

# EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ISSUE 7

August 2003

Issued under the authority of the Director of Emergency Services in accordance with the provisions of the *Emergency Services Act 1976* and under the authority of the Secretary of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment in accordance with the provisions of the *Animal Health Act 1995*.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 AIM	5
1.2 OBJECTIVES	5
1.3 SCOPE	5
1.4 AUTHORITY	5
1.5 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS	6
1.6 RELATED DOCUMENTS	6
<b>2. SUMMARY</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 GENERAL	7
2.2 POLICY	7
2.3 INTERSTATE OUTBREAK	8
2.4 GOVERNMENT AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY COST SHARING DEED	9
2.5 CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASES	9
2.6 ANIMAL HEALTH COMMITTEE	10
2.7 TASMANIAN FISH HEALTH ADVISORY GROUP	10
2.8 WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS	11
<b>3. DISEASES</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 HISTORY	12
3.2 TYPES AND SOURCES OF DISEASES	13
3.2.1 Sources of Diseases	13
<b>4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	14
4.2 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	16
4.2.1 Division of Community and Rural Health	16
4.2.2 Division of Public and Environmental Health Services	16
4.2.3 Tasmania Fire Service	17
4.3 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	17

4.4	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	17
4.5	DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND RESOURCES	18
4.6	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	18
4.7	DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY	18
4.7.1	Tasmania Police	18
4.7.2	State Emergency Service	19
4.8	DEPARTMENT OF PREMIER AND CABINET	19
4.9	DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, PARKS, HERITAGE AND THE ARTS	19
4.10	DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	20
4.11	AURORA ENERGY PTY LTD	20
4.12	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	20
4.13	BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY	20
4.14	AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY	21
4.15	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE	21
4.16	TELSTRA	21
4.17	TASMANIAN AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES INSTITUTE	21
4.18	TASMANIAN INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE	21
4.19	OTHERS	22
4.19.1	Private veterinary practitioners	22
4.19.2	Abattoirs, slaughter houses, pet food operators, rendering facilities and fish processing facilities	22
4.19.3	Commercial artificial breeding operators	22
4.19.4	Dairy factories	22
4.19.5	Stock and station agents	22
4.19.6	Recovery agencies	22
4.19.7	Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority	22
4.19.8	Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association	22
4.19.9	Tasmanian Fishing Industry Council	23
<b>5.</b>	<b>STAGES OF ACTIVATION</b>	<b>24</b>
5.1	GENERAL	24
5.2	INVESTIGATION PHASE	24
5.3	ALERT PHASE	25
5.4	OPERATIONAL PHASE	26
5.4.1	General	26
5.4.2	Declaration of a State of Alert, Emergency or Disaster	27
5.5	STAND-DOWN PHASE	27

5.6	RECOVERY PHASE	27
5.7	EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE FLOWCHARTS	30
<b>6.</b>	<b>CONTROL AND CO-ORDINATION</b>	<b>33</b>
6.1	CONTROL HEADQUARTERS	33
6.1.1	State Disease Control Headquarters	33
6.1.2	Local Disease Control Centre	34
6.1.3	Infected Premises	34
6.2	DUTY STATEMENTS	35
6.3	COMMUNICATIONS	35
6.4	PUBLIC INFORMATION	35
6.5	FINANCE	35
6.6	BRIEFINGS	36
6.7	EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST	36
	<b>APPENDIX 1 - ISSUE HISTORY AND AMENDMENT LIST</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 2 - DISTRIBUTION LIST</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 3 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 4 - STRUCTURE AND COMPONENTS OF AUSVETPLAN</b>	<b>45</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 5 - STRUCTURE AND COMPONENTS OF AQUAVETPLAN</b>	<b>48</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 6 - MODEL SDCHQ AND LDCC STRUCTURES</b>	<b>49</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 7 – KEY ANIMAL DISEASES COVERED BY AUSVETPLAN</b>	<b>51</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 8 – KEY FISH DISEASES</b>	<b>54</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 9 - RECOMMENDED COST-RECOVERY AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR FISH HEALTH EMERGENCIES</b>	<b>55</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 10 - RESPONSE PROTOCOLS</b>	<b>56</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 11 - MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FISH HEALTH ADVISORY GROUP</b>	<b>60</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 12 - EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST</b>	<b>62</b>
	GOVERNMENT CONTACTS	62
	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	64
	OTHER CONTACTS	65



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 AIM

The aim of this plan is to detail the emergency management arrangements required to combat an outbreak of a terrestrial or aquatic emergency animal disease in Tasmania.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this plan are to outline whole-of-government measures that must be taken to:

- (a) contain any suspected outbreak of an emergency animal disease;
- (b) investigate the nature of a suspected emergency animal disease;
- (c) control and/or eradicate any confirmed emergency animal disease; and
- (d) minimise the impact of the emergency caused by disease.

## 1.3 SCOPE

This plan applies to:

- (a) an emergency animal disease outbreak in Tasmania including its inland and marine waters, and to some aspects of such an emergency interstate; and
- (b) the people, organisations and resources involved in combating such an emergency.

This plan does not specifically refer to animal health emergencies due to environmental hazards. There may be circumstances when, due to the nature of the hazard (e.g. toxic algal blooms) animal health authorities will be the alerting agency. Such emergencies will be dealt with according to other appropriate plans.

An issue history and amendment list is included as **Appendix 1**. A distribution list is included as **Appendix 2**.

## 1.4 AUTHORITY

The authority for action to control an outbreak of an emergency animal disease is the *Animal Health Act 1995*, in particular Part 6. Should the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) consider control of the outbreak would be assisted by invoking the emergency management arrangements of the *Emergency Services Act 1976* (ESA 1976), consultation with the Chair of the State Disaster Committee should be undertaken to determine the most appropriate course of action.

Under the provisions of the ESA 1976, a declaration of a state of alert, emergency or disaster confers powers of commandeering, evacuation and exclusion, forceful entry, road/public access closure, removal of vehicles, detention for decontamination purposes, etc, upon key personnel responding to the emergency, dependent on the nature of the declaration.

Upon declaration of a state of alert, emergency or disaster, the Director of Emergency Services or the State Disaster Executive, as legislated, in conjunction with the Region Disaster Controller(s) will assume control of the response, and the CVO will retain responsibility for the technical aspects of the emergency.

Note that the ESA 1976 is currently under review to provide, *inter alia*, more appropriate linkages to the Disease Control section of the Animal Health Act 1995, and the Control Centre Management Manual of AUSVETPLAN.

## **1.5 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

A list of definitions and abbreviations appears as **Appendix 3** near the end of this document.

## **1.6 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

This document is part of AUSVETPLAN and should be read in conjunction with the other parts of AUSVETPLAN, plus the following documents:

- (a) Animal Health Act 1995;
- (b) Animal Health Regulations 1996;
- (c) Emergency Services Act 1976 (under review);
- (d) Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan;
- (e) Public Health Act 1997;
- (f) Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995;
- (g) Marine Farming Planning Act 1995;
- (h) Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987;
- (i) AQUAVETPLAN – where approved manuals exist; and
- (j) Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement.

See **Appendices 4 and 5** for an explanation of the structure and components of AUSVETPLAN and AQUAVETPLAN, respectively.



## **2. SUMMARY**

### **2.1 GENERAL**

Emergency animal diseases covered by this plan have the potential to cause grave disruption to trade in animals and animal products or to pose serious threats to public health. This includes exotic animal diseases. Such a disease may be introduced through either legal or illegal entry into Australia or Tasmania of animals, animal products, ballast water or objects, e.g. clothing, which have been associated with animals.

The consequences of an outbreak of such an animal disease in Tasmania will be:

- (a) the need for emergency control or eradication procedures - this may involve a whole-of-government and a total community response;
- (b) disruption of national trades in animals and animal products. The disruption may be catastrophic and long-term, e.g. foot-and-mouth disease, although other diseases may cause less severe disruption for short duration. In the worst situation, significant economic hardship would be expected in many industries;
- (c) in some cases a serious threat to human health; and
- (d) if the disease is not eradicated, continuing inefficient and costly animal production due to diminished animal production through death, clinical illness, infertility, abortion or chronic ill health in animals and the increased costs of disease control and management restrictions such as the movement of fish. A continuing human health risk may also result.

This management plan outlines the generic structure required to deal with animal health emergencies due to infectious disease. There are existing protocols dealing with animal health emergencies primarily caused by environmental hazards such as oil spills. Where a fish health emergency (FHE) is caused primarily by an environmental hazard the reader is referred to these plans.

### **2.2 POLICY**

In the case of an outbreak of an emergency animal disease, the aim will always be to control and eradicate the disease as quickly and efficiently as possible recognising that in some circumstances the eradication of the disease may not be practicable. The basic policy objectives and options as set out in Table 1 may achieve this. These options are not mutually exclusive nor are they intended to be collectively exhaustive.

Policy options and control strategies for specific emergency diseases are detailed in the individual disease strategies in AUSVETPLAN and AQUAVETPLAN.

**TABLE 1 - POLICY OBJECTIVES AND OPTIONS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

OBJECTIVE	OPTIONS	EFFECTS
Keep disease agent and host animal separate	Slaughter infected stock and exposed stock likely to be infected	Stop disease agent production
	Decontaminate the infected premises, including equipment and structures exposed to the agent.	Destroy the agent
	Quarantine infected and dangerous contact premises	Reduce agent spread
	Restrict movement of animals, materials and people	Stop agent spread
	Eliminate insects, native or feral animals which can act as vectors of the disease	Stop agent spread
	Where possible, eliminate aquatic vectors	Reduce agent spread
Increase the resistance of the host animal	Vaccination or immunomodulators	Reduce ability of agent to infect and/or affect host (vaccinated animals may still be infected and therefore must be slaughtered to eradicate the disease)
Eliminate or reduce infection within infected aquatic animals	Treatment of infected aquatic animals (e.g. antibiotics, chemicals)	Eliminate disease agent or reduce numbers of viable disease agents

Each option could be used to a varying degree and in any combination depending on the:

- (a) aim of operations (control and/or eradication);
- (b) nature of the disease;
- (c) animal management systems used;
- (d) location of outbreak; and
- (e) economic effect on industry.

## 2.3 INTERSTATE OUTBREAK

Should an outbreak of an emergency animal disease occur in another State, the CVO will decide what action is to be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into Tasmania. As a minimum, a State Disease Control Headquarters will be established and quarantine personnel, Parks and Wildlife personnel (including the permit issuing office) and Tasmania's livestock agents will be informed on developments by the CVO. Legislative power to prevent the importation of stock into Tasmania, or to impose quarantine restrictions on imported stock is provided in Part 4 of the Animal Health Act 1995.

If the CVO is informed of an interstate fish health emergency caused by an environmental hazard he/she will inform the Tasmanian Fish Health Advisory Group (see Section 2.7).

Procedures which may be required to be implemented include:

- (a) tracing of the animals and animal products imported from the affected State;
- (b) tracing of personnel who have come into Tasmania from the affected State;
- (c) provision of movement control at all points of entry into the State; and
- (d) provision of disinfection facilities for the treatment of infected material.

## **2.4 GOVERNMENT AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY COST SHARING DEED**

Animal Health Australia (AHA), the Commonwealth of Australia, all States and Territories of Australia and various Industry groups have entered into an agreement to share the cost of eradicating specific exotic and other emergency animal diseases or disease agents.

These cost sharing arrangements will only apply in cases where the eradication measures are carried out according to plans recommended and approved by the National Emergency Animal Disease Management Group (NMG) through the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD). Such plans must adhere to standards stipulated in AUSVETPLAN. The NMG reports to the Primary Industries Ministerial Council (PIMC).

Formal notification of an incident must be given to the CCEAD by the CVO of the State or Territory within 24 hours of becoming aware of the incident to be eligible for payment.

Details of the Commonwealth/State/Industry cost sharing arrangements are contained in the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement. A question and answer summary is available on the AHA website (<http://www.aahc.com.au/eadp/response.htm>).

## **2.5 CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASES**

This committee was established in 1941 to advise the Australian Agricultural Council on emergencies relating to animal health. The name was changed in 1997 by replacing 'Exotic' with 'Emergency'. This was to allow the inclusion of major epizootic outbreaks of enzootic diseases and also new diseases. The scope of the CCEAD, as described in the Cost Sharing Deed, is:

The CCEAD is the key technical coordinating body providing the link between the Commonwealth, States/Territories, Industry, AHA and NMG for animal health emergencies.

Under the Deed, the CCEAD has specific responsibilities, as follows:

- receive formal notifications from government parties on suspected emergency animal disease incidents;
- advise the NMG if any emergency disease response is required;
- recommend to the NMG an emergency disease response plan;
- consider regular reports on progress of a response and develop a consensus on further actions required;
- provide regular consolidated reports to the affected parties, and to the NMG, on the status of an emergency disease response;
- in circumstances where rapid eradication of an emergency animal disease is judged no longer feasible, provide advice and recommendations to the NMG on when cost sharing should no longer apply and on options for alternative arrangements;
- determine when a disease has been controlled or eradicated under an emergency animal disease plan; and
- recommend when proof of freedom has been achieved following the successful implementation of an emergency animal disease plan.

Membership of the CCEAD in respect of an emergency animal disease consists of the Australian CVO who is the chairperson (or his/her nominee), all State and Territory CVOs (or their nominees), one representative nominated by CSIRO Animal Health, one representative of AQIS nominated by the Australian CVO, and two industry representatives nominated in advance of an emergency disease response.

Members of the CCEAD may be accompanied by advisers who have specific expertise, but these persons will not be party to decisions.

## 2.6 ANIMAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Disease Control Strategies and Emergency Operations Manuals contained within AUSVETPLAN are developed and maintained by the Animal Health Committee. All States have the opportunity to provide comment through their Emergency Disease Coordinator. Changes to existing documents are approved by the Animal Health Committee. Additional manuals are approved by the Primary Industries Standing Committee (PISC) and PIMC.

