AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY EMERGENCY PLAN

AUSVETPLAN

Operational manual

Valuation and compensation

Version 5.1

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

ISBN 0 642 24506 1 (printed version)

ISBN 1 876 71438 7 (electronic version)

Text under development

In this manual, text placed in square brackets [xxx] indicates that that aspect of the manual remains unresolved or is under development; such text is not part of the official manual. The issues will be further worked on by experts and relevant text included at a future date.

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Approved citation

Animal Health Australia (2023). *Operational manual*: *Valuation and compensation* (version 5.1). Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN), edition 5.1, Canberra, ACT.

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)

Version 5.1, 2023 (major update)

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1 Introduction

The **Valuation and Compensation Manual**; an integral part of the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN), provides operational guidance under the auspices of the *Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses* Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA)[1] for valuation and compensation of animals and property destroyed, and animals that die, as a result of an emergency animal disease outbreak or the response to the outbreak.

Valuation and compensation are determined and enacted by state and territory legislation and processes. The AUSVETPLAN **Operational manual: Valuation and Compensation** provides structured, predictable, consistent and fair valuation procedures agreed by livestock industries and governments to minimise the risks associated with inconsistent valuation processes.

This assists with rapid and equitable payment of compensation for animals and property while not unnecessarily delaying destruction and other eradication measures.

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

2 Governance

The AUSVETPLAN **Operational manual: Valuation and Compensation** becomes applicable when a decision is made by the National Management Group (NMG) to activate the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement, and cost share compensation costs, if appropriate, as part of an agreed Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan containing either reference to, or content from, this manual.

The principles and processes described in this manual may be used by states and territories to guide their processes, and to provide consistency in the event of any cost-shared response including one in which compensation is initially not requested but is requested later. In such circumstances, if requested at a later date, the cost sharing of compensation may be backdated to the start of the response phase or other date, at the NMG's discretion.

For information on the responsibilities of the NMG, the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases, state coordination centres (SCCs) and local control centres (LCCs), see the AUSVETPLAN **Control Centres Management Manual 1**. Functions within the Chief Veterinary Officer Unit, SCCs and LCCs are described in **Control Centres Management Manual 2.**

3 Summary of policy

Valuation

- The objective of valuation, as described in this manual, is to provide jurisdictions with a recommended methodology to for the consistent valuation of destroyed animals and/or property as a result of an emergency animal disease (EAD) for which a response is cost shared under the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA).
- The consistent standard valuations as proposed in this manual should be used for commercial classes of livestock species represented by signatories to EADRA, their genetic material, animal products and for property.
- Valuation of any other animals or animal products should also be undertaken as proposed in this manual; however, for any Party that is not an EADRA signatory, such payments will only be eligible for cost sharing as determined by the National Management Group (NMG).
- Stud/elite animals for each species are defined specifically in this manual and should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors.
- The timing of valuation (the reference date that determines the value) is described in EADRA and, in some cases, jurisdictional legislation. It is described in this manual as the reference date for the purpose of first valuation. The timing of second valuation, or 'top-up payment' is described in this manual as the reference date for the purpose of second valuation.

Compensation

- Compensation encourages early reporting of an EAD.
- Compensation is determined, enacted and paid to claimants under state and territory legislation and processes.
- The EADRA sets out what compensation costs are eligible for cost sharing and how cost sharing is requested and approved.
- Cost sharing of an EAD response, including compensation costs, is
    - requested by the affected jurisdiction(s) and detailed in their Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan
    - recommended by the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases
    - approved by the NMG.

Disputes

- Dispute resolution processes for valuation and compensation are set out in state or territory legislation and include a variety of state or territory judicial and mediation processes.

4 Principles

Management of emergency animal disease (EAD) responses, including valuation and compensation, is the responsibility of each state or territory government. Responses are managed according to the jurisdiction's legislation, government policies and processes. The relevant jurisdiction's legislation provides the authority for: implementing response activities including the destruction of animals and property; determining the process by which valuation occurs and compensation is paid; and, in some jurisdictions, determining how or when these processes are undertaken.

The Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) provides a mechanism for cost sharing of the expenses incurred in an EAD response, including compensation when specified, 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 animals or property is expedient, fair, predictable, and in accordance with state or territory legislation and processes. Ensuring that these processes are followed will allow disease eradication to proceed and avoid or reduce the likelihood that affected parties will dispute or appeal valuation decisions. If disputes 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 resources from managing the EAD response to dealing with disputes or appeals.

This **Valuation and Compensation Manual** provides a consistent standard valuation method for the valuation of commercial classes of livestock species represented by signatories to EADRA (i.e. cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, horses), their genetic material, animal products and property. The use of these standard valuation methods would be the norm rather than the exception.

The primary benefits of this approach are to:

- provide an approach that was agreed to by government and industry before an outbreak and avoids the need for negotiations during an outbreak
- manage consistency in valuation across jurisdictions and over potentially extended timeframes.

For any Party that is not an EADRA signatory, compensation may still be payable to an owner for animals or property destroyed as part of the response, in accordance with state or territory legislation. Such payments will only be eligible for cost sharing as determined by the National Management Group (NMG). Valuation methods and guidance for some species that are not represented by signatories to EADRA are contained within this manual.

The manual recommends that stud and elite animals should 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 as described in this manual and through the dispute processes set out in state or territory legislation. An industry expert panel may be consulted at the discretion of the state coordination centre (SCC) compensation function (as described in the AUSVETPLAN **Control Centres Management Manual Part 2** SCC FA 07) to assist in dispute resolution for challenging valuation cases.

Industry members participating in the expert panel will:

- provide the decision-maker with expert advice
- have the skills outlined in Section 6.1.1
- be independent (ie not government appointed nor appointed by the affected industries)
- not have conflicts of interest and not serve to benefit in any way from their valuation.

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 must consider the use of alternative terminology for the terms used in this manual (valuation and valuer), if required by jurisdictional, 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.

The term 'compensation' has specific meaning in this manual (see glossary): '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.' It is exclusive of grants, ex gratia payments, support payments, payments of costs of control activities (in which, for example, an animal owner is requested to undertake specific actions that may incur a cost), and is not synonymous with reimbursement. 'Owner reimbursement costs' are described in the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed.

5 Cost sharing

5.1 Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement

The Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) provides a framework for the cost sharing of response activities (including compensation, if appropriate).

The EADRA is activated when jurisdictions request cost sharing of response costs, including eligible compensation, by identifying in their Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP) the nature and expected quantum of the response costs to be shared. Cost sharing is agreed by the National Management Group (NMG) on the advice of the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases.

The EADRA does not determine whether compensation will be paid. The eligibility of valued animals and property for payment of compensation is a matter that is determined and managed according to the relevant jurisdictional legislation and processes, which vary between states and territories and the Australian Government.

Appendix 4 lists the core state and territory legislation that determines if, when, how, to whom and how much compensation is payable.

Compensation may still be paid under state or territory legislation, even if the NMG does not agree to cost share the compensation or agrees to cost share only part of the compensation.

5.1.1 Compensation costs eligible for cost sharing

Section 3.4 of Schedule 6 of the EADRA sets out the items eligible for cost sharing if compensation is paid under state or territory legislation.

Compensation may be eligible for cost sharing if it is 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 which an inspector accredited under the applicable legislation in that jurisdiction, who is a veterinary surgeon or who is approved by a chief veterinary officer (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.

In the case of livestock, an application for second valuation / top-up payment may be submitted in accordance with this manual and state or territory legislation and processes. The reference date for the purpose of second valuation is the date the property where the livestock were located becomes eligible to be restocked, provided the total value (or proportional value where there is not a complete restock) of livestock is greater on that date than on the reference date for the purpose of first valuation. The second compensation payment is the difference between the total value of livestock on that date and the amount paid for livestock at the initial valuation.

5.1.2 Items generally not eligible for cost sharing

The following items are generally not eligible for cost sharing:

- animals that die from causes other than the EAD, or that would not have been compulsorily slaughtered or destroyed had they survived
- consequential losses — that is, loss of profit, loss occasioned by breach of contract, loss of production or other consequential loss
- animals destroyed for animal welfare purposes[2] (see 5.1.3 for eligibility exemptions)
- 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).

The exclusions in the EADRA relate to the cost sharing of compensation.

- If jurisdictional legislation excludes compensation, then, by definition, cost sharing of compensation cannot be considered.

- Incidental costs (eg use of a producer's heavy equipment; producer's fuel; water costs) incurred by state and territory governments during destruction or disposal operations are not included in compensation payments. They should be included in a contract for services between the response agency and the producer. They may then be cost shared as an operational expense.

- 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).

Circumstances under which an owner may be considered ineligible for compensation, or in which 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 within an appropriate timeframe
- when an owner has committed an offence, such as a breach of jurisdictional legislation or regulations and/or fraud relating to an EAD (EADRA Schedule 6 Part 3.4) (eg illegally importing an animal product that was contaminated with the disease organism).

In such cases, valuation should proceed as usual. However, any payment for compensation should not be made until 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 due process is followed. Payments made in these circumstances would not be eligible for cost sharing.

5.1.3 Compensation costs possibly eligible for cost sharing

A Animal welfare

Response activities may result in risks to animal welfare. The responsibility for the welfare of animals lies with the person in charge of those animals. If welfare risks cannot be adequately managed, jurisdictional welfare legislation may require affected animals to be humanely destroyed.

[2] Refer to the EADRA guidance document **Livestock welfare management and compensation principles for Parties to the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement**; https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/download/1252/

Compensation or financial assistance may be available for the owner of destroyed animals. Such payments may be eligible for cost sharing if they meet the conditions outlined in the EADRA Guidance Document: **Livestock welfare management and compensation principles for Parties to the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement.**

Where welfare-related destruction is appropriate, it will be for the minimum number of livestock necessary to alleviate the welfare issue.

Compensation that is eligible for cost sharing is limited to the market value of the destroyed animals as defined in the EADRA, and does not include reduced value, feed costs, husbandry costs, or any other form of consequential loss (refer to the EADRA Guidance Document: **Livestock welfare management and compensation principles for Parties to the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement**). Valuation would follow the methodology outlined in this manual.

It is recognised that compensation, financial assistance or other forms of payment (eg ex gratia and ad hoc payments) may be payable under jurisdictional legislation for actions taken to reduce the risk of animal welfare issues that are not considered eligible for cost sharing.

For further information, refer to Section 3.2.4 of the AUSVETPLAN **Operational Procedures Manual: Livestock welfare and management manual v3.0** and Section 7.4.3.N of this manual.

B Industries not Party to the EADRA

Under Clause 10.8 of the EADRA. cost sharing of compensation paid by Parties to the EADRA to participants in industries that are not Parties to the EADRA is contingent on the gross value of production (GVP) of the industry. If compensation is paid by a Party to a participant in an industry for which the relevant representative body is not a Party to EADRA, then if the GVP of the industry is:

- greater than $20 million, compensation will not be eligible for cost sharing (although, in agreeing an EADRP, the NMG may determine otherwise in special circumstances)
- less than $20 million, in agreeing an EADRP the NMG may determine that the compensation will be eligible for cost sharing.

6 Valuers

6.1 Identification of valuers

Each state or territory should work closely with industry to identify valuers, including skilled and, if appropriate, licensed and/or accredited valuers, and provide them with the appropriate briefing or 'just-in-time training' to undertake valuation in the context of an emergency animal disease (EAD). The local control centres (LCC) Valuation and Compensation function will identify and appoint valuers that meet the requirements detailed below.

This may be undertaken as part of preparedness activities for an emergency response.

6.1.1 Required skills

Skills required to perform the role of the valuer include:

- extensive and recent practical experience in the valuation of relevant property or livestock, including livestock classes, breeds, utility and value
- current knowledge of relevant markets
- an ability to
    - use knowledge of recent markets to assess the monetary value of animals
    - work under pressure with highly stressed clients
    - be well organised
    - maintain detailed records
    - operate as part of a team under direction.

6.1.2 Valuer's duties

The valuer is to:

- verify descriptions of the animals being valued, such as the number, size, type, weight, gender and value
- inspect the animals (where appropriate), noting the characteristics
- analyse animals or property comparable to animals or property that have already been sold or valued, to help support values
- review the valuation procedures to ensure valuation accords with this manual
- undertake relevant activities described in Section 7 and Appendix 1.

Valuers may include:

- specialist licensed/accredited valuers who can value stud livestock, livestock products and other items
- members of Federation of Bloodstock Agents Australia Ltd (for horses)[3]
- accredited Auctions Plus assessors,[4] and licensed stock and station agents

[3] www.bloodstockagents.com.au/
[4] www.auctionsplus.com.au/

- registered valuers or members of the Australian Livestock and Property Agents Association,[5] The Australian Property Institute[6] or the Australian Livestock Markets' Association[7] (for land, buildings and other property).

Other people who could be valuers may include people with specialist knowledge and who meet the required skills above.

The state or territory can appoint other people to be valuers in situations in which a suitable valuer cannot be identified.

6.2 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 to ensure the context of valuation in an EAD response is understood. This may include 'just-in-time training' and may include training in information and financial management systems.

Valuers should also be reminded of their own compliance and licensing requirements including, where appropriate, insurance.

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

6.3 Appointment of valuers

The LCC Valuation and Compensation function must appoint appropriately experienced and/or qualified personnel and/or contractors ('valuers') and instruct them to undertake this function in the field in partnership with the field (FLD) Valuation and Compensation function, FLD OP 04.1 and in accordance with government and valuation practices. This function may be separate to undertaking the inventory, which is a function of the Infected Premises Site Supervision (IPSS) function (through the FLD Case Management function).

Valuers may be identified by referring to national or jurisdictional approved list(s) of valuers or by sourcing other people with the required skills. During a response, the LCC OP 04.1: LCC Valuation and Compensation function is responsible for maintaining a current list of people who are competent in valuation procedures, including for animals, plant and equipment. Stock inspectors and other government officers may be authorised to value items below an authorised amount in some jurisdictions.

All contracted valuers are expected to provide their own professional indemnity insurance. If the valuer is appointed into the response as an inspector under jurisdictional legislation, their indemnity insurance will be provided by government (their employer).

The valuer must disclose any perceived, direct or indirect interest in the animals or property they are valuing, or interest with the owner of the property or animals.

[5] www.alpa.net.au/
[6] www.api.org.au/
[7] http://australiansaleyards.com.au/

6.4 Payment of valuers

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

If the valuers are employed into the response (ie as an employee of a state/territory government), they will be paid according to jurisdictional employment conditions.

7 Operations

The AUSVETPLAN **Control Centres Management Manual** Part 2 details the control centre functions for valuation and compensation in a response cost shared under EADRA.

