

Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Swine (Effective March 11, 2013)

Version: February 14, 2014; Revised September 2017



- The ADT rule applies to existing Federal identification requirements for swine. The main change is only **one** official eartag may be placed in the pig's ear.
- Unlike cattle, swine must be identified when they **enter interstate commerce**, move across a State line and change owners, or move across a State line to a new home farm.
- Interstate commerce means that the swine are sold, transported, received for transportation, or offered for sale or transportation between parties in different States.



Official ID Types for Swine

1. Official eartags—

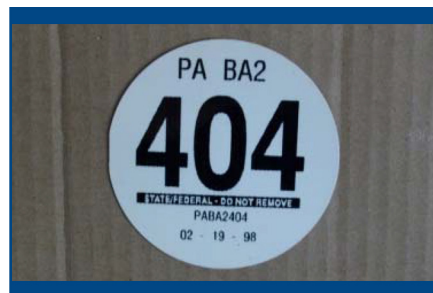
- Only **one** official eartag per animal
- Must bear the official eartag shield, which is a U.S. Route Shield graphic with “US” or a State or Tribal alpha code inside
- Imprinted with “Unlawful to Remove” and the manufacturer’s logo or trademark
- Must use one of the following numbering systems:
 - National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)
 - May be metal or plastic
 - 9-character NUES
 - 2-character (alpha or numeric) State or Tribal code
 - 3 alpha characters
 - 4 numeric characters
 - 8-character NUES
 - 2-character State or Tribal numeric code (alpha codes are reserved for the scrapie program for this tag)
 - 2 alpha characters
 - 4 numeric characters
 - Animal Identification Number (AIN)
 - 15 digits; 840 are the first three digits (numeric code for the United States of America) for swine born in the United States
 - ICAR manufacturer codes or “USA” can be used as the first three characters for tags manufactured before March 11, 2014, and applied to the animal before March 11, 2015
 - Country of Origin eartags
 - Tags applied in a foreign country for import into the United States are official for interstate movement, and no additional identification need be applied
 - Location-based numbering system tags e.g., PA1234 0012
 - Either a premises ID number (PIN) or location ID number (LID) with a unique herd management number
 - PINs have 7 characters and LIDs may have 6, 7, or 8 characters
 - The herd management number may have up to 6 characters and may be metal or plastic.
 - Premises Identification Number tag (PIN tag)
 - Uses the 7-character PIN as referenced in the General Standards document
 - Intended for use on swine going to slaughter
 - Only identifies the premises where the pigs were tagged
 - No individual animal identification number is required
 - If the tag includes a unique management number that is imprinted by the manufacturer, the tag would also qualify as a location-based number tag and be official for interstate movement of individual animals.



Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Swine (cont'd)

2. Approved USDA backtags

- 8-character number
 - 2-character State or Tribal alpha or numeric code (e.g. PA or 23 for Pennsylvania)
- Only for animals in slaughter channels (moving between slaughter only swine auctions or moving to a slaughter plant)



3. Approved Tattoos

- Official swine tattoos
 - When using tattoos has been requested by a user or the State veterinarian
 - For slaughter swine only
 - Described in 9 CFR §71.19 in more detail
- Tattoos of at least 4 characters
 - Only for swine moving in slaughter channels
 - Cannot be used on sows or boars
 - Example: slap tattoo applied at auction on pig's shoulder
- Ear or inner flank registry tattoo
 - Must have been recorded in a swine registry association's book of record
- Premises ID number tattoo (without an individual animal number)
 - Only for slaughter and feeder swine
 - PIN assigned by the State veterinarian



4. Registered ear notches

- Must have been recorded by a purebred registry association's book of records

5. Group Identification Number (GIN)

- For pigs born and raised on the same premises –and–
- Moving in the group directly to a slaughter facility –and–
- Not mixed with swine from any other premises from the time of birth to slaughter –and–
- Slaughtered one after another as a group and not mixed with other pigs at slaughter
- Appears on documents moving with the pigs; GIN number/tags do not have to be attached to the actual pigs
- Also can be used for pigs moving within a production system but across State lines following various restrictions (see 9 CFR §71.19 for details)



NOTE: While pigs can only have one official eartag, they may have one official eartag **and** an approved official tattoo, approved USDA backtag, registered ear notches, and/or GIN.

Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule and Swine Interstate Movement

- The ADT rule refers to existing swine ID requirements (9 CFR §71.19).
- The main change is a pig can only have one official eartag in its ear.
- Swine ID rules apply to pigs moving in interstate commerce.

Interstate Movement Requirements for Swine