## 2.7 TASMANIAN FISH HEALTH ADVISORY GROUP

The Tasmanian Fish Health Advisory Group (TFHAG) has been established to be a central group in the development and implementation of fish health emergency plans. The TFHAG consists of representation from Government departments and industry groups. Current membership of TFHAG is included as **Appendix 11**.

The terms of reference for the TFHAG are:

- to assist the CVO in relation to fish health emergencies by the provision of technical, practical, management and commercial advice;
- to plan for fish health emergencies; and
- to provide a forum for information exchange on fish health issues.

In the event of a fish health emergency, the TFHAG can be convened by the CVO at his/her discretion. Such meetings will be on an ad hoc basis.

To discuss and plan for fish health emergencies, the TFHAG will meet on a more regular basis. This will also provide for exchange of advice and information between the representative departments and groups.

The TFHAG can, if required, be complemented by additional specialists, again at the discretion of the CVO.

## **2.8 WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

In the event of an emergency animal disease outbreak, especially where prolonged control and/or eradication of the disease is anticipated, the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC) will need to be able to draw on advice from a number of portfolio agencies, local government and industry representatives to develop Tasmania's input to the national decision making processes.

It is likely that an Emergency Animal Disease Inter Departmental Committee (EADIDC) will be formed and chaired by DPAC, to focus on the broader government and community impacts of the outbreak rather than the management of the disease response itself. The EADIDC would typically deal with social, legal and economic issues such as:

- impact on agriculture and industry recovery;
- impact on trade and industry recovery;
- impact on tourism;
- community safety;
- community well-being and recovery;
- legal issues;
- infrastructure issues;
- State budget impact and other financial issues; and
- disruption to school attendance.

The EADIDC has three major roles during an outbreak:

- to advise on the impact of the outbreak at portfolio level;
- to liaise on cross agency issues; and
- to advise portfolio Ministers, Heads of Agencies and others.

### 3. DISEASES

#### 3.1 HISTORY

Australia has been relatively free from major, epidemic animal diseases, as shown in Table 2 below, and this may be attributed to the country's geographical isolation from other livestock-raising countries.

**Table 2 - Some major animal disease (or agent) introductions to Australia**

Disease (or agent)	Date of detection	Eradicated (-) Still present (+)
Sheep scab	1788	- (1896)
Foot-and-mouth disease	1800; 1803; 1871; 1872	- (1872)
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	1858	- (1973)
Bovine brucellosis	Unknown	- (1992)
Rabies <sup>1</sup>	1866	- (1867)
Bovine babesiosis	Around 1872	+
Classical swine fever (hog cholera)	1903; 1927; 1942; 1961	- (1961)
Rinderpest	1923	- (1923)
Velogenic Newcastle disease	1930; 1998	- (1998)
Scrapie	1950	- (1952)
Virulent avian influenza	1976; 1985; 1992; 1994; 1997	- (1998)
Equine babesiosis ( <i>Babesia equi</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	1976	?
Bluetongue virus	1977	+
Contagious equine metritis <sup>3</sup>	1978	- (1985)
Screw-worm fly <sup>4</sup>	1988; 1992	- (1992)
Spongiform encephalopathy in a cheetah <sup>5</sup>	1992	- (1992)
Anthrax	Major outbreak in 1997 <sup>6</sup>	+

<sup>1</sup> Two human cases have occurred in recent years (1987 and 1990) in individuals known to have contracted the disease overseas. A new form of lyssavirus was detected in Australia in 1996 and has caused the death of two people.

<sup>2</sup> Clinical cases have not been diagnosed since 1976, but the current state of *B. equi* is unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Australian declared free after five years without any further cases.

<sup>4</sup> No livestock involved – dead Old World screw-worm flies found on a vessel in Darwin harbour after disinfection procedures (1988); and a tourist from South America was treated for a New World screw-worm fly strike wound (1992).

<sup>5</sup> Occurred in a zoo in an animal born overseas.

<sup>6</sup> Introduced in early 1800s. Extensive outbreaks occurred until control measures became available.

## **3.2 TYPES AND SOURCES OF DISEASES**

There are now 64 animal diseases that have been classified under the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA), which modified the Cost Sharing Agreement in March 2002. Many of these are covered by specific disease control and eradication strategies under AUSVETPLAN, as outlined in **Appendix 7**.

Those aquatic animal diseases listed as Tasmanian List A or List B are included in **Appendix 8** along with diseases of concern but currently not listed. Cost sharing arrangements have not been developed with respect to aquatic animal diseases, although there are guidelines for audit requirements where cost recovery is sought. These are listed in **Appendix 9**.

### **3.2.1 Sources of Diseases**

The most likely sources of introduction of emergency animal diseases are:

- (a) illegal importation of animals, birds or their products;
- (b) ballast water and garbage disposal from overseas vessels which visit Tasmania - this is a risk as our ports are close to areas of livestock and aquaculture concentration;
- (c) pets carried on overseas vessels which could introduce such diseases as rabies and diseases of poultry;
- (d) sabotage, terrorist or extortionist activity; and
- (e) migratory birds or insects, and aquatic animals in the marine and freshwater environment.

## 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles and responsibilities for key government agencies, organisations and others in responding to an animal disease emergency, are shown below. Response protocols, summarising the roles and responsibilities of the various organisations by task, are provided in **Appendix 10**.

### 4.1 DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (DPIWE) is the responsible management authority and has a major role in combating any emergency animal disease. Note that DPIWE is also the lead combat authority for any animal disease emergency and other organisations are considered as support organisations. (See the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan for the three elements of the response management system.)

When the disease is an emergency disease and also a zoonosis, e.g. rabies, the DPIWE will be the responsible management authority for controlling the disease in animals and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will be the responsible management authority for controlling the disease in the human population. Technical responsibility for combating the animal disease outbreak will be vested in the CVO or, in his/her absence, the Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer (DCVO).

If an environmental hazard is deemed to be the primary cause of an FHE, then the CVO will be in direct consultation with the Director, Marine Resources Division regarding any decisions.

**In the case of an emergency animal disease, the CVO will take action to institute the following measures:**

- (a) ensure that an infected place has been declared by an Inspector when the disease was initially suspected or confirmed, in accordance with section 31 of the Animal Health Act 1995;
- (b) declare restricted and control areas in accordance with sections 35 and 39 of the Animal Health Act 1995;
- (c) specify control measures to be instituted in accordance with Parts 8 and 9 of the Animal Health Act 1995, in consultation with CCEAD and representatives of the affected industries;
- (d) appoint additional Inspectors of Stock and delegate special authorities to Inspectors of Stock, as necessary, to meet the emergency, under Part 2 of the Animal Health Act 1995;
- (e) arrange additional interstate technical support;
- (f) maintain close contact with the Secretary, the Departmental Executive and the Chair of the State Disaster Committee, as appropriate:



- (g) in consultation with the Director of Marine Resources Division, may advise the Marine Farming Planning Authority to issue an Emergency Order (Section 43, Marine Farming Planning Act 1995) for the temporary deployment of equipment and fish; and
- (h) convene the Tasmanian Fish Health Advisory Group as outlined in Section 2.7.

**The Secretary of DPIWE, in consultation with the Executive, will:**

- (a) notify all divisions, branches and sections of the DPIWE;
- (b) maintain a watching brief on the overall financial commitment to, and the political implications of, the control program;
- (c) keep the Minister and the Chair of the State Disaster Committee, as appropriate, informed of developments and actions taken;
- (d) direct the provision of resources (including staff and equipment for such things as mapping, environmental operations, valuations, GPS equipment, advice on Rural Adjustment Scheme and control of wildlife) from other divisions of DPIWE;
- (e) arrange through the NMG, additional interstate technical support requested by the CVO; and
- (f) liaise with administrators of affected industries.

**The Department's further responsibilities include:**

- (a) the provision of key staff for the State Disease Control Headquarters (SDCHQ), Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) and Infected Premises Command Posts, as outlined in AUSVETPLAN and AQUAVETPLAN Control Centre Manuals, including:
  - the CVO, and the DCVO;
  - an experienced officer (non-veterinary), who will be the LDCC Controller;
  - a Veterinary Officer (VO) who will be the Planning Manager and a VO who will be the Operations Director;
  - a VO or nominated officer who will be the Infected Premises Site Supervisor (required for each infected premises);
  - other officers in accordance with the AUSVETPLAN and AQUAVETPLAN Emergency Operations Manuals to carry out Department functions at each of the mentioned locations;
  - other staffing/rostering functions;
  - a VO, or other officer nominated by the CVO, to be the Executive Officer of the TFHAG (Section 2.7), in the event of a FHE.
- (b) the maintenance of up-to-date Emergency Operations Manuals under AUSVETPLAN and AQUAVETPLAN;
- (c) the maintenance of up-to-date standard operating procedures including Occupational Health and Safety, and job cards; and
- (d) technical direction of any emergency animal disease operation including:
  - initial and continued investigation, as required, to achieve diagnosis;
  - control of the outbreak or suspected disease, using whatever measures necessary;
  - tracing of stock (including fish) and infected material;
  - control of meat and fish handled through domestic abattoirs, slaughter houses, fish processing plants and other outlets;

- liaison with other government Departments, authorities, organisations and primary industries;
- recruitment of additional technical staff as necessary;
- continued liaison with the CCEAD and the Chair of the State Disaster Committee, as appropriate;
- nomination of eradication or infected areas/locations;
- prepare a communications plan;
- liaison with the Government Media Centre;
- briefings as necessary;
- initiation of the various operational stages, i.e. investigation phase, alert phase, operational phase, stand-down phase and recovery phase;
- assistance to supporting authorities and organisations;
- assistance to all regarding the wearing and laundering of protective clothing;
- maintenance of records of the use of Government financial and physical resources;
- post-operation debriefs and adjustments to this plan as necessary;
- compensation for stock and property destroyed;
- destruction and disposal of stock; and
- decontamination and disinfection of infected premises, equipment and structures.

## **4.2 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

### **4.2.1 Division of Community and Rural Health**

Upon request, the Division of Community and Rural Health can manage a range of recovery services for the affected community in accordance with the Regional Recovery Plan.

These include:

- (a) immediate financial assistance that may be available;
- (b) longer-term assistance that may be available to enable affected persons to recover from the disruption to their life-styles; and
- (c) personal support services.

Note that Rural Support Tasmania and the Department of Education can also assist with personal support services.

In cases where evacuation of persons is necessary, the Department will coordinate the provision of emergency accommodation.

### **4.2.2 Division of Public and Environmental Health Services**

The Division of Public and Environmental Health Services will assume overall control of all public health matters where a declaration of alert, emergency or disaster has been made. Where a declaration has not been made, the Department will be an advisory body to Councils regarding infectious diseases

and food hygiene. In the case of a zoonosis, e.g. rabies, the DHHS will be responsible for the control of the disease in the human population. Actions may include:

- (a) the provision of advice regarding precautions that personnel likely to come into contact with the disease agent should take;
- (b) the vaccination of workers likely to come into contact with the disease agent;
- (c) the arrangement for appropriate treatment for people contaminated or potentially contaminated with the agent; and
- (d) the restriction of movement of people.

The Department operates the Tasmanian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program and, in accordance with its Biotxin Management Plan and individual shellfish growing area management plans, will:

- provide advice to all relevant parties on toxic bloom situations and toxin levels in shellfish;
- implement and supervise closures of marine shellfish farms when safety levels of toxins or contaminants are exceeded or likely to be exceeded; and
- provide assistance with environmental monitoring of shellfish growing areas during emergency situations.

#### **4.2.3 Tasmania Fire Service**

The Tasmania Fire Service is responsible for the provision of:

- (a) self-contained breathing apparatus, and instruction of DPIWE staff in its use for fumigation work;
- (b) pumping equipment, including that suitable for use in remote areas;
- (c) advice on fire control measures and fire fighting facilities, if required, e.g. in the destruction of infected carcasses, etc.; and
- (d) portable decontamination showers, if required (available from Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Devonport Brigades).

### **4.3 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The Department of Economic Development may be requested to

- (a) co-ordinate financial assistance to enterprises severely impacted by the emergency; and
- (b) provide development advice and assistance, as required.

### **4.4 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

The Department of Education may be requested to:

- (a) provide administrative support staff for the LDCC and the SDCHQ;

- (b) make available any surplus, suitable school facilities for use as an LDCC; and
- (c) assist with the personal support of children in the affected area.

#### **4.5 DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND RESOURCES**

The Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources is responsible for the provision of equipment and operators to an on-site location, as well as signs, barricades and other similar equipment, as required by the DPIWE.

The Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources may be requested to:

- (a) assist the tracing of vehicles;
- (b) assist at road check points and disinfection stations;
- (c) provide Occupational Health and Safety advice on hazardous materials used in cleaning and disinfecting premises and vehicles;
- (d) establish and manage contracts for excavating, earth moving and transport operations;
- (e) assist with the selection of burial sites, in conjunction with DPIWE Environment Division and Councils; and
- (f) in the event of a FHE, the local marine authorities (which includes the Port Corporations and Marine and Safety Tasmania) will be responsible for control of sea traffic in the vicinity of the emergency.

#### **4.6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

On request, the Department of Justice and Industrial Relations will provide a designated counsel for advice on:

- (a) Constitutional Law (both State and Federal);
- (b) International Law as it affects Commonwealth/State relations;
- (c) legal opinions and advice to the Ministers of the Crown, and Heads of Government Departments and authorities;
- (d) assistance with the legal process in the making of declarations under relevant legislation; and
- (e) assist with the legal aspects of services and supply contracts.

