State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic

For official use only

DRAFT PRINCIPLES FOR DRAWING UP

**CONTIGENCY PLAN**

**of the STATE VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION of the CZECH REPUBLIC**

to be applied in the event of outbreaks of BSE and in emergency situations

2000

CONTINGENCY PLAN of the CZECH REPUBLIC

to be applied in the event of outbreaks of BSE and in emergency situations

(hereinafter referred to as the „Contingency Plan“):

**CONTENTS**

Article No: Page

1. Definitions 3

2. Legal powers 4

3. Financial provisions 8

4. Chain of command 9

5. Crisis Centre 12

6. Management at regional level 13

7. Expert Team 15

8. Staff involved 16

9. Manuals 17

10. Reference laboratories 18

11. Emergency vaccination 19

12. Education and training programmes 20

13. Methods of solution to emergency situations 21

14. Notification of public and disease alertnes 23

Contingency Plan Annexes

# Article 1

## DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Model Contingency Plan, the following definitions, not included in § 3 of the Act No. 166/1999, on veterinary care, shall apply:

* *“crisis situation”* means an emergency event at which the state of danger or emergency is declared;
* *“emergency event”* means harmful effects of powers and phenomena caused by human activities and environmental impact, as well as accidents threatening life, human and animal health, property or environment, and requiring the implementation of rescue and liquidation activities;
* *“emergency situation”* means a situation arisen in connection with the imminent or incurred emergency event;
* *“susceptible animal”* means all farm and domestic animals or all wild vertebrates which can be affected by a particular disease and participate in epizootic as carriers or reservoirs of infection;
* *“vector”* means animals (vertebrates or invertebrates) which can transmit the causative organism of given disease in biological or mechanical way;
* *“Expert Team”* means a team of experts designated for rapid eradication of a disease, identification of its sources and possible consequences of spread of the disease;
* *“outbreak”* means an area, holding, stable or farm specified by emergency veterinary measures in which a disease has been confirmed;
* *“protection zone”* means generally a circuit of the minimum radius of 3 km around the outbreak;
* *“surveillance zone”* means generally a circuit of the minimum radius of 7 km around the outbreak (according to the type of a disease);
* *“buffer zone”* means an area defined, according to geographical and farming conditions, meteorological situation and character of given disease, by restrictions on movement and regular examination;
* *“Central Disease Control Commission”* means a designated team of professionals set up by the Minister of Agriculture, in agreement with central authorities of the state administration, entrusted with certain tasks relating to the prevention of outbreak and spread of dangerous diseases and their control, as his permanent advisory body;
* *“Disease Control Commission”* means a designated team of professionals set up by the Director of the Regional/Municipal Veterinary Administration, as his advisory body;
* *“official veterinarian”* means a veterinarian of the veterinary administration authority entrusted with the enforcement of the state veterinary supervision,
* *"incubation period"*  means the period of time likely to elapse between exposure to the agent of disease and the onset of clinical symptoms,
* *"confirmation of infection"*  means the declaration by the competent authority of the presence of any of the disaesas based on laboratory results, however in the event of an epidemic, the competent authority may also confirm the presence of the disease on the basis of clinical and/or epidemiological results.

# Article 2

## LEGAL POWERS

* having regard to legislation of the ČR and EEC.
* having regard to the animal health situation in the Czech Republic;
* having regard to the animal health situation in European and other countries;
* whereas dangerous diseases (the OIE List diseases) can cause by their epizootic character such a death rate and losses that can significantly threaten profitability of animal husbandry in the Czech Republic, as well as the crisis situation;
* whereas emergency situations caused by dangerous diseases, radiation and chemical accidents and floods can by their impacts cause high death rate, as well as losses of both farm and wild animals, losses of production, foodstuffs and raw materials of animal origin, it is necessary to adopt effective measures for the control of their consequences;
* having regard to such facts, it is necessary to adopt effective measures even for the event of a disease suspicion so as to enable, after confirmation of the disease, its control with minimum losses;
* whereas the diagnostic methods must be unified under management of responsible reference laboratories;
* having regard to the necessity of rapid control of disease outbreaks and solution to emergency situations, it is necessary to ensure the preparedness of contingency disease eradication centres, emergency reserves of disinfectants and vaccines, the preparedness of veterinary and auxiliary personnel and, if necessary, the Integrated Rescue System (hereinafter referred to as the “IRS”),

this **Model Contingency Plan** has been adopted.

