Johne's Beef Assurance Score

The Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS) is a risk profiling tool developed for use in the new approach to Johne's disease (JD) in beef cattle. It is meant to be used as a guide and producers should ask further questions about JD in the herd and on the property, rather than rely on the score alone.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS) [numbers equate to Dairy Score]</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">On-farm biosecurity plan implemented*</td><td rowspan="2">Biosecurity plan implemented for minimum of 5 years</td><td>Testing, plus veterinary advisor for plan</td><td>Two successive negative Sample tests 2 years apart, and ongoing triennial Check Test</td><td>8
High assurance</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>One negative Sample test a minimum of 5 years after the last confirmed clinical case (or if no history of disease) and ongoing triennial Check Test</td><td>7
Assurance</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">No history of JD on property or minimum 5 years since last clinical case confirmed on property</td><td>6
Managed disease risk</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">If previously infected, minimum of 2 years of biosecurity plan implemented and since last clinical case of JD confirmed on property, plus all high-risk animals identified and removed
If no previous infection, biosecurity plan in place for 2 years</td><td>4
Progressing</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Biosecurity plan in place
Clinical case(s) removed</td><td>2
First steps</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Suspect, infected and unknown</td><td>0
Unmanaged risk</td></tr>
</table>

*All plans must be documented. The *National Farm Biosecurity Reference Manual - Grazing Livestock Production* provides a template to use for the property biosecurity plan. All plans should include the *JD in Cattle Biosecurity Checklist*.

JD in other species that are susceptible should also be included in deciding the score.

A clinical case is an infected animal with chronic diarrhoea and weight-loss that does not respond to treatment.

ON-FARM BIOSECURITY PLAN TEMPLATE VERSION 1.1 [31/5/17]

Formerly GRAZING MANUAL BIOSECURITY TEMPLATE

This template is intended for on-farm biosecurity improvements and for review by the owner on an annual basis.

Property Name:	**Owner:**
Property Address:	**Manager:**
PIC:	**Veterinarian:**
Date:	**Local Animal Health Office number:**
Review Date: (12 months from initial date)	**Emergency Animal Disease hotline: 1800 675 888**
Completed by (signature):	
I, [vet name], have discussed with the person filling out this template the major biosecurity risks, and plans to manage these risks, appropriate to the individual farm. ..... [vet signature*]. *Inclusion of the vet's signature is required for J-BAS 7 and 8, but voluntary for 6 and below	

Attach property map

Stock inventory

Stock type	Stock number [average for the year]

An action list should be maintained by the property owner/manager, outlining biosecurity activities to be undertaken over the next 12 months.

