

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal Industry Division

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

8 CCR 1201-1

[Editor's Notes follow the text of the rules at the end of this CCR Document.]

1.3 General

1.3.01 Health Certificate Requirements.

Health certificates (or Certificates of Veterinary Inspections) are required on all livestock except livestock consigned directly to federally inspected slaughtering establishments and livestock moving to an approved market in Colorado from a farm of origin in an approved market in Colorado from a farm of origin in an adjacent state which is within the normal trade area for that market.

1.3.02 Relation to Federal Requirements.

Livestock imports are to meet Colorado and Federal interstate requirements. all livestock entering the State of Colorado upon a public highway shall clear through a port of entry. A certificate of veterinary inspection and/or a permit shall accompany the shipment as stipulated. No animal affected with or recently exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, or which originated from a quarantined herd or area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported into the State of Colorado, except for immediate slaughter at a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or with a permit from the Colorado State Veterinarian's office.

1.3.03 Information Regarding Permits For Entry

Permits for entry and information regarding office hours and availability of entry permits during evenings and weekends may be obtained from the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

7.0.00 LLAMAS AND OTHER CAMELLIDAE

All llamas, alpacas, and other members of the family Camellidae imported into Colorado for any purpose shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian in the state of origin and indicating that the animals are free from signs of infectious or contagious diseases and have been treated for scabies within 21 days prior to importation into Colorado.

8.0.00 CAPTIVE WILDLIFE

All elk, cervidae, and other wild or exotic ruminant species imported into Colorado must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection certifying that the animals are free from signs of (or exposure to) infectious or contagious diseases. A permit for entry is required for all captive wild ruminants imported into the State of Colorado.

8.1.00 BRUCELLOSIS

All elk, cervidae, and other wild or exotic ruminant species six months of age or over must have passed a negative test for brucellosis not more than 30 days prior to entry.

8.2.00 TUBERCULOSIS

All elk, cervidae, and other wild or exotic ruminant species six months of age or over must have passed a negative test for tuberculosis not more than 60 days prior to entry.

8.3.00 OTHER

All elk, cervidae, and other wild or exotic ruminant species six months of age or over must have been treated for internal and external parasites within 21 days prior to entry.

10.0.0 ZOO ANIMALS

10.1.0 Animals consigned to zoos in Colorado must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection indicating that such animals are not showing signs of and have not been exposed to infectious or contagious diseases.

10.2.0 Animals and birds originating from zoos and exotic game farms and not consigned to a zoo in Colorado must be accompanied by a prior entry permit from the State Veterinarian and a certificate of veterinary inspection indicating that such animals are not showing signs of and have not been exposed to infectious or contagious diseases. The State Veterinarian may stipulate any required testing or post entry quarantine requirements, as he deems necessary, at the time the prior entry permit is issued.

10.3.0 In addition to the above requirements, these animals must meet any requirements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Colorado Department of Natural Resources.

11.0.0 POULTRY

All shipments of chickens, turkeys, and ducks except for immediate slaughter, including hatching eggs, baby chicks, or turkey poults shall be imported into Colorado only when originating from flocks actively participating in (1) the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or (2) the National Turkey Improvement Plan, or (3) a comparable Pullorum disease control plan administered by the state of origin. Each shipment, except for immediate slaughter, shall be identified by a label and accompanied by a certificate stating that, to the best of the shippers knowledge, the poultry or eggs are free from any infectious or contagious diseases and stating the Pullorum control plan under which the flock of origin is participating.

12.0.0 DOGS AND CATS

Dogs and cats imported into the State of Colorado should be accompanied by a certificate stating that they are free from exposure to rabies and (if over three months of age) have been immunized for rabies within twelve (12) months prior to entry. The type of vaccine used should be recorded on the certificate as well as the date of immunization. Those under three months of age may be imported into Colorado without rabies immunization.

13.0.0 PSITTACINE BIRDS

Psittacine birds are under the jurisdiction of the Colorado Health Department.

14.0.0 FUR BEARING ANIMALS & WILDLIFE SPECIES

A certificate of veterinary inspection is required on domesticated animals such as fox, mink, martin, chinchillas, beaver, and any other animals raised or kept for profit.

14.1.1 For information on wildlife animals other than those raised or kept for profit, contact the Colorado Department of Natural Resources.