A summary of the functions directly involved in valuation and compensation is outlined in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Functions, codes and responsibilities

Function	Code	Responsibility	CVO	SCC	LCC	FCP	FLD
Chief Veterinary Officer	PO 01	Ensure that policy on compensation is formulated early in the response	*				
Liaison — Livestock Industry	LO 02.1	Monitor and support implementation of compensation		*	*		
Legal	PL 06	Draft legal instruments relating to appointment of inspectors and valuers, and compensation claims		*	*		
Finance	FA 04	Establish and maintain financial policies for compensation, and assess, confirm and process compensation claims		*	*		
Compensation	FA 07	Establish, monitor, and evaluate compliance with compensation policies, including coordinating dispute and resolution processes, in accordance with AUSVETPLAN guidelines, the EADRA and the jurisdiction's legislation and departmental policies		*			
Infected Premises Operations	OP 04	Completes the initial inventory and ensures that valuation activities are conducted in accordance with the approved policies and procedures		*	*	*	* (IPSS)

Function	Code	Responsibility	CVO	SCC	LCC	FCP	FLD
Valuation and Compensation	OP 04.1	Responsible for all valuation operations in the assigned LCC			*		* (under IPSS)
Destruction	OP 04.2	Before commencing destruction, ideally ensure that animal identification and valuation procedures are complete					*
Case Management	OP 04.5	Provides a single point of contact between response staff and producers, property owners, managers and/or people residing on premises where disease control measures are imposed			*		*

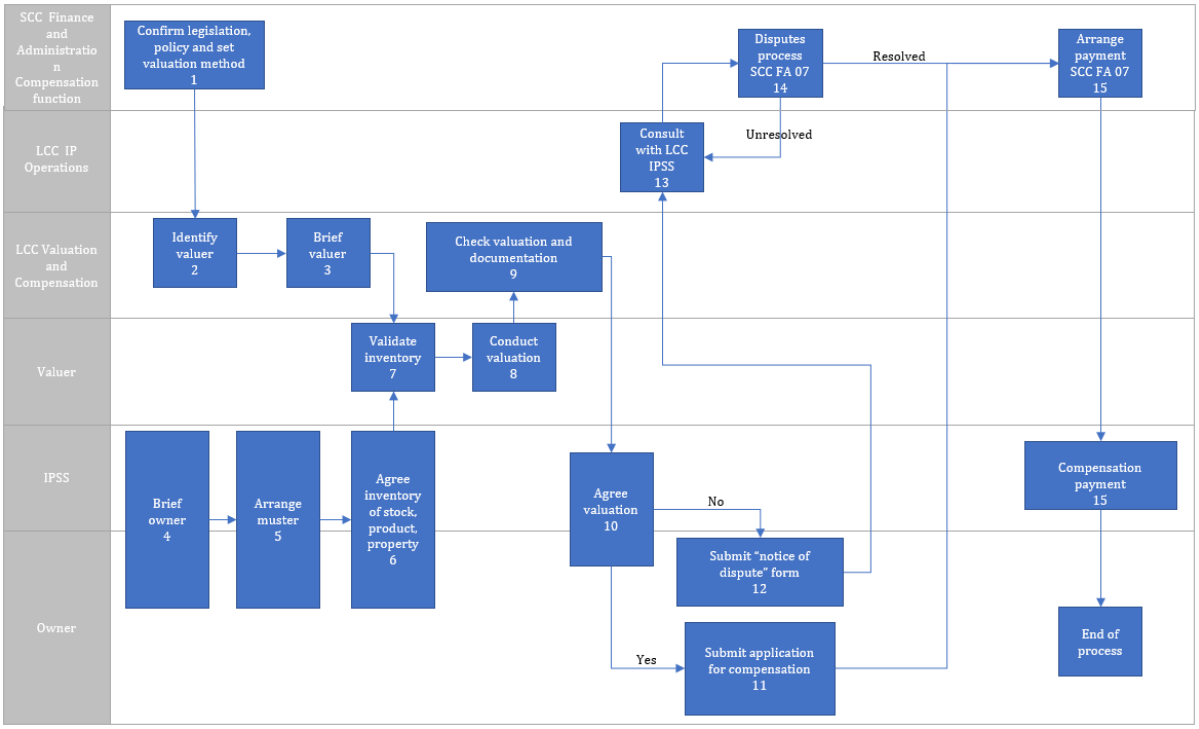
CVO = chief veterinary officer; EADRA = Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement; FCP = forward command post; FLD = field; IPSS = Infected Premises Site Supervision; LCC = local control centre; SCC = state coordination centre

7.1 Process for valuation and compensation

7.1.1 First valuation and compensation

Figure 7.1 summarises the process of first valuation and compensation. Further details are presented below.

Figure 7.1 Process map for first valuation and compensation



IP = infected premises; IPSS = Infected Premises Site Supervision; LCC = local control centre; SCC = state coordination centre

The following notes relate to the numbers shown in Figure 7.1.

1. The state coordination centre (SCC) Compensation function (SCC FA07: SCC Compensation) confirms the legislation, jurisdictional policy and valuation method to be used.

2. Jurisdictions are responsible for identifying livestock and property valuers. 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 including specialist valuers for unusual assets.[8]

3. The LCC Valuation and Compensation function is responsible for briefing valuers before commencing tasks. The briefing includes information on:

- the emergency animal disease (EAD)
- animals and other property to be valued
- adherence to workplace health and safety and biosecurity requirements, especially personal and vehicle biosecurity
- restrictions on visits to other farms after visiting an infected premises
- contractual issues, privacy considerations and conflicts of interest
- contact details for, and expected communications with, the LCC and Infected Premises Site Supervision (IPSS), including the need to make contact with the LCC after each visit

[8] Specialist valuers may be shared across jurisdictions, as appropriate, when numbers of specialist valuers are limited or when there is a need to ensure consistency between jurisdictions.

- guidelines for valuation, including familiarisation with approval, disputes resolution and appeal processes, transport, maps and directions.

4. The IPSS function (through the FLD OP 04.5: FLD Case Management function) is responsible for briefing the owner, including on:

- the valuation and compensation process
- compensation application forms
- the disputes process
- second valuation / top-up payments when eligible for restocking.

5. The IPSS function (or the field (FLD) Case Management function), in consultation with the owner, is responsible for arranging mustering of livestock on the premises in preparation for inventory, valuation and disease control measures.

6. The IPSS function (through the FLD OP 04.5: FLD Case Management function), informed by the FLD OP 04.1: FLD Valuation and Compensation function, in consultation with the owner, is responsible for preparing and agreeing on a complete inventory of all animals, products and property that may be affected by the control measures. Relevant records should be sourced from the owner to support the inventory.

7. The valuer may be required to confirm that the inventory matches the animals, products and property on the farm, by direct inspection and by collecting evidence (eg written and visual records).

After animals or property are inventoried, destruction may occur. Section 7.4.5.D. provides further advice when animals may be destroyed before valuation.

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. The owner may be requested to supply additional records or information to support valuation.

9. The LCC Valuation and Compensation function is responsible for checking that all documentation, valuations and other evidence are complete, sufficient and conducted in a timely manner, which may be prescribed in jurisdictional legislation.

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

11. If the owner agrees with the valuation, the owner will complete an application for compensation on the appropriate form (see Appendix 2.1) and return it to the LCC OP 4.1: LCC Valuation and Compensation function.

Items 12–14 refer to valuation disputes.

> 12. If the owner does not agree with the valuation, the owner will complete a 'Notice of dispute' form (see Appendix 2.3 and Section 7.5).
>
> 13–14. Disputes may be resolved by agreement between the owner and the jurisdiction. If they are not resolved, the disputes process outlined in this manual and in state or territory legislation will be followed. This may be facilitated by referring the dispute to the SCC Compensation function (SCC FA 07: SCC Compensation).

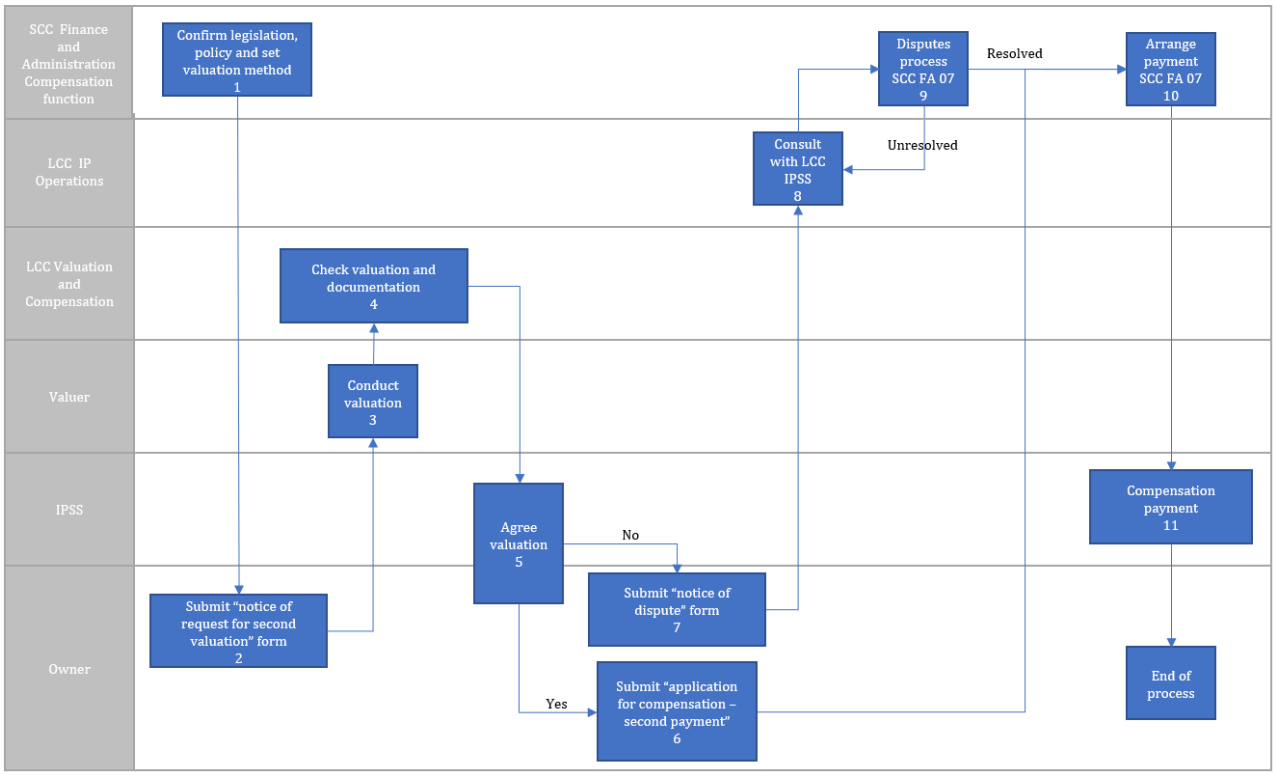
15. Once the compensation process has been completed, payment will be made to the owner, as appropriate, through the SCC or LCC Finance and Administration Section (SCC FA 04 or LCC FA 04), or state or territory administrative processes.

7.1.2 Second valuation and compensation

The second valuation (top-up payment) at restocking is separate from the first valuation and compensation process. It is initiated by a request from the owner for a second valuation, after which the owner submits a second compensation claim. Figure 7.2 summarises the process of second valuation and compensation.

Equivalent step descriptions are as per Section 7.1.1.

Figure 7.2 Process map for second valuation and compensation



7.2 Valuation procedures at local control centre

Although this manual and the EADRA contain the framework for valuation of animals, and property affected by an EAD response and for cost sharing, the relevant state or territory legislation provides the power for destruction of animals 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, that will operate under the appropriate state or territory legislation.

7.2.1 Briefing of valuers

To reduce the likelihood of disputes, valuers will be given guidance on how animals and other property are to be valued, in accordance with jurisdictional legislation (as appropriate), jurisdictional policy and this manual. Further information on dispute resolution is provided in Section 7.5.

7.2.2 Agreements with valuers

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

- they are to value animals and property as directed by the LCC Controller through the Valuation and Compensation function at the LCC
- they have no proprietary or other interest in any of the animals or property they are valuing, or with the owner of the animals or property (this agreement may take the form of a signed conflict of interest declaration)
- they understand and will abide by biosecurity controls imposed on them before, during and after they have visited a premises where valuation is required
- they will follow all state or territory processes, procedures and legislation.

Considerations for an authorised valuer's contract agreement are in Appendix 3. The agreement should be accompanied by:

- biosecurity guidelines
- appropriate legislation guidance
- conflict of interest agreements
- confidentiality and privacy agreements
- agreed rates of payment for time and expenses (eg transport including mileage and aircraft use).

Valuers must also ensure they abide by their own organisation's procedures and ensure no conflict of interest exists between their day-to-day work and work in the response.

7.2.3 Biosecurity for valuers

A valuer may be used on more than one property. Valuers must observe the same rules as those that apply to other visitors to the premises where animals or property are being valued. Because valuers are often in private enterprise and visit farms in the course of their normal work, it is essential that biosecurity controls on entry and exit to premises visited as part of response operations are adequately explained during the initial briefing at the LCC, and that the valuers agree to follow directions provided by infected premises (IP) site security (FLD OP 03.4).

The LCC Valuation and Compensation function will provide valuers with instructions for personal decontamination and other biosecurity measures from the AUSVETPLAN **Operational manual: Decontamination** and other resources as appropriate.

7.2.4 Confidentiality, privacy and human rights

Valuers must respect confidentiality and privacy in terms of animals and property they have valued. They must not disclose information on animals or property values to personnel other than those authorised (eg LCC Infected Premises Operations, LCC Valuation and Compensation).

Furthermore property and animal owners must not be deprived of human rights. In some jurisdictions, jurisdictional legislation, in addition to national legislation, protects and promotes human rights, including property rights.

7.2.5 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 and valuation forms from Appendix 1 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 7.4.8).

A Claim forms

Compensation 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 2 contains sample claim forms.

B Processing

After valuation is completed, all relevant documents and forms (eg inventories, valuations and claim forms summarised in Appendix 5) 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.

C Records to support valuations

Records to support valuation will include visual records and written inventories.

i Written inventory

The minimum requirement, preferably before destruction and disposal begins, is for a detailed written inventory of the animals and other risk property involved (see Section 7.4.6). The IPSS function is responsible for supervising this task. Written records should be supplemented with visual records, where required (see below). Relevant records should be sourced from the owner.

ii Visual records

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) must have access to a digital device (including but not limited to digital cameras, smart phones or drones) that can capture or obtain both still images and video from the ground or the air. These images may be paired with satellite imagery for the premises. Visual records must be held with other valuation records until the second valuation.

7.2.6 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 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.

Following completion of the process, if the LCC Valuation and Compensation function agrees with the valuations, they will present the valuations to the owner without delay or within a period specified by the relevant state or territory legislation. Following the serving of the valuation notice, the owner may serve a 'Notice of dispute' (see Section 7.5.1) within a period specified by the relevant state or territory legislation. If jurisdictional legislation does not specify a period, 21 days shall be considered reasonable.

If both the owner and the LCC Valuation and Compensation function agree with the valuations, the owner must complete a compensation claim form as determined under state or territory legislation. Where such legislation is silent, the owner must complete a compensation claim 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 (see Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Timing of valuation and claim form submission

Event	Timing
First valuation completed	Date A
Owner completes a compensation claim	Date A to Date A + 90 days
Second valuation completed	Date B
Owner completes a compensation claim for 'top-up' payment	Date B to Date B + 21 days

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 and resolution process — described in Section 7.5.

7.3 Valuation procedures on premises

Valuers will be required to carry out detailed valuation procedures on all premises where animals have died or been ordered for destruction as a result of the EAD in question, or where property or equipment has been damaged or ordered for destruction as a result of EAD response operations.

7.3.1 Reporting to IP site supervisor

On arrival at the premises, valuers should report to the IPSS.

7.3.2 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 as advised by the LCC.

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

7.3.3 Provision of information to the valuer and valuation sequence

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, if valuation is to be completed on-site and if the information has not already been provided by the LCC (eg MAX form 3). Wherever possible, a map or diagram of the property should be used to show the location of animals and other property to be valued.

Ideally, destruction and disposal of items should not proceed until the inventory process and valuation has been undertaken, unless the LCC has instructed otherwise.

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. Valuers may wish to value carcasses, (from animals that have died from the disease), early in the process so that valuation can be completed before disposal.

On large properties, valuations may take place over a number of days or weeks. 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 animals and property requiring destruction and disposal have been valued.

A set of example valuer's forms is provided in Appendix 1.

7.3.4 Owner

While on a premises, valuers may utilise the expertise of relevant employees to collate or confirm an inventory;, however, it is the 'owner' or legal representative of the owner who must sign the final valuation/compensation documents. Compensation payments are made to 'owners' of compensatable inventory.

The definition of 'owner' is prescribed 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 person who has the legal authority to sign the compensation claim (eg a partner from a partnership, a director from a company).

An owner may nominate a representative to work with the valuer to confirm the inventory. This may include a premises or company manager or a livestock agent.

Ownership may become complicated where there is shared ownership of animals or property (eg equipment, infrastructure or other items). Further information is provided in Section 7.3.4 B.

Contract growers are not considered to be owners of the livestock 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.

Valuers must be aware of these considerations and ensure that valuation documentation is clear on the ownership of items listed in the inventory. Separate inventory and valuation forms should be completed for different animal/property owners linked to the same premises.

A Communicating with the owner or their representative

Before an inventory is taken, the IPSS function (or FLD Case Management function) should explain the full procedure about to be undertaken to the owner or their legal representative, who may be the person in charge of the animals or property. This briefing calls for good interpersonal communication skills from valuers and other response staff. It can be a very stressful and emotional time for owners and employees (because of valuation decisions and the imminent destruction of animals and/or property). The IPSS function (through the FLD Case Management function) should inform the owner or their representative 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 provided to the owner or their legal representative for later reference.

Depending on the outcome of this initial briefing, the IPSS function (through the FLD Case Management function) may suggest that the owner or their legal representative 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 or their legal representative feels comfortable and who would act in the owner's interests.

