

WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Chapter 19-2
Series ~~588~~ XIII
1965

Subject: POULTRY - Regulations Pertaining to Standards for Quality and Grades for Live Poultry.

Section 1 -GENERAL

1.01 Scope. These regulations establish general operating rules and procedures in the Poultry Division.

1.02 Authority. These regulations are issued under authority of Chapter 19, Article 2, Code of West Virginia.

1.03 Effective Date. These regulations are promulgated and become effective June 30, 1955.

1.04 Filing Date. These regulations were filed in the Office of the Secretary of State on

1.05 Certification. These regulations are certified authentic by the Secretary of State by certification number

Section 2 -STANDARDS FOR QUALITY OF LIVE POULTRY.

2.01 General.

(a) The West Virginia standard for quality of individual live birds are applicable only to chickens, turkeys, and ducks.

(b) Birds showing evidence of any disease or other condition which may render them unwholesome or unfit for human food shall not be included in any of the quality designations specified herein.

(c) The following factors are considered in ascertaining the quality of an individual bird:

- (1) Health and vigor
- (2) Feathering
- (3) Conformation
- (4) Fleshing
- (5) Fat Covering
- (6) The degree of freedom from defects

Section 3 -STANDARDS OF QUALITY-

3.01 A Quality or No. 1 Quality. To be of A Quality or No. 1 Quality the live bird:

- (a) Is alert, has bright eyes, and is of good health and vigor.
- (b) Is well feathered, with feathers showing luster or sheen and quite thoroughly covering all parts of the body; however, there may be a slight scattering of pinfeathers.
- (c) Is of normal physical conformation except that it may have a slightly curved breastbone or other slight abnormality in the shape of the breastbone which does not interfere with the normal distribution of the flesh. The bird may also have a slightly curved back. There may be a dent in the breastbone which does not exceed $1/8$ inch in depth except that for turkeys the depth does not exceed $1/4$ inch.
- (d) Has a well developed, moderately broad and long breast that is well-fleshed throughout its entire length; and the thighs and back are well covered with flesh according to the age and sex of the bird.

(e) Has the breast, back, hips, and pin bones well covered with fat, except that a fryer (whether chicken or turkey) and a young tom turkey may have only a moderate amount of fat covering these parts, and a hen, stewing chicken, or fowl does not have excessive abdominal fat.

(f) Is free from tears and broken bones; however, it may have slight scratches, slight skin bruises, and slight callouses (i.e., slightly thickened, hardened, and darkened areas of skin over the breastbone), if these conditions do not materially affect the appearance of the bird, especially the breast. It may also have slightly scaly shanks.

3.02 B Quality or No. 2 Quality. To be of B Quality or No. 2 Quality the live bird:

(a) Is of good health and vigor.

(b) Is fairly well feathered (i.e., some feathers may be lacking on some parts of the body); however, there may be a moderate number of pin-feathers.

(c) Is of normal physical conformation except that it may have a slightly crooked breastbone which does not seriously interfere with the normal distribution of the flesh. It may also have a moderately crooked back and slightly misshapen legs and wings.

(d) Is fairly well fleshed in relation to length and depth of body, with all parts fairly well covered with flesh according to the age and sex of the bird.

(e) Has sufficient coverage of fat on breast and legs to prevent a distinct appearance of the flesh through the skin; however, a hen, stewing chicken, or fowl may have excessive abdominal fat.

(f) Is free from tears, broken bones, severe breast blisters, heavy callouses (i.e., thickened, hardened, and darkened areas of skin over the breastbone) and seriously scaly shanks; however, it may have moderate skin bruises and slight flesh bruises.

3.03 C Quality or No. 3 Quality. A live bird that does not meet the requirements of B Quality or No. 2 Quality may be of C Quality or No. 3 Quality and such bird may:

- (a) Be lacking in vigor.
- (b) Have a large number of pinfeathers over all parts of its body and complete lack of plumage feathers on the back.
- (c) Have definite deformities (including, but not being limited to, a crooked breastbone, hunchback, and slight crippling).
- (d) Have a poorly developed, narrow breast and thin covering of flesh over all parts of its body.
- (e) Have only a small amount of fat in the feather tracts and is completely lacking in fat on back and thighs; and
- (f) Have skin bruises, small or moderate flesh bruises, and severe breast blisters; however, it has no broken bones.

