



Johne's Disease Market Assurance Program – Administration Procedures

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Management of biosecurity risk

The purpose of this procedure is to describe the procedures for administering the Australian Johne's Disease Market Assurance Programs (JD MAPs) for, sheep, goats and alpaca in NSW, consistent with the rules and guidelines published by Animal Health Australia (AHA).

Scope

This Procedure is relevant to all of Department of Primary Industries NSW (DPI NSW) staff involved in the management, administration and support of the JD MAPs or who are advising producers, veterinarians or auditors about the MAPs. It is also relevant to the Local Land Services (LLS) District Veterinarians (DV) who may provide advice on MAPs.

Legislation

The collection, use and disclosure of information in accordance with this procedure, including any internal or external discussion or distribution of information, must be in compliance with the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* or be exempted by the operation of section 387 of the Act.

Section 387 (2) of the Act provides authority for the disclosure of information about a person, without the consent of the person: to a public sector agency or to any other person, but only if the disclosure is reasonably necessary for the purpose of exercising a biosecurity risk function.

Work Health and Safety

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* places an obligation on the agency (NSW DPI) as a person conducting a business or undertaking and workers to provide a safe and healthy workplace. Safe Work Method Statements that support activities included in this procedure must be used in identifying, assessing and controlling risks.

Users are reminded of the need to follow safe work practice when applying any techniques described in this procedure. This includes identifying, assessing and managing any occupational health and safety risks.

Safe Work Method Statements that refer to activities included in this procedure must be used in assessing and managing risks.

Contents

Management of biosecurity risk	1
Scope 1	
Legislation 1	
Work Health and Safety	1
Contents 2	
1. RESPONSIBILITIES	4
1.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS.....	4
1.2 APPROVED VETERINARIANS.....	4
1.3 1.3 AUDITORS	4
1.4 DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (NSW DPI).....	4
1.4.1 Animal Biosecurity Services and Response Unit.....	5
1.4.2 Manager Systems, Intelligence & Traceability Unit.....	5
1.4.3 Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)	5
2. RULES	5
2.1 APPROVED VETERINARIANS.....	5
2.2 ANNIVERSARY / EXPIRY DATE.....	5
2.2.1 Extensions	6
2.2.2 Variation of anniversary / expiry date.....	6
2.3 ENTRY TO MAP.....	6
2.4 NOTIFICATION OF STATUS.....	7
2.5 PROGRESSION OF STATUS	7
2.6 SHEEP FLOCKS MOVING FROM MAINTAINING STATUS BY VACCINATION TO MAINTAINING STATUS BY TESTING.....	8
2.7 LAPSED STATUS	8
2.8 SUSPECT OR INFECTED STATUS.....	9
2.9 CERTIFICATION.....	9
2.10 CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP	9
2.11 MISREPRESENTATION OF STATUS	9
3. ADMINISTRATION	9
3.1 APPROVED VETERINARIANS.....	9
3.2 EXTENSIONS	9
3.3 NOTIFICATIONS.....	10
3.4 SUSPECT OR INFECTED STATUS.....	10
3.5 CERTIFICATES	10
3.6 CORRESPONDENCE	11
3.7 RECORDS.....	11
3.7.1 BYTE.....	11
3.7.2 AHA database.....	11
3.8 PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL ADVICE	11
3.9 APPEALS.....	12
3.10 PRIVACY	12
4. REPORTS	12

4.1 APPROVED VETERINARIANS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS / MANAGERS.....	12
Definitions and Acronyms	13
Delegations and approvals	13
Reference documents.....	13
Contacts	13

1. RESPONSIBILITIES

Market assurance programs (MAPs) were developed during the 1990s to provide an objective assessment that a participating flock has a low risk of being infected with Johne's disease (JD). MAPs are currently in place for sheep, goats and alpaca. The MAPs were strongly promoted in NSW, resulting in a high level of uptake in this State, though this has tapered off in recent years. The MAPs are managed nationally by Animal Health Australia (AHA) and administered within NSW by the NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI).

