

AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY EMERGENCY PLAN

AUSVETPLAN

Operational Procedures Manual

Valuation and compensation

Version 3.0, 2006

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

Primary Industries Ministerial Council

This disease strategy forms part of:

AUSVETPLAN Edition 3

This strategy will be reviewed regularly. Suggestions and recommendations for amendments should be forwarded to:

AUSVETPLAN — Animal Health Australia
Manager, Veterinary Services
Suite 15, 26–28 Napier Close
Deakin ACT 2600
Tel: 02 6232 5522; Fax: 02 6232 5511
email: aahc@uahc.com.au

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IMPORTANT NOTE:

Important regulatory information is contained in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, which is updated annually and is available on the Internet at the OIE website: http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/en_mcode.htm.

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.

Preface

This operational procedures manual describes the procedures for valuation and compensation for animals and property destroyed, and animals that die, because of an emergency animal disease (EAD) outbreak. It is an integral part of the **Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan**, or **AUSVETPLAN (Edition 3)**. AUSVETPLAN structures and functions are described in the **AUSVETPLAN Summary Document**.

This manual sets out procedures that were approved by the Animal Health Committee of the Primary Industries Ministerial Council (PIMC) out-of-session on 9 October 2005 for use in an animal health emergency in Australia.

Detailed instructions for the field implementation of AUSVETPLAN are contained in the disease strategies, operational procedures manuals, management manuals and wild animal manual. Industry-specific information is given in the relevant enterprise manuals. The full list of AUSVETPLAN manuals that may need to be accessed in an emergency is:

Disease strategies

Individual strategy for each disease

Operational procedures manuals

Decontamination

Destruction of animals

Disposal

Public relations

Valuation and compensation

Management manuals

Control centres management
(Volumes 1 and 2)

Animal Health Emergency Information
System

Laboratory preparedness

Enterprise manuals

Animal quarantine stations

Artificial breeding centres

Aviaries and pet shops

Feedlots

Meat processing

Poultry industry

Saleyards and transport

Veterinary practices

Zoos

Wild animal manual

Wild animal response strategy

Summary document

Earlier versions of this manual were prepared by a writing group with representatives from the Australian national, state and territory governments, the Australian Council of Livestock Agents and the Cattle Council of Australia Inc. For Version 3.0, the document has been reviewed and updated by Dr Fiona Sunderman, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Mr Bob Lambell, Department of Primary Industries, Victoria; Mr John Stewart, Cattle Council of Australia Inc.; Dr Jeff Fairbrother, Australian Chicken Meat Federation; Dr Patricia Ellis, Australian Racing Board; and Mr Peter Dunster, Australian Council of Livestock Agents. Scientific editing was by Dr Janet Salisbury of Biotext, Canberra.

The revised manual has been reviewed and approved by:

Government

Commonwealth of Australia
State of New South Wales
State of Queensland
State of South Australia
State of Tasmania
State of Victoria
State of Western Australia
Northern Territory
Australian Capital Territory

Industry

Australian Dairy Farmers Limited
Cattle Council of Australia Inc
Wool Producers
Sheepmeat Council of Australia Inc
Australian Lot Feeders Association Inc
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council
Australian Pork Limited
Australian Egg Corporation Limited
Australian Chicken Meat Federation Inc
Goat Industry Council of Australia Inc
Australian Harness Racing Council Inc
Australian Racing Board
Australian Horse Industry Council

The complete series of AUSVETPLAN documents is available on the internet at:
<http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/>

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Valuation and compensation policy of the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement

The *Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses (2002)*¹ (the EAD Response Agreement) establishes a mechanism to facilitate rapid responses to certain emergency animal diseases, and their control and eradication or containment. The agreement provides a cost-sharing framework, and stipulates that:

1. An EAD Response Plan developed by the affected jurisdiction must conform to the AUSVETPLAN disease strategies and management manuals, including the **Valuation and Compensation Manual** (Clause 7.2 and Schedule 5).
2. Cost sharing will apply in respect of compensation determined in accordance with the following principles (see Appendix 1 for an extract of Part 3.4 of Schedule 6 of the EAD Response Agreement):
 - Compensation is paid to the owner of any livestock or property which dies or is destroyed for the purpose of eradication or prevention of the spread of an emergency animal disease.
 - In the case of livestock, a second payment may become due on the date the property becomes eligible to be restocked provided the total value of livestock is greater on that date than the initial amount of compensation paid for the livestock.
 - In determining the amount of 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.
 - 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.

¹ Information about the EAD Response Agreement can be found at <http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/programs/ealp/eadra.cfm>

1 Introduction

Compensation for animals and other property affected by an emergency animal disease (EAD) outbreak is an integral part of the strategy for eradicating or controlling the disease. Without compensation, there is little incentive to report and there may be a greater tendency for industry resistance to measures imposed to deal with the outbreak.

The *Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses* (the EAD Response Agreement²) contains guidelines for what compensation should be paid, to whom, how and when (see Appendix 1). These guidelines are being introduced progressively into the legislation of each jurisdiction. The most relevant sections of the agreement are Clause 10.2(b)(iv) and Part 3.4 of Schedule 6.

This manual outlines the procedures to be undertaken to ensure that equitable compensation is rapidly determined and paid in an EAD outbreak.

Although it is expected that the EAD Response Agreement will provide the funding mechanism for EAD response compensation claims in most instances, circumstances may arise where funding is provided from a different source (for example, in a response to an exotic disease not included in the EAD Response Agreement). In all cases, however, the relevant jurisdiction's legislation provides the power for the destruction of livestock and property, and ultimately determines the process by which compensation is paid, regardless of the funding source. Funding sources such as the EAD Response Agreement then determine the quantum and process by which the jurisdictional authority may be reimbursed.

Some procedures that should be undertaken as preparation in the absence of any EAD are detailed in Section 5.

This manual will supersede the 1996 edition as the new legislation takes effect in each jurisdiction.

1.1 Objectives

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

- payment of compensation for animals and property is rapid and equitable;
- valuation procedures do not unnecessarily delay destruction and other eradication measures;

² Information about the EAD Response Agreement can be found at <http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/programs/eadp/eadra.cfm>

- issues that may impinge on valuation procedures are clearly identified; and
- valuers are aware of their role and responsibilities in the event of an EAD outbreak.

Additionally, the manual is designed to ensure optimal preparedness before any outbreak occurs and to assist in the operation of the valuation system and EAD Response Agreement among industries and governments.

2 Local disease control centre procedures

The **Control Centres Management Manual** contains details of the role and responsibilities of the inventory and valuation coordinator (IVC) of the local disease control centre (LDCC). The IVC must ensure that the following procedures are followed.

2.1 Legal appointment of valuers

In most jurisdictions it is necessary to appoint valuers. This may be done by reference to an approved register (see Section 5.1). However, provision has been made to use stock inspectors and other government officers to value items valued below an authorised amount. Also, for some specialist valuations, the state/territory authority may need to appoint persons who are not on the register.

2.2 Valuers

Wherever possible, the IVC will source valuers from the register of valuers (see Section 5.1). Authorised valuers, both for livestock and for property, shall be contracted to the chief executive officer of the state/territory authority (see Appendix 4). Valuers will be under the direction of the infected premises operations manager of the LDCC.

Payment for valuers is detailed in Section 5.2.

Suitable identification is necessary not only to facilitate entry to infected premises (IPs) and dangerous contact premises (DCPs), but also to assure owners that the valuer is duly appointed.

2.3 Avoiding conflict of interest

Valuers must disclose any direct or indirect interest in the animals or property they are valuing, or interest with the owner of that property.

2.4 Suitability

Valuers may be listed on the register to deal with the species and type of animal or the type of property involved. Specialist valuers or government officers performing valuation should have appropriate experience in valuing the relevant species or items. Registered valuers should be trained in the procedures detailed in this manual.

2.5 Records to support valuations

2.5.1 Written records

The minimum requirement, before destruction and/or disposal begins, is for a detailed written inventory of the animals and other risk property involved. The site supervisor of the IP is responsible for supervising this task. Written records should be supplemented with visual records where Section 2.5.2 applies.

2.5.2 Visual records

In some situations, visual records will help the valuer arrive at fair and accurate valuations, for example when:

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

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

The site supervisor of the IP should have available a camera (preferably digital) for this purpose; video equipment may also be useful. Visual records must be held with other valuation records until the time of the second valuation.

2.5.3 Aerial photography

Where property needs to be destroyed rapidly, aerial photography may be desirable in addition to the methods above.

2.6 Biosecurity

Instructions for personal decontamination and other biosecurity measures are contained in the **Decontamination Manual**, the relevant sections of which must be provided to valuers.

2.7 LDCC briefing

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

The same valuers may be used on more than one property. Valuers must observe the same rules as apply to other visitors to IPs.

As valuers are often private persons who visit farms in the course of their normal work, it is essential, during the initial briefing at the LDCC, that the restrictions on farm visits after being on an IP are adequately explained and that the valuers agree to them.

2.8 Agreement form

It is essential that authorised valuers sign an agreement that:

- they are to value livestock and property as directed by the LDCC controller through the IVC;
- they have no proprietary interest in any of the stock or property they are valuing, or with the owner of the stock or property they are valuing;
- they understand and will abide by restrictions imposed on them after they have visited an IP; and
- they will follow all procedures relating to the use of government transportation (where relevant).

Guidelines for an authorised valuers contract agreement are in Appendix 4 of this manual.

The agreement should be accompanied by guidelines for the procedures to be followed by valuers on IPs and DCPs; the restrictions following a visit to an IP (see the **Control Centres Management Manual**, Part 1); and the agreed rates of payment for time and mileage.

2.9 Documentation

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

All relevant inventory forms from Appendix 2 of this manual must be completed. In the case of animals, these forms will be used as the basis for the second valuation at the time the property is eligible to be restocked (see Section 3.12).

2.9.1 Claim forms

Claim forms are unique to each jurisdiction. Valuers must be instructed in their correct use. Appendix 3 contains sample claim forms.

2.9.2 Processing

After valuation, inventories, claim forms and any ANEMIS forms relating to valuation must be forwarded to the LDCC IVC for processing.

2.10 Procedures

On completion of valuation, the valuer's list should be signed by the owner or the owner's legal representative as evidence that all necessary items have been valued. This in no way obligates the owner to agree to the actual valuation of any particular item.

All documentation, including visual records, is then retained by the valuer for any further processing and determination of final valuation amounts. Copies of the lists detailing what has been valued shall be left with the owner or the owner's representative. Within 24 hours of arriving at the final valuation, the valuer is to advise the LDCC IVC of his or her findings, and within 48 hours supply the originals of visual records and signed and completed valuation documents.

After examination and confirmation of the valuation details, the IVC may:

- request clarification and/or further detail on valuations; and/or
- obtain a second opinion from a similarly qualified valuer.