3.04 Reject. The term Reject is not a standard of quality within the purview of this order; however, such term may be used with respect to an individual live bird to indicate that it is affected by, or shows evidence of, any disease or condition (including, but not being limited to, large flesh bruises, severe discolorations, severe injury, and emaciation) which may render the bird unfit for human food.

Section 4 - GRADES FOR LIVE POULTRY.

4.01 General.

(a) The West Virginia grades for live poultry contained herein are applicable to live poultry of the kinds hereinbefore set forth and are based upon West Virginia Standards for Quality.

(b) Birds showing evidence of any disease or other condition which may render them unwholesome or unfit for human food shall not be included in any of the grade designations specified herein.

(c) All terms in the West Virginia Standards for Quality, as set forth shall, when used have the same meaning as when used in the standards.

Section 5 - GRADES.

5.01 W. Va. Grade A or W. Va. No. 1. Any lot of live poultry may be designated as W. Va. Grade A or W. Va. No. 1 if at least 90 percent, by count, of the birds are of A Quality or No. 1 Quality, and the remainder are of B Quality or No. 2 Quality. When more than one container comprises the lot, no container shall have more birds of B Quality or No. 2 Quality than that specified in the following table:

(When lot consists of more than 1 container)

Grade	Number of Birds In Container	Maximum Number of B Quality or No. 2 Quality Birds
W. Va. Grade A or W. Va. No. 1	Less than 10	1 bird
	10 to 15, inclusive	2 birds
	16 to 20, inclusive	3 birds
	21 to 25, inclusive	4 birds
	26 or more	5 birds

5.02 W. Va. Grade B or W. Va. No. 2. Any lot of live poultry may be designated as W. Va. Grade B or W. Va. No. 2 if at least 90 percent, by count, of the birds are of B Quality or No. 2 Quality, or better, and the remainder are of C Quality, or No. 3 Quality. When more than one container comprises the lot, no container shall have more birds of C Quality or No. 3 Quality than that specified in the following table:

(When lot consists of more than 1 container)

Grade	Number of Birds In Container	Maximum Number of C Quality or No. 3 Quality Birds
W. Va. Grade B or W. Va. No. 2	Less than 10	1 bird
	10 to 15, inclusive	2 birds
	16 to 20, inclusive	3 birds
	21 to 25, inclusive	4 birds
	26 or more	5 birds

5.03 W. Va. Grade C or W. Va. No. 3. Any lot of live poultry may be designated as W. Va. Grade C or W. Va. No. 3 if it consists of birds of not less than C Quality or No. 3 Quality.

5.04 No Grade. The term No Grade is not a grade within the meaning of this order; however, such term may be applied to any lot of live poultry if such lot contains any birds of less than C Quality or No. 3 Quality or has not been graded in accordance with the Standards for Quality and Grade as herein set forth.

WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Chapter 19-2
Series ~~XXX~~ XIII a
1965

Subject: POULTRY - Rules for Hatcheries, Growers and Contractors
Pertaining to Poultry Disease Control and Eradication.

Section 1 -GENERAL

1.01 Scope. These regulations establish general operating rules and procedures in the Poultry Division.

1.02 Authority. These regulations are issued under authority of Chapter 19, Article 9, Code of West Virginia.

1.03 Effective Date. These regulations are promulgated and become effective on June 30, 1955.

1.04 Filing Date. These regulations were filed in the Office of the Secretary of State on

1.05 Certification. These regulations are certified authentic by the Secretary of State by certification number

Section 2 -REGULATIONS

2.01 All hatcheries shall report weekly the total number of eggs set and the total number of chicks and poults hatched to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

2.02 All dealers in baby chicks and broiler contractors shall report the number of shipments of chicks and poults to the State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

2.03 All hatcheries producing and offering for sale baby chicks and turkey poults shall have their breeder supply flocks officially blood tested for pullorum - typhoid.

2.04 All chickens to be used as breeders must be tested when more than five months of age.

2.05 All turkeys to be used as breeders must be tested when more than four months of age.

2.06 All flocks shall consist of healthy, normal individuals characteristic of the breed and variety, cross, or other combination which they are stated to represent.