Flocks enrolled in a MAP are under the supervision of an approved private veterinary practitioner. Approved veterinarians are accredited through the Accreditation Program for Australian Veterinarians (APAV), which is also managed by AHA, and approved by the NSW Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) to undertake MAP work.

The approved veterinarian is the key link between the flock manager (their client) and NSW DPI and has significant responsibilities to both parties. NSW DPI respects the veterinarian/client relationship and generally will only communicate with and through an approved veterinarian, and will only receive information relevant to the MAP status of a flock from an approved veterinarian. It is therefore very important that the approved veterinarian communicates in a timely and open manner with both their client and NSW DPI is not responsible for communications between approved veterinarians and their clients. The approved veterinarian is primarily responsible for on-farm risk assessment and correct sampling for testing in a timely manner, as these are key factors in assessing the Johne's disease risk associated with a flock.

NSW DPI has a supporting role in quality assessment and may decline a veterinarian's status recommendation or impose a lapsed or expired status if the annual veterinary review or testing is not notified correctly or in time or if the information provided is incomplete or indicates a breach of the MAP rules.

1.1 Livestock producers

- Ensure that they abide by the MAP rules, especially relating to flock and property management, record keeping and testing, and advise their approved veterinarian promptly of any issue that could affect their MAP status.
- Retain the services of an approved veterinarian (although they may change approved veterinarians at their discretion).
- Keep track of status expiry dates and contact their approved veterinarian to arrange testing and annual veterinary review in time.

Further details are contained in MAP rules and guidelines published by AHA.

1.2 Approved veterinarians

- Retain current APAV accreditation and abide by the MAP rules, especially relating to testing and annual review schedules and procedures, certificate expiry dates, and record keeping.
- Keep track of testing schedule and status expiry dates and contact their clients to arrange testing and annual veterinary review in time.
- Notify the MAP Administrator of the outcomes of annual veterinary reviews and testing before the current status certificate expiry date.
- Notify the MAP Administrator promptly of any events or test results that adversely affect the MAP status.

Further details are contained in MAP rules and guidelines published by AHA.

1.3 1.3 Auditors

MAP flocks are no longer subject to independent external audit every three years.

1.4 Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI)

The MAPs are managed in NSW by NSW DPI. Policy and procedures are approved by the CVO and in accordance with current Biosecurity and Food Safety NSW document approval procedures. MAPs are administered by the MAP Administrator who is part of the Systems, Intelligence and Traceability Unit.

- Carries out the day to day administration of the MAPs, including assessment and processing of status notifications, recording change of status, and generating reminder notices, correspondence, status certificates and reports.
- Determines changes of status according to the MAP rules and in consultation with the approved veterinarian, referring more technical and complex issues to the Animal Biosecurity Services and Response Unit or Manager, Systems Intelligence & Traceability Unit for advice or determination.
- Ensures MAP veterinarians' APAV registration are 'In effect' by checking the list of APAV accredited veterinarians on the Animal Health Australia website annually after registration fees are due, i.e. April/May. (See <https://apav.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/index.php?page=searchvet>). If MAP vets' registrations are expired and they are still working with MAP flocks, they must be contacted and advised that they are not approved to work in NSW as a MAP veterinarian until their fees are paid and their APAV registration is 'In effect'.
- Assesses and recommends to the CVO or delegate any requests for extension or variation of anniversary date outside their delegation.

1.4.1 **Animal Biosecurity Services and Response Unit**

- Provides technical support to the operation of the MAPs.

1.4.2 **Manager Systems, Intelligence & Traceability Unit**

- Manages the overall administration of the JD MAPs.
- Determines, in consultation with the MAP Administrator and Animal Biosecurity Services and Response Unit, any change of flock status or disciplinary action against an approved veterinarian resulting from a major or critical defect detected.
- Represents the CVO at the MAP Reference Group.

