



SEMC
STATE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Animal and Plant Biosecurity

STATE HAZARD PLAN

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Department of Primary Industry
and Regional Development

APPROVED BY

State Emergency Management
Committee

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Amendments Table

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11/03/2008	Initial issue.	JM
31/05/2014	Complete review and reissue for comment	SW
May 2016	Statement of fact amendments	SEMC Secretariat
August 2018	New State Hazard Plan format, statement of fact changes, removal of duplication with the State Emergency Management Plan, inclusion of assurance activities and Machinery of Government changes.	DPIRD
December 2018	Version 01.01 - Amendments approved by SEMC (Resolution Number 90/2018) as per State EM documents amendments table v02.00 .	SEMC Business Unit

Date	Details	Amended by
June 2020	Version 01.02 – Review date deferred to August 2021 approved by SEMC (Resolution Number 25/2020) and statement of fact amendments as per State EM documents amendments table v02.03 .	SEMC Business Unit
August 2021	Version 2.00 – Comprehensive review and reissue approved by SEMC (Resolution 60/2021).	DPIRD
December 2022	Version 2.01 - Amendments approved by SEMC Executive Officer (Resolution Number 17/2021). Statement of fact changes and updated hyperlinks to new SEMC website as per amendments table December 2022 .	SEMC Business Unit
October 2023	Version 2.02 - Consequential amendments approved by SEMC to reflect the change in terminology from 'welfare' to 'emergency relief and support' and related terms (resolution number 77/2023) and statement of fact and accessibility amendments approved by the SEMC Executive Officer (resolution number 17/2021) as outlined in State EM documents amendments table October 2023 .	SEMC Business Unit

The SEMC acknowledges the Aboriginal peoples throughout the State of Western Australia as the Traditional Custodians of the lands where we live, work and volunteer. We recognise Aboriginal peoples continued connection to land, waters and community, and pay our respects to Elders both past and present.

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All of the State emergency management legislation and documents can be accessed via the [State Emergency Management Framework](#) page of the State Emergency Management Committee website.

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Part One:

Introduction

The State Hazard Plan for Animal and Plant Biosecurity (the Plan) provides an overview of arrangements for the management of emergency animal or plant pest or diseases incursions in Western Australia (i.e. animal or plant biosecurity incursions) and contains information on prevention, preparedness, response and initial recovery.

The Plan refers to a range of existing plans and documents relating to animal and plant biosecurity. This Plan does not duplicate the information contained in these, instead provides directions to websites or other sources where further information can be obtained if required.

The Director General, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for animal or plant pests or diseases emergencies.

1.1 Background

Western Australia (WA) is under constant threat of a major animal or plant pest or disease outbreak or incursion. A serious outbreak could result in serious financial hardship and social disruption to the community and/or threaten the viability of primary industries. Some incursions may cross over to the human population and result in human health concerns.

Over 130 significant animal or plant pests or diseases are not recognised in Australia (referred to as “exotic”). Many of these are highly contagious and spread rapidly. The ability to identify an outbreak quickly and respond effectively is essential to containing an outbreak, limit its distribution and minimize the impacts to the social, built, economic and natural environment. Eradication, if feasible, is the preferred method of management. Eradication requires surveillance to determine the origin and extent of the incursion; containment through quarantine and movement controls; prompt destruction or treatment of affected animals and crops; and/or destruction of the causal agent in the environment.

If eradication is not feasible (on technical or economic grounds) other

control strategies such as containment, vaccination, treatment or zoning may be implemented to reduce the impost.

“Endemic pests and diseases” are agents known to occur in Australia. Depending upon the agents, they may cause substantial loss to agricultural industries each year. The impost of significant endemic agents is managed through biosecurity measures and a range of management strategies, such as surveillance and vaccination. However, a sudden major outbreak of some endemic agents could constitute an emergency, if it resulted in the illness or death of large numbers of animals, or if public health was threatened by an agricultural pest/disease that could also affect human health, for example, a large outbreak of anthrax in cattle.

A response to a significant animal or plant pest or disease may extend over several months, and require significant human, physical and financial resources. The exact type, extent and source of resources will depend on the nature and size of the emergency.

1.2 Scope

This Plan covers emergency management arrangements within WA for the hazard of animal or plant pest or disease. It describes risk reduction strategies, preparedness for, response to and initiation of recovery arrangements following the impact of animal or plant pest or disease.

This Plan describes the arrangements for the coordination of multi-agency resources required to manage Level 2 or Level 3 Biosecurity Incident Management System (BIMS) animal or plant biosecurity incursion (see section 4.4 for levels of response and BIMS).

The provisions of the Plan, when activated, apply when an animal and plant biosecurity emergency has occurred or is imminent within WA, or if an emergency has occurred in another State of Australia and is likely to have a significant adverse impact on WA.

WA is a signatory to nationally endorsed contractual arrangements for the

management of emergency biosecurity incursions of national significance. Where possible the response provisions contained within this Plan are consistent with those agreed arrangements.