This Model Contingency Plan serves as a basis for drawing up contingency plans of Regional or Municipal Veterinary Administrations (hereinafter referred to as the “RVA”) for the event of outbreak of dangerous diseases listed in Appendix I of the Act No. 166/1999 , as well as for the event of an emergency situation in accordance with § 44 (c), § 48 (b) and § 49 (a) of the Act.

Dangerous disease (footh and mouth disease) and solution to prevention and control mentioned in the Contingency Plan fall fully into the competence of the veterinary administration authorities. In the event of other emergency situations (such as floods, chemical and radiation accidents), the veterinary administration authorities shall be involved in their solution as a part of the IRS and shall subject to its command in terms of usage and co–ordination of forces (§ 4 of the Act No. 239/2000).

### Activity in the event of the disease suspicion

Notification of dangerous disease suspicion, veterinary procedures in the outbreak, destruction and safe disposal of animals:

#### Disease suspicion

In § 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, the Veterinary Act imposes a duty to notify a disease suspicion, carry out preliminary measures for the prevention of its spread, take samples for laboratory examination (Annex B.1.29) and, when the suspicion is confirmed or the disease is likely to spread, adopt emergency veterinary measures (Annex B.1.4), in particular:

In the event of a disease suspicion, the veterinary administration authorities shall draw up the official record (Annex B.1.3) and impose veterinary measures and procedures according to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the EP and of the Council as amended (see Article 12).

When the suspicion has been ruled out, the veterinary administration authorities shall lift the measures imposed.

Once the disease presence has been confirmed, the RVA shall be, according to the Veterinary Act, § 15, § 49 (1) (c) and § 54, empowered to impose, within the framework of emergency veterinary measures , including those referred to in 2.1.3 and further proceed in accordance with to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the EP and of the Council as amended (see Article 13).

According to § 15, § 49 and § 54 (1) (a) of the Veterinary Act, the RVA is empowered, after authorisation of the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the “CVO”), to order the emergency vaccination against dangerous disease within the framework of emergency veterinary measures.

#### Special procedures:

It is possible to adopt a special procedure in the event outbreaks of FMD or other diseases in animal breeds included in the gene resources and in animals listed in international lists of protected animal species (see Annex C.9.7).

Zoo animals listed in international lists of protected animal species shall be included in Annexes to the particular RVA Contingency Plan.

### Destruction of animals

In accordance with § 54 (1) (c) of the Veterinary Act, the RVA is empowered to order the destruction of diseased animals and animals suspected of being infected and a preventive killing of susceptible animals in protection zones within the framework of emergency veterinary measures issued.

#### The method of killing animals shall be specified by the relevant RVA.

The methods of killing animals shall be particularly the following:

* killing by electric current;
* gas–euthanasia;
* mechanical stunning and killing by electric current;
* medicamentous euthanasia;
* other methods according to the latest veterinary scientific knowledge;
* slaughtering at a slaughterhouse.

#### Arrangement of the destruction

In accordance with § 48 (1) (b) of the Veterinary Act, two Contingency Disease Eradication Centres (hereinafter referred to as the “CDEC”) under a direct management of the SVA CR shall be entrusted with destruction of animals:

Contingency Disease Eradication Centre at the RVA Hradec Králové

Head: Director of the RVA Hradec Králové

Links: Tel.: 49 521 53 61–2, 49 521 10 28, Fax: 49 521 30 29, GSM: 602 420615

Contingency Disease Eradication Centre at the Municipal Veterinary Administration Brno

Head: Director of the MVA Brno,

Links: Tel.: 5746793, 541214578–81, Fax: 541211374, 5751244, GSM: 602 717346

The CDEC equipment, contact addresses and links are included in Annex C.3.1.

Calling–up the CDEC proceeds according to the specified procedure (see Annex C.3.2). The RVA to which the CDEC is subordinated shall contract with the staff carrying out killing animals on their temporary assignment to work for the RVA.

Safe disposal of carcasses at the declaration of emergency veterinary measures shall be implemented in accordance with § 41 (1) (d) of the Veterinary Act and Annex 2 Part I, II and III, and invariably (2) (b) (bb) of the Decree No. 286/1999, implementing provisions of the Veterinary Act:

* by processing at a rendering plant;
* by burial (approved burial sites);
* by burning at an approved incineration plant;
* by burning on the spot;
* by another method of safe disposal.

