AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY EMERGENCY PLAN

# AUSVETPLAN

# Operational manual

## Valuation and compensation

Version 5.0

AUSVETPLAN is a series of technical response plans that describe the proposed Australian approach to an emergency animal disease incident. The documents provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency-management plans.

**National Biosecurity Committee**

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**DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE: 1800 675 888**

**The Disease Watch Hotline is a toll-free telephone number that connects callers to the relevant state or territory officer to report concerns about any potential emergency disease situation. Anyone suspecting an emergency disease outbreak should use this number to get immediate advice and assistance.**

**Edition 1**
1991

**Edition 2**
Version 2.0, 1996 (major update)

**Edition 3**
Version 3.0, 2006 (major update and inclusion of new cost-sharing arrangements)

**Edition 4**
Version 4.0, 2017

**Edition 5**
Version 5.0, 2021 (major update to the pig and pig-products information)

# Contents

# Tables

# Figures

# 1 Policy and principles

**Summary of valuation and compensation policy**

- The main aim of compensation is to encourage early reporting of an emergency animal disease.
- Compensation is determined by state and territory legislation and processes.
- Compensation is not payable for consequential losses.
- The core objective of valuation is to achieve agreement between the owner and the state or territory on the level of compensation.
- Local market value is the primary basis for valuation.
- Consistent standard valuations should be used for nonstud and non-elite classes of stock.
- Stud, elite and high-value animals should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors.
- Disputes are settled by further discussion and agreement, disputes processes set out in state or territory legislation, or a variety of state or territory judicial processes.
- Cost sharing of response costs, including compensation, is:
  - requested by the combat jurisdiction(s) and detailed in the Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan
  - recommended by the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases
  - approved by the National Management Group
  - managed and administered by Animal Health Australia, using the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement.

# 2 Introduction

Payment of compensation for animals and other property affected by an emergency animal disease (EAD) outbreak is a vital part of the strategy for eradicating or controlling the disease. Without compensation, there is little incentive to report an EAD, and industry would be more likely to resist the strong measures necessary to deal with the outbreak.

The **Valuation and Compensation Manual**, an integral part of the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN), describes the operational procedures for valuation and compensation for animals and property destroyed, and animals that die, as a result of an EAD outbreak or the response to the outbreak. The manual provides structured, predictable and fair procedures endorsed by livestock industries to minimise the risks associated with inconsistent valuation processes.

Management of EAD responses, including valuation and compensation, is the responsibility of the affected state or territory government. Responses are managed according to the jurisdiction's legislation and government processes. The relevant jurisdiction's legislation provides the power for the destruction of livestock and property, and ultimately determines the process by which compensation is paid. The *Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses* (Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement)[1] provides a mechanism for cost sharing of the expenses incurred in an EAD response between the Australian Government, state and territory governments, and affected livestock industries in an agreed, legally binding and predictable manner.

Fundamental to the efficient conduct of an EAD response is that any compensation paid to the owners of livestock or property is expedient, fair and predictable according to state or territory legislation and processes. Ensuring that the process is consistent and fair will avoid the risk that affected parties will dispute, complain about or appeal valuation decisions. If this were to occur, two risks to the efficient conduct of an EAD response are possible:

- Perceptions of unfairness could discourage affected producers from reporting the EAD.
- Those managing the EAD may need to divert scarce resources from managing the EAD response to dealing with complaints or appeals.

The previous version of this manual made allowance, in exceptional circumstances, for the application of compulsory standard valuations. In a prolonged or rapidly expanding response to an EAD, markets may become distorted by lack of export markets and public reactions to the outbreak. As well, in some circumstances — for example, during a foot-and-mouth disease response — large numbers of animals may need to be disposed of quickly, potentially resulting in a shortage of valuers. In these cases, the chief veterinary officers of affected jurisdictions had the option of recommending to the National Management Group that schedules of standard valuations be compulsorily used for the more commercial classes of cattle, sheep and pigs. This would make it easier to reach a valuation in a distorted market, give consistency between valuers and allow eradication activities to proceed unhindered.

This version of the **Valuation and Compensation Manual** expands this concept into a consistent standard valuation procedure, which would be used as the norm rather than an exception. The procedure will facilitate a rapid, predictable and fair process, to allow disease eradication to proceed without unwanted distraction, or the diversion of resources to complaints and appeals. The formulae

[1] Information about the EAD Response Agreement can be found at www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/emergency-animal-disease/ead-response-agreement/

in the manual should be used at all times in an EAD incident to determine the value of livestock covered by the manual.

The manual recommends that stud, elite and high-value animals be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors. It provides guidelines for valuing these animals to facilitate consistency in approach.

The approach to valuation provided in this manual has been endorsed by governments and livestock industries. Where disagreements over valuation arise, these should be resolved by further discussion, or, if necessary, through the dispute processes set out in state or territory legislation or judicial processes.

The terms 'valuation', 'valuer' and 'appraiser' may have specific legal or administrative meanings in some states or territories, or may be reserved for people or organisations with specific qualifications or training. Each jurisdiction will need to consider the use of alternative terminology for the terms used in this manual (valuation and valuer), if required by jurisdictional legislative, legal or administrative processes.

The terms 'compensatable' and 'compensable' are a source of some controversy. Although some authorities consider the latter to be more grammatically correct and more commonly used, the term compensatable is used throughout this manual because it conveys the intended meaning clearly and immediately.

# 3 Strategic considerations

## 3.1 Principles of valuation and compensation

State and territory legislation and processes that apply to the payment of compensation vary between jurisdictions. Section 3.1.2 lists the core state and territory legislation that determines if, when, where, how, to whom and how much compensation is payable.

The Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) does not determine whether compensation will be paid. This is always determined by state or territory legislation and processes. The EADRA does determine how the cost sharing of response costs (including compensation, if appropriate) will be determined.

If an individual, group or organisation wishes to determine whether a particular item, livestock or property is compensatable, they would need to approach the appropriate state or territory authority. Once it has been determined that an item, livestock or property is compensatable, it can be included in the Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP) and identified as a compensatable item, and the National Management Group (NMG) can then consider approving cost sharing of the compensation.

In some cases, compensation may be required under state or territory legislation, but the NMG may decide not to cost share the compensation or to cost share only part of the compensation.

### 3.1.1 Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement

Legislation in each state and territory will determine what animals and property are eligible for compensation, and whether compensation will be paid. The EADRA is only activated when jurisdictions request cost sharing of the response cost, including eligible compensation. Cost sharing is agreed to by the NMG, on the advice of the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD). Jurisdictions need to request the cost sharing of response costs, including compensation, by identifying in the EADRP the response costs to be cost shared.

Clause 3.4 of Schedule 6 of the EADRA (see Appendix 1 of this manual) sets out the items eligible for compensation under state or territory legislation. These are summarised below.

**Items eligible for compensation under state or territory legislation**

Compensation may be paid to the owner of:

- any livestock or property that is destroyed for the purpose of eradication or prevention of the spread of an emergency animal disease (EAD)
- any livestock that an inspector accredited under the applicable legislation is satisfied has died of an EAD. The inspector must be a veterinary surgeon or approved by a chief veterinary officer (CVO). The inspector must be satisfied that there has been no unreasonable delay in reporting the signs of disease or death of the livestock, and the CVO must certify that the livestock would have been compulsorily slaughtered if they had not died.

A second payment for livestock destroyed as part of the EAD response or that died as a result of the EAD may be made when the property becomes eligible to be restocked, provided that the total value

of livestock is greater on that date. The compensation in this second payment is the difference between the total value of these livestock on that date and the amount initially paid.

**Items not eligible for compensation under state or territory legislation**

The following items are generally not eligible for compensation under state or territory legislation:

- animals that die from causes other than the EAD, or that would not have been compulsorily slaughtered had they survived
- consequential losses — that is, loss of profit, loss occasioned by breach of contract, loss of production or any other consequential loss
- property that is not intended for decontamination that is inadvertently damaged during a control procedure (ex gratia payments may be considered; in other cases, the owner would have recourse to normal legal mechanisms)
- incidental costs, such as use of a tractor, power, fuel, water or an office, and hire of labour; these costs should be included in a contract for services with the producer.

The EADRA may not provide for cost sharing of all of the costs for compensation where a valuation does not comply with the EADRA valuation guidelines (eg if consequential loss is included in the valuation).

### 3.1.2 State and territory legislation (as of June 2021)

Table 3.1 shows the main state and territory legislation relevant to compensation associated with an EAD response.

**Table 3.1 Core state and territory legislation related to compensation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Australian Capital Territory | *Animal Diseases Act 2005* |
| New South Wales | *Biosecurity Act 2015* |
| Northern Territory | *Livestock Act 2008* |
| Queensland | *Biosecurity Act 2014* |
| South Australia | *Livestock Act 1997* |
| Tasmania | *Biosecurity Act 2019* |
| Victoria | *Livestock Disease Control Act 1994* |
| Western Australia | *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993*<br>*Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* |

### 3.1.3 Exclusions

Circumstances under which an owner may be considered ineligible for compensation, or where compensation can be denied or withheld are determined by state or territory legislation. The most significant of these include:

- failure to report a suspect EAD
- failure to report a suspect EAD within an appropriate timeframe

- when an owner is convicted of an offence that is related to the outbreak in question (eg illegally importing an animal product that was contaminated with the disease organism).

Valuation should proceed as usual. However, any payment for compensation should not be made until after the legal process has been completed. Any payment (including partial payment) before a trial may be prejudicial to the trial process and outcomes. Legal advice should be sought to ensure that due process is followed.

## 3.2 Objectives

The valuation and compensation procedures outlined in this manual have been developed to ensure that:

- payment of compensation for animals and property is rapid and equitable
- valuation procedures do not unnecessarily delay destruction and other eradication measures
- issues that may impinge on valuation procedures are clearly identified
- valuers are aware of their roles and responsibilities in the event of an EAD outbreak.

The manual is also designed to ensure optimal preparedness before any outbreak occurs, and to assist in the operation of the valuation system and EADRA among industries and governments.

## 3.3 Governance

The CVO in the state or territory in which the outbreak occurs is responsible for developing an EADRP for the particular outbreak.

The CCEAD, convened for the incident, assesses the response plan drawn up by the affected jurisdiction's CVO for technical soundness and consistency with AUSVETPLAN, and endorses it or seeks modifications to it. The CCEAD may also ask unaffected jurisdictions to develop response plans to address activities in the jurisdictions that will be cost shared. Overall operational management of the incident rests with the CVO of the affected jurisdiction, with oversight by the CCEAD.

The NMG, also convened for the specific incident, decides on whether cost sharing will be invoked (following advice from the CCEAD) and manages the national policy and resourcing needs. It also has responsibility to authorise an order for vaccine on advice from the CCEAD.

For large multijurisdictional EAD responses, a whole-of-government response will be required. Four emergency arrangements are now in place to coordinate national emergencies, including biosecurity:

- Australian Emergency Management Arrangements
- Australian Government Crisis Management Framework
- Australian Government Agricultural Incident Plan
- state emergency arrangements and plans.

These arrangements are intended to coordinate, and provide interdisciplinary and interagency assistance at national, state and territory, and local levels.

For further details, refer to the AUSVETPLAN **Overview Document** (previously the **Summary Document)**.

CVOs will implement disease control measures as agreed in the EADRP and in accordance with relevant legislation. They will make ongoing decisions on follow-up disease control measures in consultation with the CCEAD and the NMG, based on epidemiological information about the outbreak.

For information on the responsibilities of state coordination centres and local control centres, see the **Control Centres Management Manual**.

This **Valuation and Compensation Manual** is only applicable once a decision by the NMG has been made to activate the EADRA and cost sharing of response costs, including compensation, if appropriate.

Compensation issues and management before any decision is made on cost sharing by the NMG is a state or territory matter, and is administered under the appropriate state or territory legislation and processes.

The principles and processes described in this manual may be used by states and territories to guide their internal processes, to provide standardisation and consistency in the event of a response in which compensation is initially not requested but is requested later. In such circumstances, the cost sharing of compensation may be backdated to the start of the response, at the NMG's discretion; a standard and consistent valuation process may contribute to such a decision.

## 3.4 Preparedness

The **Control Centres Management Manual** contains details of the responsibilities, skills and tasks of:

- the State Coordination Centre Compensation function (SCC FA 07)
- the Local Control Centre (LCC) Valuation and Compensation function (LCC OP 04.1)
- the Field Valuation and Compensation function (FLD OP 04.1).

These functions must ensure that the following preparedness procedures for valuation and compensation are followed:

- keeping lists of specialist valuers and officers who can value other items (see Section 4.4)
- having available the approved rates of pay for valuers
- making those involved aware of what is required of them (training and competency assessment)
- ensuring that information and financial management systems are workable and understood by those who may operate them.

Other functions involved in the process of valuation and compensation on property are:

- the Field Infected Premises Site Supervision function (FLD OP 04)
- the FLD Case Management function (FLD OP 04.5).

## 3.5 Valuers

### 3.5.1 Appointment of valuers

The LCC Valuation and Compensation function must appoint appropriately qualified personnel and/or contractors ('valuers'), and instruct them on how to undertake this function in the field (see the FLD Valuation and Compensation function, FLD OP 04.1). Valuers may be appointed by reference to an approved list of valuers. However, stock inspectors and other government officers can value items valued below an authorised amount. Also, for some specialist valuations, the state or territory authority may need to appoint people who are not on the list (eg wool valuers).

### 3.5.2 Identification of valuers

Each state or territory should work closely with industry to identify valuers, including licensed and/or accredited valuers, and provide them with the appropriate preparedness (or 'just-in-time training').

Valuers may include:

- for horses, members of Federation of Bloodstock Agents Australia Ltd[2]
- accredited Auctions Plus assessors,[3] and licensed stock and station agents
- for land, buildings and other property, registered valuers or members of the Australian Livestock and Property Agents Association,[4] The Australian Property Institute[5] or the Australian Livestock Markets' Association.[6]

Other categories of people may be included, such as experienced stock inspectors (government employees) and people with specialist knowledge.

The state or territory can appoint other people for this purpose in specific situations where a suitable valuer cannot be identified.

All contracted valuers are expected to provide their own professional indemnity insurance.

### 3.5.3 Payment of valuers

Payment of valuers is to be negotiated with the appropriate jurisdiction. The payment should be in accordance with state or territory processes, and accepted industry practice and guidelines.

[2] www.bloodstockagents.com.au/
[3] www.auctionsplus.com.au/
[4] www.alpa.net.au/
[5] www.api.org.au/
[6] http://australiansaleyards.com.au/

### 3.5.4 Training of valuers

Licensed valuers and others who will be involved in procedures relating to valuation or processing of compensation claims should receive training in the procedures detailed in this manual.

A training program can be developed that leads to a field exercise in which all aspects of valuation and compensation can be trialled.

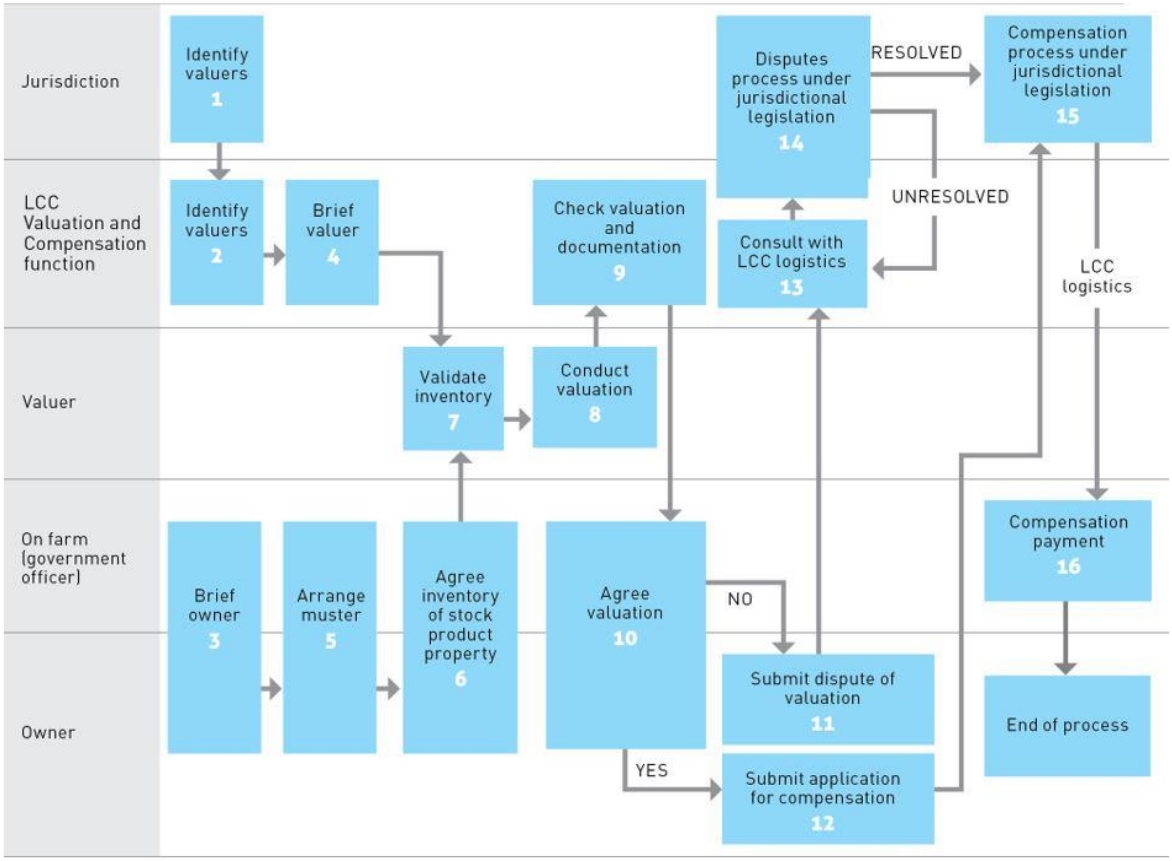
Valuation and processing of claims should be included in exercises (including field exercises). Because these processes vary from state to state, each jurisdiction should conduct such exercises.

Valuers will also need to be inducted into the response at the time of the EAD outbreak. Induction will focus on orientation to the response and the current administrative arrangements for response personnel (see the LCC Induction function — LCC LG 03.1). Specific training in biosecure field procedures will also be required (see the LCC Training and Assessment function — LCC LG 03.2).

# 4 Operations

## 4.1 Process for valuation and compensation

Figure 4.1 summarises the process of valuation and compensation. Further details are presented below. For more detailed information, please consult the **Control Centres Management Manual.**




LCC = local control centre

**Figure 4.1 Process map for valuation and compensation**

The following notes relate to the numbers shown in Figure 4.1.

1. Jurisdictions are responsible for identifying livestock and property valuers, including specialist valuers for unusual assets.

2. The local control centre (LCC) Valuation and Compensation function is responsible for:

- identifying valuation needs of the response
- identifying, selecting and appointing available valuers and specialist valuers.

3. The Infected Premises Site Supervision (IPSS) function (or the FLD Case Management function) is responsible for briefing the owner, including on:

- the valuation and compensation process

- compensation application forms
- the disputes process
- top-up valuation at restocking.

