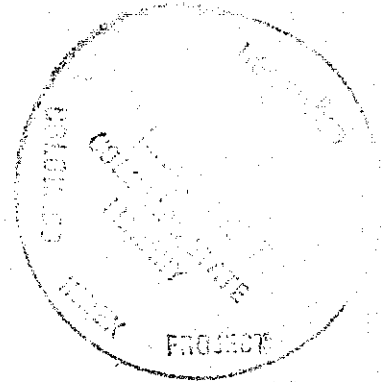


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1974 - 1975

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Colorado
Department of Agriculture

1525 Sherman Street Denver, Colorado 80203

STATE OF COLORADO



Richard D. Lamm
Governor

Roy R. Romer
Commissioner

Donald L. Svedman
Deputy Commissioner

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

406 STATE SERVICES BUILDING
1525 SHERMAN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

August 19, 1975
76-95-0110

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

Clarence Stone, Center
Chairman

William A. Stephens, Gypsum
Vice Chairman


Ben Eastman, Hotchkiss
John L. Malloy, Denver
M. C. McCormick, Holly
Elton Miller, Fort Lupton
Kay D. Morison, Fleming
William H. Webster, Greeley
Kenneth G. Wilmore, Denver

The Honorable Richard D. Lamm
Governor, State of Colorado
State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dear Governor Lamm:

In compliance with statutory requirements, I am submitting the Annual Report of the Colorado Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, containing a compilation of information regarding the services provided by the department.

Respectfully,


Roy R. Romer
Commissioner

RRR:pb

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

**Roy R. Romer
Commissioner of Agriculture
Denver, Colorado**

**Clarence Stone
Chairman
Center, Colorado**

**William A. Stephens
Vice-Chairman
Gypsum, Colorado**

**Ben Eastman
Hotchkiss, Colorado**

**John L. Malloy
Denver, Colorado**

**M.C. McCormick
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Ft. Lupton Colorado**

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Fleming, Colorado**

**William H. Webster
Greeley, Colorado**

**Kenneth G. Wilmore
Denver, Colorado**

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1 PROGRAM TITLE: Administration and Support
2 Services.

3
4
5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The division provides
6 administration and support services to the six
7 operating divisions.

8
9
10 Acting as the business management resource
11 for the department, the division provides budget,
12 fiscal, personnel, construction, maintenance,
13 insurance, purchasing, contracting, communications,
14 supply, A.D.P. services, and training.

15
16
17 The division director serves as a consultant
18 to the Commissioner and the other division
19 directors for matters relating to the service
20 areas.

21
22
23 ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The department adopted the
24 Affirmative Action Program of the State Depart-
25 ment of Personnel, but because of the lack of
26 funding for training and the low turnover rate
27 and the freeze on hiring, anticipated goals were
28 not attained. A revised affirmative action
29 program will be submitted to the Governor's
30 office during the next fiscal year.

31
32
33 Departmental reclassification studies were
34 conducted to develop uniform classification of
35 jobs within the department. Our reclassification
36 recommendations and specification changes were
37 accepted by the Department of Personnel and
38 implemented by us.

39
40
41 The Personnel Officer assumed the Training
42 Officer function for the department. He conduct-
43 ed training classes for supervisors and instituted
44 a program to up-date employees training files upon
45 completion of courses or training sessions.

46
47
48 The personnel records for the Brand Board were
49 centralized within the personnel section, and
50 agreement was reached with the Brand Board on the
51 status and pay base for part-time brand inspectors.

52
53
54 A new budget officer position was created to
55 provide centralized control for producing the
56 budget and to analyze accounting records to
57 produce management information for the adminis-
58 trators and supervisors. Analytical studies are
59 being made of expenditures, and trend lines are
60 being graphed to indicate the changing spending
61 patterns of the department.

62
63
64 Other duties of the position include the
65 purchasing function. A purchasing procedures
66 manual has been written for the department and a
67 guide for vehicle maintenance and reporting has
68 been written and distributed to each employee
69 who drives a state car.

70

The Administrative Division, with the Commis-
sioner's direction, initiated a Management by
Objective program within the department. The first
stage of the program has been completed with each
section developing a set of goals and objectives.

The Fiscal Section has continued in central-
izing accounting records and revising monthly
reporting of expenditures and receipts. Additional
information for budget and management is being
provided by increasing the number of accounts and a
more detailed breakdown by object code. A
new cash receipting system has been placed in oper-
ation with additional modifications to provide
additional information in compliance with the State
Central Accounting System. All out effort is being
made to incorporate the Central Accounting System
as a part of our internal management reporting
system.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Agricultural Statistics

2
3

4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Agricultural Statistics
5 program is a cooperative activity between the
6 U.S.D.A. Statistical Reporting Service and the
7 Department of Agriculture. The section compiles
8 statistical data of the production, pricing and
9 marketing of agricultural products within the
10 State of Colorado.

11
12

13 The service produces periodic reports which
14 provide national estimates and estimates for the
15 individual states for crops, livestock, poultry
16 and other farm products and conditions. These
17 reports are of vital concern to farmers, cattlemen
18 and businessmen because decisions involving
19 millions of dollars a year are made based on these
20 agricultural estimates. County data are provided
21 for the major crop and livestock items.

22
23

24 ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The annual Colorado Agricultural
25 Statistics book was published and included state
26 and county data compiled during the year. The
27 section conducted the multi-ram cattle survey for
28 both July 1 and January 1. The cattle list build-
29 ing project conducted during the previous year
30 provided a list of cattle operations stratified
31 by type and size. Sampling based on this strati-
32 fied list produces a more accurate estimate of
33 cattle operations than previously used methods.

34
35

36 A sheep study was completed providing infor-
37 mation on ranch management practices, production
38 costs and predatory losses.

39
40

41 The farm labor report was expanded to include
42 agricultural services, industries and related
43 activities. All regularly scheduled surveys and
44 reports were completed.

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1 PROGRAM TITLE: VETERINARY INSPECTION SERVICE

2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

3
4 The Veterinary Inspection Service works to
5 reduce the incidence of animal diseases and to
6 reduce losses due to disease, parasites and condem-
7 nation of animals. Special emphasis is given to
8 diseases transmissible from animal to man. Certi-
9 ficates necessary for the importation of animals
10 are established in CRS 35-50-102-1973. Also
11 provided are dipping, spraying and quarantine
12 measures, as well as condemnation procedures and
13 testing and eradication procedures for Brucel-
14 losis, Tuberculosis and other diseases. Other
15 areas covered, include inspection, permit and
16 procedures for feedlots feeding garbage to
17 swine; inspection and registration of cattle
18 feedlots; Equine Infectious Anemia in horses
19 and equine encephalomyelitis.
20

21 The license and bond requirements for live-
22 stock markets is specified in CRS 35-54. All
23 livestock consigned and delivered to a public
24 livestock market must be inspected for disease.
25 Supervision of disease control and inspection
26 of livestock at the markets is done by the
27 Veterinary Section.
28

29 The Brucellosis Eradication Program is
30 conducted according to the Uniform Methods and
31 Rules as set forth by the USDA as minimum stand-
32 ards for states to follow. After reaching vari-
33 ous classifications, surveillance must be con-
34 tinued to maintain this classification. Certain
35 cattle and swine are blood tested at slaughter.
36 When reactors are found, a trace is made to find
37 the herd of origin and a test is made on the
38 animals in the herd. Contact and exposed herds
39 are tested which are related in any way to in-
40 fected herds. Retests of infected herds must
41 be made at 30-day intervals, until the herd has
42 two negative tests and this must be followed by
43 another negative test in not less than 120 days
44 following the removal of the last reacting ani-
45 mal in order for the herd to be released from
46 quarantine. Continual surveillance is conduct-
47 ed on imported animals to help prevent reintro-
48 duction of Brucellosis disease animals.
49

50 When animals are found to be infested with
51 scabies mites, the entire herd must be offic-
52 ially treated two times at a 10-to-14 day inter-
53 val. Exposed herds are treated once. Complete
54 epidemiology is conducted on each break. Cat-
55 tle imported from infected areas on special
56 permits and are reinspected after arrival.
57

58 Several eradication programs are conduct-
59 ed in cooperation with Veterinary Services-
60 USDA. A laboratory is maintained which con-
61 ducts tests on blood, milk, cream and semen
62 for Brucellosis; serology tests for Anaplas-
63 mosis, Blue Tongue and Leptospirosis; micro-
64 scopic and maceration tests for parasites.
65 Specimens for some diseases are forwarded
66 from the laboratory to the Veterinary Services
67 Diagnostic Laboratory run by USDA, Ames, Ia.
68

69 Dairy herd approval certificates are issu-
70

ed to Grade A milk producers after requirements
are met and a survey is made of the herd and pre-
mises.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Brucellosis surveillance was continued for 57
counties and 6 modified certified counties. Work
for Morgan County completed to change it from a
modified certified county to a certified county.
Work is showing progress in the other 5 modified
certified counties. Many herds were tested over the
entire State, as a result of reacting animals found
at the time of slaughter. The State of Colorado
was declared a Validated State For Brucellosis on
March 1, 1975, making Colorado the 12th state to
qualify. We must continue the surveillance required
by the Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis
Eradication to maintain this status.

At the start of the FY, we had 45 known infect-
ed herds. We found 50 new infected herds during the
year. Sixty-four herds qualified for release during
the year. Thirty-one herds were under quarantine as
of June 30, 1975. Ninety thousand head of calves
were officially vaccinated for Brucellosis.

During the year, we completed the necessary
work and records for the State of Colorado to be
declared a Tuberculosis Free State and have sub-
mitted this to the USDA for approval. Again, we
must continue surveillance and handle any break
which might occur.

During the year, we had four breaks of
Scabies which resulted in the dipping of 16,010
head of cattle two times. Epidemiologica/ work
involved inspection of all sources of these cattle,
and trace and inspection of all animals sold from
these premises. Early diagnosis prevented further
spread and eliminated any need for Federal quaran-
tines on large areas of the State. All animals
from high incidence areas were reinspected by
Veterinary Section personnel.

All horses which were positive to the
Coggins test for Equine Infectious Anemia were
properly handled, with two being under permanent
quarantine and the balance being euthanized.

1 PROGRAM TITLE:

2

3 Meat Inspection

4

5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

6

7 The Meat Inspection Program is a coopera-
8 tive State-Federal program of meat inspection
9 for all establishments in the State except
10 those engaged in interstate commerce. State
11 inspection standards are at least "equal to"
12 those of the interstate USDA meat inspection
13 program which operates under the Federal
14 wholesome meat act.

