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(Plus all the volunteer
help we can get)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

Charleston 25305

PROPOSED RULES

STATE REGISTER FILING

=====

AGENCY West Virginia Department of Agriculture

CONTACT PERSON William H. Gillespie PHONE 348-2203 or 3550

TYPE OF RULE Legislative

TITLE OF RULE Animal Disease Control

CHAPTER 19 ARTICLE 9 SERIES 1

AUTHORITY 19-9-2

CHECK APPLICABLE ITEMS BELOW TO SHOW KIND OF ACTION BEING TAKEN

NEW RULE

NOTICE OF HEARING

AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING RULE

NOTICE OF AGENCY APPROVAL
(legislative rules only)

REPEAL OF EXISTING RULE

NOTICE OF AGENCY ADOPTION
(interpretive & procedural
rules only)

NOTE: ALL FILINGS REQUIRE ONLY
ONE COPY, EXCEPT FINAL
FILING OF RULES WHICH
REQUIRES AN ORIGINAL AND
A COPY.

FINAL FILING

FIRST EMERGENCY FILING

SECOND EMERGENCY FILING

SENATE BILL NO. 407

(By Mr. R. Williams

Introduced March 6, 1985

referred to the Committee on Agriculture; then to theCommittee on the Judiciary

A BILL to amend article two, chapter sixty-four of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, by adding thereto a new section, designated section nineteen (nine)(two), relating to authorizing the commissioner of agriculture to promulgate legislative rules relating to animal disease control.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That article two, chapter sixty-four of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated section nineteen (nine)(two), to read as follows:

ARTICLE 2. EXECUTIVE AGENCY AUTHORIZATION TO PROMULGATE LEGISLATIVE RULES.

§64-2-19(9)(2). Commissioner of agriculture.

The legislative rules filed in the state register on the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred eighty-four, relating to the commissioner of agriculture (animal disease

1 control) are authorized.

2

3 NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to authorize the
4 commissioner of agriculture to promulgate legislative rules
5 relating to animal disease control.

6 This section is new; therefore, strike-throughs and
7 underscoring have been omitted.

H. B. 1618

(By Delegate Casey)

(Introduced March 6, 1985; referred to the

Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources with the

Direction that it later be referred to

the Committee on the Judiciary.)

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WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE
CHARLESTON 25305

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF
A. JAMES MANCHIN
SECRETARY OF STATE

THIS DATE 8-8-84
Administrative Law Division

NOTICE OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE

August 6, 1984

TO: A. James Manchin, Secretary of State; State Register
And

TO: Gus R. Douglass, Commissioner,
Department of Agriculture

FROM: Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee

PROPOSED RULE: Animal Disease Control; Chapter 19-9, Series I

The Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee recommends that the West Virginia Legislature:

- 1. Authorize the agency to promulgate the Legislative Rule X
- 2. Authorize the agency to promulgate part of the Legislative rule; a statement of reasons for such recommendation is attached.
- 3. Authorize the agency to promulgate the Legislative rule with certain amendments; amendments and a statement of reasons for such recommendation is attached.
- 4. Recommends that the rule be withdrawn; a statement of reasons for such recommendation is attached.

Pursuant to Code 29A-3-11(c), this notice has been filed in the state register and with the agency proposing the rule.



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CHARLESTON
25305

Gus R. Douglass
Commissioner

NOTICE OF FINAL FILING - LEGISLATIVE RULE

LEGISLATIVE RULE: Animal Disease Control

The attached legislative rule is hereby final filed with the Secretary of State
by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture as authorized by Senate

Bill 399

Section 64-2-19(9)(2)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gus R. Douglass", written over a horizontal line.

Gus R. Douglass
Agriculture Commissioner

obsolete
U4/13 June 13, 1985
U4/13 8/13/87
when amended by
an emergency rule

TITLE 61
LEGISLATIVE RULES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SERIES 1
ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

§61-1-1. General

1.1. Scope. -- These legislative regulations establish general operating rules and procedures in the Animal Disease Control Division and are established to prevent, suppress, control and eradicate communicable diseases of livestock and poultry.

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §19-9-2

1.3. Filing Date. -- June 13, 1985

1.4. Effective Date. -- June 13, 1985

1.5. Repeal of Former Rules. -- This legislative repeals West Virginia Legislative Regulations "West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Chapter 19-9, Series 1, Animal Disease Control; Bovine Brucellosis, Control and Eradication, filed July 13, 1950; Series 1c, Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry, filed April 15, 1963; Series 1e, Equine Infectious Anemia Regulations, filed February 18, 1975; Series 1g, Restricting Sale of Live, Modified-Live or Killed Vaccine To Be Used in Animals or Birds, filed January 18, 1982; and, Series 3, West Virginia Fairs, Festivals, and Purebred Consignment Sale Health Requirements-1975, filed February 18, 1975".

§61-1-2. Definitions.

2.1. The following words, over and above the definitions in the law, shall, unless the context otherwise requires or a different meaning is specifically prescribed have the following meaning:

2.1.1. "Accredited Veterinarian" means any veterinarian accredited by the Commissioner and APHIS.

2.1.2. "APHIS" means Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service" or its successor agency of

the United States Department of Agriculture.

2.1.3. "Appraisal" means:

2.1.3.1. To identify reactor animals by means of a chemical brand applied to the left cheek using the letter "B."

2.1.3.2. To attach a special tag in the left ear.

2.1.3.3. To complete all necessary forms, both state and federal, and instruct the herd owner as to the method of disposing of such animals.