B Owners of agisted and straying animals

Animals that are on a premises but do not belong to the property owner should be identified on a separate inventory. This includes animals on agistment, stray animals and animals on the property for any other reason. They should be valued in the manner described in Section 7.4. 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.

Similarly, where there are several owners involved in a single property, the biosecurity risks may be better managed if the inventory is approved by a representative on the affected property. The final

valuation/compensation documentation can be signed, off-site by the 'owners' (or legal representatives) so that they do not need to visit the property in person.

Second valuation for agisted and straying animals is described in Section 7.4.8.

7.3.5 Reference date for the purpose of first valuation

The reference date for the purpose of first valuation (ie the date on which values are to be based) is outlined in EADRA; however, there may be variations in how this is applied. under state or territory legislation.

For animals, the reference date for the purpose of first valuation will be the date as determined by relevant legislation or, if not specified in legislation, the earliest of the following that applies:

- the date the owner reports the EAD or suspicion of EAD to an inspector of stock or a veterinary surgeon
- the date infection is detected by surveillance (if the disease is not reported)
- if there is no disease — for example, for animals that are destroyed on a dangerous contact premises (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.

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

7.4 Determining the value

The value of livestock or property is calculated as the farm-gate value less transport and selling costs. — that is, at the location of the livestock or property when it was destroyed or died of the disease, or the premises when it was damaged or destroyed, and at the determined time (see Section 7.3.5).

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 market value of comparable animals on or near (as agreed or determined by legislation) the reference date for first valuation (ie the date on which values are based) as governed by state or territory legislation, (see Section 7.3.5). 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.

7.4.1 Consistent standard valuation procedures

If not prescribed in jurisdictional legislation or policy, the formulas in this manual should be used at all times in an EAD incident to determine the value of non-stud and non-elite livestock. Defined stud or elite classes of livestock should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors if possible, using their insured value or the methodology provided in this manual as guidance to facilitate consistency.

The following sections provide guidance on valuing various classes of animal; guidance for valuing property is given in Section 7.4.5.

7.4.2 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 reference date for the purpose of first valuation (defined in Section 7.3.5).

7.4.3 Valuing live animals, semen and embryos

Where relevant, the electronic identification (or other approved identifier) of the animals must be documented for record keeping and so relevant databases can be updated.

A Cattle

i Beef and beef–dairy cross cattle

Cattle will be categorised according to a combination of the published Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) schedules and current sales data (such as that available at AuctionsPlus) and valued according to their weight and condition. The value will be the average of the published MLA and relevant prices,[9] from the most recent two sales closest to the affected area, if available, for that category, for the average weight of the mob.

The Schedule in Appendix 1.2.1(C) 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).

ii Beef feedlot cattle

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

Export and domestic categories of grain-fed cattle are shown in Appendix 1.2.1(C).

iii Dairy cattle

The value of dairy breeds of cattle will be determined with regard to the reference date for the purposes of first valuation, and informed by the prices paid at the last substantial dairy cattle dispersal sale (ie a sale at which the majority of a herd is sold) for this category of livestock.

Indicative functional categories for dairy cattle are shown in Appendix 1.2.1(C).

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

iv Stud/elite beef and dairy cattle

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

Cattle will only be considered as elite if they have had their superior genetic merit established/ quantified via performance recording and husbandry activities that are more comprehensive than would be expected in regular commercial practice.

Stud and elite cattle should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors.

The insured value of an animal can be used as a guideline for informing its value. (Note: If an animal is covered by an insurance policy, compensation will not be paid in addition to any insurance payment.[10])

B Sheep

i Non-stud and non-elite sheep

In valuing sheep, the definitions in Table 7.3 will apply.

Table 7.3 Definitions for valuation of sheep

Term	Definition
Young lamb	Female or male sheep that have no permanent incisor teeth and have no eruption of permanent upper molar teeth
Lamb	Any sheep that is under 12 months of age, or does not have any permanent incisor teeth in wear (other than 'young lamb')
Hogget	A female or castrated male sheep that has one, but no more than 2 permanent incisor teeth in wear AND (in males) shows no evidence of secondary sexual characteristics
Ewe	Female sheep with more than 2 permanent incisor teeth in wear
Wether	Castrated male sheep with more than 2 permanent incisor teeth and no secondary sexual characteristics
Ram	Male sheep, including castrated males that show evidence of secondary sexual characteristics, with 2 or more permanent incisors in wear

Sheep will be categorised according to the descriptions in Table 7.3 and the criteria outlined in the MLA National Livestock Reporting Service (NLRS) reports. Values will be determined taking into consideration liveweight, condition, breed (eg Merino, 1st cross, processor, restocker, Dorper etc.) and skin value. The timing of valuation will be as per the reference date for the purpose of first valuation (Section 7.3.5) and the value will be informed by:

- the average of the published NLRS prices,[11] at the two saleyards closest to the affected area, if available, for that category, for the average weight of each lot

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

- published MLA over the hooks (OTH) market reports in Australia for the relevant state or territory, which may be used instead of published NLRS prices if the livestock being valued would normally have been sold OTH.

Sheep with greater than 60 mm of wool are generally shorn prior to being offered for sale. Animals subject to a destruction order are unlikely to be able to be shorn prior to destruction. Such animals (with >60 mm staple length) should have their wool value added to the valuation determined under 'non-stud and non-elite sheep' or 'stud/elite sheep' sections. Wool value should be determined by estimating the fleece weight of each animal within a particular class and applying a valuation as per Section 7.4.5. Estimated shearing costs shall be deducted from any wool value.

Ewes with young lambs at foot will be classified separately, using the average per-kilogram estimated price for the average 'young lamb' to calculate the value of lambs.

ii Stud / elite sheep

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

Sheep will only be considered as elite if they have had their superior genetic merit established/ quantified via performance recording and husbandry activities that are more comprehensive than would be expected in regular commercial practice.

Where present, the insured value of an animal may be used as a guideline for informing the value of animals. Note: If an animal is covered by an insurance policy, compensation will not be paid in addition to any insurance payment.

Evidence to support the stud/elite status of sheep should be used to inform the determination of animals' value. The following information may be considered as part of the valuation process, but is not an exhaustive list:

- pedigree and performance records (sire, dam, weight, body condition, fleece and carcass characteristics and other performance attributes, such as reproduction)
- Australian Sheep Breeding Values (ASBVs)
- past and recent sale results for comparable animals.

Stud and elite sheep should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors, who may differ from those appointed to value non-stud and non-elite animals.

C Goats

i Commercial meat goats

Goats will be categorised according to the published MLA schedules, and valued according to their weight, pregnancy status and condition. The timing of valuation will be as per the reference date for the purpose of first valuation (Section 7.3.5) and the value may be informed by, but not limited to:

- the average of the published MLA prices at each of the two saleyards or abattoirs closest to the affected area, and if available for that category and for the average weight of the mob
- published MLA OTH market reports for the relevant state or territory
- information received from sale reports (such as that available at AuctionsPlus).

Does with kids at foot will be classified separately, using the average per-kilogram estimated price for the average 'kid' to calculate the value of goats.

Table 7.4 should be applied to harvested free range and farmed goats and culled fibre and dairy goats.

In valuing meat, the definitions in Table 7.4 will also apply.

Table 7.4 Definitions for valuation of meat goats

Term	Description
Kid	Female or male caprine under 12 months of age
Doe	Female goat
Goat wether	Castrated male goat
Buck	Entire male goat; includes castrated males that show evidence of secondary sexual characteristics

ii Commercial dairy goats

The value of dairy breeds of goats will be determined in accordance with the reference date for the purpose of first valuation (Section 7.3.5) and may be informed by, but not limited to:

- the prices paid at the last substantial dairy goat sale (ie a sale at which several animals from the one herd are sold) for the relevant category of livestock
- receipts and payments for sales and purchases of livestock in the preceding 2 years
- current sales data (such as that available at AuctionsPlus).

Table 7.5 shows the functional categories for dairy goats.

Table 7.5 Descriptions for dairy goats

Age/sex category	Description
Female kids	Female goats less than 6 months old
Male kids	Male goats less than 6 months old
Does	Female goats
Bucks	Entire male goat, includes castrated male that show evidence of secondary sexual characteristics

iii Commercial fibre goats

The value of fibre goats will be determined in accordance with the reference date for the purpose of first valuation (Section 7.3.5) and may be informed by, but not limited to:

- the prices paid at the last substantial fibre goat sale (ie a sale at which several goats from the one property are sold) for the relevant category of livestock
- the receipts and payments for sales and purchases of livestock in the preceding 2 years
- information received from current sales data (such as that available at AuctionsPlus).

Table 7.6 shows the functional categories for fibre goats.

Table 7.6 Descriptions for fibre goats

Age/sex category	Description
Kid	A goat under 12 months of age
Does	Female goat
Bucks	Entire male goat, and includes castrated male that show evidence of secondary sexual characteristics
Wether	Castrated male goat

iv Stud goats — meat, dairy and fibre

Goats will only be considered as stud goats if they are registered with a breed society.

The insured value of an animal may be used as a guideline for informing the value of animals (where insurance is present). Note: If an animal is covered by an insurance policy, compensation will not be paid in addition to any insurance payment. Evidence to support the stud status of goats should be used to inform the determination of animals' value. The following information may be considered as part of the valuation process, but is not an exhaustive list:

- pedigree and performance records (sire, dam, weight, body condition, fleece and carcass characteristics and other performance attributes, such as reproduction)
- past and recent sale results for comparable animals.

Stud goats should be valued by trained, licensed valuers or value assessors, who may differ from those appointed to value commercial animals.

D Pigs

Valuation of pigs will be based on the reference date for the purpose of first valuation. This will be informed by the 75.1–85-kg Hot Standard Carcase Weight (HSCW) price category in the Australian Pork Limited *Eyes & Ears* report (past and current) — 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 data missing from the *Eyes & Ears* report and for Western Australia, the Eastern Seaboard Average Price will be used.

If a producer can demonstrate a higher value for any class of livestock 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' or 'preliminary' values used throughout this document (eg $80 for at weaning value) are based on industry knowledge and advice as at November 2022. These values will be reviewed at least every 6 months by the Australian Pork Ltd Board or an independent national review panel convened by Australian Pork Ltd. Australian Pork Ltd will retain these reviews for reference if required. Such values will be provided at the time of an outbreak.

Specific valuations for each class of livestock

1. Unmated sows and gilts

Definition — 'unmated sows and gilts' are nonmarket 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 (ACW; the indicative value as of November 2022 is provided in Table 7.7 — this value may vary depending on the standard AUSMEAT trim for that state or region) plus an additional gilt rearing value (GiRV, indicative value as of November 2022 provided in Table 7.7).

  The additional GiRV covers the inputs to house, feed and manage the gilt from baconer to normal mating weight, including genetic premium, vaccination costs, etc.

  Different jurisdictions and different abattoirs use different AUSMEAT trims and this must be taken into account when determining average carcass weight. For example, trims vary depending on whether the head is left on, flare fat is left in, foretrotters are left on or hind trotters are left on.

- 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 number of piglets weaned alive. The benchmark weaning number alive (WA) as at November 2022 is provided in Table 7.7.
- At week 16 (Table 7.8) the value of the sow and her suckers reaches the threshold (ie VRG plus WA piglets at the weaner value (WV; indicative value as at November 2022 provided in Table 7.7)[12]), and remains constant until weaning, at which point the unmated sow is valued at VRG separately from the weaners which are valued at the WV each.

Table 7.7 Preliminary values (as of November 2022 — to be updated every 6 months based on prevailing market and production conditions)[13]

Reference slaughter price per kg source	*Eyes and Ears* / contract / other
Slaughter price per kg	$TBD
Weaner value (WV)	$80.00
Gilt rearing value (GiRV)	$150.00
Grower rearing value (GrRV)	$5.00

[12] Irrespective of the actual number of suckers.
[13] Records are retained by APL for future reference if required.

Benchmark weaning number alive (WA)	10
Value of Replacement Gilts (VRG)	$Calculated
AUSMEAT Carcase Trim	Trim Number
Average dressing percentage (Dress%)	Per AUSMEAT trim (eg 76% for Trim 1)
Industry average carcase weight (ACW)	76 kg
Livestock reference price per kg (Slaughter price per kg × Dress%)	$Calculated

Table 7.8 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 × WV × WA)
Week 2	VRG + (0.12 × WV × WA)
Week 3	VRG + (0.18 × WV × WA)
Week 4	VRG + (0.25 × WV × WA)
Week 5	VRG + (0.31 × WV × WA)
Week 6	VRG + (0.37 × WV × WA)
Week 7	VRG + (0.43 × WV × WA)
Week 8	VRG + (0.50 × WV × WA)
Week 9	VRG + (0.56 × WV × WA)
Week 10	VRG + (0.62 × WV × WA)
Week 11	VRG + (0.68 × WV × WA)
Week 12	VRG + (0.75 × WV × WA)
Week 13	VRG + (0.81 × WV × WA)
Week 14	VRG + (0.87 × WV × WA)
Week 15	VRG + (0.93 × WV × WA)
Week 16	VRG + (1.00 × WV × WA)
Weeks of lactation	**Sow and sucker value calculation**
Week 17–20	VRG + (1.00 × WV × WA)

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 weaner value (WV) will be valued at a flat rate as specified in Table 7.7.

4. Weaner/nursery livestock

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

- Weaners/nursery livestock will be valued at WV plus input costs (feed, labour, resources etc) as follows
    - for weeks 4–13, the cost of inputs is equal to the grower rearing value (GrRV; indicative value as of November 2022 provided in Table 7.7) 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 7.9) multiplied by the dressing percentage (Dress%; defined by the standard AUSMEAT trim for that state, region or abattoir) of the ***slaughter price per kg***.[14] — ie the liveweight multiplied by the ***liveweight reference price per kg***.[15] OR
        - an additional GrRV for each week beyond 13 weeks.
- Refer to Table 7.9. for more detail on valuing weaners/nursery/grower/slaughter livestock.

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 7.9 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 7.9 Provides a reference for the valuation of each age group class of pigs from weaner/nursery livestock through to finishers

Age group class	Weeks of age	Liveweight (kg)[a]	Calculation method[b]
Weaner/nursery livestock	4	7.5	WV
	5	8.0	WV + GrRV
	6	11.3	5 week value + GrRV
	7	14.6	6 week value + GrRV

[14] 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.
[15] The conversion rate for HSCW price to a liveweight price (76%) is based on information as of August 2020.

Age group class	Weeks of age	Liveweight (kg)[a]	Calculation method[b]
	8	19.2	7 week value + GrRV
	9	23.8	8 week value + GrRV
	10	28.4	9 week value + GrRV
Grower	11	34.0	10 week value + GrRV
	12	39.6	11 week value + GrRV
(91 days)	13	45.2	12 week value + GrRV
	14	50.8	50.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	15	56.4	56.4 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	16	62.0	62.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
Finisher	17	67.6	67.6 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	18	73.8	73.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	19	80.1	80.1 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	20	86.3	86.3 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	21	92.5	92.5 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	22	98.8	98.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	23	105.0	105.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	24	109.0	109.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	25	114.0	114.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*
	26	118.0	118.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*

a 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.

b From 14 weeks onwards either (whichever is higher):

- the valuation calculation method is liveweight (as per Table 7.9) multiplied by Dress% of the ***slaughter price per kg***[16] — ie the liveweight multiplied by the ***liveweight reference price per kg***.[17]
  - OR
- an additional GrRV for each week beyond 13 weeks.

6. Teaser boars

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

[16] 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.

[17] The conversion rate for HSCW price to a liveweight price (76%) is based on information as of August 2020.

- 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.

8. High value animals, rare breeds or nucleus livestock

- All other high value animals, rare breeds or nucleus livestock will initially be valued as per commercial livestock by simply adjusting the preliminary reference values that are provided by an independent national review panel convened by Australian Pork Limited.
- Jurisdictional valuers or an independent national review panel (if convened) will define a slaughter price per kg, WV, GiRV, GrRV and benchmark WA for the high value animals, rare breeds or nucleus livestock. These values are then applied in calculations in the same way as they are applied for commercial livestock in Tables 7.8 and 7.9.

i Pigs — Appendix A — worked examples

The *Eyes & Ears* report for 19 February 2021 can be used as the basis for calculating the *slaughter price per kg* (latest version available at https://australianpork.com.au/facts-figures/market-reporting/). The general calculation presented in Table 7.8 can then be used to derive specific values (Table 7.10). The reference information in Table 7.9 can then be used to derive a valuation of each age group class of pigs (Table 7.11).

