

FINAL DRAFT

Swine Traceability Standards

This DRAFT - pre-decisional report - is made available for information only. This report contains recommendations from the Swine Traceability Task Force and the National Pork Producers Council 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 live swine movement.

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 United States (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

Animal Identification Number (AIN)

A numbering system for the official identification of *individual animals* in the U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. The AIN tag, once applied, serves as the animal's official identifier throughout production and for movements to a slaughter plant or first point of concentration.

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

AIN ear tags with radio frequency 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 the 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.

Within this document, radio frequency technology is specifically mentioned as the method to gather identification information for defined categories of animals. Today, RFID is the most efficient technology

available. However, the industry would utilize future technologies that also allow for accurate and efficient collection of individual animal identification information.

breeding stock in a group setting

Refers to animals managed in a group setting; from the time they are in development through the time they are transported to a location where they will be managed individually for breeding purposes.

breeding stock in a breeding setting

Refers to animals that are no longer in development and are being managed individually for breeding purposes.

Premises Identification Number (PIN)

For the purposes of these program standards, the PIN is the standardized PIN as defined in 9 CFR 71.1¹: “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”.

recording or entering data

The act of a producer collecting and inputting information associated with a movement to an electronic platform of their choice (that is compatible with the centralized database).

reporting data

The act of sending data to the centralized database or making data available to the centralized database.

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.

¹ As defined in 9CFR § 71.1

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) are as follows:

- 1) All swine production premises must have a PIN.
- 2) Breeding stock in a breeding setting must be identified with an AIN RFID tag **prior to** moving into a slaughter channel, comingling with swine outside the production system, or changing ownership.
- 3) Exhibition swine for show or sale must be identified with an AIN RFID tag that serves as the unique individual identifier for that animal throughout its lifetime.
- 4) Swine movement records are required to be maintained by individual producers, production systems, and markets for a minimum of 3 years.
- 5) Producers must **record** movement data electronically into a database of their choice within three business days of a movement.
 - a. The movement data must include the sending and receiving PIN numbers, the date of the movement, AINs and official swine tattoo numbers (if present), and animal type.
- 6) **Following the detection of** a trade-limiting swine disease, all swine movement data must be **reported** directly to a centralized database by the sender, and accessible to State and Federal Animal Health Officials.

Unless specified in the program standards, swine moving interstate, intrastate, and to first points of concentration must be identified as stated in 9 CFR 71.19.

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 establishments and livestock markets will maintain records in accordance with the Packers and Stockyards Act.²

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

Movement Reporting Requirements

Movement information for swine and semen must be recorded using an electronic platform within three business days of a movement. The electronic platform utilized by a producer must be compatible with the centralized database.

² 9 CFR § 201.49 (a), 9 CFR § 201.95

Data to be recorded includes:

- Sending and receiving PINs (or in the case of semen the PIN of the source herd for each dose), AINs and official swine tattoos (when present), date of movement, and animal type (breeding, feeding, show, slaughter, semen).

Producers **are not required** to share movement data to the centralized database prior to the detection of a trade-limiting swine disease.

Producers **are required** to share movement data to the centralized database following the detection of a trade-limiting swine disease.

In the event that a trade-limiting swine disease is detected, it is the responsibility of the sending premises to report the movement data to the centralized database. It is the responsibility of the receiving premises to verify the accuracy of the movement data that is reported to the centralized database by the sender. The receiving premises is also expected to continue collecting and recording movement data into a database of their choice.

Feeder and Market Swine

- 1) Feeder or market swine moving in a group within a production system, or to slaughter:
 - a. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, and animal type (feeding or slaughter).
 - b. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 2) Feeder/market swine comingled outside the production system and not going to slaughter or first point of concentration:
 - a. Must be identified as stated in 9 CFR 71.19.
 - b. Movement records for the source and destination premises must include the official unique individual identifier, the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement and animal type (feeding, slaughter).
 - c. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 3) Market swine arriving at a slaughter establishment or first point of concentration:
 - a. Must be individually identified by the slaughter establishment with an official device or method such that the identification of the animal can be associated with the carcass at inspection.
 - b. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, and animal type (slaughter).
 - c. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 4) Market swine cannot be diverted from slaughter channels back to live production.

