

Proposed Program Standards for Swine

Pork Industry Identification Working Group
(PIIWG)

Prepared by Robyn Fleck DVM
July 2005

Proposed Program Standards
Swine--Draft

Pork Industry Proposed Plan

- Base swine identification system on existing program
 - In 1988, USDA published a rule for mandatory identification of swine in interstate commerce
 - Integral for PRV eradication
 - Countless animals traced back during eradication
- Modify existing program to comply with numbering guidelines in NAIS
- Data reporting will continue as today
- Pork producers support premises registration

Animal and Group/lot ID

Breeding Stock

- Primarily single sourced replacements
- Semen sourced from boar studs
- Replacements arrive on the premises and remain on the premises until culled
 - Either direct to slaughter or through markets for sorting
- Many breeding stock operations today do not have growing pigs on site

Breeding Stock

- Currently; first point of commingling is responsible for identification
 - Backtag system (15-20% retention today)
- Proposed; sows/boars will be identified before they leave the farm
 - The use of back-tags will be phased out
 - Interim, cull sows/boars missing eartags will require back-tags
- AIN or PIN will be allowed on visible tag
- PIN of boar stud on semen
- Technology neutral
- Tag linking back to Premises ID in sows/boars achieves the trace-back goal
 - Easily recognized (unique color and/or symbol) for employee safety and animal welfare
 - Goal is for surveillance sample/carcass inspection and ID device to be matched

Grow/Finish Pigs

- Rarely commingled with outside sources
- Group/lot “closeouts” drive management decisions
- Financial institutions depend on these reports
- Lot tattoos remain visible on the carcass due to scalding process
- Majority go directly to slaughter off of the farm

Group/Lot Identification

- Number assigned *by the production system* (as defined in 9CFR) to identify the group of animals
- Recommended GIN format (Group Identification Number)=PIN of receiving premises + date assembled
- 2 Group designations:
 - Static Group=All in All Out
 - Dynamic Group= Premises based Continuous Flow
 - Only one Dynamic group per lifetime

Grow/Finish Swine

- Receive AIN if commingled outside of a production system
 - Ex. Show pigs, fairs, commingled purchased pigs
- Receive AIN if moved out of one dynamic group to another dynamic group

Grow/Finish Swine

- Pigs delivered to markets and/or slaughter will be required to have a source (shipping) premises ID on their travel papers
- Swine will receive slap tattoo with a lot number upon arrival to the market and/or abattoir

Recording of Information

- Date of movement
- Source premises (PIN)
- Destination premises (PIN)
- AIN or G/L identification
- Date of tag or retag (AIN +PIN)
- Records to be kept on site for three years

Recording of Information

- Recording intrastate movements either as AIN or group/lot identification
- Markets will record according to Packers and Stockyards requirements (9CFR)

Reporting of Information

- Continue with the current requirements
 - Reporting interstate movements recorded on a CVI or IMR
- All additional movements are recorded and will be reported as required to address an animal health issue

PIIWG Draft Standards

- Utilizes an existing program
 - Developed by producers in association with USDA
 - History of effective traceback
 - Supported by producers
 - Costs already built into the system
 - Adds minimal additional costs or burdens on producers
- Producers recommend transitioning the PIIWG into a swine identification control board modeled after the PRV Control Board
 - Industry and gov't representation
 - Evaluate future modifications to the program
- Draft submitted to USDA in July
- Draft standards can be reviewed on the NAIS website
http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/audiences/swine/content/PIIWG_Report_9_05.pdf