STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

FOR

ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

(WESTPLAN – ANIMAL AND PLANT BIOSECURITY)

Prepared by

Department of Agriculture and Food

APPROVED AT SEMC MEETING

RESOLUTION NO: 15/2015

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Amendments List

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>31/05/2014</td>
<td>Complete review and reissue for comment</td>
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Copies of this State emergency management plan are available at the following locations:

- Public Document Library
  - DAFWA website (www.agric.wa.gov.au)
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1 INTRODUCTION

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

Over 130 animal and plant pests and diseases are not recognised in Australia (exotic). Many of these are highly contagious and spread rapidly. The ability to identify an outbreak quickly and respond effectively is essential to contain an outbreak, limit its distribution and minimize its impost.

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 adopted.

Endemic pests and diseases, refers to 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 which also affects 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.

The Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia Director General is the hazard management agency (HMA) for Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases.

1.1 Aim and Objectives

AIM

The aim of Westplan– Animal and Plant Biosecurity is to detail the strategic management arrangements for a Level 2 or Level 3 response to a significant agricultural animal or plant pest or disease incursion (Biosecurity incursion).
OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the plan are to

- Ensure Western Australia has effective emergency management arrangements in place for biosecurity incursions;
- Define the roles and responsibilities of the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) and other Government departments and organisations in the event of a significant biosecurity incursion;
- Provide the basis for the provision and coordination of resource assistance;
- Describe the structure to be implemented and key actions to be taken in response to a biosecurity incursion;
- Identify relevant linkages with other State and Commonwealth emergency management plans and arrangements.

1.2 Scope

This Plan describes the arrangements for the coordination of multiagency resources required to manage a Level 2 or Level 3 biosecurity incursion. The provisions of the Plan, when invoked, apply when a biosecurity emergency has occurred or is imminent within the State of Western Australia, or if an emergency has occurred in another State of Australia and it is likely to have a significant adverse impact on Western Australia.

The responsibilities detailed in the Plan are established for information and compliance by identified public authorities and for the coordination of non-government organisations that may be engaged. If a significant 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 the human infection will be the responsibility of the WA Department of Health.

WA Police will assume control of any terrorism related act associated with a biosecurity incursion (National and State counter terrorism arrangements). This Westplan (Animal and Plant Biosecurity) may be activated if required to manage any resultant biosecurity incursion.

1.3 Hazard Definition

The hazard Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (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.

**Special considerations**

Western Australia is a signatory to nationally endorsed arrangements for the management of emergency biosecurity incursions. Where possible the response provisions contained within this Plan are consistent with those of the agreed National arrangements.

### 1.4 Related Documents

The following documents are related to this Plan:

- **Quarantine Act 1908 (Commonwealth)**;
- **Emergency Management Act 2005**;
- **Emergency Management Regulations 2006**;
- **Exotic Diseases of Animals Act, 1993**;
- **Exotic Diseases of Animals Regulations 2011**;
- **Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007**;
- **Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2011**;
- Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN);
- Australian Veterinary Emergency Response Plan (AUSVETPLAN);
- NEBRA - National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement;
- State Emergency Management Policies;
- Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA);
- Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD);
- Local Emergency Management Arrangements;
- Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (DAFWA) Incident Management System.

### 1.5 Authority to Plan

The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) is responsible for ensuring the preparation of Westplans it considers necessary [Section 18(1) EM Act]. Under Section 20(1)(a) EM Act, SEMC has delegated the responsibility to ensure the development and review of the State Emergency Management Plan Animal and Plant Pest and Diseases [Westplan- Animal Plant Biosecurity] to Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia Director General.

### 1.6 Plan Responsibilities

The Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia Director General is responsible for the development, implementation and revision of the Westplan-Animal and Plant Biosecurity. The Plan is guided by national agreements between industry and government which influence planning arrangements and include funding agreements which underpin response activities.
1.7 Exercise and Review Periods

1.7.1 Exercising
This Plan is intended to be exercised in accordance with State Emergency Management Policy (SEMP) 2.2 – Development and Review of State Emergency Management Plans and SEMP 3.1-Emergency Management Exercises. The operational activation of the response arrangements in the event of a significant incursion may be considered as an exercise for this purpose.

1.7.2 Review
This plan will be reviewed every five years or more frequently, if appropriate, in accordance with SEMP 2.2.