- 5) Market swine **diverted from a slaughter establishment** to a secondary licensed market for slaughter:
- a. Must be individually identified with an official device or method such that the identification of the animal can be associated back to the slaughter establishment.
 - i. The identifier (tattoo number) used by official slaughter establishments must be unique to each individual slaughter establishment.
 - b. Must move under permit as stated in 9 CFR 71.21.
 - c. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the official swine tattoo applied at the slaughter establishment, the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, and animal type (slaughter).
 - d. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 6) Culls (feeder or market culls):
- a. **If moving in a group to a single point of concentration before moving to slaughter:**
 - i. Possesses a form of identification that would allow traceback from the slaughter establishment, to the point of concentration, to the premises of origin.
 - 1. If animals from multiple premises are mixed on a truck during transport to a point of concentration:
 - a. The point of concentration must keep a record of the PINs that contributed to the group identifier assigned to that lot of animals.
 - ii. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include individual identification number(s) such as an official swine tattoo, the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, and animal type (slaughter).
 - iii. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
 - b. Market culls that are **re-sold/shipped to more than one point of concentration** must be individually identified with an official device or method such that the identification of the animal can be associated back to previous points of concentration.
 - i. Identifiers including tattoos used by points of concentration when animals are re-sold/shipped need to be unique to each individual facility.
 - ii. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the individual identification number(s) such as an official swine tattoo, the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, and animal type.
 - iii. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.

Breeding Swine/Semen

- 1) Replacement breeding swine in development in a group setting and not yet in a breeding setting, and **moving within a production system**:
 - a. Movements records for the sending and receiving premises must include the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, and animal type (breeding).
 - b. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 2) Replacement breeding swine in development in a group setting and not yet in a breeding setting, **moving outside of a production system**:
 - a. Animals must be officially identified as stated in 9 CFR Part 71.19.
 - b. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, official identification type/number, and animal type (breeding).
 - c. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 3) Breeding swine in a breeding setting moved to a premises **within the production system** for further production:
 - a. Do not require an official identifier.
 - b. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, and animal type (breeding).
 - c. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 4) Breeding swine in a breeding setting **moved into the slaughter channel, comingled with swine outside the production system, and/or changing ownership**:
 - a. Must be identified with an AIN RFID tag prior to movement off the premises.
 - b. The tag must remain with the animal as their official identifier until final disposition.
 - c. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the sending and receiving PINs, date of movement, AIN, and animal type (slaughter, breeding).
 - d. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 5) Breeding swine cannot be diverted from a slaughter channel back to live production.
- 6) Slaughter breeding swine diverted from a slaughter establishment to a secondary licensed market for slaughter:
 - a. Must be identified with an AIN RFID tag.
 - b. Must move under permit as stated in 9 CFR 71.21.
 - c. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the AIN, sending and receiving PINs, date, and type of animal/movement (slaughter).
 - d. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.

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- 7) Identification methods for semen movement:
 - a. A label must be affixed to each dose of semen bearing the PIN of the source herd.
 - b. Movement records for the sending and receiving premises must include the PIN of the source herd (herd where semen was collected), sending and receiving PINs, date, and movement type (semen).
 - c. Movement data must be entered into a database that is compatible with the centralized database and recorded within three business days of the movement.

Purebred/Crossbred Swine for Show and/or Sale

- 1) Must be identified with an AIN RFID tag prior to movement to a show/exhibition or sale.
 - a. The tag must remain with the animal until final disposition.
- 2) All producers and show operators/management must record movement data into an electronic database that is compatible with the centralized database. The data must be entered/recorded within three business days of the movement.
- 3) Movement data must include the AIN(s), sending and receiving PINs, movement date, and animal type.

Movement Reporting

- 1) Movements must be reported electronically within three business days of the movement.
- 2) In-transit movement reporting requirements:
 - a. The PIN for the premises of origin and the PIN for the premises of destination are to be reported in addition to any “in-transit stops” where animals are added to or taken off of the load. For each eligible stop, PIN numbers, date, animal type, and AIN tag number(s) are to be recorded.
- 3) *Recording* movement data is the responsibility of the sending and receiving premises.
- 4) *Reporting* movement data to the centralized database post-detection of a trade-limiting swine disease is the responsibility of the sending premises.
- 5) *Verification* of movement data that is sent to the centralized database is the responsibility of the receiving premises:
 - a. The receiver is to confirm receipt of the animals and the accuracy of the reported movement information from the sender, within the centralized database. This means the receiver must confirm the PIN of origin and destination, the date of the shipment, the type of animal, as well as AINs and official swine tattoo numbers when present.