MEAT RENDERING AND PROCESSING ACT OF 1967.

1. License Application:

License application shall be in accordance and compliance with Section 3 of this Act.

2. Building Environmental Sanitation, Section 7:

- A. Construction: The building or buildings shall be of reasonably sound construction, maintained in good repair.
- B. Environmental Sanitation: The plant shall be located in an area free of inhabitant populace, the surrounding grounds shall be free of accumulative debris, ground shall be reasonably free of pot holes, etc., thereby eliminating obnoxious malodorous to surrounding community inhabitants, not permitting rodent harborage areas and provide well drained surface grounds against insect breeding.
- C. Sewage and Waste Disposal: Sewage and liquid waste shall be properly channeled through adequate drainage and plumbing system from the plant as applicable, i.e., settling tanks, grease and sludge traps, drains, gutters, vents, etc., operatively capable of connecting to municipal or private disposal systems meeting local health ordinances to protect against foul odors or water pollution problem areas.
- D. Distribution and Adequacy of Potable Water Supply: Ample water supply shall be provided and distributed throughout the plant, hot water not less than 130o F. or steam supply shall be provided to allow for proper cleaning and sanitizing of equipment and premise due to the nature of the product handled.
- E. Transportation: All licensed vehicles used in transporting dead animal carcasses, diseased carcasses and parts, bone and raw tankage material, shall be so constructed as to prevent leakage, washed and disinfected at frequent intervals in order to maintain and present a sanitary condition on public highways and on premises.

3. Section 8: Plant licensed under this Act shall be maintained in a sanitary condition with the requirements of the following paragraphs complied with.

- A. Plant sanitary inspection shall be conducted at not less than once monthly and unsanitary discrepancies found to be entered on the prescribed inspection form.
- B. Floors, walls, ceiling, partitions, posts, doors, and other parts of all structure shall be of such material, construction, and finish as will make them susceptible of being readily and thoroughly cleaned. The floors shall be kept watertight.
- C. Lighting and Ventilation:
 - (1) Abundant light both natural and artificial, shall be evenly distributed throughout the plant to provide sufficient work illumination.
 - (2) Exhaust and intake ventilation shall be reasonably provided to afford a continuous exchange of fresh air, and afford prompt and continuous removal of objectional foul odors.
- D. Lavatory Facilities: Lavatory facilities shall be provided to include hot and cold water, soap and disposable towels. Commode and urinals shall be of reasonably sound construction

as to permit proper cleaning and sanitizing. Facility to be maintained in a clean sanitary condition.

E. Fly, Rodent and Pest Control:

- (1) Doors and windows shall be provided with tight fitting screens in state of good repair, to protect against flies and other insect infestation, in addition, to plant mechanical methods to be employed to adequately control this problem area.
- (2) Plant management or contractual rodent control program shall be in continuous effect to eliminate and protect against infestation, also plant management should provide areas free of accumulative debris, unclean areas or other sources which would provide ideal harborage for insects, rodents, and other vermin. Domestic pets shall be excluded from premises at all times.

F. Refrigeration:

- (1) Temperature controlled coolers (maximum temperature 40° F) of adequate size and capacity shall be provided as applicable, and maintained in a sanitary manner. The temperature of such cooler shall be maintained at not more than 40° F. The floors shall be reasonably free of serous fluids, walls, and equipment free of meat particles, grease, and blood stains.
- (2) Provide temperature control freezers (maximum temperature 10° F) of adequate size and capacity, adequate dunnage to assure proper air circulation, expedite freezing, prevent malodors, etc., and maintain in a sanitary condition. The temperature of such freezer shall be maintained at not more than 10° F.

G. General Plant Sanitation Requirement:

- (1) The plant shall be maintained under operational sanitary condition at all times, equipment will be reasonably clean during operation, evisceration floors shall be maintained reasonably free of serous fluids and diseased material. Carcass pick up practices, processing and tankage material disposal shall be handled as expeditiously as possible.

NOTE: It shall be understood under the requirements of this regulation, any new plants not currently registered shall be in full compliance with all provisions of this regulation prior to issuance of said license. Those plants currently licensed shall be granted no longer than 12 months from effective date of this regulation to reach full compliance.

