

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal Industry Division

8 CCR 1201-19

LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

Definitions:

The following definitions apply to all parts of 8 CCR 1201-19 below except where any part has a definition that is more specific in which case the specific controls over the general.

1. "Accredited Veterinarian" means an individual who is currently licensed and in good standing with a veterinary licensing board or agency in any state of the United States or the District of Columbia to practice veterinary medicine and is accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.
2. "Administrator" means The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.
3. "Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS)" means the agency in the United States Department of Agriculture known as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.
4. "Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI)" means an official document issued by an accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of a shipment of livestock. The document shall include the date, the physical location of origin, the name and mailing address of the consignor; the physical location of destination, the name and mailing address of the consignee; the age, sex, number, and breed of the livestock; sufficient identifying marks, tags or other identification as may be approved by the State Veterinarian, to positively identify livestock; and the results of all required tests. Such document shall also include a statement verifying that the livestock identified on the document have been inspected and that they are free from clinical signs of any contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases and that the livestock do not originate from an area of quarantine, infestation, or infection. A certificate of veterinary inspection is valid for thirty (30) days after the date of issuance.
5. "Hold Order" means a written notice issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his designee ordering that livestock not move from a designated area, premises, county, or section of the state, pending the confirmation of laboratory testing.
6. "Infectious or contagious disease" means a disease of livestock caused by a virus, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, internal or external parasite or prion.
7. "Livestock" means cattle, horses, mules, burros, sheep, poultry, swine, llama, cervids, bison and goats, regardless of use. Livestock includes any animal that is used for working purposes on a farm or ranch, excluding dogs; or that is raised for food or fiber production; and any other animal designated by the Commissioner.
8. "Location identification number (LID)" means a nationally unique number issued by a state, tribal, or federal animal health authority to a location as determined by the state or tribe in which it is issued. The LID number may be used in conjunction with a producer's own unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd unique identification number for an animal. It may also be used as a component of a group/lot identification number (GIN).

9. "Official eartag" means an identification tag approved by APHIS that bears an official identification number for individual animals. Beginning March 11, 2014, all official eartags manufactured must bear an official eartag shield. Beginning March 11, 2015, all official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. The design, size, shape, color, and other characteristics of the official eartag will depend on the needs of the users, subject to the approval of the Administrator. The official eartag must be tamper-resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.
10. "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the State postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.
11. "Official identification device or method" means a means approved by the Administrator of USDA APHIS for applying an official identification number to an animal of a specific species or associating an official identification number with an animal or group of animals of a specific species or otherwise officially identifying an animal or group of animals.
12. "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one of the following systems:
 - a. National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).
 - b. Animal identification number (AIN).
 - c. Location-based number system.
 - d. Flock-based number system.
 - e. Any other numbering system approved by the Administrator for the official identification of animals.
13. "Officially identified" means identified by means of an official identification device or method approved by the Administrator.
14. "Owner" means the person or entity owning the livestock and the owner's officers, members, employees, or agents.
15. "Premises identification number (PIN)" means a nationally unique number assigned by a state, tribal, or Federal animal health authority to a premises that is, in the judgment of the state, tribal, or Federal animal health authority, a geographically distinct location from other premises. The premises identification number is associated with an address, geospatial coordinates, or location descriptors that provide a verifiably unique location. The premises identification number may be used in conjunction with a producer's own livestock production numbering system to provide a unique identification number for an animal. It may also be used as a component of a group or lot identification number.
16. "Quarantine" means a written notice or order issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his designee ordering that livestock not move from a designated area, premises, county, or section of the state, pending release of the quarantine by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his designee.
17. "RFID" means a radio frequency identification device used as individual identification of livestock.
18. "State Veterinarian" means the veterinarian designated by the Commissioner of the Colorado Department of Agriculture as the director of the Division of Animal Health, Colorado Department of Agriculture.

Part 1: Standards for Livestock Certificates of Veterinary Inspection

I. Introduction

A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) is an official document approved by the State Veterinarian and issued by an accredited veterinarian to a livestock owner prior to moving livestock across state lines. The CVI insures that livestock have been inspected by an accredited veterinarian and found to be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease. The requirement of obtaining a CVI prior to moving livestock across state lines has been a very important tool in the surveillance and eradication of certain livestock diseases in the United States. Individual state animal health officials determine animal identification and disease testing requirements for potential importation of livestock into their respective states. The CVI document allows for the recording of animal identification and disease testing requirements in an orderly fashion.

II. Requirements for Certificates of Veterinary Inspection

- A. An official CVI is the legibly completed official form both written and electronically generated and approved by the State Veterinarian of the state of origin and issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian.
- B. Such CVI shall include the date, the physical location of origin, the name and mailing address of the consignor; the physical location of destination, the name and mailing address of the consignee; the age, sex, number, and breed of the livestock; sufficient identifying marks, tags or other identification as may be approved by the State Veterinarian, to positively identify livestock; and the results of all required tests.
- C. Such CVI shall indicate the applicable area, herd, or flock disease status, and required disease test results necessary for importation to the state of destination.
- D. Such CVI shall identify the type of carrier and their name and address. Such CVI shall show the permit number when a permit is required.
- E. The CVI shall also contain a statement by the accredited veterinarian that such livestock are free from clinical signs of all contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases and do not originate from a premises, district or state of quarantine, infestation or infection. Such statement shall substantially comply with the following: "I certify, as an accredited veterinarian that the above described animals have been inspected by me and that they are not showing signs of infections, contagious, or communicable disease (except where noted). The vaccinations and results of tests are as indicated on the certificate. To the best of my knowledge, the animals listed on this certificate meet the state of destination's and federal interstate requirements. No further warranty is made or implied."
- F. A CVI shall be void thirty (30) days after the date of its issuance.
- G. One copy of such certificate shall accompany the livestock. Within seven days after the date of issue, the accredited veterinarian who issued the CVI shall forward a copy of such CVI to the State Veterinarian.
- H. Livestock shall also meet all of USDA's animal disease traceability requirements.

III. Colorado Livestock Import Requirements

- A. Livestock imported into Colorado must comply either with the destination state's regulations or USDA's animal and disease traceability requirements.
- B. The State Veterinarian may require a statement by the issuing veterinarian concerning certain designated or reportable diseases that may be occurring in the livestock's state of origin.

IV. Colorado Livestock Export Requirements

- A. Official identification will be required as import regulations of the state of destination or USDA's animal disease traceability requirements.
- B. Livestock exported from Colorado must comply either with the destination state's regulations or USDA's animal and disease traceability requirements.

