EADRA GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
Development of an Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan

SUMMARY OF GUIDANCE AND RECCOMENDATIONS

1. **This guidance document is provided to signatories of the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) to facilitate a common understanding and provide greater clarity and consistency on the development of an Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP).**
2. **This guidance document describes the principles and procedures used to develop an EADRP, in accordance with clause 7 of the EADRA.**
3. **The development of the EADRP is the responsibility of the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) of Affected jurisdictions.**
4. **At the CVO's discretion, the Lead Agency(s) should, where possible, invite representatives of Affected Industry Parties (EADRA signatories) to participate in the initial preparation and subsequent review and updating of the EADRP.**
5. **The initial EADRP is considered at the first meeting of the CCEAD, following the reporting of an EAD incident.**
6. **The CCEAD recommends the EADRP to the NMG, for approval.**
7. **Endorsement of the EADRP by the NMG:**
    a. **triggers the commencement of the response phase of an EAD response as well as the cost-sharing arrangements of the response**
    b. **commits jurisdictional and industry partners to following the key strategies and core operational activities identified in the EADRP and becomes the agreed initial response strategy for the affected jurisdiction(s).**
8. **The EADRP is the subject of constant review and is updated on a regular and iterative basis as more information about the EAD becomes available.**
9. **A comprehensive EADRP template with detailed guidance is included in <u>Appendix 2.</u>**
10. **A simple EADRP template based on Part A of Schedule 4 of the EADRA, is included in <u>Appendix 3</u>.**

Contents

1. Purpose of this guidance document

This guidance document is provided to signatories of the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement[1] (EADRA) to facilitate a common understanding and provide greater clarity and consistency on the development of an Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP).

This guidance document should be read in conjunction with the EADRA. If there is any conflict between the EADRA and this guidance document, then the provisions of the EADRA will take precedence.

This guidance document describes the principles and procedures used to develop an EADRP, in accordance with **clause 7** of the EADRA.

A comprehensive EADRP template with detailed guidance is included in Appendix 2. This is intended to standardise documentation presented to the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD) and the National Management Group (NMG) for their consideration during emergency animal disease (EAD) responses.

A simple EADRP template based on **Part A of Schedule 4** of the EADRA is included in Appendix 3. This is intended for those that may require only a simple outline of the topics and issues to be included in an EADRP.

Outside of an EAD response, this guide may also be used as a training resource for planning personnel who develop, contribute to, or maintain EADRPs for EAD responses.

2. Background

Each state and territory is responsible for animal health and disease control arrangements within its own borders. Accordingly, at the commencement of an EAD response, each affected jurisdiction must develop an initial EADRP. If the Australian Government is to function as a Lead Agency, then it will also need to develop and submit an EADRP.

The development of the EADRP is the responsibility of the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) of affected jurisdictions and constitutes the critical milestone in formalising the strategic approach and the financial obligations of affected parties.

In this context, an affected jurisdiction includes the jurisdiction/s in which the EAD has occurred or is suspected, and also jurisdictions in which the disease has not been recognised, but in which relevant disease surveillance and preventive

[1] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/emergency-animal-disease/ead-response-agreement/

measures will be undertaken and where cost sharing arrangements are expected to apply. For example, for implementing a national livestock standstill in the event of foot-and-mouth disease, all jurisdictions would need to prepare an EADRP.

The initial EADRP is considered at the first meeting of the CCEAD following the reporting of an EAD incident. CCEAD will examine the EADRP, deliberating particularly on:

- The technical aspects of the EADRP
- Whether the disease is eradicable/containable
- The initial estimated costs for the response to eradicate/contain the disease.

CCEAD has an interest in ensuring that EADRPs from multiple jurisdictions contain aligned strategies so that there is national consistency to the response.

Accordingly, key strategies and core operational activities subject to cost sharing must be clearly identified in the EADRP.

In addition to the technical detail and key strategies in the EADRP there are some specific issues that have been agreed to be standing agenda items for both CCEAD and NMG and which need to be included in an EADRP.

These include:

- A specific recommendation/request that Cost Sharing arrangements for response costs be invoked
- A separate specific recommendation/request that Cost Sharing of Compensation Costs be agreed
- A recommendation/request that an Efficiency Advocate for the response should or should not be appointed. If the recommendation is that an Efficiency Advocate should not be appointed, then a rationale for not doing so should be stated.

If CCEAD reaches consensus on the EADRP(s), the CCEAD recommends the EADRP to the NMG for approval.

Endorsement of the EADRP by the NMG triggers the commencement of the response phase of an EAD response as well as the cost-sharing arrangements of the response and commits jurisdictional and industry partners to following the key strategies and core operational activities identified in the EADRP.

The EADRP becomes the agreed initial response strategy for the affected jurisdiction(s).

The EADRP is the subject of continuous review and is updated on a regular and iterative basis as more information about the EAD is gathered and the EAD response

is rolled out (e.g. if there is a change in cost-estimates, strategy or approach that departs from the initial EADRP or from the AUSVETPLAN response strategy).

3. Principles

The principles and procedures for the development of an EADRP are set out in **clause 7.1** of the EADRA.

"7.1 Procedure

a) The CVO(s) of the Lead Agency(s) must develop in consultation with CCEAD, an EADRP in accordance with the following principles:
   i. the EADRP development and approval process must not impede the initiation of a rapid response to an outbreak of an EAD;
   ii. the EADRP must reflect the nature and circumstances of the EAD and Incident, including feral and/or wild animal control where CCEAD advises that such measures are integral to the EADRP;
   iii. key strategies and core operational components of the EADRP must be prepared by the CVO but some components will remain to be developed in accordance with a timetable to be agreed by the CCEAD;
   iv. the EADRP must clearly identify any proposed significant variations to AUSVETPLAN;
   v. any key strategies and core operational activities which are to be the subject of Cost Sharing must be clearly identified in the EADRP; and
   vi. once agreed by the NMG the EADRP will commit the Lead Agency(s) to the key strategies and core operational activities contained in the Plan, subject to any variations which may be subsequently advised by the CCEAD and agreed by the NMG or which may be required to comply with the applicable legislation of the Lead Agency(s) in which the Incident occurs.

*b) The content of the EADRP must be prepared in accordance with **Part A of Schedule 4**.*

c) The CVO of the Lead Agency(s) must provide the EADRP to CCEAD as soon as possible."

4. Scope

The scope of this document includes:

- How and why an EADRP is prepared and disseminated
- Guidance on what needs to be included in an EADRP
- Resource requirements or expectations in development and maintenance of an EADRP
- Provision of an EADRP template for use by planners.

This guidance document is primarily for use by jurisdictional and industry planners for responses where cost sharing is anticipated. It can, however, be used as a

planning guide for non-cost shared responses that may or may not require or use CCEAD members for the collection, collation, analysis or sharing of information.

5. EADRP preparation

Within each affected jurisdiction, the strategic direction of the response, as articulated in the EADRP, will ideally be agreed by a meeting of the lead agency and representatives of Affected Industry Parties (EADRA signatories). The meeting should be facilitated by the CVO. A draft agenda for meetings of this group is at Appendix 1.

There are significant advantages to involving Affected Industry(s) in the initial development and subsequent review of the EADRP. The Lead Agency(s) should, where possible, and at the CVO's discretion, invite readily available representatives of Affected Industry Parties (EADRA signatories) to participate in the initial preparation and subsequent review and updating of the EADRP, at the earliest opportunity[2].

The time frame for the development of the initial EADRP may be very short and, in the interests of time and practicality, it may be appropriate for the Lead Agency to commence drafting the EADRP while waiting for contributions from industry.

Ideally the drafting of an EADRP should be done at a face-to-face meeting but time and distance considerations may necessitate remote (e.g. teleconference, videoconferencing etc.) participation.

The initial EADRP may be developed by the planning team at the SCC or within a strategic response group convened by the CVO prior to the SCC being fully functional. Once the SCC is fully functional, further development and maintenance of the EADRP is the responsibility of the Planning function.

In addition to technical, legal and industry contributions, financial, operational and logistical expertise will be required to provide informed financial estimates and budgets for the initial EADRP.

The EADRP is prepared using the EADRP Template (Appendix 2 or Appendix 3). There may be insufficient data or information available for a comprehensive initial EADRP immediately following the discovery of an EAD. As a minimum, sections 1- 5 of the EADRP Template must be completed for the initial EADRP and further details may be added later in accordance with a timetable proposed and managed by the CVO of the affected jurisdiction(s) and agreed to by CCEAD.

The EADRP should be as concise and precise as possible, as it is a strategic guide that needs to be reviewed and assessed by CCEAD over a short time frame. As the

[2] AHC26 OOS5 Resolution on Industry Involvement in the Development of an Initial EADRP and the *EADRA Guidance Document: Appointment of Industry Personnel in an EAD Response*

EAD response unfolds, additions and amendments to the EADRP will be considered by CCEAD and recommended by CCEAD for approval by the NMG.

As far as possible, the EADRP should be aligned and be consistent with the relevant AUSVETPLAN response strategy and operational and management manuals (**Clause 7.2** of the EADRA).

Where the technical content of the EADRP is not consistent or aligned with AUSVETPLAN, the proposed variation and a rationale must be included in the EADRP and identified as a variation from AUSVETPLAN (**Clause 7.1(a)(iv)** of the EADRA). If endorsed by CCEAD and approved by NMG, it can then be implemented.

Information that is not part of the main body of the EADRP and which does not require CCEAD consideration (e.g. background information, detailed operational plans) should be provided as an appendix to the EADRP or provided in separate supporting documents as an attachment, and do not form part of the EADRP.

Such appendices and attachments or supporting documents do not require CCEAD approval provided the content is aligned with AUSVETPLAN. CCEAD, however, may be interested in technical detail provided in supporting documents including risk assessments and operational plans including destruction, disposal, decontamination, surveillance and proof of freedom.

An EADRP is one of a number of plans developed during the course of an EAD response and is the overarching document for the development of Incident Action Plans (IAPs). The EADRP is a strategic document and contains little operational information. The IAP focuses on the actions to be taken and plans to be developed to achieve the objectives of the response contained in the EADRP.

