

**Reprint
as at 18 September 2012**



**Biosecurity (National Bovine
Tuberculosis Pest Management
Plan) Order 1998**

(SR 1998/179)

Order name: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Michael Hardie Boys, Governor-General

Order in Council

At Wellington this 29th day of June 1998

Present:

The Right Hon Jenny Shipley presiding in Council

Pursuant to section 68 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, makes the following order.

Note

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

This order is administered by the Ministry of Primary Industries.

Contents

	Page	
1	Title and commencement	3
2	Interpretation	3
3	National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan	6
4	Pest	6
5	Objectives of plan	6
5A	Principal measures to implement plan	7
6	Management agency	7
7	Term of plan	8
8	Powers used to implement the plan	8
9	Plan rules	8
10	Obligation to notify Board of place where herd is kept	9
11	Obligation to provide facilities and assistance for restraint of animals	9
12	Identification of animals with bovine tuberculosis	9
12A	Identification of cattle and deer for testing	10
12B	Declarations	10
12C	Form and content of declarations	11
12D	Retention of declarations	13
12E	Sales	13
12F	Meaning of movement	14
13	Restrictions on testing and treatment of animals	14
14	Obligation of veterinarians and other persons to submit specimens for investigation	15
14A	Obligation of persons performing ante- and post-mortem examinations to submit specimens for investigation	16
14B	Obligation of persons in charge of verifying compliance with ante- and post-mortem examination procedures	17
15	Obligation of laboratories to provide results	18
15A	Obligation of operator of commercial slaughter premises	18
16	Obligation to supply information	19
17	Obligation to report suspected presence of bovine tuberculosis to Board	21
17A	Release of pigs into wild state	21
18	Compensation	22
19	Funding of plans	22
20	Application of funds	23
21	Actions that may be taken by local authorities	24

Order

1 Title and commencement

- (1) This order may be cited as the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan) Order 1998.
- (2) This order comes into force on 1 July 1998.

Clause 1(1): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

2 Interpretation

- (1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

accredited person means a person accredited under section 103(7) of the Act

Act means the Biosecurity Act 1993

approved,—

- (a) in relation to a test for bovine tuberculosis, means approved by a chief technical officer:
- (b) in relation to a diagnostic laboratory, means approved by a chief technical officer

authorised person means a person, appointed under section 103(1)(b) of the Act for the purposes of the plan

Board means the Animal Health Board (Incorporated)

breakdown means changing a herd's status from uninfected herd to infected herd

cattle means any animal of the family Bovidae, subfamily Bovinae

chief technical officer means a chief technical officer appointed under section 101(1) of the Act

common costs means the administrative costs of the plan; and includes costs of information, education, research and development, and advice and assistance in relation to bovine tuberculosis

disease control means any action taken for the purpose of—

- (a) identifying and monitoring the distribution of bovine tuberculosis in domesticated animals or farmed animals; or
- (b) preventing the spread of bovine tuberculosis between domesticated animals or farmed animals; or

- (c) eradicating bovine tuberculosis from domesticated animals or farmed animals

herd means a group of cattle or deer, or cattle and deer that is—

- (a) managed as 1 unit; or
(b) kept within the same enclosure or behind the same fence

herd of origin means the herd with which a cattle beast or a deer is, for the time being, grazing

identification system has the meaning given to it in the Biosecurity (Animal Identification Systems) Regulations 1999

infected herd means a herd that includes, or has included, 1 or more animals—

- (a) that has reacted positively to an approved test for bovine tuberculosis; or
(b) that exhibits gross bovine tuberculosis lesions; or
(c) from which a tissue specimen has been taken, and histopathology or a culture analysis based on that tissue demonstrates the presence of bovine tuberculosis;—

and, in respect of that herd, the information available from the subsequent testing or the subsequent inspection of carcasses of animals is not sufficient to exclude the likelihood that bovine tuberculosis remains in animals within the herd

person in charge, in relation to an animal, includes a person who has the animal in his or her possession or custody, or under his or her care, control, or supervision

plan means the National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan made by this order

test means a procedure to establish the presence or absence of bovine tuberculosis, carried out on—