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 × 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***

Table 7.10 Reference for the value of sows depending on week of pregnancy or lactation with suckers — an example

Week of pregnancy	Sow value calculation	Sow value
Unmated	VRG	**$437.00**
Week 1	437 + (0.06 × 800)	**$485.00**
Week 2	437 + (0.12 × 800)	**$533.00**
Week 3	437 + (0.18 × 800)	**$581.00**
Week 4	437 + (0.25 × 800)	**$637.00**
Week 5	437 + (0.31 × 800)	**$685.00**
Week 6	437 + (0.37 × 800)	**$733.00**
Week 7	437 + (0.43 × 800)	**$781.00**
Week 8	437 + (0.50 × 800)	**$837.00**
Week 9	437 + (0.56 × 800)	**$885.00**
Week 10	437 + (0.62 × 800)	**$933.00**

Week of pregnancy	Sow value calculation	Sow value
Week 11	437 + (0.68 × 800)	**$981.00**
Week 12	437 + (0.75 × 800)	**$1037.00**
Week 13	437 + (0.81 × 800)	**$1085.00**
Week 14	437 + (0.87 × 800)	**$1133.00**
Week 15	437 + (0.93 × 800)	**$1181.00**
Week 16	437 + (1.00 × 800)	**$1237.00**
Weeks of lactation	**Sow and sucker value calculation**	**Sow and sucker value**
Week 17–20	VRG + (1.00 × 800)	**$1237.00**

At weaning value

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

Weaner/nursery livestock

- *Refer to the below table for worked examples*

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

Grower and slaughter weight pigs

- *Liveweight reference price per kg = 0.76 × 378 = $2.87*
- A function of producer's head inventory on farm for each age group in Table 2 × 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 × 162 = ***$64 800.00***

Table 7.11 Valuation of each age group class of pigs from weaner/nursery livestock through to finishers — an example

Class of livestock	Weeks of age	Liveweight (kg)	Weaner/nursery livestock calculation method	Weaner/nursery livestock value
Weaner/ nursery livestock	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**

Class of livestock	Weeks of age	Liveweight (kg)	Weaner/nursery livestock calculation method	Weaner/nursery livestock value
	12	39.6	115 + 5	**$120.00**
(91 days)	13	45.2	120 + 5	**$125.00**
	14	50.8	50.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$145.00**
	15	56.4	56.4 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$162.00**
	16	62.0	62.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$177.00**
Finisher	17	67.6	67.6 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$194.00**
	18	73.8	73.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$211.00**
	19	80.1	80.1 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$229.00**
	20	86.3	86.3 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$247.00**
	21	92.5	92.5 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$265.00**
	22	98.8	98.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$283.00**
	23	105.0	105.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$301.00**
	24	109.0	109.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$313.00**
	25	114.0	114.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$327.00**
	26	118.0	118.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	**$339.00**

E Poultry

There are two classes of commercial poultry for which valuation methods are outlined below; meat birds (chickens and Pekin ducks), and layers (chickens). The valuation of birds and eggs will be based on the graphs in Figures 7.3, 7.5, 7.7 and 7.9–7.11 for chickens, and the graphs in Figures 7.4, 7.6 and 7.8 for Pekin meat ducks. These graphs provide the linear relationship model that should be used for the valuation of poultry. The valuation figures in these graphs are estimates that have been included as a guide and are current as of 2022. However, these models may be revised and new graphs developed for valuation purposes as required to align with the value of poultry at the reference date for the purposes of valuation.

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.

i Meat birds

Although the methodologies for the valuation of chickens and Pekin duck meat birds are the same, there are subtle differences between the two species that result in different estimated values (as indicated by the 2022 figures outlined below). This is due to factors specific to Pekin duck industry/ production compared to chicken, including their comparatively lower turnover rate / volume (resulting higher overall unit costs), and biological differences (such as reduced feed conversion efficiency, and a longer fertile egg incubation time period).

ii Parent breeder livestock

The dollar value per bird will be determined using the audited value of birds (as per the reference date for the purposes of valuation) and the linear relationship as indicated in Figure 7.3 for chickens, and Figure 7.4 for Pekin ducks. The value of birds increases linearly from 1 day to 25 weeks (the appreciated/peak value). The value then depreciates in a straight line from the peak value to 60 weeks for broiler breeder chickens, and 65 weeks for broiler breeder Pekin ducks. Straight lines drawn between these values can give prices for birds at all ages. As an example, (and using the 2022 valuation in Figure 7.4), for Pekin duck breeders, the breeder value of the day-old ($24–40) is approximately 20 times the value of the commercial duck ($1.40–1.85).

Figure 7.3 Indicative value of broiler chickens (2022)

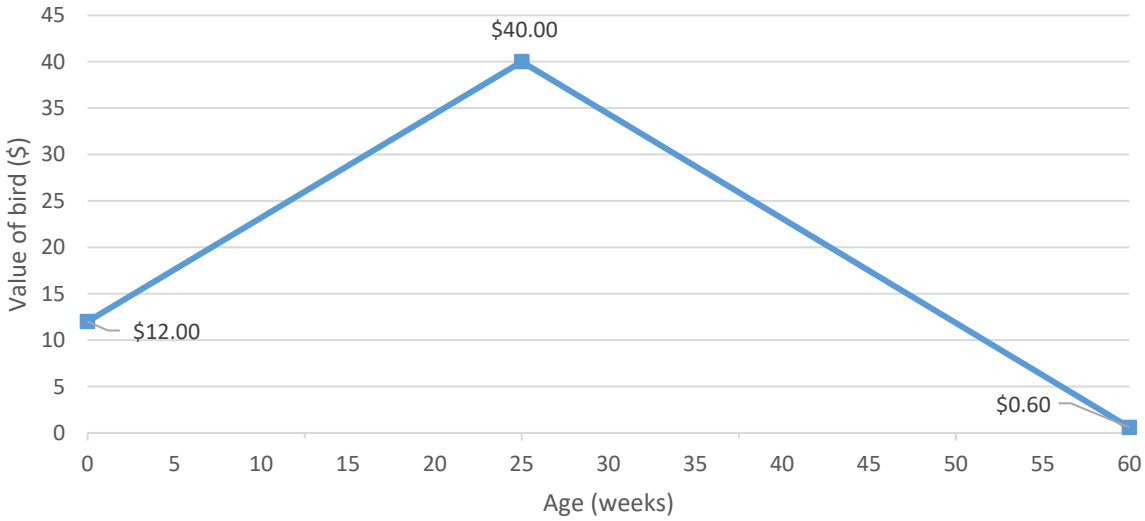
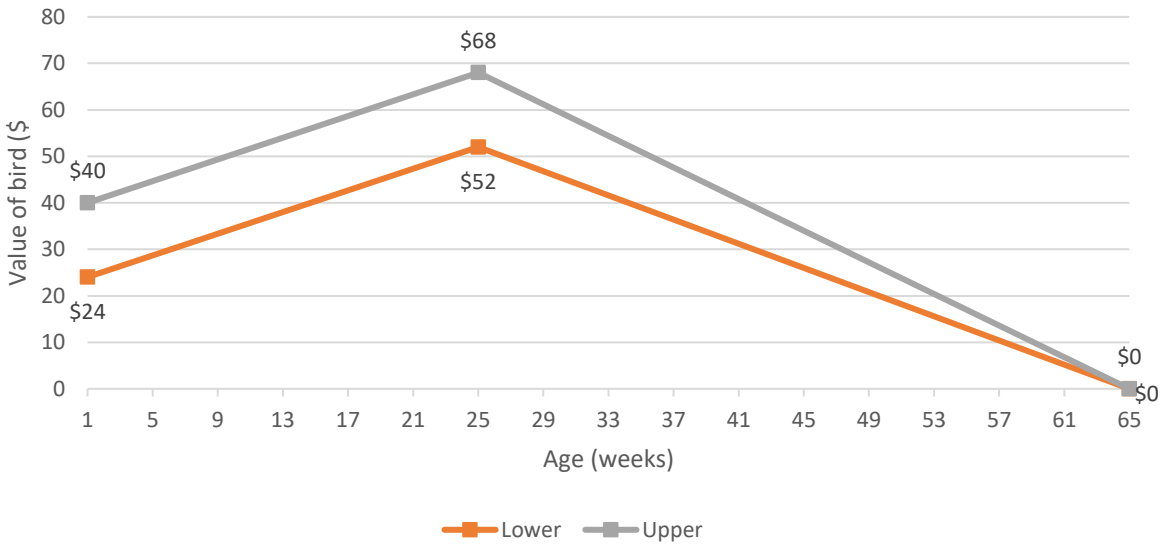


Figure 7.4 Indicative value of broiler Pekin duck parent breeder livestock (2022)



iii Fertile eggs

Figures 7.5 and 7.6 provide information on the value of eggs during incubation.

The value of the eggs being incubated increases with time, reflecting the input costs (hatchery running costs). For simplicity, this increase is assumed to be linear. The linear relationship consists of a starting point on day 1, which is the market value of fertile eggs. A linear ascending line is then drawn to a peak of 21 days for chickens, and 28 days for Pekin ducks (reflecting a longer incubation period), and this line gives the value for fertile eggs at all ages. The peak value is 82.5% of the value of a newly hatched chick before vaccination and other costs incurred at the hatchery (assuming a hatching rate of 82.5%). These are all auditable figures (as per the reference date for the purposes of valuation); however, the linear relationship between them is consistent. Using valuation figures current as of 2022, examples are provided in Figures 7.5 and 7.6.

The value of fertile eggs just before hatching is substantially lower than the value of day-old chicks and ducklings delivered on farm because of the hatching rate (less than 100%), the processing costs at the hatchery, and additional inputs such as vaccinations, management procedures and transport.

Figure 7.5 Indicative value of chicken fertile eggs (2022)

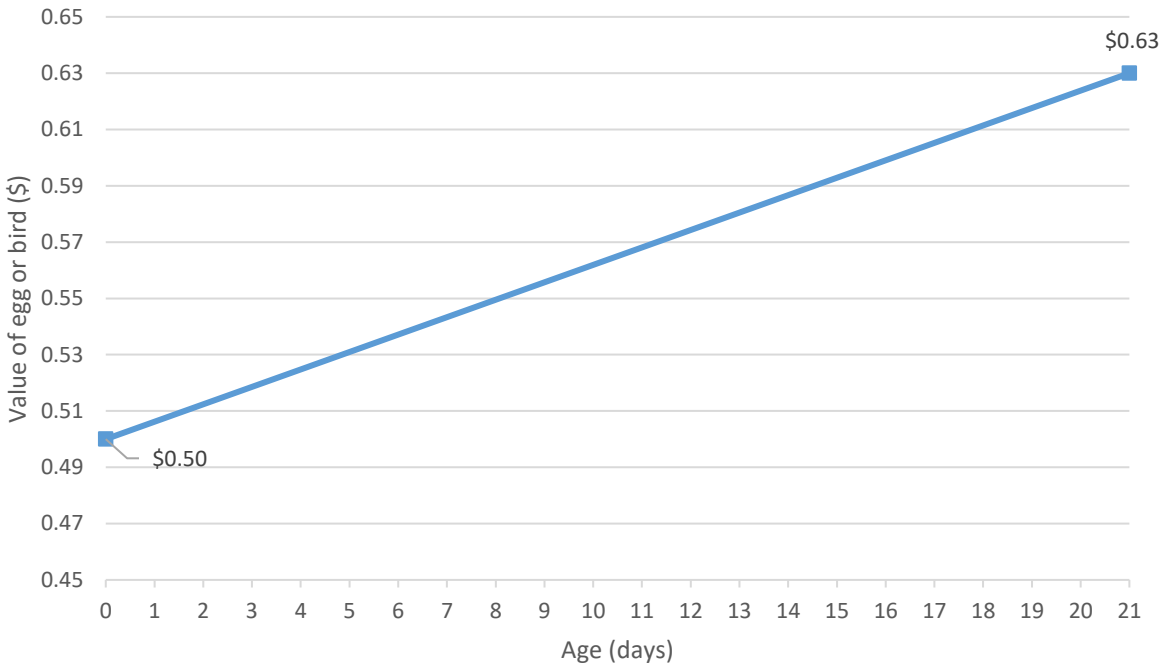
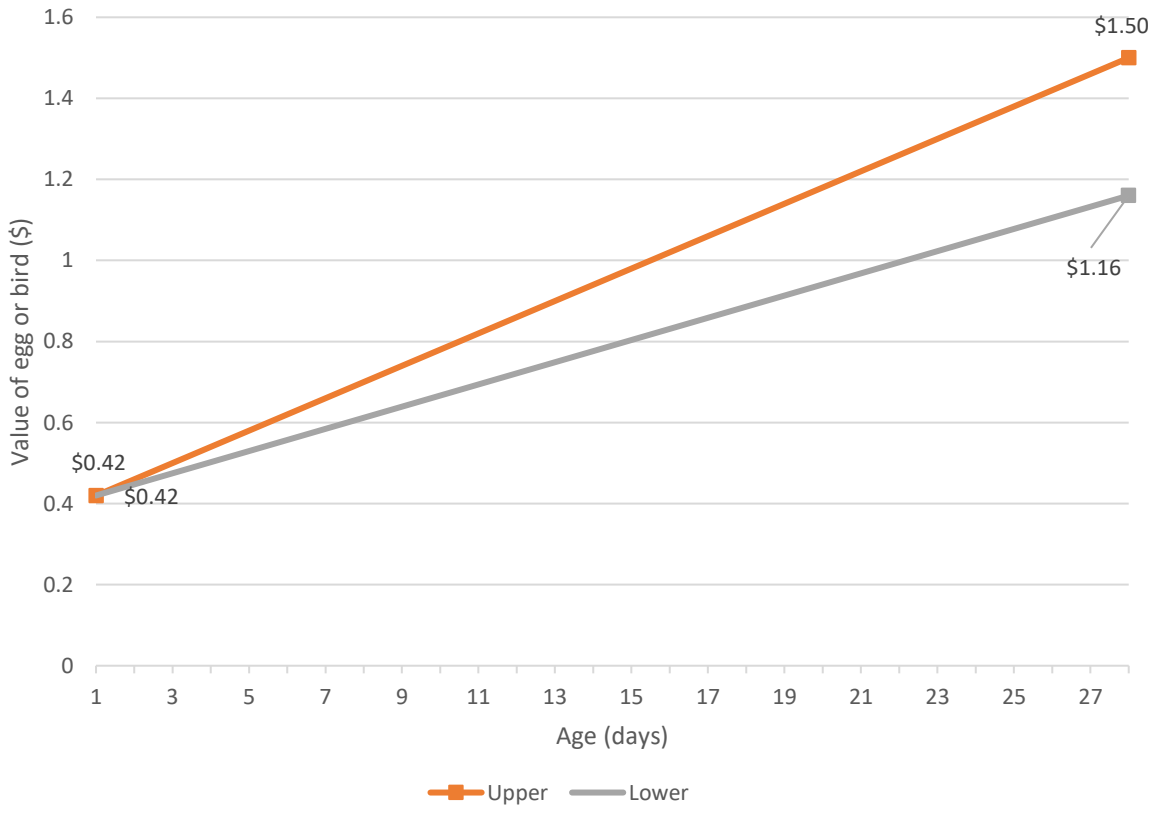


Figure 7.6 Indicative value of Pekin duck fertile eggs (2022)



iv Broilers/meat chickens

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 and Pekin ducks, 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 and indicative returns to growers are described in Figures 7.7 and 7.8.

Broiler chickens and Pekin ducks will be valued by adding other costs incurred by the owner company to the grower fee (Figures 7.7 and 7.8 respectively). The costs are:

- the value of a day-old chick or duckling (an auditable value for every batch of grower birds as per the reference date for the purposes of valuation), 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.

After these components have been determined they are used in the formula for valuation of the birds:

Value of 1 bird = Value of n birds / n

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).

As an example (using the values current at 2022), in the case of chickens, if a shed of 1000 birds was destroyed at age 30 days, the value is calculated by adding the day-old-chick value (eg $0.85) to the cumulative grower fee for 30 days ($0.5768 — from Figure 7.7), multiplying by 1000 birds, adding the feed used by multiplying the proportion used (eg 0.3) by the total value of feed delivered, and adding the standard gross margin at the time (eg 1.25):

Value = $[(0.5768 + 0.85) × 1000 + (0.3 × 3000)] × 1.25

= $2551.80 or $2.55 per bird at 30 days of age.

