Movement controls

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

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DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE: 1800 675 888

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

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Contents

Cattle herded at sunrise

1 Introduction

1.1 This document

1.1.1 Purpose

As part of AUSVETPLAN (the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan), this guidance document has been developed to assist personnel involved in the response to an emergency animal disease (EAD) incident to manage the risk of disease transmission by the movement of animals, products, people and things in and out of declared areas, and from premises of different classifications.

Together with the other components of AUSVETPLAN, this guidance document has been developed to help ensure that an efficient, effective and coherent response can be implemented consistently across Australia with minimal delay.

1.1.2 Scope

This guidance document:

- outlines the legal framework supporting movement controls
- outlines functional responsibilities for the management of movement controls during an EAD response
- provides general principles for movement controls
- provides guidance on the issuance of permits
- describes the types of permits that may be issued for movements of animals, products, people and things during an EAD incident.

1.1.3 Development

This guidance document has been produced in accordance with the procedures described in the **AUSVETPLAN *Overview*** and in consultation with Australian national, state and territory governments; the relevant livestock industries; nongovernment agencies; and public health authorities, where relevant.

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

1.2 Other documentation

This guidance document should be read and implemented in conjunction with:

- other AUSVETPLAN documents, including the response strategies; operational, enterprise and management manuals; and any relevant guidance and resource documents. The complete series of documents is available on the Animal Health Australia website [1]
- relevant nationally agreed standard operating procedures (NASOPs).[2] These procedures complement AUSVETPLAN and describe in detail specific actions undertaken during a response to an incident. NASOPs have been developed for use by jurisdictions during responses to EAD incidents and emergencies
- relevant jurisdictional or industry policies, response plans, standard operating procedures and work instructions
- relevant Commonwealth and jurisdictional legislation and legal agreements (such as the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement,[3] where applicable).

1.3 Training resources

EAD preparedness and response arrangements in Australia

The EAD Foundation online course[4] provides livestock producers, veterinarians, veterinary students, government personnel and emergency workers with foundation knowledge for further training in EAD preparedness and response in Australia.

Sheep in yards

1 www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents

2 www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/emergency-animal-disease/nationally-agreed-standard-operating-procedures

3 https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/emergency-animal-disease/ead-response-agreement

4 www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/emergency-animal-disease-training-program

2 Legal framework and functional responsibility

2.1 Legal framework

The use of declared areas under state and territory (jurisdictional) legislation provides the legal framework for disease control measures in emergency animal disease (EAD) responses.

All premises within the declared areas are subject to classification for disease control management and monitoring purposes. Classification of premises provides a framework for authorities to exercise legal powers over such premises, including movement controls.

The **AUSVETPLAN guidance document *Declared areas and allocation of premises classifications in an emergency animal disease response***[5] provides details on the use of declared areas and premises classifications.

2.2 Functional responsibility

Each chief veterinary officer has legislative responsibility for implementing movement controls within their jurisdiction in the response to EAD incidents.

Under the agreed AUSVETPLAN control centres structures, functional responsibility for the management of movements of animals, products, people and things into and out of declared areas rests with the Operations teams in the state coordination centre (SCC), local control centres (LCCs), forward command posts (FCPs) and the field (FLD functions):

- The SCC Movement Controls unit (SCC OP 03) is responsible for strategic planning and coordination of control over the movement of animals, products, people and things that pose a biosecurity risk. The unit may include permit and checkpoint functions.
- The LCC Movement Controls unit (LCC OP 03) is responsible for establishing controls over the movement of animals, products, people and things that pose a biosecurity risk, to limit the spread of the disease in the LCC's area of responsibility.
- The FCP Movement Controls unit (FCP OP 03) is responsible for supervising movement controls in the defined area supervised by the FCP.
- The FLD Check Points and Field Patrols teams (FLD OP 03.2 and FLD OP 03.3) support the LCC to maintain the security of an area, including by contributing to the management of authorised and unauthorised movements.

