



Animal Industry Division Newsletter
December 2012

We hope you had a relaxing Thanksgiving and with the summer months behind us, we hopefully say goodbye to vesicular stomatitis and epizootic hemorrhagic disease, two diseases that Colorado producers weathered this summer. We also saw bovine anthrax, EHV-1, trichomoniasis, rabies, and west nile virus. Our office was busy working to help keep the Colorado herd safe, but it is YOU, the private veterinarian and your animal health staff, that we rely on to be vigilant for signs of reportable diseases. Thank you for all your hard work, because of you, we were able to limit the impact of these diseases to our animals this year and keep our agricultural industry strong.

If you suspect a reportable disease in an animal or see any situation that exhibits unusual morbidity or mortality which does not fit a normally expected clinical picture, please contact the State Veterinarian's Office immediately at 303-239-4161. If after-hours, call the same number to obtain the phone number of the staff veterinarian on call. [Click here for a list of reportable diseases in Colorado](#) or visit our website at www.colorado.gov/ag/animals. Thank you for your help and let us know how we can help you.

*Thank you,
State Veterinarian's Office of Colorado*

Summary of Items:

- ❑ ***Anthrax Update:*** Colorado experienced the loss of 55 head of cattle to Anthrax this summer. Quarantine, vaccination, and treatment were key in limiting further losses. It is important to remember that Anthrax spores can survive for years in soil and changes in the weather, such as drought or flooding, can re-activate the spores causing sporadic outbreaks. [Click to read more](#)
- ❑ ***Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD):*** EHD came to Colorado this summer impacting both cattle and yak premises. Survival rates were low and clinical cases can look similar to vesicular diseases such as vesicular stomatitis and more importantly, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). EHD is a reportable disease in Colorado and veterinarians are asked to call our office immediately if EHD is suspected in an animal. [Click to read more](#)
- ❑ ***Vesicular Stomatitis Update:*** We were fortunate to close the 2012 VSV season with only two affected horses on two separate premises in Southern Colorado impacted by VSV. New Mexico still has one affected premises with one infected horse under quarantine, but no new cases have been diagnosed since mid-October. Veterinarians are asked to remain vigilant for signs of vesicular diseases in livestock and to call our office immediately if suspected. [Click to read more](#)
- ❑ ***EHV-1 and Equine Herpes Myeloencephalitis Update:*** State Veterinarian, Dr. Keith Roehr, and other division veterinarians recently attended the United State Animal Health Association annual



conference where EHV-1 and EHM were hot topics. Here, Dr. Roehr gives an update on EHM and provides an excellent written reference by Dr. Lutz Goehring, equine medicine faculty at Colorado State University. [Click to read more](#)

- ❑ **National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) Exercise Recap:** Ever wonder what would happen if we had an actual outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease here in the U.S.? Well, the State Veterinarian's office got a taste of that scary potential this last September when it participated in the NVS Exercise. This exercise simulates an FMD outbreak in the U.S. and works through the logistics of managing FMD vaccines, decontamination materials, and vaccinating/processing animals in a fast and safe manner. Everything went smoothly and the state of Colorado can now receive assistance from the NVS in the event of an actual FMD or other major disease outbreak. [Click to read more](#)

- ❑ **PACFA Symposium:** The Pet Animal Care Facility Act group held their second Licensee Symposium to help bring together PACFA licensees to learn and share about animal health and licensing procedures. Licensees included animal breeders, groomers, and boarding and pet daycare facilities. Topics included Small Animal CPR and First Aid, including the Heimlich maneuver for dogs! Jennifer Leslie, a PACFA inspector, also discussed the good, the bad, and the ugly of conducting facility inspections with suggestions of do's and don'ts for a successful PACFA inspection. More symposiums will be offered in the future, stay up to date via the PACFA website: <http://www.colorado.gov/ag/animals/pacfa> [Click to read more](#)