Centralized Database

The centralized database should have the following functionalities/capabilities:

- a. Electronically receive traceability data from multiple sources;
- b. Validate the completeness of traceability data;
- c. Securely receive and house traceability data;
- d. Provide industry participants real-time access to their own traceability data;
- e. Provide Animal Health Officials real-time access to traceability data after the detection of a trade-limiting disease;
- f. Contain application programming interfaces (API) for sharing real-time traceability data to USA Herds, Trace First, Emergency Management Response System (EMERS) or other animal health databases;
- g. Be supported (software and customer support) by the database provider; and
- h. Be maintained and operated by the database provider.

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.](#)

(a)

(1) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(c\)](#) and [\(g\)](#) of this section, no swine may be sold, transported, received for transportation, or offered for sale or transportation, in interstate commerce, unless each swine is identified at whichever of the following comes first:

- (i) The point of first commingling of the swine in interstate commerce with swine from any other source;
- (ii) Upon unloading of the swine in interstate commerce at any livestock market;
- (iii) Upon transfer of ownership of the swine in interstate commerce; or
- (iv) Upon arrival of the swine in interstate commerce at their final destination.

(2) The identification shall be by means of identification approved by the Administrator and listed in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section. All swine shall remain so identified while they are in interstate commerce.

(3) Each person who buys or sells, for his or her own account or as the agent of the buyer or seller, transports, receives for transportation, offers for sale or transportation, or otherwise handles swine in interstate commerce, is responsible for the identification of the swine as provided by this section.

(b) Means of swine identification approved by the Administrator are:

- (1) Official eartags, when used on any swine;
- (2) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved backtag, when used on swine moving to slaughter;
- (3) Official swine tattoos, when used on swine moving to slaughter, when the use of the official swine tattoo has been requested by a user or the State animal health official, and the Administrator authorizes its use in writing based on a determination that the tattoo will be retained and visible on the carcass of the swine after slaughter, so as to provide identification of the swine;
- (4) Tattoos of at least 4-characters when used on swine moving to slaughter, except sows and boars as provided in [§ 78.33 of this chapter](#);
- (5) Ear notching when used on any swine, if the ear notching has been recorded in the book of record of a purebred registry association;
- (6) Tattoos on the ear or inner flank of any swine, if the tattoos have been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association;
- (7) For slaughter swine and feeder swine, an eartag or tattoo bearing the premises identification number assigned by the State animal health official to the premises on which the swine originated; and
- (8) Any other official identification device or method that is approved by the Administrator.

(c) Swine that are kept as a group are not required to be individually identified when in interstate commerce if:

- (1) They were born on the same premises;
- (2) They were raised on the same premises where they were born;
- (3) They are moved in a group directly to a slaughtering establishment from the place where they were raised;
- (4) They are not mixed with swine from any other premises, between the time they are born and the time they arrive at the slaughtering establishment; and
- (5) They are slaughtered one after another, as a group, and not mixed with other swine at slaughter; or approved identification is applied to the swine after entry into the slaughtering establishment.

(d) Serial numbers of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved backtag and official swine tattoos will be assigned to each person who applies to the State animal health official or the area veterinarian in charge for the State in which that person maintains his/her or its place of business. Serial numbers of official eartags will be assigned to each accredited veterinarian or State or Federal representative who requests official

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ear tags from the State animal health official or the area veterinarian in charge, whoever is responsible for issuing official ear tags in that State. Persons assigned serial numbers of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved backtag, official swine tattoos, and official ear tags must:

- (1) Record the following information on a document:
 - (i) All serial numbers applied to the swine;
 - (ii) Any other serial numbers and approved identification appearing on the swine that are needed to identify the swine to its previous owner and location;
 - (iii) The street address, including the city and state, or the township, county, and state, of the premises where the approved means of identification were applied; and
 - (iv) The telephone number, if available, of the person who owns or possesses the swine.
 - (2) Maintain these records at the person's place of business for 2 years; and
 - (3) Make these records available for inspection and copying during ordinary business hours (8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday) upon request by any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, upon that employee's request and presentation of his or her official credentials.
- (e)
- (1) Each person who buys or sells, for his or her own account or as the agent of the buyer or seller, transports, receives for transportation, offers for sale or transportation, or otherwise handles swine in interstate commerce, must keep records relating to the transfer of ownership, shipment, or handling of the swine, such as yarding receipts, sale tickets, invoices, and waybills upon which is recorded:
 - (i) All serial numbers and other approved means of identification appearing on the swine that are necessary to identify it to the person from whom it was purchased or otherwise obtained; and
 - (ii) The street address, including city and state, or the township, county, and state, and the telephone number, if available, of the person from whom the swine were purchased or otherwise obtained.
 - (2) Each person required to keep records under this paragraph must maintain the records at his/her or its place of business for at least 2 years after the person has sold or otherwise disposed of the swine to another person, and for such further period as the Administrator may require by written notice to the person, for purposes of any investigation or action involving the swine identified in the records. The person shall make the records available for inspection and copying during ordinary business hours (8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday) by any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, upon that employee's request and presentation of his or her official credentials.
- (f) No person may remove or tamper with any approved means of identification required to be on swine pursuant to this section while it is in interstate commerce, except at the time of slaughter as provided in [9 CFR 309.16\(e\)](#).
- (g) **Swine moving interstate within a swine production system.** Swine moving within a swine production system to other than slaughter or a livestock market are not required to be individually identified when moved in interstate commerce under the following conditions:
- (1) The swine may be moved interstate only to another premises identified in a valid swine production health plan for that swine production system.
 - (2) The swine production system must operate under a valid swine production health plan, in which both the sending and receiving States have agreed to allow the movement.
 - (3) The swine must have been found free from signs of any communicable disease during the most recent inspection of the premises by the swine production system accredited veterinarian(s) within 30 days prior to movement.
 - (4) Prior to the movement of any swine, the producer(s) moving swine must deliver the required interstate swine movement report to the following individuals identified in the swine production health plan:

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- (i) The swine production system accredited veterinarian for the premises from which the swine are to be moved, and
 - (ii) The State animal health officials for the sending and receiving States, and any other State employees designated by the State animal health officials.
- (5) The receiving premises must not commingle swine received from different premises in a manner that prevents identification of the premises that sent the swine or groups of swine. This may be achieved by use of permanent premises or individual identification marks on animals, by keeping groups of animals received from one premises physically separate from animals received from other premises, or by any other effective means.
- (6) Each premises must maintain, for 3 years after their date of creation, records that will allow an APHIS representative or State animal health official to trace any animal on the premises back to its previous premises, and must maintain copies of each swine production health plan signed by the producer, all interstate swine movement reports issued by the producer, and all reports the swine production system accredited veterinarian(s) issue documenting the health status of the swine on the premises.
- (7) Each premises must allow APHIS representatives and State animal health officials access to the premises upon request to inspect animals and review records.
- (8) Once a month, each swine production system must send APHIS a written summary based on the interstate swine movement report data that shows how many animals were moved in the past month, the premises from which they were moved, and the premises to which they were moved.

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

- (a) Sows and boars may be moved in interstate commerce for slaughter or for sale for slaughter if they are identified in accordance with § 71.19 of this chapter either:
- (1) Before being moved in interstate commerce and before being mixed with swine from any other source; or
 - (2) After being moved in interstate commerce but before being mixed with swine from any other source only if they have been moved directly from their herd of origin to:
 - (i) A recognized slaughtering establishment; or
 - (ii) A stockyard, market agency, or dealer operating under the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).
- (b) Sows and boars may be moved in interstate commerce for breeding only if they are identified in accordance with § 71.19 of this chapter before being moved in interstate commerce and before being mixed with swine from any other source, and the sows and boars either:
- (1) Are from a validated brucellosis-free herd or a validated brucellosis-free State and are accompanied by a certificate that states, in addition to the items specified in § 78.1, that the swine originated in a validated brucellosis-free herd or a validated brucellosis-free State; or
 - (2) Have tested negative to an official test conducted within 30 days prior to interstate movement and are accompanied by a certificate that states, in addition to the items specified in § 78.1, the dates and results of the official tests.
- (c) Sows and boars may be moved in interstate commerce for purposes other than slaughter or breeding without restriction under this subpart if they are identified in accordance with § 71.19 of this chapter.