1.4.3 **Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)**

- Negotiates national policy for MAPs through Animal Health Committee of the Agriculture Senior Officials Committee
- Approves veterinarians who may perform MAP work, extensions of time to complete testing, and property disease eradication programs in accordance with the MAP rules and guidelines. The CVO may delegate any of these functions to another person and may revoke an approval.

2. **RULES**

Rules for obtaining and maintaining MAP status are detailed in the rules and guidelines (MAP manual) for each MAP which is available from the AHA website. The following section is designed to clarify the interpretation of the MAP rules and guidelines and provide for their consistent application in NSW in order to ensure that the current status of all MAP flocks is correctly recorded on State and national databases.

2.1 **Approved veterinarians**

Each flock enrolled in a MAP must be supervised by a registered veterinary practitioner who is currently accredited under APAV and is approved by the CVO to undertake MAP work (an 'approved veterinarian'). A status notification or certificate is not valid unless it is signed by an approved veterinarian. Notifications from non-approved veterinarians cannot be accepted or recorded and consequently the status of the flock may lapse or expire.

An approved veterinarian may not supervise or certify the MAP status for a flock which is wholly or partly owned or managed by them. To avoid any perception of a conflict of interest, they must engage the services of another approved veterinarian for MAP accreditation. They may collect samples under the supervision of the other approved veterinarian, but the other approved veterinarian must perform annual veterinary reviews and other risk assessments, and sign status notifications and certificates.

2.2 **Anniversary / expiry date**

The expiry date is the anniversary of the date the flock first joined the MAP.

The approved veterinarian is responsible for keeping track of expiry dates and for ensuring that tests and annual reviews are carried out in time.

The anniversary of the date on which a flock was first assigned a MAP status is that flock's certificate

expiry date for the duration of its enrolment in the MAP. The expiry date remains fixed, irrespective of any, approved extension, late notification or lapsed status. The expiry date does not change unless specifically requested by the approved veterinarian and approved by NSW DPI (see [2.2.1](#) below).

Example

A flock entered the MAP on 1 July 1998. The current certificate expiry date is 1 July 2006. A new certificate is issued on 18 September 2006, expiring 1 July 2007.

If the expiry date has slipped, the date is reset to coincide with the last test date.

A MAP certificate is only valid from the date of issue to the next annual expiry date. If a certificate is issued after the expiry date, then it is valid for less than 12 months.

2.2.1 Extensions

The approved veterinarian may apply to NSW DPI for an extension for maintenance or sample tests. An application will be considered in the following circumstances:

- the flock has been tested by the expiry date and the veterinarian is still waiting on the test results, or
- there are unforeseen extenuating circumstances, such as a flood, fire or accident, which preclude mustering or testing the stock in time.

An application for extension must:

- be received before the expiry date be in writing (email, fax or mail – the notification form sent with renewal notices has provision for requesting an extension), and
- provide the reason for requesting an extension, and
- state the length of time that an extension is required.

An application for a further extension may be made and considered in the following circumstances:

- there has been a provisional reactor and further laboratory testing is underway to clarify the test result, or
- an additional unforeseen extenuating circumstance has arisen.

Extension of up to 3 months beyond the anniversary date may be granted routinely, and in exceptional circumstances up to 12 months, being maximum time that the MAP rules allow the CVO to extend a status. See [3.2](#) for further information.

If an extension is not approved, the flock status lapses in accordance with these procedures (see [2.5](#) below).

Extensions will not be granted for annual veterinary reviews. Notification that an annual review has been completed must be received by NSW DPI prior to expiry date.

2.2.2 Variation of anniversary / expiry date

A one-off application may be made by the approved veterinarian to NSW DPI for a variation of the expiry date to allow ongoing testing to better coincide with flock management practices or other veterinary procedures. A variation of up to 3 months may be approved by the MAP Administrator and up to 6 months by the CVO. The expiry date may either be brought forward or put back by the approved period of time. Once a new date is approved, all future certificates will expire on the anniversary of that date.

Example

The current expiry date is 1 April. This clashes with lambing, and testing would be more convenient if it was around July each year. An application is made and approved to move the anniversary/expiry date to 1 July each year.