4. The LCC Valuation and Compensation function is responsible for briefing valuers before tasks, including on:

- the emergency animal disease (EAD)
- adherence to biosecurity requirements, especially personal and vehicle biosecurity
- restrictions on visits to other farms after visiting an infected premises
- contractual issues and conflict of interest
- communication and contact details for the LCC
- transport, maps and directions
- guidelines for valuation, including the approval, disputes resolution and appeal processes
- the order of visits and the need to make contact with the LCC after each visit.

5. The IPSS function (or the FLD Case Management function), in consultation with the owner, is responsible for mustering stock on the farm in preparation for valuation and disease control measures.

6. The IPSS function (or the FLD Case Management function), in consultation with the owner, is responsible for preparing a complete inventory of all stock, products and property that may be affected by the control measures.

7. The valuer is responsible for confirming that the inventory matches the stock, products and property on the farm, by direct inspection and by collecting evidence (eg written and visual records).

8. Simple valuations may take place on the premises, but more complex ones may need the valuer to gather further data and information off the premises.

9. The LCC Valuation and Compensation function is responsible for checking that all documentation, valuations and other evidence are complete and sufficient.

10. The IPSS function, FLD Case Management function or other government officer will discuss the valuation with the owner.

11. If the owner agrees, the owner will complete an application for compensation on the appropriate form (see Appendix 3.1).

12. If the owner does not agree, the owner will complete a 'Notice of dispute' form (see Appendix 3.3).

13–15. Disputes may be resolved by agreement between the owner and the jurisdiction. If they are not resolved, the disputes process outlined in state or territory legislation will be followed. This may be facilitated by referring the dispute to the State Coordination Centre (SCC) Compensation function (SCC FA 07). There may be several tiers to the disputes resolution processes, including:

- a second opinion from another independent valuer agreed to by the owner and the LCC Valuation and Compensation or IPSS function
- discussion and agreement between the owner and an inspector (government officer, IPSS representative, ministerial delegate or government veterinary officer)
- decision by a ministerial panel (South Australia) or valuation panel (Northern Territory)
- appeals to a competent Court (New South Wales), administrative tribunal (Victoria or Queensland) or magistrates court (Tasmania)
- common law procedures.

16. Once the compensation process has been completed, payment will be made to the owner through the LCC Finance and Administration Section (LCC FA 00), or state or territory administrative processes.

The second valuation (top-up payment) at restocking is a separate process. It is initiated by a request from the owner for a second valuation, after which the owner submits a second compensation claim.

## 4.2 Valuation procedures at local control centre

The **Control Centres Management Manual** details the responsibilities of the Valuation and Compensation function of the LCC.

Although the **Valuation and Compensation Manual** and the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) contain the framework for valuation of stock and property affected by an EAD response and for cost sharing, the relevant state or territory legislation provides the power for destruction of livestock and property, and specifies the process for determining and paying compensation. Each jurisdiction therefore needs to develop valuation processes and procedures that are consistent with the EADRA and this manual, and may operate under the appropriate state or territory legislation.

### 4.2.1 Valuer operations

In most disease responses, suitably experienced people will need to be sourced from outside government to provide advice to the Valuation and Compensation function at the LCC on the value of livestock and property. These qualified people would be known as valuers or value assessors. The government officer at the LCC will use the advice received from the valuer to reach an agreement with the owner of the property on the value of livestock and property destroyed.

#### Identification and appointment of valuers

Each state and territory has agreed to work closely with its industry to identify and train valuers. The LCC Valuation and Compensation function will identify and appoint valuers that meet the requirements detailed in Section 3.5.1 and Section 3.5.2.

#### Avoiding conflict of interest

If a valuer without a conflict of interest cannot be sourced, the valuer must disclose any direct or indirect interest in the animals or property they are valuing, or interest with the owner of the property.

#### Required skills

Skills required to perform the role of the valuer include:

- extensive and recent experience in the valuation of livestock or property
- current knowledge of relevant markets
- an ability to
    - work under pressure with highly stressed clients

- be well organised
- maintain detailed records
- operate as part of a team under direction.

### LCC briefing

Valuers will be given precise written guidelines on how livestock and other property are to be valued, in accordance with this manual.

A particular valuer may be used on more than one property. Valuers must observe the same rules as apply to other visitors to infected premises (IPs). Because valuers are often in private enterprise and visit farms in the course of their normal work, it is essential that the restrictions on farm visits after visiting an IP are adequately explained during the initial briefing at the LCC, and that the valuers agree to them.

### Agreement form

It is essential that authorised valuers sign an agreement or contract that:

- they are to value livestock and property as directed by the LCC Controller through the Valuation and Compensation function at the LCC
- they have no proprietary interest in any of the stock or property they are valuing, or with the owner of the stock or property
- they understand and will abide by restrictions imposed on them after they have visited an IP
- they will follow all state or territory processes and procedures.

Considerations for an authorised valuer's contract agreement are in Appendix 4. The agreement should be accompanied by guidelines for the procedures to be followed by valuers on IPs and dangerous contact premises (DCPs), the restrictions following a visit to an IP (see the **Control Centres Management Manual**, Part 1), and the agreed rates of payment for time and mileage.

### Biosecurity

The LCC Valuation and Compensation function will provide valuers with instructions for personal decontamination and other biosecurity measures from the **Decontamination Manual**.

### Transportation

The LCC Valuation and Compensation function will determine valuers' transportation. Valuers may use their own vehicles or, where permitted, government vehicles. Travel by light plane or helicopter may be appropriate in remote locations. Valuers may travel with other officers.

When valuers visit more than one property in a day, it is essential that they contact the LCC after each property has been visited. For this reason, mobile phones or cars equipped with radios may be needed.

### 4.2.2 Documentation for compensation claims

The required documentation, correctly completed, is essential for efficient and rapid processing of compensation claims, and to provide reliable assessments of compensation costs to date.

All relevant inventory forms from Appendix 2 must be completed. In the case of animals, these forms will be used as the basis for the second valuation at the time the property is eligible to be restocked (see Section 4.4.9).

#### Claim forms

Claim forms are unique to each state and territory. Valuers must be instructed in their correct use by the LCC Valuation and Compensation function. Appendix 3 contains sample claim forms.

#### Processing

After valuation is completed, all relevant documents and forms (eg inventories, valuations and claim forms) relating to the valuation must be forwarded to the LCC Valuation and Compensation function, or the appropriate state or territory administrative and financial office for processing.

#### Records to support valuations

Records to support valuation will include the following.

##### Written inventory

The minimum requirement, preferably before destruction and disposal begin, is for a detailed written inventory of the animals and other risk property involved (see Section 4.4.6). The IP Site Supervision (IPSS) function is responsible for supervising this task. Written records should be supplemented with visual records, where required (see below).

##### Visual records

In some situations, visual records (eg photographs, video) will help the valuer arrive at fair and accurate valuations — for example, when:

- destruction and/or disposal have already begun
- the owner or agent is unavailable
- there is a dispute over valuation.

In all cases, it will be important to obtain a comprehensive visual record of the animals that are to be destroyed. Failing this, the animals should be photographed after their destruction. The same may apply to contaminated property (eg a wooden pig sty) that may have to be destroyed without delay.

The IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) should have a digital camera for this purpose, which may also have a video function. If a video function is not available on the digital camera, specific video equipment or smartphones with a video function may be useful. Visual records must be held with other valuation records until the second valuation.

**Use of other technology**

Where animals and infrastructure on a property need to be destroyed rapidly, aerial photography or satellite imagery may be desirable in addition to the methods above.

### 4.2.3 Final valuation procedures

The inventory of all animals and risk items on the premises should be signed by the owner (or the owner's legal representative) and the IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) as evidence of agreement that all the appropriate items have been included in the inventory. This does not oblige the owner to agree to the actual value of any particular item decided by the valuer.

All documentation, including visual records, should be validated by the valuer, and then retained by the valuer for further processing and determination of final valuation amounts. A copy of the inventory should be left with the owner (or the owner's representative).

The valuer will then complete a valuation of the items on the inventory. They should inform the LCC Valuation and Compensation function of the findings within 24 hours of arriving at the final valuation. Within 48 hours of arriving at the final valuation, they should supply the LCC Valuation and Compensation function with originals of visual records, and signed and completed valuation documents.

After examining and confirming the valuation details, the LCC Valuation and Compensation function may:

- request clarification or further detail on valuations
- obtain a second opinion from a similarly qualified valuer (see Section 4.5.2).

Following completion of the process, if the LCC Valuation and Compensation function agrees with the valuations, they will present the valuations to the owner. Within 21 days of the serving of the valuation notice, the owner may serve a notice of dispute (see Section 4.5.1).

If both the owner and the LCC Valuation and Compensation function agree with the valuations, the owner must complete a compensation claim form within 90 days of receipt of the valuer's determination for the first valuation, and within 21 days of receipt of the determination for the second valuation. (Refer to relevant state or territory legislation for any variation to these time limits.)

In the event of any significant difference between the valuer's and the owner's assessment of the value, if a satisfactory agreement cannot be reached with the owner, the LCC Valuation and Compensation function may invoke the dispute-handling mechanism described in Section 4.5.

## 4.3 Valuation procedures on premises

Valuers will be required to carry out detailed valuation procedures on all IPs and DCPs where stock have died or been destroyed as a result of the EAD in question, or property or equipment has been damaged or destroyed as a result of EAD response operations.

### 4.3.1 Reporting to IP site supervisor

On arrival, valuers should report to the IPSS function.

### 4.3.2 Considering eligibility of items for compensation

Valuers should be aware of the items that are eligible or ineligible for compensation, as described in state or territory legislation, and summarised in the EADRA and Appendix 1.

If the valuer is uncertain of the eligibility of an animal or property for compensation, advice should be sought from the IPSS function or LCC Valuation and Compensation function.

### 4.3.3 Information provided to valuer by IP Site Supervision function

The IPSS function should ensure that an accurate list of all animals and other property to be valued is obtained and given to the valuer on arrival. Wherever possible, a map or diagram of the property should be used to show the location of stock and other property to be valued.

Destruction and disposal of items should not proceed until the inventory process has been undertaken. Ideally, they would not occur before valuation of the items is complete (unless the LCC Infected Premises Operations function has instructed otherwise in writing). The IPSS function should prioritise the order of valuation according to biosecurity risk and should check the valuer's records to ensure that each item on the inventory has been valued.

On large properties, valuations may take place over a number of days. At the end of valuation, all the valuer's worksheets and inventories should be collated, totalled, and checked against the list held by the IPSS function to ensure that all susceptible animals and property requiring destruction and disposal have been valued.

A set of example valuer's forms is provided in Appendix 2.

### 4.3.4 Owner

The definition of 'owner' is given in relevant state and territory legislation. It does not include a financial institution ('mortgagee not in possession') from which the owner has borrowed money for the animals or property.

'Owner' includes any legal representative of the owner (eg a partner from a partnership, a manager from a company). In many cases, the owner's usual livestock agent will be the legal representative.

Contract growers are not considered to be owners of the stock they are growing. Contract growers would generally be compensated through provisions in the commercial contractual arrangements in place at the time of the EAD response.

## Dealing with the owner

Before an inventory is taken, the IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) should explain to the owner the full procedure about to be undertaken. This briefing calls for good interpersonal communication skills. The IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) should inform the owner about the legal basis of the operation, and the appeal mechanisms in cases of disputed description of items or valuation. An information sheet on the valuation and compensation process should be left with the owner for later reference.

Depending on the outcome of this initial briefing, the IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) may suggest that the owner choose a trusted third person to be present throughout the operation, to act as a confidante, and to facilitate the inventory and valuation process. Such a support person could be anyone with whom the owner feels comfortable and who would act in the owner's interests.

It is important for the IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) to obtain maximum cooperation from the owner. The owner can be expected to be quite emotional at the imminent destruction of their stock or property. Other personnel working on the IP should be briefed about the owner's likely emotional state, as this may affect them. Depending on the circumstances, the IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) might consider recommending to the LCC that a professional counsellor be employed to minimise stress among those on the IP.

## Owners of agisted and straying animals

It is possible that not all animals on a property will belong to the property owner. Animals on agistment, stray animals and animals on the property for any other reason should be identified on a separate inventory. They should be valued, but any compensation claim forms should be signed by the actual owner of these animals. It is also desirable that this owner (or their legal representative) signs the separate inventory for these animals.

Where possible, the owner of these other animals should be contacted by the IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) and asked to nominate someone to act as their legal representative. In many cases, the person nominated will be the property owner. If the owner of the animals or their nominated representative cannot be contacted or be present, the property owner may sign the inventory, and valuation and destruction will proceed. The owner of the animals will subsequently sign the compensation application form.

A number of owners could be involved. Because of biosecurity risks, it would not be desirable for them all to visit the IP to facilitate valuation.

Owners of the animals described above will need to be contacted when the property is eligible to be restocked, so that they may make a second claim if they wish (see Section 4.4.9).

## Information provided by owner

The valuer should discuss and share information, and communicate openly with both the owner and the IPSS function.

### Records of items to be valued

The IPSS function should ensure that an accurate list of all animals and other property to be valued is obtained from the owner or manager, and is available when the valuer arrives. Wherever possible, a

map or diagram of the property should be used to show the location of stock and other property to be valued.

On large properties, valuations may take place over a number of days. At the end of valuation, all the valuer's worksheets and inventories should be collated, totalled, and checked against the list held by the IPSS function to ensure that all susceptible animals and property requiring destruction and disposal have been valued.

A set of the valuer's forms is provided in Appendix 2. See also Section 4.3.3.

### 4.3.5 Valuation sequence

The IPSS function should prioritise, according to risk, the order in which animals and property will be valued. As a rule, valuation of animals should be performed before destruction, and therefore the valuer should keep ahead of the destruction team. Animals that are already dead but whose carcasses are still available should be valued first. Other property (including animal products and fodder) should be valued before disposal, in descending order of risk.

See also Section 4.3.3.

### 4.3.6 Relevant date of valuation

The relevant date of valuation (ie the date on which values are to be based) is governed by state or territory legislation.[7]

For animals, the relevant date of valuation will be:

- the date the owner reports the EAD or suspicion of EAD to an inspector of stock or a veterinary surgeon
- if the disease is not reported — for example, if it is detected by a surveillance team — the date of detection (which is usually the date the property is declared to be an IP)
- if there is no disease — for example, for animals that are destroyed on a DCP — the date that quarantine is imposed. Some properties may have sections of land or animals quarantined on different dates. In this case, the animals are valued according to the date of the relevant quarantine notice.

Where more than one of the above conditions applies, the relevant date of valuation is the date of the earliest event.

For property, the relevant date is the date of its destruction.

[7] This issue is under discussion. This manual will be updated to reflect any consequent legislative changes when they take effect.

## 4.4 Determining the value

The value of livestock or property is calculated as the farm-gate value — that is, on the basis of a sale at the location of the stock when it was destroyed or died of the disease, or the property when it was destroyed.

The value of animals is determined as if they were disease free (ie ignoring the clinical effects of the disease). It will take into account the animals' age, sex, breed, body condition, liveweight, production records and other factors relevant to their class.

The determination should reflect the value of comparable animals at the most recent local livestock markets before the valuation date. Where transport and selling costs are likely to have been included in the value, these costs should be deducted from the value.

No allowance will be made for loss of profit, loss occasioned by breach of contract, loss of production or any other consequential loss.

### 4.4.1 Consistent standard valuation procedures

The formulae in this manual should be used at all times in an EAD incident to determine the value of nonstud and non-elite livestock. Defined stud or elite classes of sheep, cattle and pigs should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors, using their insured value or the formulae provided in this manual as guidance to facilitate consistency.

The following sections provide guidelines on valuing various classes of animal; guidelines for valuing property are given in Section 4.4.5.

### 4.4.2 Natural increase

Valuers should take note of any pregnant animals that could give birth between valuation and destruction. Live offspring born between valuation and destruction may need to be deducted from the count when animals are slaughtered unless, as in extensively farmed areas, this is the only opportunity for an accurate count to be made. The birth of such animals should not affect the valuation, because the valuation must be based on the 'relevant date of valuation' (defined in Section 4.3.6). Previously, when the date of destruction was used as the legal valuation date, births could affect the overall value because the legal valuation date (destruction) could occur after the actual valuation.

### 4.4.3 Valuing live animals, semen and embryos

Where relevant, the electronic identification of animals must be recorded, so that relevant databases can be updated.

#### Cattle

##### Nonstud and non-elite cattle

*Beef and beef–dairy cross cattle*

Cattle will be categorised according to the published Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) schedules, and valued according to their weight and condition. The value will be the average of the published MLA prices,[8] from the most recent sale at each of the two saleyards closest to the affected area, if available, for that category, for the average weight of the mob.

The schedule in Table 4.1 should be applied to beef and beef–dairy crossbreeds of cattle. Pure dairy breed cattle (eg Friesians) should be valued using the dairy cattle schedule (see 'Dairy cattle', below).

**Table 4.1 Beef and beef–dairy cross categories**

| Age/sex category | Description | Liveweight classes (kg) |
|---|---|---|
| Vealer steers and vealer heifers | Castrated male and female cattle with no permanent teeth. Less than 12 months old and still suckling | <200 |
| | | 200.1–280 |
| | | 280.1–330 |
| | | 330.1+ |
| Yearling steers and yearling heifers | Castrated male and female cattle. Predominantly with no permanent teeth, but 2 are permissible | <330 |
| | | 330.1–400 |
| | | 400.1+ |
| Steers | Castrated male cattle with any number of permanent teeth | 200–320 |
| | | 320.1–400 |
| | | 400.1–500 |
| | | 500.1–600 |
| | | 600.1–750 |
| | | 750.1+ |
| Heifers | Female cattle with 2–6 permanent teeth and not yet calved | 200–320 |
| | | 320.1–400 |
| | | 400.1–540 |
| | | 540.1+ |

[8]www.mla.com.au/prices-markets

| Age/sex category | Description | Liveweight classes (kg) |
|---|---|---|
| Bulls | Male and castrated male cattle over 6 months of age showing bullish traits | <450 |
| | | 450.1–600 |
| | | 600.1+ |
| Cows | Female cattle with 8 permanent teeth, or female cattle with 2–6 permanent teeth that have calved | <400 |
| | | 400.1–520 |
| | | 520.1+ |

*Beef feedlot cattle*

Categories of feedlot cattle are defined according to the destination market (export or domestic) and time on feed.

Table 4.2 shows the six export and three domestic categories of grain-fed cattle that are required to be considered.

**Table 4.2 Grain-fed cattle categories**

| Market | Period on feed (days) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grain-fed: export | 0–60 | 61–99 | 100–150 (short fed) | 151–200 (middle fed) | 201–300 (long fed) | 301–450+ (wagyu) |
| Grain-fed yearling: domestic (heifer and steer) | 0–60 (heifer) or 70 steer) | 70–99 | 100+ | | | |

The owner has the option of having the valuation based on either the nearest recent livestock markets, taking into account any premium over grass-fed cattle that an owner can demonstrate to the valuer from records of recent consignments, or using the following grid and graphs.