If a significant animal or plant biosecurity incursion spreads to infect the human population, the scope of this Plan will be limited to the emergency response as it relates to animals. Management of any human biosecurity hazard will be the responsibility of the Western Australia Department of Health.

Where a biosecurity incursion is the result of a hostile or terrorist act, the WA Police Force will assume control and respond in accordance with the State Hazard Plan Hostile Act (and/or Annex Terrorist Act and National and State counter-terrorism arrangements, where applicable). Where there is primary impact to agriculture rather than both human and animal, DPIRD will respond in accordance with this Plan, where safe to do so and in accordance with any advice from WA Police Force, managing the animal and/or plant biosecurity incursion aspect of the response.

1.3 Hazard Definition

For the purposes of this Plan, the hazard of animal or plant pest or disease (animal or plant biosecurity incursion) includes:

- an “Emergency Animal Disease” – as defined in the Government and Industry Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) for Australia – (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease or Avian Influenza)
- an “Emergency Plant Pest” – as defined in the Government and Industry Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) for Australia – (e.g. Karnal Bunt or Khapra Beetle)
- a “Declared Pest” – as defined in the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*, which is also an endemic animal or plant pest or disease that is occurring in such a fulminate form that an emergency response is required to ensure that it does not become a large scale

epidemic within Western Australia

- aquatic emergency animal disease outbreaks.

1.4 Organisational Roles and Responsibilities

The Director General, DPIRD, is the HMA for animal or plant pest or disease emergencies.

It is recommended that each agency with a role or responsibility under the Plan has appropriate operational procedures detailing their response arrangements in accordance with the Plan.

These arrangements should be complementary to the agency's operational procedures detailing their roles and responsibilities under the State Emergency Management Plan (State EM Plan).

Information regarding the response roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies under the Plan are detailed in Appendix C.

1.5 Related Document and Legislation

This Plan is to be read in conjunction with the State Emergency Management Framework, including the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, *Emergency Management Regulations 2006*, State Emergency Management Policy, plans and procedures.

In addition, the Plan is to be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN)
- Australian Veterinary Emergency Response Plan (AUSVETPLAN)
- DPIRD's Incident Management System
- Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA)

1.0 | INTRODUCTION

- Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD)
- National Strategic Plan for Aquatic Animal Health (AQUAPLAN)
- An industry-government agreement for management and funding of responses to aquatic emergency animal disease outbreaks (Aquatic Deed) (EADs)
- National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA).

Legislation relevant to this Plan include but are not limited to:

- *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Commonwealth)
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013*
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Identification and Movement of Stock and Apiaries) Regulations 2013*
- *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993*
- *Exotic Diseases of Animals Regulations 2011.*

1.6 Activities Informing the Assurance Process

The HMA ensures that aspects of operational performance are reviewed and that a consistent and structured approach is applied.



Part Two:

**Prevention and
Mitigation**

2.1 Responsibility for Prevention and/or Mitigation

As HMA, the Director General, DPIRD, is responsible for undertaking prevention and/or mitigation activities in relation to the hazard of animal or plant pests or diseases.

Lead responsibility for prevention and mitigation of animal or plant biosecurity incursions rests with the HMA, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE).

DAWE is responsible for biosecurity at the national border. State legislation administered by DPIRD contains responsibilities for border and biosecurity regulation within the State.

2.2 Prevention and/or Mitigation Strategies

State Prevention Strategies

Quarantine Services: DPIRD (through Biosecurity and Border Compliance) provides import and export inspection services under applicable legislation. Inspections are carried out on risk material, such as fresh fruit and vegetables, flowers, seeds, honey, vehicles and machinery and any other possible carriers of risk material, imported into WA. Activities include surveillance programs to detect and identify quarantine risk material at State border checkpoints (road, rail, sea and air), freight depots, post offices and other interstate entry points.