2.1.4. "Approved E.I.A. Laboratory" means a USDA approved laboratory for conducting the official AGID (Coggins') test.

2.1.5. "Bovine Reactor" means cattle showing a positive reaction to a test, except vaccinated calves (Brucellosis).

2.1.6. "Brucellosis" (Bang's Disease) means an infectious disease in bovine animals caused by any member of the Genus Brucella. Any animal is considered infected with brucellosis if it has a positive reaction to the blood test or any approved test for brucellosis, or if any member of the Genus Brucella has been found in the body or its secretions or discharges, or if it has been treated with a live culture of Brucella.

2.1.7. "Calfhood Vaccination" means the inoculation of female bovines between the age of one hundred twenty (120) to two hundred forty (240) days, with a vaccine approved by the Commissioner. Vaccine of one concentration is to be used to the exclusion of all others. All vaccination must be done by a licensed accredited veterinarian.

2.1.8. "Calves" means bovine animals which have not reached the usual age of maturity for the

particular breed.

2.1.9. "Cattle" means bison and bovine animals of any age.

2.1.10. "Certified Brucellosis Free Herd" means a herd which is certified as free from brucellosis (Bang's disease) by the Commissioner.

2.1.11. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture or his agent.

2.1.12. "Destroyed" means disposed of by slaughter or killing under official inspection.

2.1.13. "Equine" means a member of the Equidae genus.

2.1.14. "Equine Infectious Anemia" (E.I.A.) means the animal is infected with the causal agent of Equine Infectious Anemia, regardless of whether the animal is showing clinical signs of the disease.

2.1.15. "E.I.A. Reactors" shall be declared when the animal is one (1) year of age and its serum reacts to two (2) consecutive agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) (Coggins) tests and confirmed by the federal laboratory at Ames, Iowa.

2.1.16. "Establishment and Maintenance of an Accredited and Certified Herd" - Herds may be accredited and/or certified when all animals eligible for testing in the herd have had two (2) negative herd tests at an interval of ten (10) to fourteen (14) months. Continued accreditation and certification requires annual negative herd tests. (Regulations will be changed as needed to conform with federal law.)

2.1.17. "Exposed E.I.A. Animal" means horse, pony, mule or ass (collectively called equines) which are stabled or comingling (racetracks excluded) within two hundred (200) yards of a reactor or any horse, pony, mule or ass which, in addition to the reactor, is under the care of the same trainer.

2.1.18. "Farm" means one contiguous parcel of land operated as a unit. Parcels of land owned by a farmer, but separated by other farms are considered separate farms. For purposes of accreditation and certification, separate farms, when approved by the

Commissioner, will be considered to exist when cattle are permanently segregated and kept separate for purposes of livestock disease control.

2.1.19. "Free, Class A, B & C States" means states status proclaimed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is derived by weighing the prevalence of brucellosis infection and brucellosis control measures.

2.1.20. "Fur-Bearing Animals" includes: (1) The mink, (2) the weasel, (3) the muskrat, (4) the beaver, (5) the opossum, (6) the skunk and clivet cat (commonly called polecat), (7) the otter, (8) the red fox, (9) the gray fox, (10) the wildcat, bobcat or bay lynx and (11) the raccoon and fisher.

2.1.21. "Game" means game animals, game birds and game fish.

2.1.22. "Herd" consists of one (1) or more female cattle or bulls, six (6) months of age or over, located on a farm. In no instance, except for purposes of accreditation and certification, will more than one (1) herd be considered to exist on a farm even though different groups of cattle are separated in various fields. Cattle owned by different people, but located on one (1) farm will be considered as one (1) herd.

2.1.23. "Herd in the Process of Accreditation and/or Certification" means a herd in which tests are being made on all animals in the herd six (6) months of age or older, at regular intervals, by an agent or accredited veterinarian for the purpose of determining whether or not the animals are free from brucellosis or tuberculosis. (Official vaccinates for brucellosis are not tested for brucellosis until dairy animals are twenty (20) months of age and beef animals are twenty-four (24) months of age.)

2.1.24. "Herd Unit" means one or more cattle maintained separate and apart from other herd units belonging to the same owner.

2.1.25. "Indemnity" means money paid by the state and federal government to the owner of reactor cattle.

2.1.26. "Negative Herd" means a herd in which all animals in the herd, six (6) months of age or older, have been tested one or more times, by an agent or

veterinarian approved by the Commissioner and found to be free from brucellosis or tuberculosis. (Animals which have been calfhood vaccinated for brucellosis will not be tested for brucellosis until dairy animals are twenty (20) months of age and beef animals are twenty-four (24) months of age).

2.1.27. "Nonreactor" means animals showing negative reaction to a test.

2.1.28. "Official E.I.A. Blood Sample" means samples drawn and submitted by an accredited veterinarian or designated regulatory personnel.

2.1.29. "Official Health Certificate" means a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form approved by the animal health official of the state of origin and issued by a licensed veterinarian approved by the proper animal health official of the state of origin. All animals listed on an official health certificate must be examined by a licensed, accredited veterinarian at the time the certificate is issued or requested.

2.1.30. "Positive E.I.A. Identification" means a description or color, markings, scars or other physical characteristics of the animal including tatoos and brands.

2.1.31. "Postmortem Report" means a written report made by the state or federal inspector who witnessed the slaughter of a reactor animal.

2.1.32. "Reactors" means cattle showing a positive reaction to a test, except vaccinated calves (Brucellosis).

2.1.33. "Salvage" means the net proceeds received by the owner of reactors when disposed of for slaughter.