2.3 Entry to MAP

A flock may enter the MAP provided all conditions specified in the relevant MAP manual have been met.

The following documentation must be provided to the MAP Administrator:

- Completed notification form

- Copy of the *Agreement between flock owner and approved veterinarian* ('owner agreement')
- Copy of the *Property and /flock risk assessment*
- Copy of the sample test laboratory report

Provided all documentation is complete and indicates that the flock is eligible to enter the MAP, and the veterinarian is both APAV accredited and MAP approved, the MAP Administrator records the details in the state database, generates a status certificate for the approved veterinarian's signature, and uploads the details to the national database.

A flock is not deemed to be in the MAP until its status is recorded on the state and national databases.

2.4 Notification of status

The approved veterinarian is responsible for notifying NSW DPI of the outcome of the annual veterinary review and the results of maintenance or sample testing (if required) prior to the expiry date of the current status certificate. If this is not done, the status may lapse in accordance with the MAP rules and guidelines and these procedures.

An annual veterinary review must be undertaken every year by the approved veterinarian. A maintenance test or a sample test for progressing status must be undertaken at the intervals determined by the MAP rules, usually every 2 or 3 years.

Ideally, testing will be completed and the results available before the expiry date so that a new status certificate can be issued by the expiry date for a full 12 months. Extensions accommodate minor delays in testing, follow up of reactors or in receiving laboratory results. The status of a flock will not be adversely affected provided a notification of status is received by DPI NSW from the approved veterinarian prior to the expiry date.

Notification of status is provided by NSW DPI to the approved veterinarian in the format specified by NSW DPI and must be provided by mail, fax or email attachment. The notification is sent to the MAP Administrator who carefully checks the information provided (see [3.3](#)).

The current status of a flock is determined by the approved veterinarian. Provided the approved veterinarian has clearly stated the basis for the flock status (e.g. annual review, maintenance test, sample test), the MAP Administrator accepts the veterinarian's recommendation and assumes that all of the required elements have been met and are underpinned by auditable records. Copies of lab reports, owner agreements and other documentation do not have to be provided unless requested.

If the notification is valid, the *BYTE* database is updated and a new certificate is generated and sent to the approved veterinarian (see [2.9](#)).

If insufficient or unclear information is provided, or there are gaps or discrepancies with the information currently recorded in the *BYTE* database, the MAP Administrator may ask for further information from the veterinarian. If this is not forthcoming in a timely manner, the MAP Administrator may record a different status to that advised by the approved veterinarian and issue a certificate accordingly.

Status is recorded on certificates in the format MN'n' yyyy, where n is the status level (1, 2 or 3) and yyyy is the year in which that status was attained. The word 'Extended' or abbreviation 'EXT' is appended if an extension of status has been formally approved.

Example

A flock attained MN1 status in 2004 and its status is recorded as MN1 2004. It then progresses to MN2 status in 2006 and its status is recorded as MN2 2006. Two years later, an extension is requested and approved and the status is recorded as MN2-EXT 2006. A maintenance test is then performed and its status is recorded as MN2 2006. A sample test is performed 2 years later and its status is recorded as MN3 2010. See also examples below.

2.5 Progression of status

The status of a flock progresses to a higher level (e.g. from MN1 to MN2) in accordance with the MAP rules and guidelines and on the recommendation of the approved veterinarian.

Normally progression occurs at the next anniversary date. However, a flock may progress at any time provided it has been on its current status for at least 2 years. As testing is being done early rather than late, the status expiry date is adjusted to coincide with the date of sample testing for progression.

Example

A flock has maintained MN2 for several years through maintenance testing and annual review. The next expiry date is 1 October 2007. The owner now wishes to progress to MN3, and the approved veterinarian undertakes a sample test on 13 February 2007. A new status certificate is issued for MN3 status expiring 13 February 2008.

Example

A flock has been on MN2 for 12 months. The owner now wishes to immediately progress to MN3. This is not possible as insufficient time has elapsed since the previous test.