National Prevention Strategies

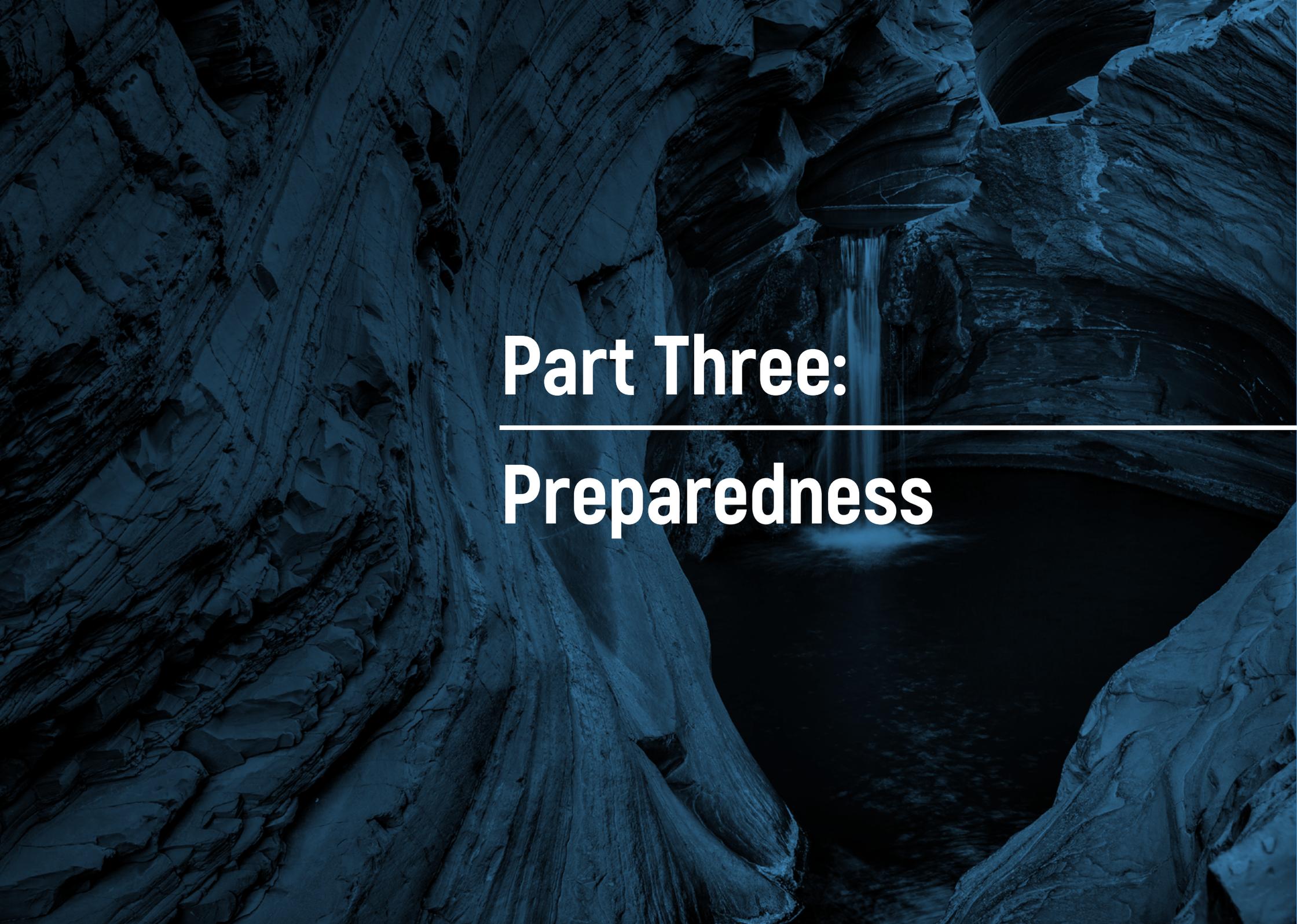
DAWE (Biosecurity and Compliance Group) provides quarantine inspection for international passengers, cargo, mail, animals, plants, and animal or plant products arriving in Australia. DAWE (Biosecurity and Compliance Group) manages risk through:

- **Border Control:** Passenger and cargo clearance at quarantine control entry points into Australia
- **Animal Quarantine:** Quarantine controls apply to all animals and animal products (including insects, fish, and reptiles)
- **Plant Quarantine:** All plants or parts of plants (fruits, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, wood or bamboo items) must be examined and if necessary treated. Live plants must be kept at plant quarantine stations when they arrive in Australia to ensure they are not carrying pests or diseases.

Mitigation Strategies

Strategy	Detail
Animal and Plant Disease Surveillance and Controls	DPIRD undertakes a number of active and passive surveillance programs to verify biosecurity status and to assist in early detection of significant incursions.
Diagnostics	DPIRD operates diagnostic and identification laboratories for animal and plant diseases and pest identification.
Livestock Identification and Brands	Western Australia has a comprehensive, mandatory livestock identification system. All livestock in Western Australia must be identified in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Identification and Movement of Stock and Apiaries) Regulations 2013</i> .

Strategy	Detail
Livestock Movements	Control measures, requirements, procedures and protocols operate to control and record the movement of livestock within Western Australia. This also applies to import and export movements from other Australian States and Territories.
Emergency Animal Disease Watch hotline	A national hotline is available for reporting emergency animal pest and disease outbreaks or suspected cases – 1800 675 888.
Emergency Plant Pest (EPP) hotline	A national hotline is available for reporting emergency plant pest and disease outbreaks or suspected cases – 1800 084 881. The Pest and Disease Information Service (PaDIS) receives EPP calls for WA.



Part Three:

Preparedness

3.1 Responsibility for Preparedness

As the HMA, the Director General, DPIRD, is responsible for the development of plans and arrangements to manage emergencies in relation to the hazard of animal or plant pest or disease.

3.2 Capability Baseline

A "Strategic Position for Emergency Preparedness" has been developed and endorsed nationally. States' responsibilities are defined as "being able to manage the response to, an initial recovery from at least one State level incident occurring in their jurisdiction".