2.1.34. "Stocker Cattle" means sexually intact and sexually mature cattle not consigned to slaughter.

2.1.35. "Suspect" means an animal whose blood, when tested for Brucellosis, shows a complete agglutination in any dilution lower than one to fifty (1-50), or shows a positive card test or positive rivanol test, except official calfhood vaccinates less than twenty (20) months of age if dairy heifers and less than twenty-four (24) months of age if beef breeds.

2.1.36. "Test" means an examination made to determine the presence or absence of antibodies to a disease or an incriminating reaction to an antigen.

2.1.37. "Tuberculosis" means an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, commonly known the the tubercle bacillus.

2.1.38. "Vaccination" means to inoculate any animal with vaccine prescribed by the Commissioner for a specific disease.

2.1.39. "Veterinarian" means state or federal employed veterinarian, registered veterinarian, consulting veterinarian or livestock technician (agent) employed by the Commissioner.

2.1.40. "Wild Animals" means all mammals native to the State of West Virginia, occurring either in a natural state or in captivity except mice and rats

2.1.41. "Wild Birds" includes all birds other than domestic poultry-chicken, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, peafowl and turkeys; psittacidae (commonly called parrots and parakeets), and other foreign cage birds such as the common canary, exotic finches and ring dove. All wild birds, including those occurring in the natural state in West Virginia and those imported foreign game birds, such as waterfowl, pheasants, partridges, quail and grouse, regardless of how long raised or held in captivity, shall remain wild birds under the meaning of this regulation.

2.1.42. "Wildlife" means wild birds, wild animals, game and fur-bearing animals, fish (including minnows), frogs and other amphibians, aquatic turtles and all forms of aquatic life used as fish bait, whether dead or alive.

§61-1-3. Regulations for bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis.

3.1. Infected animals or animal products.

3.1.1. Animals infected with brucellosis or tuberculosis or any products such as milk and meat for human consumption from such animals shall not be removed from the premises on which they are located except by written permit from the Commissioner.

3.1.2. Permits for the removal of infected animals for slaughter purposes will be issued by the

Commissioner. The application for permit to remove such animals shall contain a complete description of each animal and all the information required by the Commissioner and the removal shall be in accordance with these instructions. The permit shall be made only on forms approved by the Commissioner for intrastate and interstate movement of infected or exposed animals, or animals consigned directly to slaughter.

3.1.2.1. All animals found to be infected with brucellosis or tuberculosis shall be quarantined, ear tagged in the left ear and branded on the left jaw in an acceptable manner with capital letter "B" for brucellosis and/or capital letter "T" for tuberculosis, in letters not less than 2 inches high and 1 1/2 inches wide. Hot brands are acceptable.

3.1.2.2. Such animals shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by the Commissioner.

3.1.2.3. All diseased animals with tuberculosis (T.B.) and/or brucellosis (Bang's disease) shall be marketed in a manner that ensures that a post-mortem inspection will be held at the place of slaughter under the official supervision of an authorized federal or state veterinarian.

3.1.3. Infected animals originating in other states will be permitted to enter West Virginia, for slaughter purposes only, when accompanied by an APHIS permit processed according to recommended procedures.

3.2. Quarantines.

3.2.1. A special or general quarantine, according to circumstances, shall be placed and kept on animals infected with brucellosis and tuberculosis or other infectious diseases transmissible to human beings, or when it is necessary to have the animals examined and tested. Such quarantine is to be for a period of time that will permit the testing necessary to ensure the safety of animals and to allow them to enter commerce free of restraints.

3.2.2. The quarantine shall also include the dairy and meat products of any and all infected animals, and any equipment used in the collection, transportation, processing and manufacturing of food products from such animals as may be deemed necessary.

3.2.3. During the period that a quarantine, either special or general, is in force, no animal or any other item included in the quarantine, shall be removed from the herd or the area quarantined and no dairy or meat products originating therefrom may be sold, offered or exposed for sale, except upon written permission by the Commissioner.

3.3. Making and reporting tests. -- The results of all blood and other diagnostic tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis shall be reported immediately in writing to the Commissioner. Each report shall contain a complete statement of the results of such tests, a description of the animal, tattoo and/or ear tag number, sex, age, breed and other marks of identification, together with the name and address of the owner, location of the farm and the name and address of the person making the test.

3.4. Payment of indemnities.

3.4.1. Indemnities will be paid to owners by the State Department of Agriculture (when funds are available) for animals found to be reactors when branded, appraised and slaughtered under state or federal supervision, and under the following conditions:

3.4.1.1. If the owner has signed an application with the Commissioner for testing his animals, has agreed to dispose of animals reacting to the test and has complied with the law and the rules and regulations herein promulgated.

3.4.1.2. If the owner has had the test performed on his herd by the Commissioner.

3.4.1.3. If the reactors found have been added to the herd in compliance with the law and the rules and regulations governing additions to the herd.

3.4.1.4. If all reactors in the herd are slaughtered within fifteen (15) days after tests and appraisals have been made, unless an extension of time has been granted by the Commissioner.

3.4.1.5. If reactors are sold to obtain the highest price.

3.4.1.6. If the premises on which reacting animals were found have been cleaned and disinfected by the owner.

3.4.1.7. When animals have been brought in from other states and the owner has furnished proof that the animals were brought into West Virginia in accordance with the law, and the rules and regulations herein promulgated.

3.4.1.8. If the remaining animals in the herd have been kept under quarantine for the time required to complete the necessary testing to ensure that they are not diseased.

