



## State Special Emergency Management Plan

# Biosecurity Emergencies

---

<b>Issue:</b>	Issue 1, 2010
<b>Review Authority:</b>	This plan is maintained by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, on behalf of the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).
<b>Approval Authority:</b>	Commissioner of Tasmania Police State Emergency Management Controller
<b>Approved:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> December 2010

**A document that describes prevention, preparedness, response and recovery arrangements for biosecurity emergencies in Tasmania**

# Table of Contents

---

<b>SECTION 1 OVERVIEW</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Glossary .....	4
Acronyms .....	9
Introduction .....	11
Authority .....	11
Aim .....	11
Objectives.....	11
Scope and Application .....	11
Context Statement.....	12
<b>SECTION 2: GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Roles of Government and Emergency Management Partners.....	14
Biosecurity Emergency Management .....	14
Roles and Responsibilities.....	16
Whole-Of-Government Response Arrangements.....	16
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment .....	17
Other Government Agencies.....	18
University of Tasmania.....	23
Local Government .....	23
Industry.....	23
Government Business Enterprises .....	24
Interstate Outbreaks.....	24
The Legal Framework.....	25
National Legislation, Plans and Agreements .....	25
Emergency Management Governance .....	26
Current Management Responsibilities .....	26
<b>SECTION 3: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>SECTION 3.1: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION</b> .....	<b>28</b>
Overview .....	28
Current Arrangements.....	28
Elements .....	29
<b>SECTION 3.2: PREPAREDNESS</b> .....	<b>30</b>
Overview .....	30
Current Arrangements.....	30
Elements .....	31
Personnel.....	31
Organisation .....	31
Management and Leadership.....	31
Collective Training .....	31
Systems.....	31
Supplies.....	31
Facilities.....	32
Support .....	32
<b>SECTION 3.3: RESPONSE</b> .....	<b>33</b>
Overview .....	33

Current Arrangements.....	35
Policy.....	35
Response Phases.....	35
Cost Sharing Arrangements.....	40
Requirements and Arrangements.....	40
Elements.....	41
Liaison.....	41
Public Information.....	41
Finance.....	41
<b>SECTION 3.4: COMMUNITY RECOVERY.....</b>	<b>42</b>
Overview.....	42
Current Arrangements.....	44
Elements.....	44
<b>SECTION 4: PLAN ADMINISTRATION.....</b>	<b>46</b>
Plan Contact.....	46
Review Requirements and Issue History.....	46
Distribution List.....	46
<b>SECTION 5: APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>49</b>
Appendix 5.1 Associated Documents.....	50
Appendix 5.2 Summary of Statutory Powers and Responsibilities for Biosecurity Incursions.....	54
Appendix 5.3 Summary of DPIPWE Biosecurity Management Responsibilities.....	60
Appendix 5.4 Government Agency Roles.....	62

## Summary List of Tables

---

Table 1 Glossary.....	4
Table 2 Acronyms.....	9
Table 3 Examples of Biosecurity Emergencies.....	13
Table 4 Australian and Tasmanian Government Agencies Responsibility Summary.....	20
Table 5 Summary of Relevant Tasmanian Legislation and Plans.....	25
Table 6 Summary of Relevant National Legislation, Plans and Agreements.....	25
Table 7 Summary of Emergency Management Arrangements.....	27
Table 8 Arrangements for Levels of Biosecurity Incident.....	34
Table 9 Impacts of a Biosecurity Emergency and Recovery Roles.....	42

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1 Governance arrangements for a major biosecurity emergency.....	16
---	----

## Section 1 Overview

---

### Glossary

Table 1 Glossary

Term	In the context of this plan this means,
<b>Aquatic Animal Disease Emergency</b>	A disease outbreak emergency exists when a population of aquatic animals is recognised as having undergone severe mortality events or significantly decreased productivity and the responsible authority within the State or Territory believes that the cause may be an infectious agent. The responsible authority may also consider latent events, such as presence of an infectious agent but not the disease, as emergencies.
<b>Biosecurity</b>	Biosecurity is defined as the protection of the economy, environment and human health from the negative impacts associated with entry, establishment or spread of exotic pests (including weeds) and diseases <sup>1</sup> .
<b>Biosecurity Emergency</b>	<p>Circumstances in which a pest or disease poses a significant and immediate threat to part or parts of Australia's economy, environment or community.<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Such an emergency event may result from the occurrence of either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a an emergency animal disease</li><li>b an aquatic animal disease emergency</li><li>c an emergency plant pest</li><li>d an environmental biosecurity emergency, either<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i terrestrial</li><li>ii inland waters</li><li>iii marine</li></ul>as defined in the respective national cost sharing arrangements or response plans (see below)</li><li>e the incursion of an environmental pest identified as posing a real and significant threat to the State's biosecurity.</li></ul>
<b>Capability</b>	Capability is a function of human and physical resources, systems/processes, training and the supply chain (eg trained personnel with equipment ready for deployment). <sup>3</sup>
<b>Community Recovery</b>	The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being.
<b>Cost sharing</b>	The process of proportional funding of a national biosecurity incident response by some or all of the parties, and is determined in accordance with the relevant agreement.
<b>Dangerous Contact Premises</b>	Premises containing animals or plants showing no clinical signs of

---

<sup>1</sup> *One Biosecurity, A Working Partnership* – The independent review of Australia's quarantine and biosecurity arrangements report to the Australian Government, 30 Sep 08

<sup>2</sup> Draft Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity, V.10, Feb 2010

<sup>3</sup> Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan

<b>Term</b>	<b>In the context of this plan this means,</b>
<b>(DCP)</b>	pests/disease but, by reason of their possible exposure to the agent, are pre-emptively subjected to full pest/disease control measures.
<b>Disease</b>	Means the presence of a pathogenic agent in a host and/or the clinical manifestation of infection that has an impact, or poses a likely threat of having an impact. Disease includes micro-organisms, disease agents, infectious agents and parasites.
<b>Emergency Animal Disease (EAD)</b>	<p>An EAD is a disease that has met one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a It is a known disease that does not occur in endemic form in Australia, including without limitation the diseases listed in Parts 1.2 to 1.5 inclusive of Schedule 3 (to the Deed<sup>4</sup>), and for which it is considered to be in the national interest to be free of the disease.</li> <li>b It is a variant form of an endemic disease which itself is not endemic, caused by a strain or type of the agent, which can be distinguished by appropriate diagnostic methods, and which if established in Australia, would have a national impact.</li> <li>c It is a serious infectious disease of unknown or uncertain cause, which may on the evidence available at the time, be an entirely new disease, or one not listed in the categorised disease list set out in Parts 1.2 to 1.5 inclusive of Schedule 3 (to the Deed).</li> <li>d It is a known endemic disease, but is occurring in such a fulminant outbreak form (far beyond the severity expected), that an emergency response is required to ensure that there is not either a large-scale epidemic of national significance or serious loss of market access.</li> </ul>
<b>Emergency Pests and Diseases</b>	<p>Pests and diseases that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a exotic to Australia and it is considered to be in the national interest to be free of the pest/disease</li> <li>b a variant of an endemic pest or disease (that can be distinguished by investigative and diagnostic methods) which if established in Australia, would have a national impact</li> <li>c a serious pest or disease of unknown or uncertain cause</li> <li>d a severe outbreak of a known endemic pest or disease, and that is considered to be of national significance with serious social or trade implications.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Emergency Plant Pest</b>	<p>See also Plant Pest.</p> <p>An Emergency Plant Pest is a plant pest that is included in Schedule 13 (of the Deed<sup>6</sup>) or which is determined by the Categorisation Group to meet one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a It is a known exotic Plant Pest the economic consequences of an occurrence of which would be economically or otherwise harmful for Australia, and for which it is considered to be in the regional and national interest to be free of the Plant Pest.</li> <li>b It is a variant form of an established Plant pest which can be</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses

<sup>5</sup> Draft Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity, V10.0, Feb 2010

<sup>6</sup> Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed in Respect of Emergency Plant Pest Responses

Term	In the context of this plan this means,
	<p>distinguished by appropriate investigative and diagnostic methods and which, if established in Australia, would have a regional and national impact.</p> <p>c It is a serious Plant Pest of unknown or uncertain origin which may, on the evidence available at the time, be an entirely new Plant Pest or one not listed in Schedule 13 and which if established in Australia is considered likely to have an adverse economic impact regionally and nationally.</p> <p>d It is a Plant Pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there or widely distributed and being officially controlled, but is occurring in such a fulminant outbreak form, that an emergency response is required to ensure that there is not either a large scale epidemic of regional and national significance or serious loss of market access.</p>
<b>Emergency response</b>	<p>In relation to pests and diseases, means the actions taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after, an outbreak to ensure that its impacts are minimised and may include:</p> <p>a actions constituting an initial response to an outbreak</p> <p>b actions that form part of a national biosecurity incident response.</p>
<b>Endemic disease or pest</b>	<p>An endemic disease / pest is one that is known to occur in Tasmania or on the Australian mainland and some form of monitoring or control is required.</p>
<b>Environment</b>	<p>Includes:</p> <p>a ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities</p> <p>b natural and physical resources</p> <p>c the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas</p> <p>d freshwater, estuarine and marine environments.<sup>7</sup></p>
<b>Eradication</b>	<p>Refers to the elimination of a disease and its causative agent or a pest from Tasmania or Australia.</p>
<b>Exotic disease or pest</b>	<p>Pests and diseases affecting plants or animals (and possibly including humans) that do not normally occur in a particular country or region.</p>
<b>Fomite</b>	<p>An inanimate object (as a piece of equipment or clothing) that may be contaminated with infectious organisms and serve in their transmission.</p>
<b>Fulminant outbreak</b>	<p>Means an outbreak that is occurring far beyond the severity expected and which requires an emergency response to ensure that there is not either a large-scale epidemic of national significance or serious loss of market access.</p>
<b>Hazard</b>	<p>As defined in the <i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i>.</p>
<b>Incident</b>	<p>Means an outbreak of a pest or disease.</p>
<b>Incident Controller</b>	<p>The person who is vested with the authority for the overall control (management) of DPIPWE's response operations</p>
<b>Infected premises, property or place</b>	<p>Infected Premises (IP): Premises in which an emergency pest or disease or its infective agent exists or is believed to exist. IPs are subject to full</p>

<sup>7</sup> Draft Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity, V.10, Feb 2010

Term	In the context of this plan this means,
	pest/disease control measures.
<b>List A disease, List B disease affecting animals - (<i>Animal Health Act 1995</i>)</b>	<p>A disease declared by the Minister in accordance with the <i>Animal Health Act 1995</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Animal Health Act 1995</i> requires people to report any case or suspicion of a notifiable animal disease. These notifiable diseases are all serious and some are zoonotic (that is, they can infect humans as well). Notifiable diseases in Tasmania are broken down into two lists, List A and List B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a List A diseases are exotic</li> <li>b List B diseases are endemic.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the List A and List B diseases, there are two further categories of notifiable disease that must be reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a any suspect case of a new disease must be reported immediately</li> <li>b any disease that is causing deaths or production losses and which is not readily diagnosed is deemed to be an unknown disease. Any unknown disease must also be reported immediately and the suspect animals isolated pending further investigation of the signs.</li> </ul>
<b>List A pest, List A disease, List B pest or List B disease affecting plants - (<i>Plant Quarantine Act 1997</i>)</b>	<p>An organism declared by the Secretary DPIPWE to be a pest or disease in accordance with the <i>Plant Quarantine Act 1997</i>, Part 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a List A pests and diseases that do not occur in Tasmania at all</li> <li>b List B diseases / pests that do occur in Tasmania but are subject to a government program for eradication or containment.</li> </ul>
<b>Marine Pest Emergency</b>	<p>A reported sighting is likely to trigger a marine pest emergency alert when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a The description matches a species represented on the CCIMPE target species list and the report is a new outbreak well beyond established Australian populations of the species.</li> <li>b Species detected is not on the target list but meets one or more of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Demonstrable invasive history</li> <li>ii One or more relevant transport vectors are still operating</li> <li>iii Demonstrable impact in native or invaded ranges on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the economy</li> <li>- the environment</li> <li>- human health</li> <li>- public amenity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv Inferred as likely to have major impacts in Australia based on the overseas data and characteristics of Australian environments and marine communities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Outbreak</b>	<p>In relation to pests and diseases, means a recently detected outbreak of a pest or disease, including of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a a known pest or disease; or</li> <li>b a distinguishable variant form of a pest or disease that is established, but not a new incidence of an established pest or disease; or</li> <li>c a pest or disease of unknown or uncertain origin; or</li> <li>d a pest or disease of potential importance to the area</li> </ul>

Term	In the context of this plan this means,
	endangered and not yet present there or not yet widely distributed and being officially controlled, but is occurring in such a fulminant form that an emergency response is required to ensure there is not either a large-scale epidemic of regional or national significance or serious loss of market access.
<b>Pest</b>	Means any species, strain or biotype of the Kingdoms Animalia (excluding human beings), Plantae, Fungi, Monera or Protista that has an impact, or poses a likely threat of having an impact.
<b>Pest Plant</b>	A plant, declared to be a pest under Section 8 of the <i>Plant Quarantine Act 1997</i> .
<b>Plant</b>	Any organism other than an organism within the animal kingdom.
<b>Plant Health</b>	Plant Health means the health (including with respect to germination, growth and further reproduction) of living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm.
<b>Plant Pest</b>	Plant Pest means any species, biotype or strain of invertebrate pest or pathogen injurious to plant health, unprocessed plant products or bees provided that it is discrete, identifiable and genetically stable, but excludes Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).
<b>Principal specialist</b>	The senior scientist or relevant manager within DPIPW with responsibility for a type of outbreak or incursion. See Section 2.
<b>Suspect Premises (SP)</b>	Premises containing animals or plants showing clinical signs requiring differential diagnosis, or animals or plants which are likely to have been exposed to an agent, or things which are suspected of being contaminated with an agent. SPs are quarantined and intensively monitored for a period of time. Provided there is no evidence of infection, SPs may subsequently be released from quarantine.
<b>Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy</b>	The Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy is a whole-of-Government framework within which biosecurity issues in Tasmania can be addressed in the most efficient and effective way. Endorsed by the then Minister for Primary Industries and Water in December 2006, the Strategy is based on the same transparency, consistency, and scientific principles as Tasmania's Biosecurity Policy that it underpins and implements. The policy objective is " <i>to protect and enhance Tasmania's biosecurity status for the benefit of Tasmania's industries, environment and public well-being, health, amenity and safety.</i> "
<b>Threat organism</b>	A disease causal agent or pest species posing a threat to Tasmania's biosecurity status.
<b>Zoonoses</b>	An animal disease that can infect humans.