#### **4.7 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

##### **4.7.1 Tasmania Police**

Tasmania Police is responsible for:

- (a) provision of the Chair of the State Disaster Committee, and Region Disaster Controller(s);
- (b) liaison with the Government Media Centre, as appropriate;
- (c) traffic control including terrestrial and water environments;
- (d) stock movement control;
- (e) assisting with the tracing of people;

- (f) security;
- (g) assisting with stock destruction, if required (including the coordination of provision of firearms and marksmen); and
- (h) assistance on request of the DPIWE for stock tracing and tracing of infected materials.

#### **4.7.2 State Emergency Service**

The State Emergency Service (SES) is responsible for:

- (a) assisting in alerting government Departments, agencies and Councils, as appropriate, on an animal disease emergency;
- (b) activating emergency operations centres (the SECC and RECC) as requested by the DPIWE;
- (c) supporting the activation of the LDCC and the SDCHQ;
- (d) coordinating the procurement of operational resources and equipment that cannot be obtained through normal channels;
- (e) coordinating feeding and accommodation for the work force;
- (f) managing the provision of communication facilities, including the coordination of Telstra facilities;
- (g) coordination of Commonwealth and interstate assistance (other than technical veterinary requirements which will be the responsibility of the Secretary for DPIWE);
- (h) coordination of provision of additional emergency management staff, as requested by DPIWE; and
- (i) providing executive support to the State Disaster Committee, the Region Disaster Planning Group(s) and the Region Disaster Controller(s).

### **4.8 DEPARTMENT OF PREMIER AND CABINET**

The Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC) is responsible for establishing and chairing the EADIDC, where prolonged control and/or eradication of the disease is anticipated.

DPAC may be requested to:

- (a) assist with obtaining support from Local Government;
- (b) coordinate general administration support;
- (c) coordinate media releases and all other media contact;
- (d) coordinate inter agency communication; and
- (e) arrange Cabinet briefings.

### **4.9 DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, PARKS, HERITAGE AND THE ARTS**

The Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts may be required to:

- (a) provide tourism information to visitors and potential visitors to the State;
- (b) assist, where relevant, in the development of regional recovery plans for tourism;
- (c) produce in conjunction with the Tourism Council Australia (Tasmania) a tourism recovery plan for the State;

- (d) advise and assist Tasmania Police in tourist related matters; and
- (e) assist with wildlife control.

#### **4.10 DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND FINANCE**

The Department of Treasury and Finance is responsible for all extraordinary financial aspects, with coordination to be effected by the DPIWE.

The Department of Treasury and Finance will:

- (a) prepare certified statements for the purpose of reimbursement under the Cost Sharing Deed of Agreement;
- (b) ensure finances are available to fund the program; and
- (c) provide financial advice and assistance, as required.

#### **4.11 AURORA ENERGY PTY LTD**

Where requested, Aurora Energy will provide extra or emergency power to the on-site locations.

#### **4.12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Councils may be requested to:

- (a) provide available manpower, equipment and facilities;
- (b) assist in health and environmental aspects, as requested, by the appropriate Departments (for example, carcase disposal sites);
- (c) provide coordination in the recovery of those affected by emergency animal diseases; and
- (d) advise on community concerns and problem areas.

#### **4.13 BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY**

On a Commonwealth basis, the Bureau of Meteorology has accepted the following role:

- (a) to provide specified meteorological information upon request to State authorities;
- (b) to provide advice to State authorities in relation to acquisition and operation of meteorological observation equipment; and
- (c) if practicable, in the event of an outbreak, to provide staff and/or equipment to assist State authorities with meteorological observations and assessment of dispersion of a virus.

For any outbreak, or suspected outbreak, of an emergency animal disease within Tasmania, the Bureau will provide information on regional characteristics (forecasts and/or observations) of wind structure, relative humidity, temperature stability and rainfall across the area of concern.

Depending on Bureau manpower, other assistance may be provided in the case of foot-and-mouth disease. An on-site representative would normally provide regular weather reports by means of a facsimile situated in the mobile operations centre. While in the

affected area, the Bureau representative will follow the directions of the on-site controller.

#### **4.14 AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY**

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) is responsible for the supervision and control of animal and animal products. It will:

- (a) in accordance with its own internal plan, advise organisations and personnel regarding any restriction on the movement of animal and animal products;
- (b) supervise export abattoirs and fish processing facilities and give the necessary directions in accordance with the situation and in compliance with directions of DPIWE; and
- (c) coordinate activities at the national and international level (refer to COMVETPLAN and AFFAVETPLAN).

#### **4.15 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE**

The Department of Defence may be asked for assistance in disease control activities via a Defence Aid to the Civil Community tasking submitted to Emergency Management Australia. In the first instance this would be for the use of certain sites such as the Pontville Range. It is acknowledged that the Department of Defence may not be able to respond due to other commitments.

#### **4.16 TELSTRA**

When requested, Telstra will provide additional telephone facilities to control centres and on-site locations.

#### **4.17 TASMANIAN AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES INSTITUTE**

The Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute (TAFI) may be directly or indirectly involved in a FHE. The Institute may, at times, be requested by the CVO to provide technical and professional expertise, and prescribed equipment.

#### **4.18 TASMANIAN INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE**

The Tasmanian Inland Fisheries Service (TIFS) may be directly or indirectly involved in a FHE. The Service may, at times, be requested by the CVO to provide technical and professional expertise, and prescribed equipment.

## **4.19 OTHERS**

### **4.19.1 Private veterinary practitioners will:**

- (a) take suitable precautions to prevent spreading the disease;
- (b) carry out any directions given by the CVO, delegate or the appropriate authority;
- (c) notify the DPIWE of any suspected cases of the disease; and
- (d) provide available veterinary manpower at the request of the CVO to assist in the control of the disease.

### **4.19.2 Abattoirs, slaughter houses, pet food operators, rendering facilities and fish processing facilities will:**

carry out any directions given by the CVO, delegate or the appropriate authority.

### **4.19.3 Commercial artificial breeding operators will:**

carry out directions given by the CVO, delegate or appropriate authority in order to provide service without spread of disease.

### **4.19.4 Dairy factories will:**

carry out any directions given by the CVO or the Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority.

### **4.19.5 Stock and station agents will:**

provide to DPIWE information on the valuation of stock, plant and equipment and information to enable stock tracing.

### **4.19.6 Recovery agencies will:**

be alerted by the DHHS, in accordance with regional recovery plans.

### **4.19.7 Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority will:**

liaise with dairy factories, and give direction as relayed from the CVO regarding the distribution of milk and dairy products, and required control measures.

### **4.19.8 Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association will:**

- (a) through liaison with the Secretary, DPIWE, be requested to provide local information and resources necessary to assist in the control of the disease; and



- (b) provide input into policy and effects on Tasmanian Primary Industries.

#### **4.19.9 Tasmanian Fishing Industry Council will:**

in the event of a FHE, carry out directions given by the CVO, delegate or appropriate authority, and nominate an appropriate organisation to represent the affected part of the industry. For instance:

- in the case of a salmonid disease, the Tasmanian Salmonid Growers Association (TSGA) will provide industry representation; and
- in the event of a disease in farmed abalone, the Tasmanian Abalone Growers Association (TAGA) will provide industry representation.

## **5. STAGES OF ACTIVATION**

### **5.1 GENERAL**

During any operation, a number of phases will normally occur (the terminology used here is consistent with that used in AUSVETPLAN and AQUAVETPLAN). These are:

- (a) Investigation Phase;
- (b) Alert Phase;
- (c) Operational Phase;
- (d) Stand-down Phase; and
- (e) Recovery Phase

Whilst the above phases are a natural progression during an operation, some may take place simultaneously, depending on the circumstances. A Recovery Phase has also been included, in accordance with the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan.

### **5.2 INVESTIGATION PHASE**

This phase exists when a report of a possible emergency animal disease is being investigated by animal health authorities.

The VO or Fish Health Officer (FHO) must:

- collect initial details on an appropriate form (ANEMIS Inspection Form 1);
- notify the CVO of the history and the signs of the disease, number of animals affected, location, possible tracings and the differential diagnoses; and
- if suspicion of an emergency disease is strong enough, the CVO should direct the VO/FHO to impose quarantine immediately to stop the movement of stock, people, produce and other fomites into, and out of, the suspect property or area.

The CVO must:

- dispatch to the suspect site a diagnostic team. which must contain persons suitably qualified in the species involved and IATA accredited;
- the CVO will advise the Executive and the Chair of the State Disaster Committee that quarantine has been imposed and an investigation is being undertaken;
- where no emergency disease is subsequently confirmed, the findings of the investigation will be documented and the appropriate officers notified; and
- if there is a high probability of an emergency disease, then operations will proceed to the alert phase.

If at any stage the FHE is found to be primarily due to an environmental hazard, the CVO will liaise with the Director (Marine Resources Division) and the TFHAG to ensure the most effective and efficient response to the FHE. From this point the operation will be handled jointly by the CVO and the Director (Marine Resources Division). The CVO will still at all times retain technical control over matters and decisions directly concerned with the health of the aquatic animals threatened by the FHE. Specific plans for environmental hazards should be referred to.

### **5.3 ALERT PHASE**

This phase exists when the CVO notifies key members of the DPIWE and the Chair of the State Disaster Committee that an animal disease emergency may be imminent or already exists in another State. In the event of a FHE, the CVO will convene the TFHAG whose members will in turn alert their respective Departments and organisations. The CVO or his delegate will:

(a) alert the following persons/organisations, as appropriate:

- the Chairperson of the CCEAD;
- the Secretary and Executive of the DPIWE;
- the Chair of the State Disaster Committee;
- the SES Duty Officer;
- the State Co-ordinator, Road Programs Branch, DIER;
- the Director, SDCHQ
- all Veterinary staff;
- the Executive Officer of the TFHAG;
- the National Office of Animal and Plant Health in DAFF;
- the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (Tasmanian Office);
- all veterinary practitioners in the area; and
- the Head of the Australian Animal Health Laboratories (AAHL).

(b) alert the following organisations, as appropriate:

- TDIA;
- TFGA;
- TFIC;
- TSGA;
- Stock and Station agents; and
- Abattoirs, Dairy Factories, Slaughterhouses, Fish Processors, Pet Food Operators and Ports.

(c) advise the Secretary of DPIWE regarding which of the organisations listed below should be alerted:

- Bureau of Meteorology (if foot-and-mouth disease is suspected);
- Department of Economic Development;
- Department of Education;
- Department of Health and Human Services;
- Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources;

- Department of Justice and Industrial Relations;
- Department of Police and Public Safety;
- Department of Premier and Cabinet;
- Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts; and
- Department of Treasury and Finance.

(d) advise the SES which of the organisations below should be alerted:

- appropriate Councils;
- Aurora Energy;
- Tasmania Fire Service; and
- appropriate Region Disaster Planning Groups.

To assist in the notification of these organisations, contact details are provided in **Appendix 12**.

Where the alert phase is initiated by the existence of a disease in another State, the CVO is to:

- consider the appropriate action to be taken to prevent the entry of the disease into Tasmania and notify those staff and organisations outlined above whose expertise may be needed; and
- initiate the preparation of any necessary legal documentation to control the movement of animals, animal products and personnel.

Organisations alerted are to initiate their own internal procedures according to the potential severity or urgency of the situation.

## **5.4 OPERATIONAL PHASE**

### **5.4.1 General**

An operational phase exists when the presence of an emergency disease is confirmed and the CVO notifies the Chair of the State Disaster Committee that an emergency animal disease exists in Tasmania:

The CVO will:

- consult with the CCEAD to seek agreement on the EAD response plan and the need to invoke the Cost Sharing Deed of Agreement for the eradication of the emergency animal disease;
- consult with the Chair of the State Disaster Committee on the need for activation of the emergency management arrangements of the ESA 1976;
- activate the SDCHQ and LDCC, with nominated DPIWE personnel in charge in accordance with procedures outlined in AUSVETPLAN/AQUAVETPLAN or through the State Disaster Executive and Region Disaster Controller(s), under the ESA 1976, (see 5.4.2);
- call out appropriate organisations and, where practicable, specify initial involvement; and

(e) publicise the following:

- the basic details of the emergency;
- nomination and details of the restricted area and control area;
- quarantine restrictions;
- conditions and methods by which permits and road block passes will be issued; and
- telephone numbers for use by Government Departments, etc., and/or members of the public.

The SES will call out appropriate organisations it has already alerted. Each organisation will initiate its own procedures to meet its accepted responsibilities.

#### **5.4.2 Declaration of a State of Alert, Emergency or Disaster**

Whilst it is unlikely that an emergency animal disease outbreak, other than foot and mouth disease, will require the declaration of a state of alert, emergency or disaster, if the CVO considers that the emergency management arrangements provided by a declaration under the ESA 1976 will enhance control of the emergency, the Chair of the State Disaster Committee should be consulted. At the LDCC level, if a state of alert, emergency or disaster is declared, the relevant Region Disaster Controller(s) will assume overall control of the response, and the Planning Manager will retain the technical responsibility.

### **5.5 STAND-DOWN PHASE**

As operational elements complete their responsibilities, they may be recalled and stood down by the authority that called them out, after consultation with the CVO, as appropriate.

On stand-down, each individual organisation should conduct its own internal debriefing. At the completion of the operation a central debriefing will be held to analyse actions taken to control the outbreak. Representatives of all organisations will be asked to attend. In each case, whether a declaration of a state of alert, emergency or disaster is made or not, the CVO is responsible for the conduct of the debrief.

### **5.6 RECOVERY PHASE**

Recovery refers to the coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being.

The purpose of providing emergency recovery services is to assist an emergency-affected community towards the management of its own recovery. It is recognition that where a community experiences a significant emergency there is a need to supplement

personal, family and community structures which have been disrupted by the emergency.

This description differs from previous definitions of recovery that have focused on restoring a community to its pre-emergency state or restoring a community to an “acceptable” state.

A contemporary approach to recovery generally involves agencies working very closely with community leaders (particularly Councils) to assist them in the management recovery processes.

