



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

Australian Government Biosecurity and Agricultural Response Plan (AUSBIOAGPLAN)

Version 3.0

27 July 2022

Revision History

Version	Version date	Authorisation	Change history
1.0	July 2008	DAFF	Original version
2.0	17 December 2012	DAFF	Rewrite to include Australian Government Crisis Management Framework
3.0	27 July 2022	DAFF	Rewrite to reflect revised Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (V3) and current Australian Government departmental responsibilities.

This version supersedes all previous versions.

Preparedness Capability Section

Biosecurity Response and Reform Branch

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

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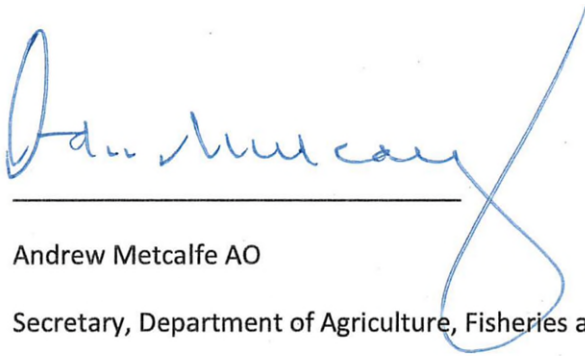
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Authority

The Australian Government Biosecurity and Agricultural Response Plan (AUSBIOAGPLAN) is maintained by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) in consultation with relevant Australian Government agencies.

AUSBIOAGPLAN provides a mechanism for Australian Government coordination in response to plant and animal biosecurity and agricultural incidents. AUSBIOAGPLAN derives its authority from the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF). The AGCMF outlines the roles and responsibilities of ministers and senior officials and the arrangements enabling the Australian Government's 'all hazards' crisis management approach. AUSBIOAGPLAN was previously titled the Australian Government Agricultural Incident Plan (AGAGINPLAN).

As the Secretary of DAFF, I hereby authorise the use of AUSBIOAGPLAN, for managing the coordination of Australian Government agencies during the response to, and initial recovery from, incidents that impact agriculture or biosecurity and are within the portfolio responsibilities of DAFF.



Andrew Metcalfe AO

Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

31/7/2022

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Content Specific Definitions

Biosecurity – is the management of risks to the economy, the environment and the community, of pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia and its external territories.

Biosecurity emergency – circumstances in which a pest or disease poses a significant and immediate threat to part or parts of Australia’s economy, environment or community.

Biosecurity risk – the potential of a disease or pest entering, emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia and its external territories, and the disease or pest causing harm to the environment, or economic or community activities.

Disease – the presence of a pathogenic agent in a host and/or the clinical manifestation of infection that has had an impact (i.e. significant negative consequences) or poses a likely threat of an impact. It includes micro-organisms, disease agents, infectious agents and parasites.

Environmental biosecurity – the protection of the environment and/or social amenity from the risks and negative effects of pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia and its external territories.

- environment includes Australia’s natural terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems and their constituent parts, and its natural and physical resources
- social amenity includes the social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment, including tourism, human infrastructure, cultural assets and national image.

Incident – an event or multiple events for which the management of realised or potential or cumulative consequences requires the activation of arrangements under AUSBIOAGPLAN.

Pest – any species, strain or biotype of the Kingdoms Animalia (excluding human beings), Plantae, Fungi, Monera or Protista that has had an impact (i.e. significant negative consequences), or poses a likely threat of having an impact, on plant or animal health, the environment or social amenity.

Zoonoses – diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans (including via vectors). A zoonotic agent may be a bacterium, a virus, a fungus or other communicable disease agent.

1 Introduction

This section describes the aim, scope, guiding principles, legislation and linkage to relevant Australian Government plans.

1.1 Aim

AUSBIOAGPLAN describes the coordination arrangements between Australian Government agencies during the response to plant and animal biosecurity incidents and agricultural incidents.

1.2 Scope

AUSBIOAGPLAN applies to:

- a) **plant and animal biosecurity incidents** – incidents relating to pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia and its external territories.