#### Burial sites

In each region potential burial sites next to main farm animal holdings are determined for the event of the eradication of outbreaks of animal diseases, particularly FMD, or for another accidents. When selecting a suitable site, the requirements referred to in Annex C.4.9 must be fulfilled.

### Organisations and forces participating in the outbreak control:

#### Integrated Rescue System (hereinafter referred to as the “IRS”):

The State Veterinary Administration is, according to the Act No. 239/2000, on Integrated Rescue System, included in the Integrated Rescue System as an “other force”. The system may be employed at the control of emergency veterinary situations. Employment of and calling–up for the IRS forces are described in Annex B.1.26.

#### Rescue Training Base (hereinafter referred to as “RTB”):

It is a separate part of the Army of the CR (hereinafter referred to as the “ACR”) designated to the performance of humanitarian tasks of the civil protection and set up by the Act No. 219/1999, on armed forces of the Czech Republic.

The employment of the RTB may be requested for by the Presidents of Region Authorities, Mayors of the cities with the Region Authority competence and Mayors of municipalities in the territories of which an emergency situation has occurred at the General Chief of Staff which decides on the RTB employment.

If there is a risk of delay, the RTB may be requested for by the commander of the intervention or by the RVA Director at the commander of the military troop nearest to the place of the emergency situation occurrence. The assistance of military troops and technique in activities relating to the eradication of an emergency situation may be requested for in the same way.

The military staff shall be commanded by the commanding officer according to the instructions of the RVA officer entrusted with the management of control measures in the outbreak (see Annex C.8.1).

#### Equipment and staff of the Military Veterinary Service (hereinafter referred to as the “MVS”)

* professional intervention teams;
* disinfection and pest control teams;
* teams of dead animals gatherers;
* means for the enclosure of outbreaks;
* means of the mobile laboratory diagnosis.

#### Principles for use of the Military Veterinary Intervention Troops (hereinafter referred to as the “MVIT”):

* The right to alert the MVIT and to employ them shall be delegated to a member of the Central Disease Control Commission (CDCC) representing the Ministry of Defence. The alert shall be made via command instructions.
* During the intervention, the VMS resources are commanded by the commander, a career soldier, on the basis of requirements of the RVA official veterinarian entrusted with the management of control measures in the outbreak and protection zones.

The preparatory time for the MVIT alert shall be no longer than 24 hours (see Annex C.8.8).

#### Mobile Veterinary Laboratories (hereinafter referred to as the ”MVL”) of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the “SVIs”):

The MVLs have been set up by the Decision of the State Defence Council with double aim:

* MVL–B (biological) – aimed at biological and sanitary matters (SVI Hradec Králové, Brno);
* MVL–RACH – aimed at examination for radionuclides and toxic substances (SVI Prague, Olomouc)

These laboratories can be used as an alternate workplace of the SVIs for the rapid diagnosis in areas with emergency situations.

MVLs and their equipment are included in the contingency resources (see § 11 of the Act No. 241/2000, on economic measures for crisis situations) established within the system of the state material reserves. The SVA CR shall apply for them at the State Material Reserves Administration and at the Department of Crisis Management of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic.

#### Disinfection, disinsectisation and rat control activities:

They shall be provided at the local level (Article 9). The central chloramine reserve is stored at the company Bochemie Bohumín (under the supervision of the SVA CR – see Annex C.9.10).

### Controlled disease

The disease may be declared as controlled if all conditions laid down by emergency veterinary measures have been met (Annex B.1.4) and the final disinfection has been carried out.

# Article 3

## FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(see Annex No. B.1.31)

### Destruction of infected animals and animals suspected of being infected, payment of losses and reimbursements

The Act No. 166/1999, on veterinary care, entrusts in § 44, 46 and 49 particular authorities of the state administration to issue, in matters of veterinary care, emergency veterinary measures in the event of an outbreak of a dangerous disease or an emergency situation.

Furthermore, § 67, 68, 69 and 70 of the same Act lay down principles for the provision of reimbursements and indemnities for losses and damage incurred in connection with the control of dangerous diseases (§ 14 of the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture No. 296/2003, implementing the provisions of Act No. 166/1999, on veterinary care).

The Ministry of Agriculture shall, on the basis of relief programmes set up according to § 2 (1) of the Act No. 252/1997, provide indemnities from the means of disease fund to relieve economical losses arisen to livestock farmers in consequence of imposed regimes in protection zones of dangerous diseases of livestock and wild boars.

