

This draft report is made available for information only, and does not represent official USDA policy or guidance. This report contains recommendations from the Pork Industry Identification Working Group on how the swine industry would like to proceed with implementation of a nationally standardized pre-harvest traceability system called the Swine ID Plan.

DRAFT PROGRAM STANDARDS FOR THE SWINE ID PLAN

Introduction

The goal of the following standards is to enable animal health officials to perform a systematic trace-back within 48 hours of the discovery of a catastrophic swine disease.

Swine Identification Methods

When there is no trace-back advantage to using unique animal identification and when animals move within a swine production system¹, group/lot identification² may be used unless the animals are commingled outside the production system other than directly to slaughter. Group identification is the preferred method of identification in market swine. Animals not eligible for group designation must be identified with an official individual animal identifier specified for feeder, breeding, purebred or crossbred swine as outlined below.

For the purposes of these program standards the premises identification number (PIN), when referenced, is the standardized PIN as defined in 9 CFR 71.1³ as “A seven-character alphanumeric code, with the right-most character being a check digit. The check digit number is based upon the ISO 7064 Mod 36/37 check digit algorithm”.

The group identification number (GIN), when referenced, consists of the standardized PIN, as defined above, a six-digit representation of the date on which the group or lot of animals was assembled (MM/DD/YY), and two additional digits, ranging from 01 to 99, for the numbering of different groups or lots of animals assembled on the same premises on the same day. When more than one group of animals is assembled, the groups will be designated consecutively as 01, 02, 03, etc.

Swine Movement Recording Requirements

Movement data will be captured and maintained as production records by the individual owners, production systems and markets. Production and sales records must be made readily available to the State and Federal Animal Health Authorities upon request⁴ and must conform to applicable regulations. Documentation of inventory reconciliations for each group using group/lot identification is required. Production records will be maintained for three years after the swine leave the premises⁵.

Swine Movement Reporting Requirements

¹ As defined in 9CFR § 71.1

² As defined in 9CFR § 71.1

³ As defined in 9CFR § 71.1

⁴ Animal Health Protection Act, Section 10408

⁵ 9 CFR § 71.19 (h)

All interstate movements of swine and semen must be reported either via a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI)⁶ for individually identified animals or an interstate movement report (IMR)⁷ for group/lot identified animals and conform to applicable state and federal regulations. The PINs of the shipping and receiving premises must be recorded on the CVI or IMR.

Should USDA mandate the reporting of all inter-premises swine movements, adoption of the GIN system will be necessary to report groups/lot movement information to a central database.

Identification of Feeder Swine

1) Identification Methods

- a) When a unique animal identification number is required, an official unique individual animal identifier must be used.
- b) Group/lot identification may be used for market swine. The definitions for the types of groups and the rules for identification implementation are as follows:
 - i) Static groups are a definable number of animals that are assembled in one location and maintained together for a definable period of time with inventory going to zero at the end of that period. Animals produced in using all-in/all-out production are an example of a static group.
 - (1) Static groups will move from premises to premises within a swine production system with the same group/lot identification.
 - (2) Static groups can be combined within a production system to form a new static group with a new group/lot identification. A static group can be split to move to several premises retaining the initial group identification.
 - (3) Animals leaving a static group can be moved into a dynamic group within a swine production system without individual animal ID.
 - (4) Animals may leave a static group and go directly to the first point of concentration for slaughter without individual animal identification.⁸
 - (5) Animals leaving a static group within a swine production system must receive an official unique individual animal identifier if they are commingled with animals outside the production system except when moved directly to harvest.
 - (6) Animals leaving a static group within one swine production system may enter another production system while maintaining the same group/lot id provided that they are maintained as a static group and not commingled.

⁶ 9 CFR § 161.3 (b)

⁷ 9 CFR § 71.19 (g)

⁸ 9 CFR § 71.19 (a) 1 i, ii and (c)