## Acronyms

**Table 2 Acronyms**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Stands for</b>
<b>AAHL</b>	Australian Animal Health Laboratories (at Geelong Victoria)
<b>AIIMS™</b>	Australasian Inter-agency Incident Management System™ (often referred to as ICS). The AIIMS Trademark is owned by the Australasian Fire Agencies Council
<b>AQUAVETPLAN</b>	Australian Aquatic Animal Diseases Veterinary Emergency Plan
<b>AGIS</b>	Australian Quarantine Inspection Service
<b>AUSVETPLAN</b>	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
<b>BEIDC</b>	Biosecurity Emergency Inter-Departmental Committee
<b>BEPP</b>	(DPIPWE) Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Program
<b>BERT</b>	Biosecurity Emergency Response Team (DPIPWE)
<b>BioSIRT</b>	Biosecurity Surveillance Incident Response and Tracing (the national Biosecurity Information Management System)
<b>BOM</b>	Bureau of Meteorology
<b>CVO</b>	Chief Veterinary Officer
<b>CCIMPE</b>	Consultative Committee on Introduced Marine Pest Emergencies
<b>COMDISPLAN</b>	Commonwealth Disaster Response Plan
<b>CPHM</b>	Chief Plant Health Manager (State)
<b>CPPO</b>	Chief Plant Protection Officer (Australian Government)
<b>CSIRO</b>	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
<b>DCP</b>	Dangerous Contact Premises
<b>DAFF</b>	Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (Australian Government)
<b>DEDTA</b>	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts
<b>DHHS</b>	Department of Health and Human Services
<b>DIER</b>	Department of Infrastructure Energy & Resources
<b>DOE</b>	Department of Education
<b>DOJ</b>	Department of Justice
<b>DPEM</b>	Department of Police and Emergency Management
<b>DPAC</b>	Department of Premier and Cabinet
<b>DTF</b>	Department of Treasury and Finance
<b>DPIPWE</b>	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
<b>EAD</b>	Emergency Animal Disease
<b>EADIDC</b>	Emergency Animal Diseases Inter-Departmental Committee (State)

<b>ECC</b>	Emergency Coordination Centre Variations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDCHQ - State Disease Control HQ (in AUSVETPLAN and AQUAVETPLAN)</li> <li>• SPCHQ - State Pest Control HQ (in PLANTPLAN and EMPPlan)</li> </ul>
<b>EMC</b>	Emergency Management Committee
<b>EMPPlan</b>	Australian Emergency Marine Pest Plan
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Centre
<b>GMO</b>	Genetically Modified Organism
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Control System (see also AIIIMS)
<b>IFS</b>	Inland Fisheries Service
<b>ILO</b>	Industry Liaison Officer
<b>NCC</b>	National Coordination Centre (activated by DAFF during emergencies)
<b>NMG</b>	National Management Group
<b>OHS / OH&amp;S</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>PLANTPLAN</b>	Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan
<b>PWS</b>	Parks and Wildlife Service
<b>SEMC</b>	State Emergency Management Committee
<b>SES</b>	State Emergency Service
<b>TAFI</b>	Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute
<b>TasPol</b>	Tasmania Police
<b>TDIA</b>	Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority
<b>TEIS</b>	Tasmanian Emergency Information System
<b>TEMP</b>	Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan
<b>TFS</b>	Tasmania Fire Service
<b>TIAR</b>	Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research
<b>TOM</b>	Tasmanian Operations Manual - DPIPWE manual for biosecurity emergency operations
<b>TRRA</b>	Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements

## Introduction

### Authority

- 1.1 This is a State Special Emergency Management Plan developed in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, s.35.

### Aim

- 1.2 This plan aims to describe arrangements for governance and coordination of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities in relation to biosecurity emergencies in Tasmania.

### Objectives

- 1.3 This plan addresses the following objectives that support the aim:
  - a to inform emergency management committee members of the existing arrangements for biosecurity emergency management and the associated operational responsibilities and processes
  - b to link existing national and DPIPWE arrangements for the management of biosecurity emergencies with State emergency management arrangements detailed in the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan (TEMP)
  - c to provide a mechanism for State whole-of-government consultation during biosecurity emergencies
  - d to complement TEMP by detailing arrangements for access to support as required to enable DPIPWE to fulfill its Management Authority responsibilities during biosecurity emergencies
  - e to document the circumstances in which State and Regional emergency management arrangements, notably committee functions and powers, might be applied in a biosecurity emergency.

### Scope and Application

- 1.4 Prevention and preparedness activities to maintain Tasmania's biosecurity status are ongoing as part of DPIPWE core business. Response operations are mounted as required in the event of the occurrence in the State, or another State or Territory, of a disease or pest organism that threatens the State's biosecurity.
- 1.5 Response to biosecurity emergencies is the subject of national plans and arrangements that would be applied by DPIPWE as the relevant Management Authority within Tasmania. Biosecurity emergencies are unlikely to require application of whole-of-government emergency management structures/arrangements unless the responsible organism threatens to affect the general populace as in the cases of zoonoses such as anthrax, rabies, etc. However, many other pests or diseases may impact on commercial and/or wider community values requiring a coordinated response involving a number of Agencies. Identifying the circumstances in which State and Regional emergency management arrangements, notably committee functions and powers, might be applied

in a biosecurity emergency as well as arrangements for consultation and cooperation between State Government Agencies are key issues addressed by this plan.

## Context Statement

- 1.6 Tasmania's Biosecurity Policy objective is to protect and enhance the State's biosecurity status for the benefit of Tasmania's industries, environment and public well-being, health, amenity and safety.
- 1.7 The Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy includes components to ensure readiness and clear systems to manage threats to Tasmania's biosecurity and acknowledges the need for on-going training and systems development.
- 1.8 The economic activities that benefit from effective biosecurity include, but are not limited to, our primary industries and tourism. Biosecurity deals with the development of systems and processes to underpin quarantine efforts. In Tasmania, this includes Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). It also incorporates how we respond to biological incursions. The biosecurity system<sup>8</sup> encompasses all the quarantine functions delivered at the barrier, actions taken pre-barrier and covers other functions undertaken outside and beyond the barrier. These other functions include education and awareness, surveillance, emergency preparedness and response and also the management of existing pests, diseases, weeds and invasive species in the State. The system is supported by scientifically based risk analysis, technology, policy framework and legislative regimes, and personnel.
- 1.9 Emergency events are usually triggered by a report of unusual signs in animals or plants or a report of a suspected pest incursion. Detections may occur in commercial premises, other private property, public parks and reserves or in the natural environment in any location. Some organisms may have the potential to spread quickly over wide areas.
- 1.10 Outbreaks of pests and diseases may impact on commerce, the environment, public amenity, recreation and in some cases, human health. Many pests and diseases affecting production animals or plants may cause suspension of trade in products and/or reduced production or increased production costs, therefore outbreaks can impact significantly on agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Other organisms may adversely impact native plant or animal species.
- 1.11 Some biosecurity emergencies may have human health implications. Certain animal diseases can infect humans while the response to some pest infestations may require increased use of insecticides, possibly in urban areas.
- 1.12 Not all biosecurity incursions will warrant an emergency response and many are likely to require relatively small-scale operations. However, the occurrence of a disease or pest with potential to spread rapidly and to significantly impact on the State or national interest is likely to require a large scale sustained response. Interstate and overseas experience shows that the response to a major outbreak may employ many hundreds of personnel and continue for several months.
- 1.13 Tasmania differs from other jurisdictions in having the highest level of dependence on rural industries, which is geared towards international markets. In 2007-08 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Tasmania was \$1,146 million.
- 1.14 Tasmania's biosecurity system also protects wild fisheries and marine farming sectors that make a very substantial contribution to the social and economic well-being. In 2007/08 Tasmanian fisheries production accounted for 22 per cent of the gross value of Australian

---

<sup>8</sup> Appendix B to the Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy

fisheries production, the largest proportion for any jurisdiction. The gross value of Tasmanian fisheries production was \$475.5 million in 2007-08. The wild catch sector included \$156.7 million with 94 per cent of this value from rock lobster and abalone. The aquaculture production was \$319 million, with the most valuable species being salmonids, abalone and oysters.

- 1.15 Forestry is one of the four main industries in Tasmania, with an annual turnover of \$1.4 to \$1.6 billion and is the second largest contributor to Gross Domestic Product. The forest industry provides more than 6,000 direct jobs, 20% of Tasmania's manufacturing employment and more than 25% of manufacturing wages.
- 1.16 Additionally approximately 47% of Tasmania's native forests are reserved. More generally, Tasmania has high levels of reserves, with large parts of the State being protected in World Heritage wilderness areas, national parks and other formal or informal reserves. The introduction of pests and diseases can threaten these values and their significant value to the State's tourism industry.
- 1.17 The table below illustrates a few of the outbreaks that have occurred in Australia in the past decade.

**Table 3 Examples of Biosecurity Emergencies**

<b>Outbreak</b>	<b>Affected Industries</b>	<b>Major Consequences</b>
<b>Myrtle rust - NSW 2010</b>	Nursery Industry	Tasmania banned the importation of certain common ornamental plant species unless chemically treated and inspected.
<b>Hendra virus - Queensland 2008</b>	Horse racing	One human fatality
<b>Equine Influenza - NSW and Qld 2007-08</b>	Horse racing, breeding, recreational horse users	Widespread disruption to racing and recreational activity. Restrictions on movement of horses and associated equipment. All States affected. Cost over \$100m
<b>Abalone Viral Ganglioneuritis Tas 2007</b>	Abalone wild fishery	Temporary closure of some fishing areas, closure of one processing facility with associated loss of market share
<b>Current Lettuce Aphid - Tas 2006</b>	Lettuce growers	Market access temporarily suspended
<b>Newcastle Disease - NSW 1999</b>	Poultry production	2.1m birds destroyed