These incidents may include, but are not limited to:

- pests and diseases affecting animal health (terrestrial and aquatic)
- pests and diseases affecting plant health
- pests and diseases affecting Australia’s environment or social amenity.

- b) **agricultural incidents** – incidents that impact Australia’s primary production industries, including but not limited to:

- plant and animal production
- fisheries and aquaculture
- nursery and forestry industries
- deliberate acts aimed at disrupting agricultural activities or food supply
- a domestic or overseas incident with potential to harm Australia’s agricultural industry or trade.

The arrangements for the management of biosecurity incidents primarily impacting human or public health (including those resulting from zoonoses) is outside the scope of AUSBIOAGPLAN.

1.3 Guiding principles

The guiding principles that inform AUSBIOAGPLAN are:

- Arrangements are based on an ‘all hazards’ approach and can be applied across all plant and animal biosecurity and agricultural incidents.
- Incidents will be managed using best practice approaches in a coordinated, collaborative and flexible manner.
- AUSBIOAGPLAN should be read in conjunction with the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF). It may be used independently or in support of a crisis being managed through other arrangements under the AGCMF.

- DAFF will engage with Australian Government agencies at all levels of operation. Agencies will coordinate internally and with their state or territory counterparts (where appropriate) in line with their own existing arrangements and mechanisms.
- It is recognised that state and territory governments have legislation and related arrangements to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards. This includes agricultural and plant and animal biosecurity related incidents within their jurisdiction.
- DAFF will engage with state and territory biosecurity and agriculture agencies at all levels of operation, including through the National Management Group (or equivalent), relevant Consultative Committee and/or National Coordination Centre (if established).
- AUSBIOAGPLAN may be used when the scale or scope of the incident requires increased coordination across jurisdictions or agencies. The level of coordination will be scaled up or down relative to need and will be managed at the lowest possible level.
- All incidents will be managed in accordance with relevant legislative authority and in accordance with existing coordination arrangements, including the relevant biosecurity emergency response agreements (where applicable).
- Relevant situational awareness materials, including scientific, technical and operational information, will be shared with the Australian Government, state and territory agricultural and biosecurity agencies and affected industries.

1.4 Legislation

Commonwealth legislation that provides the authority for response and recovery operations includes:

- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994*
- *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Biosecurity Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Export Control Act 2020*
- *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*
- *Gene Technology Act 2000*
- *Imported Food Control Act 1992*
- *National Emergency Declaration Act 2020* (NED Act)
- *National Health Security Act 2007*.

1.4.1 National Emergency Declaration Act 2020

Under the *National Emergency Declaration Act 2020*, the Governor-General may, on the advice of the Prime Minister, declare a national emergency in relation to emergencies that rise to the level of national significance. This may apply to emergencies across all hazards.

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) and the Department of Home Affairs (via Emergency Management Australia (EMA)) are responsible for providing advice on operational policy matters relevant to the NED Act, including preparing advice for the Prime Minister about making a declaration. The process for making a NED, including legal and consultation thresholds, is outlined in the National Emergency Declaration Aide-Mémoire.

1.5 Linkage to national plans

An array of Australian Government and national arrangements exist that may be used to manage the response to plant and animal biosecurity and agricultural incidents. Some of these arrangements apply to all hazards, while others are sector or industry specific. These arrangements are listed in [Appendix A](#):

- [Table A1](#) lists Australian Government generic (all hazards) incident response plans and agreements
- [Table A2](#) lists Australian Government (agency specific) plans and agreements
- [Table A3](#) lists national cost sharing agreements
- [Table A4](#) lists national agriculture biosecurity plans.

1.5.1 Australian Government Crisis Management Framework

The AGCMF outlines the Australian Government's approach to preparing for, responding to and recovery from crises. It manages risks holistically using an 'all hazards' approach and provides ministers and senior officials with guidance on their respective roles and responsibilities. As such, AUSBIOAGPLAN should be read in conjunction with the AGCMF.

2 Activation

This section describes the activation authority, phases, triggers and escalation.

2.1 Authority

The DAFF Secretary (or delegate) authorises the use of AUSBIOAGPLAN to manage a specific incident, informed by advice from the relevant DAFF business area.