The categories provide a framework for developing valuation graphs (Figures 4.2–4.7) for the different categories of cattle on feed. These graphs enable estimation of the value of a feedlot animal at any point during its feeding program.

The graphs for each category of feeder cattle on a feedlot reflect prior performance of turn-off cattle. No premium is applicable for cattle that have just gone onto feed, but the full premium applies for cattle ready or near ready for processing, with a pro rata adjustment for the premium applicable for intermediate days on feed. The basis for determining the market value of cattle in the various feeding categories is shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3 Valuation grid**

| Cattle class | Period on feed (days) | Value at entry | NLRS export sales category (pricing reference for M) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grain-fed export | | | |
| Short fed | 100+ | M | Short-fed steer |
| Middle fed | 150+ | M | Medium-fed steer |
| Long fed | 200+ | M | Long-fed steer |
| Wagyu steer | 350+ | M | Wagyu-cross steer |
| Wagyu heifer | 350+ | M | Wagyu-cross heifer |
| Grain-fed yearling (GFYG) | | | |
| GFYG steer | 70+ | M | Steer |
| GFYG heifer | 60+ | M | Heifer |

M = current market value of equivalent class of cattle on entry to the feedlot (ie the purchase price of that class of cattle if being purchased at the date of valuation). The M value would be agreed by the valuer and owner for each feedlot and each category of cattle before valuation, drawing on feedlot records and current market information; NLRS = National Livestock Reporting Service (Meat & Livestock Australia market information; www.mla.com.au/Prices-and-markets/Market-reports-and-prices/National-livestock-reporting-service)

In Figures 4.2–4.7, the x axis = days of growth, and the y axis = indicative market value per head.

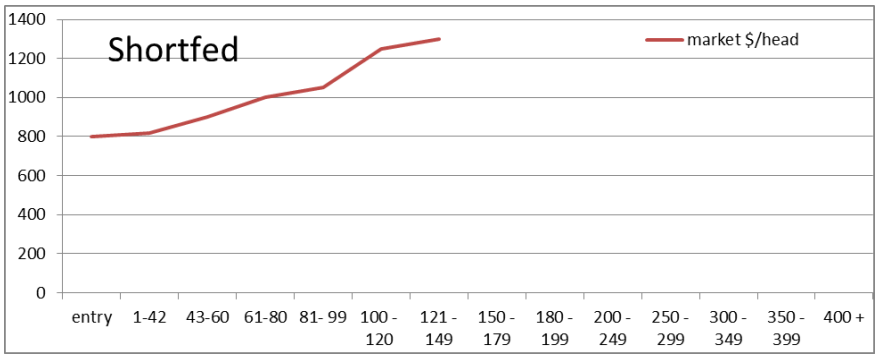



**Figure 4.2 Valuation of short-fed grain-fed cattle**

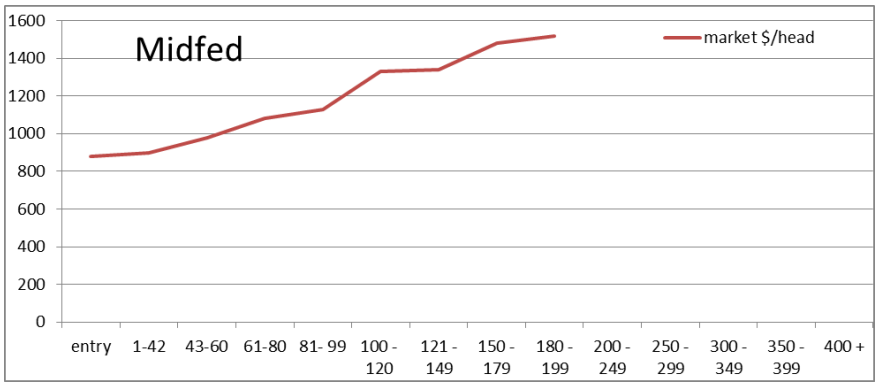



**Figure 4.3 Valuation of middle-fed grain-fed cattle**

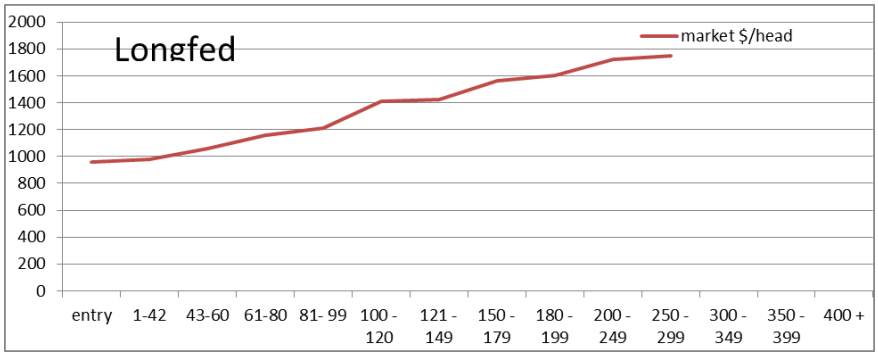



**Figure 4.4 Valuation of long-fed grain-fed cattle**

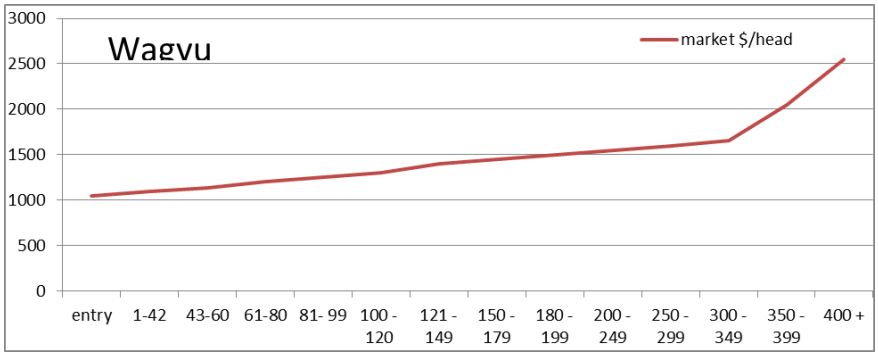



**Figure 4.5 Valuation of Wagyu grain-fed cattle**

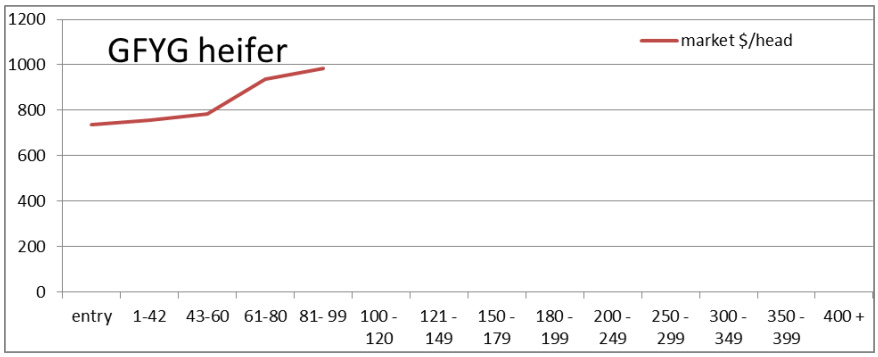



**Figure 4.6 Valuation of grain-fed yearling heifers**

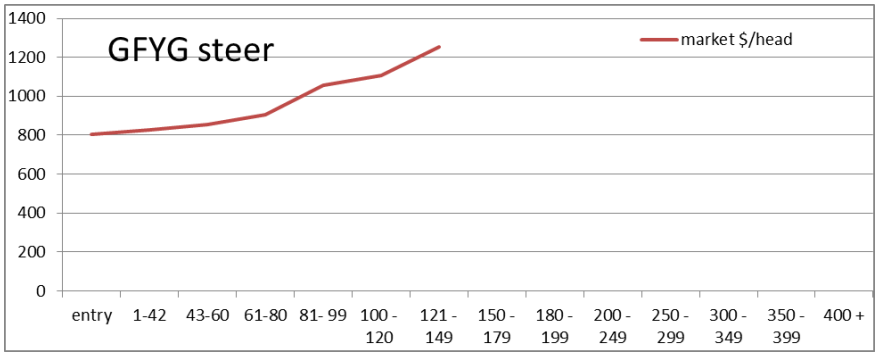



**Figure 4.7 Valuation of grain-fed yearling steers**

*Dairy cattle*

The current value of dairy breeds of cattle will be determined by the prices paid at the last substantial dairy cattle dispersal sale (ie a sale where the majority of a herd is sold) for this category of stock, multiplied by the current MLA beef benchmark, divided by the equivalent MLA benchmark at the time of the dairy dispersal sale.

**CV = DV × current MLA beef benchmark ÷ MLA beef benchmark at DV time**

where CV is the current value, and DV is the price paid at the last substantial sale.

Dairy–beef crossbreed animals should be valued using the beef cattle schedule.

Table 4.4 shows the functional categories for dairy cattle.

**Table 4.4 Functional categories for dairy cattle**

| Age/sex category | Description |
|---|---|
| Female calves | Female calves less than 6 months old |
| Male calves | Male calves less than 6 months old |
| Rising 1-year-old heifers | Female cattle 4–12 months old, with no permanent teeth |
| Rising 2-year-old heifers | Mated female cattle 12–24 months old. Predominantly with no permanent teeth, but 2 are permissible |
| Milker cows | Female cattle with 2–8 permanent teeth that have calved. Includes dry and wet animals |
| Heifers | Female cattle with 2–6 permanent teeth that have not yet calved |
| Bulls | Male cattle over 6 months of age |
| Steers | Castrated male cattle over 6 months of age with any number of permanent teeth |

### Stud beef and dairy cattle

Cattle will only be considered as stud cattle if they are registered with a breed society.

Stud cattle should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors. The following guidance may be used by valuers to facilitate consistency:

- The insured value of an animal can be used as a guideline for determining value. (Note: If an animal is covered by an insurance policy, compensation will not be paid in addition to any insurance payment.[9])
- Uninsured stud cattle may be valued at the following percentages above the values for nonstud and non-elite animals
    - heifer calves — 25%
    - cows — 50%
    - bull calves — 200%
    - bulls — 400%.

Stud cattle may receive a greater top-up payment than nonstud cattle at the time of restocking if the cost of replacing the destroyed animals is greater than the initial valuation.

[9] Insurance may be available to cover livestock losses as a result of accident or disease; however, most such policies exclude cover for livestock that are destroyed under a compulsory disease control program, and typically exclude payments for animals that die of a disease if the state or territory legislation provides compensation for the same animals.

## Sheep and goats

Similar processes apply to sheep and goats.

### Nonstud and non-elite sheep and goats

In valuing sheep, the definitions in Table 4.5 will apply.

**Table 4.5 Definitions for valuation of sheep**

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Lamb | Male or female sheep with no permanent teeth |
| Hogget | Male or female sheep with no ram-like characteristics and up to two permanent teeth |
| Ewe | Female sheep with more than two permanent teeth |
| Wether | Castrated male sheep with no ram-like characteristics and more than two permanent teeth |
| Ram | Male, including castrated male, sheep with ram-like characteristics |
| Crossbred | A merino crossed with a prime lamb sheep breed |

Sheep will be categorised according to the published MLA schedules, and valued according to their weight and condition. The value will be the average of the published MLA prices,[10] from the most recent sale at the two saleyards closest to the affected area, if available, for that category, for the average weight of the mob. The previous week's published MLA over the hooks (OTH) market reports for the relevant state or territory may be used instead of published MLA saleyard prices where the stock being valued would normally have been sold OTH.

All stock valued will be classified to the closest description of categories in the MLA list (see Table 4.5). Ewes with young lambs at foot will be classified separately, using the average per-kilogram estimated price for the average lamb to calculate the value of lambs.

The process for valuation of goats is similar to the process for sheep.

### Stud sheep

Sheep will only be considered as stud sheep if they are registered with a breed society.

Stud sheep should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors. The following guidance may be used by valuers to facilitate consistency:

- The insured value of an animal can be used as a guideline for determining value. (Note: If an animal is covered by an insurance policy, compensation will not be paid in addition to any insurance payment.)
- Uninsured stud sheep may be valued at the following percentages above the values for nonstud or non-elite animals
    - ewe lambs — 25%
    - ewes — 50%
    - ram lambs (0–6 months) — 25%

[10] www.mla.com.au/prices-markets

- ram lambs (6–13 months) — 200%
- rams — 400%.

Stud sheep may receive a greater top-up payment than nonstud sheep at the time of restocking if the cost of replacing the destroyed animals is greater than the initial valuation.

## Pigs

**Valuation of pigs will be based on:**

- The 75.1-85-kg Hot Standard Carcase Weight (HSCW) price category in the latest Australian Pork Limited *Eyes & Ears* report – or if this is no longer available, then a suitable alternative published reference price (referred to as the ***slaughter price per kg*** throughout this text).
    - The sellers and buyers average price for males and females (excluding barrows) should be determined by using the data from the *Eyes & Ears* report of the state/territory where the piggery operation/site resides.
    - In the case of missing data in the *Eyes & Ears* report and for Western Australia, the average Eastern Seaboard Average Price will be used.
- If a producer can demonstrate a higher value for any class of stock than the valuation calculated using the *Eyes & Ears* report by producing records (eg evidence of their average price received based on their most recent 5 weeks market records or contract price achieved by the farm), this can be used as the basis for valuation.
- In some cases, higher value or alternative claims will be referred for advice to an independent national review panel convened by Australian Pork Limited.

Note

- All 'set' or 'flat rate' values used throughout this document (eg $80 for at weaning value) are based on industry knowledge and advice as at 2021.

**Specific valuations for each class of stock**

**1. Unmated sows and gilts**

*Definition – 'unmated sows and gilts' are non-market female pigs which have not been mated, that are purchased in for breeding, or retained for breeding when their age cohort is slaughtered.*

- Unmated sows and gilts will be valued at the ***slaughter price per kg*** multiplied by an estimated industry average carcass weight of 76kg plus an additional $150.
    - The additional $150 covers the inputs to house, feed and manage the gilt from baconer to normal mating weight, including genetic premium, vaccination costs, etc.
- This figure accurately reflects the cost of replacing breeding animals at the time of restocking.
- This price will be called the Value of Replacement Gilts (VRG).

**2. Pregnant sows**

*Definition – 'pregnant sows' are all female pigs of breeding age which have been mated.*

- Pregnant sows will be valued at the VRG plus a factor to account for the cost of mating a sow and providing feed and inputs each week to produce an expected 10 piglets weaned alive.

- At week 16 the value of the sow and her suckers reaches the threshold (ie VRG plus 10 piglets at $80 each[11]), and remains constant until weaning at which point the unmated sow is valued at VRG separately from the weaners which are valued at $80 each.

**Table 4.6 Provides a reference for the value of sows depending on week of pregnancy or lactation with suckers**

| **Week of pregnancy** | **Sow value calculation** |
|---|---|
| Unmated | VRG |
| Week 1 | VRG + (0.06 x 800) |
| Week 2 | VRG + (0.12 x 800) |
| Week 3 | VRG + (0.18 x 800) |
| Week 4 | VRG + (0.25 x 800) |
| Week 5 | VRG + (0.31 x 800) |
| Week 6 | VRG + (0.37 x 800) |
| Week 7 | VRG + (0.43 x 800) |
| Week 8 | VRG + (0.50 x 800) |
| Week 9 | VRG + (0.56 x 800) |
| Week 10 | VRG + (0.62 x 800) |
| Week 11 | VRG + (0.68 x 800) |
| Week 12 | VRG + (0.75 x 800) |
| Week 13 | VRG + (0.81 x 800) |
| Week 14 | VRG + (0.87 x 800) |
| Week 15 | VRG + (0.93 x 800) |
| Week 16 | VRG + (1.00 x 800) |
| **Weeks of lactation** | **Sow and sucker value calculation** |
| Week 17–20 | VRG + (1.00 x 800) |

**3. At weaning value**

*Definition – 'at weaning value' is the value of a pig at weaning, which may occur between the age of 19 and 28 days.*

- The at weaning value will be valued at a flat rate of $80 per head.

**4. Weaner/nursery stock**

*Definition – 'weaners/nursery stock' are pigs aged between 19-28 days (at weaning) and up to 91 days which have been removed from the sow but are yet to reach market value.*

[11] Irrespective of the actual number of suckers.

- Weaners/nursery stock will be valued at $80 plus input costs (feed, labour, resources etc.) as follows:
    - For weeks 4-13, the cost of inputs is equal to $5 each additional week from week 4 through to week 13
    - From 14 weeks onwards either (whichever is higher):
        - the valuation calculation method is liveweight (as per Table 2) multiplied by 0.76 of the ***slaughter price per kg***[12] – ie the liveweight multiplied by the ***liveweight reference price per kg***[13] OR
        - an additional $5 for each week beyond 13 weeks.
- Refer to Table 4.7 for more detail on valuing weaners/nursery/grower/slaughter stock

**5. Pigs (grower and slaughter weight)**

*Definition – 'grower and slaughter weight pigs' are pigs over 91 days of age that are grown for the purposes of slaughter.*

- Grower and slaughter weight pigs will be valued based on a function of liveweight and the ***liveweight reference price per kg***.
- The ***liveweight reference price per kg*** is now used with the estimated average liveweight for each age group from Table 2 in conjunction with the assessed number of the producer's head inventoried on-farm at these ages/liveweights to agree a growing pig inventory.
- Refer to Appendix A for worked examples.

**Table 4.7 Provides a reference for the valuation of each age group class of pigs from weaner/nursery stock through to finishers**

| Age group class | Weeks of age | Liveweight (kg)[14] | Calculation method[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Weaner/ nursery stock** | 4 | 7.5 | 80 |
| | 5 | 8.0 | 80+5 |
| | 6 | 11.3 | 85+5 |
| | 7 | 14.6 | 90+5 |
| | 8 | 19.2 | 95+5 |
| | 9 | 23.8 | 100+5 |
| | 10 | 28.4 | 105+5 |
| **Grower** | 11 | 34.0 | 110+5 |
| | 12 | 39.6 | 115+5 |
| **(91 days)** | 13 | 45.2 | 120+5 |

[12] 75.1-85-kg HSCW price category in the latest Australian Pork Limited Eyes & Ears report – or if this is no longer available, then a suitable alternative published reference price.
[13] The conversion rate for HSCW price to a liveweight price (76%) is based on information as of August 2020.
[14] If a producer can demonstrate achievement of higher weights at earlier ages than listed in this table – by producing appropriate records – this can be used as the basis for valuation.

| Age group class | Weeks of age | Liveweight (kg)[14] | Calculation method[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 14 | 50.8 | 50.8 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |
| | 15 | 56.4 | 56.4 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |
| | 16 | 62.0 | 62.0 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |
| **Finisher** | 17 | 67.6 | 67.6 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |
| | 18 | 73.8 | 73.8 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |
| | 19 | 80.1 | 80.1 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |
| | 20 | 86.3 | 86.3 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |
| | 21 | 92.5 | 92.5 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |
| | 22 | 98.8 | 98.8 x *liveweight reference price per kg* |

**a** From 14 weeks onwards either (whichever is higher):

- the valuation calculation method is liveweight (as per Table 4.7) multiplied by 0.76 of the ***slaughter price per kg***[15] – ie the liveweight multiplied by the ***liveweight reference price per kg***[16]

  — OR

- an additional $5 for each week beyond 13 weeks.