4. Handling of Products: (Identification and Decharacterization)

- A. All processed carcasses or portions thereof which fall under this Act, subject to being placed into overnight cooler storage, shall be readily identified as an inedible product by direct application in green ink with the plants assigned official "Colorado Inedible Meat Inspection Stamp" (metal) to the exposed exterior surfaces of carcasses or major parts in sufficient numbers to truly identify it as such.
- B. Boned meat shall be in small pieces, not more than four inches in diameter, or if larger shall be freely slashed at no more than two-inch intervals and an approved denaturing agent freely applied to all outside and slashed surfaces. Application of any denaturing agents to the outside surface or molds or blocks of boneless meat is not considered adequate. The denaturing agent must be mixed intimately with all material to be denatured.

Sufficient denaturant shall be used to give the material so distinctive a color, odor, or taste, it cannot be confused with an article for human food.

5. Labeling, Packing and Packaging Identity Marking: All individual cello packaged products, i.e., ground meats and cartoned boned and prepared (denatured) product shall be individually stamped in green ink with the plants assigned official "Colorado Inedible Meats Inspection Stamp" (rubber). Master cartons shall not exceed 100 pounds. The date of pack stamp, prior to product being placed into chill or freezer storage, in addition to other affixed letterings on packaging material or carton declaring this product to be unfit for human consumption shall be stamped.
6. Records: Pursuant to section 8 (1), of this Act, each plant shall maintain complete accurate daily receipt, process and inventory records. Individual sale slips and interstate shipment records denoting consignee and carrier identification as applicable shall be entered on forms provided. These records shall be open to inspection by the Commissioner or his authorized agents at any time during the normal working hours at such establishment. All copies will be submitted to the Department of Agriculture prior to the tenth of each month. Such information shall be kept confidential and used for official department purposes only.

GOVERNING THE APPROVAL OF DAIRY HERDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FLUID MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AS REQUESTED BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE DENVER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SUPPORTED BY THE DAIRY PROCESSORS FIELDMEN.

(This regulation as herein amended May 17, 1959 shall supersede and nullify all previous regulations concerning Colorado Dairy Herd Approval Certificates.)

1. "Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Approved Dairy Herds" shall be those herds in which all dairy cattle six months of age and over meet the Tuberculosis and Brucellosis requirements hereinafter set forth.
2. The "Herd" shall constitute all cattle six months of age and over.
3. The "Tuberculin Test" shall be the official Tuberculosis test as accepted by the Animal Disease Eradication Division of Agricultural Research Service-United States Department of Agriculture, and the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
4. The "Brucellosis Test" shall be the blood agglutination test or any other method approved by the Colorado Department of Agriculture and Animal Disease Eradication Division of Agricultural Research Service-United States Department of Agriculture, for detecting Brucellosis in cattle.
5. The "ABR Ring Test" shall be the ring test as accepted by the Colorado Department of Agriculture and Animal Disease Eradication Division of Agricultural Research Service-United States Department of Agriculture for the testing of milk and cream samples.
6. "Official calfhooed vaccination" shall be the vaccination of heifer calves performed by or under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian or an employee of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of Agricultural Research Service-United States Department of Agriculture, or the Colorado Department of Agriculture designated to do these vaccinations, between four and eight months of age with a vaccine approved and manufactured under license of the United States Department of Agriculture; Provided, further, that to be official, a copy of the vaccination report shall be on file in the State Veterinary Section of the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
7. "Application" shall be the official form provided by the Colorado Department of Agriculture to the herd owner to obtain approval of his dairy herd by the State Veterinarian, and shall be in such form and contain such information as prescribed by the Department.