- ii) Dynamic groups are a premises-based system that exists for an indeterminate amount of time and receive movements within the production system. Animals produced in continuous flow production are an example of a dynamic group
 - (1) An animal can exist in only one dynamic group during its lifetime unless it has an official unique individual animal identifier.
 - (2) Animals leaving dynamic groups may form a static group within the same production system with a new group/lot identification designation.
 - (3) Live animals can leave a dynamic group and go directly to the first point of concentration for slaughter without individual animal identification.⁹
 - (4) Animals leaving a swine production system must receive an official unique individual animal identifier if they are commingled with animals outside the production system other than directly to slaughter.
 - (5) Animals leaving a dynamic group within one swine production system may enter another production system under a new group/lot identification provided that they are maintained as a static group and not commingled except when moved directly into harvest.
 - c) Market swine arriving to the first points of concentration for slaughter must be individually identified with an official device or method such that the identification of the animal can be associated with the carcass at inspection.¹⁰
 - d) Market swine diverted from slaughter channels back to live production must be individually identified by official unique individual animal identifier by the purchaser.
 - e) Live animals diverted from slaughter plants must be individually identified with an official unique individual animal identifier and move under permit¹¹
- 2) Swine movement recording requirements
- a) Market swine moving to an abattoir or a first point of concentration for slaughter must be accompanied by documents bearing the sending PIN. Abattoirs and livestock markets will maintain records in accordance with the Packers and Stockyards Act.¹²
 - b) For swine production systems using group/lot identification, the following events, along with the date of the event, must be recorded:
 - i) Beginning date and inventory of group or lot
 - ii) Animal additions
 - (1) Source PIN(s) or GIN(s)
 - (2) Number of head entered
 - iii) Animal removals.

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ 9 CFR § 71.19 (b) (4)

¹¹ 9 CFR § 71.21

¹² 9 CFR § 201.49 (a), 9 CFR § 201.95

- (1) Removal reason
 - (2) Destination PINs or GIN(s)
- iv) Ending date and inventory of group or lot
- c) For producers using official unique individual animal identifier, the following events, along with the date of the event, must be recorded:
 - i) Number of Official Identifier applied (recorded by original owner)
 - ii) Moved into a premises and source PIN
 - iii) Moved out of a premises and destination PIN
 - iv) Number of New Official Identifier number (if an official identifier has been lost)

Identification of Breeding Stock/Semen

- 1) Identification methods for replacement breeding swine
 - a) Replacement breeding swine that have been group/lot identified prior to movement to the breeding farm may be moved both intrastate and interstate to a breeding farm within a swine production system without individual animal identification.
 - b) Replacement breeding swine moving either interstate or intrastate outside of a production system must be identified with an official individual animal identifier.
- 2) Identification methods for slaughter breeding swine
 - a) An official eartag bearing the PIN of the breeding farm.
 - b) The official eartags must be applied to cull/slaughter breeding swine before they are moved from the source premises and remain with the animals into the abattoir.
 - c) Animals diverted from slaughter channels must be individually identified with an official unique individual animal identifier before leaving the premises.
 - d) Live animals diverted from slaughter plants must be identified with an official unique individual animal identifier and move under permit.¹³ (If the animal leaves the slaughter channel refer to 2c)
- 3) Identification methods for semen movement
 - a) A label must be affixed to each dose of semen bearing the PIN of the source herd
- 4) Breeding stock movement recording requirements
 - a) The following events must be recorded, along with the date of event, for production records maintained on breeding stock premises:
 - i) Animal/Semen additions
 - ii) Source PIN(s)
 - iii) Number of head/doses entered/removed

¹³ 9 CFR § 71.21

- iv) Animal removals
- v) Destination PINs
- b) Points of first collection and abattoirs must maintain records in accordance with the Packers and Stockyards Act.¹⁴

Identification of Purebred/Crossbred Swine for Show and/or Sale

- 1) Identification methods must conform to the individual animal identification requirements by application of an official unique individual animal identifier.
- 2) Movement recording requirements
 - a) Operators of non-terminal shows/sales and terminal sales must record the following events, along with the date of the arrival and departure event,
 - i) Tag number of each animal
 - ii) Source and destination PINs
 - b) Operators of terminal sales must maintain records according to the Packer and Stockyards Act.
 - c) For private sales of show pigs and breeding stock, the following events must be recorded for every animal, along with the date of any previously listed event. Upon change of ownership, copies of the animal's records must be provided to the buyer.
 - i) Tag applied and tag number (recorded by original owner)
 - ii) Movement history (including PINs and movement dates) since tag applied
 - iii) Retagged and new tag number.

¹⁴ 9 CFR § 201.49 (a), 9 CFR § 201.95

Addenda

A transitional period will be required before all slaughter breeding swine will be consistently tagged with official PIN tags. All slaughter breeding swine arriving to collection points without tags shall be individually identified by the personnel at the collection point with back-tags. The collection point will be reimbursed by the non-compliant producer/owner for application of an official back-tag. Repeatedly noncompliant owners may eventually need to be visited by USDA compliance officers.