## **Section 2: Governance and Management**

---

### **Roles of Government and Emergency Management Partners**

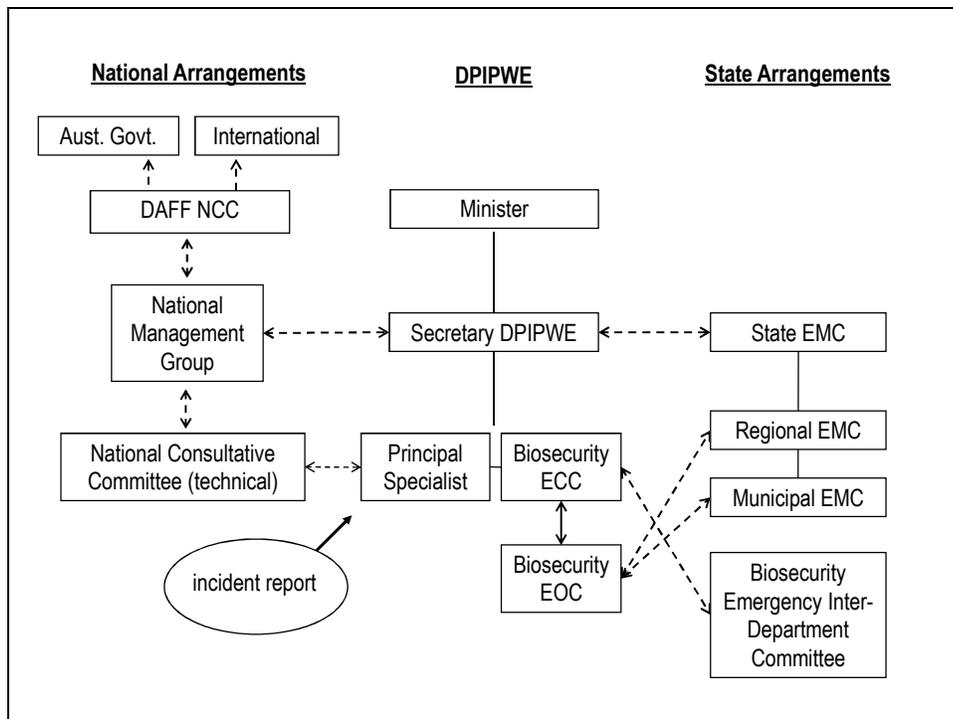
- 2.1 The concept of biosecurity being a shared responsibility is incorporated into Australia's biosecurity programs. Animal Health Australia was established in the mid 1990s as a partnership between governments and industry to facilitate a common approach to animal health systems in Australia. Subsequently Plant Health Australia was established and emergency response deeds were developed in order for governments and businesses to share responsibility for the eradication of exotic plant pest and animal disease incursions. There is also a national system for marine pests that involves a biosecurity and emergency response element.
- 2.2 A National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement is proposed for approval during 2010. This relates to biosecurity hazards to the natural environment (environmental pests) and cost sharing of responses.
- 2.3 The Commonwealth has generally limited its regulatory responsibilities to the pre-border and border elements of the biosecurity continuum. The Commonwealth also shares the funding with industry groups and the states, and provides scientific input for various pest and disease control and surveillance programs that are conducted through Animal Health Australia and Plant Health Australia.
- 2.4 The Commonwealth regulates the export of major agricultural commodities. Enforcement activities are shared between the Commonwealth and the states.
- 2.5 State governments are responsible for animal and plant health and the control and management of exotic invasive species such as weeds within their jurisdictions, and they participate with the Commonwealth and businesses at a national level in the coordination of national programs. National agreements result in species being declared under the relevant legislation even though they may not occur in Tasmania, and are unlikely to do so (eg tropical species).
- 2.6 Local governments are responsible for providing municipal services to communities. In the biosecurity context these responsibilities include assisting with controls for domestic animals, feral animals, weeds and wildlife. Council participation and cooperation in regional emergency pest and disease responses is essential and may include activities such as disposal of biosecurity waste material in the event of a pest or disease outbreak, provision of advice or facilities for the establishment of incident control centres and/or forward command posts and local coordination of community relief and recovery services.

### **Biosecurity Emergency Management**

- 2.7 In responding to an emergency covered by one of the national biosecurity emergency plans listed in Appendix 1, Tasmania will comply with arrangements specified by that plan and where applicable, the attendant national cost sharing agreement. National plans provide for both consultative and management bodies to deal with biosecurity emergencies of national significance. A response plan developed during an emergency

covered by one of the national plans passes through a national consultative committee for technical review and is then referred to the National Management Group.

- a The consultative committees are technically based and consist of the relevant principal specialist from each jurisdiction, eg. Chief Veterinary Officer, representatives of CSIRO and AQIS together with relevant industry nominees. Their role may be summarised as to consult and advise on the disease or pest and measures for its control.
  - b The National Management Group (NMG) is a head-of-agency level committee that, on advice of the relevant national consultative committee, approves cost sharing; in cases where such arrangements are available.
- 2.8 National plans (see Appendix 1) such as AUSVETPLAN, PLANTPLAN and EMPPlan are the national contingency planning framework for the management of biosecurity emergencies in Australia. These plans aim to ensure coherent operations and procedures among national, state and territory biosecurity authorities, and emergency management organisations in the management of a biosecurity incident.
- 2.9 The custodians of national plans work closely with the Australian, state and territory governments, and the relevant industries and other stakeholders, to determine priorities and regularly review plans to ensure their currency and appropriateness.
- 2.10 AUSVETPLAN is the most highly developed national plan and includes a range of documentation to guide strategic and operational decision making. Other national plans are less developed meaning that greater effort is required within Tasmania in contingency planning and development of response processes. Additionally there is potential that pests and diseases could be introduced into Tasmania that would require an emergency response to protect the State's interests, but that would not be part of the national arrangements.
- 2.11 National cost-sharing arrangements are in place for production animal and plant emergencies and are under development in relation to environmental pest incursions. See section 3.3.36.
- 2.12 Figure 1 shows governance arrangements for a biosecurity emergency.



**Figure 1 Governance arrangements for a major biosecurity emergency.**

## Roles and Responsibilities

### Whole-Of-Government Response Arrangements

- 2.13 It is unlikely that a biosecurity emergency, other than one involving a zoonosis or a major outbreak likely to have widespread consequences, will require the authorisation of emergency powers or the declaration of a state of emergency. However, in the following circumstances such action may be considered in consultation with the Chair of the State Emergency Management Committee:
- a in the case of a very significant risk organism, or if the relevant principal specialist within DPIPWE considers that the emergency management arrangements provided by a declaration under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* will enhance response to the emergency because either:
    - i the powers available under legislation administered by DPIPWE are inadequate to enable effective response
    - ii DPIPWE is unable to acquire sufficient or appropriate resources through its own means or under national biosecurity arrangements
  - b where the State Emergency Management Controller (State Controller)<sup>9</sup> otherwise considers a whole-of-government response is appropriate, the response will be coordinated through the Tasmanian Government's emergency management framework.

<sup>9</sup> Tasmania, *Emergency Management Act 2006*, S.11

- 2.14 Where coordination at State level is required to resolve resourcing difficulties DPIPWE remains the lead agency for combat of the biosecurity emergency.
- 2.15 If emergency powers are authorized or a state of emergency is declared, the relevant Regional Emergency Management Controller(s) will assume overall control of the emergency, and the DPIPWE principal specialist will retain the technical responsibility. See also sections 3.3.11 – 3.3.12.
- 2.16 In the event of a biosecurity emergency, especially where a prolonged response operation is anticipated, it will be necessary to draw on advice from a number of portfolio agencies, councils and industry representatives to develop Tasmania's input to the national decision making processes. In such circumstances a Biosecurity Emergency Inter-Departmental Committee<sup>10</sup> (BEIDC) may be formed and chaired by Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC) to focus on the broader government and community impacts of the outbreak rather than the management of the disease / pest response itself. DPIPWE would provide support and briefing on the situation and technical issues. The BEIDC would typically deal with social, legal and economic issues such as:
- a the recovery of animal and / or plant production
  - b impact on trade and industry recovery
  - c impact on tourism
  - d community safety
  - e community well-being and recovery
  - f legal issues
  - g infrastructure issues
  - h State budget impact and other financial issues
  - i disruption to school attendance.
- 2.17 The BEIDC would not have a direct or separate relationship with SEMC but has two major roles during an outbreak:
- a to facilitate information sharing between agencies and coordination of cross agency issues, and
  - b to facilitate advice to Ministers and Heads of Agencies on the consequences of the outbreak and response operations at portfolio level.

## **Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment**

- 2.18 In relation to biosecurity emergencies, the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan identifies DPIPWE as the SEMC Advisory Agency and the Management Authority for prevention, preparedness and response. Prevention and preparedness activities are ongoing and form parts of DPIPWE core business. Response operations are mounted as required.
- 2.19 Prevention is addressed through regulation of imports based on scientific risk analysis, quarantine border protection activities and surveillance and monitoring programs that aim to detect any new pests, diseases or weeds.

---

<sup>10</sup> Referred to in the former EAD Management Plan as the Emergency Animal Disease Inter Departmental Committee (EADIDC)

- 2.20 DPIPWE conducts an on-going preparedness program aimed at developing the State's capability to effectively respond to and recover from biosecurity emergencies.
- 2.21 DPIPWE leads responses to national or State-interest organisms where the impacts of these organisms are considered significant and/or there is a need for rapid response to mitigate impacts. DPIPWE will respond where the negative impacts of pests, diseases, and weeds pose significant threats to Tasmania's industries and / or natural environment including but not limited to primary industries, and/or public well-being, health, amenity and safety. Response operations will aim to achieve the best overall outcome for Tasmania by minimising the impacts of both the disease or pest and of response activities. They will be based on the best available information and be delivered in accordance with available resources and overall biosecurity priorities.
- 2.22 As Management Authority for biosecurity emergencies DPIPWE will conduct first response operations including:
  - a planning through analysis of the options for responding
  - b informing and consulting other jurisdictions and industries in accordance with arrangements in the relevant national plan
  - c informing and liaising with other State Government agencies, city/municipal councils and affected industries and communities in accordance with arrangements under the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan and DPIPWE operational procedures
  - d leading responses for national and State-interest organisms
  - e where appropriate, transitioning DPIPWE-led emergency responses to long-term management programs in an orderly and planned way via an agreed process
  - f administering relevant legislation that provides powers to enable response actions
  - g communications to Government, stakeholders and the public in general.
- 2.23 As line agency for the biosecurity output, DPIPWE is responsible for overseeing the financial aspects of biosecurity emergency response. Where there are extraordinary financial impacts of an emergency, the Agency may submit a request for additional funds to the Treasurer for consideration.

## **Other Government Agencies**

- 2.24 Management Authority and support agency responsibilities are identified in the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan.
- 2.25 Some biosecurity emergencies may involve an organism that could adversely affect human health as well as animal or plant health. In such cases separate responses may be appropriate:
  - a When the emergency disease is a zoonosis the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will be responsible for controlling the disease in the human population while DPIPWE will be responsible for controlling the disease in animals.
  - b In a bioterrorism incident, Tasmania Police would lead a response to the act of terrorism and its perpetrators while DPIPWE would manage any consequential impacts on animals, plants and/or the natural environment.
- 2.26 In such cases neither incident controller need have primacy although human health and safety would always be the primary concern of both. The exchange of liaison officers and situation reports between the respective agencies' control centres would enhance

cooperation and assist in avoiding any potential duplication of effort or conflict of intentions. This would be particularly important in relation to the dissemination of public information.

2.27 The emergency services agencies also have key roles to play as potential sources of expertise, response personnel and specialised equipment.

2.28 The roles of Australian Government and other Tasmanian State Service agencies whose support may be required are summarized in the following table. Further detail appears at Appendix 3.

**Table 4 Australian and Tasmanian Government Agencies Responsibility Summary**

Agency / Org >	BOM*	Centrelink*	DAFF*	DEDTA	DHHS	DIER	DOJ	DOE	DTF	DPAC	DPIPWE	IFS	PWS	SES	TasPol	TFS
Management Authority for PPR											●					
Diagnosis / identification											●					
Control and contain outbreak											●					
Destruction, disposal, decontamination											●					
Public Health					●											
Public information	All agencies are required to provide public information as appropriate and within own respective areas of responsibility.															
Inform Government	All agencies are required to inform government as appropriate and within own respective areas of responsibility.															
Inter-departmental Committee coord.										●	+					
Financial issues									●							
Law enforcement issues											●5				●	
Traffic control															●	
Quarantine check points											●				+4	
Legal advice							●									
OHS&W advice							●									
Breathing apparatus																+
Decontamination equipment																+

Agency / Org >	BOM*	Centrelink*	DAFF*	DEDTA	DHHS	DIER	DOJ	DOE	DTF	DPAC	DPIPWE	IFS	PWS	SES	TasPol	TFS
Pumps																+
Personnel resources					+						•	+	+	+		+
Fire management advice																•
Operational communications advice														+		
Economic / market issues				•							•					
Animal welfare											•					
Relief & Recovery <sup>2</sup>		+			•						•					
Coordinate access to resources from other jurisdictions			• <sup>3</sup>								•			• <sup>6</sup>		
International coordination			•													
Meteorological services	•															
Counselling / advising children								•								
Facilities for control centres								•								
Advise, on sources of plant and equipment						•										
Advice on earth moving						•										
Advice on burial sites						•										

Agency / Org >	BOM*	Centrelink*	DAFF*	DEDTA	DHHS	DIER	DOJ	DOE	DTF	DPAC	DPIPWE	IFS	PWS	SES	TasPol	TFS
Tourism issues				●												
Vehicle tracing						●										

Key:

● = responsible

⊕ = contributing or assisting

Notes:

1. Relates to provision of call centre services if requested under national contract arrangements
2. See Section 3.4 for detail of Relief and Recovery
3. DAFF's role in coordinating resources relates to the loan of biosecurity agencies' personnel between jurisdictions.
4. Relates to provision of initial training and advice
5. For legislation administered by DPIPWE
6. Coordinating Commonwealth Support under COMDISPLAN

- 2.29 The potential role of Government business enterprises, industry bodies and others is summarized as follows.

## **University of Tasmania**

### **Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute (TAFI)**

- 2.30 In accordance with its joint venture agreement with DPIPWE:
- a release personnel to take part in preparedness activities
  - b during a response provide advice, expertise and / or available TAFI personnel and equipment to augment DPIPWE resources as requested.

