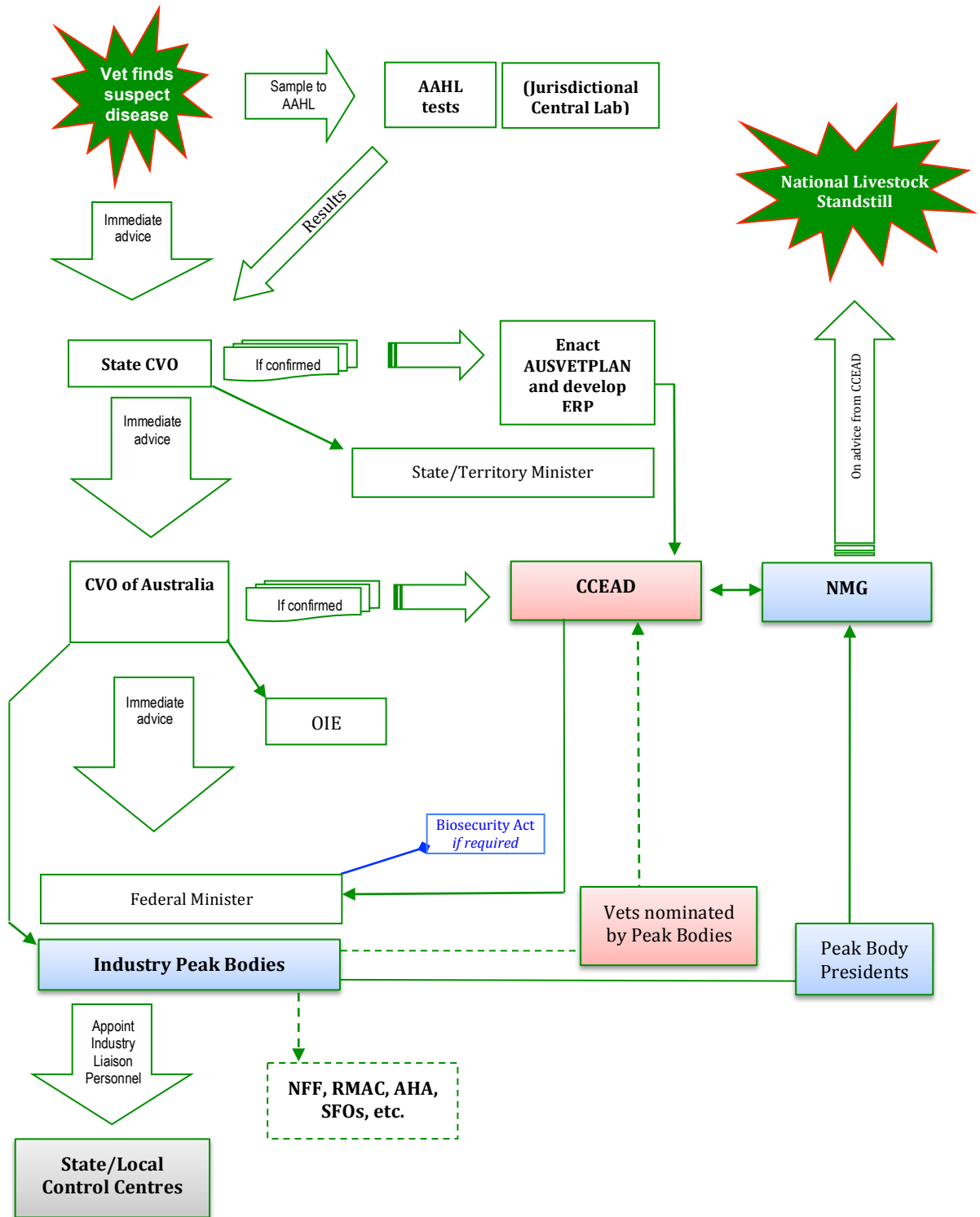




PART B1: DECISION-MAKING SCHEMATIC FOR FMD MANAGEMENT

Cattle Council's role is described in detail in PART D: CATTLE COUNCIL'S ROLE IN FMD MANAGEMENT.

Figure 1 Chain of events and information flows following a suspect case of FMD (peak industry bodies' involvement indicated by shaded boxes)





PART B2: TIMELINE FOR THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR FMD MANAGEMENT

Table 1 Approximate decision-making timeline (for cross-referencing with the diagram on p. 2)

APPROX TIME	EXPECTED ACTION
Day 0	A veterinarian identifies symptoms suspicious of an FMD infection and advises the State/Territory Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) . The nearest government field veterinarian will also investigate.
	A diagnostic team is sent to collect samples for testing at the State/Territory Central Laboratory and ultimate confirmatory testing and strain typing at CSIRO's Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL) in Geelong, Victoria
Day 1	The State/Territory CVO(s) from the affected jurisdiction(s) informs the Australian CVO (and the respective State/Territory Minister(s)) and a judgement based on field clinical signs and case history is made as to the likelihood of positive test results.
	The State/Territory CVO(s) from the affected jurisdiction(s) oversees the drafting of an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) .
	If a positive result is deemed likely, the Australian CVO initiates the in-field response and advises the Federal Agriculture Minister and relevant peak industry bodies .
	Peak industry bodies convene a meeting of their Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) contacts and other relevant parties, and roster their listed vets to participate in the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD) ² meetings.
	The Australian CVO convenes a meeting of the CCEAD to receive a briefing and develop technical advice for NMG.
Day 1-2	Following confirmation of FMD by AAHL ³ , or strong evidence that presence of the disease is likely (e.g., by repeated similar deaths or outbreaks), the CCEAD recommends the formation of an appropriate National Management Group (NMG) ⁴ .
	The NMG meets and, using advice from CCEAD, makes policy decisions regarding the response and considers activation of industry/government cost sharing as per the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) .
	Once test results at AAHL confirm the presence of FMD or (in the absence of diagnostic results) the CCEAD agrees the presence of disease based on strong field clinical signs, <u>the NMG makes a decision on whether to activate a 72-hour National Livestock Standstill (NLSS)</u> . Advice from the CCEAD is central to this decision.
	The relevant AUSVETPLANS will be referenced and the National, State and Local Disease Control Centres will be established to co-ordinate the response.
	Relevant representative bodies of affected livestock sectors will be required to provide pre-trained personnel to perform an advisory/liaison role in Control Centres; the details are outlined in the relevant AUSVETPLAN. Keep a record of relevant expenditure.
Days 3-4	Ongoing meetings/teleconferences of the CCEAD and NMG to decide on whether to lift the NLSS and continue eradication procedures as under the FMD AUSVETPLAN.
Day 5 and beyond	Peak industry bodies maintain input via the NMG and CCEAD and National, State/Territory and/or Local Disease Control Centres until stood down by the Federal Department. NMG can decide to extend the NLSS beyond 72 hours depending on circumstances and ongoing advice from CCEAD.

² See Schedule 8 of the [Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement \(EADRA\)](#) for a description of the CCEAD.

³ There may be occasions when AAHL is unable to provide timely test results. In such cases CCEAD will make an assessment based on State/Territory lab results and/or field observations as reported by on-ground vets.

⁴ See Schedule 8 of the [EADRA](#) for a description of the NMG.



PART B3: DECISION-MAKING SCHEMATIC SPECIFIC TO AN NLSS

Figure 2 Chain of events specific to the calling of a National Livestock Standstill