V. Quarantine for Animals Illegally Entering into Colorado

- A. Animals entering Colorado without a valid CVI or permit number, or both if required, may be held in quarantine at the owner's expense until released by an authorized representative of the State Veterinarian. Animals under quarantine for noncompliance with this rule may be released only after the State Veterinarian is satisfied by inspection, testing, treatment, or through observation over time, that the animals are not a threat to Colorado's livestock industry.
- B. The State Veterinarian may order that an imported animal failing to meet import requirements be returned to its state of origin; consigned directly to slaughter; or confined to a Colorado Approved Feedlot. The person responsible for the livestock at the time of entry shall comply with the State Veterinarian's order within five working days of its issuance. Any extension to the five-day deadline may be approved in writing and only by the State Veterinarian.
- C. If the owner or owner's agent fails to comply with an order to return livestock to the livestock's state of origin within the time-frame set forth in Section V.B of this Part 1, the Department may require that the livestock be immediately gathered at the owner's expense to avoid exposure of Colorado livestock. The isolation of said livestock shall be managed according to requirements approved by the State Veterinarian to limit potential disease spread to Colorado livestock.
- D. The State Veterinarian may require that livestock ordered returned to their state of origin be returned by a commercial livestock conveyance.

Part 2: Commuter Agreement

I. Introduction

A commuter agreement, as defined below, may be obtained by a herd owner, manager, or operator for the purposes of moving a livestock breeding herd between Colorado and a state that is contiguous to Colorado and for the purpose of returning livestock from Colorado to a state of origin that is contiguous to Colorado. Commuter agreements may allow for exemption from normal import disease testing requirements or allow for testing to be completed upon return to Colorado or return to the state of origin. In some cases, testing may be required prior to shipment of livestock. Commuter permit numbers are issued on a form provided by the State Veterinarian or by the state veterinarian's office of the state of origin.

II. Definitions

- A. "Commuter agreement" means a form, approved by the Colorado State Veterinarian and the state veterinarian of the contiguous state, that establishes an agreement between Colorado and a contiguous state to enable livestock owners, managers, or operators to move livestock across state borders for grazing purposes and to return to the state of origin.
- B. "Official Calfhood Vaccinate (OCV)" means a female bovine that has been vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* RB-51 vaccine when the female bovine is between 4 and 12 months of age and when the female bovine identified as provided for in the Uniform Methods & Rules for Brucellosis Eradication.

- C. "Uniform Methods and Rules (UM&R) for Brucellosis Eradication" shall mean the standards set forth in APHIS Bulletin No. 91-45-013, which are effective October 1, 2003. This rule incorporates by reference APHIS Bulletin No. 91-45-013. This rule does not adopt any later amendments to or editions of this bulletin. Additionally, anyone seeking to review a copy of the referenced material may contact the Animal Health Division of the Department of Agriculture located at 305 Interlocken Parkway, Broomfield, Colorado, to learn how this information may be obtained or reviewed. This and any other material that is incorporated by reference may be examined at any state publications depository library.

III. Commuter Agreement Testing Requirements

- A. A commuter agreement may be obtained by herd owners, managers, or operators for the purposes of moving livestock into Colorado from a contiguous border state and for the purpose of returning the livestock to the state of origin or for moving livestock from Colorado to a border contiguous state and then returning the livestock to Colorado.
- B. Commuter agreements between states may allow for the exception from normal import testing requirements or testing accomplished in normal production cycles in that:
1. testing may be completed upon return to Colorado or;
 2. testing may be required prior to movement of livestock.

IV. Commuter Agreement Form Requirements

- A. The State Veterinarian or the state veterinarian from the state of origin will issue permit numbers on forms that they provide and that meet the following criteria:
1. A commuter agreement form shall list the approximate dates of departure and return; the type and number of livestock to be moved; and the livestock's location of origin and location of destination identified by address, section, township and range location, or legal description.
 2. The herd owner, operator, or manager shall identify, on the commuter agreement form, the veterinarian responsible for providing veterinary services for the herd in the state of origin.
 3. The commuter agreement form shall be signed by the herd owner, operator, or manager and by the state veterinarians or by designees from both participating states.
 4. The livestock shall be from a breeding herd or flock assembled for at least one year, which may include sires, dams, and their offspring. Purchased feeder or other temporary use livestock are not allowed to be included on the commuter agreement.
 5. An accredited veterinarian and a brand inspector shall inspect such livestock prior to movement. A CVI will be issued with the commuter permit number identified on the CVI prior to the livestock's movement. Both the Brand Certificate and the CVI will accompany the movement to either state.
 6. All female cattle older than 12 months of age that are intended to commute shall be Brucellosis Official Calfhood Vaccinates.
 7. All commuting bulls shall be tested for *T. fetus* upon return of the herd to the state of origin after having been separated from female cattle for any period of time in excess of 30 days.

8. All breeding bulls shall test negative for *T. fetus* prior to shipment into Colorado. In the event that breeding bulls are not available for *T. fetus* testing, the State Veterinarian may require quarantine and pregnancy testing of the cows in the appropriate herd.
 9. All Colorado origin rams may be required to be tested with a test approved by the State Veterinarian for *Brucella ovis* 60 to 120 days after returning to Colorado.
 10. When livestock are moved to states with higher disease incidence status or risk for diseases such as tuberculosis or brucellosis, the State Veterinarian may require other or additional testing as stated on the commuter agreement, either prior to movement or upon return to the state of origin.
- B. Nothing within this Part 3 of these Rules eliminates any state or federal requirement for a health or brand inspection.

V. Non Compliance with Commuter Agreements

- A. In the event that a livestock owner fails to comply with any disease-testing requirements set forth on a signed commuter agreement when moving a herd or flock, the State Veterinarian may exercise any or all of the following authorities:
1. The present commuter agreement may be immediately canceled. When a commuter agreement is canceled, the herd shall meet all Colorado's livestock import requirements prior to return to the Colorado premises.
 2. The commuter agreement requested in the following year may not be approved until the previously agreed testing has been completed.
 3. The livestock may be placed under quarantine until the previously agreed testing has been completed.

Part 3: Standards for Colorado Approved Feedlots

I. Introduction

Certain livestock diseases that both the USDA and the Colorado Department of Agriculture regulate pose a significant risk to Colorado livestock producers, specifically with regard to states that regularly import cattle for both breeding and finish-feeding purposes into Colorado. While some of these states may have program disease status for certain diseases, that status may not always be as strict as Colorado's. Disease risk in confined feeding operations can be managed such that the risk of spread to Colorado's breeding herd and livestock producers is extremely low or even non-existent. The potential for livestock disease entry into Colorado can be adequately mitigated and controlled through appropriate import requirements that require individual animal identification that denotes the state of origin, that require livestock remain in feedlots and exit only directly to slaughter or to another Colorado Approved Feedlot and that require that livestock feeding operations maintain appropriate records of the livestock they feed.