Recovery should be viewed as a developmental process that strengthens communities and enables them to become more self-reliant, resilient and resourceful. Utilising the skills, expertise and resourcefulness of community members throughout the recovery process assists in personal and community building.

### **Key Concepts for Recovery Phase Activities**

*Community Involvement* – through a range of processes such as public meetings, neighbourhood forums, focus groups and community recovery committees.

*Affected Area Approach* – ensuring that recovery services are provided to all affected persons and not only restricted to a particular municipal area.

*Community and Individual Empowerment* – supporting and maintaining community identity, dignity and autonomy following the disaster.

*Management of Recovery Services at the Local Level* – devolving the management of recovery services to the local level to ensure that services are responsive to local needs.

*Minimum Intervention* - assistance provided depends upon community resilience, vulnerability and need.

*Integrated, Coordinated and Flexible Services* – meeting the emerging needs of the community.

Within Tasmania, there exists a number of committees (the State Community Recovery Committee and Regional Community Recovery Committees) which develop policy and plans in relation to immediate, short-term relief to emergency-affected people.

The Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan outlines the responsibilities of the relevant organisations in emergency recovery. The recovery functions described are:

- accommodation (temporary);
- appeal management;
- care for children, separated from guardians;
- clothing/household items;
- financial assistance (to the community and individual);
- insurance claims/advice;

- meals/refreshments (short-term);
- personal and community support;
- public information and awareness;
- recovery centres;
- referral service;
- registration and inquiry; and
- translating and interpreting service.

The allocation of these functions may vary from one locality in Tasmania to the next, depending upon the representation of the relevant organisations in those localities. For the arrangements in a given locality, it is necessary to refer to the relevant Municipal Emergency Management Plan.

The following outlines recovery phase activities in a **Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)** outbreak context. The principles, however, are generally applicable.

### Immediate Needs

In the short-term, it is likely that many affected persons and their families will have a requirement for immediate support in the face of a sudden loss of livelihood and the wholesale slaughter of farm animals. Support workers will be required to assist affected persons to deal with a range of emotions such as anger, shock, disbelief and despair.

It is likely that stress reactions and the need for support will vary from person to person and family to family and change over time. For example individuals and families affected by the outbreak might initially:

- not seek any outside support;
- seek support from family and friends;
- seek support from their local GP, clergy; or
- seek professional personal support and other support from government and non government agencies.

In the early stages of the outbreak, key tasks such as identifying and establishing contact with affected persons, assessing vulnerability and needs, providing information and support, and coordinating the delivery of services are likely to be high priorities for support workers.

Evidence from other infectious disease outbreaks suggests that rural communities do not actively seek support and consequently it will be essential for support workers to establish contact, build relationships and develop trust with individuals and families in the affected community.

Evidence from previous disasters suggests that the severe stress created by an FMD outbreak might result in an increase in the reported incidents of social problems such as domestic violence, marital breakdown, substance abuse and behavioural problems

or absenteeism amongst school age children. It is possible that a small percentage of the community might experience long-term mental health issues such as post traumatic stress disorder or depression, which may be in part attributed to the FMD outbreak.

### **Longer-Term**

Following the provision of immediate support to individuals and families the issue of long-term recovery needs to be addressed.

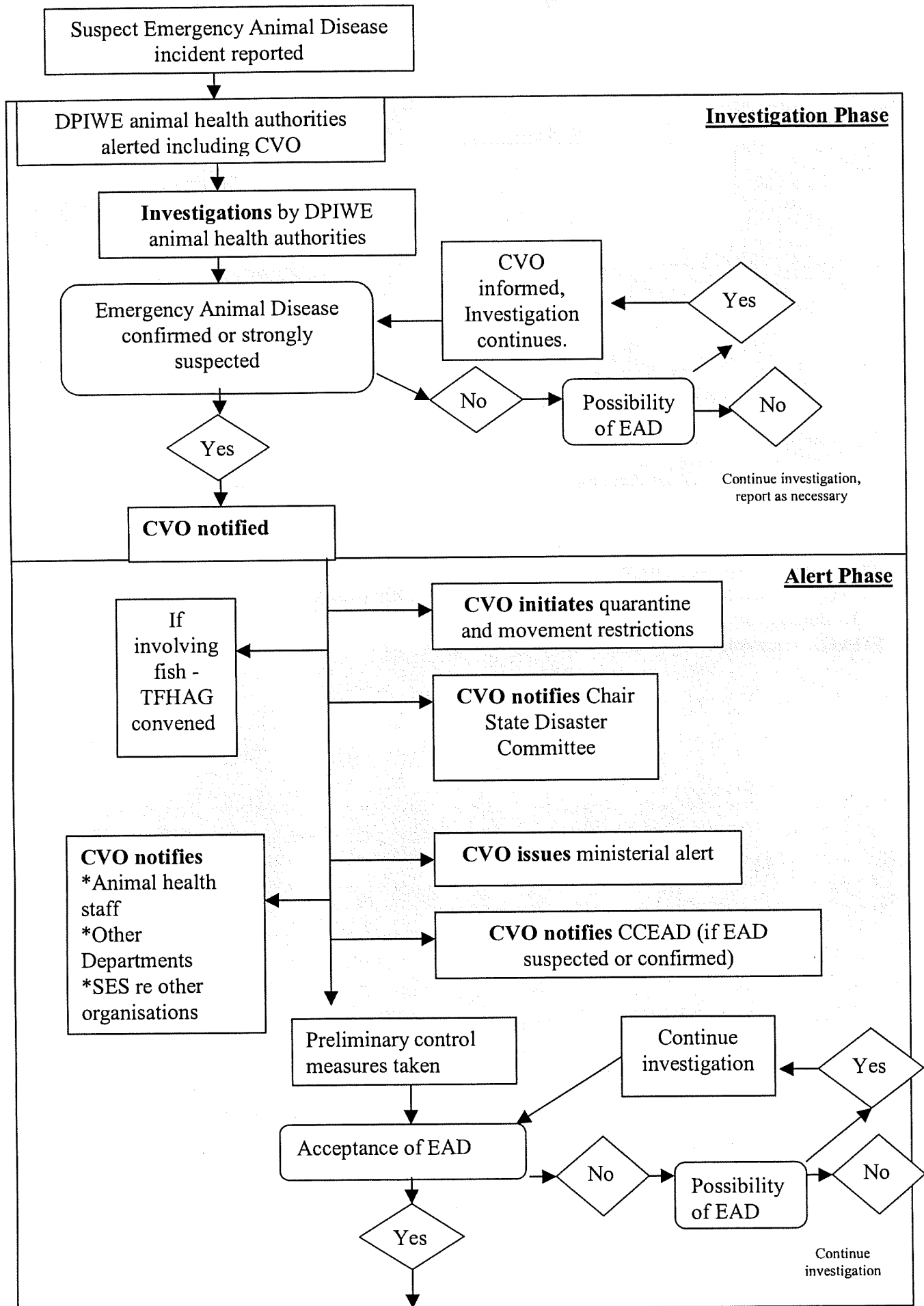
An **Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC)**, comprising representatives from the community and support agencies should be established to ensure that recovery services are delivered in accordance with best practice. The AARC needs to ensure that recovery services foster community development and build the community's capacity to reduce the threats posed by FMD and increase opportunities for self-determination. Community development workers have an important role to play in the process of empowering a local community to manage its own recovery.

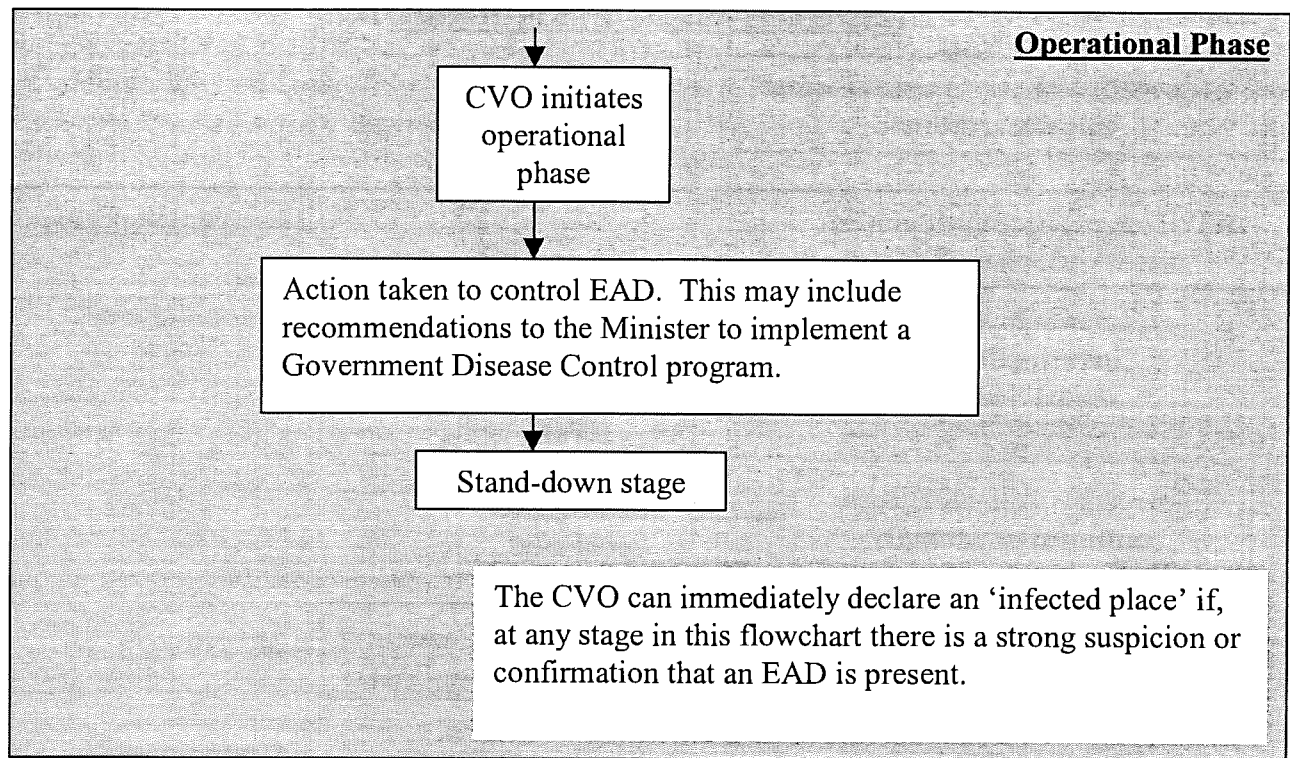
## **5.7 EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE FLOWCHARTS**

The following diagram outlines the basic mechanism by which emergency animal disease reports will be handled in Tasmania.



## Emergency Animal Disease Response.





**CCEAD:** Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease

**CVO:** Chief Veterinary Officer

**DPIWE:** Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment

**EAD:** Emergency Animal Disease

**TFHAG:** Tasmanian Fish Health Advisory Group

## 6. CONTROL AND CO-ORDINATION

### 6.1 CONTROL HEADQUARTERS

During any operation, control headquarters will be established simultaneously at two levels – the SDCHQ and the LDCC. In addition, Command Posts will be established at each infected premises.

#### 6.1.1 State Disease Control Headquarters

The CVO or his delegate will establish a SDCHQ with assistance from the SES (See **Appendix 6**). The CVO will assume and maintain overall control of the outbreak in situations other than those declared under the ESA1976. In such declared situations, the State Disaster Executive will notify and maintain operational control and the CVO will retain technical control. In a declared situation relating to a FHE, the Director (Marine Resources Division) will act as the liaison officer between the CVO and the Chair of the State Disaster Executive. The SDCHQ is the office from which all State level disease control actions are coordinated and in which all significant decisions are taken or confirmed.

Within the SDCHQ, the CVO may need to manage the following operational functions:

- the control or eradication campaign;
- appointment of key personnel of the SDCHQ and LDCC Controllers, as appropriate;
- briefing of key personnel on their roles, responsibilities and duties;
- briefing of key personnel on the outbreak situation, policies and strategies;
- liaison with the CCEAD;
- declaration of infected premises, restricted areas and control areas and other legal requirements;
- ordering of the destruction of infected and exposed animals;
- reporting requirements;
- provision of timely reports to the Minister, Executive, CCEAD and others;
- arrangement of funding for the campaign;
- release of premises from quarantine;
- tracing of infected stock and product outside the restricted area;
- information to the public and media through the Government Media Centre; and
- Police and SES support.

The conference facilities at DPIWE, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Marine Board Building, Hobart, are considered suitable as an SDCHQ.

### 6.1.2 Local Disease Control Centre

The structure of a typical LDCC is provided in **Appendix 6**. In a non-declared situation, an experienced officer (non-veterinary) will assume the role of Controller and establish the LDCC as necessary, with assistance from the SES. Both the Planning Manager and the Operations Director will be experienced VOs, and will assist the Controller maintain operational control within the restricted area established around the site of infection. The LDCC is responsible for control of operations within the restricted area (and other areas defined by the CVO). In an ESA 1976 declared situation, the Region Disaster Controller replaces the experienced officer (non-veterinary). Technical responsibility will lie with the Planning Manager (VO). The Controller may need to manage the following operational functions:

- establishment of the LDCC;
- development of a program for control, eradication and surveillance including wildfish surveillance and control;
- nomination of officers to key positions for approval by the CVO;
- briefing of section and unit leaders;
- liaison with SDCHQ and provide reports and recommendations;
- maintenance of an overview of personnel issues; and
- liaison with the SES.

In a declared situation, the offices of the SES in Hobart, Launceston and Burnie may be suitable, in the first instance, as LDCCs. It is likely, however, that more appropriate locations in rural Tasmania should be used to suit the emergency, as agreed between the Planning Manager and the Region Disaster Controller.