**6. Teaser Boars**

*Definition – 'teaser boars' are entire male pigs that are not used for breeding purposes.*

- Teaser boars will be valued based on an assumed liveweight of 180 kg multiplied by the ***liveweight reference price per kg***.

**7. Breeding Boars**

*Definition – 'breeding boars' are entire male pigs of breeding age and are used for breeding purposes.*

- Breeding boars will be valued as per teaser boars unless the producer can demonstrate the boars are specifically used for breeding purposes – such as used in an artificial breeding centre, or they have been bought as breeding boars – at which they will be referred to an independent national review panel convened by Australian Pork Limited for advice.

[15] 75.1-85-kg HSCW price category in the latest Australian Pork Limited Eyes & Ears report – or if this is no longer available, then a suitable alternative published reference price.
[16] The conversion rate for HSCW price to a liveweight price (76%) is based on information as of August 2020.

**8. High Value Animals, Rare Breeds or Nucleus Stock**

- All other high value animals, rare breeds or nucleus stock will initially be valued as per commercial stock, and then will be referred to an independent national review panel convened by Australian Pork Limited for advice.

**APPENDIX A**

**Worked examples**

Using the *Eyes & Ears* report for 19 February 2021 as the basis for calculating the *slaughter price per kg* (latest version available at https://australianpork.com.au/facts-figures/market-reporting/)


**ISSUE #925, 19th February 2021**
**Pig Prices c/Kg HSCW, Trim 1 – Head on (average indicative prices). W/E 19/02/2020**

For the **75.1 – 85kg Hot Standard Carcase Weight** (HSCW) price category, **using South Australia data** for the basis **for calculating the *slaughter price per kg***

| STATE | 75.1kg – 85kg (Buyers) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PRIME PRICE | | | | | AVERAGE PRICE | | | | |
| | Maximum | | | | Total CH | Average | | | | Total CH |
| | Male | Female | Barrows | Total | | Male | Female | Barrows | Total | |
| QLD | 370 | 380 | 0 | 380 | 0 | 355 | 362 | 359 | 358 | -6 |
| NSW | 400 | 400 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 362 | 382 | 0 | 367 | 0 |
| VIC | 370 | 390 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 368 | 372 | 359 | 369 | 0 |
| SA | 370 | 390 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 364 | 376 | 359 | 370 | 0 |
| WA | 365 | 365 | 0 | 365 | 0 | 333 | 344 | 0 | 338 | -2 |
| EASTERN SEABOARD* | 400 | 400 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 362 | 373 | 359 | 366 | -1 |
| NATIONAL | 400 | 400 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 358 | 370 | 359 | 363 | -1 |

| STATE | 75.1kg – 85kg (Sellers) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PRIME PRICE | | | | | AVERAGE PRICE | | | | |
| | Maximum | | | | Total CH | Average | | | | Total CH |
| | Male | Female | Barrows | Total | | Male | Female | Barrows | Total | |
| QLD | 375 | 405 | 405 | 405 | 0 | 366 | 401 | 395 | 386 | 0 |
| NSW | 390 | 390 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 373 | 386 | 364 | 378 | -1 |
| VIC | 375 | 390 | 380 | 390 | 0 | 368 | 385 | 375 | 378 | 1 |
| SA | 0 | 414 | 409 | 414 | 0 | 365 | 409 | 408 | 407 | 0 |
| WA | 365 | 365 | 0 | 365 | 0 | 333 | 344 | 0 | 338 | -2 |
| EASTERN SEABOARD* | 390 | 405 | 405 | 405 | 0 | 368 | 396 | 386 | 388 | 0 |
| NATIONAL | 390 | 414 | 409 | 414 | 0 | 364 | 390 | 386 | 382 | 0 |

**Unmated sows and gilts**

- *Slaughter price per kg* = ((364+376)/2 + (365+409)/2)/2 = $3.78
- Multiplied by estimate industry average carcase weight of 76kg = 378 x 76 = $287
- Plus $150 = 287+150 = $437

*Therefore, price for unmated sows and gilts (value of replacement gilts; VRG) =* ***$437.00***

**Pregnant sows**

- *Using the above VRG = $437.00*
- *For each week of pregnancy, sow value = VRG + 0.06 (cumulative)*

*Therefore, price for a mated sow at week 10 of pregnancy =* ***$933.00***

| **Week of pregnancy** | **Sow value calculation** | **Sow value** |
|---|---|---|
| Unmated | VRG | **$437.00** |
| Week 1 | 437 + (0.06 x 800) | **$485.00** |
| Week 2 | 437 + (0.12 x 800) | **$533.00** |
| Week 3 | 437 + (0.18 x 800) | **$581.00** |
| Week 4 | 437 + (0.25 x 800) | **$637.00** |
| Week 5 | 437 + (0.31 x 800) | **$685.00** |
| Week 6 | 437 + (0.37 x 800) | **$733.00** |
| Week 7 | 437 + (0.43 x 800) | **$781.00** |
| Week 8 | 437 + (0.50 x 800) | **$837.00** |
| Week 9 | 437 + (0.56 x 800) | **$885.00** |
| Week 10 | 437 + (0.62 x 800) | **$933.00** |
| Week 11 | 437 + (0.68 x 800) | **$981.00** |
| Week 12 | 437 + (0.75 x 800) | **$1,037.00** |
| Week 13 | 437 + (0.81 x 800) | **$1,085.00** |
| Week 14 | 437 + (0.87 x 800) | **$1,133.00** |
| Week 15 | 437 + (0.93 x 800) | **$1,181.00** |
| Week 16 | 437 + (1.00 x 800) | **$1,237.00** |
| **Weeks of lactation** | **Sow and sucker value calculation** | **Sow and sucker value** |
| Week 17–20 | VRG + (1.00 x 800) | **$1,237.00** |

**At weaning value**

- *The at weaning value =* ***$80.00*** *per piglet*

**Weaner/nursery stock**

- *Refer to the below table for worked examples*

*Therefore, the price for a 6 week old (ie 42 day old) weaner/nursery stock =* ***$90.00***

**Grower and slaughter weight pigs**

- *Liveweight reference price per kg = 0.76 x 378 = $2.87*
- A function of producer's head inventory on-farm for each age group in Table 2 x liveweight and the *liveweight reference price per kg*.

*Therefore, the valuation of 400 grower pigs at approximately 15 weeks of age (ie approximately 105 days) = 400 x 162 =* ***$64,800.00***

| Class of stock | Weeks of age | Liveweight (kg) | Weaner/nursery stock calculation method | Weaner/ nursery stock value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Weaner/ nursery stock** | 4 | 7.5 | 80 | **$80.00** |
| | 5 | 8.0 | 80+5 | **$85.00** |
| | 6 | 11.3 | 85+5 | **$90.00** |
| | 7 | 14.6 | 90+5 | **$95.00** |
| | 8 | 19.2 | 95+5 | **$100.00** |
| | 9 | 23.8 | 100+5 | **$105.00** |
| | 10 | 28.4 | 105+5 | **$110.00** |
| **Grower** | 11 | 34.0 | 110+5 | **$115.00** |
| | 12 | 39.6 | 115+5 | **$120.00** |
| **(91 days)** | 13 | 45.2 | 120+5 | **$125.00** |
| | 14 | 50.8 | 50.8 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$145.00** |
| | 15 | 56.4 | 56.4 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$162.00** |
| | 16 | 62.0 | 62.0 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$177.00** |
| **Finisher** | 17 | 67.6 | 67.6 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$194.00** |
| | 18 | 73.8 | 73.8 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$211.00** |
| | 19 | 80.1 | 80.1 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$229.00** |
| | 20 | 86.3 | 86.3 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$247.00** |
| | 21 | 92.5 | 92.5 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$265.00** |
| | 22 | 98.8 | 98.8 x *liveweight reference price per kg* | **$283.00** |

## Poultry

There are two classes of commercial poultry: meat chickens and layers. Valuation of birds and eggs will be based on the graphs in Figures 4.10–4.15.

All valuations will be on the 'on-farm' basis. That is, where transport and selling cost would otherwise have been incurred, these costs are deducted from the value. As with other livestock species, the value calculated for poultry will be as close as possible to a market value. It will therefore include a calculated gross margin or profit margin, even if the birds are never traded outside one financial entity.

### Meat chickens

#### Parent breeder stock

The dollar value per bird will be determined by the audited value of birds, as indicated in Figure 4.10. The audited value of birds at 1 day and 24 weeks will be inserted in this graph. The value is depreciated in a straight line from week 24 over the next 40 weeks to give current prices for birds at all ages to 64 weeks.

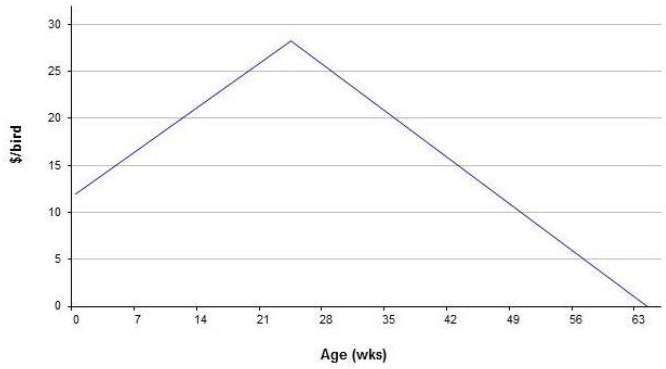



**Figure 4.8 Indicative value of broiler parent breeder stock**

**Fertile eggs**

Figure 4.11 provides information on the value of eggs during incubation.

The starting point on day 1 is the market value of fertile eggs. The value at the other end of the graph at 21 days is 82.5% (assuming a hatching rate of 82.5%) of the value of a newly hatched chick before vaccination and other costs incurred at the hatchery. This is an auditable figure, as would be the fertile egg value. The value of the egg being incubated increases with time, reflecting the input costs needed (hatchery running costs). For simplicity, this increase is assumed to be linear, to reach the final value on day 21. The fertile egg value just before hatching will be substantially lower than the value of day-old chicks delivered on farm because of the hatching rate being less than 100%, the processing costs at the hatchery, and additional inputs such as vaccinations, management procedures and transport.

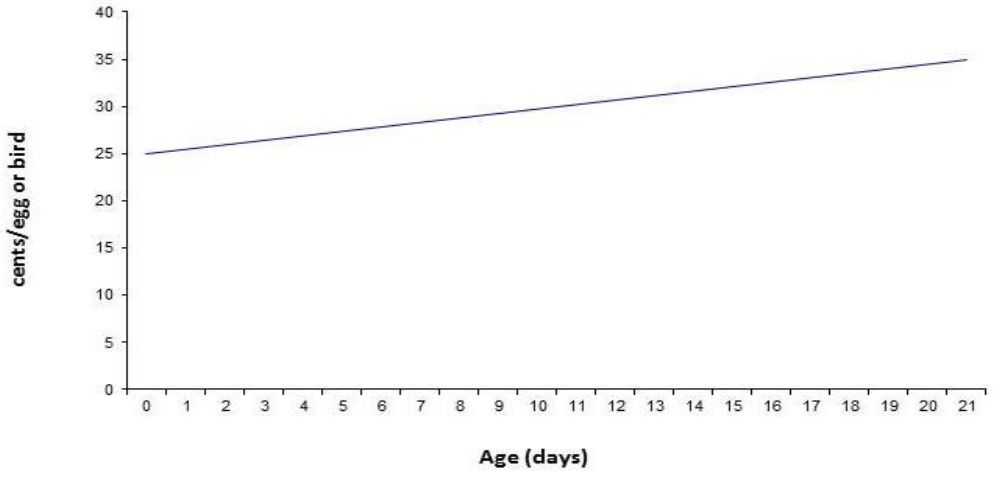



**Figure 4.9 Indicative value of fertile eggs**

**Broilers**

Because of the vertically integrated structure of the poultry meat industry, it is not realistic to calculate a real market value for growing birds. Any compensation for destruction of birds under the EADRA is made to the owner of the birds; in the case of commercial meat chickens, this will usually be the processor. Contracts between the processing companies and the growers will determine the payment that growers are due from the processor as a consequence of an EAD response.

Broiler chickens will be valued by adding other costs incurred by the owner company to the grower fee in Figure 4.12. The costs are:

- the value of a day-old chick (an auditable value for every batch of grower birds), which will include the costs of vaccinations and sexing (where applicable), other costs incurred at the hatchery, and delivery/on-farm placement costs
- the cost of feed used — the total cost of feed supplied for use by the contract grower but owned by the company is auditable. The feed used can be calculated by subtracting the feed remaining from the amount of feed supplied (if the remaining feed is destroyed, it will be compensated separately)
- the gross margin percentage calculated by the company to cover fixed costs; this is also an auditable figure.

For example, if a shed of 1000 birds were destroyed at age 30 days, the value is calculated by adding the day-old-chick value (60 c) to the cumulative grower fee for 30 days (from Figure 4.12), multiplying by 1000 birds, adding the feed used by multiplying the proportion used (0.3) by the total value of feed delivered, and adding the standard gross margin at the time by multiplying by 1.25:

Value = $[(0.52+0.60) × 1000 + (0.3 × 3000)] × 1.25 = $2250

(Note that these values are indicative, not actual.)

More generally:

Value of n birds = $[(pro rata grower fee + value of one day-old + cost of vaccination and other procedures at hatchery + transport) × n + (cost of feed used)] × (1 + standard gross margin).

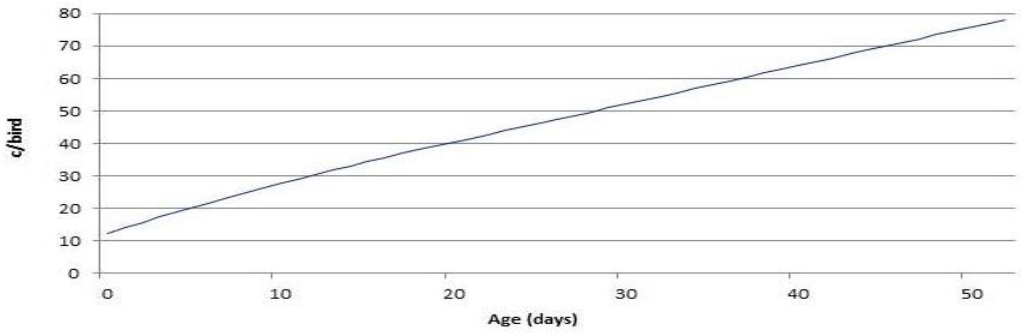



**Figure 4.10 Value of contract grower fee for broiler chickens over a 52-day growing cycle, at 30 June 2014**

## Layers

### Parent breeder stock

For parent layer birds, the dollar value per bird will be determined by the most recent audited layer breeder values. The value of birds at 1 day and 24 weeks will be inserted in the graph in Figure 4.13 to give current prices for birds at all ages to 64 weeks.

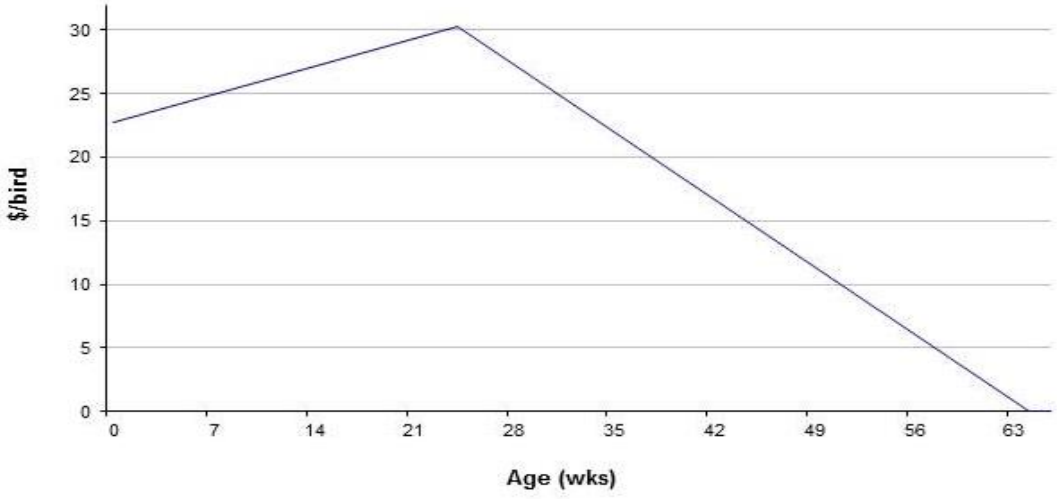



**Figure 4.11 Value of parent breeder stock, at 30 June 2011**

### Fertile eggs for pullets

The dollar value per incubated egg will be determined by the most recent 'fertile eggs price list' from the existing layer fertile egg producers: Hy-Line Australia,[17] Lohmann Layers Australia[18] and Baiada (ISA Brown Layer).[19] The value of the egg being incubated increases with time, reflecting the input costs needed (hatchery running costs). For simplicity, this increase is linear to reach the final value on day 21.

The value of fertile eggs should be calculated as a linear extrapolation between the value of a fertile egg entering the hatchery and the value of the day-old chick at the point of leaving the hatchery (Figure 4.14). Over the following 24 hours, the value of the day-old chicks increases as a result of the application of vaccines; other practices such as beak trimming, sorting, packing and sexing; and transport to the farm.

The hatched chick's value (not included in Figure 4.14) will be higher because of the hatching rate factor (0.8), processing costs at the hatchery, and additional inputs such as vaccinations and management procedures. The value doubles once the chick is sexed, since most males have zero value. The value of the hatched chick will be determined by the auditable value of the undelivered chick at

[17] http://esvc000306.wic040u.server-web.com/
[18] www.specialisedbreeders.com.au/technical-news-2/
[19] www.baiada.com.au/

this age, exclusive of any levies. If cockerels are sold, the cost of the sold proportion will be determined by their auditable value.