8. Brucellosis control and eradication shall constitute:

- a. Official calfhood vaccination of all heifer calves in the herd.
- b. Annual blood test for Brucellosis of all cattle in the herd six months of age and over, except steers and spayed heifers, which have not been officially calfhood vaccinated, or in lieu thereof, pass at least two consecutive ring tests at least six months apart. Official vaccinates do not need to be tested for Brucellosis until they become thirty months of age.
- c. Immediate removal of reactors from the herd when infection is revealed by blood test. All reactors, when revealed by blood test shall be hot iron branded on the left jaw with the letter "B" tagged in the left ear with the official Brucellosis reactor tag, and released on Form 50 and sent for immediate slaughter with fifteen days of being found, unless specific exception is granted by the State Veterinarian's office in writing.
- d. When a suspicious reaction to the ABR ring test is found on any herd at any time, a recheck must be made at approximately thirty days from the original ring test. If the second ABR ring test is suspicious, notice in writing will be given the herd owner requiring a complete blood test on all animals in the herd that are eligible; said testing to be completed within fifteen days from receipt of notice unless specific exception is granted in writing by the State Veterinarian's office. Any suspect animals disclosed by blood test shall be retested at thirty to sixty day intervals until proven reactor or negative or removed direct to slaughter only.
- e. All herd replacements shall be official calfhood vaccinates under thirty months of age or shall pass a negative test for Brucellosis within thirty days prior to being placed in the herd.
- f. Refusal of a producer to blood test the herd constitutes reason for revocation of the Dairy Herd Approval Certificate.
- g. A copy of any notification to a producer to blood test and results of such tests are to be forwarded to the office of the Public Health Agency concerned.

9. Tuberculosis requirements for an approved dairy herd shall be one of the following:

- a. The herd shall be a currently accredited tuberculosis-free herd.
- b. The herd shall have passed a negative Tuberculosis test within the last three years, and
 - (1) All cattle in the herd shall be tested, including any beef cattle and calves mingling with them, down to and including those six months of age.
 - (2) Replacement cattle added to the approved herd must qualify in one of the following ways, and a certificate of test as evidence is accompanying in each instance, except in case calves under six months of age;
 - (a) They originate from a Tuberculosis-free accredited herd, and the certificate shows the accreditation number and date of last test.
 - (b) They originate from a Tuberculosis-negative herd tested within the last thirty-six months.
 - (c) They are calves under six months of age, and are exempt from Tuberculosis test.

(d) All other dairy cattle shall originate from a herd not under quarantine for Tuberculosis, and shall be tested negative for Tuberculosis within thirty days prior to being added to the herd.

10. A herd may become a "Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Approved Dairy Herd" if an application for approval is submitted to the State Veterinarian of the Colorado Department of Agriculture, showing that the herd meets the following requirements:
 - a. Plan for Brucellosis control as defined in Section 8 of these regulations.
 - b. Tuberculosis requirements as defined in Section 9 of these regulations.
11. The State Veterinarian of the Colorado Department of Agriculture may suspend the approval of a Dairy herd at any time it does not meet the requirements as herebefore set forth in Sections 8 and 9 of these regulations, until such time as the dairy herd does comply.
12. Qualifications for re-approval of a previously approved dairy herd shall be continuous, based upon the continued qualifications of the health of the herd under Article 8, in which consecutive negative ring tests will be recognized in lieu of blood testing, and under Article 9, concerning Tuberculosis qualifications. Lack of proper compliance will constitute basis for suspension and/or revocation of the dairy herd approval certificate.
13. The approved Dairy herd certificate as issued by the State Veterinarian's office of the Colorado Department of Agriculture shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the milk house of the dairy at all times.
14. Effective July 1, 1959, Dairy Herd Approval Certificates shall be current for a three year period, unless suspended or revoked and reapproval certificates may be issued every three years on a fiscal rather than calendar date basis.

Tentatively approved by the Colorado Agricultural commission May 7, 1959, subject to approval by the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Denver Department of Public Health.

Final approval given by the Colorado Agricultural Commission June 16, 1959 as amended, to become effective July 1, 1959.

GOVERNING SWINE & SWINE PRODUCTS IN COLORADO FOR THE CONTROL & ERADICATION OF VESICULAR EXANTHEMA - July 1, 1953

1. These rules and regulations are promulgated pursuant to the authority contained in Chapter 160, 1935 Colorado Statutes Annotated, as amended, and Chapter 100, Session Laws, 1949, as amended.
2. DEFINITIONS: The following terms shall have the meanings set forth herein.

DEPARTMENT – The Colorado Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Section, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

GARBAGE – Waste consisting in whole or in part of animal waste resulting from handling, preparing, cooking and consuming of food, including the offal from animal carcasses or parts thereof, but excluding such waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premises.

RAW GARBAGE – Garbage that has not been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Department.

COOKED GARBAGE – Garbage that has been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Department.

QUARANTINED AREA – A state or area quarantined because of Vesicular Exanthema.

NON-QUARANTINED AREA – Any state or area not quarantined because of Vesicular Exanthema.

INTERSTATE – From one state into or through any other state.

INTRASTATE – Within the state.