2.6 Sheep flocks moving from maintaining status by vaccination to maintaining status by testing

A flock that has ceased to maintain status by annual vaccination must undertake maintenance testing within 2 years of ceasing vaccination to maintain their status.

2.7 Lapsed status

The status of a flock lapses one level (i.e. MN3 to MN2, MN2 to MN1, MN1 to NA) if testing and/or annual review is not completed and notified to NSW DPI in time.

- If testing is overdue, the flock can only regain its previous status by sample testing as there has been no test for over two or three years and the herd/flock has to 'progress' back to its original status.
 - If the approved veterinarian has just completed a (late) maintenance test, then only sufficient *additional* animals need be tested to make up the number for a sample test provided this is done within 2 months of the previous test.
- If an annual review (only) is overdue, the flock may regain its previous status if the approved veterinarian provides a notification confirming a satisfactory review covering the entire period since the previous notification.
- The year status attained and anniversary date remain unchanged.

If the next annual review and testing (if required) is not completed before the next expiry date, the flock status lapses to NA as the flock presents an unknown JD risk given that there has been no demonstrated review or test for more than two years.

- To re-enter the MAP, the flock must be sample tested to attain MN1 status, and then progress in the same manner and timeframe as a new flock.

Example

An MN2 status expires on 1 July 2005 when an annual review is due. The approved veterinarian fails to do the review in time and the status lapses to MN1, two months after expiry on 1 September 2005, expiring on 1 July 2006. A review is carried out and notified before the expiry date and the previous status of MN2 is reinstated, expiring on 1 July 2006.

Example

An MN3 status expires on 1 July 2007 when an annual review and maintenance test is due. Neither is notified in time) and the status lapses to MN2, two months after expiry on 1 September 2007, expiring on 1 July 2008. A review and **sample test** are completed and notified in December. The previous status of MN3 is reinstated, expiring on 1 July 2008.

Example

The status of an MN2 flock, last tested and reviewed in mid-2004, expires on 1 July 2005. It lapses to MN1 in September 2005, expiring 1 July 2006. It then lapses to NA in September 2006. A **sample test** is required for the flock to re-enter the MAP at MN1.

Example

The status of an MN2V flock, last vaccinated and reviewed in mid-2004, expires on 1 July 2006. It lapses to MN1V in September 2006, expiring 1 July 2007. It then lapses to NA in September 2007. A **sample test** is required for the flock to re-enter the MAP at MN1.

2.8 Suspect or infected status

The status of a MAP flock is changed to suspect (SU) or infected (IN) in accordance with the standard definitions and rules and the MAP manual for that species.

The approved veterinarian is obliged to notify the District Veterinarian at Local Land Services within 1 working day of suspecting or becoming aware that any stock are infected with Johne's disease. JD is notifiable under the Biosecurity Act 2015. The owner of the stock is also obliged to notify in the same way within 24 hours of becoming aware that their stock are infected or suspected to be infected but this obligation is considered to have been met if the owner confirms that their veterinarian has done so on their behalf.

The approved veterinarian must also promptly advise the MAP Administrator (as the CVO's delegate) that the status of the flock is now SU or IN.

2.9 Certification

Status certificates for individual flocks are generated by the MAP Administrator based on valid notifications from approved veterinarians. The certificate is sent to the approved veterinarian to check, complete, sign and issue to their client. If any details are incorrect, the veterinarian advises the MAP Administrator who sends a revised certificate.

Only certificates generated by NSW DPI are considered to be valid status certificates. Veterinarians must not modify a certificate, use blank forms of certificate that used to be available, or make up their own certificates.

Certificates for shows are completed by the approved veterinarian in accordance with the relevant MAP manual and without reference to NSW DPI. These details are not provided to or recorded by NSW DPI.

2.10 Change of ownership

If a property is sold with a MAP flock, the MAP status may be retained provided the new owner enters into a new *Agreement between flock owner and approved veterinarian* with an approved veterinarian, the veterinarian conducts a risk assessment and review, and the veterinarian provides a status notification to NSW DPI within two months advising the change of ownership and their determination of the flock's current status.