More detailed guidance on the response functions, their responsibilities and key tasks is provided in Part 2 of the **AUSVETPLAN management manual *Control centres***.

5 www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents

3 Movement permits

3.1 General principles

The general principles listed below are for quarantine and biosecurity practices, and movement controls for the management of contagious viral diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and equine influenza. Different and/or additional considerations may be needed for the management of other types of diseases, including vector-borne, prion and bacterial diseases:

- Containment or eradication of the disease is the highest priority. Therefore, 'normal business movements' may not be allowed.
- Live animals pose the greatest risk of disease spread; therefore, their movements from all premises within the restricted area (RA) and control area (CA) must be strictly controlled.
- The outside area (OA) should remain as 'clean' as possible, and can be assumed to be disease-free. Therefore, movement of animals, animal products and potential fomites from the RA and CA to the OA will be restricted.
- Trace premises (TP) and suspect premises (SP) are temporary classifications, and every effort should be made to resolve the status of these premises as soon as possible, before movements are allowed.
- The numbers of susceptible animals within the RA should be minimised. Therefore, movements of animals into the RA will be limited and usually for slaughter only.
- Movement restrictions are more stringent within the RA than within the CA, and will be more stringent in the early stages of the response.
- As knowledge of disease occurrence and spread increases, movement restrictions may be reassessed.
- Movement controls during a response may differ from those listed here. However, this will involve a variation to the agreed Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan, with endorsement by the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases and the National Management Group.
- Recommended movement controls apply to any movement off and onto a premises, whether on foot or by vehicle, that involves either public or private land.
- Movement control matrixes (see Section 4) provide guidance only. Application for a movement permit does not automatically mean that one will be granted.
- In emergency or exceptional circumstances, a proposed movement might be considered by the jurisdictional chief veterinary officer (CVO) on a case-by-case basis, following risk assessment.
- Interstate movements will need to meet the import requirements of the receiving jurisdiction.

3.2 Types of permits

Permits are either general, special or emergency. They are legal documents that describe the animal(s), commodities or things to be moved; the origin and destination; and the conditions to be met for the movement. All types of permit may include conditions. Once permit conditions have been agreed from an operational perspective, all permit conditions must be met for every permit. Permits may be in addition to documents required for routine movements between or within jurisdictions (eg health certificates, waybills, consignment notes, National Vendor Declarations).

3.2.1 General permit

General permits (GPs) are used for lower-risk movements, and may create a record of each movement to which they apply. They may be granted without the need for direct interaction between the person moving the animal(s), commodity or thing and a government veterinarian or gazetted inspector of stock. The permit may be completed via a webpage or in an approved place (such as a government office or commercial premises). A printed version of the permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements.

GPs may not be available until the relevant CVO gives approval for general movements, and this may not be available in the early stages of a response.

3.2.2 Special permit

Special permits (SpPs) are issued by the relevant government veterinarian or gazetted inspector of stock. They are used for higher-risk movements, and therefore require formal application and individual risk assessment. SpPs describe the requirements for movement of an animal (or group of animals), commodity or thing, for which a specific assessment has been conducted by the relevant government veterinarian or gazetted inspector of stock. A printed version of the permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements.

3.2.3 Emergency permit

An emergency permit is an SpP that specifies strict legal requirements for an otherwise high-risk movement of an animal. Examples are to enable emergency veterinary treatment, to enable animals to be moved for animal welfare reasons, or to enable any other emergency movement under exceptional circumstances. These permits are issued on a case-by-case basis under the authorisation of the relevant CVO.

3.2.4 Other movement requests

Movements not reflected in any of the movement control matrixes or descriptions may be considered by the relevant jurisdictional CVO (or their delegate) on a case-by-case basis, following risk assessment.