15

16 Audit of the program effectiveness in
17 both operations and fiscal matters is
18 provided by USDA. The operations audit
19 provides assurance that the program is
20 maintaining "equal to" status. Fiscal audit
21 is conducted to verify expenditure of funds
22 in accordance with the cooperative agreement.

23

24 Counties wishing to administer their own
25 inspection program are funded by pass-
26 through federal funds. The counties having
27 inspection programs are Denver and Mesa.

28

29 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

30

31 In 1974-1975 the program achieved its
32 best record, having a 96 plus compliance
33 rating in Federal reviews to determine that
34 the program was maintaining an "Equal to"
35 status with the Federal program.

36

37 A number of new plants came into the
38 program, and at the end of the fiscal year
39 one hundred forty plants in seventy-two
40 cities and towns were under surveillance.
41 Twenty-eight slaughter and processing were
42 receiving full time inspection. Fifty-
43 two processing plants received full
44 inspection. Sixty plants were operating
45 custom exempt. New plants were put in
46 operation at Salida, Fruita, and a
47 complete processing plant at Fowler
48 replaced a "problem" custom exempt plant.

49

50 Plant renovations were underway at Delta,
51 Sterling, Kremmling, Burlington, LaSalle and
52 a new plant was built at Limon.

53

54 Training was accomplished for three men
55 hired as replacements, a program to improve
56 capabilities of meat inspectors was designed,
57 and put in operation by Field Supervisors.

58

59 The compliance and evaluation program
60 was fully staffed. This program maintained
61 "Equal to" status, and with assistance from
62 field supervisors administered the Frozen
63 Food Provisioners Program.

64

65 The State Legislature elected not to
66 fund the State Meat Inspection Program for
67 1975-1976. The cooperative agreements were
68 cancelled. State Meat Inspection assisted
69 the Federal Program prior to and during the
70 transition period, putting all state plants

under Federal Supervision.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Dairy Inspection, grading and
2 licensing.

3
4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The production, manufacture
5 and sale of dairy products are inspected to assure
6 that the products are sanitary, have not been adul-
7 terated, are not counterfeit, and are labeled prop-
8 erly. Unsanitary or adulterated dairy products
9 are treated so that they cannot be manufactured or
10 renovated for human food.

11
12 Microbiological, chemical and physical examination
13 of dairy products, ingredients, imitation and sub-
14 stitute products manufactured in the state, and
15 also those marketed from out-of-state, are perform-
16 ed in the laboratory to determine label compliance;
17 product acceptability; detect adulteration; filth
18 and other deleterious substances harmful to public
19 health; to prevent fraud and deception in packaging
20 and advertising.

21
22 Sanitation surveys are made at dairy farms, dairy
23 manufacturing plants and premises where dairy prod-
24 ucts are handled or stored. Inspections and certi-
25 fications are made of manufacturing plants and on
26 manufactured products under USDA inspection and
27 grading programs.

28
29 License by examination those persons who sample
30 milk at the dairy farm or who test milk and cream
31 or other dairy products for the purpose of determi-
32 ning its value.

33
34 Obtain and compile dairy production and manufactur-
35 ing statistical data of all dairy products manufac-
36 tured in the state.

37
38 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

39 Actual Year 1974-75: The dairy section performed
40 2,501 sanitation and physical facility inspections
41 of 1,000 licensed establishments which purchased
42 ingredients and manufactured dairy products.

43
44 There were 90 bulk milk haulers licensed to 21 milk
45 hauling companies, and 108 sampler-testers licensed
46 to 39 dairy plants purchasing producer milk or
47 cream on the butterfat basis.

48
49 The laboratory analyzed 4,749 samples, 1,503 qual-
50 ity tests were made in the field by inspectors;
51 492,069 gallons of milk and cream were graded, from
52 which 2,019 gallons were rejected; 2,944,051 pounds
53 of manufactured products were examined with 51,753
54 pounds being removed from sale or lowered in grade.

55
56 The section reviewed 23 building plans for new
57 construction or extensive remodeling of existing
58 facilities.

59
60 Milk production in the state for 1974 showed a 1.4%
61 increase over the 1973 volume, resulting in a gross
62 farm income of \$77,259,000, a 15% increase from the
63 previous year.
64

65
66
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1 PROGRAM TITLE:

2

3 Rodent Control

4

5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

6

7 In many areas of the State, destructive pests
8 such as jackrabbits, prairie dogs, ground squirrels
9 pocket gophers, and rats exist in numbers suffi-
10 cient to cause damage to the agricultural, horti-
11 cultural and livestock industries. The Rodent
12 Control Section program provides services to
13 control nuisance animals and cooperates with
14 county, municipal, and other State agencies. The
15 Section is the State's source for rodent bait.
16 Baits are mixed and distributed to users on a cost
17 reimbursement basis. Baiting operations are in-
18 spected for compliance with usage regulations.

19

20

21 Rodents, if not controlled, can increase in
22 number to become a serious economic and health
23 threat. While the program is not aimed at elim-
24 ination of specific species, it does seek to main-
25 tain populations at a sub-threat level. Experi-
26 ments in baits and bait techniques will be
27 continued to determine methods of control with-
28 out residual or communicable side effects.

29

30 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

31

32 Turkey farms in Weld County were experiencing
33 an outbreak of Micro Plasma respiratory disease
34 throughout their flocks. This has cost hundreds
35 of thousands of dollars for medication, special
36 construction, death loss, and feed loss from lack
37 of weight gain on turkeys. Immediately after an
38 extensive rodent control program was implemented,
39 through the State Rodent Control program, there
40 was a marked decrease of the infection.

41

42 The purchase of 'all terrain vehicles' has
43 increased the efficiency of field distribution of
44 baits considerably.

45

46 The efficiency of the bait mixing plant has
47 been upgraded by the construction of a bag filling
48 hopper and the purchase of a bag closer. This
49 time savings allows more use of man hours in the
50 field.

51

52 A new baiting system has been developed by
53 the section that greatly increases the effective-
54 ness of the dry grain rat baits.

55

56 Livestock feed lots, throughout eastern
57 Colorado, have received the services of the rodent
58 control section in rat control after other avenues
59 of control had failed. Local health departments
60 have used the supervision of the rodent control
61 section in the control of Norway rats upon
62 several occasions.

63

64 There has been a marked increase in demand
65 for rodent baits of all types throughout the entire
66 State that are being met.

67

68 Skunk populations continue to increase and
69 cause more nuisance problems in all suburban
70 areas. This is a great rabies threat, where large

numbers of humans would be exposed.

The Rodent Control Section gives direct supervision annually for control of approximately 100,000 acres of prairie dogs, 75,000 acres of ground squirrels, 3,500 acres of orchard mice, 10,000 acres of pocket gophers, many Norway rat problems in addition to answering a large number of complaints of nuisance animals.

An annual plan has been implemented to increase efficiency.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Frozen Food Provisioner Program. 4

2
3 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program was developed
4 as required by state statute, article 12 desig-
5 nated, the Frozen Food Provisioner's Law.

6
7 The intent of the law is to provide consumer
8 protection and assurance in the matter of meats
9 prepared and packed for home freezers. The
10 statute requires the formulation of certain rea-
11 sonable rules and regulations by the Department
12 of Agriculture to determine the fitness of every
13 facility engaged in selling, processing, freez-
14 ing, and storage of meats prepared for home
15 freezers. The statute further requires inspec-
16 tion of facility, operation, and advertising. A
17 license must be purchased for each location at
18 which such operations are conducted.

19
20 Program personnel are required to travel to
21 conduct inspections, maintain records, handle
22 customer complaints, and in the event of non-
23 compliance, gather evidence and testimony used in
24 hearings before the agricultural commission in
25 regard to suspension of license and in plant
26 closings.

27
28 This program has been extended by directive
29 to include the issuance of butcher and slaughter
30 license and holding of the Brand Board bond for
31 every person engaged in the slaughter of live-
32 stock in the state.

33
34 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: This program has
35 accomplished the licensing of one hundred sixty-
36 one places of business in sixty-two cities and
37 towns under the Provisioner's Law. The program
38 holds Brand Board bonds, and has under license
39 fifty-six slaughter operations throughout the
40 state. Inspections of operations are conducted
41 as required once in six months, more often in
42 problem areas. Records are maintained, and all
43 consumer complaints are investigated, and re-
44 solved when possible under the statute.

45
46 The program visits and conducts correspon-
47 dence in the case of delinquents, seeks out and
48 contacts persons who should be licensed, and
49 advises new applicants of facility, and operat-
50 ing procedure requirements under the law.

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1 PROGRAM TITLE: Inedible Meat Processing, Render-
2 ing and Transporting.

3
4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Statewide inspection of
5 licensed inedible meat processors and renderers
6 (22), transport service (7) and vehicles (120),
7 brokers, storage and purveyors for ultimate com-
8 pliance with G.R.S. article 59, 35-59-10; Fed-
9 eral Meat and Poultry Regulations, part 320,
10 325.11, 325.13, etc.; environmental and public
11 health requirements in EPA odor emission, water
12 and sewage pollution control, insect and rodent
13 control.

14
15 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Uniformity in all
16 aspects of expeditious removal of fallen animal,
17 packing house release, processing, identity and
18 denaturing of products to preclude its use in
19 human consumption. If the number of salmonella
20 in food animals can be reduced, it will directly
21 benefit human health by cutting the number of
22 bacteria man is exposed to.

23
24 Aid the control of air emission pollutants,
25 aid in water and sewage pollution control; in
26 total summation, preservation of public peace,
27 health and safety.

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1 PROGRAM TITLE:

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3 Predatory Animal Control

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5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

6
7 Predatory animals are defined as "coyotes,
8 wolves, mountain lions, bobcats, and other
9 predatory animals." The predator control
10 program is a cash funded activity that is
11 supported by a 40 mill levy on sheep and goats.
12 County general fund monies, voluntary assess-
13 ments from livestock growers with participation
14 agreements are transferred to the State's
15 predatory animal fund for execution of the
16 program. Trappers are hired and assigned
17 districts in accordance with control needs and
18 available funds.

19
20 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

21
22 Two additional eastern slope counties have
23 provided funding for one trapper each, through
24 requests of their local cattlemen.

25
26 Aerial gunning was increased in the south-
27 western region this past winter season with good
28 results in many areas.

29
30 The first annual plan has been implemented
31 under the master plan with the Division of Wild-
32 live, U. S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of
33 Land Management to minimize predation of livestock
34 and game animals.