PERSON – Any person, company, corporation or representative thereof.

MOVED OR MOVEMENT – As applied to swine, the term “moved” or “movement” means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot by any person, and as applied to swine products, the term “moved” or “movement” means transported, shipped or delivered or received for transportation by any person.

PUBLIC STOCKYARD – A stockyard where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding and watering, unloading and resting facilities are provided by the stockyards, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

CLEAN STOCKYARD – A public stockyard at which Department inspection service is maintained and which is found by the Department to be free from infection of Vesicular Exanthema.

SALES YARD, AUCTION YARD, CONCENTRATION POINT – Any point swine are gathered together from more than one farm for sale or movement.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA – The contagious, infectious and communicable disease of swine commonly known as Vesicular Exanthema.

SWINE PRODUCT – Any carcass, part or offal of swine.

SPECIAL PROCESSING – Handling swine and subjecting swine products to heat treatment in accordance with the current requirements of the Department.

PERMIT FOR SPECIAL PROCESSING – Permit issued by the Department for the handling, slaughtering, and special processing of swine as contemplated by Section 6 of this regulation, and which shall be limited to a point or points designated by the Department.

3. The Department is hereby authorized to designate areas within the State in which swine are affected with Vesicular Exanthema. Upon said designation such area shall be quarantined until the Department finds that swine in such area are no longer affected with the disease and that the quarantine is no longer required to prevent the dissemination thereof. No swine shall be moved in or out of any quarantined area, except upon specific authorization of the Department as to method of transportation and point of destination.

4. All persons feeding garbage shall first obtain a certificate of registration from the Department. Application for registration shall be made to the Office of the State Veterinarian, 1525 Sherman Street, Room 420, Denver, Colorado, on forms which may be obtained from the Department. All persons engaged in feeding garbage on July 1, 1953, shall obtain a certificate of registration and all others before they enter into garbage feeding. The Department shall be notified when such operation is discontinued or upon sale of equipment or transfer of ownership, or change of location. Such rights and privileges as are granted by the registration may be revoked for cause at any time by orders issued by the Department. All garbage fed in Colorado shall be cooked by a procedure approved by the Department.

REQUIREMENTS FOR COOKING – Entire mass shall be brought to the boiling point for a period of not less than 30 minutes.

A recording thermometer shall be used and maintained with dated charts for examination by a representative of the Department, and be kept on file for a period of not less than 90 days. Each chart shall bear thereon the name and address of person for whom the garbage was cooked. There shall be no retracing of charts.

Cooking facilities shall be approved by the Department before certificate of registration is issued.

Periodic inspections shall be made of cooking facilities and premises. Premises shall be open for inspection, including cooking operations, equipment, and animals, at any reasonable time by designated representative of the Department.

5. CLEANING AND DISINFECTING OF VEHICLES AND FACILITIES INTERSTATE OR INTRASTATE -

- a. Railroad cars, trucks and other vehicles, and their equipment and all other facilities, including facilities for feeding, watering and resting swine which are used in connection with the interstate or intrastate movement of swine shall be kept cleaned and disinfected in accordance with any requirements of the Department.
 - b. Vehicles in interstate traffic (this means outside of the state coming into Colorado) from any yards or sales yards or concentration point, shall be cleaned and disinfected in a manner prescribed by the Department, if they have been in interstate commerce and have traveled a distance of more than 200 miles from point of origin to point of destination. Such vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected at some point conveniently adjacent to the point of destination within this State, and under the supervision of authorized representative of the Department. Upon completion of such cleaning and disinfection, the inspector shall issue a certificate therefore, which shall be carried by the driver of the vehicle at all times while returning from the destination within this state to the point of origin, without cost to the Department.
6. No hogs which have been affected by or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema, or fed raw garbage, shall be slaughtered within this state, except under permit for special processing, provided, however that hogs which have not been affected by or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema, but which have been fed raw garbage at some time or times more than 30 days prior to slaughter, may, to and until December 31, 1953, be slaughtered without permit for special processing.
 7. SIGNED STATEMENT: The owner of hogs consigned for sale or slaughter shall sign a statement to accompany the animals, stating either; (1) that they have not been affected by or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema, nor fed uncooked garbage, or, (2) that said animals may be slaughtered and processed in accordance with provisions of paragraph 6 of these regulations; this statement to be turned over to a designated representative of the Department at point of destination.