- ❑ **PACFA Proposed Rule Change:** As part of a Sunset Review which began in 2009, the PACFA rule has been undergoing a comprehensive revamping by the PACFA staff. Changes and improvements are being made by the advisement of stakeholders and the public and are focused on making the rule more concise and easier to understand. Three meetings, two by phone and one at the Department of Agriculture office have been scheduled for December 10th, February 7th, and March 13th respectively. [Click for Meeting Details and to read more](#)

- ❑ **Colorado Electronic Certificate of Veterinary Inspection(eCVI):** Got eCVI? Don't be left out, more than 60 veterinarians are now using the free Colorado eCVI. It's easy to get started in your practice and only requires Adobe Reader. If you want to sign up, contact sara.ahola@state.co.us or call 303-870-5494. [Click to read more](#)



Anthrax Re-Cap

This summer, Colorado experienced documented cases of bovine anthrax; Colorado's last bovine anthrax outbreak was over 30 years ago. Although it is possible that other cases have occurred since then but may have not been reported or officially diagnosed. This outbreak began in late July with several cows dying acutely in a pasture in Logan County. After moving the cows and calves from the pasture to a feedlot on the premises, animals continued to die. Further pastures were involved and deaths continued despite moving the animals off pasture and on to a dry lot condition. When sample submissions from a necropsy were evaluated at CSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (CSU-VDL), anthrax was diagnosed in a timely manner. Once a diagnosis was made the involved premises were quarantined and the carcasses were effectively incinerated. The last animal death occurred on August 24th. In all, approximately 55 cattle, mainly adult cows, died due to the outbreak; four Logan County premises were quarantined and subsequently released after fulfilling disease control requirements. A cooperative effort among the owners, private veterinarian, CSU-VDL, emergency management entities, regional and state public health agencies, and local/state/federal officials was paramount to the effective response of this outbreak.

Treatment and prevention consisted of removing the animals from suspected infected soil areas, vaccinating with the anthrax vaccine twice, 3 weeks apart, and treating prophylactically with oxytetracycline at the time of the first vaccine.

Anthrax can develop naturally in soil with the spores becoming active in association with periods of marked climatic or ecologic change such as heavy rainfall, flooding or drought which can then expose the anthrax spores to grazing livestock. In these areas the spores apparently revert to the vegetative form and multiply to infectious levels so that cattle, horses, mules, sheep and goats may readily become infected when grazing such areas.

It is important to note that spores can survive in soil for several years, so vaccination of livestock can be an important health consideration for producers living in endemic areas. At this time, only one vaccine exists for anthrax, a non-encapsulated live anthrax spore vaccine manufactured by the Colorado Serum Company (www.colorado-serum.com). It is recommended that animals be vaccinated at or around 4 weeks before the usual appearance of the disease (which can vary based on climate and ecology). Boosters should be given 2-3 weeks after the first vaccination. Immunity can be expected for six months then is believed to wane and annual re-vaccination is recommended. If considering using this vaccine off-label for such animals as horses, llamas or other species, consult with the Colorado Serum Company for recommendations first. It is important to note that the withdrawal time for the anthrax vaccine when used as labeled is 42 days for meat, there is no withdrawal for milk so cows can continue to be milked after vaccination.

Please remember that any sudden, unexplained death in livestock may be caused by anthrax and a veterinarian should be involved in the investigation. If you have any suspicion that an animal has died from anthrax remember not to cut the carcass open and do not move the carcass. Please call our office immediately and we can assist in handling the case. Because anthrax is a public health concern, proper biosecurity is imperative.

If you have questions regarding the possible management and risk mitigation of Anthrax in your service area, please call us and we can help devise a plan of management or put you in touch with experts who can help.



Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD)

Yak and cattle at seven locations in Colorado tested positive for (EHD) this summer which is an orbivirus disease affecting deer and other wild ruminants, cattle and, most recently, yak. Signs of EHD include fever, loss of appetite, weakness, respiratory distress, swelling of the tongue, and erosive lesions in the mouth. Differential diagnoses in bovines include blue tongue, bovine viral diarrhea, foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis virus, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and malignant catarrhal fever. The disease cannot be transmitted by direct contact and is spread by insects, most commonly midges (*Culicoides*) or gnats. For more detailed information, check out the OIE document:

[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Animal Health in the World/docs/pdf/EPIZOOTIC HEAMORRHAGIC DISEASE FINAL.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Animal_Health_in_the_World/docs/pdf/EPIZOOTIC_HEAMORRHAGIC_DISEASE_FINAL.pdf)



Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) Summary

The summer of 2012 saw vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) return to Colorado. We were fortunate in that only two equine premises in two different counties in Colorado were affected and quarantined. Those quarantines have now been lifted and no new cases have been seen in Colorado since August 1st. New Mexico is still dealing with VSV, having 34 equine premises in 10 counties affected. As of November 20, 2012, one premises with one affected horse remained under quarantine in NM. Quarantines are released 21 days after all lesions have healed in affected animals.

VSV is a reportable disease in Colorado and nation-wide and is important to Colorado agriculture not only because of the morbidity it causes but because of its clinical similarities to foot-and-mouth disease as well as swine vesicular disease. As a reminder, clinically it often presents as an animal with excessive salivation and upon further exam the animal is found to have oral lesions with vesicles that may or may not have ruptured. Lesions may also be found on the lips, nose, teats, coronary bands, vulva, and prepuce. Once vesicles rupture, it is very painful and the animal will likely suffer weight loss, lameness, and decreases in production due to discomfort and inability to eat and/or drink.

If you suspect VSV in one of your patients, please contact the USDA area office 303-231-5385 or the State Veterinarian's Office immediately at (303) 239-4161.

For more information: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/equine/vsv/>



EHV-1 and Equine Herpes Myeloencephalitis

As part of my role as State Veterinarian of Colorado, I recently attended the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) meeting. The diagnosis and management of outbreaks of equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHM) was one of the major items discussed at this meeting. Based on hearing some new information about EHM at the meeting I asked Dr. Lutz Goehring, an equine medicine faculty member at Colorado State University College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, to write an update on EHM that we could share with you. Dr. Goehring 's PhD was on the epidemiology of EHM and he is doing ongoing research related to EHM, so he is very qualified to provide this update.

Some key take home messages I took away from the update are:

1. Horses with acute onset of neurologic disease may have EHM. There may have been a recent history of equine travel or new additions on the operation where an EHM case occurs and some horses may have recently had a fever or respiratory disease.
2. There are multiple diseases that can cause similar signs to EHM so it is important to collect appropriate diagnostic samples (nasal swab and whole blood in anticoagulant) to determine if EHV-1 is the cause of disease.
3. The diagnostic testing for EHV-1 has progressed significantly and results of testing can be available in a timely manner. To do the best job for you and your clients the laboratory needs to receive correctly collected samples. There is a demonstration in Dr. Goehring's summary of how to collect nasal swabs for EHV-1 testing. In addition there is a diagram in the summary detailing the disease and nasal shedding timeline that illustrates the importance timing of sample collection.
4. EHV-1 is a contagious disease and currently there is no vaccine that carries a label claim for prevention of EHM. Thus it is important to promptly implement protocols to reduce the risk of spread of the virus during the work up period and subsequent to making a definitive diagnosis.
5. EHM is a reportable disease in Colorado, so if you examine horses that you suspect to be EHM cases please notify my office. Dr. Goehring and other equine faculty at CSU are available for consultation about equine neurologic cases as well.

Thank you,
Keith Roehr, DVM

To read Dr. Goehring's entire article please go to our website for the [EHM Resource Page](#) or click on this link to be taken directly to the article: [EHV-1 and EHM](#). The following are the diagrams from Dr. Goehring's article referenced above.