In the case of ducks, if a shed of 1000 birds were destroyed at age 10 days, the value is calculated by adding the day-old duckling value (eg $1.60) to the cumulative grower fee for 10 days (eg $0.45 from Figure 7.13), multiplying by 1000 birds, adding the feed used by multiplying the proportion used (eg 0.1) by the total value of feed delivered (eg $3200), and adding the standard gross margin at the time (eg 1.25):

Value = $[(0.0.45+1.60) × 1000 + (0.1 × 3200)] × 1.25

= $2962.50 or $2.96 per bird at 10 days of age.

Figure 7.7 Value of contract grower fee for broiler chickens over a 52-day growing cycle (2022)

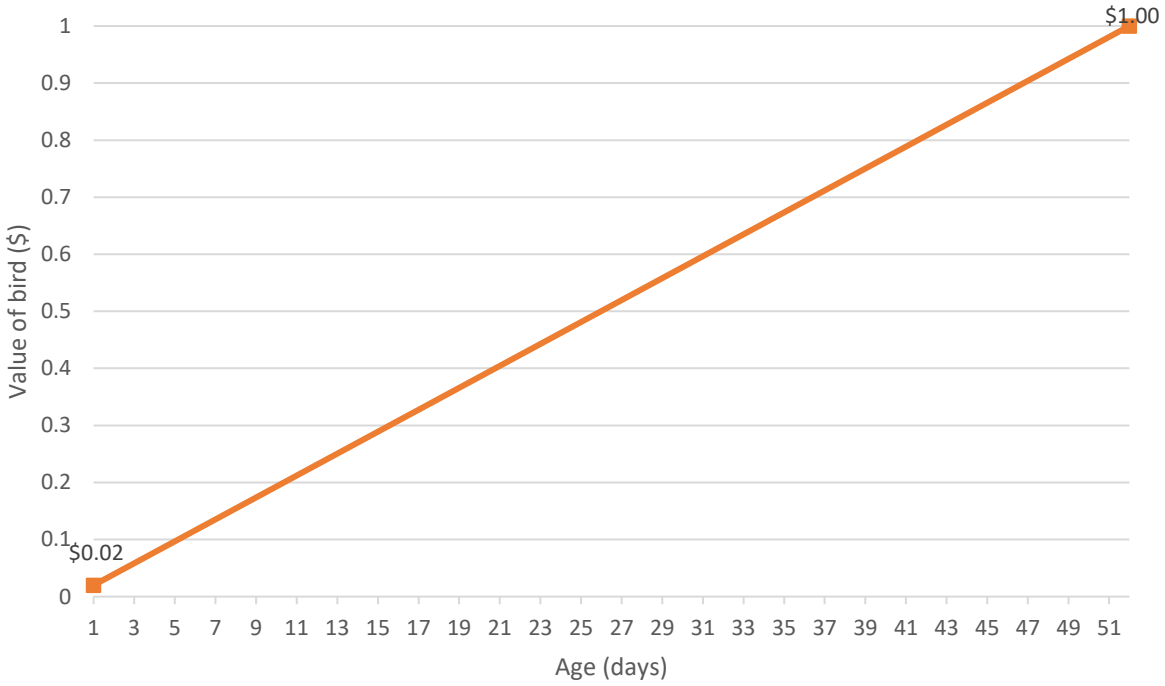
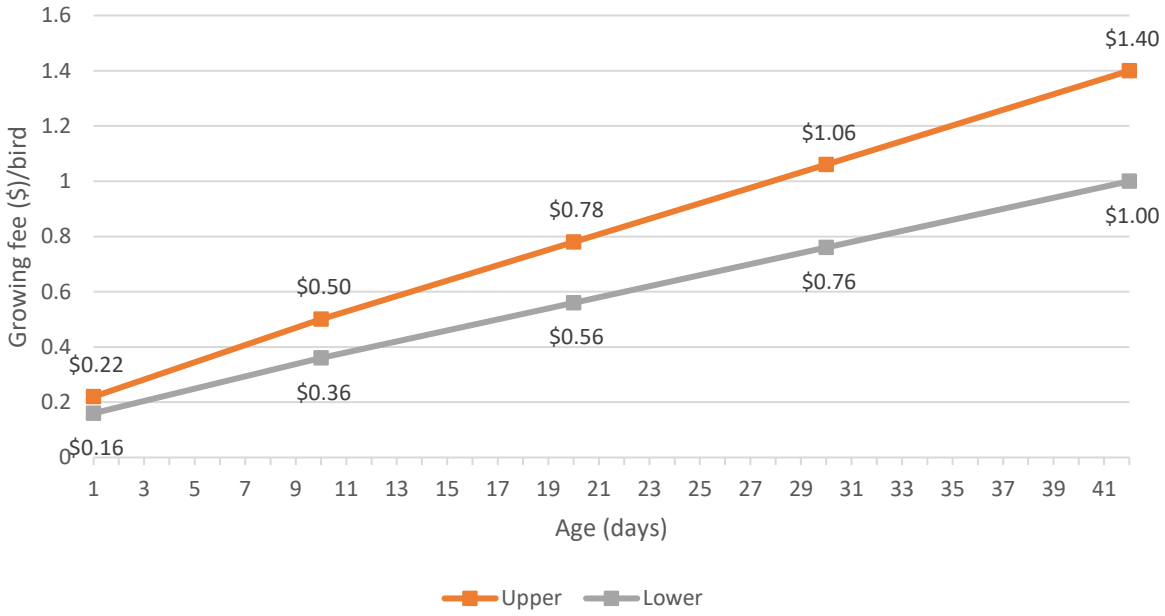


Figure 7.8 Value of contract grower fee for broiler Pekin ducks over a 42-day growing cycle (2022)



For Pekin ducks, the peak contract grower return is at 42 days for broiler ducks ($1.00-$1.40) and the initial value is about 15–16% of the final growing fee ($0.16–$0.22) that covers shed set up costs at day 1.

v Elite livestock (grandparent and great-grandparent breeding livestock)

Great-grandparent (GGP) livestock normally consist of four genetic lines, A, B, C, D, and the lines are maintained by males of line A being crossed (x) with females of line A, males of line B x females of line B, and so on. Grandparent (GP) stocks are derived from the lines' GGPs, but males are taken from line A, females from line B, males from line C and females from line D. Parent livestock are derived from GPs consisting of males of line A x line B and females of line C x line D. Commercial offspring are derived from the cross of males of line AB with females of line CD to produce a four-way cross, ABCD.

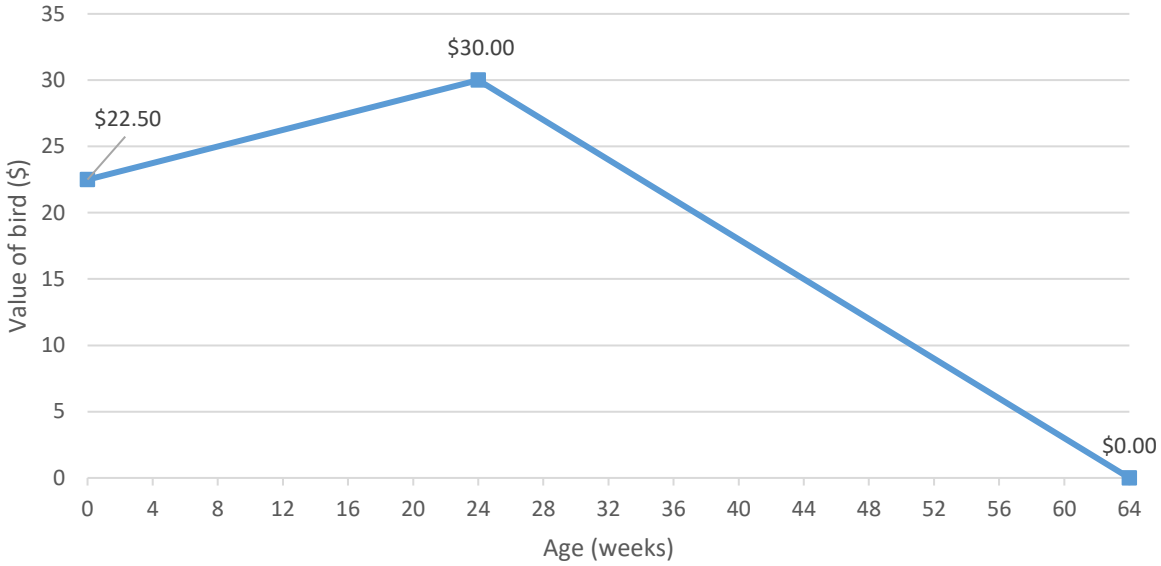
The valuation estimates provided in this manual should be used as a preliminary guide or starting point in the valuation of GP and GGP birds and fertile eggs from GP and GGP birds, because there are no valuation estimates currently available. An example is the difference in valuation of GP and GGP Pekin ducks compared to commercial birds. As of 2022 the day-old valuation of GP and GGP Pekin ducks is estimated at $110–140 per day-old, which is approximately 75 to 100 times the valuation of a commercial day-old. The peak value at 25 weeks of age is $138–168 per bird, which is depreciated to zero dollars at 65 weeks of age.

Affected parties will be required to provide adequate, auditable evidence for an economic valuation for these birds. Any estimated value should be validated by invoices from the relevant international chicken or duck breeding companies.

vi Layers — parent breeder livestock

For parent layer birds, the dollar value per bird will be determined using the audited value of layer breeder birds (as per the reference date for the purposes of valuation) and the linear relationship indicated in Figure 7.9. The value of birds increases linearly from 1 day to 24 weeks, before decreasing linearly to 64 weeks. As indicated in Figure 7.9, prices for birds at all ages up to 64 weeks can be derived from these values.

Figure 7.9 Value of parent breeder livestock (2022)



vii Fertile eggs for pullets

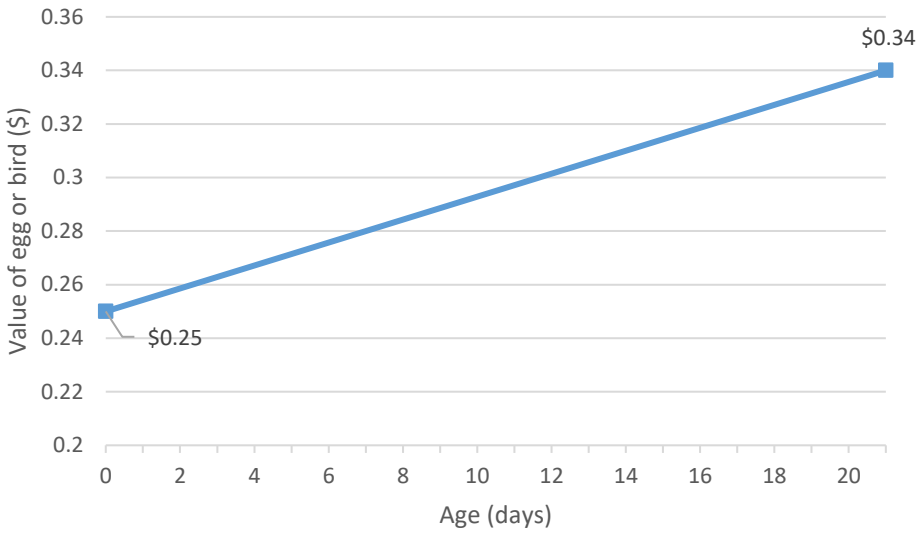
The dollar value per incubated egg will be informed by the 'fertile eggs price lists' (based on the reference date for valuation) from the existing layer fertile egg producers: Hy-Line Australia,[18] Lohmann Layers Australia[19] and Baiada (ISA Brown Layer).[20] The value of the egg being incubated increases 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 is 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 7.10). 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 7.10) 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 (based on the reference date for valuation) of the undelivered chick at this age, exclusive of any levies. If cockerels are sold, the cost of the sold proportion will be determined by their auditable value (based on the reference date for valuation).

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

Figure 7.10 Value of pullet (2022)



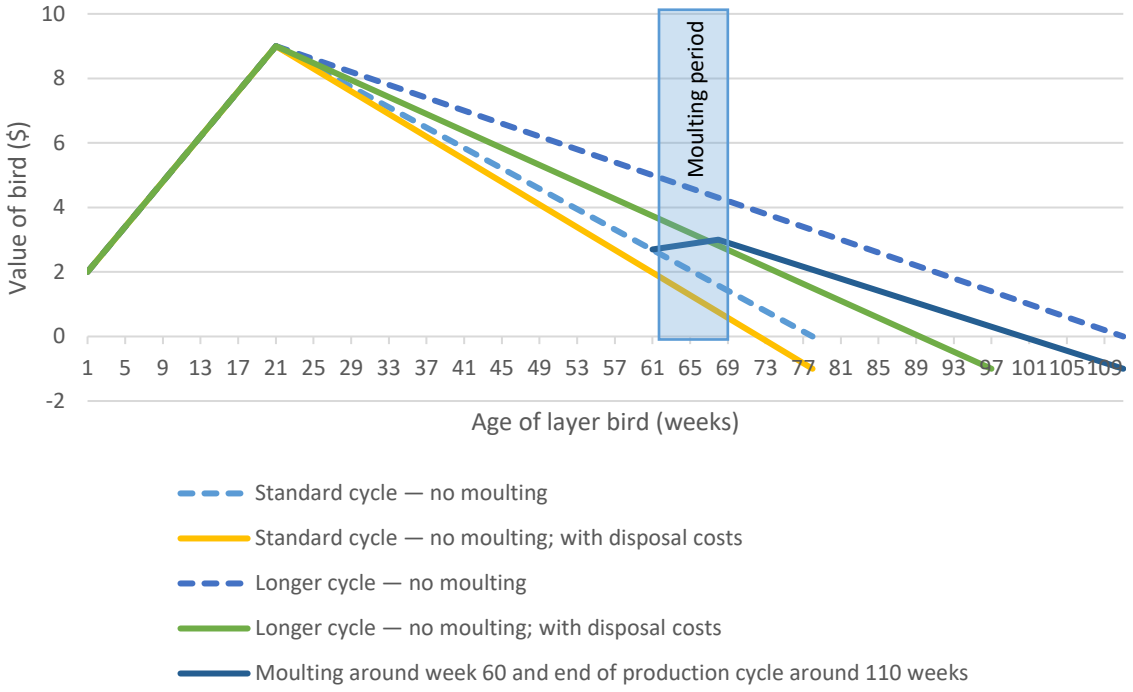
viii Pullets and layers on farm

Day-old layer chicks are valued as per the reference date for the purposes of valuation, and this can be informed by the non-stud and non-elite industry sale price from Hy-Line Australia,[21] Lohmann Layers Australia,[22] Baiada (ISA Brown Layer)[23] or other suppliers. The dollar value for older birds can then 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 77 weeks of age. Note that the market value at 77 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 57 weeks to reach a (negative) value equal to the cost of disposal of spent hens. This is illustrated in Figure 7.11.

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 7.11). 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.

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

Figure 7.11 Valuation of layers (indicative only) (2022)



ix Poultry products

To determine the value of poultry meat (fresh and frozen) and other products, enterprise financial records should be consulted.

Indicative estimates for other specialty products are provided below (2022 values); however, like poultry products, these values should be verified (and determined as per the reference date for the purposes of valuation):

- duck egg baluts: $1.00 for 14-day-old embryos
- century eggs: $1.50.

F Horses

If 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 the horse is not branded or microchipped, a written description and diagram of its markings must be attached to the horse description worksheet. Additional visual records (such as a photograph or video) may also be attached.

Racehorses and competition horses must be valued individually. If the animal is insured, the insured value may be used as a guideline for informing the animal's value, 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.

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.

G South American camelids

The group of South American camelids includes alpacas, both suri and huacaya breeds, and llamas. Their shared origins and similar physiology makes it logical for them to be considered together in terms of exotic disease risk, eradication and control. While there are wide spreads of values for alpacas and llamas, publicly available reference material would make it possible for a valuer to conclude an acceptable value.

A number of Australian alpaca studs include for sale lists or seasonal catalogues on their websites. These values are in the public domain and could be used — in conjunction with show results, genealogy and the success of progeny — to contribute to the valuer's appraisal of the South American camelids to be assessed. Some blood lines are highly desirable in the industry and alpacas from these families often command a higher value as stud livestock. Results of recent alpaca auctions would also contribute to the capacity of a valuer to identify the potential value of an alpaca herd.