A State level response is initiated for any incident which will or is likely to cause severe and widespread impact on industry, the community or the environment and require management at a State-wide level. It usually requires a response being managed primarily at a State/Territory level. This may include managing a range of "on ground" activities, the establishment of one or more Local Control Centres (LCCs) and a fully operational State Control Centre. Some resource support may be provided from outside the responsible agency or State, using established emergency management arrangements, or cross border agreements. This may or may not require cross-agency coordination and support within Western Australia.

3.3 Planning and Arrangements

The following plans and arrangements (agreements) have been developed at a national level and will be applied as appropriate in the event of a significant biosecurity incursion.

National arrangements include:

- EADRA: A legally binding agreement between Animal Health Australia (AHA), the Australian Government, all State and Territory Governments and identified livestock industries covering the management and funding of responses to emergency animal diseases

- EPPRD: A legally binding agreement between Plant Health Australia (PHA), the Australian Government, all State and Territory Governments and identified plant industries covering the management and funding of responses to emergency plant pests.

National Plans include:

- AUSVETPLAN: A set of nationally consistent technical guidelines covering management and response procedures for emergency animal pests and diseases affecting Australian animal industries
- AQUAVETPLAN is the Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan. It is a series of manuals that outline Australia's approach to national disease preparedness and proposes the technical response and control strategies to be activated in a national aquatic animal disease emergency
- PLANTPLAN: A set of nationally consistent technical guidelines covering management and response procedures for emergency plant pests affecting the Australian plant industries
- Biosecurity Incident Management System (BIMS) - A nationally agreed framework for the management of biosecurity incursions.

State arrangements include:

- The Plan
- DPIRD's Incident Management System: A framework based on BIMS, outlining incident levels and response arrangements managed by DPIRD.

Resources

Resource requirements will depend on the nature, size, complexity and location of the emergency. In effectively preparing for and responding to a biosecurity incursion, the successful utilisation of the appropriate resources and expertise is essential. In the event of a large scale emergency, additional resources will be needed to assist DPIRD with management and operational functions, intelligence, capital items and infrastructure.

The specific roles and responsibilities relating to each organisation are detailed in Appendix C.

Training

A nationally agreed biosecurity response training framework based on the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS) principles has been developed and agreed nationally. DPIRD staff will be trained in accordance with the nationally agreed framework.

DPIRD will facilitate appropriate induction and just-in-time training for staff from other organisations providing assistance with response roles and operational activities during a response as per State Emergency Management Policy (State EM Policy) section 4.14 and State EM Plan section 4.9.

3.4 Community Information and Education

Community and affected industry level engagement and information is provided to enhance awareness of the hazard and encourage early reporting and detection of the presence of a biosecurity incursion.

3.5 Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

LEMA should identify the risk level associated with animal and plant biosecurity incursions in their areas of responsibility. LEMA should include resource registers including equipment and community buildings that may be appropriate to be used as an LCC or Forward Command Post (FCP) and other resources that may be relevant to a response to the risks identified in their area.

3.6 Assistance Arrangements with Other Jurisdictions

3.6.1 Australian Government Physical Assistance

The provision of Australian Government physical assistance is dependent upon established criteria and requesting arrangements. Requests for Australian Government physical assistance are to be made in accordance with:

- State EM Policy section 5.10
- State EM Plan section 5.6
- State EM Response Procedure 4.20.

The exception is those involving an exotic animal disease, which is the primary responsibility of DAWE.