II. Definitions

- A. "Colorado Approved Feedlot" means a confined feedlot area approved and recorded by the State Veterinarian or his or her authorized agent. The approved feedlot shall be maintained for growing and/or finish-feeding of animals in dry lot with no provisions for pasturing or grazing. Animals leaving such a feedlot must move directly to slaughter or to another Colorado Approved Feedlot and must be accompanied by a current brand inspection certificate where and when applicable.

- B. "Import permit" means a permit issued by the State Veterinarian to an accredited veterinarian at the livestock's point of origin and used for the interstate import into Colorado or intrastate movement of livestock within Colorado.

III. Approved Feedlot Purpose and Facility Requirements

- A. Colorado Approved Feedlots may import cattle from states or areas within a state that have increased disease risk as determined by the State Veterinarian without required import tests, vaccinations, official IDs, or any other requirements according to USDA's animal disease traceability requirements upon obtaining a CVI, import permit, and other necessary import requirements.
- B. Colorado Approved Feedlot Facility Requirements:
 1. The entire Colorado Approved Feedlot shall prevent pasturing or grazing of any livestock. The Approved Feedlot shall be dry-lot feeding only.
 2. The Colorado Approved Feedlot shall have no perimeter fence line contact with livestock outside the feedlot.
 3. The entire feedlot shall be a Colorado Approved Feedlot except when the State Veterinarian approves portions therein that are segregated and have separate provisions for loading, unloading, processing, feeding, watering, and treatment of livestock therein.
 4. The end disposition of all cattle within Colorado Approved Feedlots shall be slaughter only. Upon approval of the State Veterinarian a Colorado Approved Feedlot may move cattle to another Colorado Approved Feedlot. All cattle exiting an Approved Feedlot may not be moved without a current Brand Inspection certificate, when and where required, and shall only be moved to a USDA Food Safety Inspection Service or other slaughter plant approved by the State Veterinarian or to another Colorado Approved Feedlot.

IV. Livestock Facility and Individual Animal Identification Requirements

- A. All Colorado Approved Feedlots shall have a USDA Premises Identification Number.
- B. All cattle contained within Colorado Approved Feedlots shall be identified with an official identification device or other individual ear tag approved by the State Veterinarian.
- C. All cattle imported from other states shall have either an official identification device that denotes the state of origin or any other identification device, approved by the State Veterinarian that enables approved feedlot inventory records to adequately denote the state of origin and the previous owner or previous location of the livestock.

V. Approved Feedlot Registration

- A. A feedlot may apply to the State Veterinarian to be registered as a Colorado Approved Feedlot. The application shall be on a form designated by the State Veterinarian.
- B. The Colorado Approved Feedlot may not become registered until the Colorado Department of Agriculture has received and approved the feedlot's application and until a representative of the State Veterinarian has performed an on-site inspection of the applicant's facility. Such on-site inspection shall insure that the feedlot meets the facility requirements and demonstrates the ability to comply with the individual animal identification requirements and approved feedlot facility record-keeping requirements as set forth herein.
- C. The registration of an approved feedlot shall remain active from the date of issuance unless:

1. The feedlot fails to meet the minimum facility, animal identification, record-keeping or other requirements in which case the State Veterinarian may rescind the Colorado Approved Feedlot registration; or
 2. The approved feedlot voluntarily relinquishes its Colorado Approved Feedlot registration. In the event the Approved Feedlot voluntarily relinquishes its registration, the Approved Feedlot shall be required to meet all minimum requirements of this rule until all livestock the Approved Feedlot at the time of relinquishment have exited the facility to approved slaughter facilities or to other Colorado Approved Feedlot.
- D. Colorado Approved Feedlots shall be inspected for appropriate record keeping and other compliance annually or as deemed necessary by the State Veterinarian.

VI. Colorado Approved Feedlot Record-Keeping Requirements

- A. Colorado Approved Feedlots shall keep an inventory of all livestock confined on the registered facility.
- B. Colorado Approved feedlots shall keep records through brand inspection of all cattle exiting the facility to approved slaughter facilities.
- C. Colorado Approved Feedlots shall reconcile inventories of cattle to include cattle that enter the feedlot, mortalities, realizer cattle, and cattle that exit the facility to approved slaughter facilities or to other Colorado Approved Feedlots.
- D. Records shall be made available to a representative of the State Veterinarian annually or as requested by the State Veterinarian.

Part 5: Brucella Ovis

I. Introduction

Brucella ovis is a bacteria which causes the disease known as ram epididymitis in breeding rams. It is principally spread from ram to ram during the non-breeding season. The disease causes decreased fertility or sterility in affected rams. This results in economic losses to sheep producers in the form of reduced lamb crops, a lengthened breeding season, an increased number of rams required to service a flock of breeding ewes, and the increased costs from replacing infected rams.

No effective vaccine is available to prevent this disease. The only effective means of controlling the disease at the current time is to test the rams with an approved test described in these regulations and remove the positive rams from the flock. These regulations are necessary to prevent transmission of the disease due to movement of positive rams from one flock to another.

II. Definitions

- A. "Approved laboratory" means a laboratory approved by the State Veterinarian to conduct testing for *Brucella ovis*.
- B. "Approved test" means a test approved by the State Veterinarian for the diagnosis of *Brucella ovis* in test eligible rams.
- C. "*Brucella ovis* exposed ram" means any test negative or untested test eligible ram which has been in contact with a ram that tests positive to approved test within the last 30 days.

- D. “*Brucella ovis* free flock” means a flock of sheep in which all rams six months of age and older have passed two negative serology tests at least 45 days apart. After the initial testing, an annual negative test of all test eligible rams is required to maintain the *Brucella ovis* free status.
- E. “*Brucella ovis* reactor eartag” means an eartag used to identify rams that test positive to an approved *Brucella ovis* test. The design and color of the *Brucella ovis* slaughter only eartag shall be approved by the State Veterinarian and shall be supplied through the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
- F. “*Brucella ovis* reactor ram” means a ram that tests positive to an approved *Brucella ovis* test.
- G. “*Brucella ovis* slaughter only eartag” means an eartag used to identify *Brucella ovis* exposed rams or untested rams. The design and color of the *Brucella ovis* slaughter only eartag shall be approved by the State Veterinarian and shall be supplied through the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
- H. “Colorado Approved feedlot” means a confined area approved and recorded by the State Veterinarian or authorized agent. The approved feedlot shall be maintained for finish feeding of rams in dry lot with no provisions for pasturing or grazing. Rams leaving an approved feedlot shall move directly to slaughter.
- I. “ELISA” test means the enzyme linked immunoassay test.
- J. “Scrapie tag” means the official tag issued by USDA APHIS for use in the Scrapie Disease Eradication Program. These tags are unique for the premises of origin and unique for individual animal identification. These tags are required for change of ownership and movement across state lines and should also be used in *B. ovis* disease testing and eradication.
- K. “Test eligible ram” means any ram six months of age and older.

