

## DRAFT VERSION #2

*This DRAFT - pre-decisional report - is made available for information only. This report contains recommendations from Swine Traceability Task Force and NPPC Animal Health and Food Safety Policy Committee on how the swine industry would like to proceed with implementation of a mandated nationally standardized pre-harvest traceability system for swine.*

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### Introduction

The goal of the following standards is to enable animal health officials to have immediate access to movement data to perform systematic tracing of live swine and semen after the discovery of a trade or commerce limiting swine disease in the U.S. For this to occur, a mandatory pre-harvest traceability system that includes premises registration, animal identification and movement reporting to a centralized database that is available to Animal Health Officials, is needed to support disease control, regionalization and resumption of commerce and trade.

### Definitions:

#### *Premises Identification Number (PIN)*

For the purposes of these program standards the premises identification number (PIN), when referenced, is the standardized PIN as defined in 9 CFR 71.1<sup>1</sup> 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”.

#### *Animal identification number (AIN)*

A numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of 15 digits, with the first 3 being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for any U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The alpha characters USA or the numeric code assigned to the manufacturer of the identification device by the International Committee on Animal Recording may be used as an alternative to the 840 or other prefix representing a U.S. territory; however, only the AIN beginning with the 840 or other prefix representing a U.S. territory will be recognized as official for use on AIN tags applied to animals on or after March 11, 2015. The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.

The AIN Tag, once applied, serves as the animal’s official identifier throughout production and for movements to slaughter plant or first point of concentration.

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<sup>1</sup> As defined in 9CFR § 71.1

*AIN Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Devices (AIN RFID tags)*

AIN ear tags with radio frequency identification (RFID) technology are readable visually and electronically. The RFID transponder, in these options, is encased in the visual tag. Tags with RFID technology must have all 15 digits of the AIN printed on the tag piece that contains the transponder. The Official Ear tag Shield and text, “Unlawful to Remove” must be printed on the other piece. The AIN RFID tag, once applied, serves as the animal’s official identifier throughout production and for movements to the slaughter plant or first point of concentration.

*Swine Production System*

A swine production enterprise that consists of multiple sites of production; i.e., sow herds, nursery herds, and growing or finishing herds, but not including slaughter plants or livestock markets, that are connected by ownership or contractual relationships, between which swine move while remaining under the control of a single owner or a group of contractually connected owners.

**General Overview**

*Program Standards compared to current Code of Federal Regulation (CFR)*

The primary differences between these program standards and the current CFR chapters for Animal Disease Traceability (9 CFR Part 86), Identification of swine in interstate commerce (9 CFR 71.19) and, Sows and boars (9 CFR § 78.33) is as follows:

- 1) All swine production premises must have a Premises Identification Number (PIN).
- 2) Breeding Stock less than six months of age must be officially identified as stated in 9 CFR Part 71.19 if moving outside a production system.
- 3) Breeding Stock over six months of age, and purebred/crossbred swine for show/sale must be identified with an Animal Identification Number (AIN) or an AIN Radio Frequency Identification tag (AIN RFID) that serves as the unique individual identifier for that animal throughout production and for movements to the slaughter plant or first point of concentration.
- 4) Unless specified in the program standards, swine moving interstate, intrastate and to first points of concentration must be identified in accordance with 9 CFR 71.19.
- 5) Swine movement records are required to be maintained by individual producers, production systems and market for a minimum of 3 years.
- 6) All swine movement data must be reported directly to a centralized database, accessible as needed by State and Federal Animal Health Officials. The movement data must be reported within 72 hours of the movement and is to include the sending and receiving PIN numbers, the date of the shipment, AIN tag numbers (if applicable), and animal type.

## Draft Swine Traceability Standards

In addition to the movement data outlined in the program standards, individual producers and swine production systems will still be required to maintain records in accordance with 9 CFR 71.19. and slaughter plants and livestock markets will maintain records in accordance with the Packers and Stockyards Act.<sup>2</sup>

Removal, replacement, or loss of official identification devices in swine are addressed in 9 CFR Part 86.4 – Official Identification

### *Overview of Swine Movement Reporting Requirements*

All movements records of swine and semen will be captured, maintained preferably as electronic, by the individual owners, production systems and markets. Movement records must include the sending and receiving PINs, animal identification numbers (AIN) (or in the case of semen the PIN of the source herd for each dose) date of movement, and animal type (breeding, feeding, show, slaughter, semen) in the shipment. Movement records of swine and semen must be reported within 72 hours of the movement and is the responsibility of the sending premises to report, and the receiving premises to verify.