1



2



3



4



5



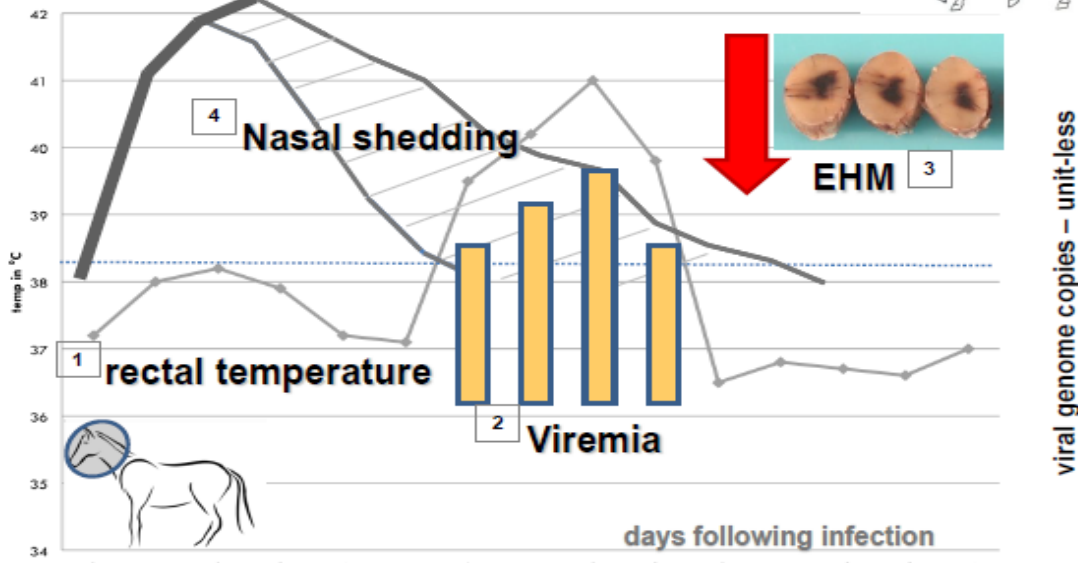
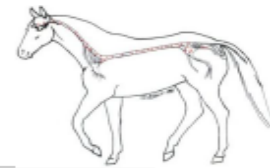
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1- Dacron™ – or Polyester-tipped swabs; 2- with a bendable, plastic shaft; 3- wear disposable gloves and change between horses; 4- place your thumb against the nasal septum and grasp with your fingers across the nasal plane; 5- quickly insert both swabs in the nasal passage. Go in-and-out for at least 3 – 4x. Make sure there is contact with nasal mucosa; 6- swabs show some signs of cellular debris; 7- for PCR analysis swabs should go into an empty transport container, plastic shaft can be broken off to allow the tube top to be secured; 7-label each tube with horse and client ID.

A time line following experimental intranasal EHV-1 infection



This figure illustrates findings of nasal shedding; rectal temperature; viremia, and the (potential) occurrence of EHM following an experimental intranasal infection with EHV-1. X-axis: time in days; infection on day=0; Y-axis: rectal temp.in °C; alternative Y-axis: unit-less scale for viral genome quantities; dotted line: fever cut-off (38.3°C-101.3°F). 1- rectal temperature curve is often bi-phasic. Secondary fever is associated with 'cell-associated viremia'; 2- cell-associated viremia, duration 3 – 5 days as determined by PCR; 3- clinical EHM usually follows viremia; 4- nasal shedding is high during the first 3 days and may be associated with a primary fever. Duration of nasal shedding varies significantly between horses, which is represented by the area between the 2 lines of nasal shedding.



National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) Exercise

In the time of trouble, it is good to have friends and resources to fall back on. An outbreak of an animal disease like foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) or another significant foreign animal disease could devastate Colorado's animal agriculture industry, harm the economy, and, for zoonotic diseases, threaten the public's health. Having adequate veterinary resources and the ability to distribute them quickly are crucial in mounting an effective response. In the event of a significant livestock disease outbreak, the Colorado Department of Agriculture's resources could be depleted very fast. The same situation would be true in almost every other state. Manufacturers and distributors hold certain inventories that could be used in a response, but only enough to satisfy routine demand. Unaffected States might help, provided they retain a means of mounting their own response in case the threat enters their borders.

Therefore, we are thankful that we have a friend and resource like the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) which is a program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The NVS is the national repository of critical veterinary supplies, equipment, vaccines, and services that can be deployed to the site of a damaging animal disease outbreak within 24 hours. A major goal of the NVS program is to help States, Tribal Nations, and U.S. Territories to plan, train, and exercise for the receipt, management, and distribution of NVS countermeasures during a logistics emergency response.