3.6.2 Interstate Assistance

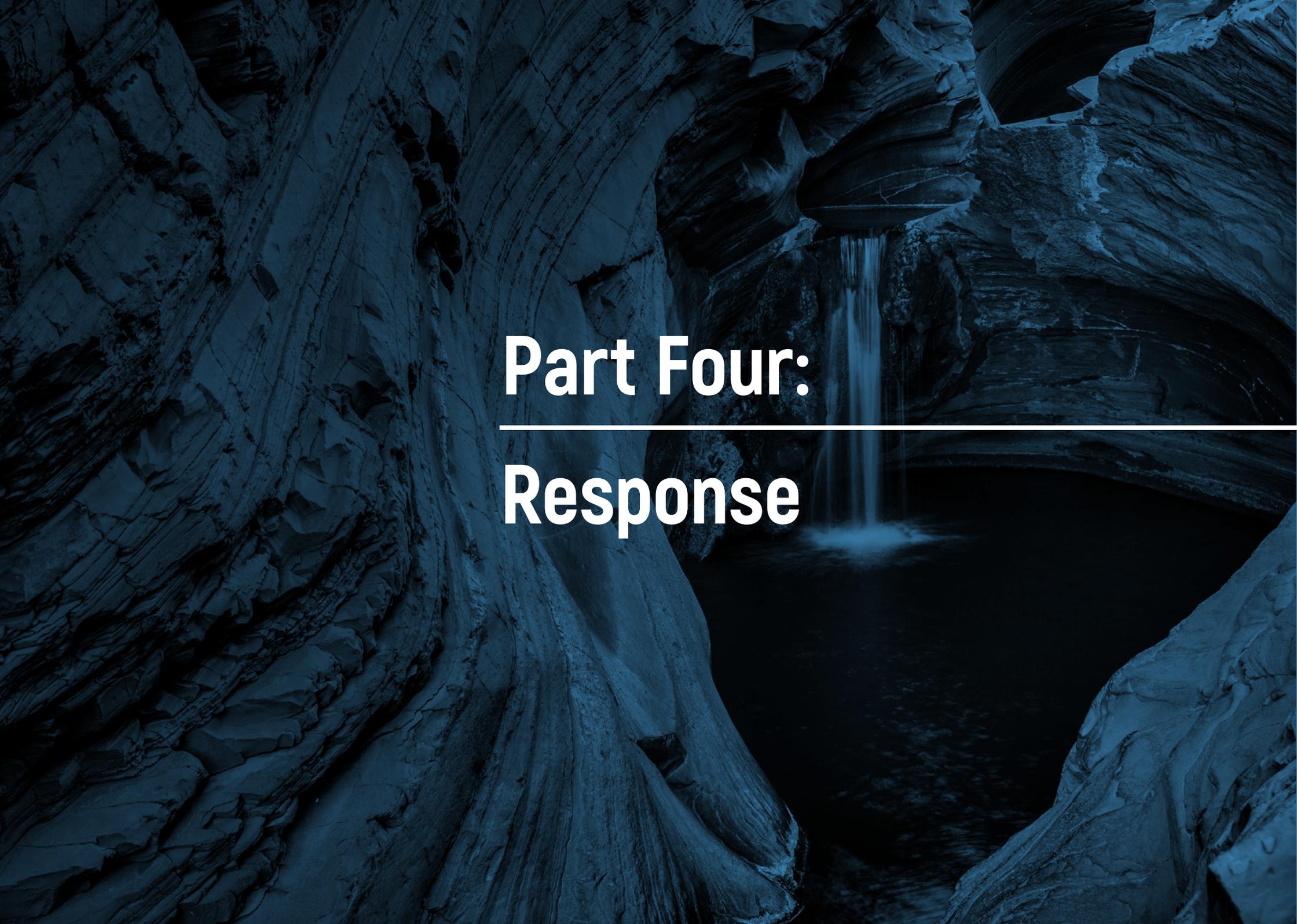
Requests for assistance from interstate primary industry agencies will be coordinated through nationally agreed biosecurity Interstate Deployment Arrangements.

3.6.3 Assistance from Overseas

Requests for overseas assistance will be coordinated through DAWE.

3.7 Coordination/Control Arrangements with Other Jurisdictions

Assistance to other jurisdictions is coordinated through the relevant national committee; Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests (CCEPP) or Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease (CCEAD).



Part Four:

Response

4.1 Responsibility for Response

As the HMA, the Director General, DPIRD, is responsible for the coordination and management of response activities for animal and plant biosecurity incursion. Response activities will be carried out in accordance with the relevant National response plan (e.g. AUSVETPLAN, AQUAPLAN or PLANTPLAN).

4.2 Response Arrangements

A coordinated response to an animal or plant biosecurity incursion will require agencies and organisations to undertake a variety of agreed roles and responsibilities. These responsibilities are detailed in Appendix C. The organisations may be requested to provide assistance under this Plan in the event of a Level 2 or Level 3 biosecurity incursion (see 4.4 for levels of response).

4.3 Notifications

Phase 1 – Investigation and Alert Phase

The investigation and alert phase exist while accurate confirmation of the diagnosis is made and the likely extent of the incursion is determined.

During the investigation and alert phase, investigation and related activities are usually managed via DPIRD 'business as usual' arrangements. The initial preparations for a formal response may be implemented including the establishment of an incident management team. Key DPIRD response staff are placed on stand-by and other stakeholders are notified and consulted, if appropriate. Preliminarily scoping/investigation is undertaken to assess the extent of the potential problem and to determine an initial approach (containment, eradication or management).

An incident may also be established in this Alert phase if a biosecurity incursion is suspected or confirmed in another State or Territory that may have significant resource implications in WA.

Phase 2 – Operational Phase

The operational phase commences when the presence of the pest or disease is confirmed, and an emergency response plan is prepared and implemented. The imminent threat of an incident confirmed in another jurisdiction may also trigger an operational phase.

4.4 Levels of Response

Biosecurity responses are classified nationally in Biosecurity Incident Management System using different criteria to the incident levels in the State EM Plan section 5.1.5. Overview table, detailing National / State Response Level Comparison at the end of this section.

Level 1

Assigned to any local or limited response that has limited potential impact on DPIRD, industry, community or the environment, and can be managed within DPIRD's resources. There is a low level of complexity and minimal impact on the community.