1.0	INPUTS – LIVESTOCK, WATER, FEED, ETC.					
1.1	**Livestock**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
1.1.1	Are all new stock that arrive on the property inspected for their health status?	National Vendor Declaration Animal Health Declaration	Pre-purchase inspection or veterinary inspection/certification	☐	☐	☐
1.1.2	Are livestock purchased with information on animal treatments and is a health status provided via a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Animal Health Declaration (AHD)?	National Vendor Declaration Animal Health Declaration	Request NVD/Waybills for all sales to ensure LPA accreditation. Request AHD for further information on herd health.	☐	☐	☐
1.1.3	Do all newly introduced livestock undergo a period of quarantine?	Livestock Receival and Inspection Form	Isolate and segregate for __ days (21 recommended)	☐	☐	☐
1.1.6	Are livestock of unknown health status kept separate from vulnerable stock (i.e. young or pregnant ones)?	Paddock records	Isolate and segregate for __ days (21 recommended)	☐	☐	☐
1.1.4	Do all livestock have sufficient time to empty out in the yards prior to their release?	Livestock Receival and Inspection Form	24-48 hours holding for empty out	☐	☐	☐
1.1.5	When livestock are away from the home property, e.g., for shows, on agistment or for contract joining, are hygiene and quarantine strategies in place to manage the biosecurity risks to livestock and properties?	Livestock Receival and Inspection Form Treatment records	Isolate and segregate for __ days (21 recommended)	☐	☐	☐
1.1.7	Are all incoming livestock identified and recorded in accordance with the NLIS operational rules for species and jurisdictions?	NLIS Database	Receiving property to do NLIS transfers within 48 hours of arrival. All animals to bear an NLIS device before moving off the property.	☐	☐	☐
1.2	**Feed**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
1.2.1	Does the property have a total ban on the feeding of products derived from vertebrate animals, excluding tallow and gelatine, to ruminant livestock?	Ruminant feed ban producer checklist	Producers must not allow Restricted Animal Material (RAM) to be fed to ruminants.	☐		
1.2.2	Does the person responsible for the purchase of stockfeed ensure the supplier provides a Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD)?	Commodity Vendor Declaration	Store CVD for a minimum of three years or the life of livestock fed the stockfeed, whichever is the greater.	☐	☐	☐
1.2.3	Is stockfeed inspected on delivery to ensure it is fit for purpose (e.g., free from pest damage and visual contaminants)? If damaged or contaminated, is there a plan in place for its disposal?	Purchase records Disposal plan for spoilt stock feeds.	Inspect stock feed on arrival and ensure stockfeed matches what was ordered. If stock feed is spoilt implement disposal plan.	☐	☐	☐

1.2.4	Is stockfeed stored in a manner that prevents contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals and other feed types, e.g., those containing RAM?	Ruminant feed ban producer checklist	Segregate RAM products from non-RAM to minimise accidental feeding.	☐	☐	☐
1.3	**Water**	**Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
1.3.1	Are there procedures in place to ensure the quantity and quality of water are suitable for the type of livestock under production?		Monitor water points and infrastructure regularly.	☐	☐	☐
2.0	**PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT**					
2.1	**Employees and family**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
2.1.1	Are there strategies in place to minimise (reduce number of entry points), monitor and record (e.g. visitor log) the movement of people and vehicles over the property?	Visitor Log Farm biosecurity sign	Locking of external gates. Discuss expectations with persons moving onto the property.	☐	☐	☐
2.1.2	Are owners and staff aware of the importance in minimising the lending and borrowing of equipment between properties? If lent, has a direction been given for the equipment to be cleaned before and after use?	Vehicle contamination cleaning record	Minimise lending or, if lent, clean down equipment and vehicles before use on farm.	☐	☐	☐
2.2	**Visitors, contractors and service personnel**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
2.2.1	Are farm contractors such as veterinarians, livestock agents and transport vehicles notified of their permitted areas of access to the farm prior to their entry?	Entry and exit procedures	Identify persons who pose higher biosecurity risk. Communicate with high-risk persons and clearly explain property procedures.	☐	☐	☐
2.2.2	Is the use of protective clothing and personal cleanliness encouraged on your property?	Come clean go clean factsheet	Encourage 'come clean, go clean' practices from visitors including agents and stock contractors.	☐	☐	☐
2.2.3	Are there facilities in 'permitted access areas' available for farm contractors and visitors to clean their boots and equipment?	Property map	Provide clean down equipment or facilities.	☐	☐	☐
2.3	**Vehicles and equipment**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
2.3.1	Are vehicles and equipment cleaned prior to moving from a high risk area to a lower risk area?	Visitor Log	Clean down of equipment and vehicles between areas.	☐	☐	☐
2.3.2	Is there sufficient signage available to inform visitors of your biosecurity requirements and what procedures you want them to adhere to on arrival?	Information signage	Provide entry signage such as farm biosecurity sign, or directions to office/house for sign-in.	☐	☐	☐