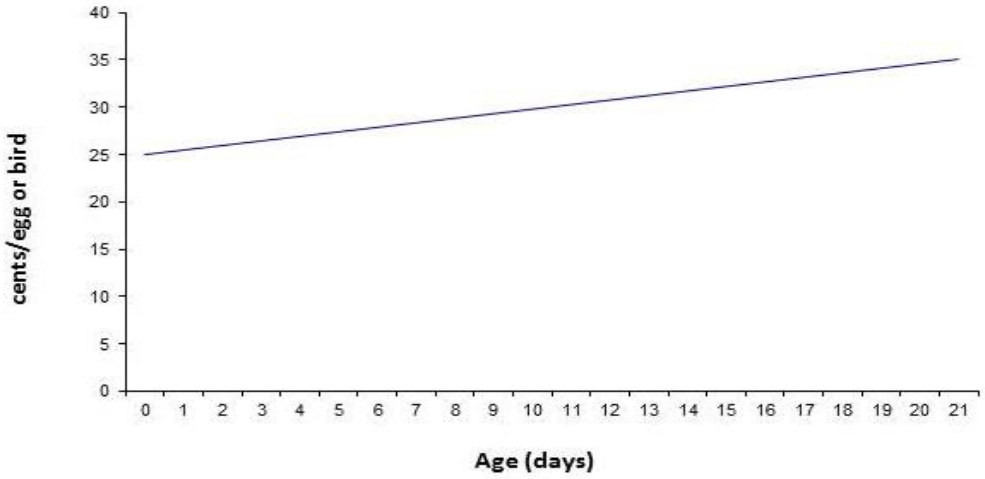



**Figure 4.12 Value of fertile eggs, at February 2014**

### Pullets and layers on farm

Day-old layer chicks are valued at market value, which can be obtained as the nonstud and non-elite industry sale price from Hy-Line Australia,[20] Lohmann Layers Australia,[21] Baiada (ISA Brown Layer)[22] or other suppliers. The dollar value for older birds will be linearly extrapolated from the day-old-chick value and the market value at point of lay at around 20 weeks of age. It is assumed that hens will be kept until they are 74 weeks of age. Note that the market value at 74 weeks must be reduced by the cost of disposal at the end of the hens' economic life once they are placed on the farm, to reflect the true net value. The value peaks at 20 weeks and then depreciates linearly over the following 54 weeks to reach a (negative) value equal to the cost of disposal of spent hens. This is illustrated in Figure 4.15.

If hens are moulted during their laying life, their value when they recommence laying is equated to the value of the investment during the moulting period (assumed to be 4 weeks in the example in Figure 4.15). Input costs are therefore calculated for the nonproductive period that has elapsed. This value is linearly depreciated once the hen has been brought into production to a final value at 110 weeks that equals zero minus the disposal costs. The costs for the moult period (2–4 weeks) are essentially housing, labour and a small amount of feed. The hen is then treated as a hen coming back into lay (over a 4–5-week period). To these costs must be added the depreciated value of the layer at the age the moult commenced. This is because most layers (if moulted) are moulted before their normal depopulation age, and thus they have a depreciated value at that moult age. An average depopulation age of 110 weeks should be used.

[20] http://esvc000306.wic040u.server-web.com/
[21] www.specialisedbreeders.com.au/technical-news-2/
[22] www.baiada.com.au/

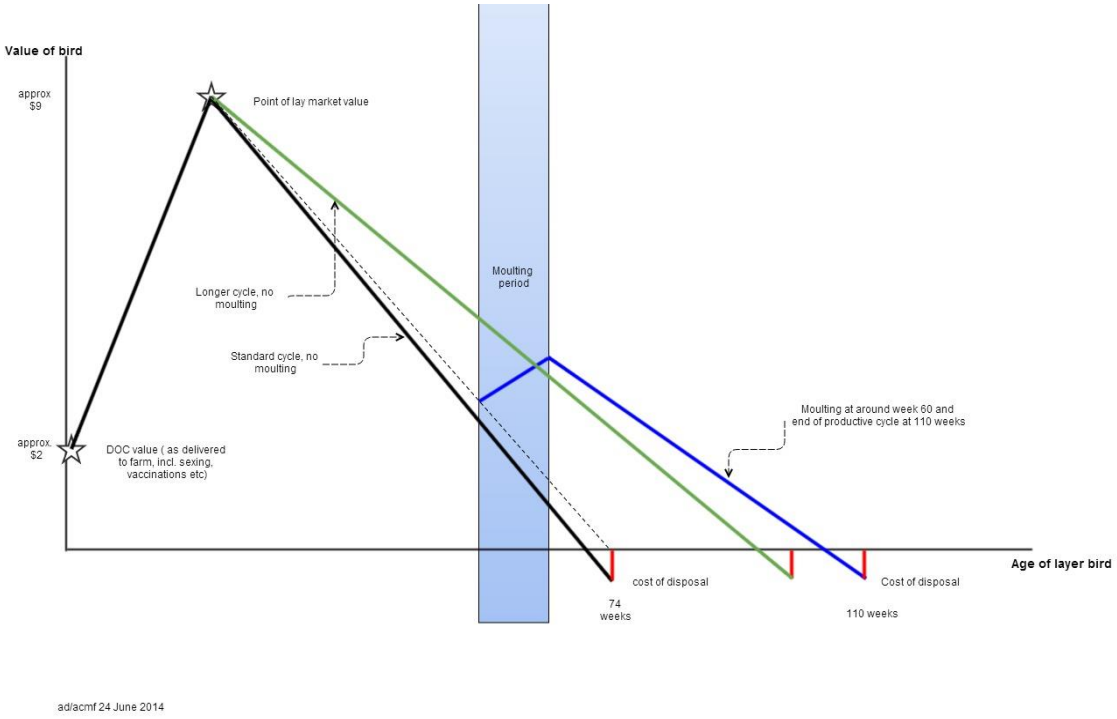



**Figure 4.13 Valuation of layers**

## Horses

Where appropriate, the identity of each horse should be verified and recorded at the time of valuation. If the identity of a horse cannot be verified from its registration documents, and/or it is not branded or microchipped, a written description and diagram of its markings must be attached to the horse description worksheet and additional visual records (such as a photograph or video).

Racehorses and competition horses must be valued individually. If the animal is insured, the insured value may form the basis of valuation, taking into account the date of the insurance valuation, and any change to the horse's status (eg poor or excellent performance) and industry values generally since then.

Prices paid for similar horses at recent public auctions may also be relevant. The following characteristics can determine the value of a horse at auction or sale, and also apply generally to unproven horses, such as foals, weanlings and yearlings:

- physical traits such as age, health, reproductive potential (ie gelded or not), conformation and soundness
- behavioural traits such as disposition and temperament
- for tried horses, performance on the racetrack or in competition — at certain levels of achievement, this can increase value dramatically
- for stallions/sires and broodmares, seasonal earnings or performance of progeny on the racetrack or in competition, and value of progeny sold at auction
- performance by siblings
- supply of, and demand for, popular or fashionable pedigrees, or progeny of proven stallions whose matings have been limited to increase value.

In the case of stud and potential stud horses (eg a racing stallion), any value attributable to consequential loss must be ignored. For example, the loss of stud fees already contracted for a racing stallion should not be included in the compensation valuation. It is likely that the horse's future production will already have been taken into account in establishing its value.

Some stud horses may be worth more than $20 million, and non-elite eventing, dressage and show-jumping horses may command prices as high as $1 million. The valuer should still proceed with the valuation of expensive animals, even if it is likely that negotiations will take place between the government and the owner over the final compensation payout. Difficulties may also arise with valuation of rare breeds or breeds that have only a small Australian gene pool, which have to be imported.

In most cases, other breeds and types of horses will also be valued individually. Breed societies may be able to help.

For unregistered horses of limited value, the market price of horses sold for slaughter may be a useful benchmark.

### Bees

Cost sharing of bee diseases is handled under the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed by Plant Health Australia.

### Semen and embryos

Semen and embryos that have been purchased or are saleable are considered 'animals' for compensation purposes, and valued at their nonstud or non-elite value. These values are eligible for assessment for top-up valuation when the property is released from quarantine restrictions.

Semen and embryos from an artificial breeding establishment (including semen and embryos purchased from such an establishment), and custom-collected semen (where state law permits its sale) should have a readily ascertainable market value.

Custom-collected semen on a property where all livestock of the species is to be destroyed, and where state law prohibits sale of the semen, has no tradeable value. Consideration may be given to valuing it at the current cost of collection.

### Other domestic and/or nonstud and non-elite animals

Species not covered by the EADRA, such as deer and alpaca, now have established market values. Special consideration may be needed to establish fair values for more exotic species, such as llamas. The owner might agree to the value being established at a later date, after research has been undertaken. Photographs and videos of the animals should be used in such cases.

Compensation may be payable for these animals under state or territory legislation, but cost sharing would be at the discretion of the National Management Group.

### Wild animals

Under legislation in at least one jurisdiction, wild animals on a property belong to the owner. If a wild animal control program were conducted, compensation would be payable, and therefore these animals would need to be valued.

### Imported animals

Animals imported from overseas that were incubating a disease either before they arrived in Australia or while in a quarantine station in Australia are subject to the provisions of the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

Animals that were infected in their country of origin or in transit are not eligible for compensation, but it is still important that they be valued in the usual way, in case of dispute. The inventory should be clearly marked to indicate that they are imported, and a separate claim form should be used.

Imported animals that are not diseased or have acquired the disease after release from quarantine should be valued as if they were born in Australia.

### Companion animals

Companion animals that are euthanased for disease control purposes may be eligible for compensation under state or territory legislation. However, they do not fall within the scope of the EADRA, and compensation costs are therefore not cost shared.

In some cases, companion animals may have only nominal market value; sentimental value cannot be taken into consideration. Values at pet shops, kennels and catteries can be used as a basis for valuation.

Valuation of stud animals should be possible. However, most dogs and cats are sold privately, and there are no authorised bodies or organisations that specialise in their valuation. The Australian National Kennel Council and its member bodies do not provide this service. Breed societies may give some assistance, and advertisements in rural publications may provide guidance on the valuation of working dogs.

As with racehorses, insured value may be useful for valuing racing greyhounds, but few such dogs are insured. Market value is usually governed by race performances, pedigree and soundness.

### Animals vaccinated for foot-and-mouth disease

[Under development]

### Welfare slaughter

Animals that are deemed to require destruction because they are sufficiently clinically affected by the disease that destruction is required under state or territory welfare legislation can be the subject of financial assistance. Such payments may be cost shared if they are included in an approved Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP).

Animals that are deemed to require destruction because their welfare is sufficiently at risk that destruction is required under state or territory welfare legislation (eg if operational measures involving movement restrictions prevent sufficient feed from being delivered, or available space is insufficient to allow animals to be accommodated) can be the subject of financial assistance. Such payments may be cost shared if they are included in an approved EADRP.

## 4.4.4 Valuing dead animals

If animals are already dead when the valuer arrives, either because they died from the disease or because a decision was taken not to delay destruction, an inspector should examine the carcasses and certify that the animals died of the EAD or were destroyed as part of an EAD response. If the carcasses have already been disposed of, the valuer should be given access to photographs or videotapes of the animals.

Animals dying of an EAD may be eligible for compensation under state or territory legislation (see Section 3.1.3 for exclusions).

Where carcasses have been destroyed and there is no visual record, an accurate description of them should be made available to the valuer. However, this situation should be avoided, if possible.

### 4.4.5 Valuing property

Property includes animal products such as milk, meat, wool, eggs, chicken litter, skins and hides. Values should be available for most items.

Other items that may need valuation include fodder, fencing, equipment and structures. For items that can be considered 'fixed' assets, such as equipment and structures normally subject to depreciation, a depreciated value method is suitable. Another method could be to value the property with and without the structure, the difference being the value of the structure. The method used should be the one that gives the greater value.

#### Property to be destroyed

Any item identified for destruction should preferably be valued before destruction. If this is not possible, a detailed inventory and description with photographs, and any additional evidence that could assist in the valuation should be gathered before destruction.

#### Wool

The value of wool is determined by the most recent Australian Wool Exchange (AWEX) market report on the AWEX website.[23] Valuers will need access to this subscription service. Micron, wool length and clean weight would be assessed. Past records may assist, where available, as well as visual assessment.

#### Property already destroyed

When property has already been destroyed, the valuer should have access to visual records, including aerial photographs or satellite imagery, if appropriate. If the property is a structure, the valuer should visit the site where it stood, to ensure that the valuation reflects the structure's geographical location (eg the value may be less if the structure was located on a floodplain).

### 4.4.6 Agreement of owner on inventory

Once a decision has been made to destroy animals or property, a complete inventory of all the animals or property to be destroyed should be developed. This may be done by the appropriate government official in consultation with the owner. The owner and the government official should agree on the completeness and accuracy of the inventory as a first step in the valuation process. Depending on the size and complexity of the farming enterprise, the valuation may be done on-farm, or information on valuation may need to be obtained elsewhere.

### 4.4.7 State or territory procedures for compensation applications

State or territory legislation determines the processes that owners should follow to claim compensation for animals and property destroyed during an EAD response. The process described in the following sections is that followed in most jurisdictions.

[23] www.awex.com.au/market-information/awex-online/

### 4.4.8 Initial valuations

Following completion of the valuation, the relevant department will serve the owner with the valuer's determination.

If the owner agrees with the valuation, an 'Application for compensation' form (see Appendix 3.1) should be completed and signed by:

- the owner (who will be accepting compensation in accordance with the claim)
- an authorised government officer.

The application should then be submitted by the owner. It does not have to be submitted immediately; in most jurisdictions, the owner has 90 days from the date of death or destruction to submit the application.

When the owner signs the application form, the compensation under the state or territory EAD legislation is the amount stated on the form (subject to audit).

### 4.4.9 Second valuation at restocking

When a property is released from restocking restrictions, an owner can request a second valuation of the animals, if they believe that the total value of the same number of stock, equivalent to those that died or were destroyed in accordance with the legislation, is greater at the release date than at the relevant date of the first valuation.

A 'Notice of request for second valuation' (see Appendix 3.4) should be submitted within 30 days of the owner being advised of eligibility to restock.

Following receipt of the second valuation determination from the department, the owner can either:

- agree with the valuation and submit, within 21 days, an 'Application for compensation — second payment' (see Appendix 3.2), or
- dispute the second valuation and submit a 'Notice of dispute' (see Appendix 3.3) within 21 days of receipt of the valuation.

The government may dispute the second valuation, in which case it must notify the owner within 21 days of receipt of the valuer's determination.

## 4.5 Disputes and resolution process

Disputes on valuation for compensation are common and expected. All matters and issues relating to disputes should be referred initially to the SCC Compensation function, or the appropriate state or territory department that is tasked with managing the compensation claims procedures during a response. They are not managed by the response staff in LCCs or staff involved in on-site disease control procedures.

### 4.5.1 Dispute by owner

Owners have the right to dispute the amount of compensation determined by the valuer. Providing the owner with an explanation of the valuation and the reasons for variation from their expected values will help avoid disputation. State or territory legislation provides a mechanism for dealing with such disputes. Appendix 3.3 shows a sample 'Notice of dispute' form.

Certain officers (eg the valuer and the IPSS function) may need to appear as witnesses. Photographic or video records may be required as evidence.

The administrative arrangements for a dispute should be handled outside the LCC. Results of the dispute, including compensation payable and other decisions, need to be notified to the LCC (if it is still operating) to enable financial records to be updated.

As well as the specific dispute-handling mechanism provided for by state or territory legislation, an owner has recourse to common law procedures to obtain recompense for animals or property destroyed.

### 4.5.2 Dispute by government

Disputes by government should not occur unless the valuation is significantly different from other valuations of similar animals or property, in which case the valuer should be asked for an explanation. If a satisfactory explanation is not given, the dispute-handling mechanism can be invoked, and that valuer should no longer be used. The owner must be notified within 21 days of receipt of the initial valuer's determination that the government disputes the valuation.

Another valuer may be used to obtain a second opinion. If the government and owner agree with the valuation (of either or both valuers), the dispute is settled.

# Appendix 1: Provisions for compensation in the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement

**Extract from the *Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses* (Part 3.4 of Schedule 6)**

**3.4 Compensation**

Consistent with the relevant legislation applying in the jurisdiction in question, compensation is to be paid to the owner of:

(a) any livestock or property which is destroyed for the purpose of eradication or prevention of the spread of an emergency animal disease;

(b) any livestock which an inspector accredited under the applicable legislation in that jurisdiction, who is a veterinary surgeon or who is approved by a CVO, is satisfied has died of the EAD and who has certified to that effect, and who (after due enquiry) is satisfied that there has been no unreasonable delay in reporting the death of the livestock and where the CVO certifies that the livestock would have been compulsorily slaughtered had they not died.

**3.4.1 Additional principals re Compensation payments that are eligible for Cost Sharing**

*Second valuation or 'top-up payment'*

In the case of livestock, a second payment may become due on the date the property where the livestock were located becomes eligible to be restocked provided the total value of livestock is greater on that date. The Compensation payable at this second payment is the difference between the total value of livestock on that date and the amount paid for livestock in (a) and (b) above.

*To whom payable*

Compensation to be payable to the 'owner', which includes every person (in case of a body corporate, the manager/secretary), other than a mortgagee not in possession, having or claiming any right title or interest in any stock or land.

*Time limit for applications*

A claim for Compensation in respect of livestock or other property must be made by, or on behalf of, the owner within ninety (90) days after the date of destruction or death of the livestock or other property.

A request for a second valuation must be made by or on behalf of the owner within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification that the property is eligible to be restocked. A claim for a second payment for Compensation must be made within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of the second valuation determination.

*Exclusions*

No Compensation or any such part of the Compensation otherwise payable as the responsible authority thinks reasonable shall be payable under these guidelines to any owner if they have been convicted of an offence under any Act or regulations which is directly related to the containment and eradication of the EAD.

*Method of valuation*

In the case of livestock the value is based on:

(a) the date the owner or owner's representative reports the disease or suspicion of disease to an inspector accredited under applicable legislation or a veterinary surgeon; or

(b) the date of detection of the disease by an inspector accredited under applicable legislation; or

(c) the date of imposition of a quarantine order relating to the disease,

whichever is the earlier.

In the case of livestock, the date on which the second valuation is based is the date of release of all restrictions pertaining to the property's eligibility to be restocked.

In the case of property (including buildings), the value is that applicable immediately before destruction.

In determining the Compensation to be paid no allowance shall be made for loss of profit, loss occasioned by breach of contract, loss of production or any other consequential loss whatsoever (in the context of the Deed).

For the purpose of calculating the value of the stock or property, that value shall be calculated upon the basis of a sale at the place where the stock or property was when it was destroyed or where the stock was when it died of the disease, that is, farm gate value.