6. Timing and distribution of the initial EADRP

The incident must be formally notified to the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer (ACVO) by the CVO of the affected jurisdiction(s) within 24 hours of the affected jurisdiction(s) becoming aware of it (**Clause 5** of the EADRA).

The incident definition phase commences with the notification to the ACVO as described in **clause 6** of the EADRA and incorporates the *alert phase* (as defined in the AUSVETPLAN control centre management manual[3]). The incident definition phase concludes when NMG has provided either approval of the EADRP or a decision that the incident does not relate to an EAD or that the EAD is not capable of being eradicated. In the latter case, cost-sharing of response costs is not invoked.

The time available to develop the initial EADRP is limited as it must be circulated to CCEAD members before their first meeting. **Clause 7** of the EADRA states, *inter*

[3] The AUSVETPLAN Control Centre Management Manual refers to four response phases as the investigation and alert phase, the operational phase, the proof of freedom phase and the stand down phase. The EADRA **clause 6** refers to three response phases as the incident definition phase, the emergency response phase and the proof of freedom phase

alia, that **the development of the EADRP must not impede the rapid response to an EAD incident**.

The expectation is for an initial plan to be available for distribution to CCEAD members within a very limited timeframe (e.g. approx. six hours from tasking). It is important that sufficient time and human resources are allocated to meet the limited timeframe.

As a guide, allow:

- Three hours to finalise the draft EADRP after the strategic meeting of the lead agency's executive and industry partners/representatives
- An hour for consultation with the CVO and other relevant jurisdictional government personnel including operational personnel, the executive and the affected industry(s). Circulating the plan to operational personnel is a critical step in determining whether the plan can be operationalised
- An hour for the planning team to incorporate comments and disseminate to CCEAD members
- An hour for CCEAD members to receive and assess the EADRP prior to the teleconference.

The timing of the initial CCEAD meeting is at the discretion of the CVO(s) who reported the incident, in consultation with the ACVO but may be expected to be scheduled at least 6 hours after the strategic meeting of the lead agency's executive and industry partners / representatives.

Once agreed by CCEAD, the EADRP will be forwarded to NMG, with a recommendation for approval.

Approval of the plan by NMG must be communicated to all Coordination Management Team (CMT) and Incident Management Team (IMT) members and Affected Industry Parties (EADRA Signatories) and any amendments incorporated immediately into IAPs, industry developed support plans and relevant activities.

Subsequent iterations of the EADRP are circulated to the CMT and IMT for comment.

7. Resourcing for managing the EADRP

7.1. Human resources

EADRPs are complex documents and it is not expected that one person will have all the required expertise to develop or maintain all of it. Sections of the EADRP will continue to require specialist input including financial, budgetary, administrative and strategic inputs from various sources including business services, the CVO Unit[4] and industry.

[4] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents/
Management manuals - Control Centre Management Manual – Part 2 Page 20-22

The State Coordination Centre (SCC) Coordinator will ensure adequate time and human resources are provided to the SCC Planning function to develop and maintain the EADRP effectively.

An appropriate level of FTE will need to be allocated, to develop and maintain the EADRP together with appropriate industry input and support.

Prior to the SCC being fully operational, additional support could be required including:

- Administrative assistant(s) who can arrange meetings, record minutes and assist with documenting the plan
- Technical expert(s) with knowledge of AUSVETPLAN and industry to assist with review of the key elements of the control strategy for inclusion in the EADRP
- Personnel qualified to provide information on technical matters, planning, logistics, operations, finance and administration and public information
- Industry input from Liaison – Livestock Industry function and/or Specialist Advice – Livestock Industry function.

After the SCC has been stood up this support would be provided by the SCC.

7.2. Other resources

Depending on the nature and extent of the outbreak, the following resources will either be needed, or should be available, to develop and maintain the EADRP:

- Reference documents:
    - EADRA Guidance Documents[5]
        - *EADRA Guidance Document: Development of an EADRP (this document)*
        - *EADRA Guidance Document: Appointment of Industry Personnel in an EAD Response*
        - *EADRA Guidance Document: Consequential Loss*
        - *EADRA Guidance Document: Normal Commitments for Parties to the EADRA*
        - *EADRA Business Rules: Guidelines for Accounting and Cost Sharing under the EAD Response Agreement*
        - *EADRA Guidance document: Interpretation of Compensation and Cost Sharing in the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement*
        - *EADRA Guidance document: Sourcing and appointing an Efficiency Advocate in a cost shared EAD response*
        - *EADRA Guidance Document: Guidelines for Determining Whether an Unlisted Disease is an EAD*

[5] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/training/emergency-animal-disease-training/guidance-documents/

        - *EADRA Guidance Document: Livestock Welfare Management and Compensation Principles for Parties to the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement*
        - *EADRA Guidance Document: Interpretation of Containment in the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement*
        - *EADRA Guidance Document: Consistency in the calculation of proportional cost shares in the EADRA*
    - AUSVETPLAN[6]:
        - Relevant response strategy[7]
        - Control Centre Management Manual Parts 1 & 2
        - Relevant operational manuals
        - AUSVEPLAN Guidance Document: Declared Areas and Allocation of Premises Classifications in an EAD Response[8]
        - Relevant enterprise manuals
        - Relevant resource documents
    - Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement[9] (EADRA)
    - BIMS Biosecurity Response Planning Guide[10]
    - Relevant state/territory legislation
- Situational information:
    - Current summaries of field surveillance and laboratory data related to the incident including mapping
    - relevant laboratory reports, premises details and maps
    - Epidemiological advice regarding the size and duration of the outbreak
- Financial information:
    - Financial estimates of operational costs of responses of the relevant size on a daily basis
    - Models and estimates for compensation for the disease
- Resource information:
    - List of Liaison – Livestock Industry personnel. This may be obtained by a request to Animal Health Australia to identify potential nominees from the register that is maintained and managed by AHA of industry personnel that have undergone the appropriate training to perform the Liaison – Livestock Industry function. The process for appointing SCC and LCC Liaison – Livestock Industry personnel includes consultation with and authorisation[11] by, Affected Industry Parties (EADRA Signatories)
    - List of Specialist Advice – Livestock Industry personnel. Potential nominees should be identified by direct consultation with Affected Industry Parties, including EADRA Signatories
- Other resource documents:

[6] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents/
[7] Previously referred to as Disease Strategy manuals and/ or Response Policy Briefs
[8] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents/
[9] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/emergency-animal-disease/ead-response-agreement/
[10] http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/nbepeg/bims
[11] **Clause 12.3(c)** of the EADRA

- A compilation of potentially useful documents for the development of an EADRP are available [here – under development]

8. Indicative budget

In general terms, all costs of activities undertaken to implement an EADRP are defined as response costs and fall within the scope, and should be documented as part of the response budget.

The *AUSVETPLAN Control Centre Management Manual* provides comprehensive information on the functions to be undertaken during the implementation of an EADRP.

However, not all response costs are cost shared under the EADRA.

Response costs that are not cost shared include:

- All activities carried out during the Incident Definition Phase of a response with the exception of compensation and diagnostic costs (**Clause 10.1**)
- Capital expenditure on major items
- Normal Commitments for all Parties to the Deed during all phases of the response. *EADRA Guidance Document: Normal commitments* defines and describes the Normal commitments of all parties to the Deed[12]
- Consequential losses for all Parties to the Deed (**Clause 1B(c)** and **Schedule 6 Part 3.4**).
- *Ad Hoc* or *Ex Gratia* payments or any other form of payment, that are paid by jurisdictions or Australian Government, for costs incurred by owners that fall outside of the definition of compensation under jurisdictional legislation, but are considered appropriate by the jurisdiction.

The *EADRA Guidance Document: Consequential Loss* provides a set of principles for determining whether a particular response cost is cost sharable or not and also provides a working definition of what constitutes a consequential loss for purposes of the EADRA and cost sharing[13].

The *EADRA Guidance Document: Livestock Welfare Management and Compensation Principles for Parties to the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement* provides a set of principles, criteria and guidance for determining whether an animal welfare related response cost could be eligible for cost sharing under the EADRA.

8.1. Guidance for budgeting

Part 3 of Schedule 6 of EADRA provides broad rules on the type of costs that are eligible for sharing. These rules provide the basis on which the eligibility of most

[12] https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/EADRA-Guidance-Document_Normal-Commitments-for-Parties-to-the-EADRA_April_2016.pdf Note this Guidance Document is currently (2019) under review
[13] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/training/emergency-animal-disease-training/guidance-documents/

costs can usually be determined. Eligibility for expenditure included on a claim under EADRA and the eligibility for cost sharing will be examined by AHA, an Efficiency Advocate or by the independent financial auditor.

The NMG needs an indicative estimate of costs associated with staffing, operating, costs and compensation. It is understood that the final costs associated with any emergency response will not be known until after the event. Accordingly, when preparing budget estimates:

- Involve personnel who will be working in the finance and administration function of the SCC and LCC
- Use past response budgets to inform current budget needs and provide comparative costing over time
- Regularly review predicted budgets versus actual expenditure as a means of improving future budgeting
- Identify salary costs where the precise level and salary of personnel is unknown by using the average cost of salaries and on-costs
- Identify all planned activities in the budget and consider all resources needed to undertake such activities (e.g. human resources, physical resources)
- Identify resources other than salaries. This may include planned operational activities (e.g. resources required to undertake vaccination as well as the vaccine), capital expenditure and compensation
- Identify the activities to be undertaken against a planned timeline. The timeline should align with the phases of a response. This allows greater visibility of the duration of the activity, and therefore the response, which, in turn, directly affects the budget
- Multiply costs of activities against the timeline
- Review the budget regularly, but particularly:
    - If the incident situation changes
    - If the response plan changes significantly (e.g. agreed to implement a vaccination program when it was not initially budgeted)
- Consider public information/communication budgets as part of the response. These are often managed by other parts of a response agency and require inclusion in the budget
- Contributions to national communication activities.

Clause 10.6(d) of the EADRA allows for the possibility that any cost could be deemed eligible for Cost Sharing as long as all “Relevant Parties” agree to do so. In practice this would mean that a justification for including the cost as eligible for Cost Sharing would need to be developed by the Affected jurisdiction(s), included in the EADRP, recommended by CCEAD and approved by NMG.