3.3 Guidelines for issuing permits

In an emergency animal disease (EAD) event, quarantine and movement controls must strike a balance between quick and effective disease control and minimising impacts on business continuity, as much as practical or reasonable. Therefore, it is not appropriate to simply prohibit all movement of animals and products; however, this may be necessary in the initial stages of an outbreak when there is a high level of uncertainty about the distribution of disease. On the other hand, diligence is needed to minimise the risk of further spread of the disease.

Recommended quarantine and movement controls in each AUSVETPLAN response strategy provide guidance on which movements can be allowed and under what conditions. This is based on an analysis of the disease risks that are presented by a specific movement, of a specific commodity, at a specific time during the EAD response phase. Each response strategy will indicate whether a proposed movement is:

- allowed (under normal jurisdictional, including interstate, requirements)
- prohibited – except under the conditions of a GP, SpP or emergency permit (see sections 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3)
- prohibited.

When assessing risk for the purposes of issuing a permit, the elements to consider may include:

- sources of risk
  - species of animal
  - type of product
  - likelihood of presence of disease agent on both the originating and destination premises
  - if relevant, current vector activity
  - organisation and management issues (eg confidence in animal tracing and surveillance, biosecurity)
  - proposed use of the animals or products
  - proposed transport route
  - security of transport
  - security and monitoring at the origin and destination
  - environment and natural events
  - community and human behaviour
  - risk of sabotage
  - technology
  - regulations and standards
  - available resources for compliance and enforcement
- areas of impact
  - livestock health (health of affected species, including animal welfare)
  - human health (including work health and safety)
  - trade and economic impacts (including commercial and legal impacts)
  - environmental impacts
  - social impacts

  - organisational capacity
  - political impacts
  - reputation and image

- proposed risk treatment measures
  - if relevant, vaccination status of the animals
  - if relevant, treatment of animals and vehicles to prevent concurrent movement of vectors
  - not permitting movement
  - processing of product to inactivate the pathogen
  - decontamination or other treatment of animals, vehicles and fomites
  - pre-movement disease surveillance, with or without testing
  - use of personal protective equipment
  - monitoring, including testing
  - if relevant, vector control
  - enhanced biosecurity
  - security
  - communication.

Cattle trucks

4 Movement control guidance

4.1 Presenting movement control guidance

In presenting information in AUSVETPLAN response strategies on movement controls, the challenge is to provide sufficient guidance to enable a rapid response to occur without being overly prescriptive (ie focusing on the details of permit conditions rather than the biosecurity outcomes).

Movement controls for an emergency animal disease (EAD) response in Australia may not align with Australia's requirements for imported commodities. The level of protection provided by import conditions established before an outbreak may not be appropriate during an outbreak.

Movement controls can be presented as either:

- a matrix that outlines the specifics of recommended movements of animals or products between declared areas and premises, or
- narrative text that describes the recommended movements in a more general way.

Some matrixes may be too detailed or not useful in an AUSVETPLAN manual. These can either be placed in an appendix or held separately on the Animal Health Australia (AHA) EAD resource repository (password protected; available to AHA government members on request).

The following examples show the preferred approach to movement control matrixes, with the permit conditions categorised by biosecurity outcomes. This is a useful and simple way to present the movement control information, and allows a rapid response to occur without delay.

4.2 Example movement control matrixes for live susceptible animals

Table 1 Recommended movement controls for live susceptible animals to restricted area (example only – controls will vary depending on the specific disease)

To → / From ↓		RA					
		IP	DCP	SP/TP	DCPF	APF	ARP
RA	IP	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a, c–e, h, l)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, l)	Prohibited	Prohibited
	DCP	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a, c–e, h, l)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, l)	Prohibited	Prohibited
	SP	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a, c–e, h, l)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, l)	Prohibited	Prohibited
	TP	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a, c–e, h, l)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, l)	Prohibited	Prohibited
	ARP	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c–d, f, h, j–l)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, l)	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, d, g, h, j–n)	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions d, e, g, h, j–n)
CA	SP	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a, c–e, h, k, l, n)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c–e, h, k, l, n)	Prohibited	Prohibited
	TP	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a, c–e, h, k, l, n)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c–e, h, j–l, n)	Prohibited	Prohibited
	POR	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, c, f, h, j–n)	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, c, f, h, j–n)	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions c, d, f, g, i–m)
OA		Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, c, f, h, j–n)	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, c, f, h, j–n)	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions c, d, f, g, i–m)