35
36 Sodium cyanide registration has been applied
37 for and it looks quite promising that registration
38 will be approved.

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1 PROGRAM TITLE:

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3 Animal Protection

4
5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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7 The Bureau of Animal Protection is charged
8 with securing enforcement of the animal protec-
9 tion laws.

10
11 All complaints received regarding neglect,
12 cruel and inhumane treatment, or failure to
13 provide feed, water, and shelter for animals
14 are investigated by the Bureau.

15
16 Criminal charges are filed when corrective
17 measures fail to solve such problems and offenses.

18
19 Proper information as to rescue, shelter, and
20 detention of small pet animals is provided to the
21 public by the Bureau. Program emphasis is on
22 investigation of reports on cruelty to or neglect
23 of large animals, inspection of animals used in
24 rodeos, and boarding or rental stables.

25
26 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

27
28 During 1974-75 rodeo stock for 31 rodeos, a
29 total of 5,876 head were inspected. This is an
30 increase of 10 rodeos and 1,500 head of stock over
31 the previous year.

32
33 A total of 3,896 head of rental and boarding
34 stable horses were inspected in 1974-75. With the
35 loss of an inspector for the bureau it is doubtful
36 if this program can be maintained in full.

37
38 The program involved 29,376 animals in all.

39
40 Efforts from the Veterinary section, Brand
41 Board, and local law enforcement agencies has
42 been excellent.

43
44 The volunteer officer program is working
45 very well, with those commissions issued to
46 Sheriff's department men. There are 50 commis-
47 sions in effect at present.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Inspection & Consumer Administra-
2 tion.

3
4
5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Provides administration and
6 technical direction for the five sub-programs of
7 the Division of Inspection and Consumer Services:
8 (1) Feed and Fertilizer Inspection, (2) Labora-
9 tory Services, (3) Poultry and Egg Inspection,
10 (4) Farm Products, and (5) Weights and Measures
11 Inspection. The Division Director functions as
12 the principle coordinating element between the
13 programs of the Division and the producers and
14 consumers of the products and services regulated.

15
16
17 He acts as consultant to the Commissioner of
18 Agriculture in all matters relating to the
19 activity of the Division: drafts legislation,
20 prepares position papers, initiates litigation,
21 and evaluates program accomplishments. Inter-
22 prets federal regulations and establishes programs
23 to provide the state's support to federal require-
24 ments: He functions as the state's authority in
25 Division matters for federal requests for assist-
26 ance or programmatic input. Is responsible for
27 the operation and general administration of two
28 buildings housing laboratories and offices and
29 other properties that are leased. Title 35,
30 Article 1, Section 108, C.R.S. 1973, establishes
31 the position, Director of the Division of
32 Inspection and Consumer Services.

33
34
35 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Have initiated the con-
36 struction start of new biochemical laboratory and
37 offices with expected occupancy to be in October,
38 1975.

39
40
41 Ongoing programs of each section have been
42 upgraded through the training of personnel so
43 that the Department might keep abreast of all
44 technical advances of industry, federal govern-
45 ment and other states. Training manuals have
46 been updated for all field personnel to assist in
47 meeting these needs.

48
49
50 Certain flexibility must exist in the admin-
51 istration of the Division so as to meet emergency
52 contingencies. One such emergency was the pre-
53 sence of mercury found in slaughtered lambs.
54 Another emergency was a death loss of 111 dairy
55 cattle in one lot. These and other emergencies
56 required the shifting of duties of some personnel
57 in several sections. Many of these problems were
58 worked out in cooperation with USDA, FDA, CSU, and
59 industry.

60
61
62 All sections of the Division met with the
63 Commissioner and his staff relative to imple-
64 menting a new operation known as "Management by
65 Objectives." All sections have completed their
66 plans and will use them as guidelines in the
67 operation for the year 1975-1976.

68
69
70 Considerable studies and research have been

carried on relating to recycling of poultry and
animal waste as a feed product. As a result of
these studies a regulation was initiated with a
hearing held on June 4, 1975.

Considerable effort was made in cooperation
with the Colorado Department of Labor as to the
establishment of some agricultural standards as
they would pertain to OOSH. Specifically, these
negotiations led OOSH to accept the present Anhy-
drous Ammonia Safety Standards as administered by
the Colorado Department of Agriculture. This will
prove beneficial to the fertilizer industry as it
will not require a new set of rules.

During the operational year a new uniform
reporting system of fertilizer usage was adopted.
This was in line with a request of Senator Haskell
and The Fertilizer Institute. This uniform system
assisted the committees in Washington dealing with
the fertilizer shortage. Colorado received recog-
nition from the national level as being the first
state west of the Mississippi to adopt such a pro-
gram.

The field force of the Division made in excess
of 82,000 inspectional contacts for the fiscal year
1974-1975. The Laboratory Services made in excess
of 23,000 analytical determinations of products in
support of the field work. These activities were
supported by licenses and assessment fees from
industry amounting to \$643,163 for the year.

The staff of the Division play an important
part in establishing national policies relating to
our statutory responsibilities as three people
serve on ten national committees reflecting the
voice of Colorado agriculture.

A field auditing program has been initiated
through the use of the Department auditor. Results
of auditing should reflect an increase of revenue
from feed and fertilizer assessments and also
poultry and egg licenses.

Continuous opportunities are used by the Divi-
sion Director to assist agriculture through con-
sulting, advice and dissemination of general infor-
mation with the aim that the agricultural community
might be more efficient in the production of food
and fiber.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Feed and Fertilizer Inspection
2
3
4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program administers
5 three areas of responsibility. It provides for
6 the inspection and regulation of commercial feeds
7 for animals, including pet foods; commercial
8 fertilizers and soil amendments offered for sale
9 to Colorado consumers; and for the enforcement of
10 regulations for safety in the design, construction
11 location, installation and operation of equipment
12 for storing, handling, transporting, and applying
13 anhydrous ammonia as an agricultural fertilizer.
14

15
16 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: During the fiscal year
17 1974-75 this section reviewed 3,816 feed labels
18 and 1,218 fertilizer and soil conditioner labels
19 for registration. These applications for regis-
20 tration represent products from 213 fertilizer
21 companies and about 625 feed manufacturers. 92
22 fertilizer applicators and 19 manipulators were
23 also licensed by this section.
24

25
26 On June 4, 1975 a hearing was held for the
27 purpose of promulgating rules and regulations
28 for processed animal waste products for feeding
29 livestock. This milestone was reached after
30 months of research and drafting of proposed regu-
31 lations with inputs received from industry, Colo-
32 rado State University, our department and other
33 experts in the field. Colorado has taken the lead
34 in this new area and is the first state to adopt
35 such comprehensive regulations to cover all recyc-
36 led animal waste products.
37

38
39 During the year 970 anhydrous ammonia inspec-
40 tions were made with 122 bulk storage sites and
41 1,926 tanks inspected. 681 violations were noted
42 with most being minor in nature. 10 tanks were
43 "stop sales" for major infractions. Four safety
44 schools were held throughout the state with 237
45 firemen, consumers, distributors and suppliers in
46 attendance. No accidents were reported to the
47 department during this period. After about eigh-
48 teen months of negotiations with the Colorado
49 Department of Labor (COSH), a Memorandum of Agree-
50 ment has been reached and executed by officials of
51 both the Colorado Department of Agriculture and
52 the Colorado Department of Labor wherein the
53 Department of Agriculture will continue to admin-
54 ister the Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia Program
55 in Colorado.
56

57
58 Our Medicated Feed Inspection Program, in
59 cooperation with the Food and Drug Administration
60 assures that medicated feeds are safe and effec-
61 tive and that they are properly manufactured and
62 used so that the edible products are safe for
63 consumer use. During the year 49 inspections
64 were performed compared with 25 the previous year.
65

66
67 Our inspection staff made 4,700 feed inspec-
68 tions and collected 3,892 samples. This was
69 representative of 35,000 tons of feed. 3,764
70 fertilizer inspections were made with 986 samples

collected. This sampling represented 34,544 tons
of fertilizer. A decrease of approximately 3% in
the number of inspections and an increase of 8.7%
in samples collected over previous year was recor-
ded. Also performed were 49 medicated feed inspec-
tions and 970 anhydrous ammonia safety inspections.

Feed violations showed a significant decrease
from 872 the previous year to 472 this year. This
is attributed to more rigid enforcement activities.
Fertilizer violations rose about 5% from 348 to 367
primarily due to an increased sampling rate.

Stop sale orders were placed on 51 feed pro-
ducts and 57 fertilizer products for violations
such as non-registration, false and misleading
labeling claims, misbranding and adulteration.
Other appropriate warnings were also issued in
instances of minor violations. Also, when a ferti-
lizer is found deficient beyond the limits allowed
under the law the consumer is entitled to a penalty
from the registrant of three times the commercial
value of the entire deficiency. Penalty assess-
ments for this period were \$14,989.48 and all
monies were returned to consumers by the registrant.

Feed tonnage reported by the industry amounted
to 1,109,960 tons or about 500,000 tons less than
previous year. This decrease is attributed to
fewer numbers of livestock on feed and buyer resis-
tance to higher feed costs. Accordingly our tonn-
age inspection fees have decreased approximately
\$24,000.

Our department auditor began field audits of
feed firms to ascertain that all feed tonnage tax
is being equitably collected from the industry. One
audit has been completed revealing \$1,200.00 due.
It is hoped that several more audits can be per-
formed in the coming year.

The volume of sales from fertilizer tonnage
reports indicates that 371,100 tons were sold dur-
ing FY 1974-75, or an increase of 9.1%. Resulting
revenue amounted to \$104,578.00 or an increase of
\$10,338 over previous year. Up-to-date county
tonnage data is also being published monthly by
this office. This information has proved valuable
to USDA, industry, county extension workers and
others and has been beneficial in making ample
quantities of quality fertilizers available to Colo-
rado farmers and ranchers.

The aggregate revenues collected by this sec-
tion from the feed and fertilizer industry in-
creased \$4,400.00 over FY 1973-74, from \$225,600.00
to \$230,000.00. These assessments paid by the
industry made this section, including laboratory
costs, self-supporting programs.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Laboratory Services

2
3

4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Laboratory Services
5 Program provides the analysis of samples taken
6 by Department inspectors while carrying out their
7 tasks as required by law. The majority of samples
8 are generated by the administration of the follow-
9 ing Title 35, C.R.S. 1973 Acts: COMMERCIAL FEED-
10 ING STUFFS, Article 60, COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AND
11 SOIL CONDITIONERS, Article 12, EGGS, Article 21,
12 COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATORS ACT, Article 10,
13 PESTICIDE ACT, Article 9, STRUCTURAL PESTICIDE
14 CONTROL ACT, Article 11, POULTRY AND RABBITS,
15 Article 20, and ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, Article 13.