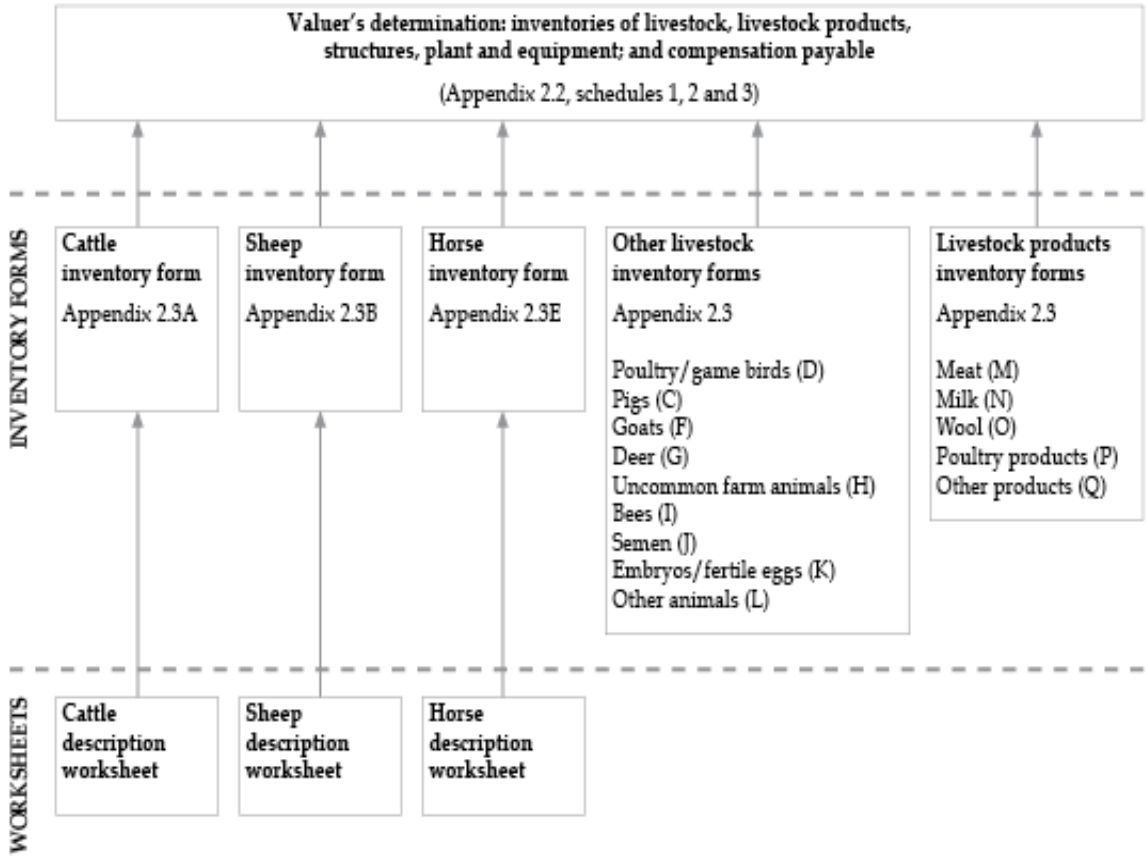
The value of any stock or property in respect of which Compensation is payable shall be the amount determined by the relevant legislation in the jurisdiction in which the death or destruction occurred.

*False statements*

Any person who is suspected of having acted with intent to mislead or defraud the Crown for the purpose of obtaining Compensation for himself or any other person under this Agreement, or who is suspected of having knowingly made a statement which is in any respect false or misleading or who is suspected of practices or of being concerned in any fraudulent act shall be reported to the relevant authorities for appropriate action. That person, if proven to have so behaved forfeits all rights to Compensation and any Compensation paid, under the Deed for the EAD.

# Appendix 2: Sample valuers' determination schedules, inventory forms and worksheets

## Appendix 2.1: Linkages



# Appendix 2.2: Valuer's determination schedules

**VALUER'S DETERMINATION**

**Inventories of livestock, livestock products, structures, plant and equipment; incidental costs; and compensation payable**

**1. Property identification**

LCC case number: ……

Owner's name: .....

Telephone number:

(H) .....

(F) .....

(W) .....

Email address: .....

Portion no.: .....

Parish no.: .....

Region: .....

Nearest major town: .....

Stock brand: .....

Property Identification Code (PIC) .....

Ear mark .....

Other identification: .....

**2. Valuation status**

Select method and date.

| **Method** | **Yes/No** | **Date** |
|---|---|---|
| (a) Notification | | ...../...../..... |
| (b) Detection | | ...../...../..... |
| (c) Quarantine | | ...../...../..... |

**3. Summary of valuer's determination**

(a) Livestock (Schedule 1): $ .....

(b) Livestock products (Schedule 1): $ .....

(c) Structures, plant and equipment (Schedule 2): $ .....

(e) Other (specify): $ .....

Total: $ .....

**4. Validation data**

Date of valuer's inspection: ...../...../.....

Valuer's name: .....

Valuer's registration no: .....

Valuer's signature: .....

_____

I agree that the valuer has included all compensatable items from this property in this determination. I acknowledge that, by signing this form, I am not agreeing with any valuation figures contained in the document. I also reserve the right to request that further eligible property be assessed to receive compensation if it is identified at a later date.

Owner/owner's representative name: .....

Owner/owner's representative signature: .....

Date: ...../...../.....

LCC case no.: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.1 SCHEDULE 1: Valuer's determination of compensation payable — livestock and livestock products**

| **LIVESTOCK** | |
|---|---|
| (A) Cattle | $ ..... |
| (B) Sheep | $ ..... |
| (C) Pigs | $ ..... |
| (D) Poultry/game birds | $ ..... |
| (E) Horses | $ ..... |
| (F) Goats | $ ..... |
| (G) Deer | $ ..... |
| (H) Uncommon farm animals | $ ..... |
| (I) Bees | $ ..... |
| (J) Semen | $ ..... |
| (K) Embryos/fertile eggs | $ ..... |
| (L) Other animals | $ ..... |
| **Total** | $ ..... |
| **LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS** | |
| (M) Meat | $ ..... |
| (N) Milk | $ ..... |

| | |
|---|---|
| (O) Wool | $ ..... |
| (P) Poultry products | $ ..... |
| (Q) Other products | $ ..... |
| **Total** | $ ..... |
| **Gross value** | $ ..... |

**Note: Each entry above is to be supported by a separate inventory form.**

LCC case no.: .....

Producer identification: .....

Page ..... of .....

**Table 0.2 SCHEDULE 2: Valuer's determination of compensation payable — destroyed structures, plant and equipment**

| Item | Description | Estimated age (years) | Normal life span (years) | New replacement value for similar item ($) | Estimated current value ($) | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | $ | $ | |

# Appendix 2.3: Inventory and valuation forms and notes

**A. CATTLE**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.3 Cattle inventory and valuation form**

| 1<br>Lot no. | 2<br>Type of cattle | 3<br>Status | 4<br>No. | 5<br>Value per animal | 6<br>Total value | 7<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | |

**Notes for use of cattle inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–4, as this constitutes an inventory. The valuer will then complete a cattle description worksheet for each lot, and use the summary findings to complete the inventory and valuation form.

1. **Lot no.** corresponds with each group of animals separately described. A separate worksheet must be completed for each group.

2. **Type of cattle**. B = beef, D = dairy, O = other (specify).

3. **Cattle status**. Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agisted | 5 | On loan | 9 | Zoo |
| 2 | Contract feedlot | 6 | Stray | 10 | Impounded |
| 3 | Farmer's cattle | 7 | In safe keeping | 11 | Other (specify) |
| 4 | Imported | 8 | Wild | | |

4. **Number**. Total number of animals in the lot or group.

5. **Value per animal**. Take from cattle description worksheet.

6. **Total value**. Multiply column 4 by column 5.

7. **Comment**. Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

Lot number: .....

**Table 0.4 Cattle description worksheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Mob/animal identification descriptor (eg paddock/animal name, 2-tooth heifers) |
| 2 | Number alive |
| 3 | Number dead |
| 4 | Sex (M; F; MC; SF) |
| 5 | Age (months; years) |
| 6 | Breed |
| 7 | Bred on property (Y/N) |
| 8 | Dates joined |
| 9 | Average condition score (beef 1–5; dairy 1–8) |
| 10 | Days on feed (for feedlot cattle) |
| 11 | Liveweight range (kg) |
| 12 | Reference market and basis for valuation (market destination for feedlot cattle) |
| 13 | Date of reference market |
| 14 | Transport and selling costs to achieve reference market sale ($) |
| 14 | Additional information (eg feedlot information such as cattle classification, stud animals) |
| 15 | Valuer's comments |
| 16 | Owner's comments |

**F = female; M = male; MC = male castrate; SF = spayed female**

**B. SHEEP**
LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.5 Sheep inventory and valuation form**

| 1<br>Lot no. | 2<br>Type of sheep/lamb | 3<br>Status | 4<br>No. | 5<br>Value per animal | 6<br>Total value | 7<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | |

**Notes for use of sheep inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–4, as this constitutes an inventory. The valuer will then complete a sheep description worksheet for each lot, and use the summary findings to complete the inventory and valuation form.

1. **Lot no**. corresponds with each group of animals separately described. A separate worksheet must be completed for each group.

2. **Type of sheep**. W = wool, M = meat, X = crossbred.

3. **Sheep status**. Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agisted | 5 | On loan | 9 | Zoo |
| 2 | Contract feedlot | 6 | Stray | 10 | Impounded |
| 3 | Farmer's sheep | 7 | In safe keeping | 11 | Other (specify) |
| 4 | Imported | 8 | Wild | | |

4. **Number**. Total number of animals in the lot or group.

5. **Value per animal**. Take from sheep description worksheet.

6. **Total value**. Multiply column 4 by column 5.

7. **Comment**. Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

Lot number: .....

**Table 0.6 Sheep description worksheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Mob/animal identification descriptor (eg paddock name, ewe hoggets) |
| 2 | Number alive |
| 3 | Number dead |
| 4 | Sex (M; F; MC) |
| 5 | Age (year dropped) |
| 6 | Breed (Mo; XB; other — specify) |
| 7 | Bred on property (Y/N) |
| 8 | Dates joined |
| 9 | Average condition score (1–5) |
| 10 | Liveweight range (kg) |
| 11 | Months off shears |
| 12 | Wool length (mm) |
| 13 | Wool micron |
| 14 | Reference market and basis for valuation |
| 15 | Date of reference market |
| 16 | Transport and selling costs to achieve reference market sale ($) |
| 14 | Additional information (eg feedlot information, stud animals) |
| 15 | Valuer's comments |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Mob/animal identification descriptor (eg paddock name, ewe hoggets) |
| 16 | Owner's comments |

**F = female; M = male; MC = male castrate; Mo = merino; XB = crossbred**

**C. PIG**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.7 Pig inventory and valuation form — part 1**

| **1 Lot/shed no.** | **2 Status** | **3 No. (dead/alive)** | **4 Category** | **5 Age/parity range** | **6 Average age** | **7 Average weight** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | |

**Table 0.8 Pig inventory and valuation form — part 2**

| **1 Lot/shed no.** | **8 Value per animal** | **9 Total value** | **10 Valuer's comment** | **11 Owner's comment** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

**Notes for use of pig inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–7, as this constitutes an inventory.

1. **Lot no**. corresponds with each group of animals separately described.

2. **Pig status**. Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Contract grower | 4 | Stray | 7 | Zoo |
| 2 | Farmer's pigs | 5 | In safe keeping | 8 | Impounded |
| 3 | Imported | 6 | Wild | 9 | Other (specify) |

3. **Number**. Total number of animals in that lot or group. Place a 'D' beside the number if the pigs were valued dead.

4. **Category**. Gilts, sows, boars, weaners, growers, finishers.

5. **Age/parity range.** Enter the appropriate age range or parity range. For convenience in large establishments, weaners (3–9 weeks), growers (9–15 weeks) and finishers (16–23 weeks) may be grouped together in one group, provided that there are similar numbers of animals in the different age groups.

Gilts and first parity sows may be grouped together.

Second, third and fourth parity sows may be grouped together.

6. **Average age**. Enter the average age for the group.

7. **Average weight**. Enter the average weight for the group.

8. **Value per animal**. Enter the appropriate value per animal.

9. **Total value**. Multiply column 3 by column 8.

10, 11. **Comment**. Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

**D. POULTRY/GAME BIRDS**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.9 Poultry/game birds inventory and valuation form — part 1**

| 1<br>Shed no. or name | 2<br>Pen or cage no. | 3<br>Bird status | 4<br>Breed | 5<br>Commercial/ stud/other | 6<br>Animal classification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | |

**Table 0.10 Poultry/game birds inventory and valuation form — part 2**

| 1<br>Shed no. or name | 2<br>Pen or cage no. | 7<br>No. | 8<br>Age (weeks/ days) | 9<br>Weight (kg liveweight) | 10<br>Value per bird | 11<br>Total value | 12<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | | |

**Notes for use of poultry and game birds inventory form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–9, as this constitutes an inventory.

1. **Shed number or name.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number or name.

2. **Pen or cage number.** Refer to the attached map and enter the pen number. If pen is not numbered, paint a number on the pen. If this is not applicable (eg for large poultry sheds), write 'na'.

3. **Bird status.** Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | Agisted | 3.5 | On loan | 3.9 | Zoo |
| 3.2 | Contract grower | 3.6 | Stray | 3.10 | Impounded |
| 3.3 | Farmer's birds | 3.7 | In safe keeping | 3.11 | Other (specify) |
| 3.4 | Imported | 3.8 | Wild | | |

4. **Breed.** Enter the appropriate number.

| **(a)** | **Egg birds** | **(b)** | **Meat birds** | **(c)** | **Game birds** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | Great-grandparent breeders | 4.6 | Great-grandparent breeders | 4.11 | Duck |
| 4.2 | Grandparent breeders | 4.7 | Grandparent breeders | 4.12 | Goose |
| 4.3 | Parent breeders | 4.8 | Parent breeders | 4.13 | Quail |
| 4.4 | Nonstud and non-elite egg layers | 4.9 | Nonstud and non-elite meat birds | 4.14 | Squab pigeon |
| 4.5 | Other (specify) | 4.10 | Other (specify) | 4.15 | Pheasant |
| | | | | 4.16 | Guinea fowl |
| | | | | 4.17 | Partridge |
| | | | | 4.18 | Ostrich |
| | | | | 4.19 | Emu |
| | | | | 4.20 | Other (specify) |

5. **Commercial, stud or other.** Enter 'N' for nonstud and non-elite, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.

6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description (eg 'commercial meat birds').

7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the pen.

8. **Age.** Enter the age in weeks and days — for example, 2 weeks, 6 days becomes 2/6.

9. **Weight.** Enter estimated average liveweight of animals in the pen.

10. **Value per bird.** Take weight, age and other factors into account.

11. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 10.

12. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

13. For details on how to value poultry, refer to attached notes.

Note that:

- these values are payable to the owner (processor) only; the amount payable to the grower (farmer) is to be negotiated by the processor and grower
- the graph parameters and shapes will change from time to time, and need to be regularly updated.

**Poultry valuation**

There are two classes of poultry: broilers and layers. This distinction leads to the two classes of poultry farmers: broiler growers and egg producers. Because of separate and distinct housing and production techniques, there are no problems in distinguishing between these two classes or between the various sections in each class. However, there are many similarities between the breeding processes of the classes.

**Table 0.11 Classes of poultry and poultry producers**

| **Broiler growers** | **Egg producers** |
|---|---|
| Broilers/broiler growers | Layers/egg producers |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Grandparent breeding stock | Grandparent breeding stock |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Fertile breeder eggs (F1) | Fertile layer eggs (F2) |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Hatchery | Hatchery |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Young parent broiler breeders | Young parent layer breeders |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Fertile eggs (F2) | Fertile eggs (F2) |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Hatchery | Hatchery |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Day-old broiler chickens | Day-old layer chickens |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Contract broiler grower (40–50 days) | Pullet growing (company or private farm) up to 18 weeks |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Broiler birds to processors | Larger farm (company or private farm) from 18 to 52 weeks |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Broilers sold to public | Eggs to consumer |

At any time, both broilers and layers will include both traded and nontraded classes of poultry.

Note: All values will be on the 'on-farm' basis. That is, where transport and selling costs would otherwise have been incurred, these costs are deducted from the value.

**E. HORSES**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.12 Horse inventory and valuation form**

| 1<br>Worksheet number | 2<br>Horse name or microchip number | 3<br>Horse use | 4<br>Ownership status | 5<br>Breed | 6<br>Age | 7<br>Value | 8<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | | |

**Notes for use of horse inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–6, as this constitutes an inventory.

1. **Worksheet number**. A separate horse description worksheet must be completed for each horse. Because horses are valued individually, the identity of each horse must be verified and recorded at the time of valuation.

2. **Horse name or microchip number.** If the identity of the horse cannot be verified by reference to its registration documents, and/or it is not branded or microchipped, a written description and diagram of the horse's markings must be attached to the worksheet.

3. **Horse use.** Enter the appropriate use (eg breeding, racing, eventing, showing).

4. **Ownership status.** Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Owned or part owned by property owner | 4 | Leased | 7 | Feral horse |
| 2 | Agisted | 5 | Syndicated | 8 | Impounded |
| 3 | On loan | 6 | Visiting broodmare | 9 | Other (specify) |

5. **Horse breed.** Enter the appropriate breed (eg thoroughbred).

6. **Age.** If known, enter the age in years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6. Otherwise, estimate year of birth from dentition.

7. **Value.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account. Carried forward from each horse description worksheet.

8. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading, or to specify a use, ownership or breed if a code for 'Other' (9) has been recorded.

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.13 Horse description worksheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Name of horse (if unnamed, name of sire/dam) |
| 2. | Identification (brands, microchip or registration document number — otherwise, attach a written description and diagram of the horse's markings to the worksheet) |
| 3. | Approximate height (in hands) |
| 4. | Colour |
| 5. | Sex (M; F; R; MC; SF) |
| 6. | Year of birth (from registration document or estimated from dentition) |
| 7. | Breed (if known) |
| 8. | Registered with breed or performance association, or in stud book (Y/N)<br>If Y, which association or stud book? |
| 9. | Insured (Y/N) |
| 10. | Pregnant (Y/N)<br>If Y, date of last service |
| 11. | Imported (Y/N) |
| 12. | Body condition score (0–5) |
| 13. | Additional information (eg basis for valuation — reference markets, value of progeny, success in racing/competition) |
| 14. | Valuer's comments: |
| 15. | Owner's comments: |

**F = female; M = male; MC = male castrate; R = rig; SF = spayed female**

**F. GOATS**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.14 Goats inventory and valuation form — part 1**

| 1<br>Paddock no. or name | 2<br>Type of goat | 3<br>Goat status | 4<br>Breed | 5<br>Commercial/ stud/other | 6<br>Animal classification (including velvet status) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | |

**Table 0.15 Goats inventory and valuation form — part 2**

| 1<br>Paddock no. or name | 7<br>No. | 8<br>Age (years/ months) | 9<br>Months off shearing | 10<br>Condition score | 11<br>Value per animal | 12<br>Total value | 13<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | | |

**Notes for use of goats inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–10, as this constitutes an inventory.

1. **Paddock number or name.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number/name.

2. **Type of goat.** H = hair; M = meat; X = crossbred.

3. **Goat status.** Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | Agisted | 3.4 | Imported | 3.7 | In safe keeping | 3.10 | Impounded |
| 3.2 | Contract feedlot | 3.5 | On loan | 3.8 | Wild | 3.11 | Other (specify) |
| 3.3 | Farmer's goats | 3.6 | Stray | 3.9 | Zoo | | |

4. **Breed.** Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | Angora | 4.3 | British Alpine | 4.5 | Cashmere | 4.7 | Other (specify) |
| 4.2 | Anglo–Nubian | 4.4 | Saanen | 4.6 | Toggenburg | 4.8 | Crossbreed (specify) |

5. **Commercial, stud or other.** Enter 'N' for nonstud and non-elite, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.

6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of goats (eg '2-tooth wether').

7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the paddock, pen, yard, etc.

8. **Age.** Enter age in years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6.

9. **Months off shearing.** Enter a number between 1 and 12 (or higher, if applicable).

10. **Condition score.** As it applies in the state or territory where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.

11. **Value per animal.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account.

12. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 11.

13. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

**G. DEER**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.16 Deer inventory and valuation form — part 1**

| 1<br>Paddock no. or name | 2<br>Type of deer | 3<br>Deer status | 4<br>Breed | 5<br>Commercial/ stud/other | 6<br>Animal classification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | |

**Table 0.17 Deer inventory and valuation form — part 2**

| 1<br>Paddock no. or name | 7<br>No. | 8<br>Age (years/ months) | 9<br>Condition score | 10<br>Value per animal | 11<br>Total value | 12<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | |

**Notes for use of deer inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–9, as this constitutes an inventory.

1. **Paddock number or name.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number/name.

2. **Type of deer.** V = venison and velvet; O = other (specify).

3. **Deer status.** Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | Farmer's deer | 3.4 | On loan | 3.7 | Zoo |
| 3.2 | Imported | 3.5 | Stray | 3.8 | Impounded |
| 3.3 | Agisted | 3.6 | Wild | 3.9 | Other (specify) |

4. **Breed.** Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | Fallow | 4.4 | Rusa | 4.7 | Other (specify) |
| 4.2 | Red | 4.5 | Chital | | |
| 4.3 | Sambar | 4.6 | Wapiti | | |

5. **Commercial, stud or other deer.** Enter 'N' for nonstud and non-elite, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.

6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of deer (eg 'herd stags').

7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the paddock, pen, yard, etc.

8. **Age.** Enter age in years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6.

9. **Condition score.** As it applies in the state or territory where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.

10. **Value per animal.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account.

11. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 10.

12. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

**H. UNCOMMON FARM ANIMALS**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.18 Uncommon farm animals inventory and valuation form — part 1**

| **1**<br>**Paddock, pen or cage no.** | **2**<br>**Type of animal** | **3**<br>**Animal status** | **4**<br>**Breed** | **5**<br>**Commercial/ stud/other** | **6**<br>**Animal classification** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | |

**Table 0.19 Uncommon farm animals inventory and valuation form — part 2**

| 1<br>Paddock, pen or cage no. | 7<br>No. | 8<br>Age (years/ months) | 9<br>Condition score | 10<br>Value per animal | 11<br>Total value | 12<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | |

**Notes for use of uncommon farm animals inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–9, as this constitutes an inventory.

1. **Paddock, pen or cage number.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number/name.

2. **Types of uncommon farm animals.** Alpacas, llamas, other (specify).

3. **Animal status.** Enter the appropriate number.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agisted | 5 | On loan | 9 | Zoo |
| 2 | Contract feedlot | 6 | Stray | 10 | Impounded |
| 3 | Farmer's animal | 7 | In safe keeping | 11 | Other (specify) |
| 4 | Imported | 8 | Wild | | |

4. **Breed.** Enter the breed, if known.

5. **Commercial, stud or other.** Enter 'N' for nonstud and non-elite, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.

6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of animal (eg 'alpaca female').

7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the paddock, pen, yard, etc.

8. **Age.** Enter age in years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6.

9. **Condition score.** As it applies in the state or territory where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.

10. **Value per animal.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account.

11. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 10.

12. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

**I. BEES**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.20 Bee inventory and valuation form**

| 1<br>Type of bee or hive | 2<br>No. of hives | 3<br>Value per hive | 4<br>Total value | 5<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

**Notes for use of bee inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–2, as this constitutes an inventory.

1. **Type of bee or hive.** Prod = production hives; Poll prod = pollen production hives; Poll = pollination hives; Q = queen production hives; N = nucleus hives; Other (specify).

2. **No. of hives.** Enter the total number of hives of that type.

3. **Value per hive.** Take the type of hive and bees, and other factors into account.

4. **Total value.** Multiply column 2 by column 3.

5. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

**J. SEMEN**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.21 Semen inventory and valuation form**

| | Units in stock | ($)/unit | Gross value | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | |
| Pigs | | | | |
| Poultry/game birds | | | | |
| Horses | | | | |
| Goats | | | | |
| Deer | | | | |
| Uncommon farm animals | | | | |
| Other animals | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

**Notes for use of semen inventory and valuation form**

Units in stock section will be completed by IPSS function, as this constitutes an inventory.

**K. EMBRYOS/FERTILE EGGS**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.22 Embryos/fertile eggs inventory and valuation form**

| | Units in stock | ($)/unit | Gross value | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | |
| Pigs | | | | |
| Poultry/game birds (fertile eggs) | | | | |
| Horses | | | | |
| Goats | | | | |
| Deer | | | | |
| Uncommon farm animals | | | | |
| Other animals | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

**Notes for use of embryos/fertile eggs inventory and valuation form**

Units in stock section will be completed by IPSS function, as this constitutes an inventory.

**L. OTHER ANIMALS**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.23 Other animals inventory and valuation form — part 1**

| 1<br>Kennel, pen or cage no. | 2<br>Type of animal | 3<br>Animal status | 4<br>Breed | 5<br>Commercial/ stud/other | 6<br>Animal classification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | |

**Table 0.24 Other animals inventory and valuation form — part 2**

| 1<br>Kennel, pen or cage no. | 7<br>No. | 8<br>Age (years/ months) | 9<br>Condition score | 10<br>Value per animal | 11<br>Total value | 12<br>Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | |

**Notes for use of other animals inventory and valuation form**

IPSS function will complete sections 1–9, as this constitutes an inventory.

1. **Kennel, pen or cage number.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number/name.

2. **Type of animal:** dogs, cats, birds, other (specify).

3. **Animal status.** Enter the appropriate number

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Domestic pet | 4 | Imported | 7 | In safe keeping | 10 | Impounded |
| 2 | Guard/racing animal | 5 | On loan | 8 | Wild | 11 | Guide dog |
| 3 | Farmer's animal | 6 | Stray | 9 | Zoo | 12 | Other (specify) |

4. **Breed.** Enter the breed, if known.

5. **Commercial, stud or other.** Enter 'N' for nonstud and non-elite, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.

6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of animal (eg 'greyhound bitch', 'racing pigeon').

7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the kennel, pen, yard, etc.

8. **Age.** Enter age in years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6.

9. **Condition score.** As it applies in the state or territory where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.

10. **Value per animal.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account.

11. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 10.

12. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

**M. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS — MEAT**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.25 Livestock products inventory and valuation form — meat**

| | Dead weight in stock (kg) | $/kg dead weight | Gross value | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | | | | |
| Lamb/mutton | | | | |
| Pork | | | | |
| Poultry | | | | |
| Venison | | | | |
| Other meat | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

**Notes for use of meat inventory and valuation form**

Dead weight in stock section will be completed by IPSS function, as this constitutes an inventory.

**N. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS — MILK**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.26 Livestock products inventory and valuation form — milk**

| | Units in stock | $/unit | Gross value | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dairy cattle | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | |
| Goats | | | | |
| Uncommon farm animals | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

**Notes for use of milk inventory and valuation form**

Units in stock section will be completed by IPSS function, as this constitutes an inventory.

## O. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS — WOOL

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.27 Livestock products inventory and valuation form — wool**

| | Clean weight in stock (kg) | $/kg | Gross value | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wool sheep | | | | |
| Other sheep | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

**Notes for use of wool inventory and valuation form**

Clean weight in stock section will be completed by IPSS function, as this constitutes an inventory.

## P. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS — POULTRY PRODUCTS

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.28 Livestock products inventory and valuation form — poultry products**

| | | Units in stock | $/unit | Gross value | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eggs | Meat birds | | | | |
| | Egg birds | | | | |
| Litter | Meat birds | | | | |
| | Egg birds | | | | |
| Feathers | Meat birds | | | | |
| | Egg birds | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | |

**Notes for use of poultry products inventory and valuation form**

Units in stock section will be completed by IPSS function, as this constitutes an inventory.

**Q. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS — OTHER PRODUCTS**

LCC case no: .....

Producer identification: .....

**Table 0.29 Livestock products inventory and valuation form — other products**

| | Units in stock | $/unit | Gross value | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goat fibre | | | | |
| Deer velvet | | | | |
| Other (specify) | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

**Notes for use of other products inventory and valuation form**

Units in stock section will be completed by IPSS function, as this constitutes an inventory.

# Appendix 2.4: Samples of standard valuation schedules

**CATTLE**

| Age/sex category | Description | Liveweight classes (kg) | Value ($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calves | Male and female calves less than 6 months old | <80 | |
| | | 80.1+ | |
| Vealer steers and vealer heifers | Castrate male and female cattle with no permanent teeth. Less than 12 months old and still suckling | <200 | |
| | | 200.1–280 | |
| | | 280.1–330 | |
| | | 330.1+ | |
| Yearling steers and yearling heifers | Castrate male and female cattle. Predominantly with no permanent teeth, but 2 are permissible | <330 | |
| | | 330.1–400 | |
| | | 400.1+ | |
| Steers | Castrate male cattle with any number of permanent teeth | 200–320 | |
| | | 320.1–400 | |
| | | 400.1–500 | |
| | | 500.1–600 | |
| | | 600.1–750 | |
| Heifers | Female cattle with 2–6 permanent teeth that have not yet calved | 200–320 | |
| | | 320.1–400 | |
| | | 400.1–540 | |
| | | 540.1+ | |
| Bulls | Male and castrate male cattle over 6 months of age showing bullish traits | 0–450 | |
| | | 450.1–600 | |
| | | 600.1+ | |
| Cows | Female cattle with 8 permanent teeth, or 2–6 permanent teeth and have calved | 0–400 | |
| | | 400.1–520 | |
| | | 520.1+ | |

**SHEEP**

| Age/sex category | Description | HSCW class (kg) | Value ($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lambs | Male and female sheep with no ram-like characteristics and no permanent teeth | <16 | |
| | | 16.1–18 | |
| | | 18.1–20 | |
| | | 20.1–22 | |
| | | 22.1–24 | |
| | | 24.1–26 | |
| | | 26.1+ | |
| Hoggets | Male and female sheep with no ram-like characteristics and up to two permanent teeth | <22 | |
| | | 22.1+ | |
| Ewes | Female sheep with more than two permanent teeth | <18 | |
| | | 18.1–24 | |
| | | 24.1+ | |
| Wethers | Castrated male sheep with no ram-like characteristics and with more than two permanent teeth | <18 | |
| | | 18.1–24 | |
| | | 24.1+ | |
| Rams | Male and castrated male sheep with ram-like characteristics | <26 | |
| | | 26.1+ | |

HSCW = hot standard carcase weight
Note: These values include pelts with up to 2 cm of wool. An additional allowance should be added to the schedule values for wool over 2 cm in length.

# Appendix 3: Sample compensation claim forms

Note that most states and territories will have their own custom-made range of forms, adapted to their own legislation and processes. The forms shown here are indicative sample forms that may be used if no other forms are available.

# Appendix 3.1: Application for compensation (sample)

No.

_____

**Part A — Application**

I (name of claimant)..... of (address)..... hereby make application for compensation to the value of ..... dollars..... cents ($ . ) in respect of animals and/or property described in the schedule below, which were destroyed or which animals were certified as having died of ..... disease, during the period of the outbreak of that disease.

Holding or premises: (location and description).....

* Order to destroy no. ..... , dated..... , 20.....

* Certificate of death no. ..... , dated..... , 20.....

* Inventory no. ..... , dated..... , 20 .....

| **Date of destruction/death** | **Description of animals and/or property** | **Number** | **Value claimed ($)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **Total** | | | |

The relevant date for determination of valuation is

1. Livestock ..... 20.....

2. Property ..... 20.....

I hereby agree to accept compensation in accordance with this claim.

Date.....

Claimant's signature.....

_____

**Part B — Verification**

I, *Inspector of Stock/*Government Veterinary Officer, of ..... hereby verify that the above animals/property died or were destroyed as a result of an emergency disease to which Part ..... of the ..... Act applies.

Note: This verification does not relate to the actual amount of compensation payable.

Date.....

Signature.....

* Delete whichever is inapplicable.

---

Please note:

1. An application for compensation in respect of any domestic animal that has been destroyed or has died, or any property that has been destroyed must be handed to a Government Veterinary Officer or an Inspector of Stock or posted to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of ..... by certified mail within 90 days of the destruction or death, or within such further time the minister may, in a particular case, allow.

2. If you dispute the amount of the valuation, you must lodge a Notice of Dispute with the Minister of Agriculture within 21 days of receipt of the valuation.

3. The value shall be that applying at the relevant date valuation is determined:

3.1 Livestock. The date shall be the earliest of:
(a) the date when the owner reports to an Inspector of Stock or a veterinary surgeon that an animal is suspected to be, or is, affected by or has died of the disease
(b) the date of imposition of a quarantine order relating to the disease by an Inspector of Stock
(c) the date infection is suspected or detected by an Inspector of Stock.

3.2 Property (including buildings). The date shall be the date of destruction.

---

**Part C — Declaration**

* Strike out the words and paragraphs that do not apply:

I, ..... of..... in the state/territory of ..... declare that:

*1. I am the owner of the *animals/*property referred to in this claim, that the claim is correct in every particular and that the *animals/*property *are/*is not included in any mortgage or lien;

**OR**

*2. (a) I am the agent of (name) ..... of (address)..... who is the owner of the *animals/*property referred to in this claim; and
(b) I am authorised by the owner to make the declaration; and
(c) the *animals/*property *are/is not included in any mortgage or lien; and
(d) I have made enquiries as to the correctness of the particulars in the claim and am satisfied that the claim is correct in every particular.

**OR**

*3. (a) I am the mortgagee named in the Mortgage No. ..... registered in the office of the Registrar-General on the ..... day of ..... (year)...., being currently the mortgagee in possession, and the *animals/*property described in this claim are included in the mortgage; and
(b) the claim is correct in every particular.

Signature:.....

Name:.....

Witness:.....

# Appendix 3.2: Application for compensation — second payment (sample)

No.

_____

**Part A — Application**

I (name of claimant)..... of (address)..... hereby make application for a second payment of compensation to the value of..... dollars..... cents ($ . ) in respect of animals for which compensation has previously been claimed.

The animals were destroyed or were certified as having died of ..... disease, during the period of the outbreak of that disease.

A1. DETAILS OF INITIAL COMPENSATION CLAIM(S)

| **Claim form number(s)** | **Date animals destroyed/died** | **No. of animals** | **Compensation value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **Total** | | | |

A2. SECOND VALUATION DETAILS

Relevant date of the second valuation:.....

Total value determined (all animals): $.....

Documentary proof of the type and breed of both the destroyed animals and the replacement animals is required, together with their value.

A3. FINAL COMPENSATION PAYMENT CLAIMED

Second valuation total (A2) = $..... less total of original claim(s) (A1) $.....

= $.....

I hereby agree to accept compensation in accordance with this claim.

Date.....

Claimant's signature.....

_____

**Part B — Verification**

I, (department officer)..... hereby verify that I have checked the claim and verify that it is true and correct, and complies with the provisions of the..... Act and regulations thereunder

_____

**Note:**

1. An application for a second payment of compensation under section ..... of the ..... Act in respect of domestic animals that have been destroyed or have died must be handed to a Government Veterinary Officer or an Inspector of Stock, or posted to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of ..... by certified mail within 21 days following receipt of the second valuation determination or within such further time the minister may, in a particular case, allow.

2. If you dispute the amount of the valuation, you must lodge a Notice of Dispute with the Minister of Agriculture within 21 days of receipt of the valuation.

3. The relevant date for the second valuation is the date from which the Chief Veterinary Officer certifies that the property quarantine has been revoked.

_____

**Part C — Declaration**

* Strike out the words and paragraphs that do not apply:

I, .....
of..... in the state/territory of ..... declare that:

*1. I am the owner of the animals referred to in this claim, that the claim is correct in every particular and that the animals *are/*are not included in any mortgage or lien;

**OR**

*2. (a) I am the agent of (name) ..... of (address)..... who is the owner of the animals referred to in this claim; and
(b) I am authorised by the owner to make the declaration; and
(c) the animals *are/*are not included in any mortgage or lien; and
(d) I have made enquiries as to the correctness of the particulars in the claim and am satisfied that the claim is correct in every particular.

**OR**

*3. (a) I am the mortgagee named in Mortgage No. ..... registered in the office of the Registrar-General on the ..... day of ..... (year)...., being currently the mortgagee in possession, and the animals described in this claim are included in the mortgage; and
(b) the claim is correct in every particular.

Signature:.....

Name:.....

Witness:.....

# Appendix 3.3: Notice of dispute form (sample)

To the Minister of Agriculture

Address:

I, ..... (name of owner) of ..... (address of owner), having received the valuation of animals and/or property determined by ..... (name of valuer), for which I am claiming compensation, hereby dispute that valuation and request you to appoint an Arbitration Panel to hear this dispute.

The values that I maintain apply to the animals and/or property that are the subject of my claim of compensation are as follows:

| **Date of destruction/death** | **Description of animals and/or property** | **Number** | **Value claimed ($)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **Total** | | | |

Signature of owner .....

Date .....

**Note:** This notice must be received by the Minister of Agriculture within 21 days of the date of receipt by the department of the valuer's determination.

# Appendix 3.4: Notice of request for second valuation (sample)

To the Chief Veterinary Officer

Address:

I, ..... (name of owner) of ..... (address of owner), being eligible to claim compensation for animals that were certified as having died of ..... disease or were destroyed during the outbreak of that disease, hereby request that you appoint a valuer to conduct a second valuation of my animals under section ..... of the ..... Act.

Date property quarantine revoked:.....

This request applies to animals listed on the following compensation claim forms:

| Claim form number(s) | Date animals died or were destroyed | Total value of animals |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| **Total** | | |

Signature.....

Date.....

**Note:**

1. Further compensation may be payable under section …… of the …… Act; that is, in addition to the value determined in accordance with subsection ……, where the total value of all animals that died or were destroyed in accordance with the Act is greater at the date from which the Chief Veterinary Officer certifies that the property quarantine has been revoked, the owner shall be entitled to compensation to that value less any amount already paid with respect to those same animals.

2. This notice must be received by the Chief Veterinary Officer within 30 days of the owner being advised that the property quarantine has been revoked and that, therefore, the owner is eligible to restock.

# Appendix 4: Considerations for authorised valuer's contract agreement

1. Authority for the chief executive officer of the department to enter into an agreement is derived from the relevant section of the relevant Act in each jurisdiction.

2. Appropriately qualified valuers are contracted to carry out the valuing of livestock and property.

3. The contract will require that:

- the valuer undertakes duties as directed by the local control centre (LCC) controller
- the valuer has no financial interest directly or indirectly in the animals or property being valued
- the valuer personally carries out all valuations unless authorised by the LCC controller to employ an assistant
- as soon as possible, and within 24 hours of completion of valuation, the valuer will inform the LCC controller of the total amount of the valuation
- as soon as possible, and within 48 hours of completion of valuation, the valuer will supply to the LCC controller copies of the approved property and stock description worksheets, and the inventory records on which the valuation has been based
- the valuer will carry out all required disinfection procedures when entering or leaving properties
- the valuer will not visit any property holding specified livestock species within a specified time limit.

4. The department agrees to pay an agreed hourly and mileage rate for the service, provided that the times and distances are adequately substantiated.

5. The department will provide all relevant forms for the valuer to record the basis of their valuations.

6. The department will provide all necessary training and procedural manuals in relation to the disease eradication program.

7. The LCC controller may require that the valuation be reviewed by the valuer or by an appointed independent consultant if, in the controller's opinion, the valuation is at variance with accepted valuations of similar stock.