APF = approved processing facility; ARP = at-risk premises; CA = control area; DCP = dangerous contact premises; DCPF = dangerous contact processing facility; EP = emergency permit; GP = general permit; IP = infected premises; OA = outside area; POR = premises of relevance; RA = restricted area; SP = suspect premises; SpP = special permit; TP = trace premises

Table 2 Recommended movement controls for live susceptible animals to control area and outside area (example only – controls will vary depending on the specific disease)

To → / From ↓		CA				OA
		IP	DCP	SP/TP	DCPF	
RA	IP	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, j–m)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
	DCP	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, j–m)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
	SP	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, j–m)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
	TP	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under EP conditions a–e, h, j–m)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
	ARP	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c, d, f–i, k–m)	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c, d, f–m)	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions c, d, f–l)	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c, f–n)
CA	SP	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c–e, h, k–m)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
	TP	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c–e, h, k–m)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
	POR	Prohibited	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, c, f, g, j–m)	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, c, f–l)	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, c, f–l)	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c, f–l, n)
OA		Prohibited	Prohibited (except under SpP conditions a, c, d, f, h, j–n)	Prohibited (except under GP conditions a, c, f–l)	Prohibited (except under GP conditions c, f–l)	Allowed under jurisdictional and interstate movement requirements

APF = approved processing facility; CA = control area; DCP = dangerous contact premises; DCPF = dangerous contact processing facility; EP = emergency permist; GP = general permit; IP = infected premises; OA = outside area; POR = premises of relevance; RA = restricted area; SP = suspect premises; SpP = special permit; TP = trace premises

Permit conditions for Tables 1 and 2 (example only; see table notes for abbreviations)

General requirements

a. Direct movement to abattoir for slaughter only OR direct movement to IP for destruction and disposal.

b. Only under exceptional circumstances. Only if on-farm destruction cannot be undertaken and no alternative means of destruction are available in the RA.

c. Single consignment per load.

d. Under approval by chief veterinary officer (CVO) (for EP) or CVO delegate/inspector of livestock (for SpP) after assessmen[6]t indicates that the risk associated with the movement is acceptable within the response.

Transport requirements

e. Travel by approved routes and no stopping en route.

f. Travel by main roads/highways and no transit through a property or stopping en route adjacent to a known production area[7] for live susceptible animals.

g. Dispatching and receiving premises must meet minimum biosecurity standards.

h. Vehicles carrying livestock to be decontaminated (ie cleaned and disinfected) at an appropriate site (eg truck wash-down facility) after unloading. Vehicles and equipment must have adequate contact time with the relevant disinfectant before use, and runoff from the decontamination sites must be managed (see the **AUVSTEPLAN *Decontamination manual*** for disinfectant information, adequate contact times and management of runoff). Decontamination must occur before entry to a new premises with live susceptible animals or a product processing facility within the destination declared area, or before leaving the destination declared area.

Disease-related requirements

i. Absence of clinical signs consistent with the EAD in all live susceptible animals on the premises of origin before and on the day of dispatch.

j. Any suspicious or clinically consistent clinical signs of the EAD in live susceptible animals proposed to be moved are immediately reported to the local control centre, state coordination centre or Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline (1800 675 888).

Legislative requirements

k. All movements of live susceptible animals must comply with state/territory legislation related to traceability requirements/standards and must be accompanied by any legislated documentation (eg National Vendor Declaration, waybill). Traceability must be maintained for a minimum of 30 days for consignments moved to another farm.

l. Live susceptible animals are kept separate ('quarantined') on the receiving farm as a separate biosecurity unit for at least 15 days before introduction to the herd, OR live susceptible animals at the origin (dispatching farm) and destination (receiving farm) are in the same domestic enterprise compartment with the same biosecurity status. Biosecurity controls are applied to personnel, equipment (fomites) and feed to eliminate contact between different biosecurity units (minimum biosecurity standards).