If a MAP flock is moved to a different property (whether in the same or different ownership), the MAP status will drop at least one level and may revert to NA unless the grazing history of the land is known and is determined to be of equivalent status through risk assessment by an approved veterinarian. The owner and veterinarian should enter into a new *Agreement* and NSW DPI notified of the change of ownership and/or property details and the veterinarian's determination of the flock's current status within two months.

2.11 Misrepresentation of status

A flock cannot be promoted or traded at a status higher than that recorded on the state and national MAP databases

An example of a statement that might be false or misleading in a material particular could be a stock owner advertising that their flock has MN3 status when in fact it has lapsed to NA. This could expose the vendor to civil legal action.

3. ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Approved veterinarians

An approved veterinarian must be registered to practice with the relevant state veterinary authority, APAV accredited and MAP approved, and maintain their APAV accreditation through timely payment of the annual renewal fee determined by AHA. Veterinarians who have completed their APAV accreditation in another State, have CVO approval in that State and are registered to practice in NSW are approved veterinarians in NSW. A list of approved veterinarians is publicly available on the AHA website.

3.2 Extensions

Requests for extensions should be sent to the MAP Administrator. All requests should be processed as soon as practicable and within 5 working days for an extension by the MAP Administrator for up to 3 months, and within 4 weeks for a longer extension that requires CVO approval. The approved

veterinarian is advised of the outcome of their application for extension as soon as possible.

An extension of up to 3 months may be granted by the MAP Administrator for any reasonable reason. An extension of between 3 and 6 months may be approved on technical grounds (such as to resolve reactors or introductions that might affect status) by the MAP Administrator. An extension of up to 12 months, or an extension to an existing extension, is reviewed by the MAP Administrator and a recommendation sent to the CVO for approval, but extensions of this duration are unlikely to be granted except in the most exceptional circumstances.

The status of the flock remains unchanged until a decision is made and the veterinarian informed. The application and outcome are recorded as a comment or extension of status (if approved) in *BYTE* by the MAP Administrator. A new status certificate with the status MN'n'-EXT and an expiry date equivalent to the period of extension is sent by the MAP Administrator if requested by the veterinarian.

3.3 Notifications

The approved veterinarian must send a written notification, in the form specified by NSW DPI with the renewal notice or by AHA in the current MAP manual for that species, confirming that the required annual veterinary review and testing has been carried out for each flock under their supervision. The notification is sent to the MAP Administrator, who checks the information and clarifies any discrepancies with the approved veterinarian. Checks include:

- All information requested on the notification form is provided.
- The form is signed by an approved veterinarian.
- The flock, owner and veterinarian details are correct (these are updated on the *BYTE* database as necessary based on the information provided in the notification).
- The flock status advised by the veterinarian is a logical progression or regression from the status currently recorded on the database, i.e. there are no gaps or unexplained jumps in status.
- The veterinarian is an approved veterinarian. If the veterinarian is not currently accredited under APAV and MAP approved, the notification will be returned with a request that supervision of the flock be handed over to an approved veterinarian who must sign the certificate and notification, or that the stock producer be advised to find another approved veterinarian. The information provided in the notification is not recorded in *BYTE* and the status of the flock is unchanged and might lapse.

The approved veterinarian need not provide a copy or details of test results, owner agreements or other documentation that forms part of the owner's and veterinarian's auditable records. However, if test results are received or obtained by DPI NSW and do not support the notification (e.g. non-approved type of test, tests performed by non-approved laboratory, insufficient or incorrect animals tested, test results not negative) the notification will be deemed invalid.

Once all information has been checked and confirmed, the details are entered into the NSW DPI database (see [3.7.1](#) below). This process should be completed within five working days of receipt of the notification by the MAP Administrator.

A new status certificate is sent to the veterinarian to sign and issue to their client.