- (a) any animal; or
(b) any blood or serum sample taken from any animal; or
(c) any tissue sample taken from any animal

tuberculosis vector free area means an area classified by the Board as an area where vectors are not present, or if present do not have the potential to infect herds

tuberculosis vector risk area means an area classified by the Board as an area where vectors are present and have the potential to infect herds

vector means an animal that is not kept within an enclosure or behind a fence and that is known or suspected by the Board to be capable of harbouring the pest

vector control means any action taken for the purpose of—

- (a) preventing the spread of bovine tuberculosis between vectors; or
- (b) preventing the spread of bovine tuberculosis from vectors to domesticated or farmed animals; or
- (c) eradicating bovine tuberculosis from vectors

veterinarian means a person registered as a veterinarian or a specialist under the Veterinarians Act 2005.

- (2) Unless the context otherwise requires, terms and expressions that are not defined in this order but that are defined in the Act have the same meaning as in the Act.

Clause 2(1) **authorised person**: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 2(1) **breakdown**: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 3(1) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 2(1) **cattle**: amended, on 26 May 2011, by clause 4 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order (No 2) 2011 (SR 2011/151).

Clause 2(1) **common costs**: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 2(1) **herd**: substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 3(2) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 2(1) **herd of origin**: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 3(2) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 2(1) **identification system**: inserted, on 1 July 2011, by clause 4 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150).

Clause 2(1) **person in charge**: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 3(3) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 2(1) **plan**: inserted, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 2(1) **strategy**: revoked, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 2(1) **test**: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 3(4) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 2(1) **veterinarian**: amended, on 22 December 2005, by section 105 of the Veterinarians Act 2005 (2005 No 126).

3 National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan

This order makes the National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan.

Clause 3 heading: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 3: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

4 Pest

The organism *Mycobacterium bovis*, the cause of the disease of bovine tuberculosis, is the pest to be managed in accordance with the plan.

Clause 4: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

5 Objectives of plan

- (1) The plan's primary objective is to establish the feasibility of eradicating endemic bovine tuberculosis from vectors across a representative range of New Zealand terrains by achieving the following during the plan's term:
 - (a) the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from vectors over at least 2.5 million hectares of tuberculosis vector risk areas, including 2 extensive forest areas representing relatively difficult operational terrain:
 - (b) continued freedom from the infection of vectors with bovine tuberculosis in areas where bovine tuberculosis is considered to have been eradicated from vectors:
 - (c) eradication of, and continued freedom from, bovine tuberculosis enabling the classification of the areas described in paragraphs (a) and (b) as tuberculosis vector free areas:
 - (d) the prevention of bovine tuberculosis being established in possums in tuberculosis vector free areas.
- (2) The plan's secondary objective, to be achieved while achieving the primary objective, is to keep at the lowest possible level, and at no greater than 0.4% throughout the term of the

plan, the national annual bovine tuberculosis infected herd period prevalence calculated as follows:

- (a) add the number of infected herds at the start of a financial year to the number of infected herds coming to notice during the financial year; and
- (b) divide the sum by the total number of herds; and
- (c) express the quotient as a percentage.

Clause 5: substituted, on 1 July 2011, by clause 5 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150).

Clause 5 heading: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 5(1): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 5(2): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

5A Principal measures to implement plan

The principal measures to be taken to implement the plan are—

- (a) the detection of bovine tuberculosis by testing herds and vectors for bovine tuberculosis;
- (b) the slaughter of domestic animals suspected of being infected with bovine tuberculosis;
- (c) the management of vector populations in tuberculosis vector risk areas and in buffer control zones associated with those areas;
- (d) the controls on the movement of cattle and deer.

Clause 5A: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 5 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 5A heading: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 5A: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

6 Management agency

The management agency responsible for implementing the plan is the Animal Health Board (Incorporated).

Clause 6: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

7 Term of plan

The plan remains in force until 30 June 2026.

Clause 7: substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 6 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 7 heading: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 7: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 7: amended, on 1 July 2011, by clause 6 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150).