**These reimbursements and indemnification shall be provided from the state budget (§ 67 – 70 of the Act. N. 166/1999).**

The provisions of § 18 of the Act. No. 102/2000 amend the amount of provided reimbursements and indemnities.

The administrative authorities shall detach in the frame of their budget certain amount of financial seams, which is necessary for arrangement of preparation of crisis situation in the year for the purpose of financial provision of emergency measures (§ 25(a) of the Act No. 240/2000, on emergency managment).

Financial provisions of crisis measures for regular budgetary year shall be governed by Act No. 218/2000, on budgetary rules. Revenes and expenditures shall be divided into particular chapters. Revenes and expenditures of general nature and its amount for particular chapter is not for relevant budgetary year known, shall be intended in chapter General fiscal administration (GFA). State material reserves shall form a part of chapter GFA. Ministry of finance shall be the administrator of this chapter (§ 10(3) of the Act No. 218/2000, on budget rules).

Ministry of finance shall, upon concent of the Ministry of Interior, propose in the budgetary chapter GFA specified reserve of financial means for the solution to crisis situation and their results (§25 (b) of the Act No. 240/2000).

Details concerning the application for the provision of reimbursement of costs and loses shall be laid down in § 14 of the Decree No. 296/2003.

### Reimbursements and indemnities shall be provided:

* to a farmer:
  + reimbursements according to § 67 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and according to § 68 (1), (2) of the Veterinary Act,
* to other natural and legal persons:
  + according to § 69 of the Veterinary Act,
* for emergency vaccination according to § 54 (1) (a) of the Veterinary Act.

### Valuation of animals

The RVA shall submit a list of destroyed animals and the attestation on compliance with the conditions specified by emergency veterinary measures as a basis for the valuation of animals.

Reimbursement of costs and loses arisen as a results of the declaration of emergency veterinary measures against dangerous diseases ahall be established and evaluated on the bases of the census of animals destroyed according to the data of the Central register of animals. Evaluation of such animals shall be performed on the bases of the register of reimbursement of particular animals shall be made by Ministry of agricultur

# Article 4

## CHAIN OF COMMAND

As for competence of the state administration authorities in matter of veterinary care (as laid down by § 43, 44 and 46 of the Act No. 166/1999), the responsibility for the strategy management, FMD and other dangerous diseases and emergency situations control rests on the Minister of Agriculture which delegates its implementation on the Chief Veterinary Officer of the CR.

Central Disease Control Commission as an advisory body of the Minister

Ministry of Agriculture, Minister

Central Cisis Staff

Ministry of Agriculture, Minister

Central Disease Control Commission as an advisory body of the Minister

State Veterinary Administration, Chief Veterinary Officer

Regional Veterinary Administration, Director

Department of Animal Health Protection and Animal Welfare, Crisis Centre of the SVA CR

CDEC

Regional Disease Control Commission as an advisory body of the RVA Director

holding, municipality

NRL

Reg.adm.

Reg. Sec. council

Regional Crisis Staff

IRS

basic forces

other forces

Com. of intervention

Com. of sector

The Minister of Agriculture shall set up, in agreement with central authorities of the state administration entrusted with certain tasks related to the prevention of outbreaks and spreading of dangerous diseases and their control, the Central Disease Control Commission (CDCC), as his permanent advisory body (see Annex C.7.3).

The Crisis Centre (hereinafter referred to as the “CC SVA CR”) is the SVA CR authority established for the assistance in solution to crisis situations threatening animal health by diseases, human health by zoonoses and other emergency situations.

As for the organisation, the CC is a part of the Department of Animal Health Protection and Animal Welfare of the SVA CR.

In the event of an emergency situation, the CC sets up the „Steering Crisis Staff“ consisting of invited experts according to the nature of the crisis situation.

### Responsibility for drawing up Contingency Plans:

* according to § 48 (b) of the Veterinary Act, draft principles shall be drawn up by the SVA CR and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for the approval;
* according to § 49 (1) (a) of the Veterinary Act, particular Contingency Plan shall be drawn up by the relevant RVA.

In the event of outbreaks of diseases listed in § 10 (1) (a) of the Act No. 166/1999 and in § 10 (1) b) for bovine spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie, or an emergency situation, the national strategy shall be co–ordinated by the CC on behalf of the SVA CR.

The Head of the CC shall be responsible for the supervision on disease control activities of the relevant RVA. The RVA shall be responsible for FMD and other disease control and control of other emergency situations within its territorial competence.