3.4 Suspect or infected status

Government veterinarians must promptly inform the MAP Administrator as soon as they become aware that Johne's disease infection is suspected or confirmed (in accordance with the Standard Definitions and Rules/Guidelines and MAP manuals) in a MAP flock.

On receiving written advice from an approved private veterinarian or government veterinarian that a MAP flock is now IN, the MAP Administrator promptly:

- Changes the flock status to IN on the *BYTE* database.
- Ensures that the relevant laboratory reports, comments and correspondence have been or are recorded on the database by the MAP Administrator
- Uploads the current flock status report to the AHA database to ensure that the flock is removed from the national database and public website.

3.5 Certificates

Status certificates are generated by the MAP Administrator based on the NSW DPI template. The certificate is printed with the herd/flock and veterinarian details, certificate number, current status and expiry date.

Each certificate is uniquely numbered, comprising of N for NSW; S or G for Sheep or Goats respectively;

and followed by a BYTE generated certificate number.

[Note: DPI NSW generates status certificates on the basis of the notification provided by the approved veterinarian, who has all the relevant information about the flock. Generating a status certificate for the veterinarian's signature does not infer that NSW DPI endorses the veterinarian's actions or recommendations regarding flock status.]

3.6 Correspondence

The following routine correspondence is sent. The wording of this correspondence is determined by the MAP Administrator and Manager SI&TU.

Nature of correspondence	Sent by	Sent to
Routine reminder of expiry	Automated	Approved veterinarian + flock owner/manager
Acknowledgement of notification and new status certificate	MAP Administrator	Veterinarian to send to owner
Final reminder of expired status over 2 months ago (if no response within 28 days, status lapses)	MAP Administrator	Veterinarian + owner/manager
Lapsed status certificate	MAP Administrator	Veterinarian to send to owner

By the time a flock drops out of the MAP, the veterinarian and owner collectively should have received several reminders or advices over about 16 months.

3.7 Records

3.7.1 BYTE

DPI NSW maintains a database called *BYTE* with details of all MAP herds/, flocks and accredited veterinarians. The database also contains laboratory test results, records about IN and SU herds & flocks, and test subsidy claims. *BYTE* operates in Microsoft Access 2003 and SQL and is accessible to approved NSW DPI staff State-wide through NSW DPI's Citrix network.

The data in *BYTE* is largely dependent on data provided by approved veterinarians. Information will only be changed on request or advice from the approved veterinarian or otherwise in accordance with these procedures, not on request from the herd/flock owner or manager. Comments and correspondence are recorded on all key events in relation to a flock.

[Note: The approved veterinarian is responsible for interpreting test results and determining MAP status accordingly. The receipt of a laboratory report alone does not authorise the MAP Administrator or other NSW DPI staff to determine MAP status or provide an extension, nor absolve the MAP veterinarian of their responsibility to notify the maintenance or change of status in a timely manner.]

3.7.2 AHA database

AHA maintains a national database of MAP flocks that is accessible through a public website. Producers, veterinarians and show societies can confirm the current status of any MAP herd or flock in Australia from the AHA website. NSW data about MAP flocks is uploaded weekly from *BYTE* by the MAP Administrator. Flocks which do not have an MN status (e.g. NA, SU, IN, CT) are not uploaded.

3.8 Procedural and technical advice

MAP manuals are available from AHA by downloading an electronic copy or an order form from their website.

Approved veterinarians may contact NSW DPI for advice about MAP administration, rules and guidelines, and resolution of status, and for reports on the current status, expiry date and other information held by NSW DPI for any or all flocks under their supervision. The MAP Administrator should be the first point of contact for all inquiries. More complex and technical issues are referred to the Animal Biosecurity

Services and Response Unit.

Changes to MAP rules and guidelines and manual updates are advised directly to approved veterinarians by AHA. Changes to NSW's interpretation of the rules and guidelines and administrative procedures are advised to approved veterinarians by NSW DPI.

