary aggregation point; animals with wounds and no NWS

myiasis should have wounds cleaned, as is possible, and be administered an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product to prevent NWS myiasis.

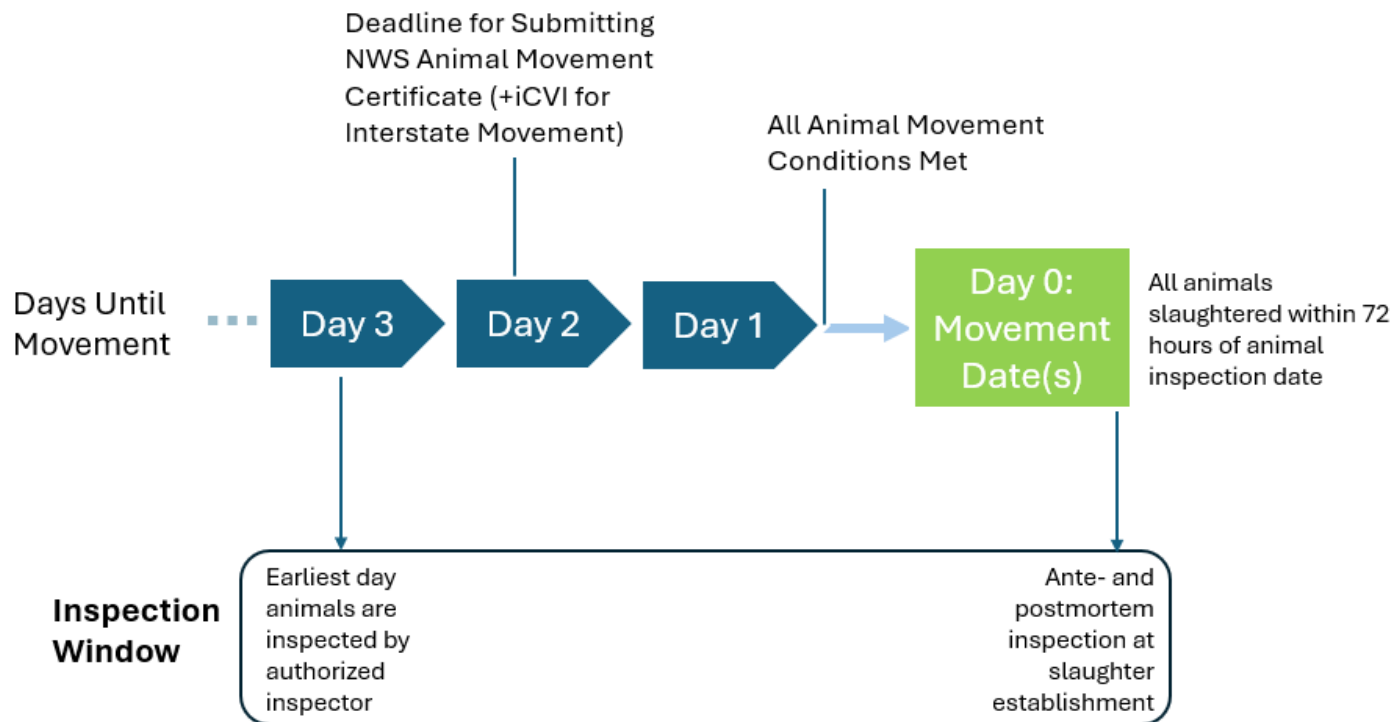
- iv. Animals are inspected while onsite at the temporary animal aggregation point.
- v. If any animals are suspected of having NWS myiasis while at the temporary animal aggregation point, contact the SAHO office or APHIS VS and follow guidelines in Section 3 of the [NWS Response Playbook](#) (Manage Infested Animals and Premises).