Note: A Level 1 incident in the State EM Plan equates to a BIMS Level 1 or 2 response.

Level 2

Assigned to any incident that is likely to cause severe and widespread impact on industry or the environment, and requiring management and coordination at a State level. There is likely to be a medium level of complexity and impact on the community. Support from an agency or agencies may be required. There is likely to be a protracted response phase (e.g. three-six months).

There is potential for the incident to be declared an "Emergency Situation". Most biosecurity incursions covered by national deeds will be initially categorised at this level (or higher).

Note: A Level 2 incident in the State EM Plan equates to a BIMS Level 2 or 3 response.

Level 3

Assigned to any incident likely to cause catastrophic consequences for industry, community or environment and may potentially impact the whole of WA. A significant multi-agency response will be required. There is likely to be a protracted response phase (e.g. greater than six months). A declaration of an “Emergency Situation” or “State of Emergency” may be required.

Note: A Level 3 incident in the State EM Plan equates to a BIMS Level 3 or 4 response.

Overview: National / State Response Level Comparison

State	National
Level 1	BIMS Level 1 or 2
Level 2	BIMS Level 2 or 3
Level 3	BIMS Level 3 or 4

4.5 Activation of this Plan

This Plan will be activated when the Director General of DPIRD considers that the management of a Level 2 or 3 (BIMS) biosecurity incursion or threat will require resources that exceed the capacity of existing DPIRD resources.

4.5.1 Declaration of Emergency Situation or State of Emergency

The Director General of DPIRD, as the HMA, or the State Emergency Coordinator may declare an ‘Emergency Situation’ when the situation requires the use of additional emergency powers provided under the *Emergency Management Act 2005* (EM Act).

The Minister responsible for the EM Act may declare a ‘State of Emergency’ when the situation requires the use of additional emergency powers provided under the EM Act.

The above declarations enable authorisation of Hazard Management Officers or Authorised Officers (as applicable) who are able to exercise powers, such as directing movement and evacuation and taking control of or making use of places, vehicles or other things.

4.6 Incident Management Systems

DPIRD has developed an Incident Management System based on BIMS, which aligns to the principles of AIIMS.

In a Level 2 or Level 3 (BIMS) biosecurity emergency response, a State level control structure will be established to plan the emergency response. One or more LCCs will be established to manage operational control and eradication activities within their area of responsibility.

4.7 Hazard Management Structure/ Arrangements

An Incident Support Group (ISG), Operational Area Support Group (OASG) and State Emergency Coordination Group (SECG) may be activated in accordance with State EM Plan section 5, to assist when a coordinated multi-agency response to a Level 2 or 3 (BIMS) biosecurity incursion response is required.

Further details can be found in State EM Policy sections 5.1-5.4 and State EM Plan section 5.

4.8 Support Services

There are numerous support services undertaken by relevant designated agencies.

These support services, including health services and emergency relief and support, are outlined in State EM Policy section 5.9 and State EM Plan section 5.3.

Support plans that may be activated in support of this Plan may include the:

- State Health Emergency Response Plan
- State Support Plan - Emergency Relief and Support
- State Support Plan - Emergency Public Information activated by the State Emergency Public Information Coordinator
- State Support Plan – Animal Welfare in Emergencies details coordination arrangements for animal welfare in emergencies.

4.9 Public Warnings/Information

Intense media and public interest can be anticipated during some biosecurity emergencies. The HMA is responsible for the provision of public information and media management during a biosecurity emergency response. All public statements relating to the emergency will be issued through an approved written media release, or a DPIRD spokesperson officially authorised by DPIRD to release such information.

DPIRD will manage the provision of information to the media to meet their regular needs and ensure the provision of appropriate and timely information and instructions to the agricultural industry and general public.

4.10 Financial Arrangements for Response

Generally, to ensure accountability for expenditure incurred, the organisation

with operational control of any resource shall be responsible for payment of all related expenses associated with its operation during emergencies unless other arrangements are established. Information relating to the financial responsibilities of participating organisations is outlined in State EM Policy section 5.12, State EM Plan sections 5.4 and 6.10, State EM Recovery Procedures 5.1 and 5.2 and the SEMC website.

National financial arrangements for most significant biosecurity incursions are prescribed under relevant Government and Industry emergency response deeds and agreements (EADRA, EPPRD, NEBRA or AQUATIC).

The deeds and agreements provide a pre-determined cost sharing formula for the acquittal of costs between the Commonwealth, State/Territory Governments and Industry bodies. Eligible costs incurred in the emergency response and any compensation paid to affected producers are covered under these arrangements. The cost sharing arrangements do not cover expenditure for capital equipment or the salaries of staff permanently employed by government agencies.

4.11 Stand Down and Debriefs

The stand down phase of the response commences when:

- The investigation and/or alert phase fails to confirm the presence of a pest or disease, or justify further response action
- the response strategy has been effective i.e. the hazard is eradicated or otherwise under control
- the eradication of a biosecurity incursion is not considered economically or technically feasible for Australia and/or WA.