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

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

- (c) Use of more than one official eartag. Beginning on March 13, 2013, no more than one official eartag may be applied to an animal, except that:
- (1) Another official eartag may be applied providing it bears the same official identification number as an existing one.

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(2) In specific cases when the need to maintain the identity of an animal is intensified (e.g., such as for export shipments, quarantined herds, field trials, experiments, or disease surveys), a State or Tribal animal health official or an area veterinarian in charge may approve the application of an additional official eartag to an animal that already has one or more. The person applying the additional official eartag must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years: The date the additional official eartag is added; the reason for the additional official eartag device; and the official identification numbers of both the new official eartag and the one(s) already attached to the animal.

(3) An eartag with an animal identification number (AIN) beginning with the 840 prefix (either radio frequency identification or visual-only tag) may be applied to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more National Uniform Eartagging System tags and/or an official vaccination eartag used for brucellosis. The person applying the AIN eartag must record the date the AIN tag is added and the official identification numbers of both official eartags and must maintain those records for 5 years.

(4) A brucellosis vaccination eartag with a National Uniform Eartagging System number may be applied in accordance with [part 78 of this chapter](#) to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more official eartags under this part. The person applying the vaccination eartag must record the date the tag is added and the official identification numbers of both the existing official eartag(s) and the vaccination eartag and must maintain those records for 5 years.

(d) Removal or loss of official identification devices.

(1) Official identification devices are intended to provide permanent identification of livestock and to ensure the ability to find the source of animal disease outbreaks. Removal of these devices, including devices applied to imported animals in their countries of origin and recognized by the Administrator as official, is prohibited except at the time of slaughter, at any other location upon the death of the animal, or as otherwise approved by the State or Tribal animal health official or an area veterinarian in charge when a device needs to be replaced.

(2) All man-made identification devices affixed to covered livestock unloaded at slaughter plants after moving interstate must be removed at the slaughter facility by slaughter-facility personnel with the devices correlated with the animal and its carcass through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS). If diagnostic samples are taken, the identification devices must be packaged with the samples and be correlated with the carcasses through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by FSIS. Devices collected at slaughter must be made available to APHIS and FSIS by the slaughter plant.

(3) All official identification devices affixed to covered livestock carcasses moved interstate for rendering must be removed at the rendering facility and made available to APHIS.

(4) If an animal loses an official identification device and needs a new one:

(i) A replacement tag with a different official identification number may be applied. The person applying a new official identification device with a different official identification number must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years: The date the new official identification device was added; the official identification number on the device; and the official identification number on the old device if known.

(ii) Replacement of a temporary identification device with a new official identification device is considered to be a retagging event, and all applicable information must be maintained in accordance with [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(iii) A duplicate replacement eartag with the official number of the lost tag may be applied in accordance with APHIS' protocol for the administration of such tags.

(e) Replacement of official identification devices for reasons other than loss.

(1) Circumstances under which a State or Tribal animal health official or an area veterinarian in charge may authorize replacement of an official identification device include, but are not limited to:

(i) Deterioration of the device such that loss of the device appears likely or the number can no longer be read;

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- (ii) Infection at the site where the device is attached, necessitating application of a device at another location (e.g., a slightly different location of an eartag in the ear);
 - (iii) Malfunction of the electronic component of a radio frequency identification (RFID) device; or
 - (iv) Incompatibility or inoperability of the electronic component of an RFID device with the management system or unacceptable functionality of the management system due to use of an RFID device.
- (2) Any time an official identification device is replaced, as authorized by the State or Tribal animal health official or area veterinarian in charge, the person replacing the device must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years:
- (i) The date on which the device was removed;
 - (ii) Contact information for the location where the device was removed;
 - (iii) The official identification number (to the extent possible) on the device removed;
 - (iv) The type of device removed (e.g., metal eartag, RFID eartag);
 - (v) The reason for the removal of the device;
 - (vi) The new official identification number on the replacement device; and
 - (vii) The type of replacement device applied.
- (f) Sale or transfer of official identification devices. Official identification devices are not to be sold or otherwise transferred from the premises to which they were originally issued to another premises without authorization by the Administrator or a State or Tribal animal health official.