### **Identification of Feeder Market Swine and Record Requirements**

#### *Feeder / Market Swine*

- 1) Feeder / Market swine moving as groups
  - a. All movement records for the source and destination premises must include the sending and receiving PIN's, date of movement, and animal type (feeding or slaughter) and must be entered into the centralized database within 72 hours of the movement.
  - b. Market swine moving to a slaughter plant or a first point of concentration for slaughter must be accompanied by documents bearing the barcode of a validated PIN for the sending premises.
- 2) Feeder / Market swine comingled outside the production system, not going to the slaughter plant or first point of concentration
  - a. Must be individually identified with an official unique individual identifier.
  - b. All movement records for the source and destination premises must include the official unique individual identifier, the sending and receiving PIN's, date of movement and animal type (feeding, slaughter) and must be entered into the centralized database within 72 hours of the movement.
- 3) Market swine arriving to the slaughter plant or first point of concentration

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<sup>2</sup> 9 CFR § 201.49 (a), 9 CFR § 201.95

## Draft Swine Traceability Standards

- a. Must be accompanied by documentation bearing a barcode of a validated PIN for the sending premises.
  - b. Must be individually identified by the slaughter plant with an official device or method such that the identification of the animal can be associated with the carcass at inspection.
  - c. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the sending and receiving PIN's, date of movement and animal type (slaughter).
- 4) Market swine cannot be diverted from slaughter channels back to live production
  - 5) Market swine diverted from slaughter plants for sale to a secondary licensed market for slaughter
    - a. Must be individually identified with official device or method such that the identification of the animal can be associated back to the plant, and move under permit
    - b. Movement records must include the individual identification, the sending and receiving PIN's, date of movement, and animal type (slaughter).

### **Identification of Breeding Swine/Semen and Record Requirements**

- 1) Replacement breeding swine less than 6 months of age, **moving within a production system**
  - a. Movement records must include the sending and receiving PIN's, date of movement, and animal type (breeding).
- 2) Replacement breeding swine less than 6 months of age, **moving outside of a production system**
  - a. Animals must be officially identified as stated in 9 CFR Part 71.19. Movement records must include the sending and receiving PIN's, date of movement, official identification type/number, and animal type (breeding).
- 3) Replacement breeding swine 6 months of age and older
  - a. Must be identified with an AIN tag or an AIN RFID tag prior to movement off the premises at which they turn 6 months of age. This includes movements to slaughter, first point of concentration, or a new premises for further production/breeding.
  - b. The tag must remain with the animal as their official identifier until final disposition.
- 4) Slaughter breeding swine cannot be diverted from slaughter channels back to live production

- 5) Slaughter breeding swine diverted from slaughter plants to a secondary licensed market for slaughter
  - a. Must be identified with an AIN tag or an AIN RFID tag
  - b. Must move under permit.<sup>3</sup>
  - c. Movement records of the sending a receiving premises must include the AIN tag number, sending and receiving PIN's, date, and type of animal/movement (slaughter).
  
- 6) Identification methods for semen movement
  - a. A label must be affixed to each dose of semen bearing the PIN of the source herd.
  - b. All movement records for the source and destination premises must include the PIN of the source herd, sending and receiving PIN's, date, and movement type (semen).

**Identification of Purebred/Crossbred Swine for Show and/or Sale and Record Requirements**

- 1) Purebred/Crossbred swine
  - a. Must be identified with an AIN tag or an AIN RFID tag prior to movement to a show, exhibition or sale.
  - b. The tag must remain with the animal until final disposition.
  - c. All producers and show operators/management must complete movement records which include, the animal's AIN tag number, sending and receiving PIN's, movement date, and animal type.

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<sup>3</sup> 9 CFR § 71.21

APPENDIX A: Code of Federal Regulations

**9 CFR 71.1**

[eCFR :: 9 CFR 71.1 -- Definitions.](#)

**9 CFR 71.19**

[eCFR :: 9 CFR 71.19 -- Identification of swine in interstate commerce.](#)

**9 CFR 78.33**

[eCFR :: 9 CFR 78.33 -- Sows and boars.](#)

**9 CFR Part 86**

[eCFR :: 9 CFR Part 86 -- Animal Disease Traceability](#)

**9 CFR Part 86.4**

[eCFR :: 9 CFR 86.4 -- Official identification.](#)

DRAFT 2