### 6.1.3 Infected Premises

An infected premises site supervisor will be appointed at each infected premises to establish on-site co-ordination of local operations. This person may need to manage the following functions on-site to control the disease in accordance with policy directives issued by the SDCHQ and/or the LDCC:

- control of movement into/out of infected premises;
- the valuation of stock before their destruction;
- destruction of animals after obtaining the proper authority, and disposal of animals and contaminated material, and decontamination operations in accordance with directions;
- procurement of resources and personnel through the LDCC;
- personnel from all organisations assisting on the site;
- on-site briefings and debriefing;
- reporting to LDCC as directed or considered necessary;
- liaison with on-site Bureau of Meteorology personnel, and dissemination of local weather information;
- maintenance of accurate records regarding destruction of, or damage to, stock and property;
- photographs showing the general farm condition prior to stock destruction;
- supervision of the safety and welfare of all on-site personnel; and

- liaison with the media in accordance with directions issued by the CVO.

## **6.2 DUTY STATEMENTS**

Detailed procedures for virtually all functions for each disease and Personnel Job Cards are contained in the AUSVETPLAN Management Manual, Control Centres Management, Part 2 Role descriptions. This information is also available on web site: <http://www.aahc.com.au/ausvetplan/>.

## **6.3 COMMUNICATIONS**

The SES will assist the LDCC and the SDCHQ with the coordination of communication facilities as follows:

- (a) between on-site headquarters and field operations by a radio network if mobile phones cannot be used;
- (b) between on-site headquarters and the LDCC by;
  - telephone (including direct line facilities);
  - radio;
  - facsimile; and
- (c) between the LDCC and the SDCHQ as detailed in (b) above.

## **6.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION**

The SDCHQ and LDCC media liaison officers will normally be located at their allocated centres and will liaise with the Government Media Centre on the release of authorised information from the centre.

## **6.5 FINANCE**

Each organisation properly authorised or asked to carry out a responsibility under this plan, is to maintain a detailed, itemised account showing:

- (a) date and time of request;
- (b) authority of requesting organisation;
- (c) service requested;
- (d) service provided, and date and time; and
- (e) any further remarks.

The Department of Treasury and Finance is responsible for all extraordinary financial aspects, with coordination being effected by the DPIWE. The Department of Treasury and Finance will prepare certified statements for the purpose of reimbursement under the Cost Sharing Agreement.

## **6.6 BRIEFINGS**

During the operation, regular briefings will occur at the SDCHQ and LDCC at a frequency decided by the Centre Controller. For each change-over of shift at the SDCHQ, LDCC and each on-site headquarters, a full hand over briefing is to take place.

## **6.7 EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST**

A first response emergency contact list can be found in **Appendix 12**.

## APPENDIX 1 - ISSUE HISTORY AND AMENDMENT LIST

A new issue history and amendment list will be issued each time a separate amendment is issued to plan holders. Each amendment list is to replace this page, and this page should then be destroyed.

Please ensure that required amendments are notified to the:

Chief Veterinary Officer  
Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment  
13 St. Johns Avenue  
NEW TOWN TAS 7008

ISSUE NUMBER	DATE ISSUED	COMMENTS
1	October 1982	Amended 20 August 1983, 1984, 23 April 1985, June 1985 & 1987
2	April 1983	
3	January 1991	
4	February 1995	
5	June 2001	To bring up to date with changes in Government departments and emergency contacts.
6	September 2002	Amended to clarify the linkages to the <i>Emergency Services Act 1976</i> and to incorporate a whole-of-government response.
7	August 2003	Amended to incorporate the Tasmanian Fish Health Emergency Management Plan.
AMENDMENT	DATE ISSUED	COMMENTS
-	-	-

## **APPENDIX 2 - DISTRIBUTION LIST**

Treasurer

Minister for Primary Industries and Water

Minister for Police and Public Safety/Minister for Health and Human Services

Minister for Economic Development

Minister for Education

Minister for Infrastructure, Energy and Resources

Minister for Justice and Industrial Relations/Minister for Environment and Planning

Minister for Tourism, Parks and Heritage

Minister for Finance

Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment

Secretary

Executive

Branch Managers

Chief Veterinary Officer

Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer

Manager of Laboratory Branch (x2)

Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment Library (x2)

Veterinary Officers (x9)

Senior Veterinary Pathologist

State Emergency Service

Director

Manager Operations

Manager Planning

Regional Manager (North West)

Regional Manager (North)

Regional Manager (South)

Department of Health and Human Services

Secretary (x2)

Director, Community and Rural Health

Director, Public Health and Environment

State Recovery Coordinator

District Managers (x7)

Tasmania Fire Service

Department of Economic Development, Secretary

Department of Education, Secretary

Department of Justice and Industrial Relations, Secretary

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Secretary

Department of Police and Public Safety, Secretary

Department of Premier and Cabinet, Secretary

Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, Secretary



Department of Treasury and Finance, Secretary

Region Disaster Controller (North West)

Region Disaster Controller (North)

Region Disaster Controller (South)

State Library

University of Tasmania – School of Aquaculture

Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute

Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority/TasHerd

Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association

Tasmanian Inland Fisheries Service

Tasmanian Fishing Industry Council

Tasmanian Abalone Growers Association

Tasmanian Salmonid Growers Association

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Australia (x3)

Bureau of Meteorology, Regional Director

Australian Institute of Emergency Management Library

National Library

Fisheries Research & Development Corporation

CVO NSW Agriculture

CVO NT Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

CVO Queensland Department of Primary Industries

CVO SA Department of Primary Industries and Resources

CVO Victorian Department of Primary Industries

CVO Agriculture Western Australia

Registrar, Veterinary Board of Tasmanian

President of Australian Veterinary Association (Tasmania)

SES Local Co-ordinators(x29)

Telstra General Manager (Tasmania)

Aurora General Manager

## APPENDIX 3 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### DEFINITIONS

These definitions are identical to or based upon those in the AUSVETPLAN Summary Document.

AFFAVETPLAN	The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry plan for emergency animal disease outbreak.
ANEMIS	Animal Health Emergency Information System. A system for the collection, assimilation, actioning and dissemination of essential disease control information using paper documentation and automatic data processing assistance.
Animal	Terrestrial or aquatic animal species
Animal product	Products from animals whether they are intended for farming (eggs, gametes, larvae etc) or human consumption, or for pharmaceutical, biological or industrial uses.
Aquatic animal	Synonymous with 'fish' and means live finfish (including eggs), molluscs and crustaceans from aquaculture establishments or aquatic animals removed from the wild for farming purposes or for release to the aquatic environment. The definition does not cover living amphibia, reptiles, birds or mammals.
AQUAVETPLAN	An agreed management plan and set of operational procedures that would be adopted in the event of an aquatic animal disease emergency. It is based on AUSVETPLAN.
AUSVETPLAN	A series of documents that describes the Australian response to emergency animal diseases; linking policy, strategies, operations, coordination and emergency management plans.
Chief Veterinary Officer	The senior veterinarian of each State or Territory animal health authority who has responsibility for animal disease control in that State or Territory.
COMVETPLAN	The Commonwealth's plan for emergency animal diseases.
Control area	A defined area around a <i>restricted area</i> , subjected to less stringent quarantine, movement control, and surveillance, that is declared under the provisions of the <i>Animal Health Act 1995</i> .
Cost Sharing Agreement	Commonwealth/States cost sharing agreement for the eradication of certain exotic animal diseases. (See EADRA)
Dangerous contact animal	An animal showing no clinical signs of disease but which, by reason of its probable exposure to disease, will be

	subjected to disease control measures, (which may require slaughter of all or some of such animals).
Dangerous contact premises	A premise, containing susceptible animals that have been in direct or indirect contact with an <i>infected premises</i> , infected animals, or contaminated products, materials or things.
Declared area	A defined area that is subject to disease control restrictions under the <i>Animal Health Act 1995</i> , for the purpose of controlling an emergency disease. Types of declared areas include <i>restricted and control areas</i> .
Disposal	Sanitary removal of animal carcasses and things by burial, burning or some other process so as to prevent the spread of disease.
Emergency animal disease	Includes animal diseases, that are exotic, endemic, new or unknown, that warrant an emergency response.
Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement	An agreement between Federal and State/Territory Governments and Industry for funding arrangements during an emergency animal disease event. It modifies the Cost Sharing Agreement for Emergency Animal Disease Control.
Emergency Order	An order issued by the Secretary, DPIWE under Section 43 of the Marine Farming Planning Act 1995; for the application of specified, temporary measures with respect to marine farming areas.
Environmental hazard	Any substance (living or inanimate) that threatens animals in such a way as to reduce or impair their productivity or marketability.
Endemic disease	A disease which is normally expected to occur in an area.
Epizootic	A disease temporarily prevalent among animals.
Exotic animal disease	A disease affecting animals which does not normally occur in Australia. Also called foreign animal disease.
Fish health emergency	Any event in which the health of fish is threatened by disease and/or environmental hazards that warrant an emergency response.
Fomite	Materials capable of transferring infectious organisms – includes equipment, humans and animals.
Infected place	A defined place or conveyance declared by an Inspector in writing to the respective owner on suspicion of, or the presence of an emergency disease. Defined rigorous conditions apply to the movement into, out of, and within, an infected place, of specified animals, animal materials, conveyances, persons and things. See also ‘control area’, ‘restricted area’, and ‘declared area’.
Infected premises	A defined area (which may be all or part of a property) in which an emergency disease or agent exists, or is believed to exist.
Job card	A written list of tasks to be carried out by an individual in the early stages of an emergency response.
Local Disease Control Centre	An emergency operations centre responsible for the command and control of field operations in a defined area for the control of disease emergencies.
Movement control	Restrictions placed on movement of animals, people and

	things to prevent spread of disease.
National Disease Control Headquarters	A centre established in Canberra from which national disease control actions are coordinated in an animal disease emergency.
Operational procedures manual	Document within AUSVETPLAN containing specific, stepwise instructions on disease control operations including such things as destruction, decontamination and disposal.
Quarantine	Legal restrictions imposed on a place, animal, vehicle or other things limiting movement.
Rehabilitation	Process of adjustment to circumstances prevailing in the aftermath of an emergency disease outbreak.
Restricted area	A defined area around all <i>infected</i> and <i>dangerous contact premises</i> , that will be subject to a high level of quarantine, movement control and surveillance.
Risk enterprise	Livestock-related enterprise (including fish) with a high potential for disease spread or economic loss.
Sentinel animals	Animals used for the express purpose of detecting the presence of a specific exotic disease agent.
Stages of activation	<p><b>Investigation</b> – Exists when a report of a possible emergency disease is being investigated by animal health authorities.</p> <p><b>Alert</b> – Exists when a high probability that an emergency disease is present in this State or is confirmed in another State.</p> <p><b>Operational</b> – Exists when the CVO determines that there is an animal disease emergency in the State and operations to contain control or eradicate the disease are implemented.</p> <p><b>Stand-down</b> – Exists when the CVO determines that there is no longer an animal disease emergency and operations are wound down.</p> <p><b>Recovery</b> – Exists when the disease emergency has ended and operations to return the community to a condition considered acceptable by that community, are in place.</p>
State Disease Control Headquarters	The emergency operations centre that directs the disease control operations to be undertaken across the State.
Surveillance	A systematic examination and testing of animals and things of unknown disease status to determine the presence or absence of a disease.
Support agency	Agency having a defined role to assist the responsible management authority in the management of an animal disease.
Suspect animal	An animal that may have been exposed to an emergency disease or environmental hazard such that its quarantine and intensive surveillance, but not pre-emptive slaughter, are warranted; OR an animal not known to have been exposed to a disease agent but showing clinical signs requiring differential diagnosis.
Suspect materials or things	Materials or things suspected of being contaminated by an emergency disease agent.
Suspect premises	Premises containing suspect animals.

Tracing	The process of locating animals, persons or things which may be implicated in the spread of disease, so that appropriate action be taken.
Vesicular disease	Any disease characterised by vesicles, which are surface cysts containing fluid - any vesicular disease is assumed to be foot-and-mouth disease until proven otherwise.
Vector	An insect or other organism transmitting germs or other agents of disease.
Zoonosis	Any disease which is communicable to man from another animal species.