### **Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research (TIAR)**

- 2.31 In accordance with its joint venture agreement with DPIPWE:
- a release personnel to take part in preparedness activities
  - b during a response provide advice, expertise and / or available TIAR personnel and equipment to augment DPIPWE resources as requested.

## **Local Government**

- 2.32 DPIPWE will seek to inform and cooperate with councils in the conduct of response operations. The nature of that cooperation will depend on the prevailing operational requirements but a range of possible areas where assistance and advice might be sought from councils is details in Appendix 5.4.

## **Industry**

- 2.33 Industry (growers, processors and those providing services within the primary sectors) may be directly affected by risk organisms and response actions. Companies may have programs to manage biosecurity risks to their own interests, or these may be coordinated across a sector. Many long-term management programs for industry-specific organisms are either managed by industry, or are fully or partially funded by industry through compulsory or voluntary levies.
- 2.34 Biosecurity emergency plans include provision for industry representation at national and state levels during an emergency. As part of its preparedness efforts DPIPWE seeks to identify and train industry liaison officers (ILOs) for each industry sector and encourages industries to prepare biosecurity plans. During a response operation ILOs are typically embedded in the DPIPWE State Emergency Coordination Centre.
- 2.35 Industry peak bodies would play an important role representing affected industry sectors and communicating information about an emergency response to its members. During an emergency these bodies may also be requested to provide information and resources to assist in the control of a disease or pest and to contribute to planning by advising on the likely consequences of the disease or pest and proposed response operations.
- 2.36 Other specific expectations of industry are:
- a Private veterinary practitioners will:

- i notify the DPIPWE of any suspected cases of disease
  - ii take suitable precautions to prevent spreading the disease
  - iii carry out any directions given by the Chief Veterinary Officer, delegate or the appropriate authority
  - iv provide available veterinary practitioners at the request of the Chief Veterinary Officer to assist in the control of the disease.
- b Abattoirs, slaughter houses, pet food operators, rendering facilities and fish processing facilities will carry out any directions given by the Chief Veterinary Officer, delegate or the appropriate authority.
  - c Commercial artificial breeding operators will carry out directions given by the Chief Veterinary Officer, delegate or appropriate authority in order to provide service without spread of disease.
  - d Dairy factories will carry out any directions given by the Chief Veterinary Officer or the Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority.
  - e Stock and station agents will, when requested, provide to DPIPWE information on the valuation of stock, plant and equipment and information to enable stock tracing.
  - f Nurseries will, when requested, provide to DPIPWE information on holdings, sources and distribution of plant stock.

## **Government Business Enterprises**

- 2.37 As key land management agencies Forestry Tasmania and Hydro Tasmania may be requested to take actions to assist in any response to a pest or disease incursion on, or with potential to infect/infest, land or waters under their respective management. Similarly TasPorts may be requested to provide assistance in relation to marine pest incidents within its jurisdiction. This may include provision of available personnel and equipment to augment DPIPWE resources as requested. Protocols to support such arrangements are being negotiated separately.

## **Interstate Outbreaks**

- 2.38 Should a biosecurity emergency occur in another state or territory, the relevant DPIPWE principal specialist will decide what action is to be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease or pest into Tasmania. As a minimum, DPIPWE will inform its staff involved in regulating the importation of susceptible species and relevant industry participants such as livestock agents in Tasmania. Legislative power to prevent the importation of animals or plants into Tasmania or to impose quarantine restrictions on imports is provided as follows:
- a *Animal Health Act 1995, Part 4*
  - b *Plant Quarantine Act 1997, Part 5*
  - c *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995, Part 10*
  - d *Nature Conservation Act 2002, Part 4*
  - e *Weed Management Act 1999, Section 57.*

## The Legal Framework

2.39 A range of State and Commonwealth legislation, policy and plans may be relevant in a biosecurity emergency with applicability dependant on the nature of the incursion. Legislation may impose certain obligations and/or provide powers enabling certain response actions. A summary of statutory powers and responsibilities in relation to response actions under Tasmanian legislation appears in Appendix 2.

### Tasmanian Legislation and Plans

**Table 5 Summary of Relevant Tasmanian Legislation and Plans**

Row	Legislation and Plans	Relevant Biosecurity Risk
1	<i>Animal Health Act 1995</i>	Animal diseases, aquatic animal diseases
2	<i>Animal Health Regulations 1996</i>	Animal diseases, aquatic animal diseases
3	<i>Animal Welfare Act 1993</i>	Animal diseases, aquatic animal diseases
4	<i>Animal Welfare Regulations 1993</i>	Animal diseases, aquatic animal diseases
5	<i>Animal (Brands and Movements) Act 1984</i>	Animal diseases
6	<i>Animal (Brands and Movements) Regulations 2003</i>	Animal diseases
7	<i>Inland Fisheries Act 1995</i>	Aquatic animal diseases
8	<i>Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995</i>	Aquatic animal diseases, marine pests
9	<i>Marine Farming Planning Act 1995</i>	Aquatic animal diseases
10	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>	Environmental pests, plant pests
11	<i>Plant Quarantine Act 1997</i>	Plant pests
12	<i>Plant Quarantine Regulations 2007</i>	Plant pests
13	<i>Seeds Act 1985</i>	Pest plants (weeds)
14	<i>Weed Management Act 1999</i>	Pest plants (weeds)
15	<i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i>	All
16	Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan (DPEM –SES)	All
17	<i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i>	All

### National Legislation, Plans and Agreements

**Table 6 Summary of Relevant National Legislation, Plans and Agreements**

Row	Legislation, Plan, Agreement	Relevant Biosecurity Risk
1	<i>Quarantine Act 1908</i>	All
2	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)	Animal Diseases
3	Australian Aquatic Animal Diseases Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)	Aquatic Animal Diseases
4	Australian Emergency Marine Pest Plan (EMPPlan)	Marine pests
5	Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan	Plant Pests

Row	Legislation, Plan, Agreement	Relevant Biosecurity Risk
	(PLANTPLAN)	
6	Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses	Applicable animal diseases
7	Government and Plant Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Plant Pest Responses	Applicable plant pests
8	Inter-Government Agreement on a National System for Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions	Environmental pests
9	Memorandum of Understanding on National Response to a Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak	Animal disease
10	National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (draft only at Jul 10)	Applicable to environmental pests

## Emergency Management Governance

- 2.40 Similar arrangements apply in all types of biosecurity response although national plans may use differing terminology to describe response roles and structural elements. In Tasmania, DPIPWE uses standard terminology regardless of the type of causal organism. The applicable legislation varies with the type of incident; see table above.
- 2.41 The key personnel in a DPIPWE-led biosecurity emergency response will be the relevant principal scientist or specialist manager (principal specialist), the Director, Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) and the Incident Controller. The principal specialist may be either:
- Chief Veterinary Officer in relation to terrestrial and aquatic animal events, or
  - Chief Plant Health Manager in relation to plant pest events,
  - The Director Marine Resources in relation to marine pest emergencies, or
  - The relevant manager within Resource Management and Conservation Division for other environmental pest events.
- 2.42 A summary of powers and responsibility for the control of biosecurity emergencies appears at Appendix 2. See also Whole-of-Government Arrangements at sections 2.12 – 2.15.

## Current Management Responsibilities

- 2.43 Under Tasmanian emergency management arrangements, DPIPWE is the Management Authority for prevention, preparedness and response in relation to emergencies arising from incursions of animal diseases (including aquatic animal disease), emergency plant pests or environmental pests. The distribution of responsibility within the DPIPWE for various disease and pest types is set out at Appendix 5.3.

## Section 3: Emergency Management Arrangements

---

**Table 7 Summary of Emergency Management Arrangements**

Activity Type	Biosecurity Context	Plans
<b>Prevention</b>	Pre-border and border activities associated with reducing arrival or chance of establishment of risk organisms that impact on the values that biosecurity seeks to protect.	DPIPWE maintains separate policies and plans, in collaboration with AQIS, relating to pre-barrier and barrier activities.
<b>Preparedness</b>	Preparedness to manage a biosecurity emergency including surveillance to detect and determine the spread of any incursion, contingency planning and capability building.	Addressed by DPIPWE under its normal business activity and specifically through the Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Program Business Plan.
<b>Response</b>	Investigation of suspect risk organisms. Delimiting surveys to establish the extent of the incursion. Control of a risk organism by eradication, containment or control. Transition to long-term management.	Covered by this plan with due regard to relevant national plans (Appendix 1) and State emergency management arrangements.
<b>Recovery</b>	Assistance to enable affected communities to deal with and recover from the impacts of a disease or pest incursion and/or the consequences of response operations specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coordination of available measures that support the return of industry to pre-incursion levels or transition to alternate activities,</li> <li>• coordination of measures to enable re-establishment of trade where required, and</li> <li>• as required, coordination of the restoration of environmental values.</li> </ul>	State Special Emergency Management Plan for Community Recovery. Responsible agency plans.

Note: Whereas the generic definitions (see TEMP) have an emphasis on human health and property, the biosecurity context extends to include animal and plant health and the protection of environmental values.

## Section 3.1: Prevention and Mitigation

---

- 3.1 This section describes prevention and mitigation arrangements for biosecurity emergencies.

### Overview

- 3.1.1 Quarantine Tasmania (DPIPWE) is responsible for the quarantine barrier controls at all points of entry into Tasmania. It includes the clearance of passengers, cargo, mail, plants/plant products, animals/animal products, aircraft and ship-waste. Inspections and surveillance are undertaken to ensure compliance with legislation such as the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* and the *Animal Health Act 1995*. Quarantine Tasmania also administers parts of the *Inland Fisheries Act 1996*, *Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004*, *Nature Conservation Act 1997* and *Seeds Act 1985* at the barrier and are Authorised Weed Inspectors appointed under the *Weed Management Act 1999*. Quarantine Tasmania delivers not only State services but also works with Australian Government programs including:
- a the range of actions undertaken by Quarantine Tasmania to ensure that no pests, diseases or weeds are introduced to the Australian Antarctic bases
  - b activities on behalf of the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service in relation to international trade.
- 3.1.2 In addition to the quarantine functions delivered at the barrier and actions taken pre-barrier, the Tasmanian biosecurity system covers other functions undertaken outside and beyond the barrier. These include education and awareness, surveillance, emergency preparedness and response and also the management of existing pests, diseases, weeds and invasive species in the State. The system is supported by scientifically based risk analysis, technology, policy framework and legislative regimes and well-trained and equipped personnel.
- 3.1.3 A surveillance and monitoring strategy addresses the need to be aware well in advance of the possible entry of threat organisms; in part through the establishment of scanning mechanisms of national and international networks that flag the potential of biosecurity incursions at an early stage
- 3.1.4 DPIPWE also operates a number of on-going programs to manage the presence of exotic pests including weeds and foxes.

### Current Arrangements

- 3.1.5 The Tasmanian Government has a leadership role in biosecurity but a strong and active biosecurity system is a shared responsibility of Government, the Tasmanian community, the corporate sector and visitors to Tasmania. The Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy enables achievement of the State's biosecurity policy objective through:
- a A coordinated and cooperative whole-of-Government approach ensuring that effective policy and planning underpin Tasmanian biosecurity and aligns with other state, national and international plans and policies.
  - b Awareness and acceptance by all stakeholders of their roles and responsibilities to protect and enhance Tasmania's biosecurity as set out in this strategy.

- c Comprehensive and complementary State legislation that effectively protects and enhances Tasmania's biosecurity status.
- 3.1.6 The Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy is maintained by DPIPWE and is available on the Department's Internet website <[www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au)> under "Biosecurity".

## Elements

- 3.1.7 DPIPWE undertakes the following functions that support protection of Tasmania's biosecurity:
- a Development and implementation of scientific risk based systems to ensure the exclusion, eradication or effective management of pests and diseases
  - b Development and provision of technical and policy advice
  - c Maintenance of high level understanding of international trade obligations (law and policy) with respect to State biosecurity policy
  - d Quarantine barrier functions to manage the risk of the introduction of unwanted pests and diseases
  - e Quarantine and product health policies and systems, animal and plant health surveillance, monitoring and diagnostic capabilities to protect Tasmania's relative pest and disease free status
  - f Monitoring the health and welfare of farmed animals
  - g Administering statutory powers to prevent and manage an outbreak of diseases or pests
  - h A variety of statutory powers relating to managing, restricting or prohibiting the importing of plants and animals into Tasmania
  - i Management of certain endemic plant diseases and pests
  - j Support to the National System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions
  - k Working with community and industry to increase the level of knowledge about the threat of environmental pests
  - l Implementation of best-practice guidelines, developed as part of the National System, to reduce the likelihood of marine pest incursions and translocation from identified vectors
  - m Review of development proposals for potential to become vectors for the spread of new pests, eg irrigation developments regarding pests such as Didymo, aquatic weeds, pest fish and requiring that measures be put in place to firstly monitor, and to have in place prevention and mitigation processes.