6 This may include diagnostic testing on live susceptible animals scheduled for movement or background surveillance testing of 'normal' sick and dead animals to exclude the EAD.

7 'Production area' includes sheds and paddocks used for production of live susceptible animals in both indoor and outdoor farming systems.

Other requirements

m. For slaughter only, if the declared area of origin does not contain an available abattoir.

n. Under approval by CVO (for emergency permits) or CVO delegate/inspector of livestock (for SpP) after assessment indicates that the risk associated with the movement is acceptable within the response. The premises must have the assessed negative (-AN) qualifier – this may require clinical surveillance and/or diagnostic testing to demonstrate absence of live susceptible animals. Live susceptible animals scheduled for movement may also be required to be tested.

4.3 Example movement control narrative

Empty livestock transport vehicles and associated equipment

Vehicles that have been used to transport live susceptible animals, and equipment used with live susceptible animals or their products must be thoroughly decontaminated after use and between loads.

Decontamination applies to movements into, within and out of RAs and CAs of vehicles and equipment that have had direct contact with live susceptible animals or their products. Movement of these vehicles and equipment should be as shown in the relevant movement control matrix.

Further information on decontamination procedures and site preparation is available in the **AUSVETPLAN *Decontamination manual*** and nationally agreed standard operating procedure (NASOP) *Decontamination of large equipment*.[8]

8 www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/emergency-animal-disease/nationally-agreed-standard-operating-procedures

Abbreviations

ACDP	Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
CA	control area
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CVO	chief veterinary officer
EAD	emergency animal disease
GP	general permit
LCC	local control centre
OA	outside area
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
RA	restricted area
SCC	state coordination centre
SpP	special permit

Glossary

Standard AUSVETPLAN terms

Animal byproducts	Products of animal origin that are not for consumption but are destined for industrial use (eg hides and skins, fur, wool, hair, feathers, hoofs, bones, fertiliser).
Animal Health Committee	A committee whose members are the chief veterinary officers of the Commonwealth, states and territories, along with representatives from the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (CSIRO-ACDP) and the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. There are also observers from Animal Health Australia, Wildlife Health Australia, and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. The committee provides advice to the National Biosecurity Committee on animal health matters, focusing on technical issues and regulatory policy. *See also* National Biosecurity Committee
Animal products	Meat, meat products and other products of animal origin (eg eggs, milk) for human consumption or for use in animal feedstuff.
Approved disposal site	A premises that has zero susceptible livestock and has been approved as a disposal site for animal carcasses, or potentially contaminated animal products, wastes or things.
Approved processing facility	An abattoir, knackery, milk processing plant or other such facility that maintains increased biosecurity standards. Such a facility could have animals or animal products introduced from lower-risk premises under a permit for processing to an approved standard.

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At-risk premises	A premises in a restricted area that contains a live susceptible animal(s) but is not considered at the time of classification to be an infected premises, dangerous contact premises, dangerous contact processing facility, suspect premises or trace premises.
Australian Chief Veterinary Officer	The nominated senior veterinarian in the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment who manages international animal health commitments and the Australian Government's response to an animal disease outbreak. *See also* Chief veterinary officer
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan. Nationally agreed resources that guide decision making in the response to emergency animal diseases (EADs). It outlines Australia's preferred approach to responding to EADs of national significance, and supports efficient, effective and coherent responses to these diseases.
Carcase	The body of an animal slaughtered for food.
Carcass	The body of an animal that died in the field.
Chief veterinary officer (CVO)	The senior veterinarian of the animal health authority in each jurisdiction (national, state or territory) who has responsibility for animal disease control in that jurisdiction. *See also* Australian Chief Veterinary Officer
Compartmentalisation	The process of defining, implementing and maintaining one or more disease-free establishments under a common biosecurity management system in accordance with OIE guidelines, based on applied biosecurity measures and surveillance, to facilitate disease control and/or trade.
Compensation	The sum of money paid by government to an owner for livestock or property that are destroyed for the purpose of eradication or prevention of the spread of an emergency animal disease, and livestock that have died of the emergency animal disease. *See also* Cost-sharing arrangements, Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement

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

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Destroy (animals)	To kill animals humanely.
Disease agent	A general term for a transmissible organism or other factor that causes an infectious disease.
Disease Watch Hotline	24-hour freecall service for reporting suspected incidences of exotic diseases – 1800 675 888.
Disinfectant	A chemical used to destroy disease agents outside a living animal.
Disinfection	The application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses; applies to premises, vehicles and different objects that may have been directly or indirectly contaminated.
Disinsectisation	The destruction of insect pests, usually with a chemical agent.
Disposal	Sanitary removal of animal carcasses, animal products, materials and wastes by burial, burning or some other process so as to prevent the spread of disease.
Emergency animal disease	A disease that is (a) exotic to Australia or (b) a variant of an endemic disease or (c) a serious infectious disease of unknown or uncertain cause or (d) a severe outbreak of a known endemic disease, and that is considered to be of national significance with serious social or trade implications. *See also* Endemic animal disease, Exotic animal disease
Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement	Agreement between the Australian and state/territory governments and livestock industries on the management of emergency animal disease responses. Provisions include participatory decision making, risk management, cost sharing, the use of appropriately trained personnel and existing standards such as AUSVETPLAN. *See also* Compensation, Cost-sharing arrangements
Endemic animal disease	A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that is known to occur in Australia. *See also* Emergency animal disease, Exotic animal disease
Enterprise	*See* Risk enterprise

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Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	A serological test designed to detect and measure the presence of antibody or antigen in a sample. The test uses an enzyme reaction with a substrate to produce a colour change when antigen–antibody binding occurs.
Epidemiological investigation	An investigation to identify and qualify the risk factors associated with the disease. *See also* Veterinary investigation
Epidemiology	The study of disease in populations and of factors that determine its occurrence.
Exotic animal disease	A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that does not normally occur in Australia. *See also* Emergency animal disease, Endemic animal disease
Exotic fauna/feral animals	See Wild animals
Fomites	Inanimate objects (eg boots, clothing, equipment, instruments, vehicles, crates, packaging) that can carry an infectious disease agent and may spread the disease through mechanical transmission.
General permit	A legal document that describes the requirements for movement of an animal (or group of animals), commodity or thing, for which permission may be granted without the need for direct interaction between the person moving the animal(s), commodity or thing and a government veterinarian or inspector. The permit may be completed via a webpage or in an approved place (such as a government office or commercial premises). A printed version of the permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements. *See also* Special permit
In-contact animals	Animals that have had close contact with infected animals, such as noninfected animals in the same group as infected animals.
Incubation period	The period that elapses between the introduction of a pathogen into an animal and the first clinical signs of the disease.

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Index case	The first case of the disease to be diagnosed in a disease outbreak. *See also* Index property
Index property	The property on which the index case is found. *See also* Index case
Infected premises (IP)	A defined area (which may be all or part of a property) on which animals meeting the case definition are or were present, or the causative agent of the emergency animal disease is present, or there is a reasonable suspicion that either is present, and that the relevant chief veterinary officer or their delegate has declared to be an infected premises.
Local control centre	An emergency operations centre responsible for the command and control of field operations in a defined area.
Monitoring	Routine collection of data for assessing the health status of a population or the level of contamination of a site for remediation purposes. *See also* Surveillance
Movement control	Restrictions placed on the movement of animals, people and other things to prevent the spread of disease.
National Biosecurity Committee	A committee that was formally established under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB). The IGAB was signed on 13 January 2012, and signatories include all states and territories except Tasmania. The committee provides advice to the Agriculture Senior Officials Committee and the Agriculture Ministers' Forum on national biosecurity issues, and on the IGAB.
National Management Group (NMG)	A group established to approve (or not approve) the invoking of cost sharing under the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement. NMG members are the Secretary of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment as chair; the chief executive officers of the state and territory government parties; and the president (or analogous officer) of each of the relevant industry parties.
Native wildlife	*See* Wild animals