3.4.1.9. If registration certificates of reacting purebred animals of age three (3) years and over have been presented for inspection at the time of appraisal or when registration certificates of the breed association have been received by the Commissioner, within thirty (30) days after appraisal, for purebreds under three (3) years of age, such animals will be appraised as purebreds. Otherwise, all such animals shall be appraised as grade cattle.

3.4.2. Indemnities will not be paid:

3.4.2.1. For vaccinated animals reacting to the test unless dairy animals are twenty (20) months of age and beef animals are twenty-four (24) months of age.

3.4.2.2. For reacting vaccinated animals unless the vaccine was administered within the time span prescribed by the Commissioner.

3.4.2.3. For any animals in a herd if there is evidence that the owner or his agent has been engaged in any unlawful attempt to obtain indemnity for condemned animals.

3.4.2.4. For animals kept in a herd in which all animals were not listed in the application agreed to and signed by the owner, or the violation of the law or Rules and Regulations herein promulgated.

3.4.2.5. For reacting animals which have been moved from the premises of the owner without written permission.

3.4.2.6. For any animals found in herds where adult vaccination has been performed or any animals that have been vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine, at age intervals other than those designated by the Commissioner.

3.4.2.7. If the existence of brucellosis in the

animals was not determined as the result of approved test.

3.4.2.8. If any part of the claimant's herd has not been tested under federal and state supervision for the eradication of brucellosis and/or tuberculosis.

3.4.2.9. For calves under six (6) months of age.

3.4.2.10. For animals owned by any governmental agency or political subdivision of the State of West Virginia.

3.4.2.11. For animals kept in another state.

3.4.2.12. For animals brought into this state contrary to law and these regulations, or when the owner or claimant, at the time of coming into possession of the animal, knew or had reason to believe it to be infected with a communicable disease; when the owner has been guilty of negligence or has carelessly exposed such animals to brucellosis and/or tuberculosis diseased animals.

3.5. Establishment and maintenance of a certified brucellosis free herd.

3.5.1. A herd shall include all cattle over six (6) months of age except steers, spayed heifers and officially vaccinated animals not more than twenty (20) months of age if dairy animals and not more than twenty-four (24) months of age if beef animals. The establishment of a certified brucellosis free herd requires two (2) negative complete herd tests for brucellosis ten (10) to fourteen (14) months apart.

3.5.2. A herd may be accepted for the certification process if and when a herd owner signs an agreement to comply with the law and the Rules and Regulations governing the testing and certification of herds.

3.5.3. Herds will qualify for certification after two (2) negative herd tests at an interval of ten (10) to fourteen (14) months. A certified herd certificate shall be valid for one (1) year unless sooner revoked by the Commissioner.

3.5.4. Herd certification may be extended for a period of one (1) year upon a negative herd retest.

3.5.5. Any and all suspects found in testing a

certified herd shall be removed and kept separate and apart from the herd and shall be retested within thirty (30) to sixty (60) days. If such animals are found to be negative on the retest, herd certifications shall be extended for a period of twelve (12) months from the anniversary date.

3.5.6. If any of the suspects are found to be reactors when retested, the entire herd shall be retested. If all such suspects are found to be negative, the herd certification will be extended for a period of twelve (12) months from the anniversary date. A retest at sixty (60) to ninety (90) days is highly recommended.

3.5.7. If more than one (1) reactor is found in any test of a certified herd, the herd owner will be required to follow the general plan for certification.

3.5.8. All animals in certified herds where infection has been found shall be quarantined until the herd has passed adequate testing to ensure safety in commerce.

3.5.9. The Commissioner may revoke or suspend any herd certification for failure of the herd owner to comply with the law, or with the rules and regulations herein promulgated.

3.6. Addition of animals to certified herds or herds in the process of certification.

3.6.1. Animals from certified herds may enter certified herds or herds in the process of certification without being retested.

3.6.2. Animals over six (6) months of age from herds in the process of certification for brucellosis, when and if found to be negative to the test within thirty (30) days of entry, may enter herds in the process of certification without further tests. Such animals shall be separated from other herd animals until the test is made and they have been found to be free from brucellosis.

3.6.3. Negative animals, tested within thirty (30) days, may enter certified herds by isolation and negative retest after sixty (60) days.

3.7. Interstate movement of animals.

3.7.1. Animals infected with or that have been exposed to brucellosis or tuberculosis shall not be

transported into this State without written permission from the Commissioner.

3.7.2. Animals imported into this State shall be accompanied by a health certificate or permit which must be attached to the waybill, or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle, or person in charge of animals if moved on foot. Such certificate or permit shall be void after thirty (30) days from date of issue.

3.7.3. A health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee.

3.7.4. Animals transported into this State without a health certificate and not meeting the health requirements shall be held in quarantine at the owner's risk and expense until released by the Commissioner.

3.7.5. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for interstate movement of animals infected with or exposed to brucellosis or tuberculosis shall have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. Written notice of cleaning and disinfection shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the driver of the truck or other conveyance.

3.7.6. Test for brucellosis and tuberculosis shall be made in an approved state or federal laboratory, or by a veterinarian approved by the animal health official of the state where the animals originated.

3.7.7. When calfhood vaccinated female animals from unknown herds, that have not freshened, are imported into West Virginia, they shall be permanently quarantined until tested negative after the first parturition.

3.7.8. Female calves from reactor cows that have not calved, whether found at market or farm, must be quarantined until tested negative after first parturition.