8 Powers used to implement the plan

- (1) The powers conferred on an authorised person by sections 106, 109, 111, 113, 114, 118, 119, 121, 121A, 122, 123, and 130 of the Act may be used by an authorised person, appointed for the purposes of the plan, to implement the plan.
- (2) The powers conferred on a management agency by sections 128 and 131 of the Act may be used by the management agency to implement the plan.
- (3) The power in section 114A of the Act may be used to implement the plan.

Clause 8 heading: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 8(1): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 8(1): amended, on 30 September 2004, by clause 7 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 8(2): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 8(3): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

9 Plan rules

Clauses 10 to 17A contain the plan rules.

Clause 9: substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 8 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 9 heading: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 9: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

10 Obligation to notify Board of place where herd is kept

- (1) Every person who owns or is in charge of a herd must notify the Board or an authorised person of the place where the herd is, for the time being, kept.
- (2) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 10(2): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

11 Obligation to provide facilities and assistance for restraint of animals

- (1) Every person who owns or is in charge of a herd that is required to be tested for the presence or absence of bovine tuberculosis, must provide sufficient facilities and assistance for holding, handling, and restraint of the cattle or deer to enable the tests to be safely carried out and identification to be safely applied in accordance with clause 12.
- (2) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 11(2): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

12 Identification of animals with bovine tuberculosis

- (1) If an animal has tested positive for bovine tuberculosis, or is to be moved from an infected herd, an ear tag or other identification may be applied to the animal.
- (2) Only an inspector, authorised person, or accredited person may remove, alter, or deface an ear tag or other identification applied in accordance with subclause (1), unless—
 - (a) an inspector or authorised person has given written permission for another person to do so; or
 - (b) an accredited person has given written confirmation that the animal has tested negative for bovine tuberculosis.
- (3) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 12: substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 9 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 12(3): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

12A Identification of cattle and deer for testing

- (1) When directed to do so by an inspector or authorised person, the owner or person in charge of a herd must identify, in the manner directed, any member of that herd that is required to be tested.
- (2) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 12A: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 10 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 12A(2): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

12B Declarations

- (1) A cattle beast or deer aged 30 days or more that is being moved must be accompanied throughout the movement by a declaration that complies with clause 12C.
- (2) The owner of the animal to be moved, or any person acting with the authority of the owner, is responsible for the preparation of the declaration, and must—
 - (a) give the declaration to the person in charge of the animal during the movement; and
 - (b) inform the person in charge of the requirements of sub-clause (3).
- (3) The person in charge must, during the period of his or her charge, ensure that the declaration is—
 - (a) immediately accessible at all times during the movement; and
 - (b) provided for inspection when requested by any person; and
 - (c) if the person in charge changes during the movement, given to the person to whom charge is transferred, together with instructions on the requirements of this sub-clause; and

- (d) given to the person to whom the animal is being delivered on completion of the movement.
- (4) If the movement involves more than 1 animal, a single declaration, identifying all the animals being moved, may be used.
- (5) If the movement involves more than 1 animal, and the group of animals is divided or redivided during the movement, the person in charge at the time of the division or redivision must ensure that—
 - (a) the declaration is copied; and
 - (b) the requirements of subclause (3) are complied with in relation to any animals that the person remains in charge of; and
 - (c) the requirements of subclause (3)(c) are complied with in relation to the animals that are transferred to the charge of another person.
- (6) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 12B: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 10 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 12B(6): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

12C Form and content of declarations

- (1) A declaration required under clause 12B must—
 - (a) be in a form approved by the Board; and
 - (b) be completed, signed, and dated by—
 - (i) the owner of the cattle beast or deer to which it relates; or
 - (ii) a person acting with the authority of the owner; and
 - (c) include—
 - (i) the name and address of the person completing, signing, and dating the form;
 - (ii) the herd identification number of the herd from which the animal is being moved as given to that herd in accordance with an identification system approved under the Biosecurity (Animal Identification Systems) Regulations 1999:

- (iii) the species or class of the animal (examples include hind, dairy cow, heifer, and beef bull):
- (iv) information on whether the animal was born at the place or establishment from which it is being moved:
- (v) if the animal was not born at the place or establishment from which it is being moved, information on whether the animal has been managed or kept at that place or establishment for 60 days or more:
- (vi) if the animal was not born at the place or establishment from which it is being moved and has not been managed or kept at that place or establishment for 60 days or more, information on whether there is a declaration under clause 12B that relates to a movement of the animal in the previous 60 days:
- (vii) the bovine tuberculosis status, if any, assigned by the Board to the animal's herd of origin:
- (viii) information on whether the animal has been tested while at the place or establishment from which it is being moved:
- (ix) the date of the latest test carried out on the animal:
- (x) the date of the latest test carried out on the animal's herd of origin:
- (xi) information on whether bovine tuberculosis was detected in any animal as a result of a test carried out under subparagraph (ix) or subparagraph (x):
- (xii) information on whether the animal has ever been vaccinated against Johne's disease:
- (xiii) information on whether the animal's herd of origin is subject to movement control under the Act:
- (xiv) information on whether the animal is being moved from a place or establishment that is within a controlled area declared under section 131 of the Act:
- (xv) if the animal is being moved from a place or establishment that is within a controlled area de-

clared under section 131 of the Act, information on whether the animal has been tested during the 60 days before the movement.

- (2) Subclause (1)(c)(xv) does not apply if the animal is being moved directly to a place of slaughter.
- (3) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 12C: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 10 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 12C(3): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

12D Retention of declarations

- (1) The owner of an animal to which the declaration required under clause 12B refers must retain a copy of the declaration that he or she completed for 6 months from the date of signing.
- (2) On completion of the movement, the person to whom the animal is delivered must retain the accompanying declaration, or a copy of the declaration, for—
 - (a) 6 months from the date of receipt of the animal; or
 - (b) the period, if greater than 6 months, during which the person is in charge of the animal.
- (3) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 12D: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 10 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 12D(3): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

12E Sales

- (1) A person who offers a cattle beast or deer for sale must, immediately prior to or at the time of sale, clearly announce or display for a reasonable period at the place where the animal is being offered for sale—
 - (a) the bovine tuberculosis status of the animal; and
 - (b) the date of the animal's last bovine tuberculosis test; and

- (c) whether that animal has been moved to the place of sale from a place or establishment that is within a controlled area declared under section 131 of the Act.
- (2) A person who offers a cattle beast or deer for sale must make any declaration required for that animal under clause 12B available for inspection by persons attending the place where the animal is being offered for sale.
- (3) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 12E: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 10 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 12E(3): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

12F Meaning of movement

- (1) For the purposes of clauses 12B to 12D, **movement** means the relocation of an animal.
- (2) A movement—
 - (a) begins when the animal is removed from its herd of origin, or other place or establishment at which it is being kept; and
 - (b) ends when the animal is delivered to its final destination.
- (3) Despite subclauses (1) and (2), no declaration is required if the sole purpose of the movement is to relocate an animal from one part of a property to another part of the same property.
- (4) Subclause (3) does not apply if the movement—
 - (a) results in the animal changing its herd of origin; or
 - (b) involves the animal moving within or from a controlled area declared under section 131 of the Act.

Clause 12F: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 10 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

13 Restrictions on testing and treatment of animals

- (1) Unless the approval of a chief technical officer is first obtained, no person may—
 - (a) apply a test, other than an approved test:
 - (b) vaccinate an animal against bovine tuberculosis:

- (c) medicate an animal for bovine tuberculosis, either therapeutically or prophylactically:
 - (d) medicate or otherwise treat or vaccinate a cattle beast or deer for the purpose of enhancing, repressing, or altering an animal's response to bovine tuberculosis or to a test.
- (2) Only an inspector, authorised person, or accredited person may apply a test to a cattle beast or deer.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply to—
- (a) a veterinarian acting in the ordinary course of his or her profession when diagnosing the cause of illness in an animal; or
 - (b) a person who is being taught veterinary science at undergraduate level, when acting under the supervision of an authorised person or an accredited person; or
 - (c) a person conducting a test on any blood, serum, or tissue in an approved diagnostic laboratory.
- (4) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 13: substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 11 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 13(4): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