Some elite stud livestock are covered by insurance. The nominated value for these alpacas could be used as a guideline for informing the potential value of similar alpacas. Recent sales transactions would also provide evidence of current market value and would be available in the form of tax invoices for the stud livestock sold. Elite stud livestock would only be recognised as elite if they are included on the International Alpaca Register (IAR). The IAR holds the pedigree of each registered alpaca for up to five generations.

For llamas, the Llama Association of Australasia manages a registry[24] that records genealogy. Registered llamas are required to be microchipped; details are included on the register.

Alpaca and llamas would be allocated to different value classifications based on age and gender (Table 7.12)

Table 7.12 Age and gender classes for South American camelids

Cria	Newborn to weaning (4–6 months)
Weanling	Weaning to 12 months
Tui	12–24 months
Hembra	Adult breeding female
Macho	Adult breeding (certified) male
Wether	Adult castrated male — sometimes used as commercial fleece alpacas and sometimes used as herd guards or pets

Alpacas can also be allocated a value based on the quality of their fibre production, results from the show ring and the impact similar genetics have achieved in herd improvement.

H Semen and embryos

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 that is easily determined by a qualified valuer taking into consideration the following non-exhaustive list of considerations:

- past (recent) sales of comparable genetic material
- collection and storage costs incurred
- the genetic merit of the sire and/or dam.

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.

I Other commercial livestock

Other commercial livestock species not represented by signatories to the EADRA, such as deer and buffalo, should be valued by experienced valuers with reference to recent sales data if available. Trained valuers should complete the valuation, referring to recent sales data if available. 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 (NMG).

J Wild animals

For the purposes of this manual, wild animals are free-ranging animals that do not live under human supervision and control. The species may be native to Australia or introduced (feral or invasive). In this manual, it is most likely to apply to feral and rangeland species.

[24] Llama Association of Australasia Inc — Lama Registry — https://llama.asn.au/registry.html

Under legislation in at least one jurisdiction, wild animals on a property belong to the owner. There are other cases in which a person, while not the owner of the animals, is provided compensation rights related to specific wild animals under legislation. If a wild animal control program were conducted, compensation would potentially be payable, and therefore these animals would need to be valued.

In jurisdictions where wild animals do not have any 'legal ownership' provisions for property owners, compensation will not be paid for the death or destruction of wild animals as part of an emergency response.

K Zoo animals

For the purposes of this manual, zoo animals are animals held captive for exhibition or conservation breeding purposes. They are found in zoos, fauna parks, wildlife parks and other facilities housing nondomestic animals.

It may be difficult to put a monetary value on rare and endangered species, and the cost of replacement of zoo animals may be substantial. In some cases, animals may be irreplaceable. Valuation of zoo animals should focus on the cost of replacing the animal, when it is feasible to do so through animal transfer processes, either from within the region or by importing from other countries. Consideration may be given, on a case-by-case basis to including full logistics and acquisition costs in the valuation. If a specific species cannot be sourced within an appropriate timeframe, a different species of similar value may be considered. This may be the only way to compensate for the loss of the asset. Valuation and compensation should not include consideration of other kinds of value, such as cultural significance or public benefit.

Valuation of zoo animals should be based on consultation with industry experts, some of whom may be based overseas. More than one source of information should be sought. Wildlife for exhibition and conservation breeding purposes are not considered to have commercial value. Valuation of such animals should focus on the cost of acquiring the animal (logistics, acquisition, veterinary costs of transferring animals from other zoos within the region or abroad). It should not consider any market value associated with illegal trade of such wildlife.

Not all animal species are cleared for import (that is, included on the Australian Government live animal imports list), even if they currently reside in Australia. Other animals may be able to be imported, but not available from a population management point of view; that is, there may be no surplus in other regions to fulfil local needs.

Valuation of zoo animals should consider the expert advice of relevant zoo staff and the peak body (Zoo and Aquarium Association). Zoos are likely to be able to produce documentation to show the relevant costs involved.

L Companion animals

Companion animals include dogs, cats, and birds not otherwise covered by other sections in this manual. Other companion animal species can be considered for cost sharing of compensation by NMG on a case-by-case basis.

Companion animals that are euthanased for disease control purposes may be eligible for compensation under state or territory legislation.

Companion animals will be valued as per the reference date for valuation and as informed by market value only; sentimental value will not be taken into consideration. Values can be determined by publicly available information (eg kennels, catteries and online sales) or through provision of proof of

purchase. Valuation of stud animals can be made through a similar process, or through eliciting expert opinion (eg breed societies, national clubs and associations) or informed by insured value, if insured.

For racing greyhounds, insured value may also inform the value, noting that few such dogs are insured. Market value is usually governed by race performances, pedigree and soundness. The same applies to racing pigeons.

For other working animals, such as working, detector, guard and police dogs and accredited assistance animals, public advertisements, training bodies and/or expert opinion may provide guidance. Note that emotional support animals (cf accredited assistance animals) are currently not recognised by law in Australia and are treated as pets.

M Animals vaccinated for foot-and-mouth disease

During a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, under a response policy of removal of vaccinates (vaccinate-to-remove), valuation will occur by the methods outlined for each species in this manual. Any financial returns on the carcass (eg through processing) should be deducted from the compensation value.

N Welfare destruction

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 (when destruction is not a response measure being undertaken) may be the subject of financial assistance under state legislation. However, such payments may be cost shared if they are included in an approved EADRP and approved by NMG.

Cost-sharable compensation for welfare destruction generally only applies when the welfare issue has arisen as an unintended consequence of the disease control response. If animal welfare management options have been exhausted, and animals are still deemed to require destruction because their welfare is sufficiently at risk, and it is addressed under state or territory welfare legislation, then they can be the subject of financial assistance (eg if the fact that animals cannot be moved to an abattoir for slaughter leads to overcrowding). They also must be part of an approved animal welfare action plan for the premises with agreement from the relevant chief veterinary officer (CVO). Such payments may be cost shared if they are included in an approved EADRP which is subsequently endorsed by NMG. It is recommended to consider the methodology for valuation as outlined for each species in this manual.

For further information, refer to:

- Section 3.2.4 of the AUSVETPLAN **Operational Procedures Manual Livestock welfare and management manual v3.0**
- the EADRA guidance document **Livestock welfare management and compensation principles for Parties to the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement**.

7.4.4 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 and cost sharing under EADRA (see Section 5.1.2 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 by a government inspector. However, visual records should be taken wherever possible for future reference.

7.4.5 Valuing property

Property includes animal products such as milk, meat, wool/other fibres, 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.

A 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.

B Wool

The value of wool is determined in accordance with the reference date for the purpose of first valuation (Section 7.3.5) and may be informed by the most recent Australian Wool Exchange (AWEX) market report (on the AWEX website[25]) by and state or territory legislation. If available, objective measurement (test results) will be used to determine the value of the wool; if they are unavailable, the valuer will estimate this information. Past records may assist, if available, as may visual assessment.

C Fibre

The value of fibre is determined in accordance with the reference date for the purpose of first valuation (Section 7.3.5) and may be informed by the most recent sales and the relevant marketing body. In the case of mohair, this may include the most recent sales reports from the Australian Mohair Marketing Organisation.[26] Several sources are suggested for a consideration of cashmere fibre value. These may include Cashmere Connections and the annual market reports for cashmere from the Schneider Group. When valuing cashmere, consideration should be given to whether the samples have been dehaired or not, the past yield of fleeces from animals within the herd, and fibre diameter.

D Property already destroyed

When property has already been destroyed, the valuer should have evidence of the property, including access to visual records, including aerial photographs or satellite imagery, if appropriate. If the

[25] www.awex.com.au/market-information/awex-online/
[26] www.ausmohair.com.au

property is a structure, the valuer should visit the site where it stood, to ensure that the valuation reflects the structure's geographical location.

7.4.6 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 or owner's legal representative. The owner or owner's legal representative 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.

7.4.7 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 2.1) should be completed and signed by:

- the owner (who will be accepting the valuation as a component of their 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).

7.4.8 Second valuation at restocking

When a property is released from restocking restrictions, an owner, including owners of animals that were agisted or straying at the time of first valuation, can request a second valuation of the animals, if they believe that the total value of the same number of animals, equivalent to those that died or were destroyed in accordance with the legislation, is greater at the release date than at the reference date for the purpose of first valuation. The relevant date for the second valuation is the date from which the CVO certifies that the property quarantine has been revoked.

If there is a shortfall between the compensation paid for livestock that have died or were destroyed and the cost of restocking, the second valuation aims to compensate the cost of restocking with equivalent livestock.

A 'Notice of request for second valuation' (see Appendix 2.4) should be submitted within the period defined in jurisdictional legislation or, if not defined, 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, if not defined in jurisdictional legislation, within 21 days, an 'Application for compensation — second payment' (see Appendix 2.2); or
- dispute the second valuation and submit a 'Notice of dispute' (see Appendix 2.3) 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.

7.5 Disputes and resolution process

Disputes about valuation for compensation are likely. All matters and issues relating to disputes should be referred 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 response staff in LCCs or staff involved in on-site disease control procedures.

The process in cases of disputed valuation is:

- the FLD OP 0.4.1 FLD Valuation and Compensation function will ensure that accurate information is collected and that the owner is advised of the dispute resolution process
- the FLD OP 0.4.1 FLD Valuation and Compensation function will advise the LCC Valuation and Compensation function that there is a dispute
- the LCC Valuation and Compensation function will liaise through the LCC Infected Premises Operation function to the SCC Compensation function that will manage the dispute resolution.

The SCC Compensation function may decide, at its discretion, to enable an independent reference group (industry or otherwise) to assist with challenging valuation disputes.

7.5.1 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 disputes. State or territory legislation provides a mechanism for dealing with such disputes. Appendix 2.3 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, must be communicated to the LCC (if it is still operating) to enable financial records to be updated.

7.5.2 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.

Another valuer may be used to obtain a second opinion.

Appendix 1 Valuers' determination schedules, inventory forms and worksheets

Appendix 1 contains the forms required by valuers for valuing livestock, livestock products, structures, and plant and equipment affected in, and claimable as part of, a disease response. Each form is presented in reverse order such that the summary information is at the front.

Valuers are advised to apply the following process, which is also summarised in the step-by-step flow chart below.

Valuing LIVESTOCK

1. Complete the ***Standard Valuation Schedule for Livestock*** (eg for cattle see Appendix 1.2.1(C); for other species see relevant subsection of Appendix 1.2) using industry-accepted indices collected from recent markets for each affected species. These index values remain fixed unless and until they are amended by the state control centre.
2. Apply specific description factors from the ***Livestock Description Worksheet*** (eg for cattle see Appendix 1.2.1(B)) to the index values from step 1 for each class of livestock to determine the likely compensatable values.
3. Enter the adjusted values (from steps 1&2) onto the ***Inventory and Valuation Form*** (eg for cattle see Appendix 1.2.1(A)).
4. Enter the total values from step 3 onto the ***Valuer's Summary Schedule*** (see Appendix 1.1, being the summary sheet for total claims across all species, products, structures, plant and equipment).

Valuing LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

5. Complete the ***Livestock Products Inventory*** (see Appendix 1.3).
6. Add final values from step 5 to the *Valuer's Summary Schedule*.

Valuing STRUCTURES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

7. Complete the ***Structures Plant and Equipment Inventory*** (see Appendix 1.4).
8. Add final values from step 7 to the *Valuer's Summary Schedule*.

Valuing OTHER COSTS

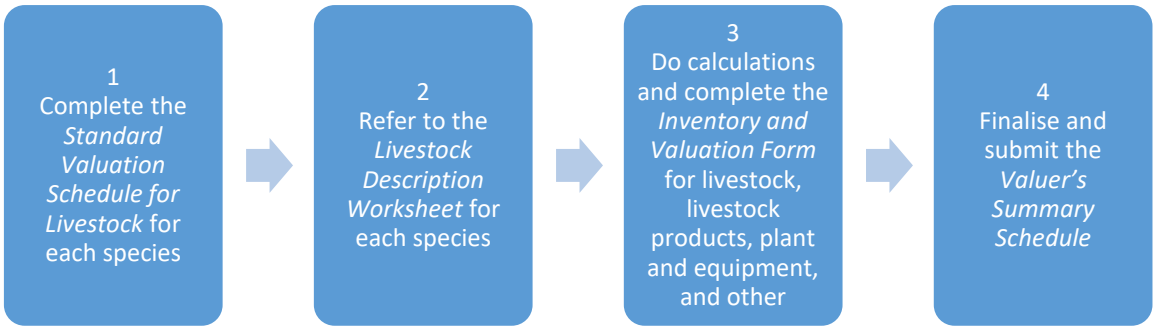
9. Complete the ***Other Costs Inventory*** (see Appendix 1.5), making note of the reasons for their inclusion.
10. Add final values from step 9 to the *Valuer's Summary Schedule*.

OWNER AND PROPERTY DETAILS

11. Finally, ensure owner and property details are completed on the *Valuer's Summary Schedule*.

Submit the completed *Valuer's Summary Schedule* to the local control centre as the final claim and retain the detailed worksheets as per jurisdictional government record-keeping processes and requirements for presentation if requested.

Steps as described above:



Appendix 1.1 Valuer's Summary Schedule

Summary of values for livestock, livestock products, structures, plant and equipment and other costs for compensation claim

1. **Owner details (a separate form must be completed for each individual owner of livestock on the property)**

   Owner name(s):.....

   Telephone nos: (H).....; (M).....

   Email address:.....

   Owner residential address (if appropriate):.....

   Owner postal address (if same as above, write 'as above'):.....

2. **Property identification**

   Local control centre (LCC) case no.:.....

   Property identification code (PIC):.....

   Property physical address:.....

3. **Summary of valuer's determination (as per details in Schedules 1, 2, 3 & 4 on this form)**

Livestock (Schedule 1):	$.....
Livestock products (Schedule 2):	$.....
Structures, plant and equipment (Schedule 3):	$.....
Other (Schedule 4):	$.....
Total claim	**$.....**

4. **Validation data**

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

   Valuer's name:.....

   Valuer's registration no.:.....

   Valuer's agency, business or organisation:.....

   Valuer's signature:.....

5. Owner / owner representative's declaration

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

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

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

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

PIC:.....

6. SCHEDULES for use by valuer to summarise compensation claimable by species/class from the details in Appendixes 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5

SCHEDULE 1: Valuer's summary of compensation claimable — <u>livestock</u> (including germplasm)		
	Summary value	**Information source**
Cattle	$.....	Appendix 1.2.1(A)
Sheep	$.....	Appendix 1.2.2(A)
Pigs	$.....	Appendix 1.2.3(A)
• Pregnant sow	$.....	Appendix 1.2.3(A) — pregnant sow
• Growing herd	$.....	Appendix 1.2.3(B) — growing herd
• Teaser boars	$.....	Appendix 1.2.3(C) — teaser boars
• Breeding boars	$.....	Appendix 1.2.3(D) — breeding boars
Poultry/game birds	$.....	Appendix 1.2.4(B)
Horses	$.....	Appendix 1.2.5(B)
Goats	$.....	Appendix 1.2.6(B)
Deer	$.....	Appendix 1.2.7(B)
South American camelids	$.....	Appendix 1.2.8(B)
Other animals	$.....	Appendix 1.2.9(B)
Zoo animals	$.....	Appendix 1.2.10(B)
Total	**$.....**	

SCHEDULE 2: Valuer's summary of compensation claimable — <u>livestock products</u>		
	Summary value	**Information source**

Meat and meat products	$.....	Appendix 1.3.1
Milk and milk products	$.....	Appendix 1.3.2
Wool and other fibres	$.....	Appendix 1.3.3
Poultry products	$.....	Appendix 1.3.4
Other livestock products	$.....	Appendix 1.3.5
Total	**$.....**	

SCHEDULE 3: Valuer's summary of compensation claimable — <u>destroyed/damaged structures, plant and equipment</u>		
	Summary value	**Information source**
Destroyed/damaged structures	$.....	Appendix 1.4.1 (A)
Plant and equipment	$.....	Appendix 1.4.2 (A)
Total	**$.....**	

SCHEDULE 4: Valuer's summary of compensation claimable — <u>Other</u> (to be specified and justified by the valuer; eligibility for compensation will be ratified by the funder(s))		
	Summary value	**Information source**
Total	**$.....**	Appendix 1.5 (A)

Appendix 1.2 Species-specific forms

Appendix 1.2.1 Cattle

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A Cattle inventory and valuation form

Type of cattle (i)	Cattle description (ii)	No. (iii)	Value per animal/unit (iv)	Total value (v)	Comment (vi)
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Subtotal cattle				$.....	
Germplasm					
Semen			$.....	$.....	
Embryos			$.....	$.....	
Subtotal germplasm				$.....	
Total cattle, including germplasm				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of cattle inventory and valuation form

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

ii. **Cattle description**. Enter applicable reference number(s) from the appropriate description in Appendix 1.2.1(B).

iii. **Number**. For cattle, number of animals in the lot or group; for germplasm, number of straws.

iv. **Value per animal/unit**. Calculated by accounting for the description in Appendix 1.2.1(B) as applied to the index value in Appendix 1.2.1(C).