3.9 Appeals

An approved veterinarian who is not satisfied with the determination or advice of the MAP Administrator or Animal Biosecurity Services and Response unit may write to the Manager Systems, Intelligence & Traceability unit detailing the situation and requesting a review or ruling. The final decision on the matter will be made jointly by the Manager and the CVO.

The owner or manager of a flock should discuss any concerns with their approved veterinarian in the first instance, or contact the MAP Administrator

3.10 Privacy

NSW DPI maintains a database of personal information and provides this information to AHA who in turn makes it publicly available. To comply with the requirements of section 10 of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*, the following privacy statement is included with each reminder letter and status certificate:

The NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI) collects and holds personal information about livestock producers and approved veterinarians for the purposes of administration of the Australian Johne's Disease Market Assurance Programs (MAPs) in NSW. The supply of information is voluntary; however without it NSW DPI may not be able to accept the participation of the producer or veterinarian in a MAP. NSW DPI provides the information to Animal Health Australia to facilitate national administration and promotion of the MAPs, and to Local Land Services to facilitate disease control. A producer or their approved veterinarian may access and correct their personal information by contacting the MAP Administrator.

Information as available through the AHA website may be provided to any person, such as those without internet access.

4. REPORTS

4.1 Approved veterinarians and livestock owners / managers

Any person may look up the status and relevant contact details for any MAP flock in Australia on the AHA website.

An approved veterinarian may at any time request and obtain from the MAP Administrator a report summarising the current status for all flocks currently under their supervision, or detailing the information held and status history for a specified /flock.

The owner or manager of a flock currently or previously enrolled in a MAP may request at any time from the MAP Administrator a copy of the information held in the database about their flock.

Definitions and Acronyms

<i>AHA</i>	Animal Health Australia
<i>APAV</i>	Accreditation Program for Australian Veterinarians
<i>Approved laboratory</i>	A laboratory that is accredited by a nationally recognised and independent body to perform diagnostic tests for Johne's disease
<i>Approved test</i>	A test approved by the Sub-Committee on Animal Health Laboratory Standards (SCAHLs) on behalf of Animal Health Committee
<i>Approved veterinarian</i>	A registered veterinary practitioner who is currently APAV accredited and has been approved by the NSW CVO to undertake MAP work
<i>SI&TU</i>	Systems, Intelligence & Traceability Unit
<i>CVO</i>	The person appointed as the NSW Chief Veterinary Officer or a Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer
<i>LLS</i>	Local Lands Services
<i>IN</i>	Infected status
<i>MAP</i>	Market Assurance Program
<i>Maintenance test</i>	A test to maintain the current status of a flock, using an approved test
<i>MN</i>	Monitored negative status
<i>MN-V</i>	Monitored negative vaccinated status
<i>NA</i>	Non-assessed status
<i>Sample test</i>	A test to allow a flock to progress to the next higher status, using an approved test
<i>SU</i>	Suspect status

Delegations and approvals

- In accordance with the MAP rules and guidelines, the authority of the CVO to extend status by up to 3 months is delegated to the MAP Administrator, and by up to 6 months to the Animal Biosecurity Services and Response Unit and Manager Systems, Intelligence & Traceability Unit.
- In accordance with the MAP rules and guidelines, the CVO approves as an approved laboratory any laboratory that is NATA accredited to perform diagnostic tests for Johne's disease.
- APAV accreditations are managed on the CVO's behalf by the MAP Administrator.
- The CVO's authority may be exercised by a Deputy CVO.

Reference documents

- National MAP resources available on the [Animal Health Australia](http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au) website, including:
 - MAP manuals
 - Databases of MAP flocks and approved veterinarians
 - Guidelines for veterinarians
- Standard definitions and rules (<http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au>)

Contacts

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Revision History

Version	Date issued	Notes	By	Replaces
5.0	18/07/2017	Review and update of Version 4	MAP Administrator	PRO2006/02/5 (INT10/44458)
5.1	16/03/2022	Minor amendments – update contact details, change StockMAP to BYTE and update to certificate numbering	Amanda Walker	