16
17
18 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Analyses are performed
19 on Official Samples for plant and animal nutri-
20 ents, animal drugs, vitamins, antibiotics, pesti-
21 cides including insecticides, fumigates, herbi-
22 cides, rodenticides, and toxic materials. Samples
23 are submitted by Control Officials both for
24 routine surveillance and emergency or legal
25 action. A small percentage of samples are
26 accepted from other state agencies, agricultural
27 product manufacturers and consumers. As the new
28 lab is not finished, and there has been no capital
29 investment in lab apparatus or increases in per-
30 sonnel or operating expenses during the last year,
31 the accomplishments of the Lab are not that which
32 we would like to have been able to report.

33
34
35 Our primary accomplishments this year have
36 been on a national basis, both duties assumed and
37 influence generated. Generation of national
38 influence is not something which can be turned on
39 and off, but something that takes several years to
40 develop. A reputation of interest and technical
41 performance of assigned tasks must be gained. We
42 have during the last year been able to exert our
43 influence to a much greater degree than ever
44 before in the state's history. We have been able
45 to get Colorado's views of regulatory laws passed
46 by one national organization as a Uniform Model
47 Bill. Now this bill is being adopted by other
48 states. We have been able to get the Official
49 Association of Analytical Chemists (AOAC) to adopt
50 Colorado's methods and concepts in Trace Element
51 Analysis of fertilizers. Since Colorado's laws
52 refer to this organization, it is vital that we
53 get them to accept our ideas.

54
55
56 We headed the American Association of Feed
57 Microscopists this year. This organization trains
58 feed microscopists who in turn provide feed manu-
59 facturers and regulatory labs with the cheapest
60 and quickest means of quality control which means
61 cheaper and better animal feed and a better agri-
62 culture for Colorado.

63
64
65 Serving as a member of the Board of Directors
66 of both the American Association of Feed Control
67 Officials (AAFCO) and the American Association of
68 Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO), we were
69 able to participate in national decisions which
70 directly affect Colorado Industry. For example,

Coors requested help from us with obtaining a defi-
nition for Brewers Yeast. This request had to be
passed by the AAFCO Board. These national offices
have allowed us direct input into sections of the
FDA and USDA which we did not have previously.

There is an economic problem with silage pre-
servatives. As a member of the Miscellaneous Pro-
ducts Committee of AAFCO we were able to make defi-
nitions for these products. This is a first that
has been needed for ten years.

As a member of the Labeling Committee of
AAPFCO, we were able to inject Colorado's require-
ments into the labeling of fertilizers. This is
important as labeling must be uniform throughout
the country, if the consumer is to obtain fertili-
zer at minimum cost.

As Chairman of the Laboratory Methods Com-
mittee of AAFCO, we were able to have a symposium on
nutritional labeling and analyses in Oregon this
year.

We have been selected as Chairman for the AOAC
Spring Meeting in Denver, the first of its kind.
This will be of benefit to the State Agriculture,
Health, and CBI labs, the Denver Federal FDA, EPA,
and Wildlife labs, the City Health and Police labs,
and local industrial labs. It will give the local
college chemistry students a chance to attend a
national chemical meeting and also to contact lab-
oratory supervisors from throughout the country and
will give the local College professors a chance to
see if they are preparing their students properly
for employment in industry and government.

The lab is running at maximum efficiency, so
numbers of analysis for the last year show only
slight gains. We have, by shifting priorities,
been able to accomplish some small number changes,
for example 3% more samples have been run this year.
We have also been able to train the staff in addi-
tional analyses. It is important to operation of
the lab to have back-up people for all analyses.
Because of building, equipment, and operations limi-
tations we have been unable to run some samples or
to expand our capabilities this year. This is most
frustrating to the lab and to the Control Officials
as well. It is hoped that some of these problems
will be corrected next year.

Work by the lab started several years ago has
resulted this year in several states, including
Colorado, allowing the recycling of animal manure
waste products in feeds. This means the reuse of a
problem waste which will result in more economical-
ly operated agriculture.

Numerous emergencies were handled, such as
Mercury in processed lambs, large death loss in
dairy cattle, and bad fertilizer killing Denver
lawns, etc.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Weights and Measures Inspection

2
3

4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Field Inspections: Through
5 the standards established and enforced by this
6 program, all devices which are used to weigh, mea-
7 sure, or count products in commercial transactions
8 are certified to be accurate and operated by know-
9 ledgeable personnel. Packaged commodities are
10 inspected for proper net weight, count or measure
11 and labels are reviewed for content completeness
12 and accuracy of declarations. Colorado commerce,
13 at all levels and in all industries, benefits by
14 the knowledge that value is being transferred
15 where weight, volume, measure, or count are of
16 concern,

17
18

19 Laboratory Certifications: Certification of
20 the Department's weighing, volumetric and mea-
21 suring devices is accomplished at the program's
22 metrology laboratory. The lab, located at 3125
23 Wyandot, Denver, does provide certification ser-
24 vices to industry for their working standards.
25 Title 35, Article 14, C.R.S. 1973, as amended,
26 applies.

27
28

29 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Considerable time and
30 study has been made on complete weighing systems
31 involving both statistical and in-motion elec-
32 tronic weighing with digital and computer readout.
33 The systems are being used in terminal elevators,
34 commercial feedlots and railroads. In many
35 instances these systems are so complete that they
36 will compute and direct to a central point, such
37 as a bank, the amount of charges.

38
39

40 Considerable progress has been made in the
41 grain moisture testing program through the efforts
42 of the National Bureau of Standards and the State
43 of Colorado. A certain prototype is now being
44 set up. The Department has been loaned a Beckman
45 instrument known as a KF-3 Aquameter Titration.
46 Colorado has been asked to take the lead in this
47 work and present it to the Western Conference of
48 Weights and Measures officials at their next
49 meeting. Inadequate funding has not allowed us
50 to acquire an oven and proceed to the fullest
51 extent possible.

52
53

54 Statistical package testing has been estab-
55 lished by the State of Colorado and recommended
56 by the National Bureau of Standards. Personnel
57 of the Weights and Measures Section has been
58 working with industry at the manufacturers'
59 locations and setting up quantity control pro-
60 grams. It is felt this will eliminate many short
61 weight packages reaching retail outlets and the
62 consumer before they are intercepted. This pro-
63 gram adds to the efficiency and effectiveness of
64 package testing.

65
66

67 This Section is also working with the
68 National Bureau of Standards on three prototype
69 programs. One relates to a complete grain ter-
70 minal hopper weighing system; one an in-motion

electronic loadcell belt conveyor system; and one
a general purpose computer service counter scale.

Another accomplishment this year has been the
work in cooperation with the National Bureau of
Standards as to the radar guns used by the Highway
Patrol and municipal law enforcement agencies.
This is accomplished by the testing and certifica-
tion of tuning forks so that the enforcement
agencies have a standard by which to gauge their
radar guns.

Package testing indicated 55% accurate, 26%
over and 19% short. Of devices tested, 5 1/3% were
inaccurate. A total of 254 investigations were
made, and 205 notices of violation were issued.
The number of commercial weighing and measuring
devices increased in Colorado, along with the number
of licenses issued. The number of devices tested
was 26,894.

Our six weight trucks continue to cover the
state on a timely basis. There is a continual
increasing problem as to operational costs with a
restricted budget. No trucks were replaced in the
budget for 1975-76 so we are making plans to oper-
ate our trucks as efficiently as possible but may
have to restrict some services due to their cost of
operation.

The milk tank prover has contributed immensely
to the standardization in the milk industry. This
vehicle was sidelined for some weeks due to break-
down and lack of funds for repairs.

The metrology laboratory has considerably in-
creased their services in the calibration of mass,
liquid and length for industry in Colorado. It has
also been of great assistance in upgrading all
Weights and Measures fieldmen with proper knowledge
and technology to do a better job in the field.

Some changes have been instituted in improving
the filing system and license processing. The
clerical staff have contributed to the betterment of
these programs.

The Weights and Measures program received through
licensing and service charges, \$179,497.72.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Farm Products Section

2
3

4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This Section is responsible
5 for the enforcement of the Commission Merchants,
6 Brokers, and Dealers Act, Title 12, Article 16,
7 COLORADO REVISED STATUTES, 1973, as amended,
8 which requires the licensing and bonding of persons
9 who buy, sell, transport, store, process, and
10 handle on a commission basis agricultural, horti-
11 cultural, viticultural, fruit and vegetable
12 products of the soil, livestock and livestock
13 products, milk, and honey. The bonding require-
14 ment provides a protection to owners, producers,
15 brokers, and dealers from handlers of farm products
16 who are negligent in the handling of farm com-
17 modities or engage in fraudulent practices.

18
19 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The Section processed
20 4,623 applications in fiscal year 1974-1975. The
21 increase in the number of applications received
22 over prior years indicates a growth in the number of
23 persons engaged in the business of handling farm
24 products. In fiscal year 1970-1971, the Section
25 processed 3,354 applications. Over a five-year
26 period there has been an increase of 38% in the
27 number of applications received. Section records
28 indicate that 65% of these applications were re-
29 ceived from out-of-state handlers and 35% were re-
30 ceived from instate operators.

31
32 Applications filed were reviewed periodically
33 to ensure that required documents had been filed.
34 The principal commodity handled and the market value
35 of the commodity had to be considered when setting,
36 the amount of bond required or need for an increase
37 in a bond on file.

38
39 Licenses were refused or suspended, pursuant to
40 the Act, for failure of an applicant or licensee to
41 comply with law governing the handling of farm
42 products.

43
44 Revenue derived from this program in fiscal
45 year 1974-1975 was \$186,935.

46
47 The Section had \$13,615,000 in surety bonds on
48 file as of June 30, 1975.

49
50 Recommendation is being made to increase the
51 dealer, broker, and commission merchant license fee
52 from \$40 to \$50 and the fee for an agent from \$5 to
53 \$10.