14 Obligation of veterinarians and other persons to submit specimens for investigation

- (1) This clause applies to any person who—
- (a) is a veterinarian:
 - (b) is in charge of an animal disease diagnostic laboratory:
 - (c) operates an animal product business within the meaning of the Animal Products Act 1999 where (under a risk management programme registered under Part 2 of that Act or a regulated control scheme imposed under Part 3 of that Act) mammals are slaughtered, dressed, or processed for human or animal consumption:
 - (d) operates deer slaughtering premises, a packing house, or a slaughterhouse:

- (e) operates premises required to be licensed under section 20 of the Meat Act 1981.
- (2) A person to whom this clause applies who, in the course of his or her business, suspects the presence of bovine tuberculosis in the carcass or viscera of a mammal must—
 - (a) collect affected tissue specimens from the carcass or viscera; and
 - (b) submit those specimens to an approved diagnostic laboratory in a manner that ensures the specimens are suitable for pathological and bacteriological investigation.
- (3) In this clause, the terms **deer slaughtering premises**, **packing house**, and **slaughterhouse** have the same meanings as in section 2(1) of the Meat Act 1981.
- (4) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 14: substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 12 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 14(4): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

14A Obligation of persons performing ante- and post-mortem examinations to submit specimens for investigation

- (1) This clause applies to any person who performs ante- or post-mortem examinations at—
 - (a) the premises of an animal product business within the meaning of the Animal Products Act 1999 where (under a risk management programme registered under Part 2 of that Act or a regulated control scheme imposed under Part 3 of that Act) mammals are slaughtered, dressed, or processed for human or animal consumption; or
 - (b) deer slaughtering premises, a packing house, or a slaughterhouse; or
 - (c) premises required to be licensed under section 20 of the Meat Act 1981.
- (2) A person to whom this clause applies who suspects the presence of bovine tuberculosis in the carcass or viscera of a mammal must—

- (a) collect tissue specimens from the carcass or viscera; and
 - (b) submit those specimens, in a manner that ensures the specimens are suitable for pathological and bacteriological investigation, to—
 - (i) the person in charge of verifying compliance with ante- and post-mortem examination procedures at the premises; or
 - (ii) if the premises do not have such a verifier, to an approved diagnostic laboratory; and
 - (c) keep records of the specimens in a form approved by the Board.
- (3) In this clause, the terms **deer slaughtering premises**, **packing house**, and **slaughterhouse** have the same meanings as in section 2(1) of the Meat Act 1981.
- (4) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 14A: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 13 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 14A(4): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

14B Obligation of persons in charge of verifying compliance with ante- and post-mortem examination procedures

- (1) A person in charge of verifying compliance with ante- and post-mortem examination procedures to whom specimens are submitted in accordance with clause 14A must—
- (a) submit those specimens to an approved diagnostic laboratory in a manner that ensures the specimens are suitable for pathological and bacteriological investigation; and
 - (b) keep records of the specimens in a form approved by the Board.
- (2) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 14B: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 13 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 14B(2): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

15 Obligation of laboratories to provide results

- (1) If a tissue specimen is sent to a laboratory in accordance with clause 14, 14A, or 14B, the laboratory must provide the Board with the results of the investigation and the name of the person who collected the sample.
- (2) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 15: substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 14 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 15(2): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

15A Obligation of operator of commercial slaughter premises

- (1) This clause applies to—
 - (a) the operator of a risk management programme registered under Part 2 of the Animal Products Act 1999 under which cattle or deer are slaughtered;
 - (b) a person subject to the requirements of a regulated control scheme made under Part 3 of the Animal Products Act 1999 under which cattle or deer are slaughtered;
 - (c) a person listed as a homekill or recreational catch service provider under Part 6 of the Animal Products Act 1999 who slaughters cattle or deer (and a person whom section 20 of the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999 deems to be listed).
- (2) The operator must maintain systems that connect each cattle beast and deer's official animal identification and herd identification number with its carcass to at least the point of post-mortem inspection.
- (3) For each cattle beast and deer slaughtered, the operator must record and report—
 - (a) its official animal identification; and
 - (b) its herd identification number.
- (4) For each cattle beast and deer slaughtered in which a suspect bovine tuberculosis lesion is found at post-mortem inspection, the operator must record and report—
 - (a) its official animal identification; and
 - (b) its herd identification number; and