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OIE Terrestrial Code	OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. Describes standards for safe international trade in animals and animal products. Revised annually and published on the internet at: www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online.
OIE Terrestrial Manual	OIE *Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals*. Describes standards for laboratory diagnostic tests, and the production and control of biological products (principally vaccines). The current edition is published on the internet at: www.oie.int/en/standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online.
Operational procedures	Detailed instructions for carrying out specific disease control activities, such as disposal, destruction, decontamination and valuation.
Outside area (OA)	The area of Australia outside the declared (control and restricted) areas.
Owner	Person responsible for a premises (includes an agent of the owner, such as a manager or other controlling officer).
Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	A method of amplifying and analysing DNA sequences that can be used to detect the presence of viral DNA.
Premises	A tract of land including its buildings, or a separate farm or facility that is maintained by a single set of services and personnel.
Premises of relevance (POR)	A premises in a control area that contains a live susceptible animal(s) but is not considered at the time of classification to be an infected premises, suspect premises, trace premises, dangerous contact premises or dangerous contact processing facility.
Prevalence	The proportion (or percentage) of animals in a particular population affected by a particular disease (or infection or positive antibody titre) at a given point in time.
Proof of freedom	Reaching a point following an outbreak and post-outbreak surveillance when freedom from the disease can be claimed with a reasonable level of statistical confidence.
Quarantine	Legally enforceable requirement that prevents or minimises spread of pests and disease agents by controlling the movement of animals, persons or things.

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Resolved premises (RP)	An infected premises, dangerous contact premises or dangerous contact processing facility that has completed the required control measures, and is subject to the procedures and restrictions appropriate to the area in which it is located.
Restricted area (RA)	A relatively small legally declared area around infected premises and dangerous contact premises that is subject to disease controls, including intense surveillance and movement controls.
Risk enterprise	A defined livestock or related enterprise that is potentially a major source of infection for many other premises. Includes intensive piggeries, feedlots, abattoirs, knackeries, saleyards, calf scales, milk factories, tanneries, skin sheds, game meat establishments, cold stores, artificial insemination centres, veterinary laboratories and hospitals, road and rail freight depots, showgrounds, field days, weighbridges and garbage depots.
Sensitivity	The proportion of truly positive units that are correctly identified as positive by a test. *See also* Specificity
Sentinel animal	Animal of known health status that is monitored to detect the presence of a specific disease agent.
Seroconversion	The appearance in the blood serum of antibodies (as determined by a serology test) following vaccination or natural exposure to a disease agent.
Serosurveillance	Surveillance of an animal population by testing serum samples for the presence of antibodies to disease agents.
Serotype	A subgroup of microorganisms identified by the antigens carried (as determined by a serology test).
Serum neutralisation test	A serological test to detect and measure the presence of antibody in a sample. Antibody in serum is serially diluted to detect the highest dilution that neutralises a standard amount of antigen. The neutralising antibody titre is given as the reciprocal of this dilution.
Slaughter	The humane killing of an animal for meat for human consumption.