8.2. Salaries and wages

The EADRP provides for the jurisdictional lead agency to engage a variety of personnel to implement an EADRP including permanent staff from Affected or other jurisdictions, industry parties, consultants and private veterinarians.

The salary/consultancy costs of any staff/consultants who would have been engaged by a government or industry party, irrespective of the EAD response, are a normal commitment and not eligible for cost sharing.

The salary/consultancy costs of other staff/consultants involved in the implementation of the EADRP are eligible for cost sharing. This includes the costs of people engaged to backfill the positions of people engaged in the disease response.

Allowances (e.g. meals, accommodation, district allowances, penalty rates and overtime) directly attributable to the disease emergency are eligible for cost sharing for all staff.

On-costs (e.g. payroll tax, workers compensation, superannuation and leave) for all staff specifically recruited as a result of the disease emergency are also eligible for cost sharing.

This section requires an indicative, rather than precise estimate of labour costs. It is important to convey to the NMG a clear understanding of the cost sharing arrangements outlined above.

8.2.1. Permanent Staff of the jurisdiction and industry parties

In the initial stages of an emergency response, it is likely that most of the key positions would be occupied by permanent staff employed by government and affected industry parties. As such, their base salaries would not be subject to cost sharing. However, the allowances for these personnel and the costs of any backfilling for these people would need to be estimated.

If the response is extended for some time, or requires consultant or specialist advice, external resources will likely be engaged in the response and/or for backfilling permanent response staff.

The estimated cost for permanent department and industry staff overtime payments and other allowances beyond normal commitments will need to be estimated and should be included in claims for cost shared expenses.

8.2.2. Staff/consultants/private veterinarians engaged specifically for emergency response

While the lead agency is able to engage staff/consultants specifically for an emergency response, this would be unlikely in the early initial stages of a response. However, if or when the engagement of such personnel is planned, the indicative

costs of this including salaries, allowances and on-costs need to be included for cost sharing.

If the engagement of private veterinarians is considered to assist in the response, an estimate of the costs likely to be incurred needs to be included in this section. Private veterinary practitioners are likely to be used for disease investigation, field surveillance (including proof of freedom surveillance), animal destruction, vaccination and infected premises site supervision. Private veterinarians may also be engaged to work in a control centre where required.

Private veterinarians will be engaged in accordance with the nationally agreed and endorsed Employment Conditions for Private Veterinarians Engaged as Employees during an EAD Response[14], on a contract basis or as government employees, depending on their particular function.

An estimate of such costs (if any) needs to be included in this section.

8.2.3. Volunteers/emergency services personnel

Volunteers/emergency services personnel may be utilised in the implementation of a Response Plan. Salaries for volunteers/state emergency services (SES) personnel are not eligible for cost sharing but any allowances and on-costs directly associated with their use are eligible for cost sharing.

An estimate of such costs (if any) needs to be included in this section.

8.3. Operating expenses

Significant components for diseases requiring stamping out include:

- Destruction
- Transport
- Disposal
- Decontamination.

Other operating costs, which may be significant, depending on the size and duration of a response include:

- Movement controls
    - Implementation of a livestock standstill (note that provision should be made in the budget for varying durations of a livestock standstill – 3d, 5d, 7d, 10d and 14d)
    - Permits
    - Check points
- Investigations
    - Surveillance
    - Tracing

[14] http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/health/engagement-of-private-veterinarians/employment-conditions-for-private-veterinarians

    - Laboratory sampling and transport to laboratories
- Infected premises operations
- Vaccination
- Vector management
- Wild animal management
- Vehicle use
- Travelling expenses
- Accommodation and meals
- Contractors.

Operating expenses will also include costs associated with:

- Border security between states/territories
- Movement control compliance
- Monitoring and auditing of response activities to biosecurity and animal welfare standards
- Consumables (i.e. office, field activities)
- Contracted services (i.e contract cleaners for decontamination, abattoirs, rendererers and composters for disposal)
- Hire and lease of equipment
- Rent of property
- Utilities (e.g. water supply, electricity, telephones, internet)
- Vehicle and machinery costs
- Insurance
- Medical and work safety costs
- IT costs
- Training costs.

All stores and equipment purchased with funds which have been subsequently been subject to Cost Sharing shall be valued at the time the Proof of Freedom Phase ends and sold within 60 days. The proceeds of any sale, or equivalent valuation, will be distributed to the Parties in the same proportion as contributions actually made by them (**Part 3.2 (d) of Schedule 6).**

8.4. Capital costs

As a general rule, capital expenditure for items whose working life will extend far beyond the expected duration of an EAD response are not eligible for cost sharing.

There may be exceptions to this when there are identified and demonstrable cost benefits for a specific capital expenditure.

Any proposed capital expenditure must be included in the EADRP and submitted, with accompanying justification, to the CCEAD for endorsement and the NMG for consideration and/or approval.

The EADRA provides for equipment essential for the EADRP to be eligible for cost sharing (**Schedule 6 Part 3.3 (b)**). However, this does not extend to motor vehicles or buildings.

Where any essential and/or additional capital expenditure is required to undertake the EAD response, a proposal will be submitted, through the EADRP and CCEAD, to NMG outlining the need for such capital expense**.**

At the time the Proof of Freedom Phase ends any capital equipment purchased with funds which have subsequently been subject to Cost Sharing will be dealt with as in Operating Expenses as in section 8.3 above (**Part 3.3(C) of Schedule 6**)

8.5. Compensation costs

Compensation provisions are always determined by jurisdictional legislation and processes. The Cost Sharing of response costs, including compensation, are determined by the Cost Sharing arrangements in the EADRA.

Note that NMG may determine that the cost of compensation to owners and diagnostic costs, during the incident definition phase, may be cost shared (**Clause 10.1**). These costs need to be included in the EADRP and approved by NMG.

Owners of property and animals compulsorily destroyed in an EAD response are, in most circumstances, eligible for compensation under jurisdictional legislation and processes. If paid, compensation costs are eligible for Cost Sharing.

The EADRA (**Part 3.4 of Schedule 6**) and *AUSVETPLAN Operations Manual - Valuation and Compensation,*[15] detail the compensation mechanisms and policies. There is no need to re-state the principles or criteria contained in this guidance document or any jurisdictional specific compensation mechanisms in the EADRP. However, if it is planned to use differing procedures (rules or criteria), these need to be specified (e.g. compensation for livestock slaughtered on non-animal welfare grounds during a livestock standstill under the direction of the Minister or CVO).

Items for consideration for compensation include:

- Property and animals compulsorily destroyed in the EAD response
- Animals certified as having died from that disease
- Animals destroyed on animal welfare grounds where it is deemed by the jurisdiction's CVO that the welfare of the animals was compromised due the EAD response including restrictions in the course of implementing a NMG agreed livestock standstill and movement restrictions within the declared RA(s) and CA
- Where appropriate, second payment (top-up payment) made when the property becomes eligible for restocking. The amount of this second payment is the difference between the value of the stock at the time they

[15] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents/

were destroyed or died from the EAD and the cost of the livestock at restocking.

It is recommended that this section lists different categories/classes of animals for which compensation may be payable, the numbers in each category/class, their estimated average values and estimated total values. Property other than animals for compensation, also needs to be listed with estimated values.

In a small or contained outbreak where the extent of the outbreak is known, animals/property to be destroyed on each premises and for which compensation may be payable may be identified by individual premises identification.

Appendix 1 – Draft agenda for meeting of the lead agency and industry partners/representatives for the development of the EADRP

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Agenda

Meeting of [Lead Agency] and Industry Partners/Representatives for the Development of the Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP)

[Note: The red text in this template is background information or instructions used to complete the EADRP and should be deleted from the document once the draft is completed.

Blue text is used where additional text/information is required to be inserted / confirmed / modified / options selected.

The meeting is chaired by the CVO of the affected jurisdiction and is intended to discuss and agree on the overall strategic direction of the response to provide a framework for the development of the EADRP.

The agenda can follow the SMEAC briefing approach to ensure that all key elements are discussed and included.]

1. Welcome
2. Confirm attendees and organisation represented
3. Situation:
    a. Review the details of the outbreak as derived from field investigation data and laboratory reports
4. Mission:
    a. Determine the objectives of the response
    b. Identify whether the primary consideration is containment or eradication and seek agreement
5. Execution:
    a. Identify and summarise the key elements (objectives) of the planned response
    b. Identify the preferred response strategies (e.g. stamping out with or without vaccination) and their alignment with AUSVETPLAN
    c. Identify the proposal(s) to seek cost sharing and indicative contributions of each party (identify percentage and dollar estimate)
    d. Identification of any proposed and necessary strategies that are not agreed under AUSVETPLAN
    e. Identify alternative approaches to the response
6. Administration/logistics
    a. Identify strategies for providing human, physical and financial resources
    b. Identify strategies to implement whole-of-government response procedures, including identifying relief and recovery issues that are outside the scope of the disease eradication response
    c. Identify the need on the need for an Efficiency Advocate
    d. Identify if cost sharing of response costs (including compensation costs) under the EADRA should be invoked

7. Command/communications
    a. Identify strategies for obtaining industry input, collaboration and participation and how industry personnel will be appointed
    b. Identify the chain of command to ensure common understanding through government and industry roles
    c. Outline a plan for engaging the Minister's office and providing briefings on the national arrangements
    d. Identify strategies to manage community and social issues
    e. Identify approaches to managing national reporting
    f. Identify components/key elements of a community engagement and communication strategy
8. Seek agreement from parties on the preferred containment or eradication approach
9. Identify further issues for resolution or exploration
10. Next steps
    a. Examine the draft EADRP when available
    b. Identify when minutes will be distributed and to whom
    c. Identify next meeting (time, duration, location/teleconference/videoconference)
    d. Identify proposed attendees to next meeting
11. Other business

Appendix 2 – EADRP template – generic

Remainder of this page left intentionally blank. The template commences on the next page.

EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE PLAN

for an outbreak of *[insert disease]* in *[jurisdiction]*

[Note: The red text in this template is background information or instructions used to complete the EADRP and should be deleted from the document once the draft is completed.]

Blue text in the template is used where additional text/information is required to be inserted/deleted/confirmed/modified/options selected.]