## Section 3.2: Preparedness

---

3.2 This section describes arrangements for preparing for biosecurity emergencies.

### Overview

- 3.2.1 The Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy includes components to ensure readiness and clear systems to manage threats to Tasmania's biosecurity and acknowledges the need for on-going training and systems development (Outcome 8).
- 3.2.2 The DPIPWE Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Program (BEPP) is an on-going effort to build capability for response to animal diseases, plant pests and environmental pests that potentially threaten Tasmania's biosecurity. Preparedness efforts centre on developing generic emergency management capability that can be applied to any type of biosecurity emergency with the intention that the relevant specialists will be integrated into response management processes as appropriate.

### Current Arrangements

- 3.2.3 The planned outputs of DPIPWE's BEPP essentially consist of:
  - a a reserve of competent personnel
  - b enabling legislative provisions, contingency plans and work instructions
  - c appropriate relationships with stakeholders.
- 3.2.4 DPIPWE has identified a Biosecurity Emergency Response Team (BERT) ready to mount an initial response and manage sustainment of operations through the integration of additional resources as required. Training is on-going, is structured around ICS principles and addresses nationally prescribed competency requirements. The BEPP is managed by the Biosecurity and Product Integrity Division of DPIPWE and draws on resources from throughout the Agency. Various specialist managers have assigned responsibility for aspects of the Program.
- 3.2.5 TEMP identifies support agencies for biosecurity emergencies. DPIPWE will work with those agencies to develop appropriate relationships and arrangements.
- 3.2.6 DPIPWE will seek to cooperate with municipal councils in contingency planning and in the conduct of response operations. That cooperation will include the provision of information and encouragement for councils to recognise biosecurity risks in their respective emergency management plans <sup>11</sup>.

---

<sup>11</sup> *Tasmania Emergency Management Act 2006, S.34*

## Elements

3.2.7 DPIPWE's preparedness efforts are managed around the following inputs to capability.

## Personnel

3.2.8 Ensuring that designated staff members have the skills and knowledge needed to respond to a range of potential biosecurity threats, including policy, technical, project management, emergency management and communications skills and knowledge.

## Organisation

3.2.9 Maintaining the DPIPWE first response team able to mount an effective initial response and manage the sustainment of operations.

3.2.10 Ensuring all systems have the inherent ability to scale up the resources needed for a response as required and when needed, using standardised systems for all threat types.

## Management and Leadership

3.2.11 This includes the responsibilities, management, leadership, coordination, operational command and control mechanisms, enabling legislation, doctrine, processes and work procedures to enhance the effectiveness of biosecurity emergency management as well as maintenance of national coordination and support arrangements including cost sharing.

## Collective Training

3.2.12 A regime of on-going collective training to reinforce individual training, provide experience and enhance the performance of response functional teams<sup>12</sup>.

## Systems

3.2.13 These include significant information management systems such as BioSIRT and arrangements for the communication of information to the public.

## Supplies

3.2.14 This input involves funds for the necessary training activities and ongoing administrative tasks to achieve capability and the maintenance of stocks of required stores to be supplied in time to support response operations.

---

<sup>12</sup> Control, Planning, Operations and Logistics are the functional teams

## **Facilities**

3.2.15 This includes buildings, property, plant and equipment, locations for training and operational activity, both within DPIPWE premises and at other locations. This may involve ownership, leasing or other arrangements.

## **Support**

3.2.16 This includes services and assistance in the areas of training, personnel, maintenance, supply, transport and travel, infrastructure, diagnostic (laboratory) services, research and development, communications, IT and administration.

## Section 3.3: Response

---

3.3 This section describes arrangements for responding to a biosecurity emergency.

### Overview

- 3.3.1 The ability to plan and mount successful and cost effective response operations is vital to retaining the confidence and support of affected industries and the broader community. Response to a biosecurity emergency involves the actions taken immediately before, during or directly after a risk organism has been confirmed where it is considered appropriate to undertake management of the risks posed by that organism. This includes investigation of a suspect organism, identification of the pest or disease, containment, and initial assessments of the organism's impacts and response options.
- 3.3.2 Emergency response arrangements apply from the time a risk organism is identified by, or notified to, DPIPWE until such time as a decision is made that:
- a the threat organism has been eradicated
  - b long term arrangements to manage the organism are in place
  - c further biosecurity management of the organism is not technically feasible
  - d the risks posed by the organism do not warrant any further action by government at this time, either because the risk to biosecurity is negligible, or it is not significant relative to other priorities
  - e the matter is not primarily of biosecurity interest.
- 3.3.3 Biosecurity emergency response operations may be undertaken in the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments and in rural, peri-urban and/or urban areas on private property and Crown Land including National Parks and reserves. People will react differently and may perceive operations differently reflecting the impact or perceived impact on their interests that may be commercial, lifestyle or leisure oriented. There is a need to balance divergent needs in trying to achieve the best overall outcome for Tasmania. A summary of statutory powers and responsibilities under relevant Tasmanian legislation appears in Appendix 2.
- 3.3.4 DPIPWE will manage its response by establishing control centre(s) and adopting processes described in the relevant national plan and staffed and operated in a manner consistent with the principles of AIIMS. DPIPWE will establish and maintain appropriate liaison with other Tasmanian State Service agencies from the instigation of operations. See also Whole of Government Arrangements at section 2.12 etc.
- 3.3.5 National plans include detail on the functions and structure of control centres and envisage both a State headquarters to undertake coordination and strategic management functions and at least one local incident control centre that would be responsible for the conduct of pest or disease control operations in a particular area. DPIPWE's operational procedures include a process linked to the classification of an incident, see below, that determines the response organization that is deployed in response to an incursion. The State Coordination Centre would normally be established for incidents classified Level 3 or above in DPIPWE's head office at the Marine Board Building in Hobart. In a widespread outbreak Forward Control Posts may be deployed.

- 3.3.6 In cases where an effective response requires resources beyond the capacity of DPIPWE, the agency will seek access to additional resources in accordance with State whole-of-government and/or national arrangements.
- 3.3.7 The following table sets out the incident classification system adopted by DPIPWE. Classifications are based essentially on resource implications rather than on consequences or complexity. Beyond level 3, national arrangements for sharing of biosecurity resources would be invoked through liaison with the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.
- 3.3.8 Escalation between levels of incident may occur but in many cases the type of organism will determine the level from the outset. For example, a highly infectious disease or pest that can spread rapidly is likely to be immediately classified at Level 3. In contrast, a slow-moving pest detected at a single site would initially be viewed as a Level 1 incident and may escalate beyond that only if further wide spread detections occurred.

**Table 8 Arrangements for Levels of Biosecurity Incident**

Level of Incident	Characteristics	DPIPWE Action	Whole of Government	
			Tasmania	National
1	Small-scale typically localised incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managed by responsible Division/Branch with specialist advice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant national chief scientist informed</li> </ul>
2	Medium scale incident that affects a district or region of the State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managed locally with outside assistance. Resources may be drawn from other Branches/Divisions or agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant national chief scientist informed</li> <li>Relevant national consultative committee meets</li> </ul>
3	Large scale incident that affects much of the State or multiple incidents across the State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single jurisdiction response, managed at State level within jurisdictional resources and arrangements</li> <li>Significant strategic planning and coordination required. Emergency Coordination centre and Emergency Operations Centre activated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BEIDC meets</li> <li>State emergency response arrangements activated if the situation requires (see 2.12 etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant national chief scientist informed</li> <li>Relevant national consultative committee and National Management Group meet</li> </ul>

## Current Arrangements

### Policy

- 3.3.9 In the case of an outbreak of an emergency animal disease or emergency plant pest or the discovery of an environmental pest, the national aim will be, wherever feasible, to control and eradicate the disease or pest as quickly and efficiently as possible. Policy options and control strategies for specific emergency diseases and pests are detailed in the relevant national plans or other organism-specific contingency plans. Each option could be used to a varying degree and in any combination depending on the:
- a aim of the operation (control and/or eradication)
  - b nature of the disease or pest
  - c animal or plant management systems used
  - d location of outbreak
  - e economic effect on industry
  - f environmental impact
  - g impacts on the community.
- 3.3.10 The authority for action to control an outbreak is detailed in Part 2 above.
- 3.3.11 Under the provisions of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, an authorisation of emergency powers, or a declaration of a state of emergency may confer emergency powers as specified in Schedule 1 of the Act. Such powers may include evacuation, prohibition, direction, regulation or limitation of the movement of persons, animals etc, entry or premises, road/public access closure, removal of vehicles, detention for decontamination purposes, disposal of carcasses etc, upon key personnel responding to the emergency, dependent on the nature of the declaration.
- 3.3.12 Upon declaration of a state of emergency, the State Controller will as legislated, and in conjunction with the Regional Emergency Management Controller(s), assume control of the response, and the relevant DPIPWE principal specialist will retain responsibility for the technical aspects of the emergency. See also sections 2.12 - 2.15.

### Response Phases

- 3.3.13 A response operation will usually involve several phases namely:
- a Investigation Phase
  - b Alert Phase
  - c Operational Phase
  - d Stand-down Phase.
- 3.3.14 Whilst these phases follow as a natural progression during an operation, some may take place simultaneously, depending on the circumstances. The terminology used in section 3.3.13 a. – d. is consistent with national biosecurity emergency plans. Recovery activities would normally be concurrent with the Operational Phase.

### Investigation Phase

- 3.3.15 This phase exists when a report of a possible disease or pest incursion is being investigated.
- 3.3.16 Investigations personnel will collect initial details and notify the relevant DPIPWE principal specialist of the history and the signs of the disease or pest, the scale of impact, location, possible tracings of animal/plant movements and the differential diagnoses.
- 3.3.17 If suspicion of an emergency disease/pest is strong enough, the principal specialist will direct the immediate imposition of quarantine measures to stop the movement of animals/plants, people, produce and other fomites into, and out of, the suspect property or area.
- 3.3.18 The DPIPWE principal specialist will also:
- a dispatch to the suspect site a diagnostic team of persons suitably qualified to collect and pack samples
  - b advise the DPIPWE Executive that quarantine has been imposed and an investigation is being undertaken.
- 3.3.19 Where no emergency disease/pest is subsequently confirmed, the findings of the investigation will be documented and the appropriate persons notified. If however there is a high probability of an emergency disease, then operations will proceed to the alert phase.

### **Alert Phase**

- 3.3.20 An alert phase exists when the relevant principal specialist notifies key members of DPIPWE, the relevant Australian Government authority and, when appropriate, the State Controller as Chair of the State Emergency Management Committee that a biosecurity emergency may be imminent or already exists in another State. The principal specialist or his/her delegate will:
- a alert the following persons/organisations, as appropriate:
    - i Chairperson of the relevant national consultative committee
    - ii the Secretary and Executive Committee of DPIPWE
    - iii the DPIPWE Emergency Management Coordinator (Biosecurity) who will put key members of the Biosecurity Emergency Response Team on stand-by
    - iv the relevant person(s) in the Australia Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
    - v the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (Tasmanian Office)
    - vi relevant specialists in the area, eg, veterinary practitioners
    - vii relevant land management agencies, eg, Parks and Wildlife Service, Forestry Tasmania, Hydro Tasmania
    - viii relevant diagnostic service providers, eg, Australian Animal Health Laboratories (AAHL), as appropriate
  - b alert the relevant industry organisations and interest groups, as appropriate
  - c provide advice as to which other organisations should also be alerted, including:
    - i the relevant Regional Emergency Management Committee(s)
    - ii Department of Premier and Cabinet, to enable discussion on the need for BEIDC

- iii relevant city/municipal councils
  - iv Bureau of Meteorology where such services are required.
- 3.3.21 To assist in the notification of these organisations, contact details are provided in Appendix 4.
- 3.3.22 Where the alert phase is initiated due to the existence of a disease or pest in another State, the relevant DPIPWE principal specialist will:
- a consider the appropriate action to be taken to prevent the entry of the disease or pest into Tasmania and notify those staff and organisations identified above whose expertise may be needed; and
  - b initiate the preparation of any necessary legal documentation to control the movement of animals, plants, animal or plant products, equipment and personnel.
- 3.3.23 Organisations alerted are to initiate their own internal procedures according to the potential severity or urgency of the situation.