In the event of any significant variation, and if a satisfactory agreement cannot be reached with the owner, the IVC may invoke the dispute-handling mechanism described in Section 4.

Following completion of the process, if the IVC agrees with the valuations they will present the valuations to the owner. Within 21 days of the serving of the valuation notice, the owner may serve a notice of dispute (see Section 4.1).

If both the owner and the IVC agree with the valuations, the owner must complete a compensation claim form within 90 days of receipt of the valuer's determination for the first valuation and within 21 days of receipt of the determination for the second valuation. (Refer to relevant state legislation for any variation to the above time periods.)

2.11 Transportation

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

It is essential, when valuers visit more than one property during one day, that they contact the LDCC after each property has been visited. For this reason, mobile phones or cars equipped with radios may be needed.

3 Procedures on infected premises

Valuers will be required on all infected premises (IPs) and dangerous contact premises (DCPs). On arrival, valuers should report to the site supervisor in charge of the IP operations team.

3.1 Owner

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

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

Contract growers are not considered to be owners of the stock they are growing. Contract growers would generally be compensated through provisions in the commercial contractual arrangements in place at the time of the emergency animal disease (EAD) response – that is, the owner of the animals would pass on some of the compensation received for the animals to the contract grower.

3.2 Dealing with the owner

Before an inventory is taken, the IP site supervisor should explain to the owner the full procedure about to be undertaken. This briefing calls for good interpersonal communication skills.

The supervisor will assess the owner's reaction to the operation, and should expect that the owner could be quite emotional at the imminent destruction of their stock or property. The supervisor should tell the owner the legal basis of the operation, and the appeal mechanisms in cases of disputed description or valuation.

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

It is important for the site supervisor to get maximum cooperation from the owner. Other personnel working on the IP should also be briefed about the owner's likely emotional state, as this may affect them. Depending on the circumstances, the site supervisor might consider employing a professional counsellor to minimise stress among those on the IP.

3.3 Records of items to be valued

The IP site supervisor should ensure that an accurate list of all animals and other property to be valued is obtained and available when the valuer arrives. Wherever possible, a map or diagram of the property should be used to show the location of stock and other property to be valued.

The supervisor should prioritise the order of valuation according to risk and should check the valuer's records to ensure that each item on the inventory has been valued. Destruction and/or disposal of items on the inventory should not proceed before valuation, unless the LDCC infected premises operations manager has instructed otherwise.

On large properties, valuations may take place over a number of days. It is important that, at the end of valuation, all the valuer's worksheets/inventories are collated, totalled and checked against the IP site supervisor's list to ensure that all susceptible animals and infected material requiring destruction/disposal have been valued.

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

3.4 Dead animals

If animals are already dead when the valuer arrives, either because they died from the disease or because a decision was taken not to delay destruction, the carcasses should be examined and certified by an inspector to have died of an EAD. If the carcasses have already been destroyed, the valuer should be given access to photographs or videotapes of the animals.

Where carcasses have been destroyed and there is no visual record, a very accurate description of them should have been prepared and should be made available to the valuer. However, this situation should be avoided if at all possible (see the **Destruction Manual**).

Note: Animals that die from causes not related to the EAD in question are not covered by compensation.

3.5 Property already destroyed

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

3.6 Natural increase

Valuers should take note of any pregnant animals that could give birth between valuation and destruction. Live offspring born between valuation and destruction may need to be deducted from the count when animals are slaughtered unless, as in extensively farmed areas, this is the only opportunity for an accurate count to be

made. The birth of such animals should not affect the valuation, because the valuation must be based on the 'relevant date of valuation' (defined in Section 3.11 below). Previously, when the date of destruction was taken to be the legal valuation date, births could affect the overall value because the legal date could occur after the actual valuation.

3.7 Items eligible for reimbursement under the EAD Response Agreement

Compensation has the meaning given by applicable legislation in the affected jurisdiction.

The EAD Response Agreement provides for the reimbursement of the lead agency for payments made to the owner of:

- any livestock or property that is destroyed for the purpose of eradication or prevention of the spread of an EAD;
- any livestock that an inspector is satisfied has died of an EAD, where the inspector has certified to that effect and, after due inquiry, is satisfied that there has been no unreasonable delay in reporting the death/s, and where the chief veterinary officer (CVO) certifies that the livestock, had it not died, would have been compulsorily slaughtered as part of the EAD Response Plan; and
- property that is being decontaminated and suffers inadvertent damage.

The inspector must:

- be accredited under the applicable legislation; and
- be a veterinary surgeon or a person approved by the relevant CVO.

The legislation in each jurisdiction will determine precisely what animals and/or property are eligible for compensation.

3.8 Items not eligible for reimbursement under the EAD Response Agreement

The following items are *not* eligible for reimbursement under the EAD Response Agreement:

- animals that die from causes other than the EAD, or that would not have been compulsorily slaughtered had they survived;
- consequential losses of any kind whatsoever; and
- property, not intended for decontamination, that is inadvertently damaged during a control procedure (ex-gratia payments may be considered, and in their absence the owner would have recourse to normal legal proceedings).

The EAD Response Agreement may not provide all of the funds for compensation where a valuation is determined by state legislation and does not comply with the response agreement valuation guidelines (eg if consequential loss is included in the valuation).

3.9 Animals on agistment and straying animals

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

Where possible, the actual owner should be contacted by the IP site supervisor and asked to nominate someone to act as his or her legal representative. In many cases, the person nominated will be the property owner. If not, the property owner may sign the inventory, and valuation and destruction will proceed. The actual owner will subsequently sign the compensation claim.

A number of owners could be involved and it would not be practical for them all to visit the IP to facilitate valuation.

The actual owners of the animals described above will need to be contacted when the property is eligible to be restocked, in order that they may make a second claim if they wish (see Section 3.12). Otherwise, the owners may have no way of knowing the correct time to submit a second claim.

3.10 Valuation sequence

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

3.11 Relevant date of valuation

For animals, the relevant date of valuation (that is, the date on which the values are to be based) is the date the owner reports the EAD or suspicion of EAD to an inspector of stock or a veterinary surgeon.

If the disease is not reported, such as when it is detected by a surveillance team, the relevant date is the date of detection (which is usually the date the property is declared to be an IP).

If there is no disease, such as when animals are slaughtered on a DCP, the relevant date is the date quarantine is imposed.

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

To determine the relevant date on large properties, such properties may be considered to consist of several smaller properties in some circumstances (for example, if the quarantine notice refers to only part of the property).

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

3.12 Determining the value

The value of animals shall be determined as if they were disease free (that is, ignoring the clinical effects of the disease), and as if they were sold on the property where they are to be or have been destroyed or have died (ie 'at the farm gate').

In determining a value for an animal, consideration should, where appropriate, be given to its age, sex, breed, body condition, live weight and other factors relevant to its class. The determination should reflect the value of comparable animals at the *most recent local* livestock markets before the valuation date. Where transport and selling costs would likely have been incurred in realising this value, those costs should be deducted from the value.

In determining the value of animals, no allowance shall be made for loss of profit, loss occasioned by breach of contract, loss of production, or any other consequential loss whatsoever.

An individual animal's commercial market value reflects past performance and future earning potential. For example, an 8000-litre dairy cow destroyed halfway through a lactation would be valued in the marketplace on its established performance (8000 litres of milk) and its probable future production (a younger cow would be valued higher than an older cow). Any contractual losses (eg the sale of 4000 litres of milk to the factory for the rest of the current lactation) are regarded as consequential losses and are not compensated.

3.12.1 Second valuation or 'top up' compensation option

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

3.12.2 Compulsory standard valuations

In a prolonged or rapidly expanding response to an EAD, the commercial market may become distorted. In some circumstances, for example during a foot-and-mouth disease response, large numbers of animals may also need to be disposed of quickly, potentially resulting in a shortage of valuers. In such cases, the CVOs of affected jurisdictions have the option of recommending to the National Management Group that schedules of standard valuations be *compulsorily* used for the more commercial classes of cattle, sheep and pigs. This would make it easier to reach a valuation in a distorted market, give consistency between valuers, and allow eradication activities to proceed unhindered.

Noncommercial classes of sheep, cattle and pigs, such as stud or elite animals, should not be included in standard valuation schedules and should be valued separately by a valuer.

If compulsory standard valuations are used, producers would still be eligible to request a second valuation after they are able to restock their properties.

A schedule of standard valuations should be developed by a panel of valuers and industry and government representatives, appointed for the affected jurisdiction by the relevant CVO. The panel should review schedules at appropriate intervals, to ensure that the values contained in them reflect the current local market.

Schedules should be based on commercial categories of sheep and cattle and adapted to suit the livestock industries in the jurisdiction. Sample schedules are provided in Appendix 2.5.

3.13 Valuing animals, semen and embryos

Guidelines are given below for valuing various classes of animal; guidelines for valuing property are given in Section 3.14. Semen and embryos are considered 'animals' for compensation purposes and should be valued. Where relevant, the electronic identification of animals must be recorded, so that the relevant databases can be updated.

3.13.1 Commercial cattle, sheep and goats

Generally, where cattle, sheep and goats are of different types and specifications they will be valued separately. Animals of similar types and specifications may be grouped and valued together, as a line.

3.13.2 Pigs

While some classes of pig may be valued on the basis of recent markets, many pigs will be at an age at which pigs are not normally marketed (eg weaners, growers and breeding sows).

A guideline for valuing boars, sows and growers is contained in Appendix 2.3, and may be used by the valuer in accordance with the specific circumstances.

3.13.3 Poultry

As with pigs, situations will arise where poultry are being valued at an age at which they are not normally marketed. Guidelines for valuing poultry are contained in Appendix 2.3.

3.13.4 Stud animals

A stud animal is one that is registered by an appropriate breed society. In most cases, values should be obtainable for stud animals. A group of similar animals may be valued as a line.

There is no upper limit to the amount of compensation payable through the EAD Response Agreement, as there is in other compensation schemes, such as that used in the Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign.

Top stud (eg nucleus flock) animals may not have an easily identifiable value, but usually have an insured value that may form the basis of a valuation. Any value that relates to consequential loss must be disregarded. The value of other, similar stud animals may be ascertainable and can be used.

Some assistance to guide valuers may be available from the relevant breed society or from recognised stud stock agents.

3.13.5 Horses

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

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

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

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

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

Some stud horses may be worth more than \$20 million, and elite eventing, dressage and showjumping horses may command prices as high as \$1 million. The valuer should still proceed with the valuation of expensive animals, even if it is likely that negotiations will take place between government and the owner over the final compensation payout. Difficulties may also arise with valuation of rare

breeds or of those breeds for which there is only a small Australian gene pool, making importation necessary.