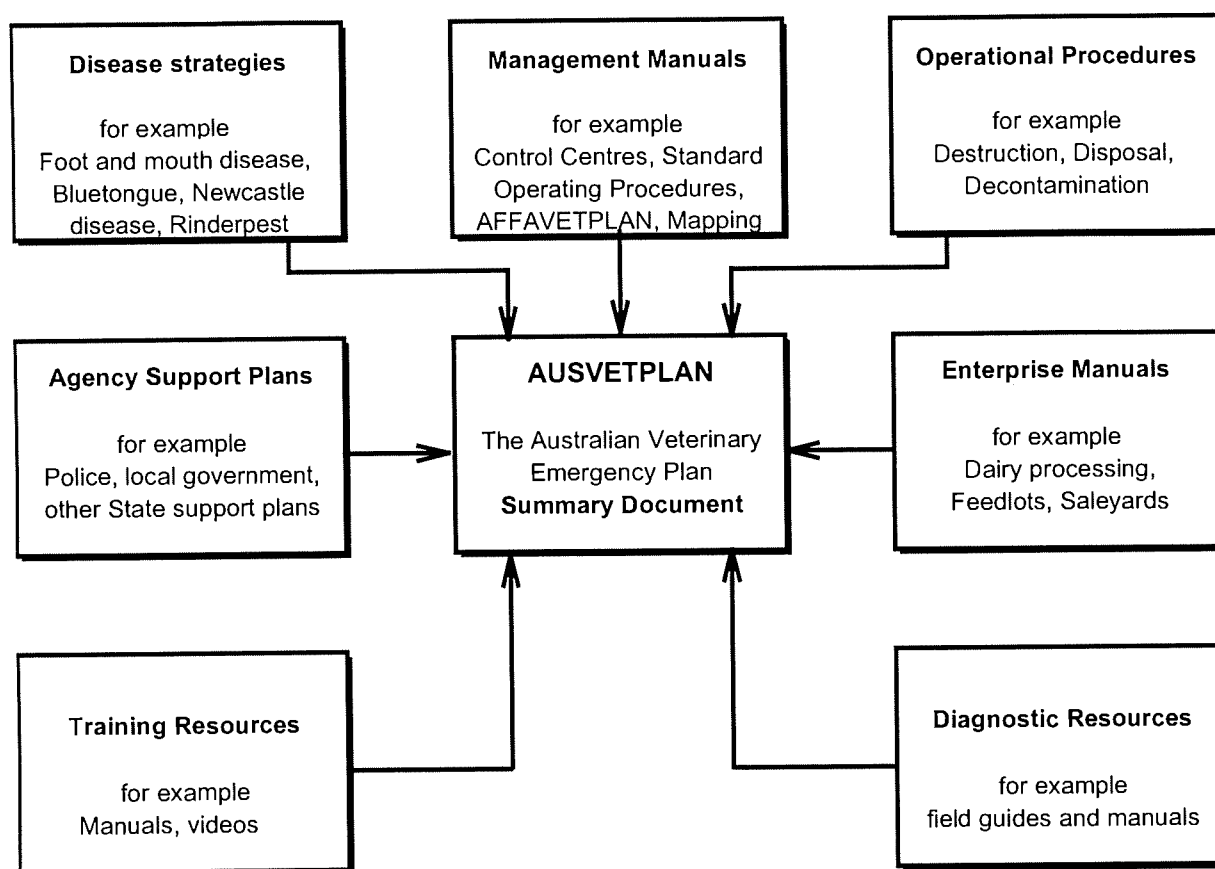
## ABBREVIATIONS

AAHL	Australian Animal Health Laboratory
AFFAVETPLAN	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Veterinary Emergency Plan
AHA	Animal Health Australia (previously Australian Animal Health Council Limited)
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
AQUAVETPLAN	Australian Aquatic Animal Disease Veterinary Emergency Plan
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
CALM	Computer Aided Livestock Marketing
CCEAD	Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases
COMVETPLAN	Commonwealth Veterinary Emergency Plan
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DAFF	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DCVO	Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer
DCA	Dangerous Contact Animal
DCP	Dangerous Contact Premises
DPIWE	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment
EADRA	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement
FHE	Fish Health Emergency
FHO	Fish Health Officer
IP	Infected Premises
LDCC	Local Disease Control Centre
NDCHQ	National Disease Control Headquarters
NMG	National Emergency Animal Disease Management Group
PIMC	Primary Industries Ministerial Council
PISC	Primary Industries Standing Committee
RDC	Region Disaster Controller
RDPG	Region Disaster Planning Group
RECC	Regional Emergency Coordination Centre
REMO	Regional Emergency Management Officer
SDC	State Disaster Committee
SECC	State Emergency Coordination Centre
SDCHQ	State Disease Control Headquarters
SDE	State Disaster Executive
SES	State Emergency Service
TAGA	Tasmanian Abalone Growers Association
TAFI	Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute
TDIA	Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority
TFGA	Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association
TFHAG	Tasmanian Fish Health Advisory Group
TFIC	Tasmanian Fishing Industry Council
TIFS	Tasmanian Inland Fisheries Service
TSGA	Tasmanian Salmonid Growers Association
VO	Veterinary Officer

## APPENDIX 4 - STRUCTURE AND COMPONENTS OF AUSVETPLAN

### GENERAL

The AUSVETPLAN comprises a number of documents which describe the planned approach for the management of an animal disease emergency in Australia. It can be found on the Internet at <http://www.aahc.com.au/ausvetplan.htm>. The relationship of these documents is displayed diagrammatically below, and each of these documents is described briefly in the following sections.



### AUSVETPLAN SUMMARY DOCUMENT

The aim of the summary is to describe the concept of AUSVETPLAN, the relationship of the various components which make up the plan and provide an outline of the linkages with other disease planning processes undertaken by Commonwealth/State animal health authorities and emergency management organisations. The document outlines AUSVETPLAN, its aims, objectives and history and the documents which make up the plan. It also outlines the national arrangements common to each disease.

## **DIAGNOSTIC RESOURCES**

There are two diagnostic resources published by the Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. They are:

- Exotic Diseases Field Guide
- Screwworm Fly Diagnostic Manual

These two guides are designed to provide information in a concise form which will enable a diagnosis or presumptive diagnosis to be made in relation to certain animal disease exotic to Australia. They cover laboratory procedures required to diagnose an exotic disease as well as information for the use of field veterinarians and stock inspectors.

## **DISEASE STRATEGIES**

AUSVETPLAN Disease Strategies cover most of the major exotic animal diseases and provide an authoritative reference to the national control/eradication policies for these emergency animal diseases. Each strategy provides sufficient information to allow for authorities to make informed decisions on what policies and procedures should be used to control an outbreak of that disease in Australia. A disease strategy provides all the information necessary to understand:

- the nature of the disease;
- the principles for its control; and
- control policies.

## **OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES MANUALS**

These manuals describe in some detail procedures recommended for the containment and elimination of emergency diseases. Included are operational procedures manuals for:

- valuation and compensation;
- destruction of animals;
- disposal procedures;
- decontamination;
- wild animal control; and
- public relations. (Although withdrawn in 2003, the existing manual will be used in the interim in the absence of a replacement. )

## **MANAGEMENT MANUALS**

These manuals provide the management structure for the control of an animal disease emergency. Included are:

- control centres management;
- mapping;
- ANEMIS; and
- laboratory preparedness.

## **ENTERPRISE MANUALS**

These manuals describe all relevant elements involved in an emergency disease incursion



pertaining to a particular industry, e.g. poultry industry, abattoir, cattle feedlots, and include:

- a description of the enterprise;
- guide-lines for reduction of disease risk;
- guide-lines for response of the industry operating within a declared area; and
- guide-lines for response of the industry if it becomes an infected premises.

## **AGENCY SUPPORT PLANS**

The Tasmanian Emergency Animal Disease Management Plan defines the roles of all agencies that might be involved in the provision of information or resources in an animal disease emergency. All other States/Territories have similar plans. This plan:

- outlines powers, authority, legislation and arrangements to combat an animal disease emergency in Tasmania;
- outlines notification, coordination and operational responsibilities within Tasmania and nationally during the investigation, alert, operational and stand-down stages; and
- defines the roles of support agencies.

In addition, the Commonwealth Government has COMVETPLAN which outlines the roles and responsibilities of various Commonwealth Departments in the event of an animal disease emergency. It also contains details of the Commonwealth/State cost sharing agreement for the control of exotic animal disease.

AFFAVETPLAN is the DAFF plan in the event of an animal disease emergency.

## **TRAINING RESOURCES**

These include training manuals, videos and courses run by AAHL. There is also a national competency and training scheme being developed which will be run with assistance from State and Territory governments.

## **APPENDIX 5 - STRUCTURE AND COMPONENTS OF AQUAVETPLAN**

AQUAVETPLAN is an agreed management plan and set of operational procedures that would be adopted in the event of an aquatic animal disease emergency. As such it is structured similarly to AUSVETPLAN. The specific plans and the systems are currently under development. Until specific manuals are completed, the general principles of AUSVETPLAN will be found to be quite useful.

AQUAVETPLAN manuals currently available are:

### **DISEASE STRATEGIES**

- furunculosis
- infectious salmonid anaemia (under development)

### **OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES MANUALS**

- destruction
- disposal

### **MANAGEMENT MANUAL**

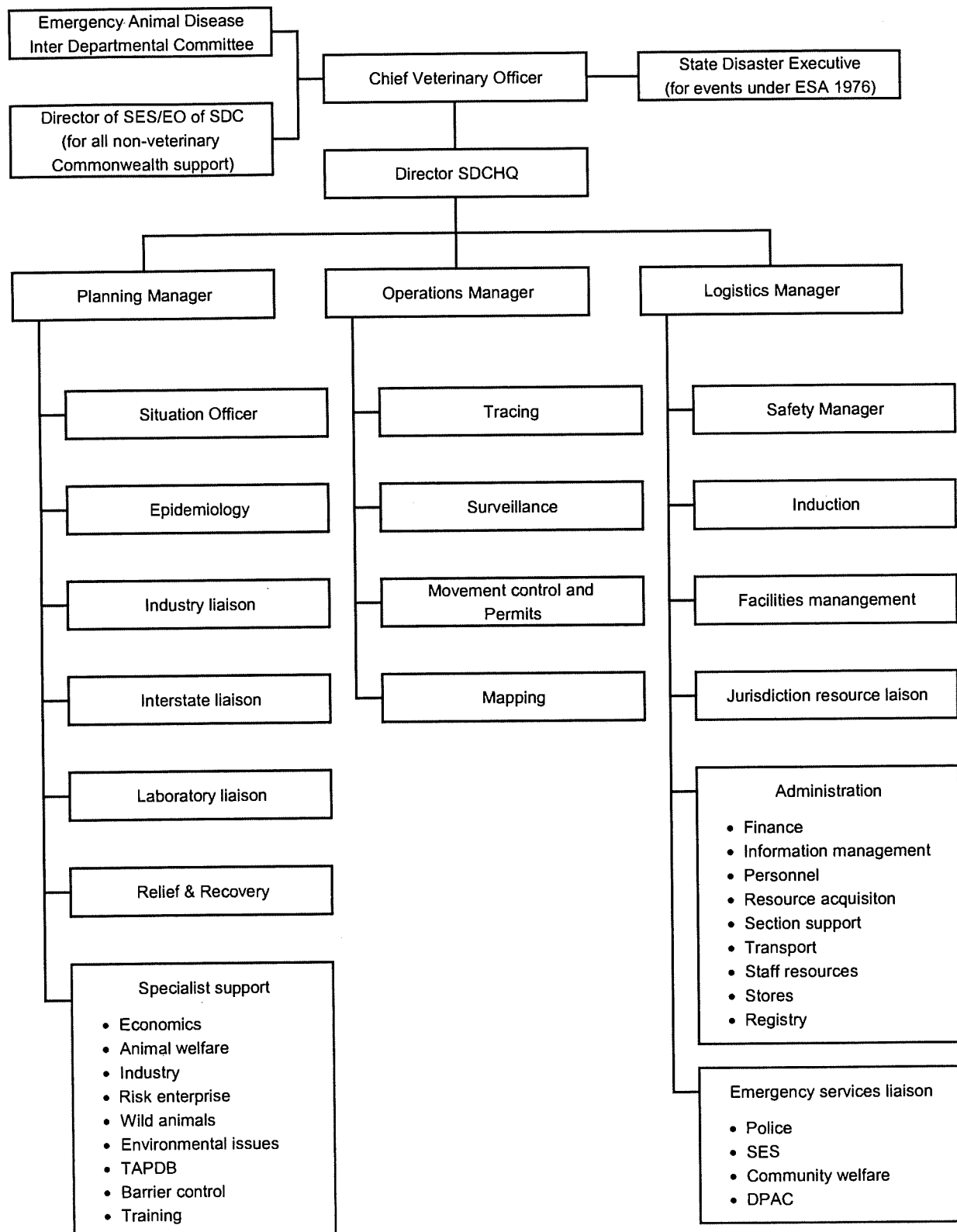
- control centre management

### **ENTERPRISE MANUAL**

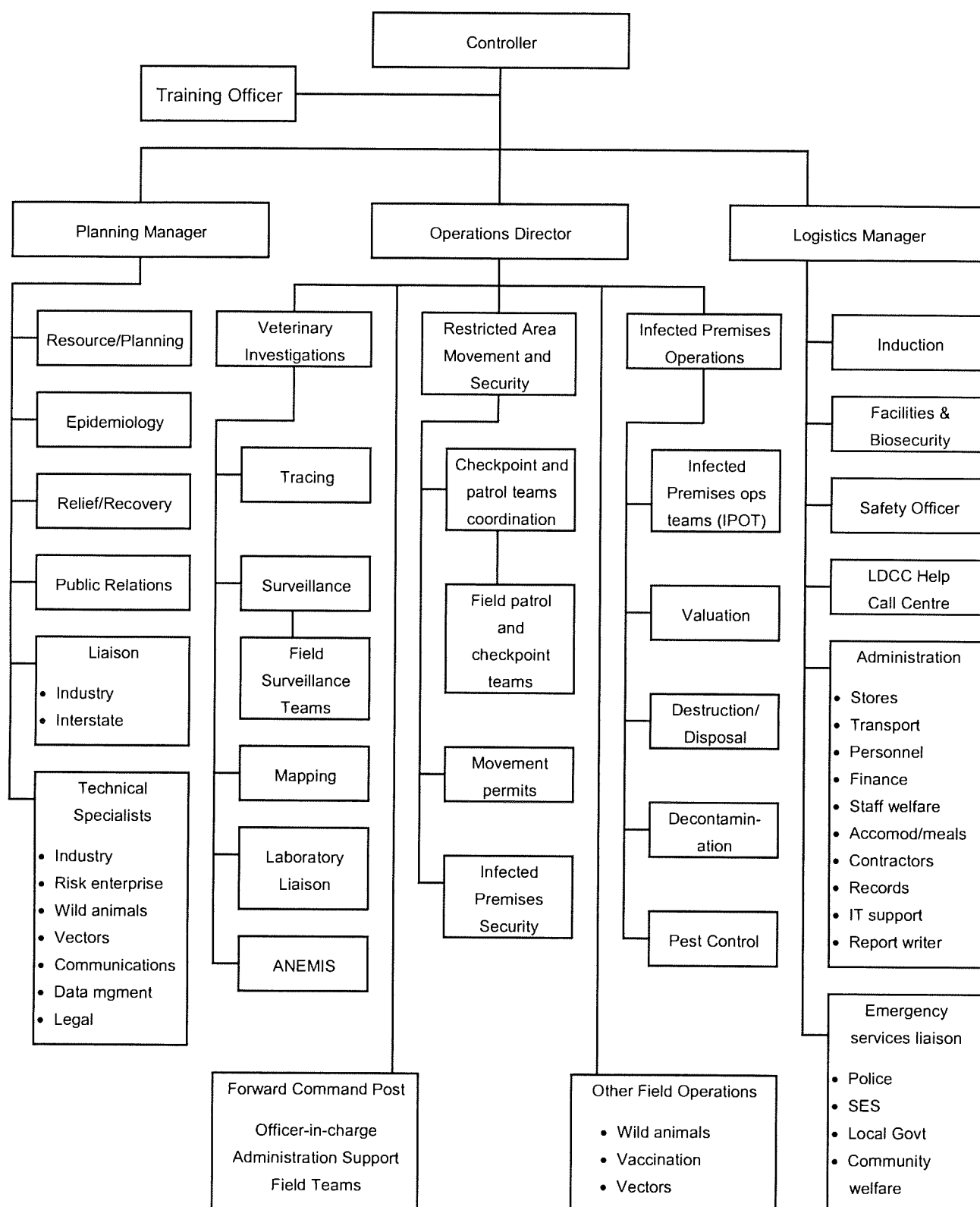
(under development)