54
55 The seven field representatives of the
56 Section contacted 30,952 individuals or firms
57 licensed or required to be licensed, rendered as-
58 sistance to persons who sustained losses, and main-
59 tained a surveillance of warehouses, brokerage firms,
60 and feedlots so as to advise the Section chief of any
61 financial difficulty an operator may be experiencing.
62 The penal sum of a bond is determined on market value
63 of a farm commodity and volume of business of an
64 operator; therefore, such investigation by the field
65 representatives alerted the Chief of the Section of
66 any need for an operator to post a higher bond. The
67 147 grain and bean elevators and warehouses, which
68 are required to be licensed and bonded, were con-
69 tacted on a regular basis and records on customer-
70 owned storage were examined at each establishment to

ascertain whether customer-owned storage reported
on quarterly reports filed with the Section agreed
with records at the elevators and warehouses.

The Section coordinated its endeavors with
those of other sections of the Division of In-
spection and Consumer Services, Ports of Entry,
Gross Ton Mile Tax Division, Markets Division,
Public Utilities Commission, Packers & Stockyards
Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
and the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the U. S.
Department of Agriculture.

The statute enforced by the Section provides
for filing of statement of claims and complaints
by any owner, producer, broker, or dealer of farm
products who suffered a loss as a result of negli-
gence or fraudulent practice by a handler of farm
products. We attempted to negotiate settlement of
any claim filed with the Section rather than demand
a surety company to make payment of the claim so
that the obligor could remain in business and earn
a livelihood. A total of 64 formal complaints
were received that totaled \$95,772. Of this number,
25 required a bond demand. Surety companies made
payment of a total of \$25,065 in settlement of
claims. It should be noted that the field repre-
sentatives negotiated settlement of numerous claims
that eliminated the filing of formal complaints.
Five formal hearings on complaints were conducted by
the Chief of the Section as a designated repre-
sentative of the Commissioner. The hearings de-
termined liability, and settlement of each claim
was made following the issuance of Findings, Con-
clusion, and Order without the necessity of making
a bond demand.

It was necessary to request district attorneys
to issue 5 summonses to operators who refused to
comply with the provisions of the Act and continued
to operate without a license. Following a court
hearing, four complied with the law and the other
ceased operating as a handler of farm products in
Colorado.

The Section intends to finalize its plan to
check all customer-owned storage in all storage
facilities in the State.

The Section is and has been self-supporting
and in addition provides a service to the agri-
cultural industry by licensing handlers of farm
products. The movement of farm products continues
throughout the year; therefore, the licensing and
bonding requirements enforced by this Section are
imperative to maintain a solid economy in the
agriculture industry.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Poultry and Egg Section

2
3
4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Provides inspection
5 at retail outlets for poultry, rabbits and
6 eggs, to enforce standards of quality,
7 grade and weight. Insures proper handling
8 and sanitation in rabbit processing plants
9 and retail outlets. Promotes honesty,
10 fair dealing and orderly marketing through-
11 out the industry. Provides the consumer
12 with a level of confidence in the quality
13 and grades of poultry, rabbit and egg
14 products. Title 35, Articles 20 and 21
15 provide the authority and direction for
16 the section's responsibility.
17

18
19 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The past year
20 was one of major growth in the Colorado
21 egg industry. In the past we have
22 imported up to 55 percent of all the eggs
23 sold, however June 1975 egg production
24 was up 26 percent over June 1974. This
25 section has encouraged local producers to
26 increase their flock size and egg produc-
27 tion facilities in every way at our
28 disposal. We have encouraged lenders to
29 make financing available by explaining
30 our need for additional production, our
31 favorable climate, the availability of
32 feed and the cost of transportation from
33 outside production states.
34

35
36 Through the efforts of the business
37 community, our department, CSU, and the
38 producers who all believe in the continu-
39 ing growth of our state, laying hen
40 numbers were increased to 2,006,000 birds,
41 up 19 percent. Five 50,000-bird, fully
42 automated houses, costing \$250,000 to
43 build and equip, and five 30,000-bird
44 houses, were put into full production
45 last year. During the past month another
46 50,000 capacity house has been started
47 and plans are firm for two more 30,000-
48 bird houses.
49

50
51 Not all Colorado communities welcome
52 increased egg production. Adams county
53 has refused to give building permits to
54 existing egg operations. A \$400,000
55 damage award was given in an Adams County
56 Court because of a fly problem, claimed
57 to have been caused by a poultry operation.
58 Our section is working with the producers,
59 CSU and the Department's pesticide section
60 to dispense information on rodent and fly
61 control so that other similar problems
62 may be avoided.
63

64
65 Rabbit production has been hampered
66 by the lack of processing plant facilities.
67 Our section has assisted in the planning
68 of two small operations in the Trinidad
69 area in the past year. Both are in
70 operation, however more plants are needed

to serve other areas of the state. We
have been working with a group in the Four
Corners area, and cooperating with the
Area Development Agent, Mr. Glenn Wilson,
Dr. Enos of CSU, and our Marketing
Division.

We are encouraging rabbit production
because rabbits are the only meat animal
that can be raised in a relatively small
space in a residential area. The cost to
get a family project established is small,
and feeding and care is relatively simple.
A good breeding doe will produce over one-
half as much meat per year as a cow.

Eight fieldmen of the section spent
80 to 85 percent of their time checking
182,226 cases of eggs and 7,560,426 pounds
of poultry for grade, proper weight,
quality, condition and sanitation of
storage facilities. The section has been
under contract to USDA for surveillance
inspection of producers, packers and
wholesalers of shell eggs. During the
past year the staff performed 151 USDA
surveillance inspections to insure that
eggs classed as restricted eggs, (chex,
dirts, leakers and loss) do not get into
consumer pack eggs in either retail or
wholesale channels.

During the past year 6,023 cases,
30-dozen each, were placed under stop-sale
notices and removed from retail sales
channels. This was 6.9 percent less than
last year, probably due to increased local
egg production. Also removed from sale
was 17,656 pounds of poultry, primarily
for grade identification violations. This
was 27.1 percent less than the previous
year. Haugh Unit tests were performed on
1,490 egg samples to verify quality
results of our candling procedures.

The duties of the section are
primarily regulatory, however we attempt
to obtain enforcement by education and
cooperation, rather than by police tactics.
We have taken every opportunity to appear
on TV programs, appearing on the "Denver
Now" show to explain to the housewives
answers to questions on eggs and poultry.
Our staff worked with career training of
school age young people by demonstrations
at the Expose 75 at Currigan Hall. Some
of our staff has worked each year at the
Colorado State Fair, and at seminars and
workshops for low income families in the
Denver Area.

We will continue to strive to serve
the interests of the consumer, producers
and wholesalers of Colorado in the coming
year through continuing these programs.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Division of Plant Industry

an applicator certification program in accordance with federal requirements.

2
3
4
5
6
7 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Development, implementation,
8 administration and evaluation of the subprograms
9 of the Division: Biological Control; Nursery,
10 Greenhouses and Quarantines; Pesticides and Pesti-
11 cide Applicators; and Seeds, Pest Districts and
12 Apiary. Collectively, these subprograms provide
13 consumer protection services to Colorado citizens
14 through inspection and regulation of nursery prod-
15 ucts, greenhouse operations, landscape contrac-
16 tors, ornamental, vegetable and agricultural
17 seeds, pesticide products, pesticide applicators,
18 honeybees and bee products, and the establishment
19 of pest and plant quarantine districts for the
20 control of insects, plant diseases and the spread
21 of noxious weeds.

22
23
24 Provides an alternative to total pesticide
25 use for the control of pests through integrated
26 pest control, and by the release of beneficial
27 insects that are predators on harmful insects and
28 for the release of beneficial insects that are
29 effective in the control of certain species of
30 noxious weeds.

31
32
33 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Benefits of the agree-
34 ment with the Seed Testing Laboratory at Colorado
35 State University to incorporate new techniques in
36 determining the viability of seed samples col-
37 lected by Division personnel has reduced the time
38 lag by approximately 75%.

39
40
41 The new apiary disease control and registra-
42 tion program is fully implemented and we have ex-
43 ceeded our projected goal for the number of bee-
44 yard registrations for the year.

45
46
47 The regulations to regulate sod producers
48 were amended to provide a more reasonable and
49 realistic approach to the presence of noxious
50 weeds in sod.

51
52
53 Along with the ongoing biological programs a
54 predator of musk thistle was introduced and
55 natural control of this menacing pest appears
56 promising. A future candidate, to be provided by
57 the U.S.D.A. Biological Control of Weeds Labora-
58 tory, is a moth whose larva destroys Russian
59 thistle and halogeton. A side benefit from the
60 elm bark beetle parasite appears to be forthcom-
61 ing, perhaps in some control of the shot hole
62 borer, a pest of peach, cherry and other fruit
63 trees. Successful results have been obtained with
64 insectary trials.

65
66
67 The pesticide, pesticide applicator program
68 was maintained at about the previous year's level
69 in spite of the demands for time placed upon per-
70 sonnel to work towards planning and implementing

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Pesticide, Pesticide Applicator

2
3
4
5
6

7 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The pesticide programs can
8 be broadly divided into three major areas. These
9 programs, under statutory authority, are primarily
10 licensing and registration laws. The programs
11 cover the registration of all pesticides, the li-
12 censing of all pesticide dealers and the examina-
13 tion and licensing of all pesticide applicators.

14
15
16 All pesticides used or sold in Colorado must
17 be approved and registered prior to marketing.
18 This is done to assure the consumer that if the
19 label directions are followed, the pesticide will
20 perform and perform in a safe manner. Efficacy
21 and safety data is also reviewed prior to regis-
22 tration. The program also involves sampling many
23 products for laboratory analysis to ascertain if
24 the product contains what is specified on the
25 label. Deficient or adulterated products are re-
26 moved from sale.

27
28
29 Pesticide dealer inspections are conducted
30 annually at all levels and include formulators,
31 wholesalers and retailers. Licensed dealers are
32 regulated and inspections are to assure that all
33 regulations are being complied with. Products
34 are inspected for proper registration status, con-
35 tainer display and safety, toxicity of products
36 sold and check compliance to other regulations.
37 Annual inspections are made to check on compli-
38 ance.

39
40
41 The pesticide applicator program is governed
42 by two statutes and encompasses aerial and ground
43 applicators, ornamental tree sprayers and struc-
44 tural pest control operators. The program is to
45 insure applicator competence, to insure that
46 pesticides are applied in a safe manner using only
47 approved methods and materials, and to see that
48 the industry complies with the statutes for pro-
49 tection of the consuming public. Periodic inspec-
50 tions are made on all firms. Pesticide samples
51 for laboratory analysis are also taken from con-
52 tainer material or from operating equipment on the
53 job.