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

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

3.13.6 Companion animals

Companion animals, such as dogs and cats, may have to be valued in the event of rabies. In some cases these animals may have only nominal value, and sentimental value cannot be taken into consideration. Values at pet shops, kennels and catteries can be used as a basis for valuation.

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

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

3.13.7 Bees

Honey bee hives should be separated into at least five types: production hives, pollen production hives, pollination hives, queen production hives and nucleus hives. These classes differ in value, and the value of a particular type could vary according to the time of year and the breed.

3.13.8 Other domestic/commercial animals

While some species, such as deer and alpacas, now have established commercial values, special consideration may be needed to establish a fair value for more exotic species, such as llamas.

It may be possible to get the owner to agree to the value being established at a later date, after research is undertaken. Photographs and video should be used in such cases.

3.13.9 Wild animals

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

3.13.10 Imported animals

Animals that have been imported from overseas, and that have contracted the disease either before they arrived in Australia or while in a quarantine station in Australia, are subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth *Quarantine Act 1908*.

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

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

3.13.11 Semen and embryos

Semen and embryos are considered 'animals' for compensation purposes. Semen and embryos from an artificial breeding establishment or purchased from such an establishment, or custom-collected semen where state law permits its sale, should have a readily ascertainable commercial value.

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

3.14 Valuing property

Property may consist of animal products such as milk, meat, wool, beeswax, eggs and chicken litter. Other items that may need valuation include fodder, equipment and structures.

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

Values should be available for such items as milk, wool, beeswax, eggs and meat.

3.15 Compensation claims procedure

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

3.15.1 Initial valuations

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

If the owner agrees to the valuation, it is necessary for an *application for compensation claim form* (a sample of which is in Appendix 3.1) to be completed and signed by:

- the owner (accepting compensation in accordance with the claim); and
- the government officer (veterinary officer/inspector of stock).

The application should then be submitted by the owner. The claim does not have to be submitted immediately, and in most jurisdictions the owner has 90 days from the date of death/destruction in which to submit the claim. The owner should be informed that payment cannot be made unless the claim form is signed, but should not be pressured into signing the form.

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

3.15.2 Disputed valuations

The legislation provides a dispute-handling mechanism for cases in which the owner or the government disagrees with the quantum of the valuation (see Sections 4.1 and 4.2). The mechanism should be explained tactfully to the owner.

If the owner wishes to dispute the valuation, the owner should submit a *notice of dispute* (sample in Appendix 3.3) within 21 days of receipt of the valuer's determination. Likewise, if the government disputes the valuation, the owner should be notified within 21 days of receipt by the government of the valuer's determination.

3.15.3 Second valuations or 'top up' compensation

An *application for a second valuation* (sample in Appendix 3.4) should be made within 30 days of the owner being advised of eligibility to restock.

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

- agree with the valuation and submit, within 21 days, a completed *application form for the second compensation payment* (sample in Appendix 3.2); or
- dispute the second valuation and submit a *notice of dispute* (sample in Appendix 3.3) within 21 days of receipt of the revaluation.

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

4 Disputes

4.1 Dispute by owner

In outbreaks of emergency animal diseases (EADs), it is an owner's right to dispute the amount of compensation determined by the valuer. Explanation of the valuation and the reasons for variation from owners' expected values will help avoid disputation. State legislation provides a means of dealing with such disputes (see Section 3.15.2). For the processes for second valuations see Section 3.15.3, and for submission of a notice of dispute see Appendix 3.3.

It may be necessary for certain officers to appear as witnesses (for example, the valuer and the infected premises site supervisor). Photographic or video records may be required as evidence.

The administrative arrangements for a dispute should be handled outside the local disease control centre (LDCC). Results of the dispute, including compensation payable and other decisions, need to be notified to the LDCC (if it is still operating) to update financial records.

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

4.2 Dispute by government

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

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

4.3 Exclusions

When an owner is convicted of an offence that is related to the outbreak in question (eg for illegally importing an animal product that was contaminated with the disease organism, or for failure to report the disease) compensation may be withheld.

Where an owner has been charged with such an offence, compensation can only be withheld if the owner is subsequently convicted. Valuation should proceed as usual. However, any payment for compensation should not be made until after the trial. Any payment (including partial payments) before the trial may be prejudicial to the trial. Legal advice should be obtained on this question.

5 Preparedness

Preparedness for valuation and compensation consists of:

- keeping an updated register of valuers, with a list of specialist valuers and a list of those officers who can value other items (see Section 5.1);
- having available the approved rates of pay for valuers; and
- making those involved aware of what is required of them (training and competency assessment), and ensuring that information and financial management systems are workable and understood by those who may operate them.

5.1 Register of valuers

A register of valuers to be used during an emergency animal disease outbreak should be maintained by the state or territory department of agriculture. Each state or territory should work closely with industry to identify, train and accredit the valuers.

People on the register may include:

- for horses, members of the Federation of Bloodstock Agents Australia Ltd;
- accredited Auctions Plus assessors; and
- for land, buildings and other property, registered valuers or members of the Australian Institute of Valuers and Land Economists Inc.

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

The jurisdiction can appoint other people for this purpose in specific situations where a suitable valuer cannot be obtained from the register.

The register should be updated at least quarterly.

5.2 Payment of valuers

Valuers should be paid promptly. Payment, by the hour or the day, is to be negotiated between the valuer and the chief executive officer of the state authority, and is to be in accordance with accepted industry practice and within guidelines provided by the Australian Institute of Valuers and Land Economists Inc. and the Australian Council of Livestock Agents.

In the event that a valuer is required by the local disease control centre controller to use private transport, a negotiated rate per kilometre based on state public service rates should be paid.

5.3 Training

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

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

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

Appendix 1 Minimum standards for compensation

Extract from the *Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses (2002; Part 3.4 of Schedule 6)*

3.4 Compensation

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, who is a veterinary surgeon or who is approved by a Chief Veterinary Officer, is satisfied has died of a proclaimed disease 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 Chief Veterinary Officer certifies that the livestock would have been compulsorily slaughtered had they not died.

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 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 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 21 days of receipt of the second valuation determination.

Exclusions

No compensation or any such part of the compensation otherwise payable as the responsible Minister thinks reasonable shall be payable under these guidelines to any owner if they have been convicted of an offence under any Act or regulation which is directly related to the containment and eradication of an emergency animal disease.

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.

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.

Appendix 2 Valuer's determination schedules, inventory forms and worksheets

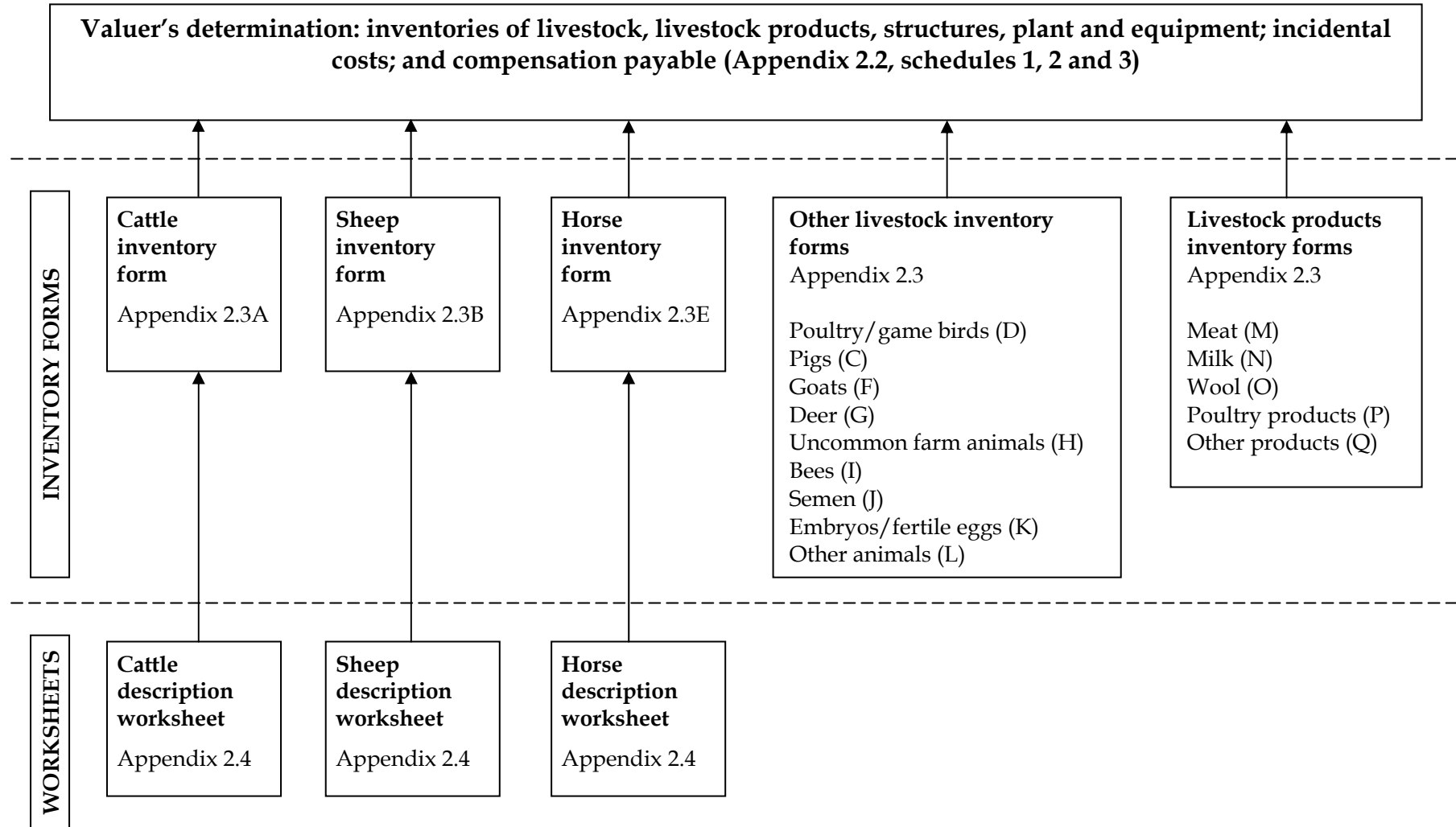
2.1 Linkages (figure)

2.2 Valuer's determination schedules 1, 2, 3

2.3 Inventory forms and notes

2.4 Worksheets for cattle, sheep and horses

Appendix 2.1 Linkages



Appendix 2.2 Valuer's determination schedules

VALUER'S DETERMINATION

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

1. Property identification

Owner's name:

Telephone number: (H)

(F)

(W)

Email address:

Portion no.:

Parish no.:

Region:

Nearest major town:

Stock brand:

Tailtag number

Ear mark

Other identification:

2. Valuation status

Select method and date.