According to § 49 (2) of the Act No. 166/1999, the RVA Director shall set up, as his advisory body, the Region Disease Control Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “DDCC”) consisting of state administration officers, agricultural and other experts.

In accordance with § 4 (2) of the Act No. 239/2000, on the Integrated Rescue System, the SVA CR is included in the IRS as the other part.

Operational and Information Centres of the IRS are authorised to call up and employ the IRS forces according to the Alarm Plan and requirements of the intervention commander.

The provision of planned veterinary assistance to the Regional Authority, the Ministry of Interior or basic IRS forces on request is included in the Alarm Plan.

If animal health or other emergency situation has a character of an emergency event which consequences lead to the crisis situation, the DDCC shall, according to § 39 (1) of the Act No. 240/2000, become the part of the Regional Crisis Staff and the CDCC shall become the part of the Central Crisis Staff.

The scheme of the FMD or other dangerous disease outbreak control is included in Annex B.1.11 as a model of co–ordination of forces involved in the disease control.

The description of the IRS operation at the control of a dangerous disease – see Annex B.1.26.

Forces of the IRC (§ 4 (1) and (2) of the Act. No. 239/2000):

* basic forces:
  + Fire Rescue Service of the CR;
  + Fire Protection Troops;
  + Medical Rescue Service;
  + Police of the CR.
* other forces:
  + armed forces;
  + other armed security corps;
  + other rescue corps;
  + public health protection authorities;
  + professional and other services;
  + institutions of civil protection;
  + non–profit organisations and citizen’s associations.

# Article 5

## CRISIS CENTRE OF THE SVA CR IN BRNO (CC SVA CR)

### The CC in Brno is responsible for:

#### keeping disease control preparedness and alertness

* co–ordination of the RVAs at the control of an emergency situation within in the area of more regions;
* arrangement and updating liaison of all veterinary authorities;
* liaison with diagnostic laboratories (Annex C.2.1);
* liaison with relevant agricultural and commercial legal persons and media;
* establishment of training programmes and appointment of lecturers;
* arrangement of disease control alertness campaigns;
* co–ordination of the CDEC activities;
* drawing up reports on animal health situation for the OIE;
* notification of animal disease to Community (ADNS);

#### management of the national strategy for the event of a disease outbreak

* the SVA CR sets up the “Steering Crisis Staff“;
* calling up and employment of the CDEC into outbreaks and provision of further professionals;
* establishment of protection and surveillance zones in co–operation with the RVAs;
* retrieval of information for the liaison with the SVA CR, media and other agricultural legal persons;
* provision of data for the establishment of vaccination zones;
* liaison with the meteorological service, evaluation of acquired data;
* co–ordination of activities with VMS bodies, the RTB and the ACR troops.
* recording animal health control;
* resource directories (veterinary staff, establishments, animal population – electronic form);
* recording disease outbreaks;
* disease analyses.

The list of staff and material equipment of the CC is included in Annex C.5.1.

# Article 6

## MANAGEMENT AT REGIONAL LEVEL

The relevant RVA acting as **the Local Disease Control Centre** (hereinafter referred to as the “LDCC”) is responsible for the preparedness and checking of all disease control measures. In the case of the establishment of regional veterinary authorities, the Local Disease Control Centres shall be established at the regional level (see Annex C.6.1).

### The following activities shall fall under the responsibility of the RVA:

#### keeping the disease control preparedness and alertness within its area:

* arrangement and management of disease control alertness activities;
* arrangement and management of disease control preparedness;
* implementation and participation in disease control exercises;
* liaison with diagnostic laboratories in the matter of transportation of samples;
* liaison with the Police CR, state administration authorities, entrepreneurs, agricultural and commercial organisations and rendering plants;
* preliminary arrangement of the temporary accommodation for staff in the outbreak (caravans and mobile homes) via the relevant DDCC;
* support of the disinfection and pest control teams (see the list of disinfection and pest control teams in Annex C.9.9), provisions of disinfectants and pest control agents;
* keeping diagnostic preparedness – an emergency bag, suitcase (Annex B.1.1, B.1.2),

#### management and implementation of the local strategy and emergency veterinary measures in the event of suspicion and confirmation of a dangerous disease:

* in co–operation with the Expert Team, the arrangement of preliminary examinations at disease suspicion, material provision of the Expert Team and transportation of samples;
* in co–operation with the CC Brno, co–ordination of activities at establishing a protection zone, a surveillance zone and a buffer zone;
* liaison with the Police CR and the ACR at the enclosure of the outbreak, movement control and market restrictions;
* supervision on the observance of holding enclosure and procedures in outbreaks and zones;
* decision–making on the establishment of protection zones, surveillance zone and on measures to be taken in such zones;
* destruction and safe disposal of animals in the outbreak;
* supervision on cleansing, disinfection and pest control activities in the outbreak and protection zones;
* checks in all holdings and animals in the protection zone and holdings in the surveillance zone which are supposed to present a risk;
* in the case of an emergency vaccination, its arrangement and provision;
* identification of a holding as the outbreak;
* calling–up for the emergency employment of contracted qualified veterinary staff and staff of other services and institutions, including material and technical equipment necessary for the disease control;
* imposition of movement restriction within protection zones and a surveillance zone and, if necessary, the enclosure of slaughterhouses and markets;
* checks in all holdings in protection zones and a surveillance zone and in all holdings presenting a risk;
* liaison with the Police CR and other authorities at the declaration of the outbreak/outbreaks and the observance of various restrictions, e.g. movement restriction etc.;
* delivery of opinions for reimbursement and indemnity payments.

### At the suspicion or confirmation of a dangerous disease outbreak:

* public administration authorities and the Police CR shall co–operate with veterinary administration authorities at the prevention of outbreaks of dangerous diseases and their spreading, at disease control and, in accordance with their competence, participate in the arrangement and control of emergency veterinary measures (§ 57 of the Act No. 166/1999);
* municipalities shall represent the state administration authorities in matter of veterinary care and shall be empowered to issue generally binding public notices and orders within their territorial competence;
* the Ministry of Agriculture shall accept applications for the provision of the reimbursements and indemnities for losses and damages incurred in connection with a dangerous disease.

The RVA, in co–operation with the Expert Team, the CC Brno and other experts shall specify the local disease control strategy.

The list of personnel and material equipment for the LDCC is included in Annex C.6.3.

# Article 7

## EXPERT TEAM

Three regional Expert Teams supplemented with the ACR members have been established. Their membership composition and territorial competence are included in Annexes C.1.1 and C.1.2.

The Expert Group shall be appointed by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the CR.

#### The Expert Team shall:

* carry out epizootiological enquiries and take appropriate samples (epithelium, milk, blood, scrapings for Probang test etc.) for the examination in the National Reference Laboratory (hereinafter referred to as the “NRL”) in order to establish the extent and type of the infection;
* via its Head, submit reports on the course and results of the enquiry to the Chief Veterinary Officer, the relevant RVA Director and the Head of the CC;
* in co–operation with the RVA, take samples for the examination in the NRL for the relevant disease or, if necessary, in the EU Reference Laboratory with which the SVA CR has concluded a contract;
* provide advice and information on disinfection and pest control activities and safe disposal of carcasses.

#### The epizootiological report from the first outbreak shall contain information on the following items:

* situation in the outbreak/outbreaks, possible source of the infection;
* number and species of susceptible and other animals;
* number of clinically affected animals and the age of the oldest lesion/lesions indicating the disease;
* farming method, size and location of premises and their relations with other holdings, public roads, etc.;
* local meteorological situation if available from the nearest meteorological station;
* recent movements of animals and persons, foodstuffs and raw materials of animal origin, animal feed and objects which can act as carriers of the causative agents into and from the holding;
* risk of further spreading of the disease.

The Expert Team shall not be responsible for the destruction and disposal of animals or for monitoring of movements into or from the infected holding.

The members of the ACR shall participate in the Expert Group activities only within military districts.

The members of Expert Teams shall be trained by the CC Brno and the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Brno (hereinafter referred to as the “UVPS”) and shall, according to the CC programme, provide training courses for the RVA professionals.

### Calling–up the Expert Team:

At the declaration of the suspicion on a dangerous disease (§ 10 (1) (a) of the Act No. 166/1999), the SVA CR, CC Brno, RVA Director shall call–up the relevant Expert Team via its Head or Deputy Head. The equipment for the Expert Team shall be provided by the relevant RVA of the place of the disease suspicion.

# Article 8

## STAFF INVOLVED

The CC Brno shall keep the list of veterinarians that can be involved in the solution to an emergency situation. List of staff, including those skilled in foreign languages, is included in Annex C.5.2.

The RVA shall keep the list of veterinarians and veterinary technicians which can be involved in the control of emergency situations.