3. Animal movements to slaughter if animals are slaughtered within 72 hours of animal inspection date

- A. Movement type: Movement of animals originating from an NWS Infested Zone to a USDA FSIS or State-approved slaughter establishment and animals are slaughtered within 72 hours of the animal inspection date listed on the NWS animal movement certificate. If this condition cannot be met, then animals must meet requirements for transfer movements above and abide by withdrawal times for NWS animal drugs or pesticide products administered.
- B. Certificate type: NWS animal movement certificate; certificate is attached to an iCVI for interstate animal movements (unless exempt or an alternative form other than an iCVI for interstate movement is approved by the SAHO).
- C. Movement approval:
 - a. For interstate animal movement, submit the NWS animal movement certificate and the iCVI (or other approved form) to both the origin and destination States at least 48 hours prior to movement, unless the movement type has an exemption (see [Section 4](#)).
 - b. For intrastate animal movement, submit NWS animal movement certificate form to the origin State at least 48 hours prior to movement, unless the movement type has an exemption (see [Section 4](#)).
- D. Period NWS animal movement certificate is valid: 3 days from animal inspection date.
- E. Movement conditions:
 - a. Animals are inspected prior to movement.
 - b. Inspection of animals occurs within 3 days prior to movement by a veterinarian or a state/federal animal health official unless the State authorizes NWS certified inspectors during the outbreak. An accredited veterinarian or approved State/federal animal health official is required to inspect animals for interstate movement.
 - c. Any animal in the shipment suspected of having NWS myiasis is removed from the shipment, unless approved to move to slaughter by the SAHO and slaughter facility.

- d. Inspect animals upon arrival at the slaughter establishment (ante- and postmortem inspection by slaughter establishment inspectors).
- e. If animals to be moved are located on a premises with NWS infestation, then:
 - i. The NWS infested animals are not part of the shipment, unless approved by the SAHO and slaughter facility **OR** the animals were held in isolation and treated until free from NWS prior to movement. Must abide by animal drug or pesticide product withholding times.
 - ii. The premises is actively managing NWS infestation by identifying and treating all NWS infested animals to limit larval development on the premises.

Figure 2: Animal movement to slaughter requirements and timelines



4. Exemptions for interstate or intrastate animal movement out of an NWS Infested Zone

1. Dairy calves have the following requirements:
 - a. All calves have their navels dipped.
 - b. All calves have been inspected and found free of NWS larvae; any open wounds had an NWS preventative topical pesticide product administered.
 - c. For interstate movement, an NWS animal movement certificate and iCVI are submitted within 24 hours of the movement date; for intrastate movement, an NWS animal movement certificate can be submitted within 24 hours of the movement date. Movement may be initiated immediately after animals have been inspected and navals dipped.
 - d. The SAHO may approve using current movement agreements in place, use modified movement agreements, or use other protocols instead of an NWS animal movement certificate for this movement given this is a recurring, high frequency movement type.
2. The following poultry are exempt from movement requirements:
 - a. Hatching and table eggs and chicks under 5 days of age.
 - b. National Poultry Improvement Plan Types B, C, D, and J.
3. Animals subject to this guidance that originate from premises where they are raised indoors and can demonstrate limited NWS risk **OR** are raised or located in a habitat not suitable for the NWS fly and larval development, may be exempt from movement requirements if approved by the SAHO and USDA APHIS. Any additional exemptions will be communicated by the SAHO and USDA APHIS.

5. Animal movement requirements when origin and destination locations are both located within an NWS Infested Zone

During an NWS Type 1 outbreak that is focal or localized (e.g., initial establishment of an NWS Infested Zone; see [NWS Response Playbook](#)), the interstate and intrastate animal movement requirements above may be required when both the origin and destination premises are located within an NWS Infested Zone to try to limit the expansion of the Infested Zone, such as due to animal movements to locations near the border of the zone. The SAHO and APHIS VS will provide updated animal movement guidance if this requirement is implemented.

ANIMAL MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR WILD AND FERAL ANIMALS

Capture and/or movement of wild or feral animals located within an NWS Infested Zone is not recommended unless it is part of NWS response activities. The State and Federal wildlife authorities and SAHO must be contacted first before moving wild or feral animals for approval and movement requirements.