1.8 Organisational Roles and Responsibilities

Organisations with responsibilities identified under this Westplan are listed below. Participating organisations may be requested to provide assistance under this Plan in the event of a Level 2 or Level 3 biosecurity incursion.

- Air Services Australia
- Australian Red Cross, WA
- Bureau of Meteorology
- Department of Agriculture and Food WA
- Department for Child Protection and Family Support (CPFS)
- Department for Environmental Regulation
- Department of Fire and Emergency Services
- Department of Health WA
- Department of Parks and Wildlife
- Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Landgate
- Local Government
- Main Roads, WA
- Water Corporation of WA
- Western Australia Police (WA Police)

The specific roles and responsibilities for each organisation are detailed in Section 6.2, Appendix B.
2 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

2.1 Responsibility for Prevention and/or Mitigation

Lead responsibility for prevention and mitigation of biosecurity incursions rests with DAFWA, in conjunction with the Commonwealth’s Department of Agriculture (DA).

The Commonwealth Department of Agriculture is responsible for biosecurity at the national border. State legislation administered by DAFWA is responsible for the state border and biosecurity regulation within the state.

2.2 Legislation and Codes

- Quarantine Act 1908 (Commonwealth);
- Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007;
- Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2011;
- Exotic Diseases of Animals Act, 1993;
- Exotic Diseases of Animals Regulations 2011;
- Environmental Protection Act 1986;
- Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA);
- Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD).

2.3 Prevention Strategies

STATE STRATEGIES

Quarantine Services: DAFWA (through Quarantine WA) provides import and export inspection services under applicable interstate 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 STRATEGIES

Commonwealth Department of Agriculture (Biosecurity) provides quarantine inspection for international passengers, cargo, mail, animals, plants, and animal or plant products arriving in Australia. Commonwealth Department of Agriculture (Biosecurity) 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, 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.
Other Australian Biosecurity programs and initiatives coordinated through the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture include:

- National Animal Health Strategy;
- National Plant Health Strategy;
- National Weeds Strategy/Weeds of National Significance
- National Emergency Animal Disease Hotline Phone: 1800 675 888
- National Emergency Plant Pest Hotline Phone: 1800 084 881
- National Biosecurity Council activities.

2.4 Mitigation Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal and Plant Disease Surveillance and Controls</th>
<th>DAFWA undertakes a number of active and passive surveillance programs to verify biosecurity status and to assist in early detection of a significant incursion;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostics</td>
<td>DAFWA operates diagnostic and identification laboratories for animal diseases, plant health; and a plant and pest identification service;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Centre</td>
<td>DAFWA operates a Pest and Disease Information Service (PaDIS) on 1800 084 881 or email <a href="mailto:info@agric.wa.gov.au">info@agric.wa.gov.au</a>. This service operates as the central biosecurity call centre and referral service;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Identification and Brands</td>
<td>Western Australia has a comprehensive, mandatory livestock identification system. All livestock in Western Australia must be identified in accordance with the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Movements</td>
<td>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;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Animal Disease Watch hotline</td>
<td>1800 675 888</td>
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</table>
3 PREPAREDNESS

3.1 Responsibility for Preparedness

As the HMA, DAFWA has overall responsibility for emergency preparedness activities associated with biosecurity incursions.

3.2 Planning 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:

- 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;
- 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;

National Plans

- AUSVETPLAN - A set of nationally consistent technical guidelines covering management and response procedures for emergency animal pests and diseases affecting Australian animal industries.
- 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:

- WESTPLAN – Animal and Plant Biosecurity;
- DAFWA Incident Management System: A framework based on the BIMS outlining incident levels and response arrangements managed by DAFWA.

Resources

Resource requirements will depend on the nature and size of the incursion, 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 DAFWA with management and operational functions, intelligence, capital items and infrastructure.

The specific roles and responsibilities relating to each organisation are detailed in Appendix B.
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. DAFWA staff will be trained in accordance with the nationally agreed framework.

DAFWA 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.

3.3 Community Education
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.

3.4 Evacuation Arrangements
Please refer to SEMP 4.7 – Community Evacuation.

3.5 Local and District Hazard Emergency Management Plans
Local Emergency Management Arrangements should identify the risk level associated with biosecurity incursions in their areas of responsibility. Plans should identify DAFWA as the HMA for this hazard. Plans should include resource registers including equipment and community buildings that may be appropriate to be used as a Local Control Centre and other resources that may be relevant to a response to the risks identified in their area.