Method

Date

(a) Notification:

(b) Detection:

(c) Quarantine:

3. Summary of valuer's determination

(a) Livestock (Schedule 1)	\$
(b) Livestock products (Schedule 1)	\$
(c) Structures, P & E (Schedule 2)	\$
(d) Incidental costs (Schedule 3)	\$
(e) Other (specify)	\$
Total	\$

4. Validation data

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

Valuer's name:

Valuer's registration no:

Valuer's signature:

I agree that the valuer has included all compensatable items from this property in this determination.

Owner/manager's name:

Owner/manager's signature:

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

SCHEDULE 1 Valuer's determination of compensation payable: livestock and livestock products

LIVESTOCK	
(A) Cattle	\$
(B) Sheep	\$
(C) Pigs	\$
(D) Poultry/game birds	\$
(E) Horses	\$
(F) Goats	\$
(G) Deer	\$
(H) Uncommon farm animals	\$
(I) Bees	\$
(J) Semen	\$
(K) Embryos/fertile eggs	\$
(L) Other animals	\$
Total	\$
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	
(L) Meat	\$
(M) Milk	\$
(N) Wool	\$
(O) Poultry products	\$
(P) Other products	\$
Total	\$
Gross value	\$

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

SCHEDULE 2 Valuer's determination of compensation payable: destroyed structures, plant and equipment inventory

Page of

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

SCHEDULE 3 Valuer's determination of compensation payable: incidental cost inventory (eg loss of fodder, written records, equipment hire, damage to items, use of materials such as power, water, fuel etc)

Page of

Item description Examples: tractor, fodder, damaged equipment and buildings, fuel, electricity.	Reason for compensation, with full details Examples: cost of hire of tractor for three days, replacement of 1000 litres of fuel used for refuelling, 1000 kW hours electricity used while carrying out work on the premises.	Unit cost Examples: cost per hour for hire of equipment or for repair work, cost per litre for fuel, replacement cost of items	Total cost for item Calculate cost of the number of units used
Total			\$

Appendix 2.3 Inventory forms and notes

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(A) CATTLE INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Lot no.	2 Type of cattle	3 Status	4 No.	5 Value/ head	6 Total value	7 Comment
Total						

Notes for use in cattle inventory form

1. **Lot no.** corresponds with each group of animals separately described. A separate worksheet for each group must be completed.
2. **Type of cattle.** B = beef, D = dairy, O = other (specify).
3. **Cattle status.** Enter the appropriate number.

1 Agisted	5 On loan	9 Zoo
2 Contract feedlot	6 Stray	10 Impounded
3 Farmer's cattle	7 In safe keeping	11 Other (specify)
4 Imported	8 Wild	
4. **Number.** Total number of animals in the lot or group.
5. **Value per head.** Take from Stock Description Worksheets.
6. **Total value.** Multiply column 4 by column 5.
7. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(B) SHEEP INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Lot no.	2 Type of sheep/lamb	3 Status	4 No.	5 Value/ head	6 Total value	7 Comment
Total						

Notes for use in sheep inventory form

1. **Lot no.** corresponds with each group of animals separately described. A separate worksheet for each group must be completed.
2. **Type of sheep.** W = wool, M = meat, X = crossbred.
3. **Sheep status.** Enter the appropriate number.

1 Agisted	5 On loan	9 Zoo
2 Contract feedlot	6 Stray	10 Impounded
3 Farmer's sheep	7 In safe keeping	11 Other (specify)
4 Imported	8 Wild	
4. **Number.** Total number of animals in the lot or group.
5. **Value per head.** Take from Stock Description Worksheets.
6. **Total value.** Multiply column 4 by column 5.
7. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(C) PIG INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Lot/ shed no.	2 Status	3 No. (dead/ alive)	4 Category	5 Age/ parity range	6 Average age	7 Average weight	8 Value/ head	9 Total value	10 Valuer's comment
Total									

Owner's comments:

Notes for use in pig inventory form

1. **Lot no.** corresponds with each group of animals separately described.
2. **Pig status.** Enter the appropriate number.

1 Contract grower	4 Stray	7 Zoo
2 Farmer's pigs	5 In safe keeping	8 Impounded
3 Imported	6 Wild	9 Other (specify)
3. **Number.** Total number of animals in that lot or group. Place a 'D' beside the number if the pigs were valued dead.
4. **Category.** Gilts, sows, boars, weaners, growers, finishers.
5. **Age/parity range.** Enter the appropriate age range or parity range. For convenience in large establishments, weaners (3-9 weeks), growers (9-15 weeks) and finishers (16-23 weeks) may be grouped together in one group, provided there are similar numbers of animals in the different age groups.

Gilts and first parity sows may be grouped together.

Second, third and fourth parity sows may be grouped together.
6. **Average age.** Enter the average age for the group.
7. **Average weight.** Enter the average weight for the group.
8. **Value per head.** Enter the appropriate value per head.
9. **Total value.** Multiply column 3 by column 8.
10. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

Estimation of current nominal value of sows

As a breeding unit, a sow has a nominal value at the beginning of its life and a residual value for meat at the end of its life. This fall in value is due to genetic obsolescence and not a diminution in its reproductive capacity. To estimate its value at any point in its working life, a graphical solution can be used. For details, refer to Figure 1. It is intended that this graph be illustrative and that it be updated and agreed by industry and government prior to its use.



Figure 1 Variation in value of sows with age

Estimation of current nominal value of boars

As a breeding unit, a boar has a nominal value at the beginning of its life and a scrap value for meat at the end of its life. This fall in value is due to genetic obsolescence and not a diminution in capacity. To estimate a boar’s value at any point during its working life, a number of assumptions must be made. These are listed below with a worked example. This can also be expressed graphically. For details, refer to Figure 2. It is intended that this graph be updated and agreed by industry and government before its use.

Assumption with a worked example:

- (A) On-farm value at date of entry into herd = \$1500
(based on price for maiden boar)
- (B) On-farm cull value at date of exit from herd = \$300
(derived from LW x DW% x \$/kg HSCW,
where LW = live weight
DW = dressed weight
HSCW = hot standard carcase weight)
- (C) Current age = 12 months
- (D) Maximum age = 18 months
- (E) Age at entry into the herd = 6 months

Question: What is its value halfway through its life at 12 months of age?

Answer = $\frac{D - C}{D - E} \times (A - B) + B$
 = $\frac{[(18 - 12) \times (1500 - 300)]}{(18 - 6)} + 300 = \900

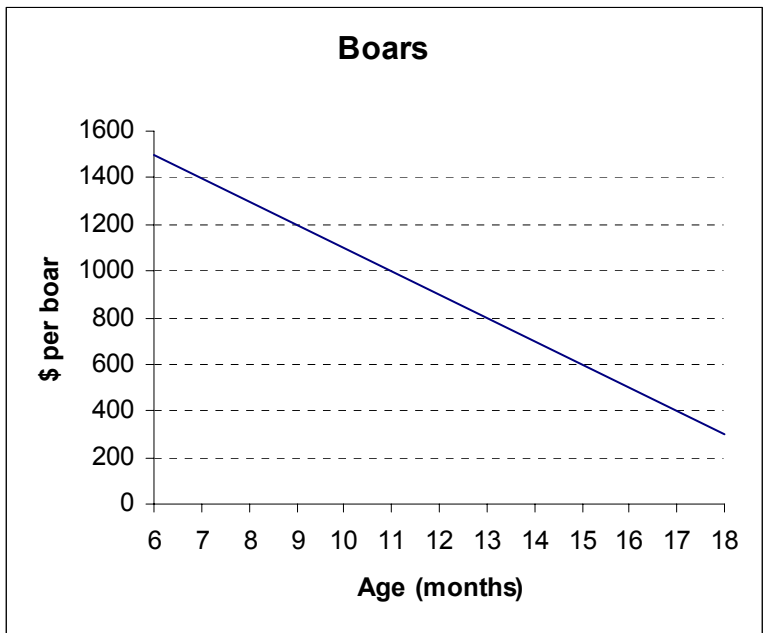


Figure 2 Variation in value of boars with age

Estimation of current value of growers

To estimate the value of a grower at any point during its life, a graphical solution can be used. For details, refer to Figure 3.

It is intended that this graph be updated and agreed by industry and government prior to its use.

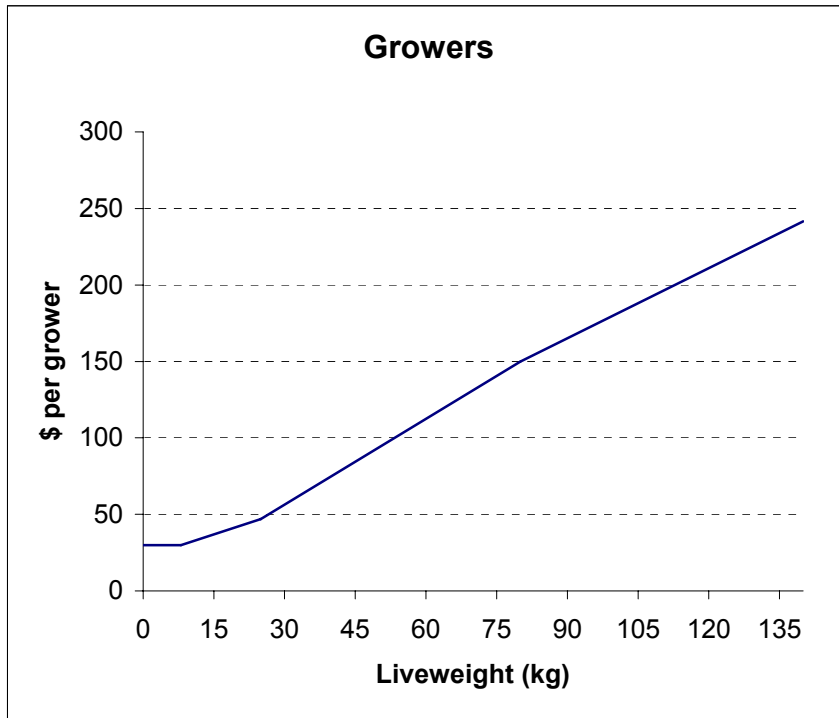


Figure 3 Variation in value of growers with liveweight

Notes for use in poultry and game birds inventory form

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

2. **Pen number.** Refer to the attached map and enter the pen number. If pen is not numbered, paint a number on the pen.