3.0	PRODUCTION PRACTICES					
3.1	**Livestock monitoring**	**Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
3.1.1	Are livestock inspected regularly to ensure the early detection of sick animals?	Treatment records	Report unusual signs of disease as soon as possible to your local animal health authority. Conduct routine stock inspections.	☐	☐	☐
3.1.2	Do you increase the frequency of livestock inspections during periods of higher risk such as increased insect and wildlife activity or growing periods for weeds?	Inspection records	Report unusual signs of disease. Increase intervals of routine stock inspections when necessary.	☐	☐	☐
3.2	**Identification**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
3.2.1	Do you adhere to the NLIS legislation of the relevant state/territory at all times?	NLIS Database	Complete transfers within legislative time frames. Ensure animals are tagged before leaving the property.	☐	☐	☐
3.3	**Animal Health Management**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
3.3.1	Have you implemented practices that help protect your livestock from diseases endemic to your region?	Animal Health Plan	Review best practice management for livestock health and welfare and review updates from peak industry bodies as they arise.	☐	☐	☐
3.3.2	Do you seek advice from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death event?	Treatment Records	Report unusual signs of disease as soon as possible to your vet or local animal health authority	☐	☐	☐
3.3.3	In the event of a disease outbreak, can affected and suspect animals be isolated and treated if necessary?	Treatment Records	Isolate sick animals and move them to _____. Keep treatment records until animal has permanently left the property.	☐	☐	☐
3.4	**Carcase, manure and effluent management**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
3.4.1	Are there procedures in place to manage effluent dispersal to minimise disease and weed spread?	Paddock Records	Seek current government guidelines on waste management and regulation. Seek information on disease statuses of neighbouring herds and/or flocks.	☐	☐	☐

3.4.2	Are carcass-disposal and household-garbage areas contained and secure to prevent access by livestock, feral animals and wildlife?	Paddock map of disposal sites	Fence off dead-animal pits and garbage tips to prevent livestock and feral animals accessing carcases and food waste.	☐	☐	☐
3.4.3	If necessary, can carcases be disposed of immediately in a way that takes into account environmental and public considerations?	EAD Action Plan Excluding animals from dumpsites	May include burning, burial or composting.	☐	☐	☐
3.5	**Fences**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
3.5.1	Are the property fences, especially boundary fences, regularly inspected and adequately maintained to prevent stock from mingling or straying?	Property maintenance records	Regularly undertake maintenance to existing fences. Replace fencing where required.	☐	☐	☐
4.0	**PESTS AND WEEDS**					
		Reference Documents	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
4.0.1	Are there documented feral-animal, wildlife and weed-control programs in operation and do they include monitoring and management activities?	Feral Animal Control Plan Wildlife Control Plan Weed Control Plan Pest connect resources	Attach relevant documents to this checklist.	☐	☐	☐
4.0.2	To maximise the effectiveness of a control program, do you undertake these activities in coordination with neighbours and other local community members?	Pest connect resources	Attach relevant documents to this checklist.	☐	☐	☐
5.0	**OUTGOING PRODUCTS**					
		Reference Documents	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
5.0.1	Are all livestock for transport fit to load and selected to minimise potential welfare issues, disease and/or contamination spread through transport?	Fit to Load Guidelines	Ensure welfare standards are adhered to at all phases of transport.	☐	☐	☐
5.0.2	Are all livestock leaving the property identified in accordance with the appropriate NLIS Standards and meeting government legislation?	NLIS Standards NLIS Database	Ensure all livestock are appropriately tagged and recorded on the NLIS Database	☐	☐	☐
6.0	**TRAIN - PLAN - RECORD**					
6.1	**Training**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**