54
55
56 This section will be responsible for carrying
57 out the state pesticide programs developed to meet
58 federal EPA requirements as indicated in the
59 amended federal pesticide law. The section is
60 currently in the position of developing such pro-
61 grams.

62
63
64 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The number of pesticides
65 registered has increased slightly over past sea-
66 sons with the section approving several thousand
67 for sale and use in Colorado. The section took
68 action against several out-of-state firms for
69 false advertising, which resulted in hold orders
70 being placed on several thousand gallons of this

pesticide. Several products were denied registra-
tion even though the products were approved feder-
ally. This action resulted from the products'
failure to meet Colorado standards.

All licensed pesticide dealers were inspected
with a few dealers receiving a second inspection.
Stop sales were issued to the dealers where unreg-
istered products were being sold. Violation
notices were issued to over five hundred establish-
ments for not having the required license. Only
one pesticide dealer case resulted in court action
although several violation notices were issued.
Several hundred pesticide samples were collected on
a statewide basis and were turned over for labora-
tory analysis. The number of deficient products
resulting from the laboratory analyses has remained
approximately the same.

The number of licensed applicators remained
approximately the same. An attempt was made to in-
spect all licensed commercial applicators, however,
workload was such that only the structural applica-
tors were all inspected. Several stop work orders
were issued during the year with majority of these
being issued to aerial applicators. These were is-
sued to correct minor problems generally, with
several being issued to individuals spraying with-
out a license. As a result of these stop work
orders, three court cases were filed. In the area
of structural pest control work, an investigation
was started into the operations of one firm to
determine if a hearing was warranted. This inves-
tigation is continuing.

Four workshops were conducted around the state
for the commercial applicators. They were con-
ducted in cooperation with the Extension Service as
required by statute.

In 1972, Congress amended the federal, Insec-
ticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. As a result
of these amendments, EPA will classify all pesti-
cides into two groups -- "General" and "Restricted"
use. The Act goes further to require the certifi-
cation of any individual who uses "Restricted"
pesticides. The states are being told they should
develop a program whereby they can certify several
thousand people in each state. This section is
currently working on several types of plans for
consideration.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Nursery, Greenhouse and Plant
2 Quarantine Inspection
3
4

5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This is basically a twofold
6 program involving the licensing of all sellers of
7 nursery stock and the inspection of their stock
8 for consumer protection on the one hand and the
9 inspecting of all kinds of plant material for cer-
10 tification for freedom from plant pests to allow
11 shipment outside Colorado and the enforcement of
12 state plant quarantine orders on the other.
13
14

15 The nursery stock aspect of the program in-
16 volves regulation of nurserymen, nursery dealers,
17 landscape contractors, sod producers and agents
18 selling nursery stock. Nursery fields are in-
19 spected in the fall for plant pest infestations
20 and action is taken depending on the severity of
21 the problem. Turfgrass sod fields are inspected
22 in the spring for weeds, principally, but also for
23 insect pests and grass diseases.
24
25

26 Sales lot inspections of nursery stock are
27 made in the spring, checking for viability, root
28 systems, types of containers and packaging, label-
29 ing, grading, and handling facilities. Stock that
30 does not meet Colorado standards as published in
31 the Rules and Regulations pertaining to the nur-
32 sery law is placed under stop-sale order. Stock
33 sold by landscape contractors is also inspected
34 in those cases where stock is held. Many land-
35 scapers do not keep stock on hand.
36
37

38 The principal inspection effort under plant
39 inspection and certification to facilitate export
40 is the greenhouse program. The majority of ex-
41 porting greenhouses in Colorado grow carnations
42 and roses for national and international sale as
43 cut flowers. Another effort is the inspection
44 of facilities of shippers of corn and sorghum to
45 states with European corn borer quarantine re-
46 quirements. In addition, individual, non-repeat
47 shippers such as transporters of house plants
48 are accommodated regularly.
49
50

51 Colorado requirements on imported plants are
52 enforced by this section. There is one general
53 requirement applying to all plants and there are
54 two specific quarantine orders concerning peaches.
55 In addition, a detection and eradication program
56 on peach mosaic disease is conducted annually.
57 This section also cooperates with the federal de-
58 partment of agriculture on enforcement of certain
59 federal quarantine orders and insect surveys.
60
61

62 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Nursery, turfgrass, and
63 greenhouse inspections were conducted as in pre-
64 vious years. This included two inspections of
65 each turfgrass sod farm and each greenhouse with
66 one inspection of each nursery. In addition,
67 several producers of field grown flowers were also
68 inspected. Spring nursery stock sales location
69 inspections were substantially increased over the
70 previous year due to full staffing in the

Division. The percentage of stop-sale orders was
increased from the previous year but a weather fac-
tor was involved.

Proceedings to deny a nursery license in the
following season to a nursery dealer for reason of
consistently offering dying or dead stock for sale
were started. A case was initiated against a col-
lector of nursery stock selling trees with inade-
quate root systems and infested with bark beetles.

Meetings and a hearing were held to amend
some of the regulations pertaining to turfgrass sod
in the Rules and Regulations pertaining to the
Colorado Nursery Act. Amendments to the Act it-
self were proposed after holding meetings with the
Nursery Advisory Committee. These amendments, how-
ever, were not considered by the legislature during
the 1975 session.

The peach mosaic detection and eradication
program was conducted similar to previous years.
There were several more diseased trees in the cur-
rent season than in the previous one. It appears
as though there is still a need for the program.

Facility inspections of exporters of corn and
other grains subject to European corn borer quaran-
tine requirements were made as in the past year.
Incoming orchard stock was inspected by county pest
inspectors to satisfy Colorado requirements on such
imported stock.

Inspections were made on imported plants sub-
ject to post entry quarantine requirements. The
majority of these were carnation plants from
Holland. Small quantity and non-repeat exporters
of plants and plant materials were inspected upon
request throughout the year. A grasshopper survey
was conducted as a state-federal cooperative pro-
gram. A cooperative Japanese beetle survey was
conducted in calendar year 1974, but not in calen-
dar year 1975 due to a shift in emphasis by the
federal plant protection agency.

County pest inspector licenses were issued to
individuals in several counties initiating or
strengthening participation in Dutch elm disease
and mountain pine beetle control programs. These
inspectors are tested by the State Forest Service
and licensed by the Agriculture Department as per
an agreement between the two agencies. They are
appointed and employed by the county.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Seeds, Apiary and Pest Districts

2
3
4
5
6

7 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This section is involved in
8 a variety of programs. The general involvement is
9 in the inspection of seed outlets for consumer
10 protection of seed performance; licensing of all
11 beekeepers and apiary registrations for disease
12 detection and control purposes; surveying for
13 grasshopper infestations and application of con-
14 trol measures where landowners request; and the
15 licensing of and assisting the county weed super-
16 visors throughout the state.

17

18
19 The seed inspection aspect involves sampling
20 of agricultural, ornamental and vegetable seed at
21 both wholesale and retail levels for testing and
22 analysis to guarantee to the consumer that the
23 seed is free from noxious weed seed, is within
24 tolerance of common weed seed, that the purity is
25 within tolerance and the germination will perform
26 as claimed. The section cooperates with the
27 U.S.D.A. through sampling, record inspection and
28 investigation of interstate seed shipment viola-
29 tions.

30

31

32 The apiary program is twofold, disease de-
33 tection and control, and honey house sanitation
34 inspection. All beekeepers are licensed by the
35 state mainly for location purposes. The apiaries
36 are then inspected, and if disease is found, the
37 appropriate control measure is applied. Honey
38 houses are inspected for sanitation purposes and
39 must comply with strict codes under the law.

40

41

42 Grasshopper control programs develop when
43 and if economic infestations occur and the land-
44 owners desire assistance in eradication. Prior
45 to any program a pest control district must be
46 formed. Control work is performed by private
47 applicators operating under contract to the state.

48

49

50 Numerous weed control districts are estab-
51 lished throughout Colorado for the purpose of con-
52 trol and/or eradication of those weeds designated
53 as noxious. These districts are established on
54 basically the same basis as grasshopper programs.
55 In all districts this section licenses and assists
56 all county weed inspectors. Our involvement is
57 basically technical assistance and advisory rather
58 than direct supervision.

59

60

61 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The seed inspection pro-
62 gram became substantially more effective this year
63 due to initiating and funding of the tetrazolium
64 testing program. The time lag between sampling,
65 testing and analysis return was reduced by ap-
66 proximately 50 percent. Due to increased testing
67 efficiency and full staffing of the division,
68 samples taken were increased by 42.8 percent over
69 last year. Stop sales increased by 22.8 percent
70 laboratory and 43.7 percent field.

The bee program saw a larger number of bee-keepers licensed than in previous years. This is due to the increasing interest among noncommercial type operators, thus, increasing the demands of inspectors' time. Since there are no educational programs established through extension personnel, we fall into the category of educators as well as inspectors. The educational aspect of the program, as one would expect, increases proportionally to the number of new hobby beekeepers licensed.

The honey house inspection program continued at about the same level as last year with only one honey house requiring improvements before operations could continue. We have found a new disease in Colorado that has not been present before. Unfortunately, at this time, we have no control measures that are applicable to chalkbrood.

The grasshopper control program went extremely smooth. We obtained an excellent kill with the ULV malathion at 8 ounces per acre application. The chemical used has no ill effects on man, livestock, fish or wildlife when applied at the recommended rate. The program was completed in a minimal length of time and at a cost to the landowner well under our estimated thirty cents per acre.