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

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

4. **Bird breed.**

- | (a) Egg birds | (b) Meat birds | (c) Game birds |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 4.1 G. grandparent breeders | 4.6 G. grandparent breeders | 4.11 Duck |
| 4.2 Grandparent breeders | 4.7 Grandparent breeders | 4.12 Geese |
| 4.3 Parent breeders | 4.8 Parent breeders | 4.13 Quail |
| 4.4 Commercial egg layers | 4.9 Commercial meat birds | 4.14 Squab pigeon |
| 4.5 Other (specify) | 4.1 Other (specify)
0 | 4.15 Pheasant |
| | | 4.16 Guinea fowl |
| | | 4.17 Partridge |
| | | 4.18 Ostrich |
| | | 4.19 Emu |
| | | 4.20 Other (specify) |

5. **Commercial, stud, or other.** Enter 'C' for commercial, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.

6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description, for example 'comm. meat birds'.

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

8. **Age.** Enter in terms of weeks and days. For example, two weeks six days becomes 2/6.
9. **Weight.** Enter estimated average live weight (LW) of animals in the pen.
10. **Value per head.** Take weight, age and other factors into account.
11. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 10.
12. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.
13. For details on how to value poultry, refer to attached notes. Note that:
 - (a) these values are payable to the owner (processor) only, since the amount payable to the grower (farmer) is to be negotiated by the processor and grower; and
 - (b) the graph parameters and shapes will change from time to time and need to be regularly updated.

Poultry valuation

There are two classes of poultry: *broilers* and *layers*.

This distinction leads directly to the two classes of poultry farmers: broiler growers and egg producers. Because of separate and distinct housing and production techniques, there are no problems in distinguishing between these two classes or between the various sections in each class. There are nonetheless many similarities between the breeding processes of the classes. This is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 4.

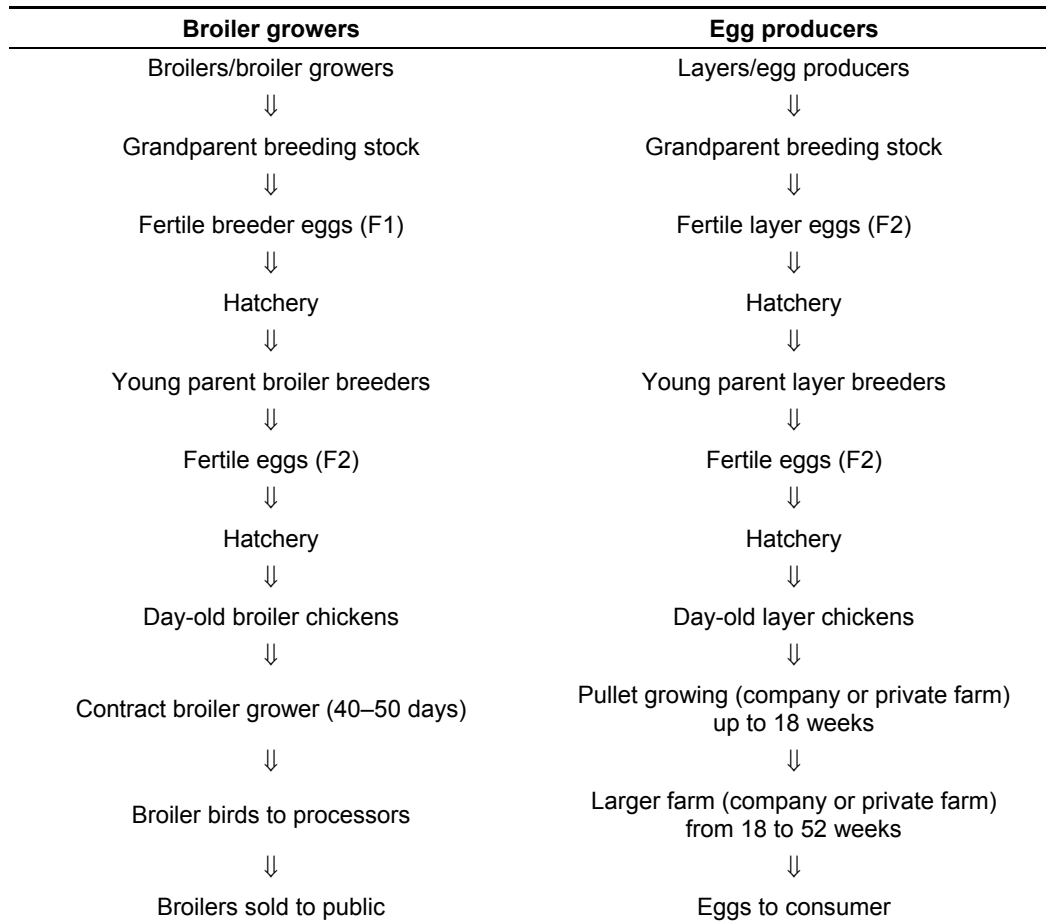


Figure 4: Classes of poultry and poultry producers

At any point in time, there will be both traded and non-traded classes of poultry for both broilers and layers.

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

Determining the value of poultry

It is intended that these graphs be updated and agreed by industry and government before their use.