[Black text in this template is proposed draft text for the template and should be retained as far as possible, to promote consistency between EADRPs developed by different Lead Agencies but can be used or modified as required

Text that is not relevant to the current EAD incident or is not relevant to your jurisdiction can be deleted]

Date: *[insert date]*

Version: *[1.0]*

Acronyms *[Add or delete as required]*

ACDP	Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness [Formerly Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL)]
AHA	Animal Health Australia
ARP	At risk premises
CA	Control area
CCEAD	Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases
ACVO	Australian Chief Veterinary Officer
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer of state/territory (jurisdictional)
DA	Department of Agriculture (Australian Government)
DCP	Dangerous contact premises
EAD	Emergency animal disease
EADRA	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement
EADRP	Emergency animal disease response plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCP	Forward command post
IAP	Incident action plan
IMT	Incident management team
IP	Infected premises
IP Ops	Infected premises operations
LCC	Local control centre
NASOP	Nationally Agreed Standard Operating Procedure
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
NLSS	National livestock standstill
NMG	National Management Group

NBCEN	National Biosecurity Communications and Engagement Network
OA	Outside area
POR	Premises of relevance
RA	Restricted area
SCC	State coordination centre
SOP	Standard operating procedure
SP	Suspect premises
TP	Trace premises
WH&S	Work health & safety

[The EADRP submitted for initial approval by NMG will need to address the core components namely:

1. *Aim and objectives*
2. *Status report*
3. *Response activities*
4. *Indicative budget*
5. *Public information*

Other components may be developed, and their approval sought, in accordance with the timetable proposed and managed by the CVO of the affected jurisdiction(s) and agreed by CCEAD.

This template is focused on, and assumes that the EAD of interest is a significant contagious disease e.g. FMD, and may need to be modified for other epidemiological situations e.g. slow moving or insect borne disease]

An emergency animal disease (EAD) has been confirmed *[or is suspected]* in *[jurisdiction],* as defined in the Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses (Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA)), and that an EAD incident exists in *[jurisdiction].*

The EAD incident has been reported and defined, as required by **Clauses 5 and 6** of the EADRA, and this Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP) has been prepared in accordance with **Clause 7** of the EADRA.

1. Aim and objectives of the [insert disease name] disease response

Following national agreement, *[jurisdiction]* proposes to contain and eradicate the *[pest/disease]* as quickly and cost-effectively as possible using powers under the *[Act / legislation]* and related/subordinate legislation. Response strategies are consistent and aligned with the AUSVETPLAN *[response strategy and version]*

Objectives include:

- *To quickly identify the primary[16] case and determine where infection has spread, prioritising assessment of likely spread into uninfected areas*
- *Eradication in the shortest possible time, while minimising socio-economic impacts*
- *To minimise spread of infection from infected or high risk premises by biosecurity controls, stamping out infection on IPs/DCPs and decontaminating IPs and DCPs in a manner consistent with AUSVETPLAN*
- *To develop and implement a proof of freedom plan to declare the outbreak eradicated as quickly as possible*
- *To return industry and the community, as closely as possible, to normal in the shortest time period possible*
- *To minimise the negative impacts of the response on industry and the community*
- *No incidents, fatalities or injuries of personnel working in the response*
- *To conduct an effective[17] and efficient[18] response*
- *To develop a communications plan to keep staff, industry and the community well briefed on the status and progress of the response and any associated issues.*

2. Status report on suspect/confirmed disease

[The status report may refer to existing situation reports (sitreps) which can be filed as an Appendix and do not need to form part of the EADRP.]

2.1. Overview

[This should be a succinct statement about what has been found, the results of preliminary investigations, and actions that have been implemented.]

The *[relevant jurisdictional agency (acronym)])* is investigating a *[confirmed/suspect]* case of *[disease name]* disease in *[number] [jurisdiction] [type of farm or enterprises]*. The farm(s) experienced *[what the farmer(s)/veterinarian recognised]* which resulted in *[describe the type of disease alert and/or initial veterinary investigation]* with a subsequent investigation by the *[jurisdiction agency name]*. *[Preliminary]* testing results from *[name testing laboratories (e.g. jurisdiction's state laboratory or equivalent)]* indicate the presence of *[disease name]*. Further testing by ACDP *[supports/confirms]* this diagnosis.

Summary of actions that have been taken to date (see also section 2.8):

[16] The primary case is the original source of infection for the outbreak. In comparison, the index case is the first documented case that was identified at the outset of the epidemiological investigation.

[17] Effectiveness is about doing the right task, completing activities, achieving goals, and producing the intended or expected result.

[18] Efficiency is about doing things in an optimal way, for example doing it the fastest or in the least expensive way or performing or functioning in the best possible manner with the least waste of time, effort and resources.

- Biosecurity controls including *[movement controls]* have been implemented on *[premises classification[19]]*
- Declaration of *[and implementation of]* a livestock standstill as of *[time and date]* within *[jurisdiction]* of susceptible species initially for 72 hours
- Collection of the necessary epidemiological information to assist investigation concerning the source of infection and potential for spread
- Arrangements for inspections/testing of any farms identified as having contact with the *[premises classification]*
- Implementation a Control Area (CA) and Restricted Area(s) (RA(s)) around the *[premises classification]* with associated movement controls
- Initiation of surveillance in the CA and RA(s).

2.2. Location of premises

[Describe the geographical locations(s) of the affected farms(s), and other farms, facilities and enterprises relevant to the particular disease that are located within any Restricted or Control Areas, including GPS co-ordinates and mapping, if available]

2.3. Property/farm description and estimated number of each susceptible species

[Provide information on number of farms (if more than one), size and type of enterprise, product/stock flows, and relationships with other enterprises. Provide numbers of the different susceptible species and numbers of each class of livestock on each farm (e.g. cows, steers, ewes, rams, wethers, sows, weaner pigs, etc.) and estimated totals for each susceptible species (where more than one farm is affected).]

2.4. Clinical situation on premises

[Provide a comprehensive, but succinct, description of the clinical history and signs, and any changes in these over time. Include morbidity and mortality figures.]

2.5. Laboratory diagnosis

[Provide succinct details of any laboratory results /diagnosis by state lab and ACDP.]

2.6. Results of initial tracing / surveillance

[The critical aspect is to show that practical, effective tracing and surveillance measures have been implemented and, as proof of this, to be able to provide some

[19] Premises classifications are described in the AUSVEPLAN Guidance Document: Declared Areas and Allocation of Premises Classifications in an EAD Response available at https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents/

initial results and analysis, remembering that this tracing/surveillance process will continue throughout, and probably after, the whole response phase.

The relevant AUSVETPLAN response strategy and supporting SOPs, plans etc., should be consulted for guidance as to what materials need to be traced and over what time periods.

If there is evidence that the likely primary case has been identified, then this should be presented along with the logic/argument for that claim.

Relevant tracing information has been collected and prioritised for follow-up action. Trace-back / trace-forward information relating to *[livestock, livestock products, livestock vehicles, feed or other animals]* and people has been *[collected / confirmed].*

- *A total of [insert number] forward traces of livestock have been identified to date, including [insert number] forward traces of livestock to [insert name(s) saleyard/abattoir/knackery(s)] and to other jurisdictions [provide details].*
- *A traceback for saleyard [insert name and premises number] has been identified, with [insert number and species] purchased on [insert date] from this saleyard.*

Surveillance field teams have undertaken initial surveillance visits to *[insert number]* trace premises (TP) identified through tracing information, and to *[insert number/all]* (Dangerous Contact Premises (DCP)). *[No / insert number]* neighbouring properties *[/ herds / flocks]* have suspicion of disease.

Surveillance teams are tasked as a priority to investigate reports of suspect disease within the RA and CA. To date, *[insert number]* suspect premises (SP) have been investigated within the RA, and a further *[insert number]* SP within the CA or OA.

Diagnostic samples have been collected / submitted to *[jurisdiction's state laboratory or equivalent / ACDP]* from *[insert number] TPs, [insert number] DCPs and [insert number] SPs with positive/negative/pending results for [disease name].*

2.7. Estimated numbers of premises/susceptible species in vicinity

[Defining the 'vicinity' will depend on the nature of the disease, size of properties, stocking densities, close animal contact etc. e.g. dairying district compared to extensive sheep grazing. Reasonably presume that 'vicinity' would need to entail, at least, all contiguous properties. Only provide estimates, not precise numbers of susceptible species in the vicinity.

Any large, intensive animal production enterprises (e.g. feedlots, piggeries, poultry farms) or other high risk enterprise (e.g. saleyards, aggregation points, milk factories, knackeries) in the vicinity should be identified as a priority. Zoos should also be identified from the perspective of rare and valuable animals as well as potentially housing susceptible species.

Include comments on the presence of relevant wild or feral animal species (e.g. goats, pigs, deer), and if possible, about suspected wild or feral animal numbers or densities, or assessment as to whether they contribute to the disease risk. Include whether the IP/RA border national/regional/state/parks and other wild or feral animal habitats.]

2.8. Action taken to date

[The actions taken to date may refer to existing situation reports (sitreps) which can be filed as an Appendix and do not need to form part of the EADRP.]

2.8.1. Operations

[Provide details re:

- *Movement controls*
  - *Identify if a livestock standstill has been declared or implemented including date, time and intended duration (e.g. 72 hours)*
  - *Ensure disease specific movement controls have been applied (as per AUSTVETPLAN response strategy). Provide brief details of any permit conditions if product, animal and/or other items are subject to movement controls*
  - *The geographic extent of declared areas*
    - *E.g. Declaration of [x km radius – appropriately dimensioned] RA and CA around the infected premises [the entire state/territory of [jurisdiction] has been declared a CA and a [x] km radius RA around the infected property(s) and DCPs*
  - *Identify how many infected farms have been placed under movement controls*
- *Biosecurity controls and operational activities*
  - *Provide details of any other biosecurity controls, destruction, disposal, initial decontamination on any other properties, including numbers if available*
  - *Include details of compliance and enforcement activity focused particularly on meeting standards for animal welfare, biosecurity and human health and safety*
- *Epidemiological assessment in the field*
  - *Provide details of epidemiological assessment undertaken in the field*
- *Tracing and surveillance undertaken*
- *Tracing/surveillance*
  - *If field teams are tasked to investigate DCPs, trace-forward or trace-back properties, provide a brief outline and any results*
  - *If appropriate, state that surveillance in the CA and RA(s) has been initiated*
- *Use of diagnostic teams*
- *Further sampling and testing*
  - *Provide details of any involvement by state laboratories and ACDP*

- *Etc.]*

2.8.2. Planning

[Insert comments regarding use of any legislative tools (e.g. orders, regulations, declared areas etc.). Also include details around other actions taken by the planning function as described in the AUSVETPLAN Control Centre Management Manual Part 2.