The pest control district program proceeded at about the normal pace with no outstanding reduction of weeds. Weed control programs under the present statutes will have little or no impact on the statewide weed situation due to their reinfestation from areas presently going uncontrolled.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Biological Control of Insect Pests
2 and Weeds
3
4

5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Biological control in its
6 simplest terms is the use of one organism to con-
7 trol another. It is an important integral part of
8 a pest management system. Programs being carried
9 on by the insectary section are many and varied.
10 They include insect parasites, predators, and weed
11 predators as summarized.
12
13

14 1. Rearing and release of several million
15 parasites of the Oriental fruit moth, a serious
16 pest of peach trees and peaches.
17

18 2. Rearing and release of a chemical resis-
19 tant strain of mite predator to aid in the control
20 of a mite that is a serious tree and plant pest.
21
22

23 3. Rearing and release of parasites of the
24 lesser European elm bark beetle which is instru-
25 mental in the spread of Dutch elm disease to
26 American elm shade trees.
27
28

29 4. Alfalfa weevil parasite rearing and re-
30 lease. Introduction of new weevil parasites pro-
31 vided by the United States Department of Agricul-
32 ture. Selection of release sites and recovery
33 collection studies. Delineation study of hyper-
34 parasites affecting introduced and native bene-
35 ficial weevil parasites. This is being done in
36 cooperation with the United States Department of
37 Agriculture and Colorado State University. Cor-
38 relation study, also in cooperation with Colorado
39 State University, with regard to chemical appli-
40 cation versus hay height in enhancing native and
41 introduced beneficial insect populations, encour-
42 aging integrated pest management system.
43
44

45 5. By bioassay methods establish degradation
46 periods of commonly used pesticides in providing
47 the key to timely releases parasites or predators,
48 for better protection of native beneficial insects
49 as well as those laboratory reared and released.
50
51

52 6. Monitoring, by pheromone or other trap-
53 ping device, pest populations for timely inte-
54 grated control practices, chemical, parasitic and
55 predator.
56
57

58 7. Through national and international
59 sources maintain reciprocal and cooperative agree-
60 ments in the exchange of information and material
61 that may be of mutual interest and benefit.
62 Through the International Organization of Biologi-
63 cal Control maintain a list of available insects
64 and predators for culture or introduction. This
65 provides the source for new beneficial insects and
66 weed predators to combat, by natural means, pest
67 insects or troublesome weeds such as musk thistle,
68 Canadian thistle, Russian thistle and halogeton.
69
70

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The insectary section's
programs were fruitful in many ways.

Oriental fruit moth parasites were successful-
ly reared by laboratory procedure and furnished to
all the peach growing areas in Mesa County. This
wasp reduces markedly populations of this pest af-
fording the growers the opportunity to reduce spray
applications and to protect many other native bene-
ficial insects. This is Colorado's prime peach
growing area.

Successful rearing and release of a parasite
of the alfalfa weevil. Studies in subsequent years
to determine successful colonization. Introduced a
new alfalfa weevil parasite, furnished by the
United States Department of Agriculture, which has
been collected from the field this season. Another
plus in the state's biological programs. Continued
survey in delineation of alfalfa weevil hyperpara-
site problem.

Successful overwintering recovery of the
European elm bark beetle parasite for the second
consecutive year. This indicates that this insect,
imported from Europe, will adapt to Colorado
winters and be an aid in the control of this vector
spreading beetle. Trials performed at the insect-
ary on shot hole borer, a pest of peach, cherry
and other fruit trees, with this same parasite were
successful. Since the two pest insects are closely
related, this parasite could be important in this
area as well.

Through bioassay proven that spray residuals
have a toxic effect beyond normal mammal tolerance
time as far as parasite exposure is concerned.
Allowing for exacting parasite releases enhancing
the integrated program and receiving greater mile-
age from introduced parasites and predators.

Monitoring program of pest insects provided
the necessary data to predict flight patterns in
determining population density and for the most ef-
fective time for parasite releases or control.

Successfully rearing and releasing sufficient
numbers of a mite predator being used in the con-
trol of two-spotted mite to evaluate its efficacy
against this pest. It is a resistant strain to one
of the commonly used pesticides, Guthion, and is a
promising candidate in an integrated program.

Introduced a seed weevil of musk thistle pro-
vided by the U.S.D.A. Biological Control of Weeds
Laboratory which, thus far, shows promise of estab-
lishment.

Provided Oriental fruit moth parasites to
Russia through the U.S.D.A. for, hopefully, ex-
change for new beneficial insects of mutual inter-
est; also provided parasites to agencies in U. S.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Markets Administration

2
3 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

4
5 The Director of the Division of Markets
6 provides program development, direction, and
7 evaluation for the sub-programs of the Division:
8 (1) Market Development, (2) Market News, and
9 (3) Fruit and Vegetable Inspection. The Director
10 acts as technical adviser to the Commissioner of
11 Agriculture for all matters relating to the
12 establishment and continuation of marketing orders
13 and agreements, associations, and cooperatives,
14 and for the initiation and completion of studies
15 for the enhancement of the marketing of farm
16 produce in Colorado.

17
18 On occasion he drafts legislation and
19 prepares and presents technical testimony
20 relating to legislation.

21
22 He administers the federal matching fund
23 program as it relates to marketing in Colorado.

24
25
26 ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1974-75:

27
28 Acting as the Commissioner's representative,
29 the Director served on the planning committee for
30 and participated in the Western Governors'
31 Conference on Agriculture which was held in
32 Billings, Montana. He cooperated with other
33 states on national and international agricultural
34 marketing programs. He served on a projection
35 committee which developed an economic outlook
36 forecast for agriculture and as the Department
37 representative on the Colorado Mapping Advisory
38 Committee.

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1 PROGRAM TITLE: Market Development

2

3 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

4

5 The Market Development program provides assis-
6 tance to Colorado's agricultural industries in a
7 variety of areas, all designed to increase the
8 efficiency of the marketing of Colorado agricul-
9 tural products. Activities involve the following
10 areas:

11

12 1. Market Organization.--Working with
13 farmer-owned cooperatives, both marketing and
14 purchasing, assisting in their organization,
15 development of articles of incorporation, bylaws,
16 and marketing contracts, as well as acting in an
17 advisory capacity on finance control, cost con-
18 trol, promotion, and selling of their product.

19

20 2. Transportation.--Rate inequities in both
21 interstate and intrastate movements of commodi-
22 ties have plagued Colorado agricultural industries
23 for years. A coordinated approach to solving such
24 problems has long been needed, rather than the
25 individual action approach of various commodity
26 groups. This section acts as a focal point for
27 such coordination.

28

29 3. Consumer Services.--Covers activities of
30 the Consumer Consultant in disseminating informa-
31 tion to consumer groups regarding proper food buy-
32 ing and utilization, promoting greater understand-
33 ing of labeling of food products, understanding
34 the metric system, and the attaining of proper
35 nutrition.

36

37 4. Marketing Order Work.--Meeting the statu-
38 tory requirements of representing the commissioner
39 in the administration of the six active marketing
40 orders, as well as serving in an advisory capacity
41 concerning marketing problems and activities.

42

43 5. Foreign Marketing.--Generating interest
44 in and explaining the mechanics of documentation,
45 transportation, credit, and selling of Colorado
46 agricultural products in export beyond the limits
47 of the United States.

48

49 6. Product Promotion.--Designed to provide
50 liaison between producers, retailers, and con-
51 sumers that will increase the economic returns to
52 the producers of agricultural products. Marketing
53 specialists serve in an advisory capacity in the
54 development of promotion programs.

55

56 7. Outlook, Economics, Statistics.-- This
57 title covers activities necessary to keep abreast
58 of rapidly changing economic situations. Receiv-
59 ing, analyzing, and coordinating raw statistical
60 data for the use of the commissioner, various
61 commodity groups, legislators, and other interested
62 parties helps develop understanding of the produc-
63 tion and marketing processes of agricultural pro-
64 ducts. It further serves to make people aware of
65 the economic importance of Colorado's agricultural
66 industry.

67

68 8. Commodity Organizations.--Program consists
69 of responding to requests from commodity groups
70 (not marketing order or cooperatives), industry

groups, processors, wholesalers, and retailers,
acting as resource agency to help define and
solve marketing problems and to act as general
consultant.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - 1974-75:

The following listed accomplishments are in
excess of the routine:

1. Market Organization.--Assisted Colorado
and regional cooperatives in developing new
system of marketing wheat through greater inte-
gration. Program not yet complete.

2. Transportation.--Utilizing federal match-
ing funds, contracted for and assisted in the
development of an in-depth study of rates, dis-
parities, and inequities for major Colorado
commodities.

3. Foreign Marketing.--Expanded Colorado
Seal of Quality program for beef in Japan.
Colorado agricultural exports reached \$304 million
in 1974, from \$68.9 million in 1970. Much of this
expansion was due to this section's foreign mar-
keting program. Developed series of seminars
around the state, explaining procedures necessary
to enter export marketing field, in cooperation
with Department of Commerce, Bankers Association,
and Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Market News

2

3 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

4

5 This program involves the collection, cor-
6 relation, and dissemination of information re-
7 garding the marketing of livestock, fruits and
8 vegetables, and poultry and egg products. A prime
9 requirement for the development of an orderly
10 system of marketing agricultural products is the
11 availability to all parties within the system of
12 accurate, timely information on supplies, demand,
13 prices, quality, and movement of those products.
14 Market News reports provide the only unbiased
15 source of such information.

16

17 The Market News Program is divided into two
18 areas of work, both of which are Federal-State
19 cooperative programs. One involves the reporting
20 of Livestock sales, movements, etc. The other
21 includes Fruits and Vegetables, Poultry and Eggs.

22

23 The Livestock Market News Program involves
24 two state reporters who work under the supervision
25 of a federal market news officer. The reporting
26 office is in Greeley. These reporters cover seven
27 livestock auction markets each week, reporting the
28 number of head sold by grade, weight, and price.
29 During the fall months, additional markets are
30 covered in selected areas of Western Colorado. In
31 addition, the reporters gather market data on
32 private sales of livestock which have not been
33 sold at auction.

34

35 The state pays the salary and expenses of the
36 two reporters, while the federal government fur-
37 nishes the office space and four employees. Dis-
38 semination of the information is accomplished
39 through the daily press and radio news media. In
40 addition, a weekly summary is compiled every Friday
41 and sent to interested parties who have requested
42 it.

43

44 The Fruit and Vegetable Market News Program
45 involves one state reporter who works under a
46 federal supervisor and reports the movements of
47 fresh fruits and vegetables on both a local and
48 national level by grade, quantity, price, car
49 unloadings, and product movement.

50

51 In addition, the state reporter covers the
52 movement of poultry and egg products into and
53 within Colorado by price, quality, and origin.

54

55 The state pays the expenses of the reporter,
56 plus \$3,000 annually to the federal government.
57 The federal government furnishes the office space,
58 a leased wire service, and two employees.

59

60 The information collected is correlated with
61 similar information from all sources and dissemi-
62 nated through the press and radio news media. In
63 addition, both daily quotations and weekly sum-
64 maries are mailed to interested individuals who
65 have requested them.