The CC Brno shall keep the list of veterinary experts experienced in the control of the OIE List A diseases (Annex C.7.2).

# Article 9

## MANUALS

The Methodical Instructions for the eradication of particular dangerous diseases are included in Annexes to the Contingency Plan:

* TSEs of ruminants (see Annex N A.17.5)

# Article 10

## REFERENCE LABORATORIES

### 10.1

The list of the reference laboratories equipped for the diagnosis of FMD and certain dangerous diseases is included in Annex C.2.1. National Reference Laboratories subject to the supervision of the SVA CR.

**NRL for TSEs at the SVI Jihlava is able to perform diagnosis of the disease using:**

* histopathology examination for the detection of characteristic degenerative alterations of the central neural system;
* electron microscopy for the demonstration of specific SAF (scrapie associated fibrils) in the cerebro–spinal homogenate;
* immuno–blotting based on the Western blotting procedure for the detection of the prion specific for TSE diseases (Prionics–Check);
* immunohistochemistry (IHC) as a confirmation method.

The laboratory capacity is, according to the type of test used, the following:

* histopathology examination 50 samples per day
* electron microscopy 25 samples per day
* immunoblotting 400–600 samples per day
* immunohistochemistry 20–30 samples per day

NRL for CSF at the SVI Jihlava is able perform diagnosis of ASF. This NRL collaborated with Community Reference laboratory for ASF in the case confirmation of the results.

**Laboratories for TSEs at the SVI Prague and the SVI Olomouc are able to perform diagnosis of the disease using:**

* SVI Prague
  + immuno–blotting 250–300 samples per day
* SVI Olomouc
  + ELISA 800 samples per day

### 10.2

Samples shall be sent to the NRL exclusively via a messenger after the previous telephone notification of their delivery. In exceptional cases, it is possible to call–up the escort of the Police CR to secure the transportation. Air transport shall be used for the samples dispatched to the contracted reference laboratories abroad. The dispatch of samples as the airmail parcels shall be arranged by the SVI Prague.

### 10.3

An equipment for sampling, transport media and transport containers shall be kept at each RVA or by the SVI Expert Team.

# Article 11

## EMERGENCY VACCINATION

### 11.1

.

Emergency vaccination is not available.

# Article 12

## TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

### 12.1

The training of the laboratory staff shall be ensured at the relevant Reference Laboratories according to the OIE Manual.

### 12.2

The Expert Team shall be trained by the CC Brno and the UVPS Brno.

### 12.3

### Training of other veterinarians:

* the RVA official veterinarians shall receive the training arranged by the Expert Team once per year;
* other staff involved in disease control shall receive the training arranged by the relevant RVA.

### 12.4

The CC Brno staff shall receive the in–service training performed in the form of a rehearsal of simulated outbreak of a disease once per month. At the RVA level, the rehearsal of simulated FMD outbreak shall take place at an interval no longer than 2 years.

### 12.5

In co–operation with the ACR, the MVS and the Crisis Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, the co–ordination training shall be organised for the purpose of the rehearsal of activities at the control of outbreaks of diseases and other emergency situations.

### 12.5

SVA CR

CC Brno

UVPS Brno

Expert Team

RVA, ACR

other organisations involved in disease control

farmers

private veterinarians

# Article 13

## METHODS OF SOLUTION TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

### Dangerous diseases:

Destruction and safe disposal of animals shall take place:

* at rendering plants and, in certain cases (TSE), using a subsequent incineration at an incineration plant;
* using burial on the spot;
* using burning on the spot (Annex C.4.10).

Within the framework of the Regional Emergency Plan, the RVA shall draw up the plan of emergency veterinary measures according to § 2 of the Act No. 239/2000.

### Other emergency situations:

* floods (see Annex D.1.3);
* chemical accidents (see Annex D.1.4);
* radiation accidents (see Annexes D.1.1 and D.1.2).

In the event of such emergency situations, the veterinary administration authorities shall be involved in their solution as a part of the IRS, provided that they are incorporated in it depending on the extent of an emergency situation. Their activities shall subject to the decisions of a Regional Operational and Information Centre of the IRS (hereinafter referred to as the “OPIC”) at various levels of command and they shall proceed according to the basic schemes of the Contingency Plan to be applied in the event of:

#### 13.2.1.Floods

* they shall approve schemes of the evacuation of animals and their alternate feeding;
* they shall manage gathering and safe disposal of carcasses or destroyed animals at a rendering plant in co–operation with the RTB;
* disposal of certain products and waste at secured toxic waste landfills.