III. Requirements for Laboratory Testing

- A. All rams six months of age, and older, that are transferred, leased, or loaned for breeding purposes or flock certification, shall be tested prior to any such transfer, lease, or loan.
- B. All blood samples must be submitted to an approved laboratory for testing.
- C. Official identification of the rams must be recorded and accompany all blood samples to the approved laboratory whether for official or unofficial testing.
- D. Official tests for *Brucella ovis*: All sample collection for interstate or intrastate sale or transfer of breeding rams or to qualify rams for a *Brucella ovis* free flock must be performed by an accredited veterinarian.
- E. Unofficial tests for *Brucella ovis*: An owner may collect blood samples from rams and have the samples tested at an approved laboratory. This test cannot be used for sale or transfer of breeding rams or to qualify rams for a *Brucella ovis* free flock
- F. The test methodology shall be approved by the State Veterinarian.

IV. Requirements for Sale or Transfer, Lease, or Loan

- A. No person may transfer, lease, or loan a ram six months or older for breeding purposes in the state of Colorado, unless said ram has been tested for *Brucella ovis* within 30 days prior to the date of the transfer, lease, or loan and unless such test result is negative. It shall be the

responsibility of the owner to provide necessary official test records to the recipient at the time of transfer, lease, or loan.

- B. Rams from *Brucella ovis* free flocks, as defined herein, may be transferred, leased, or loaned without a test. A copy of the current *Brucella ovis* Free Certificate shall be provided to the recipient and the certificate number recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection if such inspection is required.
- C. No *Brucella ovis* exposed ram may be transferred, leased, or loaned for breeding purposes within Colorado unless all exposed rams in the flock test negative, are sent to slaughter, or are castrated in accordance with provisions of Section VI.B of this Part 5 of these rules.

V. Livestock Auction Market Sales

- A. All rams six months of age and older that arrive at market without proof of an official negative *Brucella ovis* test, as in Section III.D., completed within 30 days of the sale date, shall be identified with an official *Brucella ovis* slaughter only eartag supplied by the Colorado Department of Agriculture or with a paint brand on the top of the back. This brand shall be a "Q" not less than 4 inches in height.
- B. Rams arriving at market without official identification shall have an official identification device applied. The market veterinarian or designee shall apply a standard USDA scrapie tag as a second form of positive identification when the *Brucella ovis* slaughter only eartag is applied.

VI. Quarantine of Test Positive Rams and Premises

- A. All confirmed test positive *Brucella ovis* rams and all exposed rams shall be immediately placed under quarantine and remain under quarantine until such positive rams are castrated, are sent to slaughter, or are transferred to an Approved Feedlot. Exposed rams that are isolated from all known infected rams may be tested and classified as negative with an official *Brucella ovis* test at least 45 days after isolation.
- B. Upon completion of the above requirements and receipt of the following information the State Veterinarian may release the quarantine.
 - 1. Official test results of a negative test at least 45 days after isolation from all positive rams; or
 - 2. Permits where exposed rams were transported directly to slaughter or to a sale for direct slaughter; or
 - 3. A written statement from the owner, manager, or operator or that person's veterinarian, stating that all reactor or exposed rams were castrated. The written statement shall include the identification numbers of the castrated rams.

VII. Requirements for the Identification and Disposition of Exposed or Infected Rams

- A. Prior to transfer, lease, or loan any *Brucella ovis* exposed rams, and all untested rams six months of age or older (not originating from a *Brucella ovis* free flock), shall be identified by the following methods:
 - 1. With an official *Brucella ovis* slaughter only eartag or
 - 2. With a paint brand on the top of the back. This brand shall be a "Q" not less than 4 inches in height.

- B. Any ram found to be positive on an approved test for *Brucella ovis* shall be identified with an official *Brucella ovis* reactor eartag or with a paint brand on top of the back. This brand shall be a "Q" not less than 4 inches in height. All reactor rams shall be sold directly to slaughter or moved to an Approved Feedlot or be castrated and then sold or moved without restriction.

Part 9: Trichomoniasis

I. Introduction

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the introduction of and to control the spread of the bovine venereal disease trichomoniasis, specifically *Tritrichomonas foetus* (*Trichomonas fetus* or *T. fetus*) infection.

II. Definitions

- A. "Acceptable Specimen" means a specimen determined satisfactory for diagnostic testing by the approved laboratory, including complete documentation.
- B. "Colorado Approved Feedlot" shall have the meaning set forth in Part 3 of these rules.
- C. "Approved Laboratory" means any laboratory designated and approved by the State Veterinarian for testing *T. fetus* samples.
- D. "Bovine" means any sexually intact male or female animal of the genus *Bos*.
- E. "Colorado Commuter Permit" means a permit issued by the Colorado State Veterinarian's Office to Colorado livestock producers who use pasture lands and other livestock operations in one or more states that are contiguous to Colorado.
- F. "Commingled" means having both male and female bovines in the same enclosure or pasture where such animals would have a reasonable opportunity for sexual contact.
- G. "Complete Herd Test" means an official *T. fetus* test of all breeding-age bulls as determined by the State Veterinarian.
- H. "Directly to Slaughter" means transporting an animal to a slaughter plant after loading into a transit device without unloading prior to arrival at the destination slaughter plant.
- I. "Herd" means a group of bovines (male and female) that have commingled for any period of time during the last 12 months.
- J. "Import Permit" means a document issued by the State Veterinarian's office authorizing specific livestock movements into Colorado. Permits expire 30 days after issuance and are not transferable.
- K. "Official *T. Fetus* Bull Test" means the sampling of the preputial content of a bull by an accredited veterinarian or a veterinarian employed by USDA or Colorado Department of Agriculture in order to perform an official *T. Fetus* PCR test. The bull and sample must be individually identified and documented for laboratory submission.
- L. "Official *T. Fetus* PCR test (Polymerase Chain Reaction)" means a method approved by the State Veterinarian that detects, through in vitro amplification, the presence of *T. fetus* DNA.
- M. "Positive *T. Fetus* Bull" means a bull that has had a positive *T. fetus* test.
- N. "Positive *T. Fetus* Herd" means the group of all bovines that have commingled and in which group any bovine (male or female) has had a positive diagnosis for *T. fetus*.