The NVS program also maintains contracts with all-hazards response companies, which can quickly provide large numbers of trained personnel with equipment to help the State of Colorado when it does not have enough of its own personnel and equipment for depopulation, disposal of livestock carcasses, and decontamination of premises and equipment. To ensure responders get help quickly, officials in the NVS program and within the State of Colorado have worked together to do logistics planning so when a significant response is needed, we have the training to acquire, receive, store, control, stage, and distribute the resources needed for a large livestock disease outbreak response. Those resources will not only come from the NVS but from federal and state agencies, industry, other States, and the private sector.

For over two years, the State Veterinarian's Office within the Colorado Department of Agriculture has been working to build the *Colorado National Veterinary Stockpile and Agricultural Logistics Plan* and to develop a NVS functional exercise in which the Colorado logistics plan would be put to the test. The Colorado NVS logistics plan is an annex to our other livestock emergency disease preparedness and response plans and is intended to provide guidance for managing logistical needs of responders and for the incident itself. Logistics is a crucial requirement for the success of a response and the safety of responders. This logistical plan is centered on the deployment of the NVS but it can easily be applied to any agricultural situation in which large quantities of resources are required.

On September 19th and 20th, the Colorado Department of Agriculture implemented a two-day fully functional exercise at the Adams County Regional Park. It was a great success and a perfect model of what can be done through good teamwork and collaboration with state and federal partners, non-governmental agencies, and emergency management entities. We had approximately 60 people who attended the two-day Exercise from six different states, representing 24 different state, federal, or private entities, and two Colorado tribal nations.



More than 24 agencies and organizations participated in the exercise with their representatives serving in the roles of players, observers, evaluators, and controllers. Participating organizations included the Adams County Emergency Management; APHIS ESF #11 FEMA Region VIII; APHIS VS Area offices (Colorado, Kansas); APHIS VS Western Regional office; Colorado Department of Agriculture; Colorado Office of Emergency Management; Colorado State University; CSU Extension, Department of Defense US Northern Command; Eastern Colorado Incident Management Team; Kansas Department of Agriculture; NVS, including 3D response support services; Southern Ute Indian Tribe; Texas Animal Health Commission; Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; and the Wyoming Livestock Board.

In addition, the Eastern Colorado Incident Management Team (ECIMT) was involved in the Exercise. We have a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the ECIMT so their involvement was a corollary exercise to test the MOU and to also inform and educate the participants of how the ECIMT would be involved in a significant agricultural incident. It proved to be a very valuable component of the Exercise and it clearly demonstrated the benefits and value in using the Incident Command Structure (ICS) structure to manage a significant livestock emergency incident.

Day one of the Exercise started with briefings on the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) scenario chosen for the event and from the Incident Management Team. Following the briefings, animal health officials from the State of Colorado, APHIS VS Colorado Area Office, APHIS VS Western Region, and NVS headquarters exercised the NVS request process by placing a series of phone calls through management channels, including the National Center for Animal Health Emergency Management 24/7 emergency hotline (800- 940-6524). In addition to NVS countermeasures, the State of Colorado requested FMD vaccine, animal-handling equipment, and assistance from NVS 3D contractors, submitting the required statement of work (SOW).



The actual exercise began when the tractor trailer containing NVS countermeasures for the exercise arrived at the warehouse door and exercise play began. The warehouse team offloaded the supplies, organized the inventory, and received injects to test the warehouse team's ability to fill orders and deploy supplies to field operations. Mock vaccine was also shipped to the warehouse so that proper handling and cold storage of the vaccine could also be exercised. As day one of the exercise came to a close, the warehouse facility was shut down and returned to normal operations. During this time, warehouse teams and managers conducted actions to return accountable NVS countermeasures to the warehouse, pack and prepare them for return, and load them back onto the tractor trailer for return shipment to the NVS program.