Provide details of planned

- *epidemiological assessments*
- *tracing and surveillance]*

The livestock standstill declaration under the *[insert legislation – e.g. Biosecurity Act 2014]* was enacted on *[insert date].*

2.8.3. Logistics

[Include relevant details around actions taken by the logistics function as described in the AUSVETPLAN Control Centre Management Manual Part 2.]

A Local Control Centre (LCC) is being established at *[insert location].*

A State Control Centre (SCC) has been established at *[insert location].*

2.8.4. Finance and administration

[Include relevant details around actions taken by the finance and administration function as described in the AUSVETPLAN Control Centre Management Manual Part 2.]

Cost codes for the response have been established. *[Insert cost codes.]*

[Insert IT system] is being used to capture costs associated with the response.

2.8.5. Public information

[Include relevant details around actions taken by the public information function as described in the in the AUSVETPLAN Control Centre Management Manual Part 2 and the Biosecurity Incident Public Information Manual.]

Draft media release/talking points, in accordance with Part 3 and 4 of the Biosecurity Incident Public Information Manual[20] have been prepared *[and is either attached or has been previously forwarded to CCEAD/NMG].*

[20] www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/programs/emergency-animal-disease-preparedness/ausvetplan/resource-documents/
Resource Documents BIPIM Parts 1-4

2.9. Feasibility of eradication

[This is a critical element of the EADRP. NMG/CCEAD need to be convinced by the arguments conveyed in this section that the disease can either be eradicated or contained in order to activate the cost-sharing provisions.

The NMG needs to be convinced that the affected jurisdiction's responsible agency has:

- *Clearly identified/characterised the disease*
- *Acquired substantial evidence that this is a new/recent disease event*
- *Delineated the current distribution of the disease or has identified one of more foci of the disease and has implemented a program to provide a more accurate assessment of the disease's distribution. For many situations the authority would not have readily available laboratory evidence that the disease was not previously present. However, there should be a lot of other 'negative' information – such as no abnormal clinical signs found at abattoirs, sales or reported by owners, vets, etc.*
- *Developed a workable and logical program to eradicate or contain the disease. It is expected to align with AUSVETPLAN unless a deviation from these plans is warranted in the context of the incident. Such deviations need to be identified and justified*
- *The resources available to implement the proposed plan and/or the resources required for the plan, at least in the initial stages, are known*
- *The necessary legislative powers to implement the proposed plan*
- *Political and industry support for the proposed actions.]*

Laboratory results from ACDP confirm the occurrence of *[disease name]* on *[insert number]* premises in *[this jurisdiction or other state/territory]*. *[Jurisdiction's]* disease surveillance systems provide the confidence that *[this is a recent incursion / an emerging disease / [jurisdiction] is free (if disease diagnosed in another state)]* of *[disease name].* Surveillance, tracing and epidemiological information from this disease investigation provide confidence that the disease is *[contained to x premise(s) / area within [jurisdiction] / remains exotic to [jurisdiction]]*. However, further surveillance will provide confirmation of containment or further spread of the current disease outbreak.

In accordance with AUSVETPLAN, and with the activation of the cost-sharing provisions of EADRA, this EADRP provides the proposed *[jurisdiction]* response activities to enable the *[initial control of / exclusion of (if not in jurisdiction)]* the disease outbreak and proposes for the eradication of the *[disease name].*

Provided the cost-sharing provisions are activated, *[jurisdiction]* has the necessary legislative powers, the political and industry support, and the initial resources to implement the proposed response activities (as outlined below) for disease control and eradication.

3. Proposed response activities (control/eradication strategies)

[Include details of compliance and enforcement activity focused particularly on meeting standards for animal welfare, biosecurity and human health and safety.]

3.1. Biosecurity and movement controls on animals, products and things

3.1.1. Biosecurity restrictions

The infected *[suspect, dangerous contact]* premises *[has/have]* been, and those identified into the future will be, placed under biosecurity restrictions by notice pursuant to *[jurisdiction's legislation]*. Restrictions will be imposed on the movement of susceptible livestock, *[livestock products, vehicles, fodder, fittings or other relevant terminology relating to biosecurity matter]*.

3.1.2. Livestock standstill – State/Territory Livestock Standstill and National Livestock Standstill

[Include this section only if relevant.

Currently FMD is the only disease for which there has been pre-agreement that a National Livestock Standstill (NLSS) might be implemented on strong suspicion or confirmation of infection.

There is currently no national mechanism for implementing a NLSS. If a NLSS is agreed then it will need to be implemented by the introduction of simultaneous and coordinated state / territory wide standstills, each using their own legislative mechanisms and legal instruments, which will result in a NLSS. It is also possible that a state / territory could introduce its own state / territory wide or more limited livestock standstill independent of other jurisdictions (noting that the implementation of a state/territory wide standstill may have the same economic and market related implications as a NLSS) but if this was to happen under a cost shared response, it would need to be included in an approved EADRP, prior to the standstill being put in place.]

A livestock standstill encompassing the entire state/territory of *[jurisdiction]* has been declared by the *[relevant jurisdictional authority e.g. Minister [or CVO as the Minister's delegate]* under *[jurisdiction's legislation section]* at *[time and date]*. The intended duration is 72 hours for the purpose of controlling the movement of *[livestock species listed in the jurisdiction's legal instrument]* as part of the implementation of a national livestock standstill as agreed by CCEAD/NMG on *[insert date]* (Attachment *[insert numbers. E.g. 1 and 2] (if relevant)*). The livestock standstill duration will be reviewed on *[insert date]* with a decision to extend or rescind the standstill on *[insert date].*

[Insert following text if appropriate.]

[Jurisdiction] intends to rescind the *[jurisdiction]* standstill notice on *[insert date],* and replace the livestock standstill with restricted and control areas on *[insert date]* subject to CCEAD recommendation and approval by NMG, recognising that this may extend beyond the timing of a national livestock standstill.

3.1.3. Restricted area (RA)

[Detail all RAs if more than one.]

A restricted area (RA) *[with an [insert number] km radius around the IPs/DCPs encompassing the local government areas/shires of [insert LGA/shire] [has been/will be]]* declared by *[jurisdiction's relevant legal instrument e.g. Ministerial Order]* pursuant to *[jurisdiction's legislation section]* on *[insert date].* (Attachments *[insert numbers. E.g. 1 and 2]*).

3.1.4. Control area (CA)

A control area (CA) *[with an [insert number] km radius around the RA / encompassing the local government areas/shires of [insert LGAs/shires] / encompassing the State/Territory of jurisdiction] [has been/will be]]* declared by *[jurisdiction's relevant legal instrument e.g. Ministerial Order] under [jurisdiction's legislation section]* on *[insert date].* (Attachments *[insert numbers. E.g. 1 and 2]).*

[Under normal circumstances, the LCC manages operations in the RA. The EADRP should clearly identify if the SCC or LCC will manage operations in the CA.]

3.2. Stamping out

[For many of the diseases subject to the EADRA, stamping out, along with complementary measures such as quarantine/movement controls and decontamination, is the preferred method for initial control. Where stamping out is or is not considered appropriate, relevant arguments supporting that strategy need to be provided.

For example, the FMD manual indicates that 'stamping out' is the only option to be used when dealing with any (initial, at least) outbreak of FMD. All susceptible species in IPs are to be humanely destroyed (or slaughtered) as soon as possible and then disposed of appropriately. The same policy may apply to DCPs.

A convincing argument will be required if varying policy from AUSVETPLAN response strategies.]

3.2.1. Destruction (Depopulation) – slaughter procedures for all infected and exposed animals

[Explain that the destruction plan will be subordinate to this plan (a sub plan) and will be consistent with the options available in the AUSVETPLAN Operational Manual

Destruction of animals – A manual of techniques for humane destruction. Any variations to AUSVETPLAN should be identified.]

Susceptible species will be humanely destroyed on premises by the most appropriate method, consistent with the *AUSVETPLAN Operational Manual Destruction of animals – A manual of techniques of humane destruction, [insert version number and date]* and *[list applicable NASOPs, department SOPs, guidelines and decision support tools]*.

Detailed planning for destruction of managed animals *(as opposed to feral animals)* will be included in a sub-plan to the EADRP and will include:

Proposed priority for slaughter
Destruction methods
Sourcing of operators and assistants
Required skills/training for various tasks
Animal welfare
Worker safety
Safety of nearby residents
Biosecurity, including movement controls of plant and equipment
Environmental safeguards.
Livestock requiring destruction for disease control purposes and which pose low or negligible risk of disease spread, or for which risk of disease spread can be adequately controlled, may be humanely slaughtered at an approved facility. Such movements will be subject to a risk analysis and will meet currently agreed biosecurity and movement controls.

3.2.2. Disposal

3.2.2.1. Animals, animal products, animal by-products and contaminated items

[This section needs to indicate that a workable, cost-effective plan has been developed for the specific circumstances of the affected premises, taking into consideration the nature of the disease, the persistence of the infectious agent and local environmental and social circumstances.

The disposal plan needs to be consistent with the options provided in AUSVETPLAN Operational Procedures Manual – Disposal. Any variations to AUSVETPLAN should be identified].

Include any advice / consultation with local / state environmental authorities relevant to the activity.]

The disposal of animal carcasses, materials and equipment (including fomites) will be consistent with the options provided in *AUSVETPLAN Operational Procedures*

Manual – Disposal, Version [insert version number and date] and *[list applicable NASOPs, department SOPs, guidelines, standards and decision support tools]*.

Biosecurity precautionary measures will be employed to minimise the risk of disease spread.