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

B Cattle description worksheets

The valuer is to take account of these factors when adjusting the index value to determine the value to be claimed.

Cattle (commercial)

Ref #	Description
1	Breed
2	If pregnant, length of pregnancy
3	Body condition score (beef 1–5; dairy 1–8) — average if a group
4	Days on feed (for assessing feedlot cattle using Appendix 1.2.1(C))
5	Stage of milk production, years (for dairy milkers)
	Proven superior market value / milk production
6	Additional information (eg number dead)
7	Any degradation of semen/embryos compared against their recorded value
8	Valuer's comments
9	Owner's comments

Cattle (elite/stud)

Ref #	Description
10	Sex (F = female; M = male)
11	Breed
12	If pregnant, length of pregnancy
13	Additional information (eg number dead)
14	Any degradation of semen/embryos compared against their recorded value
15	Valuer's comments
16	Owner's comments

C Standard valuation Schedule for livestock — cattle

(Base index values for valuer to apply any adjustment based on descriptions within '(B) *Cattle description worksheets*'. The index values for cattle are to be informed from Meat and Livestock Australia's and AuctionsPlus's market indexes (whichever is more appropriate) and confirmed by the state control centre. Germplasm stocks are to be sighted and valued against owner records.)

Age/sex category	Description	Liveweight classes (kg)	Index values ($)
Calves	Male and female calves less than 6 months old	<80	
		80.1+	
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	
Heifers	Female cattle with 2–6 permanent teeth that have not yet calved	320.1–400	
		400.1–540	
		540.1+	
Bulls	Male and castrated 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+	
Cow/calf unit	Cows less than 6 years old with calf at foot		
	Cows more than 6 years old and over with calf at foot		
Heifer/cow	Pregnancy tested in calf (PTIC)		
Dairy milkers	Female cattle with 2–8 permanent teeth that have calved. Includes dry and wet animals	2T	
		4T	
		6T	
		8T	
Bovine semen	Value per straw		
Bovine embryos	Value per embryo		
Grain-fed — export	Period on feed (days) — value at entry	0–60	
		61–99	

Age/sex category	Description	Liveweight classes (kg)	Index values ($)
		100–150	
		151–200	
		201–300	
		301–450+	
Grain-fed — domestic	Period on feed (days) — value at entry	0–60 (female)	
		0–70 (male)	
		61 or 71–99	
		100+	

Appendix 1.2.2 Sheep

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A Sheep inventory and valuation form

Type of sheep (i)	Sheep description (ii)	No. (iii)	Value per animal/unit (iv)	Total value (v)	Comment (vi)
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Subtotal sheep				$.....	
Germplasm					
Semen			$.....	$.....	
Embryos			$.....	$.....	
Subtotal germplasm				$.....	
Total sheep, including germplasm				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of sheep inventory and valuation form

i. **Type of sheep**. (Merino, 1st cross, processor, restocker, Dorper etc).

ii. **Sheep description**. Enter applicable reference number(s) from the appropriate description in Appendix 1.2.2(B).

iii. **Number**. For sheep, number of animals in the lot or group; for germplasm, number of straws, pellets or embryos.

iv. **Value per animal/unit**. Calculated by accounting for the description in Appendix 1.2.2(B) as applied to the index value in Appendix 1.2.2(C).

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

B Sheep description worksheet

1	**Mob/animal identification description (eg paddock name, ewe hoggets)**
2	Breed
3	Age
4	Sex
5	Liveweight (range and average)
6	Body condition score (1–5) — average if a group
7	Wool micron
8	Months since shorn (fleece length in mm)
9	Fleece weight (greasy)
10	Stage of milk production, years (for sheep milkers)
11	Additional information (eg number alive/dead)
12	Transport and selling costs (not cost-shareable)
13	Shearing costs
14	Valuer's comments
15	Owner's comments
Additional considerations for stud/elite sheep and germplasm	
16	Insured value
17	Registration/pedigree
18	Australian Sheep Breeding Values (ASBVs)
19	Any degradation of semen/embryos compared against their recorded value

Appendix 1.2.3 Pigs

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

Preliminaries

Reference slaughter price source	Eyes and Ears/contract/other
Slaughter price per kg	$TBD
Weaner value (WV)	$80.00*
Gilt rearing value (GiRV)	$150.00*
Grower rearing value (GrRV)	$5.00*
Benchmark weaning number alive (WA)	10*
Value of replacement gilts (VRG)	$Calculated
AUSMEAT carcase trim	Trim number
Average dressing percentage (Dress%)	Per AUSMEAT trim (eg 76% for Trim 1)
Industry average carcase weight (ACW)	76kg*
Livestock reference price per kg (slaughter price per kg × Dress%)	$Calculated

**Updated using last Australian Pork Ltd Board Review at time of valuation.*

A Pregnant sow inventory

Week of pregnancy	Inventory	Sow value calculation	Value
Unmated		VRG	
Week 1		VRG + (0.06 × WV × WA)	
Week 2		VRG + (0.12 × WV × WA)	
Week 3		VRG + (0.18 × WV × WA)	
Week 4		VRG + (0.25 × WV × WA)	
Week 5		VRG + (0.31 × WV × WA)	
Week 6		VRG + (0.37 × WV × WA)	

Week 7		VRG + (0.43 × WV × WA)	
Week 8		VRG + (0.50 × WV × WA)	
Week 9		VRG + (0.56 × WV × WA)	
Week 10		VRG + (0.62 × WV × WA)	
Week 11		VRG + (0.68 × WV × WA)	
Week 12		VRG + (0.75 × WV × WA)	
Week 13		VRG + (0.81 × WV × WA)	
Week 14		VRG + (0.87 × WV × WA)	
Week 15		VRG + (0.93 × WV × WA)	
Week 16		VRG + (1.00 × WV × WA)	
Weeks of lactation		Sow and sucker value calculation	
Week 17–20		VRG + (1.00 × WV × WA)	
Total pregnant sow value for entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1			$.....

B Growing herd

Weeks of age	Liveweight (kg)	Inventory	Calculation method	Value
Weaner/Nursery Livestock				
4	7.5		WV	
5	8.0		WV + GrRV	
6	11.3		5 week value + GrRV	
7	14.6		6 week value + GrRV	
8	19.2		7 week value + GrRV	
9	23.8		8 week value + GrRV	
10	28.4		9 week value + GrRV	
Grower				
11	34.0		10 week value + GrRV	
12	39.6		11 week value + GrRV	
(91 days+)				
13	45.2		12 week value + GrRV	
14	50.8		50.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	

15	56.4		56.4 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
16	62.0		62.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
Finisher				
17	67.6		67.6 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
18	73.8		73.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
19	80.1		80.1 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
20	86.3		86.3 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
21	92.5		92.5 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
22	98.8		98.8 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
23	105.0		105.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
24	109.0		109.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
25	114.0		114.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
26	118.0		118.0 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
Total growing herd value for entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1				$.....

C Teaser boars

Teaser boars				
Age	Weight		Weight × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
Total teaser boar value for entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1				$.....

D Breeding boars

Breeding Boars				
17	67.6		67.6 × *liveweight reference price per kg*	
Total breeding boar value for entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1				$.....

Appendix 1.2.4 Poultry/game birds

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A Poultry/game birds inventory and valuation form — Part 1

Shed no. or name (i)	Pen or cage no. (ii)	Breed (iii)	Commercial/ stud/other (iv)	Animal classification (v)
Total				

B Poultry/game birds inventory and valuation form — Part 2

Shed no. or name (i)	Pen or cage no. (ii)	No. (vi)	Age (weeks/ days) (vii)	Weight (kg liveweight) (viii)	Value per bird (ix)	Total value (x)	Comment (xi)
					$.....	$.....	
					$.....	$.....	
Total poultry/game birds						**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of poultry and game birds inventory form

IPSS function will complete sections (i) to (viii) as this constitutes an inventory.

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

ii. **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 'N/A'.

iii. **Breed/bird type.** Enter the appropriate number.

(a)	Egg birds	(b)	Meat birds	(c)	Game birds
1	Great-grandparent breeders	6	Great-grandparent breeders	12	Duck
2	Grandparent breeders	7	Grandparent breeders	13	Goose
3	Parent breeders	8	Parent breeders	14	Quail

(a)	Egg birds	(b)	Meat birds	(c)	Game birds
4	Non-stud and non-elite egg layers	9	Non-stud and non-elite meat birds	15	Squab pigeon
5	Other (specify)	10	Turkey	16	Pheasant
		11	Other (specify)	17	Guinea fowl
				18	Partridge
				19	Ostrich
				20	Emu
				21	Other (specify)

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

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

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

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

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

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

x. **Total value.** Multiply column (vi) by column (ix).

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

For details on how to value poultry, including valuation graphs, refer to Section 7.4.3.E.

Note that:

- For contract grower enterprises, these values are payable to the owner (eg processor) only; the amount payable to the contract grower (eg farmer) is to be negotiated by the owner and grower.

C 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.

i Classes of poultry and poultry producers (by production)

Broiler growers	**Egg producers**
Broilers/broiler growers	Layers/egg producers
↓	↓
Great-grandparent, grandparent and parent breeding livestock	Great-grandparent, grandparent and parent breeding livestock
↓	↓
Fertile breeder eggs	Fertile layer eggs
↓	↓
Hatchery	Hatchery
↓	↓
Young parent broiler breeders/rearing/ developers	Young parent layer breeders/ rearing/developers
↓	↓
Fertile eggs	Fertile eggs
↓	↓
Hatchery	Hatchery
↓	↓
Day-old broiler chickens/ducks	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 consumers

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

Appendix 1.2.5 Horses

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A Horse inventory and valuation form

Worksheet number (i)	Horse description (ii)	Horse use (iii)	Breed (iv)	Age (v)	Value (vi)	Comment (vii)
					$.....	
					$.....	
Total horse					$.....	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of horse inventory and valuation form

IPSS function will complete sections (i) to (v), as this constitutes an inventory.

i. **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.

ii. **Horse description.** 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. Appendix 1.2.5(B) provides a guide to appropriate descriptors.

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

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

v. **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.

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

vii. **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.

B Horse description worksheet

1.	**Name of horse (if unnamed, name of sire or 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)

1.	**Name of horse (if unnamed, name of sire or dam)**
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.	Registration with breed or performance association, or in stud book (as applicable). If applicable, identify association or stud book
9.	Insured value (as applicable)
10.	Pregnancy status. If pregnant, indicate date of last service
11.	Import status (ie imported or not)
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

Appendix 1.2.6 Goats

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A Goats inventory and valuation form — Part 1

Paddock no. or name (i)	**Type of goat (ii)**	**Breed (iii)**	**Commercial/stud/other/ range land (iv)**	**Animal classification (v)**
Total				

B Goats inventory and valuation form — Part 2

Paddock no. or name	**No. (vi)**	**Age (years/ months) (vii)**	**Months off shearing (viii)**	**Condition score (ix)**	**Value per animal/ unit (x)**	**Total value (xi)**	**Comment (xii)**
					$.....	$.....	
					$.....	$.....	
Subtotal goats							
Germplasm							
Semen					$.....	$.....	
Embryos					$.....	$.....	
Subtotal germplasm						$.....	
Total goats, including germplasm						**$.....**	**For entry into Schedule 1 above**

Notes for use of goats inventory and valuation form

IPSS function will complete sections (i) to (ix), as this constitutes an inventory.

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

ii. **Type of goat.** D = dairy; F = fibre; M = meat; X = crossbred.

iii. **Breed.** Enter the appropriate number.

1	**Angora**	**4**	**British Alpine**	**7**	**Toggenburg**	**10**	**Pygmy goats**
2	Anglo–Nubian	5	Saanen	8	Cashmere type goats	11	Crossbreed (specify)
3	Boer	6	Brown Swiss	9	Nigerian Dwarf Goats	12	Other (specify)

iv. **Commercial, stud or other.** Enter 'N' for non-stud, 'S' for stud,, 'R' rangeland, 'O' for other.

v. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of goats (eg 'sex').

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

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

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

ix. **Condition score.** Enter this as is appropriate in the state or territory where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.

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

xi. **Total value.** Multiply column (vi) by column (x).

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

Appendix 1.2.7 Deer

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A Deer inventory and valuation form — Part 1

Paddock no. or name (i)	Type of deer (ii)	Breed (iii)	Commercial/stud/other/ wild (iv)	Animal classification (v)
Total				

B Deer inventory and valuation form — Part 2

Paddock no. or name	No. (vi)	Age (years/ months) (vii)	Condition score (viii)	Value per animal (ix)	Total value (x)	Comment (xi)
				$.....	$.....	
				$.....	$.....	
Total for deer					$.....	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of deer inventory and valuation form

IPSS function will complete sections (i) to (viii), as this constitutes an inventory.

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

ii. **Type of deer.** Ven = venison; Vel = velvet; O = other (specify).

iii. **Breed.** Enter the appropriate number.

1	Fallow	4	Rusa	7	Other (specify)
2	Red	5	Chital		
3	Sambar	6	Wapiti		

iv. **Commercial, stud or other deer.** Enter 'N' for non-stud and non-elite, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other, 'W' for wild.

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

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

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

viii. **Condition score.** Enter this as is appropriate in the state or territory where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.

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

x. **Total value.** Multiply column (vi) by column (ix).

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

Appendix 1.2.8 South American camelids

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A South American camelid inventory and valuation form

Lot no. (i)	Type of camelid (ii)	No. (iii)	Value per animal (iv)	Total value (v)	Comment (vi)
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total South American camelids				$.....	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of South American camelid inventory and valuation form

i. **Lot no.** There must be one lot number for each group of animals separately described. A separate worksheet must be completed for each group.

ii. **Camelid description**. Enter applicable reference number(s) from the appropriate description(s) in Appendix 1.2.8(B).

iii. **Number.** Total number of camelids in the lot or group.

iv. **Value per animal.** Use camelid description worksheet to ascertain value.

v. **Total value.** Multiply column (iii) by column (iv).

vi. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry.

B South American camelid description worksheet

1	Herd/animal identification descriptor (eg paddock name / heavily pregnant / weaner boys)
2	Number alive
3	Number dead
4	Gender (male/female/wether)
5	Pregnancy status Y/N
6	Age (years/months)
7	Breed (alpaca; huacaya/suri or llama)

8	Bred on property Y/N
9	Average condition score (1–5)
10	Months off shears
11	Fleece length (mm)
12	Fleece micron
13	Show animal Y/N
14	Significant antecedents in pedigree Y/N
15	Reference market and basis for valuation
16	Date of reference market
17	Additional information
18	Valuer's comments
19	Owner's comments

Appendix 1.2.9 Other animals (eg livestock not covered elsewhere, companion and wild animals)

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A Other animals inventory and valuation form — Part 1

Paddock, pen, cage or group ID (if applicable) (i)	**Type of animal (ii)**	**Breed (if applicable) (iii)**	**Commercial/stud/companion /wild (iv)**	**Animal classification (v)**
Total				

B Other animals inventory and valuation form — Part 2

Paddock, pen or cage no. (i)	**No. (vi)**	**Age (years/ months) (vii)**	**Condition score (if relevant) (viii)**	**Value per animal (ix)**	**Total value (x)**	**Comment (xi)**
				$.....	$.....	
				$.....	$.....	
Total for other animals					$.....	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of other animals inventory and valuation form

IPSS function will complete sections (i) to (viii), as this constitutes an inventory.

i. **Paddock, pen cage or group ID.** Refer to the attached map of the property (if relevant) for identification and enter number/name.

ii. **Type of animal.** Specify species common name.