### **Operational Phase**

- 3.3.24 An operational phase exists when the presence of an emergency disease or pest in Tasmania is confirmed by the relevant DPIPWE principal specialist.
- 3.3.25 The Secretary DPIPWE will:
- a consult as appropriate with the relevant national management group to seek agreement on the State's proposed response plan and, where applicable, to invoke the cost-sharing deed of agreement for the eradication of the disease or pest
  - b consult as appropriate with the Chair of the State Emergency Management Committee on the need to activate arrangements under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*
  - c appoint an Incident Controller and cause the DPIPWE State Emergency Coordination Centre and/or an Emergency Operations Centre to be established as appropriate.
- 3.3.26 The relevant DPIPWE principal specialist will:
- a consult as appropriate with the relevant national consultative committee to seek technical endorsement of the State's proposed response plan and, where applicable, the need to invoke the cost-sharing deed of agreement for the eradication of the disease or pest
  - b contact other organisations as appropriate and, where practicable, specify their initial involvement
  - c publicise any of the following as appropriate:
    - i the basic details of the emergency
    - ii details of any restricted area(s) and control area
    - iii quarantine and movement restrictions
    - iv conditions and methods by which permits and road block passes will be issued
    - v and any other relevant information or advice
    - vi internet site details and telephone numbers for enquiries.
- 3.3.27 The Incident Controller / Incident Management Team will need to manage a range of operational tasks including:

- a appointment and induction of key personnel
- b briefing of key personnel on the outbreak situation, policies and strategies
- c liaison with the relevant national consultative committee
- d the planning and conduct of the response operation
- e appropriate consultation with affected industry representatives
- f declaration of infected premises, restricted areas and control areas and other legal requirements
- g ordering of the destruction of infected and exposed animals/plants
- h reporting requirements
- i provision of timely reports to the Minister, Executive, and others
- j arrangement of funding for the campaign
- k release of premises from quarantine
- l tracing of infected animals/plants and product outside the restricted area
- m informing the public and media
- n emergency services support.

3.3.28 A site supervisor will be appointed at each infected premises or place to establish on-site coordination of local operations. This person may need to manage the following functions on-site to control the disease in accordance with policy directives issued by the ECC and/or the Forward Command Post:

- a control of movement into/out of infected premises
- b management of health and safety of all on-site personnel
- c the valuation of stock / crops before their destruction
- d destruction of animals / plants after obtaining the proper authority, and disposal of animal carcasses and contaminated material, and decontamination operations in accordance with directions
- e personnel from all organisations assisting on the site
- f on-site briefings and debriefing
- g reporting progress as directed
- h liaison with any on-site Bureau of Meteorology personnel, and dissemination of local weather information
- i maintenance of accurate records regarding destruction of, or damage to, stock and property
- j obtaining photographs showing the general farm condition prior to stock destruction
- k liaison with the media in accordance with directions issued by the ECC.

### **Stand-Down Phase**

3.3.29 As operational elements complete their response tasks, they may be recalled and stood down by the authority that called them out, after consultation with the DPIPWE principal specialist, as appropriate.

- 3.3.30 DPIPWE will review its response systems during or following a response with the aim of improving those systems for the future. DPIPWE will ensure that:
- a learnings identified during a response are captured and documented
  - b the performance of responses along with policies and procedures are formally reviewed at the conclusion of a response
  - c this learning is used to update the generic response systems and plans.
- 3.3.31 A formal after action review will occur when a response has been stood down. Participants will include members of the response team and key stakeholders.
- 3.3.32 In addition to after action review, it may be appropriate to consider a wider review of the response. This could be initiated by SEMC/SEMAG or requested by Government, and should operate to an established terms of reference. Persons leading such a review will not be those responsible for the execution of the response.

### **Transition to Long-term Management**

- 3.3.33 In cases where eradication is found not to be feasible DPIPWE will work with other interested parties to establish long-term arrangements for the management of an organism where needed. This could include transferring accountability for managing a response to a more appropriate organisation. Long-term management should be undertaken by the organisation(s) who are best placed to respond and who receive the greatest benefits. This means organisations with:
- a the requisite infrastructure and resources
  - b local, regional, or landowner responsibility for the affected habitat
  - c the greatest skills and experience in managing the risk organism.
- 3.3.34 The transition to long-term management is complete when a long-term management organisation has been identified, a long-term management plan has been agreed, and an orderly transfer of responsibilities is completed.
- 3.3.35 DPIPWE will begin working with other organisations that may lead or contribute to a response to consider contingency plans for the long-term management of a risk organism in parallel with the response. The extent of this planning will depend on the selected response option, but may be undertaken even when eradication is the objective.

### **Long-term Management**

- 3.3.36 Long-term management may include activities that target specific organisms (pest-led programs), target specific pathways to prevent the spread of the organism (pathway programs), and/or target organisms at specific sites to protect site values (site-led programs). Long-term management actions may include:
- a seeking recognition of zone freedom from the risk organism
  - b containing the spread of the organism, usually by management of an internal border or outer perimeter through some form of movement controls
  - c excluding the risk organism from specific high value areas through a combination of perimeter controls, and local elimination of populations within the high value area
  - d reducing the prevalence of the risk organism

- e mitigating the impacts of the risk organism by other means, such as education and awareness raising.

## **Cost Sharing Arrangements**

3.3.37 National arrangements for cost sharing in the event of specified biosecurity emergencies are set out in:

- a Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses
- b Government and Plant Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Plant Pest Responses
- c A draft National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement is under consideration (July 2010).

3.3.38 The national emergency animal disease and emergency plant pest cost sharing deeds facilitate responses to certain diseases or pests including:

- a providing that parties<sup>13</sup> which fund a response have a role in decision making about the response and its funding
- b defining funding responsibilities up to certain limits for each disease/pest including providing a framework wherein:
  - i the beneficiaries of the eradication or containment of a disease pay an appropriate and equitable proportion of the costs of mounting a response
  - ii no one person/organisation is made better or worse off as a result of reporting a disease incident or suspected disease incident
  - iii there is appropriate accountability by a party to all of the parties who fund a response to an disease/pest.

3.3.39 Tasmania is a party to the above cost sharing deeds.

3.3.40 Cost sharing arrangements for environmental pests are under development. It should be noted therefore that cost-sharing is not currently applicable (at June 2010) to all biosecurity emergencies. If/when adopted such arrangements will be documented as the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement.

## **Requirements and Arrangements**

3.3.41 A range of organisations and individuals have an interest and involvement in biosecurity emergency response. They may be:

- a directly or indirectly affected by the risk organism
- b affected by response actions
- c able to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading risk organisms (even if they are not directly affected by the organism)
- d able to report possible risk organisms to us for consideration

---

<sup>13</sup> The parties are the Commonwealth Government, all State / Territory Governments and relevant major industry organisations.

- e participating in the response in some way, such as subject matter experts, service providers, community advisers, funding contributors, etc.

3.3.42 Contributors to the management structure for a biosecurity emergency are:

- a DPIPWE, as the Management Authority for biosecurity emergencies in accordance with TEMP
- b other relevant Tasmanian State Service Agencies, either as Support Agencies identified in TEMP and elsewhere in this plan (Appendix 3) or as Agencies whose business may be impacted by the emergency
- c organisations and representatives of affected industries
- d other jurisdictions, through the relevant consultative and management committees provided for in national plans.

## Elements

### Liaison

3.3.43 When established the DPIPWE ECC will seek to include liaison officers from key agencies as appropriate. See also section 2.5 in relation to the Inter-departmental Committee on Biosecurity Emergencies.

### Public Information

3.3.44 The DPIPWE ECC will include a Public Information Manager responsible for coordination of public information and media management. The DPIPWE ECC will liaise with the Government Media Office on the release of authorised information as appropriate, particularly when State emergency powers have been invoked.

### Finance

3.3.45 Each organisation properly authorised or asked to carry out a responsibility under this plan, is to maintain a detailed, itemised account showing:

- a date and time of request
- b authority of requesting organisation
- c service requested
- d service provided, and date and time
- e any further remarks.

3.3.46 The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, as line agency for the biosecurity output, is responsible for overseeing the financial aspects of the emergency response. Where there are extraordinary financial impacts of an emergency, the Agency may submit a request for additional funds to the Treasurer for consideration.

3.3.47 The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment will be responsible for the preparation of certified statements for the purpose of reimbursements under a national cost sharing agreement.

## Section 3.4: Community Recovery

3.4 This section summarises the arrangements, specific powers and central roles and responsibilities for recovering from a biosecurity emergency.

### Overview

3.4.1 Recovery is the coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected individuals and communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being and the environment. In relation to biosecurity emergencies, restoration of environmental values may be of particular concern and a significant component of the recovery effort.

3.4.2 In the biosecurity context relief and recovery is likely to include provision or coordination of support and information to affected communities to mitigate the impacts of a disease or pest incursion and its consequences as detailed in the table below.

**Table 9 Impacts of a Biosecurity Emergency and Recovery Roles**

Impacts	DPIPWE	Other Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families and individuals suffering loss or trauma as a result of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the destruction of stock or crops that may have been built up over an extended period and the consequent sudden loss of livelihood and sense of purpose</li> <li>- personal trauma resulting from the destruction of pets</li> <li>- possible changes in community perception of those whose stock / crops are affected by the disease / pest</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community information regarding the disease or pest incursion, response operations and likely consequences</li> <li>• Provision of information and updates to affected families and businesses on the progress of response operations, their consequences and resolution</li> <li>• Management of animal welfare issues arising from incursion and/or response operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal counselling and support services</li> <li>• Temporary financial relief</li> <li>• Rural counselling services may play a role in advising affected farmers on access to financial and other relevant services</li> <li>• Translation and interpreting service where required</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Businesses and individuals that were dependent on the affected industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community information regarding the disease or pest incursion, response operations and likely consequences</li> <li>• Provision of information and updates to affected families and businesses on the progress of response operations, their consequences and resolution</li> <li>• Use of local capacity to support response operations wherever practicable. This may</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referral to relevant support services / financial relief providers</li> <li>• Temporary financial relief</li> <li>• Translation and interpreting service where required</li> </ul>

Impacts	DPIPWE	Other Agencies
	include purchasing goods and services from suppliers in affected areas and / or employing for response tasks displaced workers from affected enterprises	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures that support restocking / replanting and the return of an industry to pre-event levels of activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice and referral to relevant support services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRRA Community Recovery Fund</li> <li>Rural counselling services may play a role in advising affected farmers on access to financial and other relevant services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Animal Health Act 1995</i> at Part 9 provides for compensation for the death of domestic animals in prescribed circumstances. Such compensation is covered by the relevant national cost sharing agreement where applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administration of claims</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for transition to alternate activities where an affected producer does not wish or is not able to recommence pre-emergency activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice and referral to relevant support services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support and advice coordinated either by the establishment of an Affected Area Recovery Committee or through the Biosecurity Emergency Inter-departmental Committee.</li> <li>Rural counselling services may play a role in advising affected farmers on access to financial and other relevant services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination of measures to enable re-establishment of trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through national arrangements and / or in consultation with relevant State agencies as appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DED advisory / support services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to restore environmental values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through national arrangements and / or in consultation with relevant State agencies as appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agencies with significant land management responsibility to act in relation to their respective areas of responsibility</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop recovery plans for tourism</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts</li> </ul>

## Current Arrangements

- 3.4.3 The Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA) reflect the policy position of the Tasmanian Government in relation to the provision of financial assistance and support to individuals, councils and business. This assistance is complemented by immediate community recovery activities, such as personal support and other longer-term community recovery activities.
- 3.4.4 This plan should be read in conjunction with the State Special Plan for Community Recovery that provides the following guidance:
- a documents the state wide arrangements for community recovery in Tasmania across the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) continuum
  - b provides a broad framework for a range of more localised and event-specific recovery plans, which, like this plan, are tailored to the requirements of each emergency, and which support the affected community to manage its own recovery
  - c describes operational arrangements for community recovery within Tasmania while regional and municipal community recovery arrangements are detailed within respective emergency management plans.
- 3.4.5 The typical considerations in immediate and long term community recovery include, but are not limited to:
- a assessing community recovery needs across the four elements, and prioritising the actions required
  - b developing, implementing and monitoring the provision of community recovery activities that are aligned as much as possible with municipal long term planning and goals
  - c enabling communication with the community and community participation in decision making
  - d where possible, contributing to future mitigation requirements or improvements to planning requirements (eg through debrief processes).
- 3.4.6 The nature and scale of an incident will determine the level of community recovery response required. Smaller incidents are likely to be appropriately managed through existing arrangements and support services.
- 3.4.7 In an emergency, the necessary recovery services will be activated in accordance with arrangements described in the relevant Municipal Emergency Management Plan and, if required, escalated through activation of the Regional Community Recovery Committee in accordance with the Regional Emergency Management Plan.
- 3.4.8 Compensation may be available in accordance with *Animal Health Act 1995* Part 9 that provides for compensation for the death of domestic animals in prescribed circumstances. Such compensation is covered by the relevant national cost sharing agreement where applicable.

## Elements

- 3.4.9 In a biosecurity emergency likely to impact businesses and the wider community, effective and timely liaison and cooperation between the DPIPWE incident management team and agencies with community recovery responsibilities would be vital. To that end DPIPWE would seek to establish linkages through its coordination/control centres at State

and local levels as appropriate to the circumstances. For major events DPIPWE would appoint a person to liaise with relief and recovery agencies. Specific responsibilities include:

- a maintaining relevant situational awareness to maximize their effectiveness
- b establishing and maintaining contact with relevant agencies and service providers to facilitate coordination of relief and recovery activities
- c ensuring an appropriate focus on relief and recovery in DPIPWE response planning
- d liaison with the incident controller and operations personnel to both provide information and obtain feedback from those in contact with affected businesses and individuals
- e liaise with response communications personnel to facilitate inclusion of relief and recovery messages in information provision mechanisms
- f supporting any requirements of the State Special Plan for Community Recovery, such as impact assessment and reporting.