DPIRD will ensure the debriefing of all participating organisations and personnel involved in the emergency response within a reasonable time-frame following the response stand-down phase.

Investigations

Investigations into potential breaches of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* associated with the biosecurity incursion may continue after stand down.

Post-operation reports

At the completion of response operations, each agency or organisation involved in a biosecurity incursion response shall, on request from DPIRD provide a written report outlining their involvement and any identified lessons, improvements and recommendations for consideration. These reports may be collated into a post-operation report to be forwarded to the Minister for Agriculture and Food, Biosecurity Council and the SEMC.

Post incident analysis/review will be undertaken as per State EM Policy section 5.11, State EM Plan section 5.7 and State EM Response Procedure 4.22.



Part Five:

Recovery

5.1 Overview

Local governments are responsible for managing recovery following an emergency affecting the community in their district. Where recovery activities are beyond the capacity of the local community, State support may be provided through the State Recovery Coordinator as detailed in State EM Policy section 6 and State EM Plan section 6.

State recovery coordination and support will be conducted in accordance with State EM Policy section 6 and State EM Plan section 6 when applicable.

DPIRD has a role in the re-establishment of primary industry viability in areas affected by the incursion.

Restoring market access is a key part of recovery to nationally significant biosecurity outbreaks. The Commonwealth has a lead role in international market access considerations and deliberations.

5.2 Industry

The DPIRD State Incident Controller will ensure that an Industry Recovery plan is developed in conjunction with Industry Liaison Officers and key stakeholders. The Industry Recovery Plan will address issues such as agricultural and associated industry viability in areas affected by the biosecurity incursion.

5.3 Community

Local governments need to develop long term community recovery plans to address any long-term economic consequences of a biosecurity incursion to the larger community.

5.4 Stand Down and Debriefing

Stand down and debriefing following recovery activities will be the responsibility of the relevant local government.

The State Recovery Coordinator will determine when the State level recovery coordination arrangements (if any) cease.



Appendices

Appendix A: Distribution List

This State Hazard Plan for Animal and Plant Biosecurity is available on the [SEMC website](#). The agencies below will be notified by the HMA (unless otherwise specified) when an updated version is published on this website.

- All agencies and organisations with responsibilities under this Plan
- Emergency Management Australia (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- Minister for Regional Development, Agriculture and Food
- Minister for Emergency Services (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC), SEMC subcommittee and SEMC reference group members (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- State Library of Western Australia (SEMC Business Unit to notify).

Appendix B: Glossary of Terms/Acronyms

Terminology used throughout this document has the meaning prescribed in section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* or as defined in the State Emergency Management Glossary. In addition, the following hazard-specific definitions apply.

B1 Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Agent	A microorganism which causes an animal or plant disease.
AQUATIC DEED	An industry-government agreement for management and funding of responses to aquatic emergency animal disease outbreaks (EADs)
Biosecurity	The protection of primary industries, the environment, economy and human health from the risks posed by harmful organisms including any animal or plant pest or disease through exclusion, containment, eradication and management.
Biosecurity incursion	A significant primary industries animal or plant pest or disease.
Disease	A disease that is capable of having a detrimental effect on an animal or a plant and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a micro-organism (ii) a disease agent (iii) an infectious agent (iv) a parasite at any stage of its life cycle or (v) a genetic disorder of an animal or plant.

Term	Definition
Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD)	A legally binding agreement between Plant Health Australia (PHA), the Australian Government, all State and Territory Governments and plant industry signatories covering the management and funding of responses to emergency plant pests.
Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA)	A legally binding agreement between Animal Health Australia (AHA), the Australian Government, all State and Territory Governments and livestock industry signatories covering the management and funding of responses to emergency animal diseases.
Endemic	An infectious pest or disease that normally occurs in Australia.
Eradication	Refers to the elimination of a pest or disease and its causative agent from an area.
Exotic	An infectious disease of animals or plants which does not normally occur in Australia.
Fulminate	Is a medical descriptor for any event or process that occurs suddenly and escalates quickly, and is intense and severe to the point of lethality.
Incident	The occurrence, or imminent occurrence, of a hazard. Any event, including the detection, suspected detection, presumptive diagnosis or tracing or proximity of a pest or residue, which has the potential to adversely affect agriculture, fisheries or the environment.
Local Control Centre (LCC)	The local operations centre from which all field operations aimed at containing and eradicating the pest or disease are managed.
Outbreak	A recently detected pest population, including an incursion, or a sudden significant increase of an established pest population in an area [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2003]

Term	Definition
Surveillance	Investigations to establish the presence, extent of, or absence of a specific pest or disease, or the presence, abundance and distribution of specified wild animals.

B2 Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AHA	Animal Health Australia.
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System.
AQUAPLAN	2014-2019 National Strategic Plan for Aquatic Animal Health
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Response Plan.
BIMS	Biosecurity Incident Management System.
CCEAD	Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease.
CCEPP	Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests.
DAWE	Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
EADRA	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement.