3.7.9. Bull calves from reactor cows whether found at market or farm, must be quarantined until castrated or given permission to enter commerce by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

3.7.10. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes located in a tuberculosis modified accredited area may enter the state if they originate directly from tuberculosis accredited herds, or from herds tested negative within the previous twelve (12) months that have not been under quarantine for tuberculosis during the last twelve (12) months. Cattle not meeting these requirements are required to have a negative tuberculosis test within the sixty (60) days immediately prior to entry.

3.7.11. Brucellosis. -- Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state if they originate directly from a certified brucellosis free herd. A post entry test is recommended forty-five (45) to one hundred twenty (120) days after being moved into the herd. Total segregation is recommended until a retest is conducted.

3.7.11.1. Cattle imported from free states. -- (a) These cattle can be imported: Provided, That the herd of origin is certified and the imported animals are verifiable progeny of the herd. (b) Imported animals, other than official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age or official vaccinates of beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age, must be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry. (c) The official vaccinates of beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age and official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age - no test required, and the herd of origin must be known. (d) They are nursing calves moving on the dam's test or status. (e) Herd test dates shall be recorded on health certificates.

3.7.12. Cattle imported from Class A states.

3.7.12.1. These cattle can be imported: Provided, That the herd of origin is certified and the imported animals are verifiable progeny of the herd.

3.7.12.2. The herd of origin has had a complete herd test within twelve (12) months, but not less than ninety (90) days prior to entry or shall originate from a herd that has had a negative milk ring test conducted within six (6) months, but not less than ninety (90) days prior to entry and when entering under the above categories shall also be negative to a brucellosis test administered within thirty (30) days of entry.

3.7.12.3. The official vaccinates of beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age and

official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age - no test required, and the herd of origin complies with 1 or 2 above.

3.7.12.4. They are nursing calves moving on the dam's test or status.

3.7.12.5. Herd test dates shall be recorded on health certificates.

3.7.13. Cattle imported from a Class B or Class C state. -- A prior permit must be obtained from the state Veterinarian's office prior to movement.

3.7.14. Brucellosis requirements for cattle imported from Class B or Class C states.

3.7.14.1. All cattle must be verifiable progeny of one (1) of a herd that is certified brucellosis free: Or a herd that has had two (2) negative herd tests within twelve (12) months, at least ninety (90) days apart and the last one at least ninety (90) days prior to entry, or a herd that has had two (2) negative milk ring tests during the last year, but not less than ninety (90) days prior to entry, and the animals entering must have had a negative brucellosis test within the last thirty (30) days; or be official vaccinates of beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age or official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age (no test required), but the herd of origin must comply with all of the above.

3.7.14.2. Herd test dates shall be recorded on health certificate.

3.7.14.3. Animals imported from Class B and Class C states must be quarantined upon arrival and retested at owner's expense within sixty (60) to one hundred twenty (120) days following shipment.

3.7.15. Stocker cattle.

3.7.15.1. Stocker cattle from free and Class A states consigned to auction markets must be negative to a brucellosis test at the livestock auction market.

3.7.15.2. Stocker cattle from Class B and Class C states must meet qualifications for breeding cattle before being consigned to a livestock auction market, after which they must test negative to brucellosis at the market.

3.7.16. Feeder cattle.

3.7.16.1. All sexually intact cattle for feeding purposes shall enter the state with an official health certificate, permanent identification and will be placed under quarantine until slaughtered or moved to another state. If over eighteen (18) months of age, breeding cattle regulations must be met.

3.7.16.2. Tuberculin and brucellosis tests are not required for feeder steers.

3.7.17. Goats.

3.7.17.1. Goats for dairy and breeding purposes and not from an accredited and certified herd may enter the state only: Provided, That they are accompanied by a certificate of health showing a negative test for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days and come from a brucellosis - free herd and are negative to an approved 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. Tests are not required for goats from accredited or certified herds.

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

3.8. Calfhood vaccination.

3.8.1. All vaccinations shall be administered by a licensed and accredited veterinarian, who shall, at the time of vaccination, mark the calf or calves with a legible V-shield tattoo in the right ear, preceded by the numeral of the quarter of the year and followed by the last number of the calendar year. In addition thereto, a metal ear tab shall be securely fastened in the right ear, excepting purebred animals bearing registration tattoos.

3.8.2. If the registration tattoo is not legible on a purebred animal, the animal shall be identified with an official metal ear tag.

3.8.3. The calfhood vaccination report shall be made in quadruplicate on forms furnished by the Commissioner. It must contain the name and address of the owner, the county the farm is located in, manufacturer and serial number of vaccine,

expiration date of the vaccine, number of ear tag or tattoo of animal, breed, sex, date of birth, whether purebred or grade, name and address of veterinarian and date of vaccination. Each calfhood vaccination report should show the preparation of the tattoo pattern.

3.8.4. The original and one (1) copy of the report shall be forwarded to the Commissioner no later than five (5) days following vaccination. One (1) copy shall be given to the herd owner and one (1) copy shall be retained by the veterinarian administering the vaccine.

3.8.5. Vaccinated calves shall not be classified as reactors or suspects, even though the titers may indicate so, until after the dairy animals reach twenty (20) months of age and beef animals reach twenty-four (24) months of age.

3.8.6. Vaccinated calves from reactor herds or adult vaccinated herds under quarantine shall be classified as reactors when reaching the age of twenty (20) months if dairy animals or twenty-four (24) months if beef animals.

3.8.7. When a herd has been released from quarantine, after the reactors have been removed, it shall be retested for brucellosis at nine (9) and again at twelve (12) months after the release date.