6.1.1	Do all personnel responsible for management and husbandry understand their role in the implementation of biosecurity practices on-farm, and know how to identify sick and injured livestock?	Training Records	Undertake personnel training and instruction on animal health and welfare, including disease recognition and reporting.	☐	☐	☐
6.1.2	Do all personnel responsible for management and husbandry know where to find contact details for the local vet(s) and government animal health officer(s), and what to do in the event of a suspected emergency animal disease?	EAD Action Plan Risk Management plan for surviving an emergency animal disease outbreak	Place EAD Watch Hotline (1800 675 888) in a common and visible location.	☐	☐	☐
6.1.3	Have you ensured that all personnel responsible for the management and husbandry of livestock are aware of the importance of early detection and mandatory reporting of animals exhibiting signs of unusual sickness or death event?	EAD Action Plan	Display emergency contact list in noticeable places on farm and ensure staff know where they are.	☐	☐	☐
6.2	**Documentation and record keeping**	**Reference Documents**	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
6.2.1	Do you record animal health activities and treatments to maintain herd/flock health history and provide accurate NVDs and AHDs when selling livestock?	Treatment Records	Record livestock treatments accurately Be accurate and truthful when filling in NVDs, AHDs, etc.	☐	☐	☐
6.2.2	Are all vulnerable personnel working on the property vaccinated for identified risk diseases such as Q Fever and tetanus and, where appropriate, have stock been vaccinated to prevent animal-to-human transmissible diseases such as leptospirosis?	Personnel Records	Request vaccination records from staff. Implement vaccination programs on property if necessary and maintain records.	☐	☐	☐
6.2.3	Are property inspections for actual or potential biosecurity issues undertaken regularly, preferably by a vet or animal health officer?	Property records Biosecurity plan	Plan inspections and address biosecurity considerations.	☐	☐	☐
7.0	**OPTIONAL - JOHNE'S DISEASE SPECIFIC PRACTICES FOR CATTLE**					
		Reference Documents	**Procedures**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**
7.0.1	Are all introduced livestock purchased with the same or higher J-BAS? By asking all relevant questions in the Johne's disease (JD) checklist, do you know the JD status and level of risk of the livestock being bought?	J-BAS Chart Johne's disease Biosecurity Checklist	Aim to trade only with herds of the same JD status or higher than your own, or record introductions and how risk is addressed. Request CHD from sellers and retain for seven years.	☐	☐	☐
7.0.2	Are all suspect clinical cases investigated and notified to state department as required?	Treatment Records	Veterinary investigation of suspect cases. Report clinical cases as per state legislation.	☐	☐	☐

7.0.3	If there is JD on the property, is the potential exposure minimised to limit the spread of infection (or risk of infection) through the culling of infected livestock, grazing management and vaccination, as appropriate?	JD in cattle tools	If JD on property, work with veterinarian to prioritise high risk animals for culling including clinical cases, suspect clinical cases, dam, test-positive animals, animals originated from high-risk sources, etc. Don't graze young animals in high risk areas (e.g., adjacent to high-risk neighbours with infected sheep, land grazed by clinical or suspect cases).	☐	☐	☐
7.0.4	If there are other JD susceptible ruminants on the property (e.g. sheep, goats or alpaca), do you prevent them from co-grazing with cattle, and/or have practices (e.g. testing and vaccination) in place to minimise JD risk?	Grazing/Paddock Records	Determine the JD status of other species on the property and, if infected or of unknown JD status, prevent them from co-grazing with cattle. Vaccinate sheep and goats if appropriate.	☐	☐	☐
7.0.5	If JD infection is detected, are risks within the herd assessed and people who have previously received cattle as coming from a low-risk herd notified to enable them to manage their revised risk?	Sales records AHDs	Monitor herds as per animal health plan. Notify people who have received animals of a higher risk than first thought.	☐	☐	☐
7.0.6	**Only for J-BAS 7 and 8** – Has there been veterinary oversight in the development of this biosecurity plan?	Johne's Disease in Cattle Definitions and Guidelines J-BAS Chart	Engage with veterinarian regarding oversight of biosecurity plan and triennial Check Tests.	☐	☐	☐
7.0.7	**Only for J-BAS 7 and 8** – Has a triennial Check Test been completed with negative results (or Sample Test if progressing to a higher J-BAS level)?	Johne's Disease in Cattle Definitions and Guidelines Laboratory Results	Triennial Check Test. Record laboratory results and manage property based on outcomes.	☐	☐	☐