3.6 Western Australia Border Agreements
Not applicable.

3.7 Arrangement for Assistance from Other Jurisdictions

3.7.1 Australian Government Assistance
The provision of Commonwealth Government physical assistance is dependent upon established criteria and requesting arrangements. Requests for Commonwealth physical assistance are to be made in accordance with SEMP 4.9 – Commonwealth Physical Assistance. The exception is those involving exotic animal disease, which is the primary responsibility of Commonwealth Department of Agriculture.
3.7.2 Interstate Assistance
Requests for assistance from interstate primary industry agencies will be coordinated through Commonwealth Department of Agriculture.

3.7.3 Assistance from Overseas
Requests for overseas assistance will be coordinated through Commonwealth Department of Agriculture.

3.8 Arrangements for Assistance to Other Jurisdictions
Assistance to other jurisdictions is coordinated by Commonwealth Department of Agriculture.
4 RESPONSE

4.1 Responsibility for Response

DAFWA is responsible for the coordination and management of response activities in accordance with the relevant response plan (e.g. AUSVETPLAN or PLANTPLAN). The responsibilities of other state agencies and participating organisations are detailed in Appendix B.

4.2 Notification

Phase 1 – Investigation and Alert Phase
The investigation and alert phase exists 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 using ‘normal business’ arrangements. The initial preparations for a formal response may be implemented including the establishment of an incident response. Key DAFWA 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 which 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 which is confirmed in another jurisdiction may also trigger the operational phase.

4.3 Levels of Response

Biosecurity emergency response levels are based on nationally agreed criteria.

Level 1 - (equates to DAFWA Incident Management System Level 1 or 2) Assigned to any local or limited response that has limited potential impact on DAFWA, industry, community or the environment, and can be managed within DAFWA’s resources. There is a low level of complexity and minimal impact on the community.

Level 2 - (equates to DAFWA Incident Management System Level 3) Assigned to any incident that is likely to cause severe and widespread impact on industry or the environment, and requiring management at the state wide level. There is likely to be a medium level of complexity and impact on the community. Support from one or more other agency/s will be required.
There is likely to be a protracted response phase (e.g. 3-6 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).

**Level 3** - (equates to DAFWA Incident Management System Level 4)
Assigned to any incident likely to cause catastrophic consequences for industry, community or environment and may potentially impact on the whole of Western Australia. A significant multi-agency response will be required. There is likely to be a protracted response phase (e.g. 3-6 months). A declaration of an ‘Emergency Situation’ or ‘State of Emergency’ may be required.

### 4.4 Activation of This Plan

#### 4.4.1 Triggers for Activation
This Westplan will be activated when the Director General of DAFWA considers that the management of a Level 2 or 3 Biosecurity incursion or threat will require resources that exceed the capacity of existing DAFWA resources.

#### 4.4.2 Declaration of Emergency Situation
The Director General of DAFWA or the State Emergency Coordinator may declare an ‘Emergency Situation’ when the situation requires the use of additional powers provided under the *Emergency Management Act 2005* (EM Act).

#### 4.4.3 Declaration of a State of Emergency
The Minister responsible for the EM Act, on the recommendation of the State Emergency Coordinator, may declare a ‘State of Emergency’ when the situation requires the use of additional powers provided under the EM Act.

*Emergency Management Act 2005*

The HMA is able to appoint officers to make use of various emergency powers through an emergency situation declaration, including directing the movement, evacuation and use of people and property.

The declaration of a ‘State of Emergency' by the Minister for Emergency Services empowers the State Emergency Coordinator to appoint officers to take the same actions as those available to the HMA as well as further specified powers. A full list is available in the EM Act itself.

### 4.5 Incident Management System

DAFWA has developed an Incident Management System which is based on the national Biosecurity Incident Management System (BIMS). Both systems are based on the principles of the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS).
In a Level 2 or Level 3 Biosecurity emergency response, a State level control structure will be established to plan the emergency response. One or more local control centres will be established to manage operational control and eradication activities within their area of responsibility.

### 4.6 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 SEMP 4.1 – Incident Management, to assist when a coordinated multi-agency response to a Level 2 or 3 Biosecurity incursion response is required.

#### 4.6.1 Incident Support Group

An ISG may be convened by the Incident Controller in consultation with the relevant Local Emergency Coordinator to assist in the overall management of the incident.