3.9. Accreditation of veterinarians.

3.9.1. All resident veterinarians are hereby prohibited from participating in programs to control and eradicate brucellosis or tuberculosis unless they have made application for registration and have been approved as an accredited veterinarian for that purpose.

3.9.2. Accredited veterinarians are hereby authorized to draw blood samples, vaccinate calves and perform all duties necessary in carrying out the program for control and eradication of brucellosis or tuberculosis.

3.10. Authority of APHIS employees. -- Employees of APHIS shall act as agents of the Commissioner and shall have full authority to enter the premises of an owner, to inspect, draw blood samples, quarantine, condemn and brand animals with an infectious or transmissible disease and take any and all other action necessary for the purpose

herein set forth, when instructed to do so by the Commissioner.

§61-1-4. Biologicals.

4.1. Commissioner must approve manufacture, sale and use of vaccine.

4.1.1. No person, firm, partnership, association or corporation shall manufacturer for sale, sell or offer for sale, in West Virginia, any veterinary biologicals intended for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes for animals except by written permission from the Commissioner.

4.1.2. No person shall inoculate or otherwise administer to any domestic animal any virus or other veterinary biological containing pathogenic or disease producing germs of a kind that is virulent for man or for animals, or a kind that may cause the animal when tested to show a suspicious or positive reaction similar to the test results generally obtained from naturally infected animals except by written permission from the Commissioner.

4.2. Reports necessary on manufacture, sale and use of biologicals.

4.2.1. The Commissioner may register persons, firms, associations or corporations and license the same to manufacture and/or sell veterinary biologicals and may issue permits to administer veterinary biologicals. Any person, firm, association or corporation holding such license or permit to manufacture any veterinary biological shall report to the Commissioner within five (5) days from the date of each sale of any veterinary biological for diagnosis or prophylactic treatment of any contagious or infectious disease of animals.

4.2.2. The holder of a permit to administer a veterinary biological for the prophylactic treatment of any contagious or infectious disease of animals shall make a written report to the Commissioner within five (5) days after the use of such veterinary biologicals, and shall include a detailed description of each animal so treated, the name and address of the owner, the name of the manufacturer and the serial number and expiration date of the veterinary biological used.

4.3. Restriction on the sale of live, modified-live or killed vaccine to be used in animals or birds.

4.3.1. No person may sell a vaccine, containing live, modified-live or killed agents, for diseases not yet known to be in West Virginia or for diseases considered to be public health hazards, for use in animals or birds to other than a licensed veterinarian or person authorized by a county commissioner to conduct rabies clinics or an establishment that legally sells such vaccines to persons licensed or authorized to use such preparations. An annual list of restricted vaccines will be issued each January 1.

4.3.2. The list of restricted live, modified-live and killed vaccines for the current calendar year may be obtained from the Commissioner.

§61-1-5. Four D cattle.

5.1. Cattle found at livestock auction markets to be diseased, down, drugged or dying shall be consigned directly to slaughtering establishments with meat inspection services. These animals shall be moved on VS Form 1-27.

§61-1-6. General limitations on animal importation.

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

6.2. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall have been forwarded to the Animal Health Division of the State of West Virginia before the arrival of the livestock.

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

6.4. 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 the livestock.

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

6.6. Only licensed and accredited veterinarians who are approved by the animal health official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employe of the United States Department of Agriculture shall render official inspections.

6.7. Official health certificates shall be approved only by the animal health official of the state of origin.

6.8. The official health certificate shall contain the names and 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.

6.9. Requests for special permits must be directed to the animal health official of the state and shall include information on the number and kind of animals, origin of the shipment and the proposed destination.

6.9.1. All animals entering the state under special permit shall be consigned to a legal resident.

6.9.2. Cattle entering the state 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 brucellosis at the owner's expense.

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

6.10. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move livestock through the state except in compliance with the following regulations:

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

6.10.2. 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 conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permitted for the transportation of livestock.

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

6.12. Immediate slaughter.

6.12.1. 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.

6.12.2. Adult vaccinated cattle may move only to slaughter and only when the proper form has been executed.

6.13. Horses, mules, asses and ponies.

6.13.1. These animals may be imported into the State of West Virginia when accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by the proper official, from the state of origin certifying that they have been given a careful, clinical inspection and have been found free of symptoms of infectious or clinical disease.

6.13.2. Equines entering West Virginia from states with a comparable equine infectious anemia health program for purposes other than immediate slaughter or consigned to livestock auction markets for sale or slaughter, must be accompanied by an official health certificate giving positive description and showing a negative agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) (Coggins') test for E.I.A. within twelve (12) months prior to entry.

6.13.3. Equines entering West Virginia from states with equine infectious anemia programs less than comparable with West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter or consigned to livestock auction markets for sale or slaughter must be accompanied by an official health certificate giving a positive description and showing a negative agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID)(Coggins') test for E.I.A. within six (6) months prior to entry.

6.13.4. When an equine is found to be positive to one (1) agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) (Coggins') test, it and all exposed equine on the same premises shall be immediately quarantined for further testing

6.13.5. When a reactor is found at a horse

racetrack, all animals handled by the same trainer who is in charge of the reactor will be considered exposed animals and quarantined. The Agriculture Commissioner, if he deems necessary, may classify as exposed all animals in the same shed row or stall area as the reactor.

6.13.6. Before a quarantine for E.I.A. can be lifted, all exposed animals must be tested negative no sooner than thirty (30) days after the reactor has been removed from the band. The reactor or reactors must be isolated from nonreactors in stalls or pastures a distance of at least 200 yards from other equines. A reactor can be moved only with the permission of the Agriculture Commissioner or his agent.