#### Chemical accidents

According to the type of an affection and elimination of dead or destroyed animals, the IRS and RTB troops shall arrange:

* their safe disposal at a rendering plant and, if necessary, a ubsequent incineration at an incineration plant (according to the type of affection);
* their burial on the spot.

#### Radiation accidents

According to the level of contamination, sorting out of animals, the IRS or RTB troops shall arrange:

* retaining animals on the spot or the decontamination, respectively;
* evacuation of animals (see evacuation plans);
* possible slaughtering of animals;
* destruction of animals and burial at a specified place.

For the purpose of the radiation accident solution, the RVA in which territorial competence the nuclear facility or workstation with very important ionising radiation source is located, shall draw up the measures for the protection farm animals (Decree N. 328/2001 ) and the Veterinary Emergency Plan as part of the “External Emergency Plan” of the Regional Authority (see Annexes D.1.1 and D.1.2).

#### Mass death of wild animals caused by:

* a dangerous disease – gathering and tracing shall be ensured by users of hunting areas; safe disposal shall be ensured at a rendering plant;
* nature calamities – gathering and tracing shall be ensured by users of hunting areas, if necessary, with assistance of the ACR; safe disposal shall be ensured by a rendering plant.

#### Mass death of fish caused by:

* a dangerous disease – gathering shall be ensured by fishery plants staff, users of fishing areas or establishments; safe disposal shall be ensured at a rendering plant;
* nature calamities or environmental accidents – gathering shall be ensured by fishery plants staff, if necessary, with assistance of the ACR; safe disposal shall be ensured either at a rendering plant, an incineration plant or by burial.

With regard to these facts, it is necessary to solve the determination of burial sites near the main holdings in all regions; the burning shall takes place on the spot.

In the event of the eradication of FMD outbreak, it may be, with regard to the risk of the transportation, decided on burial or burning of carcasses on the spot or temporary storage on the farm, respectively. The same decision may be made at radiation or chemical accidents. In the event of floods or other nature calamities, the veterinary service shall proceed according to these schemes; the only difference is that the control of an outbreak of a dangerous disease is not concerned.

# Article 14

## NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC AND DISEASE ALERTNESS

**14.1** Proffesional public is informed on the outbreak of a dangerous disease immediatelly (Annex I of the Veterinary Act):

* telephone, crisis mobils, fax
* e-mail

Report on dangerous disease (Annex I of the Veterinary Act) shall be announced to the Commission and Members State to the 24 hours (§ 10(2), § 48(1)(o), point 2 of the Veterinary Act, § 7, 8, 9 of the Decree No. 299/2003) - ADNS

### 14.2

The public is informed on the outbreak of a dangerous disease in a way usual for the place(broadcast, television, press, etc.).

### The CC SVA shall organise

### for the professional public:

* lectures and lecture demonstrations at the UVPS;
* lectures and lecture demonstrations for the Chamber of Veterinarians of the Czech Republic**;**

### 14.4. for other public:

* via the spokesman, the SVA CR shall provide papers for mass media;
* via the RVAs, the workshops for farmers, slaughterhouses, rendering plants, Disinfection and Pest Control Teams and other bodies involved in the control of outbreaks of dangerous diseases.

**List of Acronyms and Abbreviations (1st reference)**

ACR Army of the Czech Republic (2.3.0.)

CDCC Central Disease Control Commission (2.3.5.)

CVCR Chamber of Veterinarians of the Czech Republic (14.2.)

DDCC Regional Disease Control Commission (4.6.)

RVA Regional or Municipal Veterinary Administration (Article 2)

CDEC Contingency Disease Eradication Centre (2.2.3.)

FMD Food and Mouth Disease (2.1.1.)

IRS Integrated Rescue System (2.3.1.)

LDCC Local Disease Control Centre (6.1.)

MVL Mobile Veterinary Laboratories (2.3.6.)

MVS Military Veterinary Service (2.3.4.)

MVIT Military Veterinary Intervention Troops (2.3.5.)

CC Crisis Centre of the SVA CR (4.3.)

NRL National Reference Laboratory (7.1.2.)

RTB Rescue Training Base (2.3.2.)

SVA CR State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (2.1.6.)

SVI State Veterinary Institute (2.3.6.)

UVPS University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences (7.2.)