Triggers for activating an ISG for a Biosecurity incursion include (but are not limited to):

- when an incident is designated as Level 2 or higher; or
- multiple agencies need to be coordinated.

The ISG shall consist of persons representing key agencies, which are, or will be directly involved in the response.

#### 4.6.2 Operational Area Support Group

An Operational Area Support Group (OASG) for a biosecurity incursion may be activated at the request of the Incident Controller in consultation with the District Emergency Coordinator.

Triggers for activating an OASG for a Biosecurity Incursion include (but are not limited to):

- Multiple agencies need to be coordinated at a District level;
- Multiple incidents occurring simultaneously in one operational area; or
- Multiple Incidents.

The OASG shall consist of persons representing agencies, which are, or will be directly involved in the emergency.

#### 4.6.3 State Emergency Coordination Group

A State Emergency Coordination Group (SECG) may be established by the SEC when a Level 3 incident is declared by the Incident Controller or when otherwise requested by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia Director General or SEC.
Such triggers for requesting the activation of a SECG include (but are not limited to):

- a Level 3 incident; or
- when requested by the SEC or HMA (see EM Act).

The SECG is to consist of:

- The State Emergency Coordinator (Chair);
- Executive Officer of the SECG;
- Director General, DAFWA
- Representatives of the local governments in the emergency area; and
- Other members as required by the SEC.

SECG procedures are to be in accordance with State Emergency Management Operational Procedure OP 11 – State Emergency Coordination Group.

4.7 Function Support Plans

Support may be available from (but not limited to) activation of the following State Emergency Management Plans:


Activation of support plans will be in accordance with State Emergency Management policy and/or procedures.

4.8 Public Information and Media Management

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

4.9 Activation of Other Westplans In Support Of This Plan

Other plans that may be activated to support this Plan Include:
- Westplan – Health;
- Westplan – Human Epidemic;
- Westplan – Welfare;
- Westplan - Telecommunications;
- Westplan – Emergency Public Information;
- Westplan – Recovery Coordination.

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 associate with its operation during emergencies unless other arrangements are established. Detailed information in relation to the financial responsibilities of participating organisations are outlined in SEMP 4.2 – Funding for Emergencies.

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

The deeds and agreements provide a pre-determined cost sharing formula for the acquittal of costs between the Commonwealth and 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.
5 RECOVERY

5.1 Responsibility for Recovery

Local governments are responsible for the coordination of community recovery at a local level. Where recovery activities are beyond the capacity of the local community, State support may be provided through the State Recovery Coordinator as detailed in Westplan – Recovery Coordination.

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

The State-level recovery coordination works to ensure that the affected community has equitable and appropriate access to available resources. The actual management of recovery activity is still undertaken by the relevant local government authority. State level recovery coordination will be conducted in accordance with SEMP 4.4 and Westplan – Recovery Coordination.

The State Recovery Coordinator (or proxy) will attend meetings of the OASG and will provide information and advice to the HMA on recovery activities.

Industry

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

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.

5.2 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. 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.

DAFWA 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. Stand down and debriefing following recovery activities will be the responsibility of the relevant local or State Recovery Coordinator.
Investigation
Investigations into potential breaches of the *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007* associated with the biosecurity incursion may continue after stand down.

5.3 **Incident Analysis / Review**

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

6.1 Appendix A Distribution List

Emergency Management Australia
Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre
EMA Institute Library (2 copies)

State Government Ministers
Minister for Emergency Services
Minister for Agriculture and Food

State Emergency Management Committee
All members
SEMC Secretariat
All subcommittee members

Organisations with responsibilities in this plan
Department of Agriculture and Food, WA (DAFWA)
Western Australia Police (WA Police)
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)
Main Roads, WA
Water Corporation of WA
Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW)
Department of Environmental Regulation
Local Government
Department of Health WA
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Landgate
Department for Child Protection and Family Support (CPFS)
Australian Red Cross, WA
Air Services Australia

Library Deposits (bound copies with contact details removed)
National Library of Australia, Legal Deposits Unit (2 copies)
State Library of Western Australia, Battye Library (4 copies)
### 6.2 Appendix B – Roles and Responsibilities of Participating Organisations