Animal carcass disposal options will be determined based on the volume of carcases and material, biosecurity risks, existing and future land use, availability of existing licensed landfill sites, environmental and WH&S considerations, and in consultation with the *[Insert Environment Protection Authority (EPA) or equivalent].*

[Options for carcass disposal include:

Deep burial/composting on-site
Deep burial/composting off-site (at approved premises)
Incineration (on-site or off-site)
Rendering at approved premises

All off-site options need to include details of how biosecure transportation will be ensured.]
The *[insert jurisdictional] [Insert Environment Protection Authority (EPA) or equivalent]* will be consulted on appropriate sites for any burial pits or disposal methods outside of already existing approved landfill sites and/or disposal methods.

[Jurisdiction] will monitor disposal activities to ensure compliance with the disposal sub-plan, SOPs, work instructions and relevant standards.

3.2.2.2. Laboratory waste

The disposal of laboratory waste will be consistent with *AUSVETPLAN Management Manual – Laboratory preparedness Version* [insert version number and date] and *[list applicable NASOPs, department SOPs, guidelines, standards and decision support tools or other relevant jurisdictional legislation or regulations]*.

Biosecurity precautionary measures will be employed to minimise the risk of pathogen spread.

3.3. Decontamination and farm clean-up procedures

[This section needs to demonstrate to the NMG that the lead agency has developed a cost-effective workable plan that will achieve the necessary level of decontamination relevant to the disease in question and local conditions as well as considering any national or international imperatives, particularly around timing for proof of freedom. AUSVETPLAN should guide planned decontamination activities. Any variations to AUSVETPLAN should be identified].

Decontamination tasks may be contracted out, but the lead agency will need to ensure that appropriate quality control and/or supervision is provided to ensure that the task is completed properly and efficiently.

The initial EADRP will need to address how decontamination of the index[21] premises and any other premises identified at the time of writing is proposed. If the incident expands, larger scale decontamination plans and procedures would have to be developed. Initially, all destruction, disposal and decontamination would be, most likely, implemented under direct supervision of the affected jurisdiction's lead agency.]

Decontamination of the *[premises classification]* and equipment will be undertaken on a risk prioritised basis, in accordance with the *AUSVETPLAN Operational Procedures Manual – Decontamination Version [insert version number and date].*

Decontamination *[may/will]* be outsourced to appropriately skilled and equipped personnel (contractors) and will be supervised by the Department.

The index premises *[has been/will be]* decontaminated *[by/on] [insert date].*

3.4. Diagnosis, tracing and surveillance

3.4.1. Liaison between jurisdiction, private laboratories and ACDP

[This section needs to inform the NMG that processes have been established for forwarding samples (and other information, resources and expertise) between the laboratories involved. Over time, these arrangements may change and the NMG will need to be advised accordingly.]

Procedures are in place for all diagnostic samples and associated documentation to be submitted to *[jurisdiction's state laboratory or equivalent]* in a biosecure manner for initial processing. Existing arrangements using private freight companies for delivery of diagnostic samples to the laboratory will be used. High priority diagnostic samples may be delivered by departmental personnel or by private courier. *[Jurisdiction's state laboratory or equivalent]* will submit diagnostic samples and associated documentation to *[ACDP and/or an appropriate reference laboratory]* using existing freight arrangements and/or private couriers and/or departmental staff.

Private veterinary laboratories will be informed to contact *[jurisdiction's state laboratory or equivalent]* immediately, should any diagnostic samples be submitted to them in the first instance. Arrangements will then be made for submission to *[jurisdiction's state laboratory or equivalent]*.

Existing arrangements will be used for the electronic reporting of laboratory results between laboratories and the *[jurisdiction]* CVO. Arrangements will be made for the reporting of laboratory results from *[jurisdiction's state laboratory or equivalent]* to the

[21] The index case is the first documented case in the onset of an epidemiological investigation. In comparison, the primary case is the original source of infection for the outbreak.

SCC and LCC, and be facilitated by the laboratory Interface function at SCC and LCC as required.

3.4.2. Tracing

Information on the movement to and from IPs, SPs, TPs, DCPs and other premises of interest, of livestock, livestock product, people, vehicles, equipment, feed and other risk appropriate items will be collected for use in the epidemiological investigation and surveillance.

This tracing information will be collected and recorded by field and phone teams for entry onto the *[insert name of jurisdiction's IT system]* emergency management software system. Tracing personnel in the LCC / SCC will confirm tracing information (where possible) and provide trace details to the LCC/SCC Investigation function.

Interstate tracing information will be forwarded to the relevant jurisdiction from the SCC.

3.4.3. Surveillance, sampling and laboratory testing, including resources

[An overview of surveillance activities (what and how it will be done, and the frequency of surveillance) should be included in this section along with a brief overview of laboratory testing planned to complement that surveillance.

The NMG needs information and advice that sufficient resources are currently available or that there is a need for additional (and specified) resources. If additional resources are required, this plan should describe what arrangements have been organised to supplement the existing ones.

Any planned differences in surveillance activities over time and between OAs, RAs and CAs should be described.

Refer to the relevant AUSVETPLAN response strategy.]

A surveillance sub-plan will be developed and implemented in consultation with epidemiologists, ultimately aiming to demonstrate proof of freedom of disease. It will include domestic, feral, wild and rare and valuable animals. Surveillance activities will be refined as the epidemiology of the outbreak becomes clearer.

Initial surveillance will be aimed at:

Detecting new cases, particularly of premises in the OA and CA
Delimiting the extent of disease
Demonstrating that disease is not present in the CA and OA (as applicable).
Surveillance investigations of SPs, TPs and DCPs (if they still contain susceptible animals), and surveillance of ARPs and PORs will be undertaken on a priority basis as provided in the surveillance sub-plan.

Diagnostic samples taken will include *[insert samples required]* and laboratory diagnostics will be undertaken at *[jurisdictional laboratory / ACDP]*.

All surveillance data will be recorded and managed using the *[insert name of jurisdiction system]* software system, allowing all data to be used for proof of freedom. *[The system should allow for the scheduling of farm visits/revisits.]*

A sub-plan for proof of freedom of disease will be developed based on surveillance protocols for *[disease name]* based on the guidance provided by the relevant *AUSVETPLAN Response strategy*.

Private veterinarians will be engaged to undertake on-farm surveillance as directed by the investigations unit of the LCC and SCC. Veterinarians will be thoroughly briefed on biosecurity, veterinary investigation and diagnostic sample requirements.

3.4.3.1. Surveillance – rare and valuable animals

Surveillance on rare and/or valuable animals will be considered using a risk-based approach. The AUSVETPLAN *Guidance Document: Risk-based assessment of disease control options for rare and valuable animals*[22] *and [surveillance sub-plan]* will be used to provide guidance on rare and valuable animal surveillance planning. The *[jurisdiction]* surveillance sub-plan provides more detail.

3.4.3.2. Surveillance – feral and wild animals

Surveillance on feral and wild animals will be considered and planned using a risk-based approach. The *AUSVETPLAN Operational Manual: Wild Animal Response Strategy and the relevant AUSVETPLAN Response strategy* will be used to provide guidance on population surveys which can be applied to *[disease name]* susceptible feral animal populations relevant to *[jurisdiction]*. The *[jurisdiction]* surveillance sub-plan provides more detail.

3.5. Zoning and compartmentalisation

[The Australian Government is responsible for managing zoning and compartmentalisation matters within Australia and does so in conjunction with the relevant jurisdiction.

Compartmentalisation is based on biosecurity provisions of specific enterprises and is a joint industry– government undertaking.

Zoning is based on geographic areas and is a government responsibility.

If required the EADRP should include the details of how an affected jurisdiction would proceed to initiate a zoning application to be prepared by the Australian Government.

[22] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents/ Guidance documents

It is extremely unlikely that zoning or compartmentalisation would be considered in the early stages of a response to an EAD]
[Further details on zoning and compartmentalisation will be provided if and when appropriate.]

3.6. Vaccination

[While vaccination is discussed in several of the AUSVETPLAN response strategies, few propose vaccination as an initial control tool. As such, a vaccination strategy is unlikely to be part of an initial EADRP but may later be included for consideration by CCEAD / NMG in terms of a vaccination sub-plan. However, if vaccination is contemplated, it should be consistent with the policy provided in the AUSVETPLAN response strategy. Where a proposed vaccination strategy is not consistent with the relevant AUSVETPLAN response strategy, the rationale needs to be included in the EADRP.]

In the case of an FMD outbreak, the EADRP should include a request to activate the Australian FMD Vaccine Bank to begin the process of manufacture and supply of FMD vaccine so that the vaccine will be available immediately, should a decision be made to roll out a vaccination program.

A vaccination strategy *[is under development/is not considered appropriate]* at this time.

The [insert disease vaccine bank name] is recommended for activation.

[Only include the following vaccination sections where appropriate.]

3.6.1. Vaccination strategy

[Describe the vaccination strategy. For example, ring vaccination of target animals within a certain radius (distance) of an IP, commencing at the extremities and progressing in a centripetal direction. The underlying logic for choosing the approach needs to be provided for consideration by CCEAD/NMG.]

3.6.2. Vaccination protocols

[Required information includes:]

[Description of vaccine
Method(s) of application
Frequency of vaccination
Target species, numbers
Estimated number of doses
Animal identification
Records requirements and management]

3.6.3. End-use of vaccinated stock

[Describe what is to happen to vaccinated stock (i.e. retained in the population or expedited removal by slaughter or destruction), where, by when and any planned use of carcass, animal products and animal by-products.]

3.6.4. Processing of vaccinated stock, including by-products and waste

[Consideration needs to be given as to whether vaccinated stock, their products and their wastes can be used for any purpose. If use is proposed, processing protocols (if any) need to be specified with reasons.]

[Vaccinated stock will be processed in a timely manner commensurate with risk and with resource availability. All products will be disposed of by an approved means (see section on disposal).]

3.7. Situation reports production and dissemination

State situation reports are being issued daily at *[Insert time e.g.6:00 pm]* by the *[jurisdiction]* SCC. These reports will be distributed to:

[Insert appropriate jurisdictional equivalents or affected industries

The table below provides examples of potential circulation and should be modified, as required.]