## Section 4: Plan Administration

---

### Plan Contact

- 4.1 This plan is maintained by the Emergency Management Coordinator (Biosecurity), Biosecurity and Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE. GPO Box 44 Hobart 7001, Phone 6233 2004.

### Review Requirements and Issue History

Issue No.	Year Approved	Comments/Summary of Main Changes
1	2010	This plan supersedes the Emergency Animal Disease Management Plan, Issue 7, August 2003

- 4.2 A new issue history and amendment list will be issued each time a separate amendment is issued to plan holders. Each amendment list is to replace this page, and this page should then be destroyed.

### Distribution List

- 4.3 Distribution of this plan will include:
- a Minister for Primary Industries
  - b Minister for Police and Emergency Management
  - c Minister for Health and Human Services
  - d Minister for Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
  - e Attorney General (Minister for Justice)
  - f Minister for Economic Development
  - g Minister for Treasury and Finance
  - h Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
    - i Secretary
    - ii Executive Committee members
    - iii Chief Veterinary Officer
    - iv Chief Plant Health Manager
    - v Manager Quarantine Services
    - vi Director Marine Resources
    - vii Director Inland Fisheries Service
  - i Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Library
  - j Department of Police and Emergency Management

- i Commissioner as State Emergency Management Controller
- ii Commander State Security Unit
- iii Director State Emergency Service
- iv Manager Operations State Emergency Service
- v Manager Planning State Emergency Service
- vi Regional Emergency Management Controller (North West)
- vii Regional Emergency Management Controller (North)
- viii Regional Emergency Management Controller (South)
- ix Regional Emergency Management Deputy Controller (North West)
- x Regional Emergency Management Deputy Controller (North)
- xi Regional Emergency Management Deputy Controller (South)
- xii Tasmania Fire Service
- k Department of Health and Human Services
  - i Secretary
  - ii Director, Public Health and Environment
  - iii State Community Recovery Coordinator
  - iv Regional Community Recovery Coordinator (North West)
  - v Regional Community Recovery Coordinator (North)
  - vi Regional Community Recovery Coordinator (South)
- l Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts, Secretary
- m Department of Education, Secretary
- n Department of Justice, Secretary
- o Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Secretary
- p Department of Premier and Cabinet
  - i Secretary
  - ii Office of Security and Emergency Management
- q Department of Treasury and Finance, Secretary
- r State Library
- s Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute
- t Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority
- u Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association
- v Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research
- w Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council
- x Tasmanian Abalone Growers Association
- y Tasmanian Salmonid Growers Association
- z Local Government Association of Tasmania

aa Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (x4)  
bb Bureau of Meteorology, Regional Director  
cc Portfolio Manager, Australian Government Department of Human Services  
dd Australian Institute of Emergency Management Library  
ee National Library  
ff Fisheries Research & Development Corporation  
gg Chief Veterinary Officer NSW  
hh Chief Veterinary Officer NT  
ii Chief Veterinary Officer Queensland  
jj Chief Veterinary Officer SA  
kk Chief Veterinary Officer Victoria  
ll Chief Veterinary Officer WA  
mm Chief Plant Health Manager NSW  
nn Chief Plant Health Manager NT  
oo Chief Plant Health Manager Queensland  
pp Chief Plant Health Manager SA  
qq Chief Plant Health Manager Victoria  
rr Chief Plant Health Manager WA  
ss Director Fisheries / Marine Resources NSW  
tt Director Fisheries / Marine Resources NT  
uu Director Fisheries / Marine Resources Queensland  
vv Director Fisheries / Marine Resources SA  
ww Director Fisheries / Marine Resources Victoria  
xx Director Fisheries / Marine Resources WA  
yy Registrar, Veterinary Board of Tasmanian  
zz President of Australian Veterinary Association (Tasmania)

## **Section 5: Appendices**

---

- 5.1 Appendix 1 - Associated Documents
- 5.2 Appendix 2 - Summary of Statutory Powers and Responsibilities for Biosecurity Incursions
- 5.3 Appendix 3 - DPIPWE management responsibilities for biosecurity
- 5.4 Appendix 4 - Government Agency Roles

## Appendix 5.1 Associated Documents

---

### National Biosecurity Emergency Plans

The following national plans are in place for response to various threat organisms.

Plan Title	National Sponsor	Subject	Scope
<b>Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)</b>	Animal Health Australia <a href="http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/programs/eadp/eadp_home.cfm">http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/programs/eadp/eadp_home.cfm</a>	Terrestrial animal disease emergencies	<p>AUSVETPLAN is a series of technical response plans that describe the proposed Australian approach to an emergency animal disease incursion. The documents provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency-management plans.</p> <p>AUSVETPLAN is the most highly developed national plan and includes a range of documentation to guide strategic and tactical decision making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Summary Document,</li> <li>• Control Centre Management Manuals,</li> <li>• Strategies for dealing with each disease covered by the plan,</li> <li>• Enterprise manuals that deal with risks associated with individual types of industry activity, eg, saleyards,</li> <li>• Operational procedures,, eg, animal destruction, disposal and decontamination.</li> </ul>
<b>Australian Aquatic Animal Diseases Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)</b>	Australian Government DAFF <a href="http://www.daff.gov.au/animal-plant-health/aquatic/aquavetplan">http://www.daff.gov.au/animal-plant-health/aquatic/aquavetplan</a>	Aquatic animal disease emergencies	<p>AQUAVETPLAN is a series of technical response plans that describe the proposed Australian approach to an aquatic animal disease emergency event. It comprises a series of manuals outlining national emergency preparedness and response and control strategies for aquatic animal disease</p>

Plan Title	National Sponsor	Subject	Scope
			<p>emergencies in Australia. The manuals provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency management plans.</p>
<p><b>Australian Emergency Marine Pest Plan (EMPPlan)</b></p>	<p>Consultative Committee on Invasive Marine Pest Emergencies (CCIMPE) – Secretariat by Australian Government DAFF</p> <p><a href="http://www.marinepests.gov.au/marine_pests/publications/emergency/empplan">http://www.marinepests.gov.au/marine_pests/publications/emergency/empplan</a></p>	<p>Emergency management of incursions by introduced marine pests</p>	<p>The EMPPlan Control Centres Management Manual is an emergency response document that describes the intended generic response to a marine pest emergency event within Australia. The plan aims to provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency response management.</p>
<p><b>Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN)</b></p>	<p>Plant Health Australia</p> <p><a href="http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/index.cfm?objectid=5BC64DE1-09CD-26EA-A071D1D8358CF99F">http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/index.cfm?objectid=5BC64DE1-09CD-26EA-A071D1D8358CF99F</a></p>	<p>Plant pest emergencies</p>	<p>PLANTPLAN is the generic emergency response plan for emergency plant pest incursions and will be used by all plant industries and government agencies as a guide to management of emergency plant pest incursions.</p> <p>PLANTPLAN provides a description of the general procedures, management structure and information flow system for the handling of emergency plant pest incursions at the national, state/territory and district levels. This includes the operations of control centres, principles for the chain of responsibility, functions of sections within control centres and role descriptions.</p> <p>PLANTPLAN is a general manual for use by all jurisdictions for all emergency plant pest incursions.</p>

## Cost Sharing Agreements

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Maintained By</b>	<b>Last Reviewed</b>
<b>Emergency Animal Diseases</b>	Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses	(National) Animal Health Committee	Nov 2009
<b>Emergency Plant Pests</b>	Government and Plant Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Plant Pest Responses	(National) Plant Health Committee	24 March 2010
<b>Environmental Pests</b>	National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement	National Biosecurity Committee	Draft 2010

## Operational Documents

Purpose	Title	Maintained By	Last Reviewed
<b>Policy</b>	Tasmanian Biosecurity Policy	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	2006
	Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	2006
<b>Prevention</b>	Plant Quarantine Manual Tasmania	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	2009
	Import Risk Analysis Framework	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	Draft 2010
<b>Preparedness</b>	Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Program Business Plan 2009-11	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	2010
	Capability Statement (response capability definition and goals)	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	2010
	Biosecurity Emergency Response Team database (personal details and training records)	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	On-going
	Training Strategy and Annual Training Program	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	2010
	Training and Competency Assessment Guidelines	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	2008
<b>Operational Work Instructions</b>	Tasmanian Operations Manual for Biosecurity Emergencies (TOM)	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	Under review 2010
	National Standard Operating Procedures	(National) Animal Health Committee	2010
	Fruit Fly Strategy	Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division, DPIPWE	Draft 2010

## Appendix 5.2 Summary of Statutory Powers and Responsibilities for Biosecurity Incursions

### Summary of Authority for Response Measures

Control activity	<i>Animal Health Act 1995</i>	<i>Plant Quarantine Act 1997</i>	<i>Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995</i>	<i>Weed Management Act 1999</i>	<i>Inland Fisheries Act 1995</i>
<b>Declaration of infected / infested place</b>	Section 31 - Ensure that an infected place has been declared by an Inspector when the disease was initially suspected or confirmed	<p>Section 17 - Declare a place to be a quarantine area if reasonably satisfied that the place is infected with any pest or disease</p> <p>Section 21 - Declare a place to be an infected area if reasonably satisfied that a List A pest, List A disease, List B pest or List B disease is present in that area; and the pest or disease is required to be controlled –</p>	Section 271 - Declare any area of State waters, a marine farm or part of a marine farm to be diseased or infected	Section 25 - Declare an infested area if the Minister is reasonably satisfied that it is consistent with a weed management plan to do so.	
<b>Declaration of control areas</b>	Section 39 - Declare control area	Section 29 - Declare control area			
<b>Declaration of restricted areas etc</b>	Section 35 - Declare restricted and restricted areas	<p>Section 17 - Declaration of quarantine area</p> <p>Section 23: Declare a place to be an infected area if reasonably satisfied that –</p> <p>(a) a List A pest, List A disease, List B pest or List</p>		Section 30 - Declare a protected area to prevent the introduction into that area of any declared weed	

<b>Control activity</b>	<b><i>Animal Health Act 1995</i></b>	<b><i>Plant Quarantine Act 1997</i></b>	<b><i>Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995</i></b>	<b><i>Weed Management Act 1999</i></b>	<b><i>Inland Fisheries Act 1995</i></b>
		<p>B disease is present in that area; and</p> <p>(b) the pest or disease is required to be controlled.</p> <p>Section 24 - Restrictions and prohibitions relating to infected area.</p>			
<b>Specify control measures</b>	<p>Control measures will be implemented using powers contained within Parts 6, 8 and 9 of the Animal Health Act. If progressing to a long term program, provisions for this program this may be established under section 50 of the Act that provides for – implementation of a program to control a disease.</p>	<p>Section 46 - The Minister may direct the implementation of a program to control any pest or disease –</p>	<p>Section 270 - Issue directions aimed at –</p> <p>(a) preventing the introduction or re-introduction into State waters of any harmful disease or harmful pest; or</p> <p>(b) preventing any harmful disease or harmful pest present in State waters from spreading to the waters of any other jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(c) controlling or eradicating any harmful disease or harmful pest.</p>	<p>Section 26 - Minister may</p> <p>(a) specify any restriction or prohibition relating to the movement into and out of that area of any plant, declared weed, goods, livestock, material or vehicle, and,</p> <p>(b) authorise the inspection of any thing in that area for the presence of any plant, declared weed, goods, material or vehicle, and</p> <p>(c) specify any restriction or prohibition relating to any specified activity in that area</p>	<p>Section 152 - Removal or destruction of controlled fish</p>
<b>Appoint delegates / authorised officers</b>	<p>Part 2 - Appoint additional Inspectors of Stock and delegate special authorities to Inspectors of Stock, as necessary</p>	<p>Section 49 - Appoint additional Inspectors as necessary</p>	<p>Fisheries Officers relates principally to fisheries management.</p>	<p>Part 5 - Appointment and powers of Inspectors</p>	<p>Section 20 - Appointment officers for the purpose of this Act.</p> <p>Part 5 - Powers of officers</p>

## Summary of Powers Available for Hazard Type

Hazard type and relevant legislation	Authority					
	Declaration of pests or disease	Direct a control program	Establish Control Area	Establish Restricted Area	Critical operational decisions	Operational Command and Control
<b>Terrestrial and aquatic animal disease emergencies</b> <i>Animal Health Act 1995</i>	Section 3 - The Minister for Primary Industries may declare a disease to be a List A or List B disease.	A program can be implemented using powers contained within Parts 6, 8 and 9 of the Act, or the Minister under section 50 may direct the CVO to establish a program	Section 39 - The Minister may authorise the CVO to declare a Control Area.	Section 35 - The CVO may declare a Restricted Area; usually a small area surrounding the site of the known infection.	The CVO has statutory responsibilities and makes most of the critical decisions and takes ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the operation.  Only the CVO (or delegate) can authorise destruction of livestock or property for the purpose of controlling an animal disease.	The appointed Incident Controller has command and control over the response organization that may be deployed.
<b>Emergency plant pests</b> <i>Plant Quarantine Act 1997</i>	Sections 8 and 9 respectively - The Secretary DPIPWE may declare any organism to be a pest or disease.  Sections 10 and 11 respectively - The Secretary DPIPWE may declare any organism to be a	Section 46 - The Minister for Primary Industries may direct the Secretary DPIPWE to implement a government control program to control any pest or disease.	Section 29 - Secretary DPIPWE.	Section 17 - Declaration of quarantine area  Section 18 - Movement and possession of prescribed matter in quarantine area  Section 23: Declare a place	Conduct of the incident response would be similar to that for an animal disease with the Chief Plant Health Manager (CPHM) within DPIPWE acting as the responsible principal specialist, and	