2.07 All domesticated birds on the premises, with the exception of a flock of unsexed layers properly segregated, shall be tested and qualify as pullorum - typhoid clean.

2.08 All official tests for pullorum - typhoid will be made by trained inspectors employed by and under the supervision of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture.

2.09 The official test for pullorum - typhoid in chickens shall be the stained-antigen, rapid, whole-blood test.

2.10 The official test for pullorum - typhoid in turkeys shall be the rapid serum test.

2.11 No private or unofficial tests will be permitted.

2.12 In conducting such official tests the recommended procedures of the Agricultural Research Service, Animal and Poultry Husbandry Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture shall be used.

2.13 Each lot of pullorum - typhoid antigen used for testing shall be approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

2.14 There shall be an interval of at least 21 days between any official blood test and any previous test with pullorum - typhoid antigen.

2.15 All reactors shall be considered in determining the classification of a flock.

2.16 Reactors may be submitted to a state laboratory for autopsy and bacteriological examination. In case such bacteriological examination fails to demonstrate pullorum or typhoid infection, the flock shall be deemed to have had no pullorum or typhoid reactors.

2.17 Hatcheries shall furnish local transportation for tester. Hatcheries and/or flockowner shall provide necessary labor in handling birds to be selected and tested.

2.18 Immediate removal of reactors for slaughter shall be made. Disposal of suspects and rejects shall be made within 10 days from date of test and a report made of such disposal.

2.19 Testing and inspection fee shall be 5½ cents per bird for chickens and turkeys, which includes an officially sealed and numbered leg band. Payment to be made to the State Department of Agriculture on completion of test.

2.20 The above state regulations covering chicken and turkey testing are intended to supplement the U.S.D.A. publication dated and effective December 9, 1954, and the regulations for the operation of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans in West Virginia, as revised March 11, 1955, and under no circumstances are these regulations to be considered as eliminating any of the minimum provisions as outlined in the publications above dated.

WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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1965

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WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Chapter 19-2
Series XIIIa
1965

Subject: POULTRY - Rules for Hatcheries, Growers and Contractors
Pertaining to Poultry Disease Control and Eradication.

Section 1 - GENERAL

1.01 - Scope. These regulations establish general operating rules and procedures in the Poultry Division.

1.02 - Authority. These regulations are issued under authority of Chapter 19, Article 9, Code of West Virginia.

1.03 - Effective Date. These regulations are promulgated and become effective on

1.04 - Filing Date. These regulations were filed in the Office of the Secretary of State on

1.05 - Certification. These regulations are certified authentic by the Secretary of State by certification number

Section 2 - REGULATIONS.

2.01 - All hatcheries shall report weekly the total number of eggs set and the total number of chicks and poults hatched to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

2.02 - All dealers in baby chicks and broiler contractors shall report the number of inshipments of chicks and poults to the State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

2.03 - All hatcheries producing and offering for sale baby chicks and turkey poults shall have their breeder supply flocks officially blood tested for pullorum-typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *synoviae* and *meleagridis*.

2.04 - All chickens to be used as breeders must be tested when more than five months of age.

2.05 - All turkeys to be used as breeders must be tested when more than four months of age.

2.06 - All flocks shall consist of healthy, normal individuals characteristic of the breed and variety, cross, or other combination which they are stated to represent.

2.07 - All domesticated birds on the premises, with the exception of a flock of unmated layers properly segregated, shall be tested and qualify as pullorum-typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *synoviae* and *meleagridis* clean.

2.08 - All official tests for pullorum-typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *synoviae* and *meleagridis* will be made by trained inspectors employed by and under the supervision of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture.

2.09 - The official test for pullorum-typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *synoviae* and *meleagridis* in chickens shall be the tests recommended by the NPIP (National Poultry Improvement Plan).

2.10 - The official test for pullorum-typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *synoviae* and *meleagridis* in turkeys shall be the tests recommended by the NPIP.

2.11 - No private or unofficial tests will be permitted.

2.12 - In conducting such official tests the recommended procedures of

the Agricultural Research Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture shall be used.