A number of organisations have a role in assisting DAFWA as the HMA to manage a biosecurity incursion. The responsibilities of each organisation are detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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| **Western Australia Police (WA Police)** | a. Provide an Emergency Coordinator to assist DAFWA 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.  
   g. Facilitate requests for Commonwealth Physical Assistance, including Defence Assistance to the Civil Community, in accordance with SEMC Policy Statement No. 4.9;  
   h. Facilitate the establishment of a State Emergency Coordination Group (SECG) when requested by DAFWA, in consultation with the State Emergency Coordinator. |
| **Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)** | 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. |
| **Main Roads, WA** | a. Provide Liaison Officer/s and other trained staff as required and appropriate;  
   b. Assistance 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, |
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<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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| **Water Corporation of WA** | 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 including earth moving machinery and operators;  
c. Provide information on local conditions and hazards, environmental and water issues associated with waste disposal;  
d. Assist with the supply of water to affected areas through the provision of water tanker access to Water Corporation resources (e.g. standpipes, pipelines, and reservoirs). |
| **Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW)** | 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 Environmental Regulation** | a. Provide advice on minimization of impacts on the environment;  
b. Provide advice on environmental risks due to any operational activity (chemical use etc.) |
| **Local Government** | 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 including earth moving machinery and operators;  
c. Provide information on local legislation, conditions and hazards, environmental and water issues associated with waste disposal;  
d. Assistance with quarantine and movement control as required;  
e. Assist with local communication;  
f. Identify and/or make available suitable facilities for use as Control Centres;  
g. Management of the local recovery process. |
| **Department of Health WA** | 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 advice, resources and services;  
c. Coordinate and control medical, first aid, ambulance and Public Health resources as needed;  
d. Monitor public health aspects of the emergency response;  
e. Manage human public health aspects of emergency animal and plant disease operations. |
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<th>Organisation</th>
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| Department of Premier and Cabinet                | a. Provide a representative to assist the DAFWA Director General with guidance on policy issues of State significance at National Management Group (NMG) meetings, if required;   
|                                                  | b. Provide a representative to the SECG, as 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.                                                                              |
| Landgate                                         | a. Provide Liaison Officer/s and other trained staff as required and appropriate;                                                                                                                             
|                                                  | 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:                                                                 |
|                                                  |   • Agricultural Areas - 1:50 000 or smaller.                                                                                                     
|                                                  |   • Pastoral Areas - 1:500 000 or 1:1 000 000.                                                                                                     
|                                                  | 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. |
| Department for Child Protection and Family Support (CPFS) | a. Supply welfare related assistance to affected communities and coordinate other welfare and non-government support agencies, as required;   
|                                                  | b. Coordinate the welfare components of the recovery process as detailed in Westplan – Welfare, if required.                                                                                                  |
| Australian Red Cross, WA                         | a. Under the direction of the Hazard Management Agency provide relevant information to affected communities, if required.                                                                                      |
| Air Services Australia                           | a. Impose 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. |
6.3 Appendix C- Glossary of terms/acronyms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS/ACRONYMS

Terminology used throughout this document shall have the meaning as prescribed in either Section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* or as defined in the *Western Australian Emergency Management Glossary 2009*. The following additional definitions apply:

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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>A microorganism which causes an animal or plant disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biosecurity</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biosecurity incursion</td>
<td>A significant agricultural animal or plant pest or disease</td>
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<td>DAFWA</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia</td>
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<td>Disease</td>
<td>A disease that is capable of having a detrimental effect on an animal or a plant and includes:</td>
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<td>(i) a micro-organism; and</td>
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<td>(ii) a disease agent; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(iii) an infectious agent; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(iv) a parasite at any stage of its life cycle; or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) a genetic disorder of an animal or plant</td>
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<td>Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA)</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD)</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>Endemic</td>
<td>An infectious pest or disease that normally occurs in Australia</td>
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<td>Eradication</td>
<td>Refers to the elimination of a pest or disease and its causative agent from an area</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
<td>An infectious disease of animals or plants which does not normally occur in Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Control Centre (LCC)</td>
<td>The local operations centre from which all field operations aimed at containing and eradicating the pest or disease are managed</td>
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<td>PaDIS</td>
<td>Plant and Disease Information Service hotline</td>
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<td>PLANTPLAN</td>
<td>Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan</td>
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<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>Investigations to establish the presence, extent of, or</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Telecommunications</strong></td>
<td>The transmission of information by electrical or electromagnetic means including, but not restricted to, fixed telephones, mobile phones, satellite phones, e-mail and radio</td>
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<tr>
<td>absence of a specific pest or disease, or the presence, abundance and distribution of specified wild animals</td>
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