Acronym	Meaning
EPPRD	Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed.
HMA	Hazard Management Agency.
ISG	Incident Support Group.
LCC	Local Control Centre.
NEBRA	National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement.
OASG	Operational Area Support Group.
PaDIS	Pest and Disease Information Service.
PHA	Plant Health Australia.
PLANTPLAN	Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan.
SECG	State Emergency Coordination Group.
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee.

Appendix C: Response Roles and Responsibilities

The Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development (DPIRD), through its Director General as the Hazard Management Agency (HMA), has the primary role of coordinating the response to animal or plant pest or disease emergencies.

The following are the response roles and responsibilities of agencies under this Plan. Brief all-hazards information is also provided for agencies who may have a role under this Plan – full details of these roles and responsibilities can be found in the State Emergency Management Plan, Appendix E.

All agencies should maintain appropriate internal plans and procedures in relation to their specific responsibilities.

Organisation	Response Responsibilities (see State EM Plan Appendix E for full all-hazards roles and responsibilities)
Air Services Australia	a. Impose an aviation Temporary Restricted Area (TRA) 300 metres above ground level (1000 feet above ground level) and include a buffer zone of one nautical mile around the area of the Infected Premises, if required.
Bureau of Meteorology	a. Provide and/or assist in the acquisition of technical and expert advice related to weather conditions and resources as appropriate.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	a. Provide liaison officer/s and other trained staff as required and appropriate. b. Provide and/or assist in the acquisition of resources and engineering services and specialist equipment e.g. rifles, traps, earth moving machinery and operators. c. Provide relevant expertise and knowledge.
Department of Communities	a. Coordinate emergency relief and support services for those impacted by the incident including operating evacuation centres and providing crisis support services (emergency accommodation, emergency clothing and personal requisites, personal support services, financial assistance, emergency food), as required.

Organisation	Response Responsibilities (see State EM Plan Appendix E for full all-hazards roles and responsibilities)
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide liaison officer/s and other trained staff as required and appropriate. b. Facilitate resources and telecommunications as required. c. Provide and/or assist in the acquisition of appropriate protective equipment and personnel to assist with detection, sampling or surveillance activities, where the use of self-contained breathing apparatus is required. d. Facilitate DFES personnel and volunteers to assist with operational activities during the response, as necessary.
Department of Health WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide liaison officer/s and other trained staff as required and appropriate. b. Provide and/or assist in the acquisition of technical and expert medical advice, resources and services. c. Coordinate the health response. d. Coordinate the activation of the State Health Emergency Response Plan and other support plans, as required. e. Manage human public health aspects of emergency animal and plant disease operations.
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide a representative to assist the DPIRD Director General with guidance on policy issues of State significance at national forums/meetings, if required.
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide advice on minimisation of impacts on the environment. b. Provide advice on environmental risks due to any operational activity (e.g. chemical use etc).

Organisation	Response Responsibilities (see State EM Plan Appendix E for full all-hazards roles and responsibilities)
Landgate	<p>a. Provide liaison officer/s and other trained staff as required and appropriate.</p> <p>b. Provide and/or assist in the acquisition of expert advice and resources as appropriate including cadastral maps, showing sub-divisions and location numbers for any given area of Western Australia as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Areas - 1:50 000 or smaller. • Pastoral Areas - 1:500 000 or 1:1 000 000. <p>c. Assist with the legal definition of areas for the gazettal of Infected Areas, Restricted Areas and Control Areas, including the provision of certified maps indicating their boundaries, as required.</p>
Local Government	<p>a. Provide Liaison Officer/s and other trained staff as required and appropriate.</p> <p>b. Provide and/or assist in the acquisition of resources and engineering services including earth moving machinery and operators.</p> <p>c. Provide information on local legislation, conditions and hazards, environmental and water issues associated with waste disposal.</p> <p>d. Assistance with quarantine and movement control as required.</p> <p>e. Assist with local communication.</p> <p>f. Identify and/or make available suitable facilities for use as Control Centres.</p> <p>g. Management of the local recovery process.</p>

Organisation	Response Responsibilities (see State EM Plan Appendix E for full all-hazards roles and responsibilities)
Main Roads WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide liaison officer/s and other trained staff as required and appropriate. b. Assist with quarantine and movement control as required (e.g. road blocks and checkpoints). c. Provide and/or assist in the acquisition of resources and engineering services including earth moving machinery and operators. d. Provide current road information
Water Corporation of WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Responsibilities as outlined in the Western Australian, State Emergency Management Plan, Appendix E.
Western Australia Police Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide an emergency coordinator to assist DPIRD in the provision of a coordinated response during an emergency. b. Provide liaison officer/s as required. c. Assistance with quarantine and movement control as appropriate. d. Assist with the coordination of resources or services as necessary. e. Maintain public order as required. f. Assist with investigations into the cause of any breach of legislation or control order relating to the emergency, as appropriate.