66

67 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

68

69 About two thirds (900,000 head) of all feeder
70 cattle sold in Colorado are reported on by this

program. A greater number could be covered through either the addition of more personnel or through the cross-utilization of certain personnel in other sections. Since its inception this program has materially stabilized feeder cattle prices around the state, as both buyers and sellers enter the market with a greater degree of market information. Prior to this program a variation of \$2.00 or more per hundredweight occurred between adjacent communities on cattle sales. This variation does not exist today.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Fruit and Vegetable Inspection

2
3 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

4
5 This agency provides inspection and certifi-
6 cation upon request or by statute (Title 35,
7 Article 23, C.R.S. 1973) of fresh fruits and
8 vegetables at shipping point. The Inspection
9 Service provides all segments of the fruit and
10 vegetable industry with an efficient and econom-
11 ical service to measure, certify, and evaluate the
12 quality, condition, size, and other factors of
13 fruits and vegetables. This inspection is based
14 on Federal and/or State uniform standards.

15
16 The program involves the inspector securing
17 representative samples of each shipment of fruit
18 and vegetables and making a detailed analysis of
19 same. From this analysis a certificate is
20 prepared and issued. The certificate identifies
21 and describes the lot, thus permitting equitable,
22 competitive trading among producers, shippers,
23 receivers, and consumers. This inspection cer-
24 tificate is prima facie evidence in courts and
25 is often used in the settling of disputes among
26 all segments of industry.

27
28 Commodity inspection occurs at various ship-
29 ping points and is at the demand of the applicant.
30 Placement and availability of personnel are
31 critical factors. The fluctuations in shipments
32 due to market conditions and practices and weather
33 cause the workload to change periodically and at
34 times cause the inspectors to work erratic hours,
35 requiring considerable overtime to be worked.

36
37 Cooperative agreements with other states serve
38 to keep inspection personnel working during our
39 slow season, as well as providing additional per-
40 sonnel for peak periods in Colorado.

41
42 The scope and intent of the program has not
43 seen material change in the past two years. For
44 the immediate future, the only change expected
45 would be the effect environmental influences might
46 have on the production of fruits and vegetables.

47
48 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

49
50 The Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service
51 inspected over 700 million pounds of fresh fruits
52 and vegetables in FY 1974-75. This compares very
53 closely to the last two years, and it is expected
54 to compare favorably to the inspections to be
55 made next year. Inspection under contract for
56 processors and canneries was very comparable in
57 volume and revenue to previous years.

58
59 The only significant change has been the loss
60 in reimbursements for inspections conducted under
61 cooperative agreements with other states. This
62 was caused by lower production this spring in
63 Texas, which resulted in fewer Colorado inspectors
64 being used by that state. However, this did not
65 affect our overall program because these inspec-
66 tors went on leave without pay as soon as their
67 services were not needed in Colorado.

68
69 Our program was 65.8% self-supporting in FY
70 1974-75, while in FY 1973-74 it was 69%

self-supporting, the difference being due to
increases in salaries and not in F.T.E. By
statute, the fees assessed must pay for at least
50% of our operational costs.

Table 1

QUANTITIES INSPECTED FOR 3 YEARS

Type of Inspection	FY 73-74	FY 74-75	FY 75-76
Cwt. Inspected - (Fresh Fruit & Vegetables)	7,143,400	7,094,183	7,000,000
Cwt. Inspected - (Cannery)	222,565	221,894	220,000
Contract Work - (Inspections by Request for Fee)	\$ 12,819	\$ 13,533	\$ 12,500

1 COLORADO STATE FAIR
2 AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

3
4 ANNUAL REPORT 1974-75

5
6 The Colorado State Fair in its 103rd year con-
7 tinues to be a show case for Agriculture serving
8 natural resource development, agri-business
9 interests, producers, marketing services and
10 consumers. It remains the only State affiliated
11 event where rural and urban interests congregate
12 to share in an exchange of cultural and educational
13 experiences in an atmosphere of fun and enjoyment.
14

15
16 While millions of dollars are spent annually
17 in the state on parks and recreation, Colorado,
18 through the State Fair, has provided enjoyment and
19 education to over one half million people at a cost
20 of less than ten cents per citizen in tax dollars.
21 More people attend this event than any other single
22 event held in Colorado. In the fiscal year 1974-75
23 nearly 360,000 people attended the ten day Colorado
24 State Fair while more than 150,000 people partici-
25 pated in off season events.
26

27
28 Fair patrons have enjoyed livestock, horse,
29 garden, field crop and machinery exhibits. Fine
30 arts, homemaking skills and crafts are all a part
31 of the Colorado State Fair. Participation in the
32 Fair is one of the most important aspects. More
33 than four thousand exhibitors bring nearly 20,000
34 entries to the Fair. An additional 900 persons
35 are involved with the commercial exhibits. More
36 than 5,500 others are employed during the Fair
37 either as paid employees or volunteer workers or
38 entertainers. Four hundred parade entries involve
39 another 2,400 persons. An additional 600 young
40 people attend youth camps on the fairgrounds.
41

42
43 It has been a major effort of the State Fair
44 staff the past three years to make repairs to the
45 facilities and maintain the buildings and grounds
46 in an attractive and useful manner. Throughout
47 the year the grounds and buildings are used for
48 pleasure and for educational activities. The
49 Pueblo School District uses one building for an
50 alternate school for maladjusted pupils, classes
51 of all varieties are offered by other groups while
52 still other groups use the facilities for athletic
53 and social events.
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1 PROGRAM TITLE: Brand Inspection

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4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Brand Inspection
5 Division of the Colorado Department of Agri-
6 culture is a cash-funded, self-sufficient program
7 of the Colorado livestock industry. The Division's
8 total program is designed to verify the identity
9 and legal title to livestock whenever and wherever
10 required. This program materially deters the
11 wrongful appropriation of livestock and provides
12 the livestock industry with the service essential
13 for its orderly functioning. The Division accom-
14 plishes this program by enforcing the require-
15 ments set forth in appropriate Colorado Statutes
16 and regulations and providing services as follows:

- 17
18
19 A. Approves the requests for and maintains
20 the official registry of all Colorado
21 livestock brands and markings.
22
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24 B. Enforces all laws pertaining to the
25 identification and ownership of livestock
26 prior to their movement and/or transport
27 from one location to another.
28
29
30 C. Enforces the laws pertaining to stray
31 animals.
32
33
34 D. Enforces the laws requiring proof of
35 ownership before sale of livestock at
36 point of origin, public livestock markets
37 or for slaughter.
38
39
40 E. Issues Colorado public livestock market
41 licenses and is the trustee for their
42 surety bonds.
43
44
45 F. Numerous services and enforcements, which
46 include horse permits, no brand calf
47 permits, fee waiver permits, publication
48 of the Brand Book, and others.
49

50
51 The program provides for inspection of farmers or
52 ranchers cattle or horses at shipping points,
53 licensed Colorado public livestock markets and
54 slaughter plants. On presentation and audit of
55 proper proof of ownership, supported by a physical
56 inspection of the identifying marks on the animals,
57 a certificate of inspection is written and the
58 owner is able to transport the animals to his
59 stated destination. Animals for which ownership
60 is doubtful are set aside until a more thorough
61 investigation can be accomplished. Stray animals
62 are picked up and held until ownership can be
63 established. Cases of theft and illegal butchering
64 are investigated and charges are placed with local
65 officials when proper evidence has been established.
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ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The Brand Inspection Division completed a new Livestock Law Excerpt Booklet for use by all inspectors and the public. We inspected 5,036,045 livestock and 58,862 hides during fiscal year 1975. We investigated 38,584 estrays and livestock of doubtful ownership. Rightful ownership was determined for 38,124 or 98.8%. Forty public livestock market licenses were issued, 1,784 horse permits, 1,261 new brands were approved and issued, 780 brands were transferred to new owners and 620 delinquent brands reinstated. There are 36,322 brands on record in the Brand Office as of June 30, 1975. The Division sponsored and succeeded in having three pieces of legislation passed: (1) H.B. 1365: Relating to transfer of title on livestock; (2) H.B. 1431: Concerning fees charged by brand inspectors; (3) H.B. 1461: Concerning cattle in feed lots.

1 PROGRAM TITLE: Beef Promotion Board

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4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: To encourage and expand the
5 sale and consumption of Colorado beef, especially
6 outside the state of Colorado, the Beef Promotion
7 Board develops programs to create public aware-
8 ness of Colorado beef, its outstanding quality,
9 availability, and nutritional value. The programs
10 include advertising in consumer and trade
11 publications, participation in hotel, restaurant
12 and institutional trade shows, support of ANCA
13 and National Live Stock and Meat Board efforts,
14 and participation in local events such as the
15 State Fair and the National Western Stock Show.
16 The Board distributes large amounts of promotional
17 and educational materials in the form of recipe
18 booklets, assorted pamphlets, slide programs and
19 movies. Programs with regard to consumer education,
20 public relations, and research involving cattle
21 and beef are also evolved as corollaries to the
22 major promotional activities of the Board.
23 Merchandising programs and materials complement
24 programs planned to obtain more customers for
25 Colorado Beef and to maintain current customers.

26

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28 The Colorado Beef Promotion Board is a cash
29 funded program supported entirely by assessments
30 on cattle producers, packers, purveyors, cattle
31 feeders, and dairymen. C.R.S. 8-20, as amended
32 applies.

33

34

35 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Research efforts at
36 CSU were expanded to include a study of Fat
37 Desposition while the twin-calf project continued
38 as did the Board's Carcass Evaluation and Feedlot
39 Testing program. Information gained from these
40 efforts is of direct benefit to more than one
41 facet of the cattle industry. Again, the Colorado
42 Cowbells received support from the Board in their
43 efforts at the State Fair, the Stock Show,
44 educational programs in the public schools and
45 continuing consumer educational efforts. A
46 contribution was again made to the National Live
47 Stock and Meat Board to allow for continuance of
48 their efforts and the Board joined hands with
49 other State groups in a joint public information
50 program. The Board was again represented at
51 several trade shows with a display pointing up
52 the virtues of Colorado Beef directly to more
53 than 250,000 showgoers. Advertising in consumer
54 and trade magazines reached an audience of nearly
55 6 million people. Additional new customers for
56 Colorado Beef were realized from advertising and
57 trade show participation. Thousands of recipes,
58 pamphlets and other promotional and educational
59 materials were distributed from coast to coast.

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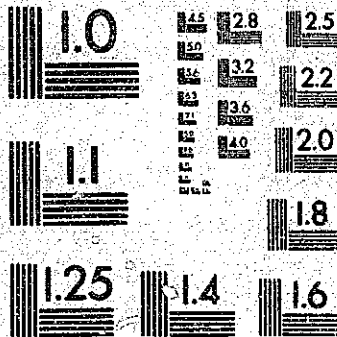
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