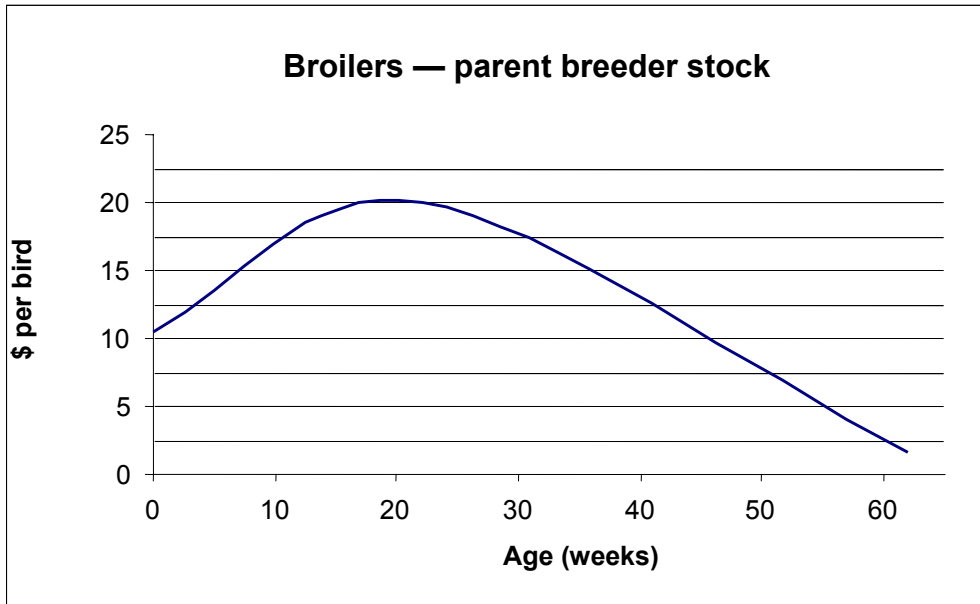


Figure 5 Variation in value of broilers with age — parent breeder stock

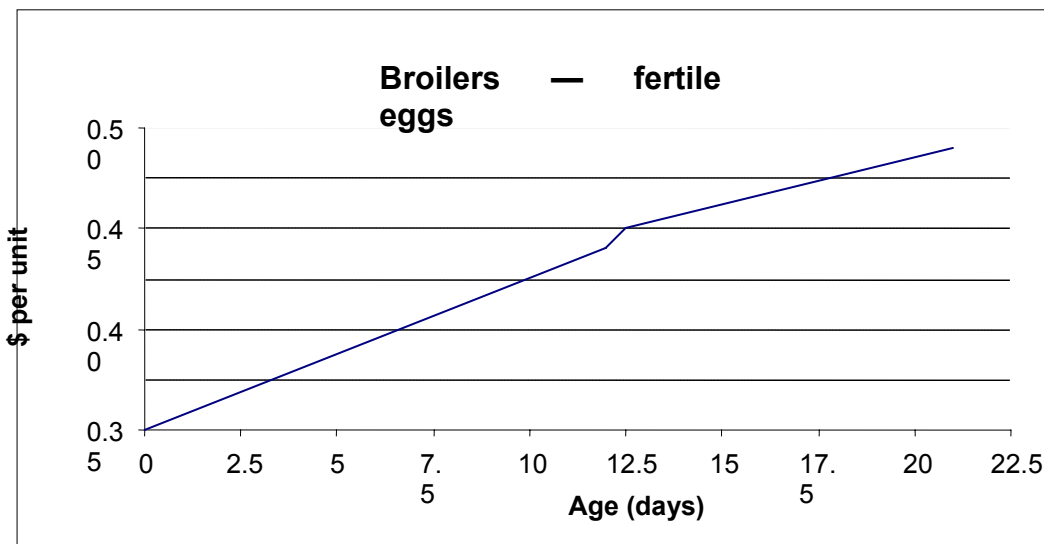


Figure 6 Variation in value of broilers with age — fertile eggs

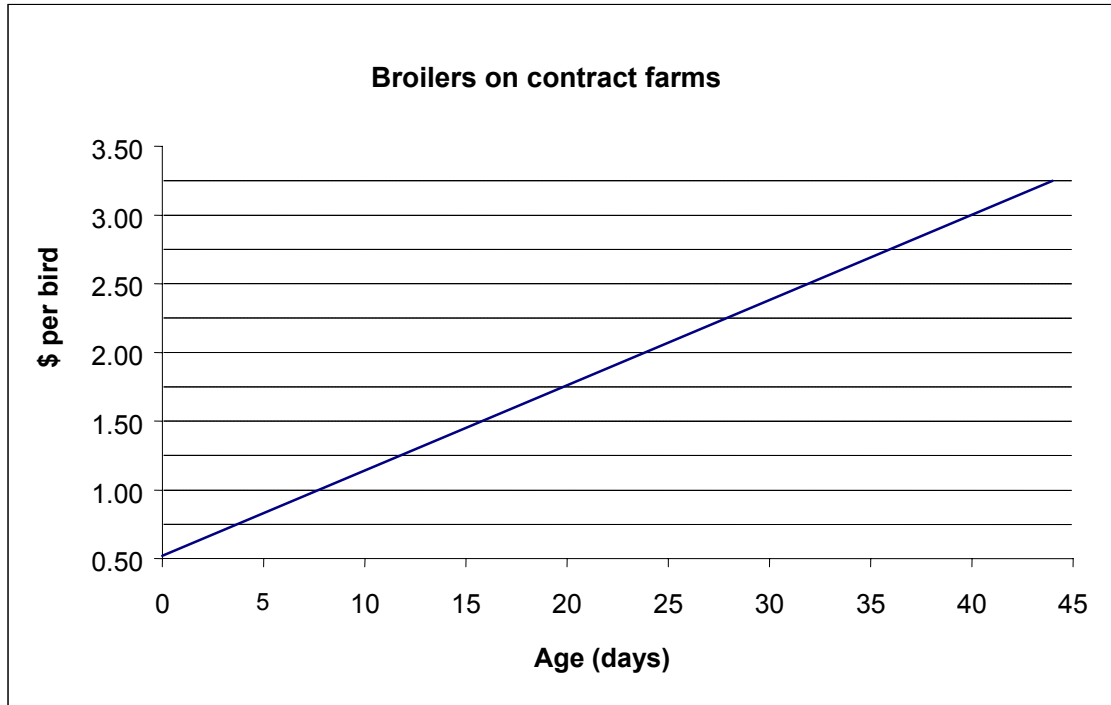


Figure 7 Variation in value of broilers with age — broilers on contract farms

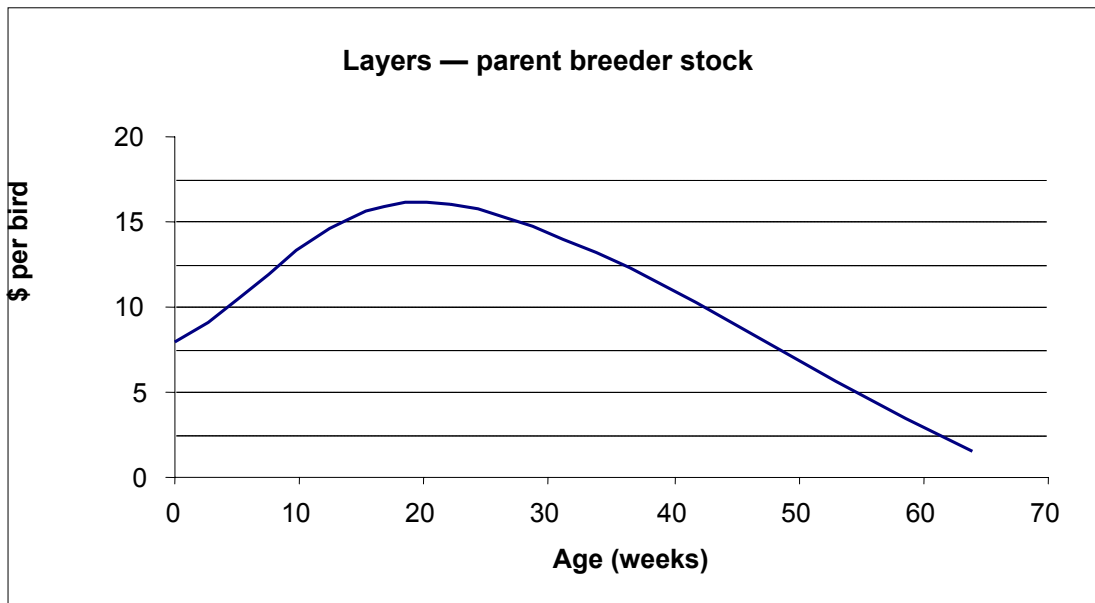


Figure 8 Variation in value of layers with age — parent breeder stock

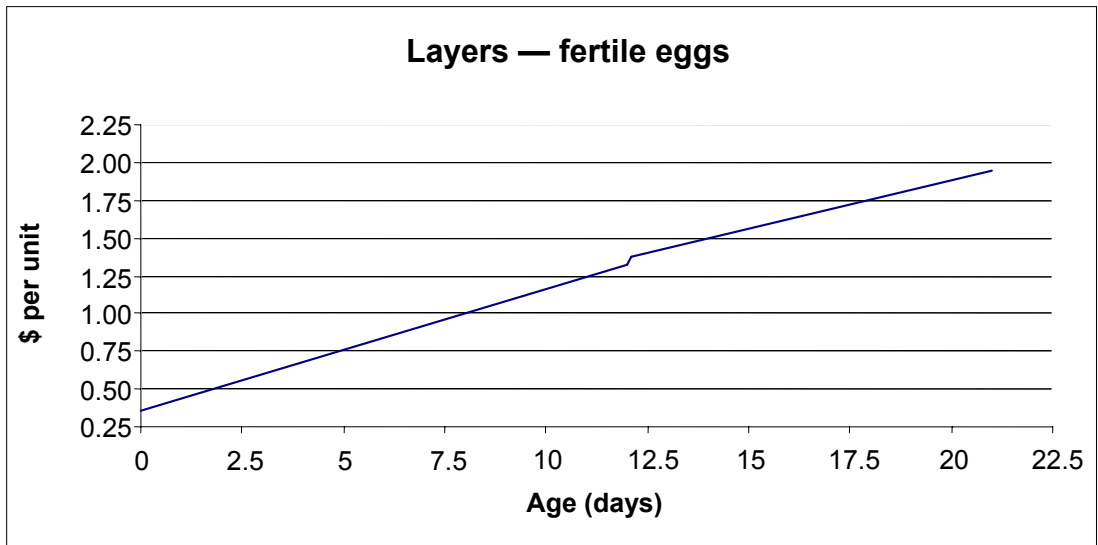


Figure 9 Variation in value of layers with age — fertile eggs

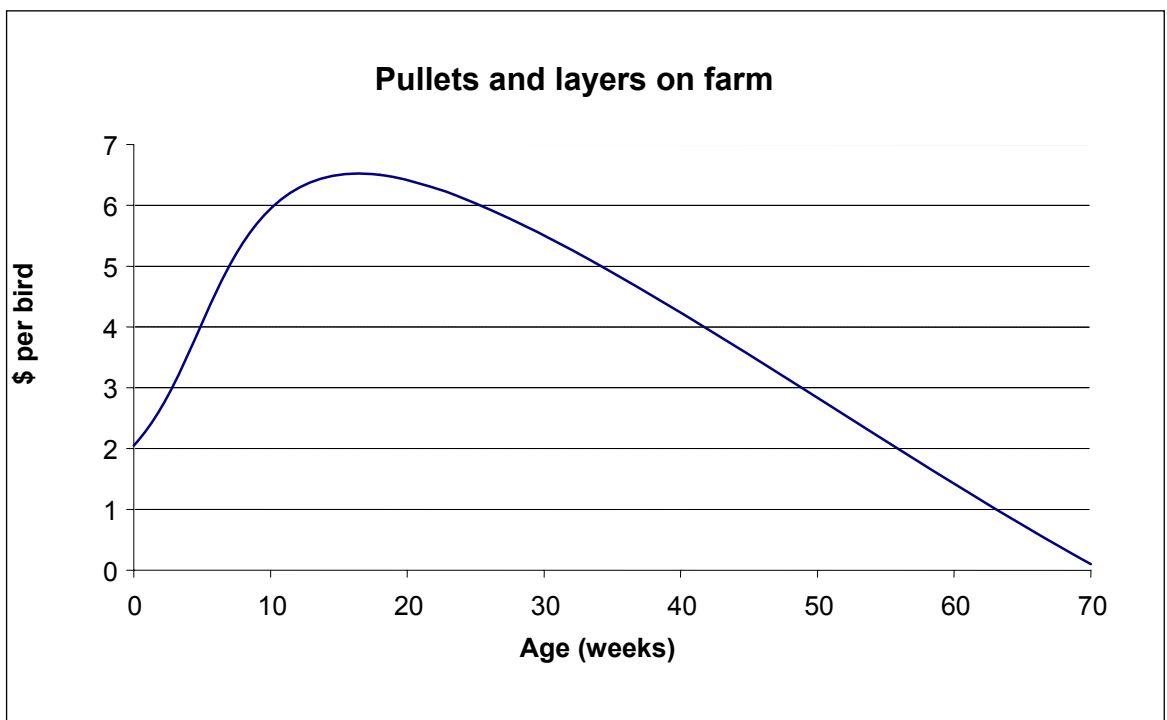


Figure 10 Variation in value of pullets and layers on farm with age

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(E) HORSES INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Worksheet number	2 Horse name or microchip number	3 Horse use	4 Ownership status	5 Breed	6 Age	7 Value (\$)	8 Comment
Total							

Notes for use in horses inventory form

1. **Horse worksheet number.** A separate Horse Description Worksheet must be completed for each horse. As horses are valued individually, the identity of each horse must be verified and recorded at the time of valuation.
2. **Identification.** If the identity of the horse cannot be verified by reference to its registration documents and/or it is not branded or microchipped, a written description and diagram of the horse's markings must be attached to the worksheet.
3. **Horse use.** Enter the appropriate use, eg breeding, racing, eventing, showing.
4. **Ownership status.** Enter the appropriate number.

4.1 Owned or part-owned by property owner	4.4 Leased	4.7 Feral horse
4.2 Agisted	4.5 Syndicated	4.8 Impounded
4.3 On loan	4.6 Visiting brood-mare	4.9 Other (specify)
5. **Horse breed.** Enter the appropriate breed, eg thoroughbred.
6. **Age.** If known, enter in terms of years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6. Otherwise estimate year of birth from dentition.
7. **Value.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account. Carried forward from each Horse Description Worksheet.
8. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading, or to specify a use, ownership or breed if a code for 'Other' (4.9) has been recorded.

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(F) GOATS INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Paddock no. or name	2 Type of goat	3 Goat status	4 Breed	5 Comm/ stud/ other	6 Animal classi- fication	7 No.	8 Age (year/ month)	9 Months off shear	10 Cond. score	11 Value per head (\$)	12 Total value (\$)	13 Comment
Total											\$	

Notes and codes for use in goats inventory form

1. **Paddock number or name.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number/name.
2. **Type of goat.** Enter the appropriate symbol.
 H = hair
 M = meat
 X = crossbred
3. **Goat status.** Enter the appropriate number.

3.1 Agisted	3.4 Imported	3.7 In safe keeping	3.10 Impounded
3.2 Contract feedlot	3.5 On loan	3.8 Wild	3.11 Other (specify)
3.3 Farmer's goats	3.6 Stray	3.9 Zoo	
4. **Goat breed.** Enter the appropriate number.

4.1 Angora	4.3 British Alpine	4.5 Cashmere	4.7 Other (specify)
4.2 Anglo-Nubian	4.4 Saanen	4.6 Toggenburg	4.8 X breed (specify)
5. **Commercial, stud, or other.** Enter 'C' for commercial, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.
6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of goats. For example, '2 tooth wether'.
7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the paddock, pen, yard etc.
8. **Age.** Enter in terms of years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6.
9. **Months off shearing.** Enter a number between one and twelve or higher, if applicable.
10. **Condition score.** As it applies to the state where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.
11. **Value per head.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account.
12. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 11.
13. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(G) DEER INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Paddock no. or name	2 Type of deer	3 Deer status	4 Breed	5 Comm/ stud/ other	6 Animal classi- fication	7 No.	8 Age (year/ month)	9 Cond. score	10 Value per head (\$)	11 Total value (\$)	12 Comment
Total										\$	

Notes and codes for use in deer inventory form

1. **Paddock number or name.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number/name.
2. **Types of deer.** Enter the appropriate letter.
 V = venison and velvet
 O = other (specify)
3. **Deer status.** Enter the appropriate number.