On day two of the Exercise the activities involved receiving large animal handling equipment, unloading the equipment from the tractor trailer, assembling the portable chute, panels, and portable corral, transporting them to a mock ranch, and working cattle through the deployed cattle equipment. Following the working of the cattle through the equipment, the chutes and corrals were transported by pick-up trucks back to the staging area where it was cleaned, disassembled for transport, and reloaded onto the flatbed trailer for return to the NVS.



We truly value the process that took place in developing the *Colorado National Veterinary Stockpile and Agricultural Logistics Plan* and the implementation of the two-day NVS Exercise. It increased our capability of responding to livestock emergency incidents and it was very rewarding to see all of the planning pieces come together, interconnect, and result in a successful outcome. The planning and Exercise also strengthened the relationships that will be needed in an effective response to a potential catastrophic livestock event in Colorado.



PACFA Symposium Re-Cap

On October 16, 2012 the PACFA program presented the PACFA Fall Symposium. This event was held at the Jefferson County Fair Grounds which was large enough to allow additional space for more licensees to attend compared to our first Symposium last spring.

The use of the Jefferson County meeting room and kitchen was sponsored by Carla Zinanti the director of the Jefferson County Animal Control Division who made it possible for us to use the facility at no charge to PACFA or licensees. Thank you, Carla, for your support and to the Fairgrounds for their generosity.

Katherine Hancock-Tubbs from the Red Cross presented an interesting and thought-provoking demonstration on first aid and CPR for animals and we even learned the Heimlich maneuver for saving a choking dog. Kathy has been teaching for the American Red Cross for 30 years. She also taught school with special needs children and preschool for 15 years. Kathy brought dog and cat manikins that we were able to practice the CPR techniques on. Kathy is available to animal related business for first aid and CRP certifications. She can be contacted at Kathryn.Hancock-Tubbs@redcross.org.

Jennifer Leslie, CVT, PACFA inspector for Northern Colorado, presented The Good, the Bad and the Ugly. This interactive presentation was designed to give PACFA licensees perspective of the inspection process through the eyes of an inspector. The audience members had the opportunity to identify violations from case studies and to discuss remedies. The intended goal of helping licensees avoid common pitfalls was met and hopefully attendees will now ace inspections. A lot of good information about inspection was discussed.

The PACFA Spring Symposium 2012 was a huge success. We are grateful to everyone who attended and also for the feedback we received. The venue was donated, helping us offer this opportunity at no charge. The presentations offered information useful to any PACFA licensee. The seminar also offered a rare opportunity to meet and interact with other PACFA facility owners and staff. We are excited to announce that we will continue to offer seminars for PACFA licensees. Watch for the date and location



announcement in your email and on our website, www.colorado.gov/ag/animals/pacfa and be sure to register early if interested as space may be limited.

Proposed Rule Change for PACFA

A Sunset Review in 2009 highlighted questions and concerns by the public and the stakeholders in the consistency and fairness of the PACFA regulation as well as the efficiency of the program. In an attempt to provide better service and more efficient oversight, the staff undertook several projects. One of these projects was to take a look at the parts of the program that were causing misunderstanding. The main factor here was rules that were redundant and hard to interpret which not only made enforcement difficult, but also discouraged pet facilities owners who found it difficult to sort through and understand the tangle of regulations. Since 2010 the program staff has been discussing how to revise the rule to make it easier to understand. Additionally, staff wanted to accommodate a request from licensees for some form of inspection check off sheet. In October 2012, we completed a first draft of a proposed rule.

The official process will recommend the repeal of the existing rule and the enactment of the new proposed rule. This new rule consolidates the requirements into one easier to follow document by removing redundant language and providing requirements based on species of animal rather than facility type. For example, many cleaning requirements were the same across the board for each facility type. The new rule has one section for cleaning and sanitation that applies to all types of facilities. In order to accomplish this, language from the old rule was taken for use in the new rule. In some cases the language was modified to provide clarity. This review and revision process is being done to simplify the PACFA rules, and to comply with an executive order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of state rules. Our goal is to have rules in place that pet facility owners understand so that compliance is easier.

