

<b>Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS) [(numbers equate to Dairy Score)]</b>				
<b>On-farm biosecurity plan implemented*</b>	<b>Biosecurity plan implemented for minimum of 5 years</b>	<b>Testing, plus veterinary advisor for plan</b>	Two successive negative sample tests 2 years apart, and ongoing triennial Check Test	<b>8 High assurance</b>
			One negative sample test a minimum of 5 years after the last confirmed clinical case. and ongoing triennial Check Test	<b>7 Assurance</b>
		Minimum 5 years since last clinical case of Johne's disease confirmed on property	<b>6 Managed disease risk</b>	
	If previously infected, minimum of 2 years of biosecurity plan implemented and since last clinical case of Johne's disease confirmed on property, plus all high-risk animals identified and removed  If no previous infection, biosecurity plan in place			<b>4 Progressing</b>
	Committed to J-BAS  Clinical case(s) removed			<b>2 First steps</b>
	Suspect, Infected and Unknown			<b>0 Unmanaged risk</b>

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## Transitional arrangements

- CattleMAP MN1, MN2 & MN3 herds to Level 8
- Free Zone herds to Level 8\*\*
- Protected Zone herds to Level 7\*\*
- *Beef Only* to Level 7\*\*
- Beef Protected Area beef herds to Level 7\*\*
- Victorian TCP beef herds to enrol according to how long since their last clinical case.

\*\* Producers should see biosecurity checklist for information on co-grazing with sheep and exposure to dairy cattle and ask the right questions to assess risk. Initial Sample Test must be referenced in the Biosecurity Plan, with the initial test occurring within 24 months from commencement within the RAMP

## Maintenance arrangements

- Level 8
  - Establish biosecurity plan within 12 months, or lapse to Level 0
  - Maintain biosecurity plan
  - Overseen by veterinary advisor (annual review)
  - Triennial Check Test
  - Investigation of all suspect cases
- Level 7
  - Establish biosecurity plan within 12 months, or lapse to Level 0
  - Maintain biosecurity plan
  - Overseen by veterinary advisor (annual review)
  - Triennial Check Test
  - Investigation of all suspect cases
- Level 6
  - Establish biosecurity plan within 12 months, or lapse to Level 0
  - Maintain biosecurity plan
  - Investigation of all suspect cases
  - If previous infection then all high-risk animals identified and removed
- Level 4
  - Establish biosecurity plan within 12 months, or lapse to Level 0
  - Maintain biosecurity plan
  - Investigation of all suspect cases
  - If previous infection then all high-risk animals identified and removed
- Level 2
  - Establish biosecurity plan within 12 months, or lapse to Level 0
  - Maintain biosecurity plan
  - Investigation of all suspect cases

## Events that affect Assurance level

- Levels 7 & 8 where testing confirms infection in an animal with no clinical signs:
  - Drop to Level 6, provided other elements of Level 6 are met
  - Are eligible to retest 2 years after the last high risk animal(s) removed to progress to Level 7

### **Explanation of the Johne's Beef Assurance Score**

1. Herds currently in the Market Assurance Program (MAP) will remain as MAP herds pending the outcome of the review of MAP currently underway. As explained under "Transitional Arrangements" the herd will commence with the highest J-BAS score of 8. Should the MAP be discontinued the herd can maintain a herd at Score 8 by doing a Check Test (with negative results) of the most susceptible animals in the herd every three years and the employment of a veterinary adviser to conduct an annual review of the on farm Biosecurity Plan.
2. Herds in the current Free Zone (WA) will commence with a J-BAS score of 8. To maintain score 8 the producer must implement a Biosecurity Plan supervised by a veterinary adviser within the 12 months to 30 June 2017 and conduct a triennial Check Test with negative results. The herd does need to have a biosecurity plan in place for a minimum of 5 years to stay at score 8, however Western Australia's existing control system is counted towards the five year requirement.
3. Herds currently in the Protected Zone (Qld, NT and pastoral SA), the Beef Protected Zone (NSW and non-pastoral SA) or currently qualifies as a "Beef Only" herd in Management Zone (Vic and Tas) will commence with a J-BAS score of 7. To maintain score 7 the producer must implement an on farm Biosecurity Plan supervised by a veterinary adviser within the 12 months to 30 June 2017 and conduct a triennial Check Test (with negative results). The herd does need to have an on farm Biosecurity Plan for a minimum of 5 years to stay at score 7, however existing state/territory control systems are counted towards this requirement.
4. Where a herd has a J-BAS score of 7 or 8 for the transitional period but the owner does not wish to undertake Check Testing or employ a veterinary adviser to supervise their on farm Biosecurity Plan they can maintain a score of 6 by implementing their own Biosecurity Plan before 30 June 2017. Part of the Biosecurity Plan would be to investigate all suspect cases and where there has been an infection to remove all high-risk animals.
5. A herd which has been previously infected with JD but has not had a clinical case for a minimum of two years, has removed all high-risk animals and has had a Biosecurity Plan in place for a minimum of two years will have a J-BAS score of 4. Once these herds have not had a clinical case of JD for at least 5 years and have maintained a Biosecurity Plan for at least 5 years, they can advance to score 6.
6. Herds which did not qualify as J-BAS score of 7 or 8 in the transitional period but have had no previous infection with JD and have implemented a Biosecurity Plan will be given a score of 4. Once these herds have not had a clinical case of JD for at least 5 years and have maintained a Biosecurity Plan for at least 5 years, they can advance to score 6.
7. An infected herd which has removed all clinical cases and has implemented a Biosecurity Plan will get a J-BAS score of 2.
8. Herds which do not have a Biosecurity Plan implemented by 30 June 2017 will have a J-BAS score of 0.

### **How does a producer establish a Biosecurity Plan?**

*National Farm Biosecurity Reference Manual - Grazing Livestock Production* is available from the website [farmbiosecurity.com.au](http://farmbiosecurity.com.au) and provides a template to use for the property biosecurity plan. It has specific cattle and animal disease sections which outline suggested practices to be included in a cattle Biosecurity Plan. All plans should include the JD in Cattle Biosecurity Plan Checklist.

A Biosecurity Management Plan module is likely to be available as part of LPA in the near future which could also be used.

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