3.1 Farmer's deer	3.4 On loan	3.7 Zoo
3.2 Imported	3.5 Stray	3.8 Impounded
3.3 Agisted	3.6 Wild	3.9 Other (specify)
4. **Deer breed.** Enter the appropriate number.

4.1 Fallow deer	4.4 Rusa	4.7 Other (specify)
4.2 Red deer	4.5 Chital	
4.3 Sambar	4.6 Wapiti	
5. **Commercial, stud, or other deer.** Enter 'C' for commercial, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.
6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of deer. For example, 'Herd stags'.
7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the paddock, pen, yard etc.
8. **Age.** Enter in terms of years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6.
9. **Condition score.** As it applies to the state where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.
10. **Value per head.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account.
11. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 10.
12. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(H) UNCOMMON FARM ANIMALS INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Paddock or pen no. or cage	2 Type of animal	3 Animal status	4 Breed	5 Comm/ stud/ other	6 Animal classi- fication	7 No.	8 Age (year/ month)	9 Cond. score	10 Value per head (\$)	11 Total value (\$)	12 Comment
Total										\$	

Notes and codes for use in uncommon farm animals inventory form

1. **Paddock or pen number or cage.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number/name.
2. **Types of uncommon farm animals.**

Alpacas

Llamas

Other (specify)
3. **Uncommon farm animal status.** Enter the appropriate number.

3.1 Agisted 3.5 On loan 3.9 Zoo
3.2 Contract feedlot 3.6 Stray 3.10 Impounded
3.3 Farmer's animal 3.7 In safe keeping 3.11 Other (specify)
3.4 Imported 3.8 Wild
4. **Breeds.** Enter the breed if known.
5. **Commercial, stud, or other.** Enter 'C' for commercial, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.
6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of animal. For example, 'Alpaca female'.
7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the paddock, pen, yard etc.
8. **Age.** Enter in terms of years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6.
9. **Condition score.** As it applies to the state where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.
10. **Value per head.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account.
11. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 10.
12. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(I) BEE INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Type of bee or hive	2 No. of hives	3 Value per hive (\$)	4 Total value (\$)	5 Comment
Total			\$	

Notes and codes for use in bee inventory form

1. **Types of bees/hives.**

Prod = production hives

Poll Prod = pollen production hives

Poll = pollination hives

Q = queen production hives

N = nucleus hives

Other (specify)

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

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

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

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

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification: **(J) SEMEN INVENTORY FORM**

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

Producer
 identification:

(K) EMBRYOS/FERTILE EGGS INVENTORY FORM

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

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(L) OTHER ANIMALS INVENTORY FORM

Page of

1 Kennel or pen no. or cage	2 Type of animal	3 Animal status	4 Breed	5 Comm/ stud/ other	6 Animal classi- fication	7 No.	8 Age (year/ month)	9 Cond. score	10 Value per head (\$)	11 Total value (\$)	12 Comment
Total										\$	

Notes and codes for use in other animals inventory form

1. **Kennel or pen number or cage.** Refer to the attached map of the property for identification and enter number/name.
2. **Types of other animals.**
 - Dogs
 - Cats
 - Birds
 - Other (specify)
3. **Other animal status.** Enter the appropriate number

3.1 Domestic pet	3.4 Imported	3.7 In safe keeping	3.10 Impounded
3.2 Guard/racing animal	3.5 On loan	3.8 Wild	3.11 Guide dog
3.3 Farmer's animal	3.6 Stray	3.9 Zoo	3.12 Other (specify)
4. **Breeds.** Enter the breed if known.
5. **Commercial, stud, or other.** Enter 'C' for commercial, 'S' for stud, 'O' for other.
6. **Animal classification.** Enter a brief description of animal. For example, 'greyhound bitch', 'racing pigeon'.
7. **Number.** Enter the total number of animals in the kennel, pen, yard etc.
8. **Age.** Enter in terms of years and months. For example, two-and-a-half years becomes 2/6.
9. **Condition score.** As it applies to the state where the valuation is being conducted. If animal is dead, write 'D'.
10. **Value per head.** Take weight, age, condition score and other factors into account.
11. **Total value.** Multiply column 7 by column 10.
12. **Comment.** Use this section to clarify any entry that might prove misleading.

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(M) LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INVENTORY FORM — MEAT

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

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification: **(N) LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INVENTORY FORM — MILK**

	Units in stock	(\$) / unit	Gross value	Comment
Dairy cattle				
Sheep				
Goats				
Uncommon farm animals				
Total				

(O) LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INVENTORY FORM — WOOL

	kg in stock	(\$) / kg	Gross value	Comment
Wool sheep				
Other sheep				
Total				

LDCC Case No.: Producer identification:

(P) LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INVENTORY FORM — POULTRY PRODUCTS

		Units in stock	(\$) / unit	Gross value	Comment
Eggs	Meat birds				
	Egg birds				
Litter	Meat birds				
	Egg birds				
Feathers	Meat birds				
	Egg birds				
Total					

(Q) LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INVENTORY FORM — OTHER PRODUCTS

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

Appendix 2.4 Worksheets for cattle, sheep and horses

LDCC Case No:
Producer identification: Lot number:

Cattle Description Worksheet

1. Mob/animal identification descriptor
(eg paddock/animal name, 2 tooth heifers): _____
2. Number alive: _____
3. Number dead: _____
4. Sex (M; F; MC; SF):³ _____
5. Age (months; years): _____
6. Breed (specify): _____
7. Bred on property (Y; N):⁴ _____
8. Dates joined: _____
9. Average condition score (beef 1–5; dairy 1–8): _____
10. Live weight range (kg): _____
11. Reference market and basis for valuation: _____
12. Date of reference market: _____
13. Transport and selling costs to achieve reference
market sale (\$): _____

³ M = male; F = female; MC = male castrate; SF = spayed female.

⁴ Y = yes; N = no; n/a = not applicable.

14. Additional information (eg feedlot information, stud animals):

15. Valuer's comments:

16. Owner's comments:

LDCC Case No:

Producer identification:

Lot number:

Sheep Description Worksheet

1. Mob/animal identification descriptor
(eg paddock name, ewe hoggets): _____
2. Number alive: _____
3. Number dead: _____
4. Sex (M; F; MC):⁵ _____
5. Age (year dropped): _____
6. Breed (Mo; XB; other – specify):⁶ _____
7. Bred on property (Y; N):⁷ _____
8. Dates joined: _____
9. Average condition score (1–5): _____
10. Live weight range (kg): _____
11. Months off shears: _____
12. Wool length (mm): _____
13. Wool micron: _____

⁵ M = male; F = female; MC = male castrate.

⁶ Mo = merino; XB = crossbred.

⁷ Y = yes; N = no; n/a = not applicable.

14. Additional information (eg feedlot information, stud animals):

15. Valuer's comments:

16. Owner's comments:

LDCC Case No:

Producer identification:

Lot number:

Horse Description Worksheet

1. Name of horse (if unnamed, name of sire/dam) _____
2. Identification (brands, microchip or registration document number — otherwise, attach a written description and diagram of the horse's markings to the worksheet): _____
3. Approximate height (in hands): _____
4. Colour: _____
5. Sex (M; F; R; MC; SF):⁸ _____
6. Year of birth (from registration document or estimated from dentition): _____
7. Breed (specify if known): _____
8. Registered with breed or performance association or in stud book (Y; N):⁹ _____
If Y, which association or stud book? _____
9. Insured (Y; N): _____
10. Pregnant (Y; N): _____
If Y, date of last service: _____
11. Imported (Y; N): _____
12. Body condition score (0–5): _____

⁸ M = male; F = female; MC = male castrate; R = rig; SF = spayed female.

⁹ Y = yes; N = no; n/a = not applicable.

13. Additional information (eg basis for valuation — reference markets, value of progeny, success in racing/competition etc):

14. Valuer's comments:

15. Owner's comments:

Appendix 2.5 Sample: Standard valuation schedules

1. Cattle

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

2. Sheep

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

HSCW = hot standard carcase weight

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

Appendix 3 Sample compensation claim forms

3.1 Sample: Application for compensation

3.2 Sample: Application for compensation – second payment

3.3 Sample: Notice of dispute form

3.4 Sample: Notice of request for second valuation

Part B – Verification

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

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

Date

Signature

* Delete whichever is inapplicable.

Please note:

1. An application for compensation in respect of any domestic animal which has been destroyed or has died or any property which has been destroyed must be handed to a Government Veterinary Officer or an Inspector of Stock or posted to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of by certified mail within 90 days of the destruction or death, or within such further time the Minister may, in a particular case, allow.
2. If you dispute the quantum of the valuation, you must lodge a Notice of Dispute with the Minister of Agriculture within 21 days of receipt of the valuation.
3. The value shall be that applying at the relevant date valuation is determined:
 - 3.1 Livestock – The date shall be day of the earliest of:
 - (a) The date when the owner reports to an Inspector of Stock or a veterinary surgeon that an animal is suspected to be or is affected by or has died of the disease; or
 - (b) The date of imposition of a quarantine order relating to the disease by an Inspector of Stock; or
 - (c) The date infection is suspected or detected by an Inspector of Stock.
 - 3.2 Property (including buildings) – The date of destruction.

Part C – Declaration

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

I,

of

in the state of declare that:

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

OR

*2. (a) I am the agent of (name)

of (address)

who is the owner of the *animals/*property referred to in this claim; and

(b) I am authorised by the owner to make the declaration; and

(c) The *animals/*property *are/is not included in any mortgage or lien; and

(d) I have made enquiries as to the correctness of the particulars in the claim and am satisfied that the claim is correct in every particular.

OR

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

(b) The claim is correct in every particular.

Signature:.....

Name:.....

Witness:.....

Appendix 3.2 Sample: Application for compensation — second payment

No.

Part A – Application

I (name of claimant).....
of (address)

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

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

A1. DETAILS OF INITIAL COMPENSATION CLAIM/S

Claim form nos.	Date animals destroyed/died	No. of animals	Compensation value
Total			

A2. SECOND VALUATION DETAILS

Relevant date of the second valuation is.....

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

A3. FINAL COMPENSATION PAYMENT CLAIMED

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

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

Date

Claimant's signature

Part B – Verification

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

Note:

1. An application for a second payment of compensation under section of the Act in respect of domestic animals which have been destroyed or have died must be handed to a Government Veterinary Officer or an Inspector of Stock or posted to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of by certified mail within 21 days following receipt of the second valuation determination or within such further time the Minister may, in a particular case, allow.
2. If you dispute the quantum of the valuation, you must lodge a Notice of Dispute with the Minister of Agriculture within 21 days of receipt of the valuation.
3. The relevant date for the second valuation is the date from which the Chief Veterinary Officer certifies that the property quarantine has been revoked.