- O. "Negative *T. Fetus* Bull" means a bull that qualifies by one of the following: a) originates from a herd not known to be infected and which herd has had a negative official *T. fetus* bull test within the last year; b) originates from a positive herd but has had a series of two negative official *T. fetus* PCR bull tests at intervals of at least one week; or c) has an import permit and a negative in-state official *T. fetus* PCR test.
- P. "Regulatory Veterinarian" means the State Veterinarian or his or her designee. This may be a state or USDA employed veterinarian or any accredited veterinarian holding a current state license to practice veterinary medicine.
- Q. "Suspect *T. Fetus* Bull" means a bull from a positive *T. fetus* herd that has not yet had two consecutive negative official *T. fetus* PCR bull tests.
- R. "*Trichomonas Fetus* (or *T. Fetus*)" means a contagious venereal protozoan parasite disease of the *Tritrichomonas foetus* species that causes infertility, pyometra, abortions, and reproductive inefficiency in female bovine.
- S. "Unacceptable Sample" means a sample that is deemed not diagnostic by the approved testing laboratory.

III. Import Rules

A. Bulls

1. All bulls 18 months of age and older that are entering into Colorado must be accompanied by a CVI, an import permit, and a negative official *T. fetus* PCR test within 60 days prior to entry. Exemptions to the requirement for having a negative official *T. fetus* PCR test 60 days prior to import are the following:
 - a) transient rodeo or exhibition (show) bulls that will have no sexual contact with a female bovine and that will be held in a secure facility to prevent such contact (does not include pasture) while in Colorado;
 - b) bulls consigned directly to slaughter; or
 - c) bulls consigned to an Approved Feedlot for feeding purposes where they will be isolated from all females. Any known positive *T. fetus* bull quarantined in a feedlot shall go directly to slaughter from such feedlot.
2. If the pre-entry test is conducted at a facility other than a laboratory approved by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) or the Colorado State Veterinarian, an in-state, post-entry official *T. fetus* PCR test shall be required within 10 days of entry into Colorado.
3. No bull that has ever previously tested positive for *T. fetus* shall enter Colorado unless the bull is consigned directly to slaughter.
4. No bull from a known positive *T. fetus* herd shall enter Colorado unless the bull has two consecutive negative official *T. fetus* PCR tests at least a week apart within 30 days prior to entry and an in-state, post-entry official *T. fetus* PCR test within 10 days of entry into Colorado. Bulls must be isolated from all females until the in-state test results are known.

B. Reproductive Bovine Female

1. No female bovine originating from a known positive *T. fetus* herd will be allowed to enter Colorado. Exceptions include the following:

- a) Those on the premises of origin in which there were two consecutive negative official *T. fetus* PCR tests of the entire bull population, and the only allowed females are those that:
 - 1) have a calf at side and no exposure to other than known negative bulls since parturition;
 - 2) are at least 120 days pregnant;
 - 3) are known virgin heifers; or
 - 4) are documented to have had at least 120 days of sexual isolation.
 - b) Those consigned directly to slaughter or to an Approved Feedlot.
 - c) No other female will be allowed entry into Colorado for breeding purposes from such herds.
2. Bovine breeding females must have the following statement placed on the CVI and signed by the owner, manager, or operator of the herd of origin.
- a) "The cows listed on this CVI did not originate from a known positive *Trichomonas fetus* herd"; or
 - b) "The cows listed on this CVI are at least 120 days pregnant"; or
 - c) "The heifers listed on this CVI were exposed for their first breeding only to a known negative *T. fetus* bull or artificially inseminated and are not yet 120 days pregnant"; or
 - d) "The females listed on this CVI have had at least 120 days of sexual isolation immediately preceding the date of their movement into Colorado."; or
 - e) "The cows listed on this CVI originated from a positive *Trichomonas fetus* herd and are consigned for slaughter".
- C. Commuter Permitted Cattle
1. Bulls must be tested annually after a separation of at least 30 days from all female bovine. All bulls must be negative to an official *T. fetus* PCR test to be eligible to have a commuter permit issued for the following year. All purchased bulls added to the herd shall comply with test provisions.
- D. Import Permit
1. All bulls 12 months of age and older must obtain an import permit, which will be recorded on the CVI.
 2. All non-OCV breeding cows must obtain an import permit, which will be recorded on the CVI.
- E. Public Livestock Sales (Auctions)
1. All out-of-state bulls 12 months of age and older must be accompanied by an import permit.

2. All bulls that are 18 months of age and older shall be accompanied by a negative official *T. fetus* PCR test, conducted within 30 days prior to sale. Any bull 18 months or older presented for sale without test report may be placed under quarantine and tested at the livestock sale premises or at the Colorado purchaser's premises within 10 days of sale. Bulls shall be isolated from all females until the in-state test results are known.
3. All bulls not qualifying as above (III.E.2) will be announced in the sale ring as "slaughter only" and so designated on the buyer's documents. Such bulls shall be identified with a back tag or reasonable method approved by the State Veterinarian designating them as having no *T. fetus* test prior to being offered for sale. All bulls not qualifying as above in III.E.2 (bulls at a livestock sale premises without an official *T. fetus* PCR test) shall be sold directly to slaughter or to an Approved Feedlot.
4. Bovine breeding females shall be accompanied by one of the following statements signed by the owner, manager, or operator of the herd of origin, on the CVI or other suitable document. In the absence of one of these statements, any female bovine over the age of 12 months shall be consigned and sold to slaughter (or quarantined feed for slaughter) only.
 - a) "The cows listed on this document did not originate from a known positive *Trichomonas fetus* herd"; or
 - b) "The heifers on this document have been exposed to only known negative bulls, and are not yet 120 days pregnant"; or
 - c) "The cows listed on this document are at least 120 days pregnant"; or
 - d) "The females offered for sale have had at least 120 days of sexual isolation immediately preceding the date of their transfer of ownership"; or
 - e) "The cows listed on this document originate from a positive *Trichomonas fetus* herd and are consigned for slaughter."

F. Identification Requirements

1. Bulls that must be separated and identified for purposes of this section shall be identified consistent with procedures set forth in section VI of these rules.