Internal	External
[Chief Biosecurity Officer	*Australian CVO*
Chief Veterinary Officer	*CCEAD secretariat*
Other members of the jurisdictional Biosecurity leadership team	*Jurisdictional CVOs*
Jurisdictional corporate communications	*ACDP*
CMT	*Animal Health Australia*
IMT	*Australian Dairy Farmers*
	Australian Pork Limited
	Australian Lot Feeders' Association
	Goat Industry Council of Australia
	State Disaster Control Centre or equivalent
	State Department Health or equivalent]

The *[jurisdiction]* SCC will prepare situation reports as required for *[jurisdiction]* industries.

3.8. International notifications

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture Water and Environment (DAWE) will manage all international notifications about this EAD incident.

3.9. Management of feral and/or wild animals

Where required, management of feral and/or wild animals will be based on the *AUSVETPLAN Operational manual: Wild Animal Response Strategy (version [insert version number and date]).*

3.10. Management of vectors

Where required, management of vectors will be based on the relevant *AUSVETPLAN Response Strategy*

4. Indicative budget

4.1. Cost Sharing

[Jurisdiction's lead agency should include a request that Cost Sharing of Response Costs under the EADRA be invoked.

For the avoidance of doubt, a separate and specific request to agree to the Cost Sharing of Compensation Costs under the EADRA should be included]

[Jurisdiction's lead agency] requests that CCEAD recommend and that NMG agree that Cost Sharing of Response Costs under the EADRA be activated.

[Jurisdiction's lead agency] requests that CCEAD recommends and that NMG agrees specifically that Cost Sharing of Compensation Costs payed by *[Jurisdiction's lead agency]* under their jurisdictional legislation are eligible for Cost Sharing under the EADRA.

4.2. Monitoring cost-effectiveness of the EADRP (Appointmnt of an Efficiency Advocate)

[Jurisdiction's lead agency] recommends that an Efficiency Advocate *[should/should not]* be appointed.

[If the recommendation is that an Efficiency Advocate should not be appointed, then a rationale for not doing so should be stated.]
[Jurisdiction's lead agency] will provide any information required by an Efficiency Advocate appointed by NMG.

4.3. Indicative budget summary

[The indicative budget in the initial EADRP will of necessity contain less detailed information and estimates of potential costs with a view to identifying an initial cost ceiling for CCEAD to recommend to NMG. As the response progresses and more information is available the budget will be reviewed and adjusted to develop a more accurate financial picture.]

The indicative budget table is a summary and is based on an estimate of the expected activities and outcomes of response to *[insert name of EAD]* as described in this EADRP.

[Each jurisdiction will have its own financial systems and processes to monitor and track budgets and financial expenditure and these may be quite different between jurisdictions.

For purposes of Cost Sharing under the EADRA, all Affected Parties will need to present their claims for Cost Sharing in a standard format as described in the EADRA Business Rules: Guidelines for Accounting and Cost Sharing under the EAD Response Agreement[23].The templates provided reflect the standard format required by the Business Rules

The EADRA Guidance Document: Consequential Loss[21] includes a set of seven principles for determining whether a particular response cost is eligible for Cost Sharing. To be eligible for Cost Sharing a response cost must meet one or more of these Cost sharing principles.

*Response costs that do not meet the criteria of one or more of the Cost Sharing principles should be considered a consequential loss for the purposes of the EADRA and are therefore not eligible for Cost Sharing (EADRA **clause 1 Recitals B(c)** and **Part 3.4 of Schedule 6**)*
All of the expenditure listed in the indicative budget that is intended for Cost Sharing must be identified, as well as expenditure which is not intended for Cost Sharing including consequential loss.

Additional spreadsheets and tools to assist the budgeting process are provided [[here – under development]

Because it does not form part of Cost Sharing calculations, the estimation for consequential loss is a relatively low priority, especially at the start of a response, and time and resources can be more effectively used on other elements while still providing a broad approximation of consequential losses, for information.

[23] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/training/emergency-animal-disease-training/guidance-documents/

*Ad hoc or ex gratia payments or any other form of payment, that are paid by jurisdictions, for costs incurred by owners that fall outside of the definition of compensation under jurisdictional legislation, but are considered appropriate by the jurisdiction, are not normally eligible for Cost Sharing. If the jurisdiction can provide a compelling justification for Cost Sharing these costs and they are included in EADRP they can be considered for Cost Sharing if CCEAD and NMG agree to do so (**clause 10.6(d)**)]*

Category	Cost
Salaries and wages	
Operating expenses	
Capital costs	
Compensation	
Estimated consequential losses[24]	
Total	

[24] Consequential losses are not eligible for Cost sharing but are supplied for the purpose of allowing the Affected Parties to understand the wider costs of the EAD outbreak. **(Clause 11.6(e))**

4.4. Salaries and wages (Staffing)

Notes on Salaries and Wages (Part 3.1 of Schedule 6 of EADRA)

(a) Salary or consultancy fees of staff/consultants who are, or would be, engaged by a government or Industry Party, irrespective of the implementation of the EADRPS, are not eligible for Cost Sharing.

(b) Salaries or consultancy fees for staff/consultants engaged by a Party to assist directly with the implementation of the EADRP and for staff/consultants engaged to backfill positions of existing permanent staff assisting directly with the implementation of the EADRP will be eligible for Cost Sharing.

(c) Salaries or wages of staff seconded across State or Territory borders will not be eligible for Cost Sharing, but salaries or wages of staff/consultants engaged to backfill positions of seconded staff will be eligible.

(d) Allowances for staff/consultants engaged in the implementation of the EADRP will be eligible for Cost Sharing. These will include meal allowances, district allowances, penalty rates and accommodation assistance.

(e) Payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance, superannuation and leave for staff especially recruited as a result of the implementation of the EADRP S will be eligible for Cost Sharing. S

(f) Where normal employment conditions provide for payment of overtime, overtime incurred directly as a result of the implementation of the EADRP will be eligible for Cost Sharing.

(g) Fees and allowances to private veterinarians employed or contracted by the government Parties to assist with the implementation of the EADRP S will be eligible for Cost Sharing up to the level of fees and allowances structure approved by AHCS, or such other relevant fees and allowances structure.

(h) Reimbursements to volunteer emergency service and defence personnel will be by negotiation with the service provider, but should provide primarily for out-of-pocket or incidental expenses. If the basis of engagement of volunteer emergency service or defence personnel is other than primarily for out of pocket expense then with express approval of NMG, arrangements as for 3.1 (b) will apply.

Sub-category	Cost Sharing	Cost
Government staff – permanent staff	No	
Government or Industry staff or consultants engaged irrespective of EAD response	No	
Government staff / consultants engaged specifically for the EADRP	Yes	
Government staff overtime and penalty rates	Yes	
Backfilling staff positions – Agriculture Department	Yes	
Backfilling staff positions – other departments	Yes	
Industry staff – permanent staff	No	
Industry staff / consultants engaged specifically for the EADRP	Yes	
Industry staff / consultants overtime and penalty rates	Yes	
Backfilling of industry positions	Yes	
Private veterinarian's fees and allowances	Yes	
Volunteers, Emergency services, Police and Defence	No	
Salaries and consulting fees for external appointments	Yes	
Allowances for staff engaged in the EADRP		
• Meals	Yes	
• Accommodation	Yes	
• District allowance	Yes	

Sub-category	Cost Sharing	Cost
On-Costs		
• Payroll tax	Yes	
• Workers Compensation	Yes	
• Superannuation	Yes	
• Leave	Yes	
Subtotal		

4.5. Operating expenses

Notes on operating expenses (Part 3.2 of Schedule 6 of EADRA)

(a) Operating expenses directly incurred by a Party undertaking activities in the EADRP will be eligible for Cost Sharing.

(b) For laboratory services provided internally by a Commonwealth, State/Territory government agency, S the cost of additional staff and operating costs incurred as a result of activities required by the EADRP will be eligible for Cost Sharing.

(c) For laboratory services provided to a State/Territory government by an external source to assist in the implementation of the EADRP:S

- when the specified contracted level of service is exceeded, an amount equivalent to the marginal cost incurred in (b) by a comparable government laboratory for that additional service service is eligible for Cost Sharing; or
- where there is no specified contracted service level, an amount not exceeding the full price that would be charged by a comparable government laboratory for those services.

(d) All stores and equipment purchased with funds which have been subsequently reimbursed from the Cost Sharing arrangements shall be valued at the time the Proof of Freedom Phase ends and sold within 60 days. The proceeds of any sale, or equivalent valuation, will be distributed to the Parties in the same proportion as contributions actually made by them.

(e) Any variation from this procedure can only be made with the approval of the Parties.

Sub-category	Cost Sharing	Cost
Accommodation	Yes	
Meals	Yes	
Group travel	Yes	
Individual travel	Yes	
Contractors and hire	Yes	
Stores and equipment	Yes	
Laboratory costs	Yes	
Consumables	Yes	
Communications	Yes	
Other costs	TBD	
Subtotal		

4.6. Capital costs

Notes on capital costs (Part 3.3 of Schedule 6 of EADRA)

(a) Capital expenditure on major items such as motor vehicles or buildings will not be eligible for Cost Sharing. The working life of such capital items would normally be expected to extend far beyond any eradication effort funded under the EADRP and there is every possibility they could be utilised in other ongoing programs.

(b) Essential equipment required for the immediate servicing needs of the EADRP will be eligible for Cost Sharing.

(c) At the time the Proof of Freedom Phase ends any equipment purchased with funds which have subsequently been reimbursed from the Cost Sharing arrangements shall be valued at the time the Proof of Freedom Phase ends and sold within 60 days. The proceeds of any sale, or equivalent valuation, will be distributed to the Parties in the same proportion as contributions actually made by them.

Sub-category	Cost Sharing	Cost
Motor vehicles - purchase	No	
Buildings - purchase	No	
Information technologies and communications technologies - purchase	No	
Office furniture and equipment - purchase	No	
Communications hardware - purchase	No	
Infrastructure and equipment - purchase	No	
Subtotal		

4.7. Compensation

Notes on compensation (Part 3.4 of Schedule 6 of EADRA)

Consistent with the relevant legislation applying in the jurisdiction in question payments for Compensation are eligible for Cost Sharing providing that the Compensation is to be paid to the owner of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Method of valuation
In the case of livestock the value is based on:

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

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

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

whichever is the earlier.