20.0.0 Statements of Basis, Specific Statutory Authority & Purpose

20.1.0 Adopted March 3, 2004 – Effective May 2, 2004

Amendments to the rules pertaining to the Health of Livestock and Poultry at 8 C.C.R. 1201-1 part 2.5, and repeal of the rules pertaining to Breeding Bulls at 8 C.C.R. 1201-10

STATUTORY AUTHORITY:

These rules are adopted pursuant to the specific statutory authority contained in §35-50-101 C.R.S. and §35-1-106(g) C.R.S.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this rulemaking is: (1) to clarify and refine existing regulations regarding livestock testing, certification, importation, and identification concerning the bovine venereal disease Trichomoniasis; and (2) to repeal an old rule regarding the movement of breeding bulls. The overall purpose of the regulations being amended is to prevent the spread of Trichomoniasis, an infectious venereal disease spread from infected bulls to breeding cows.

Specifically, the amendments to the rules at 8 C.C.R. 1201-1(1) revise and clarify certain definitions; (2) add testing requirements for imported bulls moved from feedlots; (3) clarify and narrow an exception for imported reproductive females; (4) add an additional statement regarding the status of females to be included on a certificate of veterinary inspection; (5) add language prohibiting exposure to potentially positive bulls for commuter permitted female cattle; (6) require placement of a back tag on bulls sold at public auction that are not yet tested; (7) clarify the voluntary certification requirements for Trichomoniasis-free herds; (8) revise testing procedures for bulls commingling in grazing associations or on public lands; (9) clarify the regulations concerning reproducing bovine females from herds testing positive for Trichomoniasis; (10) clarify the tagging or identification requirements for virgin bulls and bulls which test negative; and (11) add new handling and transportation requirements for testing samples.

The substantive amendments to Rule 2.5 accomplish the same objectives of 8 C.C.R. 1201-10, thus making 8 C.C.R. 1201-10 redundant. The existing rules at 8 C.C.R. 1201-10 regarding the movement of breeding bulls are therefore being repealed.

BASIS:

The basis for the amendments is an attempt to clarify and tighten the regulations regarding the spread of Trichomoniasis. In recent years, the cattle industry has seen changes in cattle ownership, market demands and increased cattle mobility. This has resulted in greater flexibility in mixing cattle, which has hampered the ability to control Trichomoniasis. The cattle industry has sought the help of state regulatory agencies in enforcing rules regarding the disease's spread. Amendments to the existing rules were adopted in 2002, but those rules required additional clarification based on experience gained over the intervening months. Two of the more important amendments concern the tagging of virgin bulls as "negative" and new handling requirements for testing samples. The new handling requirements attempt to reduce the number of false negatives from the existing testing procedures.

20.2.0 Adopted September 14, 2005 – Effective December 1, 2005

The statutory authority for this rule is 35-50-101-133 C.R.S. (2004), The Livestock Health Act.

The basis of this rule is to place into rule procedures and requirements related to the control of livestock diseases. The Livestock Health Act was repealed and reenacted by Senate Bill 05-024. This act removed from statute control measures and procedures for livestock disease control and gave rulemaking authority to the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture.

The purpose of this rule is to remove outdated and duplicative portions of the existing rule and rename Rule 8 CCR 1201-1. Rule 8 CCR 1201-1 is renamed to read: "HEALTH CERTIFICATE AND ENTRY REQUIREMENTS" . All portions of Rule 1201-1 are repealed except:

1.3.01 through 1.3.03

2.5.00 through 2.5.11 is moved to a new rule.

7.0.00

8.0.00 through 8.3.00

10.0.0 through 10.3.0

11.0.0

12.0.0

13.0.0

14.0.0 through 14.1.1

The provisions of the rule titled "MEAT RENDERING AND PROCESSING ACT OF 1967"

The provisions of the rule titled "RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE APPROVAL OF DAIRY HERDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FLUID MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AS REQUESTED BY THE COLORADO DPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE DENVER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SUPPORTED BY THE DAIRY PROCESSORS FIELDMEN" .

The provisions of the rule titled "RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING SWINE & SWINE PRODUCTS IN COLORADO FOR THE CONTROL & ERADICATION OF VESICULAR EXANTHEMA JULY 1, 1953 33" .

and 20.0.0.

Editor's Notes

History