IV. Intrastate Breeding bulls

- A. All bulls 18 months and older must have a negative official *T. fetus* PCR test within 60 days prior to change of ownership or change of possession under lease. Bulls shall not be exposed to females at the new premises until the results of the test are known. Any bull with a positive test shall be immediately quarantined. The quarantine shall be in effect until the bull is sent to slaughter. The positive *T. fetus* bull's herd of origin will be placed under a hold order. The hold or quarantine order will be released in accordance with the regulatory section of this rule.

V. Regulatory Action

A. Public Grazing & Grazing Associations

1. All breeding bulls commingling in grazing associations, regardless of whether public or private associations, or on public lands, regardless if private or multiple user permits, shall have the official *T. fetus* bull test conducted annually. Negative bulls shall be identified as in VI.A. below.

- a) If any bull is found positive, the entire bull population, regardless of owner, manager, or operator, will be required to have two consecutive negative official *T. fetus* PCR tests prior to turn out time. Any stray bull from an untested group that enters the grazing area of tested animals may be held under quarantine until the bull has one or more official *T. fetus* PCR test(s) conducted. The test(s) shall be the responsibility of the bull's owner. The conditions of the quarantine and number of tests will be determined by the State Veterinarian.

B. Positive *T. Fetus* Bull & Herd

1. Any confirmed *T. fetus* bovine and its herd (as defined by state animal health officials) shall immediately be placed under quarantine, and will remain under quarantine as follows:
 - a) Positive *T. fetus* bulls shall be identified with an official Positive *T. fetus* test tag by an approved veterinarian within 5 days of diagnosis.
 - b) Positive *T. fetus* bulls shall be quarantined then sent directly to slaughter or to public livestock market for slaughter or to an Approved Feedlot.
 - c) All other bulls in a positive *T. fetus* herd shall remain quarantined until they have tested negative to two consecutive official *T. fetus* PCR tests at least one week apart. The initial negative official *T. fetus* PCR test is included in the series of negative tests required.

C. Reproductive Bovine Females from a Positive *T. fetus* Herd

1. Females over 12 months of age (not known to be virgin heifers) from a positive *T. fetus* herd may be sold directly to slaughter or quarantined on the premises of origin. Individual females will be released from quarantine when there are two consecutive negative official *T. fetus* PCR tests of the entire bull population and the cow(s) has a calf at side (with no exposure to other than known negative *T. fetus* bulls since parturition), has documented 120 days of sexual isolation, or is determined by an accredited veterinarian to be at least 120 days pregnant.
2. Heifers known to be virgin at the time of turnout, or heifers exposed only to known negative *T. fetus* bulls and not yet 120 days pregnant, may remain within the herd.
3. Open females shall be sold to slaughter, moved to an Approved Feedlot, or held in isolation from all bulls for 120 days. Any female sold to slaughter through a livestock market shall be identified with an official Colorado positive *T. fetus* tag during the quarantine period.
4. Breeding by artificial insemination with semen from a known negative bull is allowed during the quarantine period.

D. Management Procedures of *T. fetus* Positive herds

1. The State Veterinarian may require additional testing of bulls, pregnancy testing of females, segregation of cattle within a herd, and may hold or quarantine a herd until the owner, lessor, or manager of the herd has complied with any additional requirements set forth by the State Veterinarian.

E. Management Procedures Regarding Stray Bulls

1. Any stray bull found on public or private land, from a known or unknown herd of origin, may be confined and placed under a hold order until the bull has one or more official *T.*

fetus PCR test(s) conducted. The test(s) shall be the responsibility of the bull's owner. The conditions of the hold or quarantine orders and number of tests will be determined by the State Veterinarian.

VI. Identification

- A. Bulls that are determined official *T. fetus* PCR test negative by an official test shall be identified with an official Colorado negative *T. fetus* tag. The official tag shall be embossed with "Colorado Negative *T. fetus*" and a number. Tags will be supplied by the Colorado Department of Agriculture and be assigned to accredited veterinarians who shall apply such tags at the time samples are collected. The official negative *T. fetus* tag color shall be changed annually.
- B. Bulls identified pending negative test results shall be isolated from all females until the test result is reported negative.
- C. The accredited veterinarian shall record the bull's official identification device on the *T. fetus* test submission form or apply an official identification device to any bull that does not have one and record it on the *T. fetus* test submission form.
- D. Positive *T. fetus* bulls shall be identified with an official red positive *T. fetus* tag supplied by the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
- E. Any quarantined cows moved from the original premises of quarantine shall be identified with an official red positive *T. fetus* ear tag.

VII. Specimen Collection Facilities

- A. The bull's owner must provide adequate corrals and restraint to protect the animal and veterinarian from undue injury and risk. The accredited veterinarian shall determine the adequacy of such facilities and may require the bulls be delivered to a mutually agreed facility if the owner's facility is deemed inadequate for specimen collection purposes.

VIII. Approved Laboratory Responsibilities

- A. An approved laboratory is required to immediately report any positive specimen to the State Veterinarian's Office. Such report should include the official identification device, brand, owner name, address, telephone number and the submitting veterinarian's name, address, and telephone number.
- B. In order for *T. fetus* testing results to be considered official test results, the packaging and transportation of samples for *T. fetus* testing must explicitly follow the approved laboratory's protocol for transport of specimens. Failure to follow the appropriate submission protocol and policy may result in an unacceptable sample.
- C. The laboratory shall report unacceptable samples to the State Veterinarian. If any sample is deemed unacceptable the submitting veterinarian shall submit a retest specimen. The State Veterinarian may report the unacceptable samples and the name of the veterinarian who took the unacceptable standards to the USDA Assistant District Director who may report the information to the APHIS Administrator, who shall retain authority to suspend or revoke a veterinarian's accreditation pursuant to 9 C.F.R. §161.

Part 10: Equine Viral Arteritis

I. Introduction

The purpose of this rule regarding equine viral arteritis (EVA) is to protect the equine industry of the State of Colorado. Clinical disease due to EAV infection is a reportable disease to the Colorado State Veterinarian. Equine viral arteritis (EVA) is a contagious disease of horses caused by the equine arteritis virus (EAV). EVA is of special economic concern because it can result in abortion in pregnant mares, illness and death in young foals, and establishment of the carrier state in stallions. The import control policies of most countries currently deny entry to carrier stallions and EAV-infective semen because of the associated disease risks. It is important to enable the ability to require testing of some horses prior to vaccination to demonstrate that antibody titers are due to vaccination rather than natural infection. The vast majority of Colorado horses have never been exposed to the virus; therefore, the risk of spread of infection in Colorado is significant.