A draft of the proposed rule can be found on our web site www.colorado.gov/ag/animals/pacfa along with a FAQ sheet to answer some of your questions. Additionally we have posted several other documents including a list of items that are new and a worksheet to help understand the enclosure requirements. The process of improving the rule will be ongoing with stakeholder meetings and conference calls scheduled to take comments and answer questions. All licensees are encouraged to review the proposed rule and submit written comments by April 1, 2013. The official process for rule change will begin in the fall of 2013 with a public hearing and then adoption of the final rule by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

For reference, three meetings have been scheduled to answer questions on the following dates:

- 1. December 10, 2012** conference call to answer questions 11-12am
Call in number 1-877-820-7831 access code 773198#
- 2. February 7, 2013** conference call to answer questions 2-3pm
Call in number 1-877-820-7831 access code 773198#
- 3. March 12, 2013** meeting to answer questions 1-4pm
Location: 700 Kipling Street, Lakewood, CO 80215, 4th floor Plants Testing room

Information about the meetings can also be found on the calendar page at our web site:

https://www.colorado.gov/apps/calendar/html/event/ag_Animals/2012/11/27?viewperiod=1

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Colorado electronic Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (eCVI)

In case you haven't heard or seen the new eCVI Colorado introduced earlier this year, we encourage you to check it out. The document is a close replica of the paper-version CVI, but fillable on your laptop using Adobe Reader. This eCVI can then be saved and emailed to your clients and to our office – saving time and postage. It doesn't require the internet to create the document and only takes minutes to learn how to fill out. It's as simple as filling in the required fields and saving the document. In addition, it gives the State Veterinarian Offices real-time information on livestock movement within the U.S. This will be invaluable for veterinarians, producers, and the livestock industry in the face of a significant disease outbreak.

Call or email today to get started! Over 60 veterinarians are using the form today and we've heard compliments like "This is so easy and fast!" and "This is quicker than any other electronic health certificate I have used."

Email: sara.ahola@state.co.us or call 303-870-5494 for more information.



Reportable Diseases in Colorado

The following diseases should be reported to the Colorado Area Office of the USDA (303) 231-5385 or to the Colorado State Veterinarian's Office (303) 239-4161:

- Anaplasmosis (clinical disease only)
- Anthrax
- Avian Influenza (both high or low pathogenic)
- Bluetongue (clinical disease only)
- Brucellosis (bovine, porcine, ovine, or *canine)
- Bovine Babesiosis
- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
- Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)
- Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)
- Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) in livestock
- Equine Encephalomyelitis (also reportable to the Colorado Depart. of Public Health)
- Equine Infectious Anemia (positive Coggins/ELISA)
- Equine Piroplasmiasis
- Equine Viral Arteritis
- Equine Herpes Myeloencephalopathy (EHV-1 & EHV-4)
- Exotic Newcastle Disease
- Johne's Disease
- Malignant Catarrhal Fever
- * Plague (also reportable to Colorado Dept. Of Public Health)
- * Psittacosis (also reportable to Colorado Dept. of Public Health)
- Pseudorabies
- * Rabies (also reportable to Colorado Dept. of Public Health)
- Salmonella (pullorum or enteritidis)
- Scabies (cattle or sheep)
- Scrapie
- Screwworm
- Trichomoniasis
- Tuberculosis
- * Tularemia (also reportable to Colorado Dept. Of Public Health)
- Vesicular Stomatitis (all species)
- Vesicular Diseases (all species)
- West Nile Virus

If an animal dies acutely and was exhibiting clinical signs of a reportable disease this incident shall be reported even though no diagnostic testing was accomplished prior to death.

ANY DISEASE LISTED ABOVE OR FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE OR ANY INFECTIOUS DISEASE OR PARASITE OF LIVESTOCK WHICH WAS NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOWN TO EXIST IN COLORADO SHALL BE REPORTED, I.E. ANY DISEASE OF UNUSUAL MORBIDITY OR MORTALITY THAT DOES NOT FIT A NORMALLY EXPECTED CLINICAL PICTURE.

*diseases of interest to small animal practitioners



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