6.13.7. All animals found to be reactors shall be permanently identified with a visible freeze brand under the mane on the left side, with the notation fifty-four-A (54-A) and a number assigned to the particular horse. All permanent identification shall be made by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Division. The Commissioner of Agriculture reserves the right to retest the animals when and if conditions warrant. When a reactor has originated, within the preceding twelve (12) months, from another known herd of equine, traceback testing will be done. All reactors shall be branded as such.

6.13.8. Indemnities will not be paid by the State of West Virginia when it is necessary to destroy a reactor animal.

6.13.9. If reactors are with foal, the foal should be isolated from the dam as quickly as possible after birth and tested. All foal found to react positively to an official test shall be quarantined and retested at twelve (12) months of age. If positive at that time, the animal shall be subject to permanent identification and continued quarantine.

6.14. Reserved for general poultry regulations at a later time. See also Section 9 of these rules.

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

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

6.15.2. 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.

6.15.3. Sheep and lambs entering the state for immediate slaughter and apparently healthy may be imported when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment approved and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Commissioner.

6.16. Swine.

6.16.1. Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter when accompanied by an official health certificate: Provided, That 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 Commissioner.

6.16.2. All swine imported into West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating that they are free from any symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease and individually identified on the certificate, except that swine vaccinated for pseudorabies shall not be imported.

6.16.3. Purebred swine for breeding purposes shall in addition:

6.16.3.1. 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 thirty (30) days prior to date of importation, although breeding swine originating from validated brucellosis free herds need not be tested thirty (30) days prior to importation if the health certificate indicates the herd certificate number and date of the last herd test.

6.16.3.2. Be tested and be negative by the serum neutralization (SN) test, or other acceptable test for pseudorabies, within thirty (30) days prior to the date of importation, or certification that the swine originated from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd. The health certificate must show the herd certificate number and the date of the last test.

§61-1-7. Limitation on the importation of dogs and cats into West Virginia.

7.1. All dogs and cats 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 has not been exposed to such diseases; and, if a dog or a cat is over five (5) months of age, that it has been immunized against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment. Dogs and cats under five (5) months of age are exempt from the rabies requirement.

§61-1-8. Game, fur-bearing, wild and semi-wild, domesticated wild animals and wild birds.

8.1. No person shall import into or have in his possession within this State for purposes of liberation, or liberate within this State, any live wildlife from without the state, except as authorized by a permit from the Director, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

8.2. Animals imported into West Virginia as zoo animals must have been examined by an accredited veterinarian within thirty (30) days prior to the date of entry and found free of disease and exposure thereto and must be accompanied by an approved interstate health certificate from the animal health official of the state of origin. A copy must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

§61-1-9. Regulations for hatcheries, growers and contractors pertaining to poultry disease control and eradication.

9.1. 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 and Livestock Reporting Service, State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

9.2. All dealers in baby chicks and broiler contractors shall report the number of shipments of chicks and poults into the state to the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

9.3. All hatcheries producing and offering for sale baby chicks and turkey poults shall have their breeder supply flocks officially blood tested annually

for pullorum-typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *M. synoviae* and *M. meleagridis*.

9.4. All chickens to be used as breeders must be tested when more than five (5) months of age.

9.5. All turkeys to be used as breeders must be tested when more than four (4) months of age.

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

9.7. 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 clean.

9.8. 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.

9.9. The official test for pullorum-typhoid in chickens shall be the test recommended by the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP).

9.10. The official test for pullorum-typhoid in turkeys shall be the tests recommended by the NPIP.

9.11. No private or unofficial test will be permitted.

9.12. In conducting such official tests the recommended procedures of APHIS shall be used.

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

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

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

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

pullorum-typhoid reactors.

9.17. Hatcheries shall furnish local transportation for the tester, and the hatcheries and/or flock owner shall provide all necessary labor in handling birds to be selected and tested.

9.18. Reactors shall be immediately removed for slaughter. The disposal of suspects and rejects shall be made within ten (10) days from the date of test and a report shall be made of such disposal to the Department of Agriculture.

9.19. The fee for testing and inspection shall be five and one half-cents (5-1/2¢) per bird which includes an officially sealed and numbered leg band. Payment is to be made to the State Department of Agriculture upon completion of the test.

9.20. These regulations for chicken and turkey testing are intended to supplement the regulations for the operation of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans in West Virginia as revised on March 11, 1955, but under no circumstances are these regulations to be considered as eliminating any of the minimum provisions as outlined in the USDA publication.

§61-1-10. Animal health requirements for West Virginia fairs, festivals and purebred consignment sales.

10.1. All livestock imported into the State of West Virginia for fairs, festivals, shows and sales shall be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the animal health official of the state of origin. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Director of the Animal Health Division, West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305, so that it shall be received five (5) days prior to the arrival of the livestock.

10.2. Goats, showing signs of caseous lymphadenitis, may be shown only if an accredited veterinarian expresses, in writing, after examining the goat or goats, that the node or nodes show no signs of immediate rupture.

10.3. Tuberculosis requirements for exhibiting at fairs, festivals and shows.

10.3.1. West Virginia cattle can be exhibited at

West Virginia fairs, festivals and shows only if they meet one (1) of the following requirements for tuberculosis:

10.3.1.1. Originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd;

10.3.1.2. Herd of origin has had a complete negative test within twelve (12) months;

10.3.1.3. If less than twenty-four (24) months of age, no test is required if the herd of origin is not under any tuberculosis restrictions; (If animal is to be sold, purebred consignment sale rules apply).