II. Definitions

- A. "Approved laboratory" means a laboratory approved by the State Veterinarian to conduct official testing for equine viral arteritis.
- B. "Book" or "booking" means the contracting or scheduling of a mare to be bred to a stallion.
- C. "Carrier" means a stallion that has a positive EAV virus isolation test or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test from semen.
- D. "EAV" means equine arteritis virus, the organism that causes the disease equine viral arteritis.
- E. "Equine" means a family of Equidae which includes, but is not limited to, horses, asses, jacks, jennies, hennies, mules, donkeys, burros, ponies, and zebras.
- F. "EVA" means equine viral arteritis, a communicable disease in equine resulting in abortion in pregnant mares, illness and death in young foals, and potential establishment of the carrier state in stallions.
- G. "Isolated" means the protocols to prevent the transfer of EAV through the appropriate separation, movement controls, and biosecurity procedures approved by the State Veterinarian.
- H. "ISO compliant microchip" means a microchip used to identify individual Equidae that are compliant with the International Organization of Standardization and the USDA's animal disease traceability requirements.
- I. "Owner" means any person with the legal right of possession or having legal control over any Equidae, and shall include but not be limited to agents, caretakers, and other persons acting on behalf of that person.
- J. "PCR test" Polymerase chain reaction test to detect EAV in samples.
- K. "Semen" Secretion or ejaculate from the reproductive tract of a stallion containing spermatozoa and seminal fluid from the accessory sex glands.
- L. "Sero-negative test mare" means a mare that has been tested sero-negative (SN titer <1:4) and has been isolated from other horses prior to being bred.
- M. "Sero-negative" means a horse that has reacted negatively (SN titer <1:4) to a blood test for antibodies to EAV.
- N. "Sero-positive" means a horse has demonstrated a positive reaction in serum neutralization with a titer of equal to or greater than one (1) to four (4) to a blood test for antibodies to EAV.
- O. "Shedder" or "shedding" means an equine has been determined to have EAV in its body and has potential of transmitting the EAV to other equine.

- P. "Stallion" means a sexually intact male equine.
- Q. "Standard insemination volume" means 10 ml of semen.
- R. "Test breeding" means breeding a suspect carrier stallion to 2 sero-negative mares a minimum of twice a day for 2 – to 4 days in the same estrus period.
- S. "Vaccinated" or "vaccination" means an equine has been vaccinated with the approved EVA modified live virus vaccine and the vaccination status has been kept current in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- T. "Vaccinated sero-positive stallion" means a stallion that was sero-negative prior to being vaccinated against EVA and which has a positive titer (>1:4) post vaccination.

III. General EVA Information

- A. All laboratory samples pertaining to this rule shall be submitted by an accredited veterinarian to an approved laboratory.
- B. It is recommended that all breeding stallions be tested for EAV prior to use as a breeding stud or collection for artificial insemination.
- C. It is recommended that frozen semen or semen from unknown stallions be tested negative by virus isolation or PCR prior to being used for artificial insemination.

IV. EVA Shedding Stallions

A stallion is considered to be a carrier if any of the following apply: the virus can be cultured from his semen, if the virus can be detected in his semen by PCR test or if sero-negative mares seroconvert to sero-positive status within 28 days following breeding or insemination.

A stallion known to be a carrier shall not be permitted to breed or be collected for artificial insemination until the State Veterinarian determines that the stallion does not pose a risk of transmitting EAV. In making this determination, the State Veterinarian shall consider whether the requirements of subsections B. and C. of this section will be complied with by the premises on which the carrier stallion is located. The following restrictions shall apply to a carrier stallion that is permitted to breed or be collected for artificial insemination:

- A. The owner or agent of an EAV carrier stallion shall notify in writing the owner or agent of a mare booked or seeking to book a mare to that stallion that has been classified as an EAV carrier. A written copy of the booking confirmation shall be sent to the State Veterinarian.
- B. A carrier stallion shall be housed, handled and bred or collected for artificial insemination in a facility isolated from non-shedding stallions.
- C. A carrier stallion shall be bred to a mare(s) that:
 - 1. Have been vaccinated against EVA at least twenty-one (21) days and not more than 1 year prior to being bred; or
 - 2. Has an existing EAV titer from vaccination or natural exposure to EAV, if the serological for EVA test was performed prior to date of breeding.

V. Sero-Positive Non-shedding Stallions

- A. A stallion may be considered to be a 'vaccinated sero-positive stallion' if a blood sample collected within 10 days prior to administration of an approved vaccine was negative (SN titer <1:4) for antibodies to EAV. See Section VIII for recommended vaccination protocols.
- B. It is required that a sero-positive vaccinated stallion that did not have an EVA negative test prior to vaccination comply with one of the following testing procedures to ensure that the stallion is not at risk of transmitting the virus:
1. A standard insemination volume (10ml) of semen should be collected and either virus isolation tested for EAV or evaluated using a PCR test; or
 2. The stallion should be bred to two (2) mares negative for EAV antibodies. The two (2) mares should have blood collected for an EVA test twenty-eight (28) days after breeding or artificially inseminated from two ejaculates, separately collected.
- The sero-positive stallion would be considered a non-carrier if the semen virus isolation tested, semen PCR or test-breeding results are negative.
- C. A stallion may be considered a 'non-vaccinated sero-positive stallion' if the stallion has seroconverted following a natural exposure to the virus. It is required that a non-vaccinated sero-positive stallion be tested as outlined below prior to breeding to ensure that he is not at risk of transmitting the virus.
1. Semen should be collected and either tested by virus isolation or evaluated using a PCR test for EAV; or
 2. The stallion should be bred to two (2) mares negative for EAV antibodies. The two (2) mares should have blood collected for an EVA test twenty-eight (28) days after breeding or artificial insemination.
- The sero-positive stallion will be considered a non-carrier if the semen by virus isolation, PCR, or test breeding results is negative.
- D. A stallion previously classified as a carrier stallion may be re-classified as a non-carrier stallion if the following criteria are met:
1. During the first breeding season following the stallion's classification as a non-carrier, the first five (5) sero-negative mares bred or artificially inseminated using semen collected from separate ejaculates from this stallion shall be test negative to a blood sample collected for an EVA test twenty-eight (28) days after breeding or artificial insemination.
 2. During the second breeding season, the stallion shall be bred to two (2) mares negative for EAV antibodies that will be tested twenty-eight (28) days after breeding or have its semen collected and be virus isolation negative for EAV or have the semen tested negative by PCR for EAV. If the semen virus isolation test or PCR test and blood samples are negative for EAV, there shall not be restrictions placed on a future breeding season.
- E. The final determination that a stallion is not an EAV carrier shall be made based on scientific procedures described in this section and approved by the State Veterinarian. Until this determination is made the stallion shall be considered as an EAV carrier.