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Special permit	A legal document that describes the requirements for movement of an animal (or group of animals), commodity or thing, for which the person moving the animal(s), commodity or thing must obtain prior written permission from the relevant government veterinarian or inspector. A printed version of the permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements. *See also* General permit
Specificity	The proportion of truly negative units that are correctly identified as negative by a test. *See also* Sensitivity
Stamping out	The strategy of eliminating infection from premises through the destruction of animals in accordance with the particular AUSVETPLAN manual, and in a manner that permits appropriate disposal of carcasses and decontamination of the site.
State coordination centre	The emergency operations centre that directs the disease control operations to be undertaken in a state or territory.
Surveillance	A systematic program of investigation designed to establish the presence, extent or absence of a disease, or of infection or contamination with the causative organism. It includes the examination of animals for clinical signs, antibodies or the causative organism.
Susceptible animals	Animals that can be infected with a particular disease.
Suspect animal	An animal that may have been exposed to an emergency disease such that its quarantine and intensive surveillance, but not pre-emptive slaughter, is warranted. or An animal not known to have been exposed to a disease agent but showing clinical signs requiring differential diagnosis.
Suspect premises (SP)	Temporary classification of a premises that contains a susceptible animal(s) not known to have been exposed to the disease agent but showing clinical signs similar to the case definition, and that therefore requires investigation(s).

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Swill

Also known as 'prohibited pig feed', material of mammalian origin, or any substance that has come in contact with this material; it does not include:

- milk, milk products or milk byproducts, either of Australian provenance or legally imported for stockfeed use into Australia
- material containing flesh, bones, blood, offal or mammal carcases that is treated by an approved process1
- a carcass or part of a domestic pig, born and raised on the property on which the pig or pigs that are administered the part are held, that is administered for therapeutic purposes in accordance with the written instructions of a veterinary practitioner
- material used under an individual and defined-period permit issued by a jurisdiction for the purposes of research or baiting.

Refer to jurisdictional legislation for approved processes. Jurisdictions may have approved processes that meet the following minimum standards:

- rendering in accordance with the Australian Standard for the Hygienic Rendering of Animal Products
- under jurisdictional permit, cooking processes subject to compliance verification that ensure that an internal temperature of at least 100 °C for a minimum of 30 minutes, or equivalent, has been reached
- treatment of cooking oil that has been used for cooking in Australia, in accordance with the National Standard for Recycling of Used Cooking Fats and Oils Intended for Animal Feeds
- under jurisdictional permit, any other nationally agreed process approved by the Animal Health Committee for which an acceptable risk assessment has been undertaken and that is subject to compliance verification.

This definition was endorsed by the Agriculture Ministers' Council through AGMIN OOS 04/2014.

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Swill feeding	Also known as 'feeding prohibited pig feed', it includes: • feeding, or allowing or directing another person to feed, prohibited pig feed to a pig • allowing a pig to have access to prohibited pig feed • the collection and storage or possession of prohibited pig feed on a premises where one or more pigs are kept • supplying to another person prohibited pig feed that the supplier knows is for feeding to any pig. This definition was endorsed by the Agriculture Ministers' Council through AGMIN OOS 04/2014.
Trace premises (TP)	Temporary classification of a premises that contains susceptible animal(s) that tracing indicates may have been exposed to the disease agent, or contains contaminated animal products, wastes or things, and that requires investigation(s).
Tracing	The process of locating animals, people or other items that may be implicated in the spread of disease, so that appropriate action can be taken.
Unknown status premises (UP)	A premises within a declared area where the current presence of susceptible animals and/or risk products, wastes or things is unknown.
Vaccination	Inoculation of individuals with a vaccine to provide active immunity.
Vaccine	A substance used to stimulate immunity against one or several disease-causing agents to provide protection or to reduce the effects of the disease. A vaccine is prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products or a synthetic substitute, which is treated to act as an antigen without inducing the disease.
– adjuvanted	A vaccine in which one or several disease-causing agents are combined with an adjuvant (a substance that increases the immune response).
– attenuated	A vaccine prepared from infective or 'live' microbes that are less pathogenic but retain their ability to induce protective immunity.
– gene deleted	An attenuated or inactivated vaccine in which genes for non-essential surface glycoproteins have been removed by genetic engineering. This provides a useful immunological marker for the vaccine virus compared with the wild virus.

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