2.13 - Each lot of pullorum-typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *synoviae* and *meleagridis* antigens used for testing shall be approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

2.14 - There shall be an interval of at least 21 days between any official blood test and any previous test with *Salmonella* antigen.

2.15 - All reactors shall be considered in determining the classification of a flock.

2.16 - Reactors may be submitted to a state laboratory for autopsy and bacteriological examination. In case such bacteriological examination fails to demonstrate pullorum, typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *synoviae* or *meleagridis* infections, the flock shall be deemed to have had no pullorum, typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *synoviae* or *meleagridis* reactors.

2.17 - Hatcheries shall furnish local transportation for tester. Hatcheries and/or flock owner shall provide necessary labor in handling birds to be selected and tested.

2.18 - Immediate removal of reactors for slaughter shall be made. Disposal of suspects and rejects shall be made within 10 days from date of test and a report made of such disposal.

2.19 - Testing and inspection fee shall be 5½ cents per bird for chickens and turkeys, which includes an officially sealed and numbered leg band. Payment to be made to the State Department of Agriculture on completion of test.

2.20 - The above state regulations covering chicken and turkey testing are intended to supplement the U.S.D.A. publication dated and effective

December 9, 1954, and the regulations for the operation of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans in West Virginia, as revised March 11, 1955, and under no circumstances are these regulations to be considered as eliminating any of the minimum provisions as outlined in the publication above dated.

WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Chapter 19-2
Series Ic
1965

Subject: ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL DIVISION
West Virginia Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock
and Poultry

Section 1 - GENERAL

1.01 Scope. These regulations establish general operating rules and procedures in the Animal Disease Control Division.

1.02 Approval. These regulations are issued and approved by Animal Health Division, Director, Animal Disease Control Division.

1.03 Effective Date. These regulations are promulgated and become effective on

1.04 Filing Date. These regulations were filed in the Office of the Secretary of State on

1.05 Certification. These regulations are certified authentic by the Secretary of State by certification number

(1) No animal, including poultry or any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or originates from a quarantined area, shall be imported into the state.

(2) A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the Animal Health Division of the State of West Virginia before the arrival of the livestock.

(3) All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of livestock.

(4) Requirements for the exhibition of livestock may be secured by contacting the Animal Health Division official of the State of West Virginia.

(5) All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards from any sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of the State of West Virginia before being released.

(6) Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate shall be held in quarantine at the owner's expense until released by the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.

(7) WHO MAY INSPECT: Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(8) WHO MAY APPROVE: All health certificates shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Section 2 - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

. 2.01 An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veter-

Inarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

2.02 The health certificate shall contain the names and the addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.

2.03 All agglutination tests for brucellosis which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in the state or federal laboratory.

Section 3 - SPECIAL PERMITS

3.01 Requests for special permits must be directed to the Animal Health Division official of the State of West Virginia giving such information as number and kind of animals, origin of shipment and the proposed destination.

3.02 All animals entering the State of West Virginia under special permit shall be consigned to a definite legal resident.

3.03 Cattle entering the State of West Virginia under a special permit will be quarantined for a period of not less than ninety (90) days and required at that time to be retested for the disease for which the special permit was granted, at the owner's expense.

3.04 All special permits are void fifteen (15) days after date of issue.

Section 4 - OWNERS AND OPERATORS.

4.01 Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state or through

the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

4.02 All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

4.03 Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for the movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use in permissible for the transportation of livestock.

NOTE: LIVESTOCK. (General Rules under Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 apply to all subsequent sections).

Section 5 - CATTLE

5.01 Tuberculosis. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes located in a Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Area may enter the State of West Virginia if they originate directly from:

- (1) Tuberculosis accredited herds.
- (2) Tuberculosis negative herds tested within the previous twelve (12) months that have not been under quarantine for tuberculosis during last 12 months.

(3) Cattle not meeting requirements outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2, are required to be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

5.02 Brucellosis. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter West Virginia if they originate directly from:

- (1) No test required if the cattle to be imported are members

of a Certified Brucellosis Free Herd.

(a) A post entry test is recommended 45-120 days after being moved into any herd.

(2) All female cattle to be imported that are required to have a negative brucellosis test must be tested if they are unvaccinated and not nursing dam or vaccinated and over 20 months of age if dairy breed or over 24 months of age if of-beef breeds. All official vaccinates must be identified as such to the herd of origin. The herd of origin must be free of quarantine.