Part C – Declaration

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

I,

of

in the state of declare that:

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

OR

*2. (a) I am the agent of (name)
of (address).....

who is the owner of the animals referred to in this claim; and

(b) I am authorised by the owner to make the declaration; and

(c) The animals ~~are~~/~~are not~~ included in any mortgage or lien; and

(d) I have made enquiries as to the correctness of the particulars in the claim and am satisfied that the claim is correct in every particular.

OR

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

(b) The claim is correct in every particular.

Signature:.....

Name:.....

Witness:.....

Appendix 3.3 Sample: Notice of dispute form

To the Minister of Agriculture

Address:

I, (name of owner)

of (address of owner),

having received the Valuation of Animals and/or Property determined by

..... (name of valuer),

for which I am claiming compensation, hereby dispute that valuation and request you to appoint an Arbitration Panel to hear this dispute.

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

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

Signature of owner

Date

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

Appendix 3.4 Sample: Notice of request for second valuation

To the Chief Veterinary Officer

Address:

I, (name of owner)

of (address of owner),

being eligible to claim compensation for animals that were certified as having died or were destroyed during the outbreak of

disease, of that disease, hereby request that you appoint a valuer to conduct a second valuation of my animals under section . of the Act.

Date property quarantine revoked:

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

Claim form number/s	Date animals died/destroyed	Total value of animals
Total		

Signature

Date

Note:

- Further compensation may be payable under section of the Act; that is; in addition to the value determined in accordance with subsection, where the total value of all animals that died or were destroyed in accordance with this Act is greater at the date from which the Chief Veterinary Officer certifies that the property quarantine has been revoked, the owner shall be entitled to compensation to that value less any amount already paid with respect to those same animals.
- This notice must be received by the Chief Veterinary Officer within 30 days of the owner being advised that the property quarantine has been revoked and that, therefore, the owner is eligible to restock.

Appendix 4 Guidelines for authorised valuers contract agreement

1. Authority for the chief executive officer to enter into an agreement is derived from the relevant section of the relevant Act in each jurisdiction.
2. Appropriately qualified valuers are contracted to carry out the valuing of livestock and property.
3. The contract will require that:
 - the valuer undertakes duties as directed by the local disease control centre (LDCC) controller;
 - the valuer has no financial interest directly or indirectly in the animals or property being valued;
 - the valuer personally carries out all valuations unless authorised by the LDCC controller to employ an assistant;
 - as soon as possible, and within 24 hours of completion of valuation, the valuer will inform the controller of the total amount of the valuation;
 - as soon as possible, and within 48 hours of completion of valuation, the valuer will supply to the controller copies of the approved property and stock description worksheets and the inventory records on which the valuation has been based;
 - the valuer will carry out all required disinfection procedures when entering or leaving properties; and
 - the valuer will not visit any property holding specified livestock species within a specified time limit.
4. The department agrees to pay an agreed hourly and mileage rate for the service, provided the times and distances are adequately substantiated.
5. The department will provide all relevant forms for the valuer to record the basis of his/her valuations.
6. The department will provide all necessary training and procedural manuals in relation to the eradication program.
7. The LDCC controller may require that the valuation be reviewed by the valuer him/herself or by an appointed independent consultant if in the controller's opinion the valuation is at variance with accepted valuations of similar stock.
8. The contract will be in force for a specified period, after which either renewal or termination will occur.
9. The contract agreement should be signed by the valuer and a representative of the chief executive officer of the department.

Glossary

Animal Health Committee	A committee comprising the CVOs of Australia and New Zealand, Australian state and territory CVOs, Animal Health Australia, and a CSIRO representative. The committee provides advice to PIMC on animal health matters, focusing on technical issues and regulatory policy (formerly called the Veterinary Committee). <i>See also</i> Primary Industries Ministerial Council (PIMC)
Animal products	Meat, meat products and other products of animal origin (eg eggs, milk) for human consumption or for use in animal feedstuff.
Australian Chief Veterinary Officer	The nominated senior veterinarian in the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry who manages international animal health commitments and the Australian Government's response to an animal disease outbreak. <i>See also</i> Chief veterinary officer
Australian Council of Livestock Agents	The peak federal body representing Stock Agents Australia wide. Constituent members of the organisation consist of state member bodies and the major pastoral houses.
Australian Institute of Valuers and Land Economists (Inc)	An association incorporated under the <i>Association Incorporation Act 1985</i> (South Australia). Practising valuers do not have to be a member but do have to be registered under state legislation (except NT/ACT).
AUSVETPLAN	<i>Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan</i> . A series of technical response plans that describe the proposed Australian approach to an emergency animal disease incident. The documents provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency-management plans.
Chief executive officer (CEO)	Chief executive officer of the state/territory authority administering the LDCC. The CEO normally has the statutory capability to employ or contract staff.
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. <i>See also</i> Australian Chief Veterinary Officer
Compensation	The sum of money paid by government to an owner for stock that are destroyed and property that is compulsorily destroyed because of an emergency animal disease. <i>See</i> Appendix 1

Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD)	A committee of state and territory CVOs, representatives of CSIRO Livestock Industries and the relevant industries, and chaired by the Australian CVO. CCEAD convenes and consults when there is an animal disease emergency due to the introduction of an emergency animal disease of livestock, or other serious epizootic of Australian origin.
Control area	A declared area in which the conditions applying 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 outbreak according to need).
Cost-sharing agreement	See 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	Premises that contain dangerous contact animals or other serious contacts.
Declared area	A defined tract of land that is subjected to disease control restrictions under emergency animal disease legislation. Types of declared areas include <i>restricted area, control area, infected premises, dangerous contact premises and suspect premises</i> .
Decontamination	Includes all stages of cleaning and disinfection.
Destroy (animals)	To slaughter 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
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.
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 (EAD)	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. <i>See also</i> 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 funding mechanisms, the use of appropriately trained personnel and existing standards such as AUSVETPLAN. <i>See also</i> Compensation, Cost-sharing arrangements
Endemic animal disease	A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that is known to occur in Australia. <i>See also</i> Emergency animal disease, Exotic animal disease
Enterprise	<i>See</i> Risk enterprise
Epidemiological investigation	An investigation to identify and qualify the risk factors associated with the disease. <i>See also</i> Veterinary investigation
Exotic animal disease	A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that does not normally occur in Australia. <i>See also</i> Emergency animal disease, Endemic animal disease
Exotic fauna/feral animals	<i>See</i> Wild animals
Federation of Bloodstock Agents Australia Ltd	The peak body of thoroughbred bloodstock agents in Australia
In-contact animals	Animals that have had close contact with infected animals, such as non-infected in the same group as infected animals.
Infected premises (IP)	A defined area (which may be all or part of a property) in which an emergency disease exists, is believed to exist, or in which the infective agent of that emergency disease exists or is believed to exist. An infected premises is subject to quarantine served by notice and to eradication or control procedures.
Local disease control centre (LDCC)	An emergency operations centre responsible for the command and control of field operations in a defined area.
Movement control	Restrictions placed on the movement of animals, people and other things to prevent the spread of disease.
National management group (NMG)	A group established to direct and coordinate an animal disease emergency. NMGs may include the chief executive officers of the Australian Government and state or territory governments where the emergency occurs, industry representatives, the Australian CVO (and chief medical officer, if applicable) and the chairman of Animal Health Australia.
Native wildlife	<i>See</i> Wild animals

OIE Terrestrial Code	<i>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code</i> . Reviewed annually at the OIE meeting in May and published on the internet at: http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/a_summry.htm
OIE Terrestrial Manual	<i>OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals</i> . 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: http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/a_summry.htm
Operational procedures	Detailed instructions for carrying out specific disease control activities, such as disposal, destruction, decontamination and valuation.
Operations	The activities necessary to give effect to a disease control strategy.
Owner	Person responsible for a premises (includes an agent of the owner, such as a manager or other controlling officer).
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.
Primary Industries Ministerial Council (PIMC)	The council of Australian national, state and territory and New Zealand ministers of agriculture that sets Australian and New Zealand agricultural policy (formerly the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand). <i>See also</i> Animal Health Committee
Quarantine	Legal restrictions imposed on a place or a tract of land by the serving of a notice limiting access or egress of specified animals, persons or things.
Restricted area (RA)	A relatively small declared area (compared to a control area) around an infected premises that is subject to intense surveillance and movement controls.
Risk enterprise	A defined livestock or related enterprise, which 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, AI centres, veterinary laboratories and hospitals, road and rail freight depots, showgrounds, field days, weighbridges, garbage depots.
Sensitivity	The probability that a test will correctly identify animals that have been exposed to the disease (true positives). Exposed animals that do not give a positive test response are referred to as false negatives. <i>See also</i> Specificity

Specificity	The probability that a test will correctly identify animals not exposed to the disease (true negatives). Non-exposed animals that test positive are referred to as false positives. <i>See also</i> Sensitivity
State or territory disease control headquarters (SDCHQ)	The emergency operations centre that directs the disease control operations to be undertaken in that state or territory.
Strategy	The principles on which control of a disease is based.
Surveillance	A systematic program of investigation designed to establish the presence, extent of, 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 premises containing suspect animals. After rapid resolution of the status of the suspect animal(s) contained on it, a suspect premises is reclassified either as an infected premises (and appropriate disease-control measures taken) or as free from disease.
Tracing	The process of locating animals, persons or other items that may be implicated in the spread of disease, so that appropriate action can be taken.
Vaccine	Modified strains of disease-causing agents that, when inoculated, stimulate an immune response and provide protection from disease.
Valuation	The process of determining the amount of compensation to be paid for animals destroyed or that die or for property destroyed, because of an exotic disease.
Valuer	A person contracted by the CEO to evaluate in dollar terms livestock and or property. For the purposes of exotic disease compensation, valuers may be registered on a register of valuers to be maintained by the department.
Veterinary investigation	An investigation of the diagnosis, pathology and epidemiology of the disease. <i>See also</i> Epidemiological investigation

Wild animals

- native wildlife Animals that are indigenous to Australia and may be susceptible to emergency animal diseases (eg bats, dingoes and marsupials).

- feral animals Domestic animals that have become wild (eg cats, horses, pigs).

- exotic fauna Nondomestic animal species that are not indigenous to Australia. (eg foxes).

Abbreviations

AHC	Animal Health Committee
ANEMIS	Animal Health Emergency Information System
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
CCEAD	Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases
CEO	chief executive officer
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CVO	chief veterinary officer
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DCP	dangerous contact premises
EAD	emergency animal disease
IP	infected premises
IVC	inventory and valuation coordinator
LDCC	local disease control centre
NMG	national management group
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties)
PIMC	Primary Industries Ministerial Council
RA	restricted area
SDCHQ	state or territory disease control headquarters
SP	suspect premises

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