## APPENDIX 6 – MODEL SDCHQ AND LDCC STRUCTURES

### Model SDCHQ Structure



## Model LDCC Structure



## APPENDIX 7 – KEY ANIMAL DISEASES COVERED BY AUSVETPLAN

African horse sickness	AHS is an infectious insect-borne viral disease of horses and mules with other <i>equidae</i> only slightly affected. It is frequently fatal in susceptible horses, with clinical signs and lesions resulting from selective increased vascular permeability, resulting in an impairment of the respiratory and circulatory systems. In nature the virus is transmitted by midges ( <i>Culicoides</i> ) causing a seasonal incidence in temperate climates.
African swine fever	ASF is a highly contagious, generalised virus disease of pigs. No other mammalian hosts occur. It is transmitted by direct contact, inanimate objects and ticks. The virus is very resistant to inactivation. The acute form of the disease is characterised by pronounced haemorrhage of internal organs and a mortality of up to 100% in infected herds. Milder forms of the disease also occur.
Aujeszky's disease	Aujeszky's disease, also known as pseudo-rabies, is caused by a herpes virus that infects the nervous system and other organs such as the respiratory tract in virtually all mammals except humans and the tailless apes. It is primarily associated with swine, which remain latently infected following clinical recovery.
Avian influenza (virulent form -fowl plague)	Virulent avian influenza is a lethal generalised disease of poultry caused by a specific type of avian influenza virus. Disease outbreaks occur most frequently in chickens and turkeys. Many wild bird species, particularly waterbirds, are also susceptible, but infections in these birds are generally subclinical.
Bluetongue	Bluetongue is a viral disease of ruminants transmitted only by specific species of biting midges. Sheep are the most severely infected, the disease being characterised by inflammation of the mucous membranes, widespread haemorrhages and oedema. Naturally occurring disease has not been seen in Australia, although some serotypes of the virus have been detected in Northern Australia.
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)	BSE is a fatal, neurological disease of adult cattle, characterised by a long incubation period, followed by progressive degeneration of the nervous system. Typical signs are abnormal posture, development of violent behaviour, heightened sensory perception, decreased milk production, weight loss (despite a good appetite) and death. The disease was first recognised in the United Kingdom in 1986, and probably arose because changed practices in processing meat-meal permitted transmission of the scrapie agent to cattle.
Classical swine fever (hog cholera)	CSF is a highly contagious disease capable of spreading rapidly in susceptible pig populations. In the acute form, the disease is characterised by fever, severe depression, multiple haemorrhages, and rapid deaths. Strains of the virus of lower virulence cause subacute and chronic forms of the disease that include complications of pneumonia and diarrhoea.

Equine influenza	Equine influenza is an acute respiratory viral disease, that may cause rapidly spreading outbreaks in horses that are congregated together. It is caused by two members of the genus <i>Influenzavirus</i> . Other <i>equidae</i> are susceptible, but the disease is seen mainly in horses.
Foot & mouth disease	Foot and mouth disease is an acute, highly contagious viral infection of domestic and wild cloven-hoofed animals. It is characterised by fever and vesicles in the mouth nose, feet and teats. Serious production losses can occur, but deaths are unlikely except among young animals.
Hendravirus	Hendravirus in horses causes an acute and rapidly fatal pneumonia. Human infections are presumed to occur through either inhalation or contact with body fluids from infected horses resulting in a severe pneumonia. The reservoir host is the fruit bat.
Lumpy skin disease	Lumpy skin disease is an acute, generalised viral skin disease of cattle. It is highly infectious and is characterised by the eruption of cutaneous nodules, swelling of superficial lymph nodes and oedema of the limbs. It is caused by a strain of Capripox virus. Capripox virus also causes sheep and goat pox.
Newcastle disease	Newcastle disease is a highly contagious lethal viral disease of chickens, turkeys and various other birds. Virus strains vary widely in their virulence. Severe strains cause rapid death and are characterised in chickens by respiratory distress and swelling of the head around the eyes.
Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)	Peste des petits ruminants in sheep and goats resembles rinderpest of cattle and is caused by a virus closely related to the virus of rinderpest.
Rabies	Rabies is an almost invariably fatal viral encephalitis affecting all warm blooded animals. It has a long and variable incubation and is transmitted by the bite of a rabid animal. The main reservoir hosts include members of the <i>Canidae</i> (dogs, foxes).
Rift Valley fever	Rift Valley fever of cattle, sheep, goats and humans, is caused by a mosquito borne virus and is characterised by high rates of abortions and high rates of mortalities in young animals. Severe disease can occur in man.
Rinderpest	Rinderpest is an acute highly contagious disease principally of cattle ('cattle plague'). Characteristics are high fever, nasal and ocular discharges, laboured breathing, severe often bloody diarrhoea and death. The virus is related to measles, canine distemper, and PPR. The virus is not stable in the environment.
Scrapie	Scrapie occurs naturally in sheep and goats. Infection is usually passed from ewe to lamb and can occur between unrelated animals, especially when lambing occurs in confined areas. Scrapie has a prolonged incubation from 1-3 years or longer. Clinical signs of pruritus and uncoordinated progress to depression, recumbency and death. Animals that never develop clinical signs can still be a source of infection to others.
Screw worm fly	Myiasis caused by larvae of the screwworm fly is characterised by larvae feeding on living tissues in open wounds of any warm-blooded animal host, resulting in debility and some deaths. The flies prefer warm moist conditions and temperature ranges between 16°C - 30°C.

Sheep & goat pox	Sheep pox and goat pox, are highly contagious skin diseases of small ruminants, characterised by papules, vesicles, and pustules on exposed body surfaces, often with a high mortality rate. The disease is caused by capripox virus, which is very resistant to inactivation in the environment. The degree of host specificity of the virus does vary.
Swine vesicular disease	Swine vesicular disease is caused by an enterovirus closely related to the human Coxsackievirus B5. It is characterised by fever and lameness due to vesicles and erosions on the feet. It is clinically indistinguishable from foot and mouth disease.
Transmissible gastro-enteritis (TGE)	TGE is an enteric virus disease, caused by a member of the <i>Coronaviridae</i> that causes rapid dehydration, profuse diarrhoea and rapid death in piglets under three weeks of age.
Vesicular exanthema	Vesicular exanthema of swine is an acute disease characterised by vesicles on the snout, in the mouth and on the feet. The clinical disease is indistinguishable from foot and mouth disease. The vesicular exanthema virus is very closely related to viruses isolated from marine animals, and was associated with the feeding of contaminated food scraps.
Vesicular stomatitis	Vesicular stomatitis is principally a disease of cattle, horses, and pigs. It can cause signs indistinguishable from foot and mouth disease, except horses are infected. The disease has only been seen in North, Central and South America. Epidemiology of the disease is still unclear, but transmission cycles between insects and small wild ruminants are known to occur.

## APPENDIX 8 – KEY FISH DISEASES

Emergency fish diseases are generally not zoonoses, are caused by a similar range of organisms as terrestrial animal diseases and result in very high mortalities in the affected population.

### Tasmanian List A fish diseases

‘List A’ diseases are the exotic diseases which do not occur in Tasmania. With respect to aquatic animals, this includes:

Bacterial Kidney Disease  
Crayfish Plague  
Epizootic Haematopoietic Necrosis  
Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome  
Furunculosis (*Aeromonas salmonicida* ssp. *Salmonicida*)  
Goldfish Ulcer Disease (*Aeromonas salmonicida*, goldfish atypical strain)  
Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis  
Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis  
Iridovirus of shellfish  
Nocardiosis of shellfish  
Perkinsosis of shellfish  
Piscirickettsiosis  
Spring Viraemia of Carp  
Viral Encephalopathy and Retinopathy  
Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia

### Tasmanian List B fish diseases

The second category of notifiable diseases are the ‘List B’ diseases. These are diseases which are known to occur in Tasmania and are considered important to monitor. List B diseases of fish include :

Marine aeromonad disease (*Aeromonas salmonicida*, marine atypical strain)  
Streptococcosis of salmonids (*Lactococcus graviae*)

### Fish diseases of concern

Diseases that have not been included in the List A and List B diseases, and are not known to occur in Tasmania and would thus be considered ‘New’ diseases under Section 29, Animal Health Act 1995, include:

Edwardsiellosis  
Infectious Salmon Anaemia  
Whirling Disease (*Myxosoma cerebralis*)



## **APPENDIX 9 - RECOMMENDED COST-RECOVERY AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR FISH HEALTH EMERGENCIES**

There is currently no cost sharing agreement between industry, the State/Territory governments and the Commonwealth Government for the management and eradication of aquatic emergency animal diseases. In the case of emergencies where cost recovery is sought, however, the following guidelines are suggested in the AQUAVETPLAN Control Centre Manual (2001) for the audit requirements (based on the guidelines under the cost sharing agreement for the eradication of certain animal diseases):

The following costs may be reimbursed:

- salaries of staff employed specifically for the emergency (includes superannuation, compensation and accruals);
- overtime;
- travel;
- teleconferences;
- meeting expenses and other communication expenses;
- testing fees;
- consultant fees;
- other expenses (e.g. costs of eradication); and
- capital expenses (essential equipment only).

In cases where reimbursement is sought, all claims need to be accompanied by receipts or other appropriate documentary evidence and certified by the Senior Accounting Officer and CVO/DF of the State/Territory or Commonwealth department involved.

Initially each State, Territory and Commonwealth government agency will be responsible for financing its own costs, but all eligible expenditure incurred will subsequently be reimbursed according to the cost sharing arrangement (if and when one is negotiated). This agreement will likely require that all requests for expenditure be considered by Primary Industries Standing Committee of the Primary Industries Ministerial Council before payment.

## APPENDIX 10 - RESPONSE PROTOCOLS

TASK	SUPPORT REQUIRED	PROVIDED BY	TRIGGER
<b>Accommodation</b> for staff in control teams	Information on available accommodation	SES	Request from DPIWE
		Local Government	Request from SES
<b>Burial pits</b>	Advice on sites	DPIWE - Environment Division and Local Government	Request from DPIWE
	Avoidance of underground services	Aurora Energy, Telstra, Local Government, Water Authorities and Mineral Resources Tasmania	
<b>Declare disease</b>	Legal process	Department of Justice & Industrial Relations (Parliamentary Counsel)	Request from CVO
<b>Declare Infected Place</b>	Legal process	Inspector under the Animal Health Act 1995	Request from CVO
<b>Decontamination</b>	Provision of pumping equipment	Tas Fire Service Private enterprise	Request from DPIWE
	Provision of portable Decontamination showers	Tas Fire Service Private enterprise	Request from SES
	Provision of breathing apparatus for use in fumigation	Tas Fire Service Private enterprise	Request from SES
	Instruction on use of breathing apparatus	Tas Fire Service	Request from DPIWE
	Provision of other decontamination resources	Tas Fire Service DHHS Private enterprise	Request from DPIWE
<b>Destruction of animals</b>	Provision of marksmen with firearms	Police	Request from DPIWE
		Army	Request from EO of SDC
		Gun clubs Abattoirs (captive bolt guns)	Request from Police
	Advice on gun safety	Police	Request from DPIWE
	Advice on fish destruction	DPIWE Veterinary Officer (Fish)	Request from CVO
<b>Provision of boats</b>		TIFS, TAFI	Request from CVO
<b>Provision of diving equipment</b>		TAFI and DPIWE Dive Officer	Request from CVO
<b>Provision of heavy earth moving equipment</b>	Locating and contracting of appropriate equipment	SES	Request from DPIWE