- (c) the name and address of the person who supplied it for slaughter.
- (5) The operator must report under subclauses (3) and (4)—
 - (a) to the Board; and
 - (b) in the form required by the Board; and
 - (c) as soon as is practicable after the cattle beast or deer is slaughtered.
- (6) The operator must enable the Board to audit the operator's compliance with this rule and must assist the Board to do so when the Board requires.
- (7) In this rule,—
herd identification number means the number of the herd from which a cattle beast or deer is supplied for slaughter as given to the herd under an identification system
slaughter includes dressing and processing.
- (8) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 15A: inserted, on 1 February 2012, by clause 7 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150).

Clause 15A(8): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

16 Obligation to supply information

- (1) Subclause (2) applies to—
 - (a) a veterinarian;
 - (b) a person who owns or occupies land on which a herd is farmed or kept;
 - (c) the owner or person in charge of a herd;
 - (d) a stock agent;
 - (e) a person in charge of a sale yard;
 - (f) a person in charge of a business for transporting cattle or deer;
 - (g) a person in charge of an animal disease diagnostic laboratory;
 - (h) a person in charge of premises required to be licensed under Part 3 of the Meat Act 1981;
 - (i) a person in charge of a milk station (within the meaning of section 2 of the Dairy Industry Act 1952):

- (j) an operator of a risk management programme registered under Part 2 of the Animal Products Act 1999:
 - (k) a person subject to the requirements of a regulated control scheme made under Part 3 of the Animal Products Act 1999:
 - (l) a person listed (or deemed by section 20 of the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999 to be listed) as a homekill or recreational catch service provider under Part 6 of the Animal Products Act 1999.
- (2) The Board, or an authorised person, may require any person to whom this clause applies to provide information held by that person, if the Board or authorised person reasonably believes that that information is necessary for monitoring—
- (a) the distribution of the pest; or
 - (b) changes in the composition of a herd; or
 - (c) the location of cattle or deer.
- (2A) Subclauses (2B) and (2C) apply to the operator of—
- (a) an identification system for cattle or deer; or
 - (b) a system for identifying cattle or deer established by or under an enactment other than the Biosecurity Act 1993.
- (2B) The Board may require the operator to provide it with information to enable it to monitor the distribution of bovine tuberculosis and the location and movement of cattle or deer.
- (2C) The operator must provide the Board with the information that the Board specifies.
- (3) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 16(1): amended, on 1 July 2011, by clause 8(1) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150).

Clause 16(1)(j): added, on 1 November 1999, by section 8(2) of the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999 (1999 No 94).

Clause 16(1)(k): added, on 1 November 1999, by section 8(2) of the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999 (1999 No 94).

Clause 16(1)(l): added, on 1 November 1999, by section 8(2) of the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999 (1999 No 94).

Clause 16(2): substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 15 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 16(2A): inserted, on 1 July 2011, by clause 8(2) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150).

Clause 16(2B): inserted, on 1 July 2011, by clause 8(2) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150).

Clause 16(2C): inserted, on 1 July 2011, by clause 8(2) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150).

Clause 16(3): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

17 Obligation to report suspected presence of bovine tuberculosis to Board

- (1) Every person who, in the course of their business or occupation or in the course of hunting (whether recreational or as a business), encounters an animal which that person suspects may harbour bovine tuberculosis must report the possible presence of bovine tuberculosis in that animal to the Board or an authorised person.
- (2) The obligation in subclause (1) does not apply if that person has reasonable grounds to believe that the Board is aware of the possible presence of bovine tuberculosis in that animal.
- (3) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 17(3): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

17A Release of pigs into wild state

- (1) No person may release a pig into a wild state.
- (2) This clause does not apply if the pig—
 - (a) is—
 - (i) a wild animal, as defined in section 2(1) of the Wild Animal Control Act 1977; and
 - (ii) released on land that is administered under any of the Acts listed in Schedule 1 of the Conservation Act 1987; or
 - (b) is released by the Board for research purposes.
- (3) A breach of this rule is an offence under section 154N(18) of the Act.