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

iv. **Commercial, stud or other.** Enter 'Cm' for Commercial, 'S' for stud, 'Cp' Companion and 'W' for wild.

v. **Animal classification.** Enter additional animal information if required (eg 'female').

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

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

viii. **Condition score.** Enter this as is appropriate in the state or territory where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.

ix. **Value per animal.** Refer to Sections 7.4.3.I and 7.4.3.L for information on valuing these animals.

x. **Total value.** Multiply column (vi) by column (ix).

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

Appendix 1.2.10 Zoo animals

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Zoo identification:.....

A Zoo animals inventory and valuation form — Part 1

Enclosure ID (i)	**Type of animal (ii)**	**Breed (iii)**	**Animal classification (iv)**
Total			

B Zoo animals inventory and valuation form — Part 2

Enclosure ID. (i)	**No. (v)**	**Age (years/ months) (vi)**	**Condition score (vii)**	**Value per animal (viii)**	**Total value (ix)**	**Comment (x)**
				$.....	$.....	
				$.....	$.....	
Total zoo animals					$.....	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of zoo animals inventory and valuation form

IPSS function will complete sections (i) to (vii), as this constitutes an inventory.

i. **Enclosure ID**. Refer to the attached map of the zoo property for identification and enter number/name.

ii. **Types of animal.** Please specify for use in the table above.

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

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

v. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the enclosure.

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

vii. **Condition score.** Enter this as is appropriate in the state or territory where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.

viii. **Value per animal.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account. Value should be based on acquisition costs for a replacement animal of the same type and breed or, if this is not possible, of a similar type or breed. Inclusion of costs such as vet costs must relate directly to acquisition of the animal, rather than ongoing care. Evidence for the estimate of these costs should be obtained from the zoo. The peak body may also be able to provide advice.

ix. **Total value.** Multiply column (v) by column (viii).

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

Appendix 1.3 Livestock products

Appendix 1.3.1 Meat and meat products

LCC case no.:.....

PIC / establishment number:.....

Owner:.....

A Inventory and valuation form — meat and meat products

Product type (i)	Product description (ii)	No. of units (iii)	Value per unit (iv)	Total value (v)	Comment (vi)
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total value — meat and meat products				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of inventory and valuation form — meat and meat products

i. **Product type**. B = beef; S = sheepmeat; G = goat meat; O = other (specify).

ii. **Product description**. FC = full carcase; PC = part carcase; O = other (specify).

iii. **Number**. Number of units as described in (ii).

iv. **Value per unit**. Valuer to assess, based on best available evidence/documentation.

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

Appendix 1.3.2 Milk and milk products

LCC case no.:.....

PIC / establishment number:.....

Owner:.....

A Inventory and valuation form — milk and milk products

Product type (i)	Product description (ii)	No. of units (iii)	Value per unit (iv)	Total value (v)	Comment (vi)
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total value — milk and milk products				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of inventory and valuation form — milk and milk products

i. **Product type**. W = whole milk; O = other (specify).

ii. **Product description**. FM = fresh milk; TM = treated milk (specify); O = other (specify).

iii. **Number**. Quantity in litres or kg.

iv. **Value per unit**. Valuer to assess, based on best available evidence/documentation.

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

Appendix 1.3.3 Wool and other fibres

LCC case no.:.....

PIC / establishment number:.....

Owner:.....

A Inventory and valuation form — wool and other fibres

Product type (i)	Product description (ii)	No. of units (iii)	Value per unit (iv)	Total value (v)	Comment (vi)
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total value — wool and other fibres				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of inventory and valuation form — wool and other fibres

i. **Product type**. GW = greasy wool; AF = alpaca fibre; GF = goat fibre; O = other (specify).

ii. **Product description**. B = baled; L = loose; O = other (specify).

iii. **Number**. Quantity in bales or kg.

iv. **Value per unit**. Valuer to assess, informed by relevant AWEX market reports for wool, or best available evidence/documentation for other fibres.

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

Appendix 1.3.4 Poultry products

LCC case no.:.....

PIC / establishment number:.....

Owner:.....

A Inventory and valuation form — poultry products

Product type (i)	Product description (ii)	No. of units (iii)	Value per unit (iv)	Total value (v)	Comment (vi)
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total value — poultry products				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of inventory and valuation form — poultry products

i. **Product type**. C = chicken; D = duck; T = turkey; R = ratites (specify); O = other (specify).

ii. **Product description**. WC =whole carcase; PC = part carcase (specify); E = eggs; O = other (specify).

iii. **Number**. Number of units as described in (ii).

iv. **Value per unit**. Valuer to assess, informed by index or best available evidence/ documentation.

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

Appendix 1.3.5 Other livestock products

LCC case no.:.....

PIC / establishment number:.....

Owner:.....

A Inventory and valuation form — other livestock products

Product type (i)	**Product description (ii)**	**No. of units (iii)**	**Value per unit (iv)**	**Total value (v)**	**Comment (vi)**
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total value — other livestock products				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of inventory and valuation form — other livestock products

i. **Product type**. O = other (specify).

ii. **Product description**. O = other (specify).

iii. **Number**. Number of units as described in (ii).

iv. **Value per unit**. Valuer to assess, informed by best available evidence/documentation.

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

Appendix 1.4 Structures, plant, equipment

Items covered in Appendix 1.4 comprise those affected by a destruction order as part of control and/or eradication of the disease at hand.

Appendix 1.4.1 Destroyed/damaged structures

LCC case no.:.....

PIC / establishment number:.....

Owner:.....

A Inventory and valuation form — destroyed/damaged structures

Structure type (i)	**Structure description (ii)**	**No. of units (iii)**	**Value per unit (iv)**	**Total value (v)**	**Comment (vi)**
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total value — destroyed/damaged structures				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of inventory and valuation form — destroyed/damaged structures

i. **Structure type**. B = building; SF = stored feed; O = other (specify).

ii. **Structure description**. FB = full building; PB = part building; G = grain; F = fodder; O = other (specify).

iii. **Number**. For buildings, number of units as described in (ii); for feed, kgs, bales or similar.

iv. **Value per unit**. Valuer to assess, informed by best available evidence/documentation.

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

Appendix 1.4.2 Plant and equipment

LCC case no.:.....

PIC / establishment number:.....

Owner:.....

A Inventory and valuation form — plant and equipment

Item type (i)	**Item description (ii)**	**No. of units (iii)**	**Value per unit (iv)**	**Total value (v)**	**Comment (vi)**
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total value — plant and equipment				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 1.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of inventory and valuation form — plant and equipment

i. **Item type**. Specify type of item.

ii. **Item description**. X/Y, where X is age and Y is estimated total life, taking past maintenance into account.

iii. **Number**. Number of units as described in (ii).

iv. **Value per unit**. Valuer to assess depreciated value, informed by best available evidence/ documentation.

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

Appendix 1.5 Other

Items covered in Appendix 1.5 comprise those affected by a destruction order as part of control and/or eradication of the disease at hand and that are not covered under Appendixes 1.1-1.4.

LCC case no.:.....

PIC:.....

Owner:.....

A Inventory and valuation form — other

Type (i)	**Description (ii)**	**No. of units (iii)**	**Value per unit (iv)**	**Total value (v)**	**Comment (vi)**
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
			$.....	$.....	
Total value — other				**$.....**	**For entry into Appendix 2.1 Schedule 1**

Notes for use of inventory and valuation form — other

i. **Item type**. Specify type of item.

ii. **Item description**. X/Y, where X is age and Y is estimated total life, taking past maintenance into account.

iii. **Number**. Number of units as described in (ii).

iv. **Value per unit**. Valuer to assess depreciated value, informed by best available evidence/ documentation.

v. **Total value**. Calculated by multiplying columns (iii) and (iv).

vi. **Comment**. Provide comments where clarity is needed.

Appendix 2 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.

Compensation claimants are encouraged to review current Australian Taxation Office and Department of Treasury policies and standards regarding taxation treatment of compensation payments for emergency animal diseases.

Appendix 2.1 Application for compensation (sample)

PIC:.....

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.

* 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. Animals..... 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 as per the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA).

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:.....

Note: A copy of the valuation must be provided with the claim form.

Appendix 2.2 Application for compensation — second payment (sample)

PIC:.....

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/FIRST 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 in accordance with the timeframe provided under state/territory legislation. Where such legislation is silent, the application must be submitted 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 the timeframe provided under state/territory legislation. Where such legislation is silent, the Notice of dispute must be lodged 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, (name of claimant).....
of (address of claimant) .....
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:.....

Note: A copy of the valuation must be provided with the claim form.

Appendix 2.3 Notice of dispute form (sample)

To the Minister of Agriculture

Re: Valuation dispute

PIC:.....

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 review of 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. A copy of the valuation must be provided with the dispute claim form.

Appendix 2.4 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 3 Considerations for authorised valuers contract agreement

1. Authority for the relevant delegate of the Lead Agency 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 animals and property.

3. The contract will require that:

- the valuer undertakes duties as per the terms of the contract agreement and in accordance with any reasonable direction from 'The Department' (ie the government jurisdiction with which the contract is made)
- the valuer has no financial interest directly or indirectly in the animals or property being valued and to the best of their knowledge has no other conflicts of interest in relation to the contract agreement
- the valuer must not communicate, publish, or release any information, data or documentation in connection with the contract agreement without the consent of 'The Department', unless the disclosure is required by law
- the valuer will use appropriately skilled and qualified personnel to provide the valuation services. These personnel will be defined in the contract agreement, and any changes require consent of 'The Department'. the valuer must have appropriate insurances that include, but are not limited to, professional indemnity insurance and public liability insurance
- as soon as possible, and within 24 hours of completion of valuation, the valuer will inform the local control centre (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 livestock/animal 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 animal species within a specified time limit.

4. The department agrees to pay an agreed hourly and mileage rate for the valuation 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 animals.

8. The contract will be in force for a specified period or until the completion of a defined task, after which either renewal or termination will occur.

9. The contract agreement should be signed by the valuer and delegated representative of the chief executive officer of 'The Department'.

Appendix 4 State and territory legislation (as of December 2022)

Table A4.1 shows the main state and territory legislation relevant to compensation associated with an EAD response.

Table A4.1 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* *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*

Appendix 5 Relevant valuation and compensation documents and forms

Document type	Name of document/form	Use	Reference
Inventory and valuation form	Standard inventory and valuation form (for relevant species or items)	For inventory and valuation	Appendix 1.2.1(C) (for cattle).[27]
Inventory and valuation form	Livestock description worksheet	For inventory and valuation	Appendix 1.2.1(B) (for cattle)
Inventory and valuation form	Inventory and valuation form	For inventory and valuation	Appendix 1.2.1(A) (for cattle)
Inventory and valuation form	Valuer's Summary Schedule	For inventory and valuation	Appendix 1.1
Compensation form	Application for compensation	For compensation first claim	Appendix 2.1
Valuation form	Notice of request for second valuation	For request for second valuation	Appendix 2.4
Compensation form	Application for compensation (second payment)	For compensation second payment	Appendix 2.2
Dispute form	Notice of dispute form	For disputes only	Appendix 2.3
Inventory and valuation form	Livestock products inventory	For inventory and valuation	Appendix 1.3
Inventory and valuation form	Plant and equipment inventory	For inventory and valuation	Appendix 1.4
Inventory and valuation form	Other costs inventory	For inventory and valuation	Appendix 1.5

[27] Replicated for each species.

Glossary

Terms specific to this manual

Term	Definition
AuctionsPlus	AuctionsPlus is an online service for the buying and selling of livestock.
Poultry	Any of the following livestock reared in captivity — a chicken, duck, goose, quail, pigeon, pheasant, turkey, guinea fowl, partridge, emu, or ostrich.
Property identification code (PIC)	An alphanumeric code allocated to a property that has livestock. There are jurisdictional differences in how PICs are applied.

Standard AUSVETPLAN terms

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, hoofs, 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, Fisheries and Forestry. 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. *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 disposal site	A premises that has zero susceptible livestock and has been approved as a disposal site for animal carcasses, or potentially contaminated animal products, wastes or things.
Approved processing facility	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	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.

Term	Definition
Australian Chief Veterinary Officer	The nominated senior veterinarian in the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry who manages international animal health commitments and the Australian Government's response to an animal disease outbreak. *See also* Chief veterinary officer
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan. A suite of nationally agreed resources that guide decision making in the response to emergency animal diseases (EADs). AUSVETPLAN outlines Australia's preferred approach to responding to EADs of national significance, and supports efficient, effective and coherent responses to these diseases.
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. *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 World Organisation for Animal Health guidelines, based on 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. *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 state/ territory) and livestock industries for sharing the costs of emergency animal disease responses. *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.

Term	Definition
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.
Disease Watch Hotline	24-hour free call 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.
Disinsectation	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. *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. *See also* Compensation, Cost-sharing arrangements

Term	Definition
Endemic animal disease	A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that is known to occur in Australia. *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. *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. *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 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. *See also* Special permit
Gross value of production	The gross value of production in a particular industry is calculated in August each year and is based on a rolling 3-year average, using Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data for the current year and ABS results for the 2 preceding years (or the most recently published Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences forecast, if ABS data are not available, or an estimate agreed to by the relevant Parties of the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement).
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 a pathogen into an animal and the first clinical signs of the disease.
Index case	The first case of the disease to be diagnosed in a disease outbreak. *See also* Index property

Term	Definition
Index property	The property on which the index case is found. *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.
Modified stamping out	A stamping-out policy that is modified — based on risk assessment — to culling only a selected group of animals instead of all susceptible animals that are either infected or exposed to the agent of disease. This modified strategy may be implemented when the destruction of all susceptible animals is not financially or practically feasible. The term 'modified' is used when the stamping-out measures are not implemented in full.
Monitoring	Routine collection of data for assessing the health status of a population or the level of contamination of a site for remediation purposes. *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, Fisheries and Forestry 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.
Native wildlife	*See* Wild animals
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).

Term	Definition
Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	A method of amplifying and analysing DNA sequences that can be used to detect the presence of viral DNA or RNA.
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 not considered at the time of classification 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.
Proof of freedom	Reaching a point following an outbreak and post-outbreak surveillance when freedom from the disease can be claimed with a reasonable level of statistical confidence.
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.
Quarantine	Legally enforceable requirement that prevents or minimises spread of pests and disease agents by controlling the movement of 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

Term	Definition
	hospitals, road and rail freight depots, showgrounds, field days, weighbridges and garbage depots.
Sensitivity	The proportion of truly positive units that are correctly identified as positive by a test. *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. *See also* General permit
Specificity	The proportion of truly negative units that are correctly identified as negative by a test. *See also* Sensitivity
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 a 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.

Term	Definition
	or 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: (i) Milk, milk products or milk by-products either of Australian provenance or legally imported for stockfeed use into Australia. (ii) Material containing flesh, bones, blood, offal or mammal carcases which is treated by an approved process.[1] (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. (iv) Material used under an individual and defined-period permit issued by a jurisdiction for the purposes of research or baiting. [1] In terms of (ii), approved processes are: 1. rendering in accordance with the 'Australian Standard for the Hygienic Rendering of Animal Products' 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. 3. treatment of cooking oil, which has been used for cooking in Australia, in accordance with the 'National Standard for Recycling of Used Cooking Fats and Oils intended for Animal Feeds' 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. 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', it includes: • feeding, or allowing or directing another person to feed, prohibited pig feed to a pig • allowing a pig to have access to prohibited pig feed

Term	Definition
	• the collection and storage or possession of prohibited pig feed on a premises where one or more pigs are kept • supplying to another person prohibited pig feed that the supplier knows is for feeding to any pig. This definition was endorsed by the Agriculture 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, people 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.
– 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.

Term	Definition
Veterinary investigation	An investigation of the diagnosis, pathology and epidemiology of the disease. *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).
WOAH Terrestrial Code	WOAH *Terrestrial animal health code*. Describes standards for safe international trade in animals and animal products. Revised annually and published on the internet at: www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access.
WOAH Terrestrial Manual	WOAH *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.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-manual-online-access.
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 World Organisation for Animal Health 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.

Standard AUSVETPLAN 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
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
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
POR	premises of relevance
RA	restricted area
RP	resolved premises
SCC	state coordination centre
SP	suspect premises
SpP	special permit
TP	trace premises

Abbreviation	Full title
UP	unknown status premises
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
ZP	zero susceptible species premises