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

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

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

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

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

False statements

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

Sub-category	Cost Sharing	Cost
Livestock destroyed	Yes	
Livestock deceased	Yes	
Property destroyed	Yes	
Subtotal		

4.8. Consequential losses

Notes on consequential losses (Clause 1 B (c), clause 11.6 (e) and Part 3.4.1 of Schedule 6)

Consequential losses are not eligible for Cost sharing but are supplied for the purpose of allowing the Affected Parties to understand the wider costs of the EAD outbreak.
A working definition of what constitutes a consequential loss for purposes of the EADRA can be found in the *EADRA Guidance Document: Consequential Loss*[25]

Sub-category	Cost Sharing	Cost
Export losses	No	
Business opportunity costs – lost sales	No	
Business opportunity costs – future income capacity	No	
Business opportunity costs – finance and loan costs	No	
Breeches of contract for service providers	No	
Costs of dealing with product in transport (international)	No	
Loss of income for producers, saleyards, abattoirs and transporters	No	
Subtotal		

[25] https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/training/emergency-animal-disease-training/guidance-documents/

5. Public information

5.1. Lead responsibility for liaison with the media

[If the incident is affecting only one jurisdiction, the EADRP needs to specify that the jurisdictional department will take the lead media liaison role. It also needs to specify that national and international issues will be addressed by the Australian Government through theDAWE.

The national talking points released by NMG will always be developed by the DA as they are responsible for the secretariat of both CCEAD and NMG. The DA will work closely with the affected state(s) to facilitate this process.

The affected state may also draft additional talking points if there are more local issues not covered in the national talking points – such as further detail on the restricted area, or specific information on what the community is expected to do in the affected area.

If more than one state or territory is affected, the Biosecurity Incident Public Information Manual, provides for the Australian CVO, through the National Biosecurity Communications and Engagement Network (NBCEN), to coordinate media liaison.

If a jurisdiction's lead agency media liaison team has been or is being established to undertake this media liaison role, brief details could be included in the initial EADRP. This might include information such as proposed overall media strategy, identification of key spokespeople, frequency of reports, planned ministerial media releases, proposed liaison with Australian Government and other government liaison groups.

Brief details of any planned or existing special telephone call centre and/or special web page for the EAD incident should be provided to the NMG.]

The *[jurisdiction's lead agency]*'s media team will be utilised for all communications activities and will liaise with Australian Government media and other government and industry media groups.

[Where the incident involves more than one state, the Australian Government, through the Australian CVO office, will coordinate media liaison in accordance with the AUSVETPLAN Biosecurity Incident Public Information Manual.

A media unit liaison officer will be situated within the SCC.]

National and international issues will be referred to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture Water and Environment (ACVO office) for appropriate response.

As the state lead agency, the *[jurisdiction's lead agency's existing Customer Service Centre or alternative (telephone appropriate telephone number]*) will be utilised as the community information call centre.

The EAD disease watch hotline (1800 675 888) will be promoted for disease reporting.

A communications and engagement plan will be implemented to encourage livestock owners, veterinarians and other livestock industry service personnel to undertake high level biosecurity practices and to immediately report any disease suspicion.

Response specific information web pages will be activated as part of *[jurisdiction's lead agency acronym]* website. This site will link to the Australian Government DAWE and the *National pest and disease Outbreak* websites.

5.2. Industry and community liaison

[The lead agency will, as part of its overall public relations strategy, address its responsibility for providing regular situation reports to relevant state industry sectors.

Under the EADRA arrangements, industry members of the NMG are responsible for providing national industry updates, based, where appropriate, on information provided by the CVO of the jurisdiction (for operational matters) and the Chair of NMG (for national arrangement issues).]

As the lead agency for the response within *[jurisdiction], [jurisdiction's lead agency acronym]*, through the *[jurisdiction's]* CVO, will provide regular situation reports to the relevant livestock industry sectors through the state industry representative organisations.

6. State Coordination Centre (SCC)

6.1. SCC structure, management and staffing

A resourced and functional SCC will be located at the Emergency Control Centre *[or equivalent (e.g. State Biosecurity Operations Centre)]* at the *[jurisdiction's agency]* offices situated at *[insert address].*

The SCC structure and management will be based on the *AUSVETPLAN Control Centres Management Manual* (version *[insert version number and date])* and staffed to respond to the scale of the incident. Personnel in key roles will have received appropriate training.

The CVO Unit *[insert location]* will provide strategic direction to the SCC, in accordance with the direction set by CCEAD and NMG.

7. Local Control Centre (LCC)

7.1. LCC structure, management and staffing

A resourced and functional LCC will be located at *[insert office]* office situated at *[insert address].*

[If there are multiple LCCs or FCPs, provide details for all of them.]

The LCC structure and management will be based on the *AUSVETPLAN Control Centres Management Manual* (version *[insert version number and date]),* and be resourced to respond to the scale of the incident. Personnel in key roles will have received appropriate training.

8. Information systems and management

8.1. Software to assist the management of EAD information

The *[relevant jurisdictional information management system]* will be used for response data, information and resource management.

9. Additional research and information needs

[Provide relevant details here. It is likely that additional research and information needs will not have been identified at the time of preparing the initial EADRP.]

10. Accounting procedures

[Details of financial expenditure in respect to the EADRP must be recorded using an auditable method, allowing for separation of cost sharable and non-cost sharable costs. Refer to the EADRA Business Rules: Guidelines for Accounting and Cost Sharing under the EAD Response Agreement.[26]]
Financial expenditure will be reported to CCEAD and NMG in accordance with **Schedule 10** of the EADRA.

Claims for cost sharing expenditure will be submitted to AHA in the required format as per the business rules[27].

[26] http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/download/1364/
[27] http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/download/1364/

11. Attachments *[amend or delete as required]*

11.1. Attachment 1 – Maps of Control Area / Restricted Area

11.2. Attachment 2 – Legal instruments - Control Area, Restricted Area, Livestock Standstill

Other potential attachments

Attachment X – Vaccination strategy

Attachment X – Proof of freedom strategy

Attachment X – Case definition [if revised]

Etc.

12. Appendix 3 – EADRP template – simplified

Remainder of this page left intentionally blank. The template commences on the next page.

EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE PLAN

for an outbreak of *[insert disease]* in *[jurisdiction]*

*This Template is based on **Part A of Schedule 4** of the EADRA and can be used by those experienced in the development of an EADRP or those who require only a simple outline of the topics and issues to be included in an EADRP.*

The sub-headings may be regarded as a checklist to aid in the development of the EADRP and the EADRP may not necessarily need to refer to all matters referred to in the sub-headings. The amount of detail will depend on the nature and extent of the emergency disease response, and the stage of the response.

However, an EADRP submitted for initial approval by the NMG will need to address the core components marked with an asterisk (*). Other components may be developed, and their approval sought, in accordance with a timetable agreed by CCEAD.

1. Aim and objectives of the disease response*

2. Status report on suspect/confirmed disease*

    2.1. Overview

    2.2. Location of premises

    2.3. Property/farm description and estimated number of each susceptible species

    2.4. Clinical situation on premises (description of clinical signs, morbidity)

    2.5. Laboratory diagnosis

    2.6. Results of initial tracing / surveillance (including if identification of index case)

    2.7. Estimated numbers of premises/susceptible species in vicinity

    2.8. Action taken to date

        2.8.1 Operations

        2.8.2 Planning

        2.8.3 Logistics

        2.8.4 Finance and administration

2.8.5 Public information

2.9. Feasibility of eradication

3. Proposed response activities* (control/eradication strategies)

3.1. Biosecurity, quarantine and movement controls on animals, products and things

3.1.1 Biosecurity restrictions

3.1.2 Livestock standstill – State/Territory Livestock Standstill and National Livestock Standstill

3.1.3 Restricted area (RA)

3.1.4 Control area (CA)

3.2. Stamping out

3.2.1 Destruction (Depopulation) – slaughter procedures for all infected and exposed animals

3.2.2 Disposal

3.2.2.1 Animals, animal products, animal by-products and contaminated items

3.2.2.2 Laboratory waste

3.3. Decontamination and farm clean-up procedures

3.4. Diagnosis, tracing and surveillance

3.4.1 Liaison between jurisdiction, private laboratories and ACDP

3.4.2 Tracing

3.4.3 Surveillance, sampling and laboratory testing, including resources

3.4.3.1 Surveillance – rare and valuable animals

3.4.3.2. Surveillance – feral and wild animals

3.5. Zoning and compartmentalisation

3.6. Vaccination

3.6.1 Vaccination strategy

3.6.2 Vaccination protocols

3.6.3 End use of vaccinated stock

3.6.4 Processing of vaccinated stock including bye-products and waste

3.7. Situation reports production and dissemination

3.8. International notifications – Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment responsibility)

3.9. Management of feral and/or wild animals

3.10. Management of vectors

4. Indicative budget*

4.1. Cost Sharing

4.1.1 Request for cost sharing of response costs under the EADRA

4.1.2 Request for cost sharing of compensation costs under the EADRA

4.1.3 Cost Sharing of compensation paid by Parties to participants in industries which are not Parties to the EADRA[28] (if appropriate)

4.2 Monitoring cost-effectiveness of the EADRP (Appointment of an Efficiency Advocate[29])

4.3 Indicative budget summary

4.4. Salaries and wages (Staffing)

4.4.1 Permanent staff

[28] **Clause 10.8** of the EADRA

[29] **Clause 13.3** and **Part 1 of Schedule 11** of the EADRA

4.4.2 Private veterinarians – employed or contracted

4.4.3 Volunteers/emergency services personnel

4.5. Operating expenses

4.6. Capital costs

4.7. Compensation

4.8. Consequential losses

5. Public information*

5.1. Lead responsibility for liaison with the media

5.2. Industry and community liaison

6. State Coordination Centre[30] (SCC)

6.1. SCC site, structure, management and staffing

7. Local Control Centre (LCC)

7.1. LCC site, structure, management and staffing

8. Information systems and management

8.1. Software to assist the management of EAD information

8.2 Control centre information management

9. Additional research and information needs

10. Accounting procedures

11. Attachments

11.1. Attachment 1 – Maps of Control Area and Restricted Area(s)

[30] AUSVETPLAN Control Centre Management Manual

11.2. Attachment 2 – Legal instrument - Control Area, Restricted Area, Livestock Standstill order