10.3.1.4. West Virginia cattle may be shown at all West Virginia fairs, festivals and exhibitions with only one (1) negative tuberculosis test during the calendar year, but the test must have been prior to the date of the exhibition.

10.3.2. Out-of-state cattle exhibited at West Virginia fairs, festivals and shows must meet one (1) of the following requirements for tuberculosis:

10.3.2.1. Originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd;

10.3.2.2. The herd of origin has had a complete negative test within the immediately preceding twelve (12) months;

10.3.2.3. Has had a negative tuberculosis test within the ninety (90) days immediately preceding the show.

10.3.3. There are no tuberculosis test requirements for slaughter cattle classes from West Virginia.

10.3.4. Slaughter cattle classes for out-of-state cattle must meet one (1) of the requirements of 10.3.2. of these rules.

10.3.5. There are no tuberculosis test requirements for goats although it is recommended that the same rules as for cattle be followed.

10.4. Brucellosis requirements for exhibiting at fairs, festivals and shows.

10.4.1. West Virginia cattle to be exhibited at West Virginia fairs, festivals and shows must meet

Flock Certificate.

10.8.2. Market class lambs must be inspected at the fair, festival or show by a West Virginia Animal Health Inspector or veterinarian.

10.9. Health requirements for equines to be exhibited to West Virginia fairs, festivals and shows.

10.9.1. Equines from West Virginia being exhibited at West Virginia fairs, shows, festivals, parades, trail rides or other points of public assembly must be accompanied by an official certificate giving positive description of the animal and showing a negative result to an agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) (Coggins') test for E.I.A. within twenty-four (24) months immediately prior to such exhibition.

10.9.2. Equines from states other than West Virginia must:

10.9.2.1. Be positively identified;

10.9.2.2. Accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin;

10.9.2.3. Have had a negative Coggins' test (from a U.S.D.A. approved laboratory) within last six (6) months;

10.9.2.4. Equines from states with a horse health program comparable to West Virginia may be admitted if they have tested negative to the Coggins' test within the previous twelve (12) months.

10.9.3. The checking of the Coggins' certification, for animals from both within and without the state, rests with the management of each event, although all credentials and certificates for equines at any and all events shall be subject to unannounced spot checking by officials of the Department of Agriculture.

10.9.4. No animals from any band or bands under restrictions will be permitted to be shown or sold. The department reserves the right to examine any animal consigned and to exclude animals that exhibit signs of disease from the show.

10.10. Regulations governing purebred cattle consignment sales.

10.10.1. Tuberculosis requirements. -- All

cattle must meet one of the following:

10.10.1.1. Originate from an accredited her

10.10.1.2. Originate from a herd that has had a negative test within the last twelve (12) months;

10.10.1.3. Have had a negative tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to sale;

10.10.1.4. Be a nursing calf and move on dam's test or status.

10.10.2. Brucellosis requirements for cattle from West Virginia.

10.10.2.1. Herd of origin is certified.

10.10.2.2. Herd of origin has had a complete negative herd test within last twelve (12) months.

10.10.2.3. Negative test with thirty (30) days of sale.

10.10.2.4. Official vaccinates less than twenty-four (24) months of age (beef) and twenty (20) months of age (dairy), no test required.

10.10.2.5. Nursing calves may move on dam's test or status.

10.10.3. Brucellosis requirements for cattle from free states.

10.10.3.1. Herd of origin is certified.

10.10.3.2. Cattle other than official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age or official vaccinates of beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age, must be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

10.10.3.3. Official vaccinates of beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age and official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age - no test required - but herd of origin must be known.

10.10.3.4. Nursing calves may move on dam's test or status.

10.10.3.5. All cattle must be verified progeny of 10.10.3.1., 10.10.3.2 or 10.10.3.3.

10.10.4. Brucellosis requirements for cattle from Class A states.

10.10.4.1. Herd of origin is certified.

10.10.4.2. Herd of origin has had a complete herd test within twelve (12) months, but not less than ninety (90) days prior to entry, or shall originate from a herd that has had a negative milk ring test conducted within six (6) months, but not less than ninety (90) days prior to entry and animals entering shall be negative to brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of entry.

10.10.4.3. Official vaccinates of beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age and official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age - no test required - but herd of origin must comply with 10.10.4.1 and 10.10.4.2 above.

10.10.4.4. Nursing calves may move on dam's test or status.

10.10.4.5. All cattle must be verified progeny of 10.10.4.1, 10.10.4.2 or 10.10.4.3.

10.10.5. Brucellosis requirements for cattle from Class B and Class C states.

10.10.5.1. Herd of origin is certified brucellosis free.

10.10.5.2. Herd of origin has had two (2) negative tests within twelve (12) months at least ninety (90) days apart and the last one at least ninety (90) days prior to entry or shall originate from a herd that has had two (2) negative milk ring tests during the last year but not less than ninety (90) days prior to entry and test eligible animals entering must have a negative brucellosis test within thirty (30) days.

10.10.5.3. Official vaccinates of beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age and official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age - no test required - but herd of origin must comply with 10.10.5.1 or 10.10.5.2.

10.10.5.4. Nursing calves may move on dam's test or status.

10.10.5.5. All cattle must be verifiable progeny of 10.10.5.1, 10.10.5.2 or 10.10.5.3 above.

10.10.5.6. Cattle consigned from Class B or Class C states need a prior permit obtained from the Animal Health Division.