TASK	SUPPORT REQUIRED	PROVIDED BY	TRIGGER
	Provision of equipment and operators	Dept of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources Local Governments Private contractors	Request from DPIWE
Provision of <b>electrical</b> power	Provision of on site emergency or additional power sources	Aurora Energy	Request from SES / DPIWE
Control of international <b>exports</b>	Control of export of meat and animal product	DAFF	Situation/ advice from CCEAD
	Control of export of animals		
Monitor <b>financial</b> commitment	Accounting support and coordination of accounts for resources and contracts provided.	Treasury and Finance and specific agencies involved	Request from DPIWE
	Coordination of payment of compensation	Treasury and Finance	Request from DPIWE
Provision of <b>funds</b> for control program	Money	Treasury and Finance	Ministerial order
		Commonwealth-State Cost Sharing Deed	CCEAD approval
<b>Funeral pyres</b>	Advice on sites	DPIWE Environment Division and Local Governments	Request from DPIWE
	Advice on fire control	Tas Fire Service	
	Provision of equipment for fire control		
<b>Health and safety</b>	Information on appropriate precautions to protect human health	DHHS	Situation
	Specific advice on precautions to be taken by operational staff		Request from DPIWE
	Advice to the public on the disease		Situation / Request from DPIWE
Control of <b>human aspects of zoonotic</b> diseases	Vaccination of control staff against the disease	DHHS	Request from DPIWE
	Control of the disease in the human population		Situation
	Treatment of human cases		
	Advice to the public on the disease		
Provision of <b>information</b> to the public	Production of media releases	All media releases to be authorised as per the Communication Plan	DPIWE
<b>Liaison with industries</b> , including advice and assistance on control measures	Contact with appropriate industry bodies	TFGA and other industry bodies	Request from CVO
	Liaise with dairy factories	Tas Dairy Industry Authority/TasHerd	
	Liaise with fishing industry	TFIC TIFS	
<b>Mapping</b>	Provision of maps Cartography	DPIWE	Request from DPIWE
Purchase of <b>materials</b> and <b>resources</b>	Locating, estimating cost and organising supply of materials	Private enterprise	Request from DPIWE

<b>Meteorological Information</b>	Information	Bureau of Meteorology	Request from DPIWE
	Equipment to monitor local weather conditions		
Emergency provision of <b>meals</b> for staff in control teams	Information on available suppliers	SES	Request from DPIWE
		Local Government	Request from SES
<b>Printing</b> of forms and notices	Printing of required material	Private enterprise	Request from DPIWE
Establishing <b>road blocks</b> and <b>check points</b>	Advice on site of road block and check points	Police	Request from DPIWE
		Army	Request from EO of SDC
	Materials to establish road blocks and check points	Infrastructure, Energy & Resources SES Local Government	Request from Police
	Staffing of road blocks and check points	Police	Request from DPIWE
		Army Reservists	Request from EO of SDC
		Transport officers, Security companies, SES	Request from Police
Activation of <b>SDCHQ</b> and <b>LDCC</b>	Assistance with setting up infrastructure for centre	SES	Request from CVO
<b>Security</b> within declared areas	Traffic control	Police	Request from DPIWE
	Stock movement control and security on IPs and DCPs	Security companies	Request from Police
Control of <b>shipping</b> within declared areas		Division of Marine Resources	Request from CVO
Obtain additional <b>staff</b>	Additional technical staff	Interstate Departments of Primary Industries or Agriculture, Private Veterinary Practitioners, TIFS	Request from CVO
	Additional non technical staff	SES	Request from DPIWE
		CentreLink + others as appropriate	Request from SES/DPIWE
<b>Telecommunications</b> for control centres	Telephone and fax lines to control centres and infected premises	Telstra	Request from LDCC/SES
	Radio communications	SES	Request from DPIWE
<b>Tide times</b>	Tide information for various areas around the State	Hobart Port Control Launceston Port Control	Request from DPIWE

<b>Tracing of animals and materials</b>	Determining movement and location of animals and materials.	Police Stock Agents TIFS Trucking companies Stock feed suppliers and distributors, Aquaculture enterprises	Request from DPIWE
<b>Tracing and control of other contaminated animal products</b>	Trace and control	As determined by the situation	Request from DPIWE
<b>Tracing and control of contaminated milk</b>	Trace milk	Dairy companies	Request from DPIWE
	Hold milk and direct to specified users		
<b>Tracing and control of contaminated meat</b>	Trace meat	Abattoir Meat wholesalers Fish processors AQIS	Request from DPIWE/DAFF
	Hold meat and direct to specified Uses	Abattoir Fish processors Meat wholesalers	
<b>Tracing of people</b>	Determining movement and location of people	Police	Request from DPIWE
<b>Valuation of buildings</b>	Description and valuation of items	DPIWE Valuation Division	Request from DPIWE
<b>Valuation of feed and materials</b>	Description and valuation of items	Stock and Station Agents (auctioneers)	Request from DPIWE
<b>Valuation of livestock</b>	Description and valuation of items	Livestock Agents, CALM valuers	Request from DPIWE
<b>Welfare of affected farmers and their Families</b>	Assistance to affected persons, e.g. financial assistance	DHHS (Community and Rural Health)	Notification by DPIWE or request from farmers
	Information on support available	DHHS (Community and Rural Health)	
	Personal support	Rural Support Tasmania	
<b>Welfare of staff in control program</b>	Assistance with personal support	DHHS (Community and Rural Health)	Notification by DPIWE or request from staff
<b>Control of wildlife</b>	Advice on wildlife biology, distribution and control	DTPHA – Parks and Wildlife	Request from DPIWE
	Assistance in wildlife control	DTPHA – Parks and Wildlife Shooting and gun clubs	Request from DPIWE

## Appendix 11 - Membership of the Tasmanian Fish Health Advisory Group

POSITION	NAME	ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	e-mail
Chief Veterinary Officer, DPIWE	Rod Andrewartha	13 St Johns Avenue NEW TOWN TAS 7008	13 St Johns Avenue NEW TOWN TAS 7008	03 62336836 0418131222	03 6278 1875	<a href="mailto:Rod.Andrewartha@dpiwe.tas.gov.au">Rod.Andrewartha@dpiwe.tas.gov.au</a>
Senior Fish Pathologist, DPIWE	Judith Handler	165 Westbury Road PROSPECT TAS 7250	PO Box 46 KINGS MEADOWS TAS 7249	03 63365389	03 63443085	<a href="mailto:Judith.Handler@dpiwe.tas.gov.au">Judith.Handler@dpiwe.tas.gov.au</a>
Senior Veterinary Officer, (Fish), DPIWE	Kevin Ellard	13 St Johns Avenue NEW TOWN TAS 7008	13 St Johns Avenue NEW TOWN TAS 7008	03 62336828 0418131212	03 62781875	<a href="mailto:Kevin.Ellard@dpiwe.tas.gov.au">Kevin.Ellard@dpiwe.tas.gov.au</a>
Marine Environment Management, DPIWE	Colin Shepherd	Marine Board Building 1 Franklin Wharf HOBART TAS 7001	GPO Box 44 HOBART TAS 7001	03 62333521	03 62333065	<a href="mailto:Colin.Shepherd@dpiwe.tas.gov.au">Colin.Shepherd@dpiwe.tas.gov.au</a>
Marine Farming Branch, DPIWE	Rob Gott	Marine Board Building 1 Franklin Wharf HOBART TAS 7001	GPO Box 44 HOBART TAS 7001	03 62336555	03 62333065	<a href="mailto:Rob.Gott@dpiwe.tas.gov.au">Rob.Gott@dpiwe.tas.gov.au</a>
Manager, Manager Wild Fisheries, DPIWE	Denis Witt	Marine Board Building 1 Franklin Wharf HOBART TAS 7001	GPO Box 44 HOBART TAS 7001	03 62333157 0408131204	03 62331539	<a href="mailto:Dennis.Witt@dpiwe.tas.gov.au">Dennis.Witt@dpiwe.tas.gov.au</a>

Inland Fisheries Service	Kevin Lange	6B Lampton Ave DERWENT PARK TAS 7009	PO Box 288 MOONAH TAS 7009	03 62612583	03 62614485	Klange@ifc.tas.gov.au
Research Scientist, TAFI	Arthur Ritar	Marine Research Laboratories, Nubeena Crescent, TAROONA TAS 7053	Marine Research Laboratories, Nubeena Crescent TAROONA TAS 7053	03 62277294	03 62277298	<u>Arthur.Ritar@utas.edu.au</u>
Tasmanian Oyster Growers Co-op Society	Judith Handler	165 Westbury Road PROSPECT TAS 7250	PO Box 46 KINGS MEADOWS TAS 7249	03 63365389	03 63443085	Judith.Handler@dpiwe.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Salmonid Growers Association	Pheroze Jungalwalla		GPO Box 321 SANDY BAY TAS 7006	03 6214 0550	03 62250904	jungalwalla@tsga.com.au

## APPENDIX 12 - EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

### GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

#### DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

**EMERGENCY DISEASE HOTLINE - 1800 675 888**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>WORK</b>	<b>MOBILE</b>
Secretary, DPIWE	Kim Evans	6233 3037	0419 128 078
General Manager Food Quality & Safety	John Pauley	6233 2581	0419 352 115
Director of Agriculture	Rod Gobbey	6336 5420	0419 536 193
Chief Veterinary Officer	Rod Andrewartha	6233 6836	0418 131 222
Deputy Chief Vet Officer	Michael Middleton	6233 6882	0418 121 654
Director of Marine Resources	Wes Ford	6233 6545	0418 133 286
Supervising Veterinary Pathologist	Stephen Pyecroft	6336 5275	0414 478 630
Veterinary Pathologist (FISH)	Judith Handler	6336 5389	0438 455 206
Senior Veterinary Officer (FISH)	Kevin Ellard	62336828	0418 131 212
Senior Veterinary Officer (Launceston)	Bruce Jackson	6336 5306	0407 872 520
Senior Veterinary Officer (Devonport)	Rick Campbell	6421 7644	0408 140 657
Veterinary Officer (Hobart)	Mary Lou. Conway	62336330	0408 356 407
Veterinary Officer (Hobart)	Cameron Bell	6233 5356	0418 306 067
Veterinary Officer (Hobart)	Mike Manual	6233 6883	0418 131 223

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

**PUBLIC HEALTH HOTLINE - 1800 671738**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>WORK</b>	<b>MOBILE</b>
Director of Community and Rural Health	Mary Bent	6233 2508	0419 340 224
Director of Public and Environmental Health	Roscoe Taylor	6233 3768	0418 123 265
State Community Recovery Coordinator	Phil Morris	6336 5500	0419 879 723



## **DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND RESOURCES**

**EMERGENCY HOTLINE - 1800 005 282**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>WORK</b>	<b>MOBILE</b>
State Co-ordinator, Road Programs Branch	Mike Williams	6233 8702	0418 121 067

## **MARINE AND SAFETY TASMANIA**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>WORK</b>	<b>MOBILE</b>
CEO	C.H.Finch	6233 8802	0418 123 065

## **BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY**

**SENIOR DUTY WEATHER FORECASTER – AVAILABLE 24 HOURS – 6221 2000**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>WORK</b>	<b>MOBILE</b>
Severe Weather Meteorologist	Paul Fox-Hughes	6221 2052	
Regional Director of Meteorology	Hugh Hutchinson	6221 2001	

## **STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE**

**STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE HOTLINE - 6230 2700**

**After Hours Duty Officer Number - 6230 2828**

	<b>WORK</b>	<b>MOBILE</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>WORK Facsimile</b>
Manager Operations (HQ) - Rupert Sandy	6230 2705	0418 120 847	6243 0229	6234 9767
Regional Manager (NW) - Bevis Dutton	6434 5335 6434 5333	0428 140 767	6425 2987	6431 6538
Regional Manager (N) – Clint Saarinen	6336 3791 6336 3790	0419 381 256	63937989	6343 5879
Regional Manager (S) – Geoff Marsh	6230 2713 6230 2714	0418 142 083	6239 9358	6234 9767

## TASMANIA POLICE

### HOBART RADIO ROOM – 6230 2111

	WORK	MOBILE	HOME	WORK Facsimile
Region Disaster Controller (NW) – Cmdr Steve Bonde	6434 5220	0419 303 857	-	6434 5223
Region Disaster Controller (N) – Cmdr Scott Tilyard	6336 3895	0418 126 887	-	6336 3945
Region Disaster Controller (S) – Cmdr Bob Fielding	6230 2433	0419 339 514	-	5230 2221

Other contact information is available in the Emergency Contact List, Issue 20, published by the State Emergency Service.

## PORTS AUTHORITIES

Hobart Ports Corporation (all hours)

Hobart Harbour Master

**Hobart Port Control (Tides)**

Port of Stanley

Port of Strahan

Port of Launceston (Bell Bay)

**Launceston Port Control (Tides)**

Port of Devonport (Harbour Master)

Port of Burnie

Telephone: 6235 1000

Telephone: 6235 1069

**Telephone: 6235 1061**

Telephone: 6458 1271

Telephone: 6471 7291

Telephone: 6382 0111

**Telephone: 6382 0175**

Telephone: 6421 4911

Telephone: 6434 7300

## TASMANIAN INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Administration

Senior Inspector (All hours)

Inspectors

Telephone: 6233 4140

Telephone: 0408 145 768

Telephone: 6233 8809

## INDUSTRY CONTACTS

### Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority

Devonport in DPIWE Office

Telephone: 6421 7638

### Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association

196 Cimitiere St.,

Launceston TAS 7250

Telephone: 6331 6377

Fax: 6331 4344

## **Tasmanian Fishing Industry Council**

PO Box 878  
Sandy Bay TAS 7006  
[tfic@tfic.com.au](mailto:tfic@tfic.com.au)

Telephone: 6224 2332  
Fax: 6224 2321

## **Tasmanian Salmonid Growers Association**

Pheroze Jungalwalla  
Executive Officer  
PO Box 321  
Sandy Bay TAS 7006  
[jungalwalla@tsga.com.au](mailto:jungalwalla@tsga.com.au)

Telephone/Fax: 6214 0550

## **Fish Processors**

See Yellow Pages® – Fish & Seafood Production &/or Processing

## **Stock and Station Agents**

Roberts               }  
Elders Websters       }  
IW Richards        }

See Phone Book

## **OTHER CONTACTS**

### **Local Councils**

See White Pages®. – Government Section – Local Government – individual listings map.

### **Veterinary Practitioners**

Refer Registrar, Veterinary Board of Tasmania.  
John Gillham Telephone: 6239 6823

Disk labelled "Tas Vets " which gives practice telephone numbers, practitioner experience, etc. in Tasmania Operational Plans and Resources Manual.