8. The contract will be in force for a specified period, after which either renewal or termination will occur.

9. The contract agreement should be signed by the valuer and a representative of the chief executive officer of the department.

# Glossary

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Animal byproducts | Products of animal origin that are not for consumption but are destined for industrial use (eg hides and skins, fur, wool, hair, feathers, hooves, bones, fertiliser). |
| Animal Health Committee | A committee whose members are the chief veterinary officers of the Commonwealth, states and territories, along with representatives from the CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (CSIRO-ACDP) and the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. There are also observers from Animal Health Australia, Wildlife Health Australia, and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. The committee provides advice to the National Biosecurity Committee on animal health matters, focusing on technical issues and regulatory policy.<br>*See also* National Biosecurity Committee |
| Animal products | Meat, meat products and other products of animal origin (eg eggs, milk) for human consumption or for use in animal feedstuff. |
| Approved processing facility (APF) | An abattoir, knackery, milk processing plant or other such facility that maintains increased biosecurity standards. Such a facility could have animals or animal products introduced from lower risk premises under a permit for processing to an approved standard. |
| At-risk premises (ARP) | A premises in a restricted area that contains a live susceptible animal(s) but is not considered at the time of classification to be an infected premises, dangerous contact premises, dangerous contact processing facility, suspect premises or trace premises. |
| Australian Chief Veterinary Officer | The nominated senior veterinarian in the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources who manages international animal health commitments and the Australian Government's response to an animal disease outbreak.<br>*See also* Chief veterinary officer |
| AUSVETPLAN | *Aus*tralian *Vet*erinary Emergency *Plan*. A series of technical response plans that describe the proposed Australian approach to an emergency animal disease incident. The documents provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency-management plans. |
| Carcase | The body of an animal slaughtered for food. |
| Carcass | The body of an animal that died in the field. |
| Chief veterinary officer (CVO) | The senior veterinarian of the animal health authority in each jurisdiction (national, state or territory) who has responsibility for animal disease control in that jurisdiction.<br>*See also* Australian Chief Veterinary Officer |
| Compartmentalisation | The process of defining, implementing and maintaining one or more disease-free establishments under a common biosecurity management system in accordance with OIE guidelines, based on |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| | applied biosecurity measures and surveillance, to facilitate disease control and/or trade. |
| Compensation | The sum of money paid by government to an owner for livestock or property that are destroyed for the purpose of eradication or prevention of the spread of an emergency animal disease, and livestock that have died of the emergency animal disease.<br>*See also* Cost-sharing arrangements, Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement |
| Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD) | The key technical coordinating body for animal health emergencies. Members are state and territory chief veterinary officers, representatives of CSIRO-ACDP and the relevant industries, and the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer as chair. |
| Control area (CA) | A legally declared area where the disease controls, including surveillance and movement controls, applied are of lesser intensity than those in a restricted area (the limits of a control area and the conditions applying to it can be varied during an incident according to need). |
| Cost-sharing arrangements | Arrangements agreed between governments (national and states/territories) and livestock industries for sharing the costs of emergency animal disease responses.<br>*See also* Compensation, Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement |
| Dangerous contact animal | A susceptible animal that has been designated as being exposed to other infected animals or potentially infectious products following tracing and epidemiological investigation. |
| Dangerous contact premises (DCP) | A premises, apart from an abattoir, knackery or milk processing plant (or other such facility), that, after investigation and based on a risk assessment, is considered to contain a susceptible animal(s) not showing clinical signs, but considered highly likely to contain an infected animal(s) and/or contaminated animal products, wastes or things that present an unacceptable risk to the response if the risk is not addressed, and that therefore requires action to address the risk. |
| Dangerous contact processing facility (DCPF) | An abattoir, knackery, milk processing plant or other such facility that, based on a risk assessment, appears highly likely to have received infected animals, or contaminated animal products, wastes or things, and that requires action to address the risk. |
| Declared area | A defined tract of land that is subjected to disease control restrictions under emergency animal disease legislation. There are two types of declared areas: restricted area and control area. |
| Decontamination | Includes all stages of cleaning and disinfection. |
| Depopulation | The removal of a host population from a particular area to control or prevent the spread of disease. |
| Destroy (animals) | To kill animals humanely. |
| Disease agent | A general term for a transmissible organism or other factor that causes an infectious disease. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Disease Watch Hotline | 24-hour freecall service for reporting suspected incidences of exotic diseases — 1800 675 888. |
| Disinfectant | A chemical used to destroy disease agents outside a living animal. |
| Disinfection | The application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses; applies to premises, vehicles and different objects that may have been directly or indirectly contaminated. |
| Disinsectisation | The destruction of insect pests, usually with a chemical agent. |
| Disposal | Sanitary removal of animal carcasses, animal products, materials and wastes by burial, burning or some other process so as to prevent the spread of disease. |
| Emergency animal disease | A disease that is (a) exotic to Australia or (b) a variant of an endemic disease or (c) a serious infectious disease of unknown or uncertain cause or (d) a severe outbreak of a known endemic disease, and that is considered to be of national significance with serious social or trade implications.<br>*See also* Endemic animal disease, Exotic animal disease |
| Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement | Agreement between the Australian and state/territory governments and livestock industries on the management of emergency animal disease responses. Provisions include participatory decision making, risk management, cost sharing, the use of appropriately trained personnel and existing standards such as AUSVETPLAN.<br>*See also* Compensation, Cost-sharing arrangements |
| Endemic animal disease | A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that is known to occur in Australia.<br>*See also* Emergency animal disease, Exotic animal disease |
| Enterprise | *See* Risk enterprise |
| Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) | A serological test designed to detect and measure the presence of antibody or antigen in a sample. The test uses an enzyme reaction with a substrate to produce a colour change when antigen–antibody binding occurs. |
| Epidemiological investigation | An investigation to identify and qualify the risk factors associated with the disease.<br>*See also* Veterinary investigation |
| Epidemiology | The study of disease in populations and of factors that determine its occurrence. |
| Exotic animal disease | A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that does not normally occur in Australia.<br>*See also* Emergency animal disease, Endemic animal disease |
| Exotic fauna/feral animals | *See* Wild animals |
| Fomites | Inanimate objects (eg boots, clothing, equipment, instruments, vehicles, crates, packaging) that can carry an infectious disease |

| Term | Definition |
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| | agent and may spread the disease through mechanical transmission. |
| General permit | A legal document that describes the requirements for movement of an animal (or group of animals), commodity or thing, for which permission may be granted without the need for direct interaction between the person moving the animal(s), commodity or thing and a government veterinarian or inspector. The permit may be completed via a webpage or in an approved place (such as a government office or commercial premises). A printed version of the permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements.<br>*See also* Special permit |
| In-contact animals | Animals that have had close contact with infected animals, such as noninfected animals in the same group as infected animals. |
| Incubation period | The period that elapses between the introduction of the pathogen into the animal and the first clinical signs of the disease. |
| Index case | The first case of the disease to be diagnosed in a disease outbreak.<br>*See also* Index property |
| Index property | The property on which the index case is found.<br>*See also* Index case |
| Infected premises (IP) | A defined area (which may be all or part of a property) on which animals meeting the case definition are or were present, or the causative agent of the emergency animal disease is present, or there is a reasonable suspicion that either is present, and that the relevant chief veterinary officer or their delegate has declared to be an infected premises. |
| Local control centre (LCC) | An emergency operations centre responsible for the command and control of field operations in a defined area. |
| Monitoring | Routine collection of data for assessing the health status of a population or the level of contamination of a site for remediation purposes.<br>*See also* Surveillance |
| Movement control | Restrictions placed on the movement of animals, people and other things to prevent the spread of disease. |
| National Biosecurity Committee (NBC) | A committee that was formally established under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB). The IGAB was signed on 13 January 2012, and signatories include all states and territories except Tasmania. The committee provides advice to the Agriculture Senior Officials Committee and the Agriculture Ministers' Forum on national biosecurity issues, and on the IGAB. |
| National management group (NMG) | A group established to approve (or not approve) the invoking of cost sharing under the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement. NMG members are the Secretary of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment as chair, the chief executive officers of the state and territory government parties, and the president (or analogous officer) of each of the relevant industry parties. |

| Term | Definition |
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| Native wildlife | *See* Wild animals |
| OIE Terrestrial Code | OIE *Terrestrial animal health code.* Describes standards for safe international trade in animals and animal products. Revised annually and published on the internet at: www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access. |
| OIE Terrestrial Manual | OIE *Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals*. Describes standards for laboratory diagnostic tests, and the production and control of biological products (principally vaccines). The current edition is published on the internet at: www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-manual-online-access. |
| Operational procedures | Detailed instructions for carrying out specific disease control activities, such as disposal, destruction, decontamination and valuation. |
| Outside area (OA) | The area of Australia outside the declared (control and restricted) areas. |
| Owner | Person responsible for a premises (includes an agent of the owner, such as a manager or other controlling officer). |
| Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) | A method of amplifying and analysing DNA sequences that can be used to detect the presence of viral DNA. |
| Premises | A tract of land including its buildings, or a separate farm or facility that is maintained by a single set of services and personnel. |
| Premises of relevance (POR) | A premises in a control area that contains a live susceptible animal(s) but is considered at the time of classification not to be an infected premises, suspect premises, trace premises, dangerous contact premises or dangerous contact processing facility. |
| Prevalence | The proportion (or percentage) of animals in a particular population affected by a particular disease (or infection or positive antibody titre) at a given point in time. |
| Qualifiers | |
| – assessed negative | Assessed negative (AN) is a qualifier that may be applied to ARPs, PORs, SPs, TPs, DCPs or DCPFs. The qualifier may be applied following surveillance, epidemiological investigation, and/or laboratory assessment/diagnostic testing and indicates that the premises is assessed as negative at the time of classification. |
| – sentinels on site | Sentinels on site (SN) is a qualifier that may be applied to IPs and DCPs to indicate that sentinel animals are present on the premises as part of response activities (ie before it can be assessed as an RP). |
| – vaccinated | The vaccinated (VN) qualifier can be applied in a number of different ways. At its most basic level, it can be used to identify premises that contain susceptible animals that have been vaccinated against the EAD in question. However, depending on the legislation, objectives and processes within a jurisdiction, the VN qualifier may be used to track a range of criteria and parameters. |

| Term | Definition |
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| Quarantine | Legal restrictions imposed on a place or a tract of land by the serving of a notice limiting access or egress of specified animals, persons or things. |
| Resolved premises (RP) | An infected premises, dangerous contact premises or dangerous contact processing facility that has completed the required control measures, and is subject to the procedures and restrictions appropriate to the area in which it is located. |
| Restricted area (RA) | A relatively small legally declared area around infected premises and dangerous contact premises that is subject to disease controls, including intense surveillance and movement controls. |
| Risk enterprise | A defined livestock or related enterprise that is potentially a major source of infection for many other premises. Includes intensive piggeries, feedlots, abattoirs, knackeries, saleyards, calf scales, milk factories, tanneries, skin sheds, game meat establishments, cold stores, artificial insemination centres, veterinary laboratories and hospitals, road and rail freight depots, showgrounds, field days, weighbridges, garbage depots. |
| Sensitivity | The proportion of truly positive units that are correctly identified as positive by a test.<br>*See also* Specificity |
| Sentinel animal | Animal of known health status that is monitored to detect the presence of a specific disease agent. |
| Seroconversion | The appearance in the blood serum of antibodies (as determined by a serology test) following vaccination or natural exposure to a disease agent. |
| Serosurveillance | Surveillance of an animal population by testing serum samples for the presence of antibodies to disease agents. |
| Serotype | A subgroup of microorganisms identified by the antigens carried (as determined by a serology test). |
| Serum neutralisation test | A serological test to detect and measure the presence of antibody in a sample. Antibody in serum is serially diluted to detect the highest dilution that neutralises a standard amount of antigen. The neutralising antibody titre is given as the reciprocal of this dilution. |
| Slaughter | The humane killing of an animal for meat for human consumption. |
| Special permit | A legal document that describes the requirements for movement of an animal (or group of animals), commodity or thing, for which the person moving the animal(s), commodity or thing must obtain prior written permission from the relevant government veterinarian or inspector. A printed version of the permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements.<br>*See also* General permit |
| Specificity | The proportion of truly negative units that are correctly identified as negative by a test.<br>*See also* Sensitivity |

| Term | Definition |
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| Stamping out | The strategy of eliminating infection from premises through the destruction of animals in accordance with the particular AUSVETPLAN manual, and in a manner that permits appropriate disposal of carcasses and decontamination of the site. |
| State coordination centre (SCC) | The emergency operations centre that directs the disease control operations to be undertaken in that state or territory. |
| Surveillance | A systematic program of investigation designed to establish the presence, extent or absence of a disease, or of infection or contamination with the causative organism. It includes the examination of animals for clinical signs, antibodies or the causative organism. |
| Susceptible animals | Animals that can be infected with a particular disease. |
| Suspect animal | An animal that may have been exposed to an emergency disease such that its quarantine and intensive surveillance, but not pre-emptive slaughter, is warranted.<br>*or*<br>An animal not known to have been exposed to a disease agent but showing clinical signs requiring differential diagnosis. |
| Suspect premises (SP) | Temporary classification of a premises that contains a susceptible animal(s) not known to have been exposed to the disease agent but showing clinical signs similar to the case definition, and that therefore requires investigation(s). |
| Swill | Also known as 'prohibited pig feed', means material of mammalian origin, or any substance that has come in contact with this material, but does not include:<br>(i) Milk, milk products or milk by-products either of Australian provenance or legally imported for stockfeed use into Australia.<br>(ii) Material containing flesh, bones, blood, offal or mammal carcases which is treated by an approved process.[1]<br>(iii) A carcass or part of a domestic pig, born and raised on the property on which the pig or pigs that are administered the part are held, that is administered for therapeutic purposes in accordance with the written instructions of a veterinary practitioner.<br>(iv) Material used under an individual and defined-period permit issued by a jurisdiction for the purposes of research or baiting.<br>[1] In terms of (ii), approved processes are:<br>1. rendering in accordance with the 'Australian Standard for the Hygienic Rendering of Animal Products'<br>2. under jurisdictional permit, cooking processes subject to compliance verification that ensure that a core temperature of at least 100 °C for a minimum of 30 minutes, or equivalent, has been reached.<br>3. treatment of cooking oil, which has been used for cooking in Australia, in accordance with the 'National Standard for |

| Term | Definition |
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| | Recycling of Used Cooking Fats and Oils intended for Animal Feeds'<br><br>4. under jurisdictional permit, any other nationally agreed process approved by AHC for which an acceptable risk assessment has been undertaken and that is subject to compliance verification.<br><br>The national definition is a minimum standard. Some jurisdictions have additional conditions for swill feeding that pig producers in those jurisdictions must comply with, over and above the requirements of the national definition. |
| Swill feeding | Also known as 'feeding prohibited pig feed', includes:<br><br>• feeding, or allowing or directing another person to feed, prohibited pig feed to a pig<br><br>• allowing a pig to have access to prohibited pig feed<br><br>• the collection and storage or possession of prohibited pig feed on a premises where one or more pigs are kept<br><br>• supplying to another person prohibited pig feed that the supplier knows is for feeding to any pig.<br><br>This definition was endorsed by the Agricultural Ministers' Council through AGMIN OOS 04/2014. |
| Trace premises (TP) | Temporary classification of a premises that contains susceptible animal(s) that tracing indicates may have been exposed to the disease agent, or contains contaminated animal products, wastes or things, and that requires investigation(s). |
| Tracing | The process of locating animals, persons or other items that may be implicated in the spread of disease, so that appropriate action can be taken. |
| Unknown status premises (UP) | A premises within a declared area where the current presence of susceptible animals and/or risk products, wastes or things is unknown. |
| Vaccination | Inoculation of individuals with a vaccine to provide active immunity. |
| Vaccine | A substance used to stimulate immunity against one or several disease-causing agents to provide protection or to reduce the effects of the disease. A vaccine is prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products or a synthetic substitute, which is treated to act as an antigen without inducing the disease. |
| – adjuvanted | A vaccine in which one or several disease-causing agents are combined with an adjuvant (a substance that increases the immune response). |
| – attenuated | A vaccine prepared from infective or 'live' microbes that are less pathogenic but retain their ability to induce protective immunity. |

| Term | Definition |
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| – gene deleted | An attenuated or inactivated vaccine in which genes for non-essential surface glycoproteins have been removed by genetic engineering. This provides a useful immunological marker for the vaccine virus compared with the wild virus. |
| – inactivated | A vaccine prepared from a virus that has been inactivated ('killed') by chemical or physical treatment. |
| – recombinant | A vaccine produced from virus that has been genetically engineered to contain only selected genes, including those causing the immunogenic effect. |
| Vector | A living organism (frequently an arthropod) that transmits an infectious agent from one host to another. A *biological* vector is one in which the infectious agent must develop or multiply before becoming infective to a recipient host. A *mechanical* vector is one that transmits an infectious agent from one host to another but is not essential to the life cycle of the agent. |
| Veterinary investigation | An investigation of the diagnosis, pathology and epidemiology of the disease.<br>*See also* Epidemiological investigation |
| Viraemia | The presence of viruses in the blood. |
| Wild animals | |
| – native wildlife | Animals that are indigenous to Australia and may be susceptible to emergency animal diseases (eg bats, dingoes, marsupials). |
| – feral animals | Animals of domestic species that are not confined or under control (eg cats, horses, pigs). |
| – exotic fauna | Nondomestic animal species that are not indigenous to Australia (eg foxes). |
| Wool | Sheep wool. |
| Zero susceptible species premises (ZP) | A premises that does not contain any susceptible animals or risk products, wastes or things. |
| Zoning | The process of defining, implementing and maintaining a disease-free or infected area in accordance with OIE guidelines, based on geopolitical and/or physical boundaries and surveillance, to facilitate disease control and/or trade. |
| Zoonosis | A disease of animals that can be transmitted to humans. |

# Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Full title |
|---|---|
| ACDP | Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness |
| AN | assessed negative |
| APF | approved processing facility |
| ARP | at-risk premises |
| AUSVETPLAN | Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan |
| CA | control area |
| CCEAD | Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases |
| CSIRO | Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation |
| CVO | chief veterinary officer |
| DCP | dangerous contact premises |
| DCPF | dangerous contact processing facility |
| EAD | emergency animal disease |
| EADRA | Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement |
| EADRP | Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan |
| EDTA | ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (anticoagulant for whole blood) |
| ELISA | enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay |
| GP | general permit |
| IETS | International Embryo Transfer Society |
| IP | infected premises |
| LCC | local control centre |
| NASOP | nationally agreed standard operating procedure |
| NMG | National Management Group |
| OA | outside area |
| OIE | World Organisation for Animal Health |
| PCR | polymerase chain reaction |
| POR | premises of relevance |
| RA | restricted area |
| RP | resolved premises |
| SCC | state coordination centre |
| SP | suspect premises |

| Abbreviation | Full title |
|---|---|
| SpP | special permit |
| TP | trace premises |
| UP | unknown status premises |
| ZP | zero susceptible species premises |