VI. Requirements for Breeding Mares to a Carrier Stallion or Inseminating Mares with Known EAV Infected Semen

The following guidelines are required when breeding mares to a carrier stallion or inseminating mares with known EAV infected semen.

- A. If a sero-negative mare is to be bred to a carrier stallion for the first time.
 1. It is required that the mare be vaccinated a minimum of twenty-one (21) days prior to the first breeding or artificial insemination by an EAV carrier stallion and subsequently isolated a minimum of twenty-one (21) days after the first breeding or artificial insemination.
 - a) During isolation, the mare shall be physically separated from other equine in a separate isolation area approved by the State Veterinarian or designated personnel.
 - b) After the isolation period, the mare may move without restriction.
- B. Mares that have been vaccinated against EAV or have been bred to an EAV carrier stallion within the previous two (2) years may be re-bred to a carrier stallion but should be isolated for a minimum of twenty-one (21) days after breeding as noted above.
- C. When a mare bred to a carrier stallion is returned to the premises of origin within 21 days of breeding, it shall be in a transport vehicle or trailer by herself or with other sero-positive horses. Upon returning to the premises of origin, the transport vehicle or trailer and equipment used to move the mare must be immediately cleaned and disinfected according to procedures approved by the State Veterinarian.

VII. Actions for Newly Diagnosed Sero-positive Stallions

A stallion infected with EAV during the breeding season shall immediately cease breeding or immediately cease having semen collected for artificial insemination or semen collected and stored for future use. Since EVA is a reportable disease in the State of Colorado, the State Veterinarian must be immediately notified in the event of clinical EVA disease demonstrated by a positive laboratory test on serum or semen. An owner or agent with a mare booked or bred to a stallion that became infected with EAV during the breeding season shall be immediately notified in writing by the stallion's owner or agent. A copy of the written notification shall be sent to the State Veterinarian. A stallion infected with EAV during the breeding season shall be classified as an EAV carrier and shall be handled according to the requirements of this rule. Following the stallion's classification as a carrier, the State Veterinarian may reclassify the stallion as a non-carrier in accordance with this rule.

VIII. Equine Vaccinated Against EVA

Following are the recommendations that will provide for a more effective program for mares or stallions to be vaccinated for EVA in Colorado:

- The equine owner's facility should have a premises identification number (PIN).
- The mare or stallion receiving EVA vaccine should have an ISO compliant microchip implanted according to USDA's animal disease traceability requirements.
- That mares be tested for antibodies to EAV prior to an initial EVA vaccination.
- Testing for antibodies in blood of mares be submitted to an approved veterinary laboratory.
- A certificate documenting the mare has been vaccinated be sent to the State Veterinarian within seven (7) days of the vaccination date.

- The EVA vaccination certificate for mares be on a form prescribed by the State Veterinarian.
- The prior negative EVA test and vaccination of intact colts between 6-12 months of age and of adult teaser stallions.

Following are the requirements for mares or stallions to be vaccinated with EVA vaccine in Colorado:

- Testing of stallions for antibodies in blood or evidence of EAV in semen shall be submitted to an approved veterinary laboratory.
- Stallions vaccinated for the first time against EVA shall be test negative to a blood sample collected by an accredited veterinarian prior to vaccination.
- Stallions vaccinated for the first time against EVA shall have the EVA vaccine administered by an accredited veterinarian within ten (10) days after the sample collection date.
- A certificate documenting that the stallion has been vaccinated shall be sent to the State Veterinarian within seven (7) days of the vaccination date.
- The EVA vaccination certificate for stallions shall be on a form prescribed by State Veterinarian.
- All equids vaccinated for the first time against EVA shall not have direct exposure to an EVA affected animal or a pregnant mare for twenty-one (21) days after vaccination.
- A vaccinated stallion shall not be used for breeding or artificial insemination within twenty-eight (28) days after vaccination. A vaccinated mare shall not be bred within twenty-one (21) days of vaccination.

IX. EVA Test Mares

- A. An EVA test mare shall be isolated from the other equine and under the supervision of the State Veterinarian if the mare becomes:
1. Clinically affected with EVA after breeding or artificial insemination; or
 2. Sero-positive after breeding or artificial insemination.
- B. An isolated mare shall be released from isolation by the State Veterinarian after:
1. Twenty-eight (28) days in isolation and providing test results are negative; or
 2. The spread of EAV is no longer a risk, whichever is longer.

Part 11 Rule Exception

- A. The Commissioner of Agriculture or his designee, the Colorado State Veterinarian, may grant exceptions to any portion of this rule when disease management standards permit or require.
- B. Any such exception will be limited to individual cases.

Parts 12 – 15: Reserved

Part 16: Statements of Basis, Specific Statutory Authority and Purpose

VIII. Adopted: November 12, 2014 – Effective: December 30, 2014

SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The specific statutory authority of this rule is located in §§ 35-50-105(3)(a) through (d), (f), (h), (j), (n), (p), and (q), C.R.S., which cumulatively grant authority to the Commissioner of Agriculture, upon approval by the Colorado Agricultural Commission, to adopt rules related to designations of livestock disease for control and reporting purposes; health standards for importation of livestock; standards for livestock health certificates; livestock testing for contagious or infectious disease; standards for disease surveillance among and in livestock; the form and manner of disease reporting; standards and requirements for disease prevention; and livestock disease prevention.

Purpose

The purpose of this rule-making is to provide revisions to portions of the current Livestock Disease Control rules that will make the rules easier to read and understand while updating the rules to reflect changes in disease detection, surveillance, testing, and monitoring. These changes in this rule-making reflect the efforts of the reviewers to achieve the dual goal of protecting Colorado's livestock industry from disease while providing an environment where that industry may thrive.

In this rule-making, the reviewers focused on Parts 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, and 10. Generally, duplicative definitions from the rule were moved to an opening section, "Definitions." This section will apply to the entire rule except where a more specific definition remains or is set forth within a specific Part. Throughout the changed rules, the reviewers sought to clarify sentences, update language, removed duplicative terms, and increase readability.

Factual Policy and Issues

Since the time that these rules were last reviewed, the USDA has finalized its disease traceability requirements. The changes to USDA's rules effected changes in these rules. These changes come into these rules in new definitions and in changes to requirements for CVIs, movement between states, and movement between Approved Feedlots.

Additionally, these rule changes represent the most current veterinary science related to disease transmissibility, prevention, and monitoring.

These revisions incorporate changes as a result of the Department's Regulatory Efficiency Review Process conducted in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order D 2012-002.