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DRAFT PROGRAM STANDARDS FOR NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR SWINE

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 official identification methods or devices bearing AIN³ or PIN⁴. If a tag is required, it will comply with AIN tag requirements⁵ and may constitute a unique color and/or unique symbol for ease of recognition. RFID, barcodes or other technologies are optional for swine.

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 USDA upon request⁶ 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 premises⁷.

Swine Movement Reporting Requirements

All interstate movements of swine and semen must be reported either via a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI)⁸ for individually identified animals or an interstate movement report (IMR)⁹ 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.

¹ As defined in 9CFR § 71.1

² See definitions at end of document

³ National Animal Identification System-Draft Program Standards April 25, 2005, page 6

⁴ National Animal Identification System-Draft Program Standards April 25, 2005, page 4

⁵ National Animal identification System-draft program Standards April 25, 2005, page 7, table 3

⁶ Animal Health Protection Act, Section 10408

⁷ 9 CFR § 71.19 (h)

⁸ 9 CFR § 161.3 (b)

⁹ 9 CFR § 71.19 (g)

Should USDA mandate the reporting of all inter-premises swine movements, adoption of the GIN¹⁰ 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 AIN device 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.¹¹
 - (5) Animals leaving a static group within a swine production system must receive an AIN if they are commingled with animals outside the production system.
 - (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.
 - 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 AIN Tag..
 - (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.¹²

¹⁰ National Animal Identification System-Draft Program Standards April 25, 2005, page 7

¹¹ 9 CFR § 71.19 (a) 1 i, ii and (c)

- (4) Animals leaving a swine production system must receive an AIN if they are commingled with animals outside the production system.
 - (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.
 - 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.¹³
 - d) Market swine diverted from slaughter channels back to live production must be individually identified by an AIN device by the purchaser.
 - e) Live animals diverted from slaughter plants must be individually identified with an official method or device and move under permit¹⁴
- 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.¹⁵
 - b) For swine production systems using group/lot identification, the following events, along with the date of the event, must be recorded¹⁶:
 - i) Begin group or lot
 - ii) Animal additions
 - (1) Source PIN(s) or GIN(s)
 - (2) Number of head entered
 - iii) Animal removals.
 - (1) Removal reason
 - (2) Destination PINs or GIN(s)
 - iv) End group or lot
 - c) For producers using AINs, the following events, along with the date of the event, must be recorded¹⁷
 - i) Tag applied (recorded by original owner)
 - ii) Moved into a premises and source PIN
 - iii) Moved out of a premises and destination PIN
 - iv) Retagged and new tag number

¹² Ibid

¹³ 9 CFR § 71.19 (b) (4)

¹⁴ 9 CFR § 71.21

¹⁵ 9 CFR § 201.49 (a), 9 CFR § 201.95

¹⁶ National Animal Identification System –Draft Program Standards April 25, 2005 page 14, table 9

¹⁷ National Animal Identification System –Draft Program Standards April 25, 2005 page 13, table 7

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 AIN tag.
- 2) Identification methods for slaughter breeding swine
 - a) An official NAIS tag bearing either the PIN of the breeding farm or an AIN will be used.
 - b) The NAIS tags 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 AIN tag before leaving the premises.
 - d) Live animals diverted from slaughter plants must be identified with an official method or device and move under permit.¹⁸ (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 premises¹⁹.
 - i) Animal/Semen additions
 - ii) Source PIN(s)
 - iii) Number of head/doses entered/removed
 - iv) Animal removals
 - v) Destination PINs
 - b) Points of first collection and abattoirs must maintain records in accordance with the Packers and Stockyards Act.²⁰

¹⁸ 9 CFR § 71.21

¹⁹ National Animal Identification System-Draft Program Standards, April 25, 2005, page 13, table 7

²⁰ 9 CFR § 201.49 (a), 9 CFR § 201.95

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 AIN tag .
- 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 tagging 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.

Addenda

A transitional period will be required before all slaughter breeding swine will be consistently tagged with official NAIS tags. Until mandatory and enforceable, 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.

Definitions to be included into the NAIS Program Standards

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. (9 CFR § 71.1)

Group/Lot Identification

The designation of a group of swine maintained by a swine production system within a static or dynamic group. Production records will document this designation and movement history in a manner which will enable group trace-back.