Hazard type and relevant legislation	Authority					
	Declaration of pests or disease	Direct a control program	Establish Control Area	Establish Restricted Area	Critical operational decisions	Operational Command and Control
	List A or List B pest or disease.			to be an infected area. Section 24 - Restrictions and prohibitions relating to infected area.	working with an Emergency Management Team and Incident Controller to manage the response.	
<b>Environmental Pests</b>						
<b>a. Marine</b>						
<i>Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995</i>		Section 270 - The Minister may issue directions aimed at preventing the introduction or re-introduction into State waters of any harmful pest; or preventing the spread of such pests or controlling or eradicating them.			Conduct of the incident response would be similar to that for an animal disease with the Director Marine Resources within DPIPW acting as the responsible principal specialist and working with an Emergency Management Team and Incident Controller to manage the response.	
<b>Environmental pests</b>	Weeds –		Weeds –	Weeds –		
<b>b. Terrestrial</b> <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i>	Section 10 - The Minister may declare a plant to be a declared		Section 25 - The Minister may declare a place to be an infested	Section 30 - The Minister, in accordance with a relevant weed		

Hazard type and relevant legislation	Authority					
	Declaration of pests or disease	Direct a control program	Establish Control Area	Establish Restricted Area	Critical operational decisions	Operational Command and Control
	weed if of the opinion that an emergency situation exists		area if reasonably satisfied that it is consistent with a weed management plan to do so.	management plan may declare a place to be a protected area if reasonably satisfied that it is necessary to do so to prevent the introduction into that area of any declared weed		
<b>Environmental pests</b>						
<b>c. Fresh water</b>						
<i>Weed Management Act 1999</i>	Aquatic weeds – Section 10 - The Minister may declare a plant to be a declared weed if of the opinion that an emergency situation exists		Aquatic weeds – Section 25 - The Minister may declare a place to be an infested area if reasonably satisfied that it is consistent with a weed management plan to do so	Aquatic weeds – Section 30 - The Minister, in accordance with a relevant weed management plan may declare a place to be a protected area if reasonably satisfied that it is necessary to do so to prevent the introduction into that area of any declared weed		
<i>Inland Fisheries Act 1995</i>						Section 152 - Removal or destruction of controlled fish (1) An officer may

Hazard type and relevant legislation	Authority					
	Declaration of pests or disease	Direct a control program	Establish Control Area	Establish Restricted Area	Critical operational decisions	Operational Command and Control
	declare fish to be controlled fish				<p>seize and remove from any place any controlled fish.</p> <p>(2) The Minister may authorise the Director–</p> <p>(a) to destroy any controlled fish in a specified manner; and</p> <p>(b) to take any action necessary to delay or prevent the spreading of controlled fish to other places or waters.</p> <p>(4) In taking any action under subsection (2)(b), the Director may issue any directions necessary.</p>	

## Appendix 5.3 Summary of DPIPWE Biosecurity Management Responsibilities

Row	Activity	Hazard	Responsible DPIPWE Division Head	Principal Specialists
1	<b>Prevention</b>	All	General Manager Biosecurity & Product Integrity Ph 6233 2581	Manager Quarantine Services Ph 6233 3518  Manager Biosecurity and Plant Health Ph 6421 7634  Chief Veterinary Officer Ph 6233 6836
2	<b>Preparedness</b> (Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Program)	All	As above	Emergency Management Coordinator (Biosecurity) Ph 6233 2004
3	<b>Response</b>	Terrestrial Animal Diseases	As above	Chief Veterinary Officer Ph 6233 6836
4	<b>Response</b>	Aquatic Animal Diseases	As above	Chief Veterinary Officer Ph 6233 6836
5	<b>Response</b>	Emergency Plant Pests	As above	Chief Plant Health Manager Ph 6421 7634
6	<b>Response</b>	Environmental Pests - Terrestrial	General Manager Resources Management and Conservation Ph. 6233 6461	Depends on the nature of the pest
7	<b>Response</b>	Environmental Pests - Inland Waters	As above	Pest Fish: Director Inland Fisheries Service Ph. 6261 8060  Other Pests: Depends on the nature of the pest

Row	Activity	Hazard	Responsible DPIPWE Division Head	Principal Specialists
8	<b>Response</b>	Environmental Pests - Marine	General Manager Water and Marine Resources Ph. 6233 5424	Director Marine Resources Ph 6233 6632
9	<b>Recovery</b>	Community socio-economic	Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements	
		Industry reinstatement, eg, restocking	Relevant response Division of DPIPWE (see above)	
		Trade restoration	Relevant response Division of DPIPWE in consultation with Dept of Economic Development	

## **Appendix 5.4 Government Agency Roles**

---

### **Australian Government**

#### **Bureau of Meteorology**

On request, the Bureau of Meteorology will provide services in accordance with its Tasmania and Antarctica Region, Regional Directive for Meteorological Support in Biosecurity Emergencies.

#### **Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry**

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) will:

- a in accordance with its own internal plan, advise organisations and personnel regarding any movement restrictions
- b supervise export abattoirs and fish processing facilities and give the necessary directions in accordance with the situation and in compliance with directions of DPIPWE
- c Provide advice to the Australian government
- d Provide advice to international trading partners
- e Coordinate activities at the national and international level including the exchange of personnel between jurisdictions and countries as required
- f Chair meeting of the relevant national consultative committee and management group.

#### **Commonwealth Department of Human Services, including Centrelink**

On request Commonwealth Department of Human Services, including Centrelink may provide:

- a National Emergency Call Centre Surge Capability Arrangements, emergency call support at the request of the Tasmanian Government where existing services are overwhelmed
- b DHS can also provide access to a range of other Commonwealth Government services in cases where joint servicing may be appropriate including: specialist service officers and social workers, information
- c financial assistance, including temporary financial relief to affected individuals.

#### **Other**

Other forms of Australian Government support may be sought in accordance with arrangements in the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan.

## **State Service Agencies and Government Business Enterprises**

### **Department of Health and Human Services**

The Department of Health and Human Services either delivers directly or has arrangements in place to coordinate a range of services to support the emotional, social and physical well being of emergency affected people.

Upon activation Regional Community Recovery Coordinators, through the Regional Community Recovery Committee will manage the delivery of a range of recovery services in accordance with the Regional Emergency Management Plan.

These services include but are but not limited to, emergency accommodation, food, clothing, financial assistance, information, advice registration and personal / psychological support.

Note that Rural Support Tasmania can also assist.

The Population Health Division will assume overall control of all public health matters where a declaration of a state of emergency has been made. Where a declaration has not been made, the Department will be an advisory body to Local Councils regarding infectious diseases and food hygiene. In the case of a zoonosis,, eg, rabies, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will be responsible for the control of the disease in the human population.

Actions may include:

- a the provision of advice regarding precautions that personnel likely to come into contact with the disease agent should take
- b the vaccination of workers likely to come into contact with the disease agent
- c the arrangement for appropriate treatment for people contaminated or potentially contaminated with the agent
- d restriction of the movement of people.

### **The Tasmanian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program**

The Division's Tasmanian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program will in accordance with its Biotxin Management Plan and individual shellfish growing area management plans:

- a provide advice to all relevant parties on toxic bloom situations and toxin levels in shellfish
- b implement and supervise closures of marine shellfish farms when safety levels of toxins or contaminants are exceeded or likely to be exceeded
- c provide assistance with environmental monitoring of shellfish growing areas during emergency situations

### **Department of Education**

The Department of Education may be requested to:

- a make available any surplus, suitable school facilities for use as an operations control centre
- b assist with counselling of children in the affected area.

## **Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources**

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources may be requested to:

- a facilitate or advise on the acquisition of mobile plant and operators for transport and disposal operations, as well as signs, barricades and other similar equipment that may be required by the DPIPWE incident managers
- b assist the tracing of vehicles
- c assist in the establishment of road check points and disinfection stations
- d assist with the selection of burial sites, in conjunction with the Environment Protection Agency and Local Councils
- e in the event of an aquatic animal disease or marine pest emergency the Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd (Tasports) and Marine Safety Tasmania, will be responsible for control of marine traffic in the vicinity of the emergency.

## **Department of Justice**

On request, the Department of Justice will provide legal advice on:

- a Constitutional Law (both State and Federal)
- b International Law as it affects Commonwealth/State relations
- c legal opinions and advice to the Ministers of the Crown, and Heads of Government Departments and authorities
- d assistance with the legal process in the making of declarations under relevant legislation
- e assist with the legal aspects of services and supply contracts
- f Through Workplace Standards Tasmania provide advice on occupational health and safety management including the use and handling of hazardous materials that may be used in cleaning and disinfecting premises and vehicles.

## **Department of Police and Emergency Management**

### **Tasmania Police**

Tasmania Police is responsible for:

- a provision of the Chair of the State Emergency Management Committee, and Region Emergency Management Controller(s)
- b liaison with the Government Media Centre, as appropriate
- c advice on traffic control in land and marine environments and provision of relevant training
- d provision of assistance and advice on stock movement control
- e assisting with tracing of stock and infected materials
- f assisting with the tracing of people
- g provision of advice on security
- h assisting with stock destruction, if required, including coordination of the provision of firearms and shooters.

## **State Emergency Service**

The State Emergency Service (SES) is responsible for:

- a assisting in alerting government agencies and local councils, as appropriate, on a biosecurity emergency
- b activation of emergency coordination and operations centres (the State and Regional Emergency Control Centres) as required
- c coordinating the procurement of operational resources and equipment that cannot be obtained through normal channels
- d assisting with the provision of operational communication facilities, including access to radio communications facilities and expanded telephone services under Telstra DISPLAN as required
- e coordination of Commonwealth and interstate assistance; other than technical and specialist response personnel requirements that will be the responsibility of the DPIPWE Incident Controller
- f coordination of provision of additional non-technical staff as requested by DPIPWE
- g providing executive support to the State Emergency Management Committee, the Regional Emergency Management Planning Group(s) and the Region Emergency Management Controller(s) as required.

## **Tasmania Fire Service**

The Tasmania Fire Service may be requested to assist by providing:

- a self-contained breathing apparatus, and instruction of DPIPWE staff in its use for decontamination and / or fumigation work
- b pumping equipment, including that suitable for use in remote areas
- c advice on fire control measures and fire fighting facilities, if required, eg, in the destruction of infected carcasses, etc.
- d portable decontamination showers, if required (available from Hobart, Launceston, Burnie or Devonport Brigades)
- e personnel to augment DPIPWE staff in incident management roles.

## **Department of Premier and Cabinet**

The Department of Premier and Cabinet may be requested to:

- a coordinate inter agency communication
- b convene and chair the Inter-departmental Committee on Biosecurity Emergencies as appropriate (see Part 2)
- c provide advice on activation of the Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS) as required
- d assist with obtaining support from Local Government
- e arrange Cabinet briefings.

## **Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts**

The Department of Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts may be required to:

- a advise on any consequential impacts on tourism
- b advise on any relief and recovery requirements and, where appropriate, assist in facilitating financial assistance to enterprises severely impacted by the emergency
- c provide tourism information to visitors and potential visitors to the State or affected areas
- d assist, where relevant, in the development of recovery plans for tourism.

## **Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS)**

As a key land management agency PWS will, when required, take actions to assist in any response to a pest or disease incursion on, or with potential to infect/infest, land or waters managed by the Service

Provide available PWS personnel and equipment to augment DPIPWE resources as requested.

## **The Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority (TDIA)**

In the event of an emergency animal disease outbreak the TDIA may be called upon to liaise with dairy factories, and give direction as relayed from the Chief Veterinary Officer regarding the distribution of milk and dairy products, and control measures required.

## **Inland Fisheries Service (IFS)**

The IFS may be directly or indirectly involved in a fish health emergency or environmental pest emergency in inland waters. The Service may be requested to provide technical and professional expertise, personnel and equipment.

## **Local Government**

It is recognized that Local Government bodies have extensive knowledge of and relationships with the local communities. As the Management Authority for biosecurity emergencies DPIPWE will seek to cooperate with relevant councils to access support and/or advise in relation to operational plans and issues including:

- a local community consequences, infrastructure, facilities and services
- b provision of public information
- c relief and recovery support to local communities
- d provision of operational equipment and resources
- e health and environmental risks
- f sites for the disposal of carcasses, pest plant material or other infected material
- g any other relevant issues
- h as appropriate, activation of council's EOC.