Clause 17A: inserted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 16 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 17A(3): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

18 Compensation

- (1) Compensation under section 100I of the Act and this plan is payable only in respect of any head of cattle—
- (a) slaughtered in compliance with a direction given under the Act, after the animal has tested positive to an approved test for bovine tuberculosis;
 - (b) slaughtered, where slaughter is the only permitted or practicable option for that animal following the imposition of restrictions on the movement of its herd under section 130 of the Act.
- (2) The amount of compensation payable is 65% of—
- (a) the fair market value of that animal on the date of the direction for slaughter referred to in subclause (1)(a), or the date of slaughter referred to in subclause (1)(b), assuming the animal did not have bovine tuberculosis; or
 - (b) the maximum value of that animal—
 - (i) determined by such organisation as is recognised by the responsible Minister as an appropriate representative of the dairy industry in the case of a beast raised for dairy farming; or
 - (ii) determined by the New Zealand Meat Board (as established under the Meat Board Act 1997) in the case of a beast raised for beef,—

whichever is the lesser.

Clause 18(1): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 18(2)(b)(i): substituted, on 16 October 2001, by section 165(5) of the Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001 (2001 No 51).

19 Funding of plans

The implementation of the plan is to be funded by payments from the following sources:

- (a) subject to section 100L(5) of the Act, by a levy under section 100L(1) of the Act on all cattle beasts slaughtered where that cattle beast weighs more than 27 kilograms dressed weight:
- (b) by payments made by Dairy Insight Incorporated in accordance with the funding agreement, dated 24 November 2003, between the Board and Dairy Insight Incorporated (or any agreement that replaces that agreement):
- (c) by payments made by deer farmers in accordance with regulations made under the Act:
- (d) by payments made by cattle farmers in accordance with regulations made under the Act:
- (e) by payments made by the Game Industry Board (established under the Game Industry Board Regulations 1985) in accordance with the funding agreement, dated 15 December 2003, between the Board and the Game Industry Board (or any agreement that replaces that agreement):
- (f) by a payment made at the discretion of the Crown:
- (g) by a payment made at the discretion of each regional council:
- (h) subject to section 100L(5) of the Act, by a levy under section 100L(1) of the Act on persons within a region.

Clause 19 heading: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 19: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 19(a): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 19(b): substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 17(1) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 19(e): substituted, on 30 September 2004, by clause 17(2) of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

Clause 19(h): amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

20 Application of funds

The funds from the sources specified in clause 19 must be applied for the purposes of the plan as follows:

- (a) disease control activities relating to cattle may be funded by payments from the sources specified in clause 19(a), (b), and (d):
- (b) disease control activities relating to deer may be funded by payments from the sources specified in clause 19(c) and (e):
- (c) vector control activities may be funded by payments from the sources specified in clause 19(a), (b), (e), (f), (g), and (h):
- (d) common costs may be funded by payments from the sources specified in clause 19(a), (b), (e), (f), (g), and (h).

Clause 20: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Clause 20: amended, on 30 September 2004, by clause 18 of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271).

21 Actions that may be taken by local authorities

Every regional council may carry out vector control activities and may contribute funds towards the costs of vector control activities and the common costs of the plan.

Clause 21: amended, on 18 September 2012, by section 93 of the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73).

Marie Shroff,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.
Date of notification in the *Gazette*: 30 June 1998.

Contents

- 1 General
 - 2 Status of reprints
 - 3 How reprints are prepared
 - 4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989
 - 5 List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)
-

Notes

1 *General*

This is a reprint of the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan) Order 1998. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the order as at 18 September 2012, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that contain transitional, savings, or application provisions that cannot be compiled in the reprint are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order. For more information, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/reprints/>.

2 *Status of reprints*

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

3 *How reprints are prepared*

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not

included in Acts, and provisions that are repealed or revoked are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

4 *Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989*

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
 - indentation
 - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)

- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)
- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
 - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
 - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

**5 *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint
(most recent first)***

Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 (2012 No 73): section 93

Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order (No 2) 2011 (SR 2011/151)

Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2011 (SR 2011/150)

Veterinarians Act 2005 (2005 No 126): section 105

Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Amendment Order 2004 (SR 2004/271)

Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001 (2001 No 51): section 165(5)

Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999 (1999 No 94): section 8(2)