(3) Cattle imported from Free States and Class A States.

(a) All cattle must originate from a herd that has been blood tested and negative within 12 months but prior to 90 days of shipment.

(b) The individual test eligible animals to be imported must be blood tested negative within 30 days of shipment.

(4) Cattle imported from a Class B or Class C State.

(a) All cattle must originate from a herd that has been blood tested for brucellosis and negative twice within 12 months but prior to 90 days of shipment. These two herd tests shall be at least 90 days apart.

(b) A prior permit for movement must be obtained from the State Veterinarian's office of the state of destination. (Telephone 348-2214 or 348-2215, Monday thru Friday from 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.)

(c) The animals to be imported must be identified on the herd tests or be verifiable progeny of the herd.

(d) The individual test eligible animals to be imported must be blood test negative within 30 days of shipment.

(e) The herd test dates shall be recorded on the health certificate.

(f) A post entry retest must be conducted within 60-120 days following shipment.

STOCKER CATTLE FROM FREE STATES AND CLASS A STATES

Mature sexually intact stocker cattle consigned to one of the States livestock auction markets must be negative to brucellosis test at market and quarantined on farm of buyer or agents for 60 days after which animal must found negative to brucellosis.

FEEDER HELPERS AND BULLS

All sexually intact cattle for feeding purposes shall enter State with official health certificate, permanent identification and placed under quarantine until slaughter or meets with the regulations of the state of destination upon removal. If over 18 months of age breeding cattle regulations must be met.

5.03 Feeder Steers. Tuberculin and brucellosis test not required.

5.04 Scabies. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

5.05 Immediate Slaughter. Cattle for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where state or federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without a health certificate.

5.06 Adult vaccinated cattle may move only to slaughter, and on VS-127.

Section 6 - DOGS.

6.01 All dogs imported into the State of West Virginia except for exhibition shall be accompanied by a certificate of health stating that the animal is free from all infectious diseases and did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and has not been exposed to such disease; also, that the dog has been immunized against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment. Dogs under 5 months of age are exempt.

Section 7 - GOATS.

7.01 Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a certificate of health showing a negative test for tuberculosis and come from a brucellosis-free herd and are negative to the agglutination test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal giving age, color and markings.

7.02 Immediate Slaughter. Apparently healthy goats may be imported into the State of West Virginia when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment where state or federal inspection is maintained.

Section 8 - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES.

8.01 These animals may be imported into the State of West Virginia when accompanied by an official health certificate, showing temperature and an official negative coggins' test within 12 months if from a state with a comparable EIA program, if not within six months.

Section 9 - POULTRY. (See General Rules).

Section 10 - SHEEP.

10.01 All sheep and lambs entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be:

(1) Officially dipped within ten (10) days prior to entry if warranted.

(2) Accompanied by a certificate of health indicating that the flock of origin was carefully examined not more than thirty (30) days prior to entry; and, that such examination revealed no scabies, contagious ecthyma (sore mouth), foot rot, or any other contagious, communicable disease.

10.02 Immediate Slaughter: Apparently healthy sheep may be imported into the state when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment approved and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.

Section 11 - SWINE.

11.01 All swine imported into the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, with identification, indicating that they are free from any symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease.

11.02 Purebred swine for breeding purposes shall comply with Paragraph 11.01.

(1) Brucellosis Test - Breeding swine must be tested for brucellosis and may be imported only if found negative in a dilution of 1:25 by tube test or negative to card test within 30 days prior to date of importation. Tests for brucellosis must be conducted at a state or federal laboratory.

Breeding swine originating from validated brucellosis free herds need not be tested if the health certificate indicates the herd certificate number and date of last herd test.

(2) Pseudorabies Test:

(a) Breeding swine must be tested and be negative by the serum neutralization (SN) test, or other acceptable tests, within 30 days prior to the date of importation, or certification that the swine originated from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd, if the health certificate indicates the herd certificate number and the date of the last test.

(b) Pseudorabies vaccinated swine may not be imported.

11.03 Immediate Slaughter: Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter with a health certificate provided they are consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or to a slaughtering establishment that is approved and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture, or the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.