2.2 Phases

AUSBIOAGPLAN has three phases: STANDBY, ALERT and ACTIVE. Further information on these phases is set out at [Appendix B](#).

STANDBY is the default phase of AUSBIOAGPLAN.

The DAFF Secretary (or delegate) has the authority to approve phase changes of AUSBIOAGPLAN in relation to an incident.

Phase	Description
STANDBY	Preparedness activities are undertaken to monitor potential situations, plan for potential responses, train and exercise response capabilities.
ALERT	A response is likely and capabilities are brought to an enhanced level of readiness.
ACTIVE	An incident has occurred and response action has been authorised.

2.3 Triggers

AUSBIOAGPLAN will be used to support enhanced Australian Government coordination. It may be triggered by instances including, but not limited to:

- an incident that may have significant scale or consequences or impacting multiple industry sectors
- in support of state or territory, national or international arrangements
 - including when a state or territory request for Australian Government assistance which falls outside of established biosecurity arrangements
- in expectation of a coordinated Australian Government response to an incident.

2.4 Phase changes

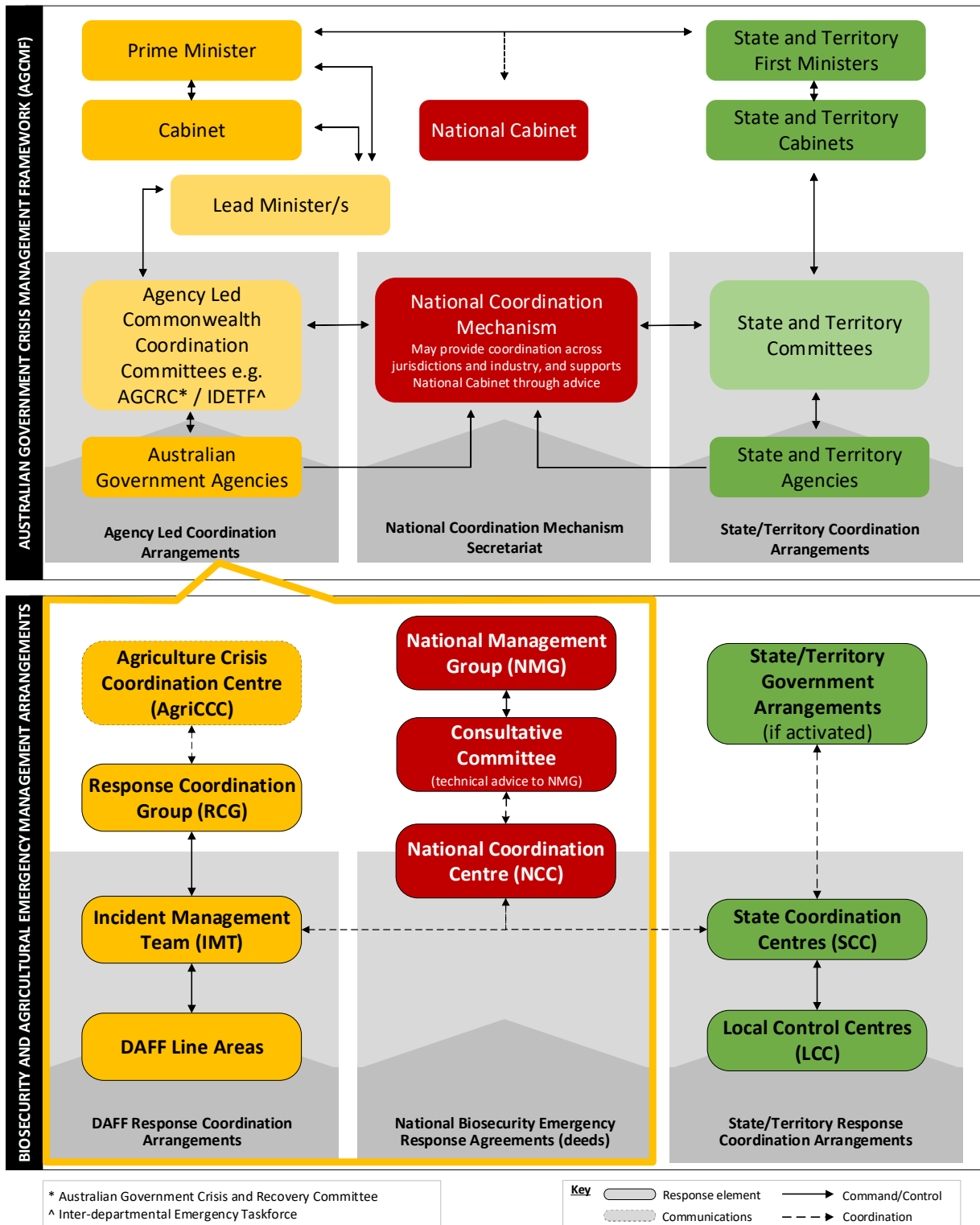
When AUSBIOAGPLAN is transitioned between phases, the DAFF Secretary (or delegate) will:

- advise the relevant minister/s
- notify the National Situation Room (NSR) within EMA via DAFF's Agriculture Crisis Coordination Centre (AgriCCC), and
- inform relevant Australian Government agencies (see responsibilities in [Appendix C](#)) and state and territory partners (where appropriate).

3 Coordination Arrangements

The AUSBIOAGPLAN integrates with the AGCMF coordination mechanisms (Figure 1) to set out the interaction between Australian Government agencies, DAFF, national level mechanisms and state and territory arrangements.

Figure 1: AUSBIOAGPLAN integration with AGCMF



3.1 Australian Government Coordination

Australian Government coordination arrangements are based on the AGCMF ([Figure 1](#)). Key mechanisms include the:

- **Australian Government Crisis and Recovery Committee (AGCRC)** – which is the primary mechanism that brings together relevant Australian Government Agency representatives. The AGCRC will manage those crises with a predominantly domestic impact.
- **Inter-departmental Emergency Taskforce (IDETF)** – which manages the whole-of-government response to overseas incidents or crises that impact or threaten to impact Australians or Australia’s interests overseas. The IDETF will manage those crises with a predominantly international focus.
- **National Coordination Mechanism (NCM)** – which brings together relevant Australian Government, state and territory government and non-government representatives for coordination, communication and collaboration during response and recovery to domestic crises.

3.1.1 Activating AGCMF mechanisms

For plant and animal biosecurity or agricultural incidents, the relevant DAFF Deputy Secretary will notify the DAFF Secretary and provide advice to the chair of the mechanism to seek activation. This includes:

- The Director General EMA (or delegate) who activates and chairs the AGCRC. The Coordinator-General National Recovery and Resilience Agency (NRRRA) (or delegate) may chair the AGCRC during recovery from a crisis.
- The Deputy Secretary Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) (or delegate) who activates and chairs the IDETF.
- The Director General EMA (or delegate) who activates and chairs the NCM. The lead DAFF Deputy Secretary co-chairs the NCM with Director General EMA, where an incident relates primarily to DAFF portfolio responsibilities. The Coordinator-General NRRRA (or delegate) may chair the NCM during recovery from a crisis.

The chairs may decide to transition management of a crisis between the committees as an event evolves.

3.1.2 Other Australian Government coordination centres

In addition to the whole-of-government mechanisms identified in the AGCMF, other Australian Government agencies may establish coordination centres to manage that agency’s response to an incident. These centres include, but are not limited to:

- Department of Health and Aged Care – National Incident Centre
- Australian Border Force – Australian Border Operations Centre.

Where multiple coordination centres are established across various agencies, alignment of activities should be maintained through regular communication between centres, the deployment of liaison officers, engagement through Australian Government and national coordination mechanisms, groups and committees or through the NSR.

3.2 DAFF Coordination

DAFF maintains a range of operational capabilities to support response activities in its capacity as a lead agency and to resource national biosecurity sector coordination functions. These are set out in [Figure 1](#) and described below:

- **DAFF Agriculture Crisis Coordination Centre (AgriCCC)** – the primary information conduit between the department and the NSR and the Global Watch Office (GWO) within DFAT (for international matters), coordinating general communication and agency representation on AGCRC/NCM.
- **DAFF Response Coordination Group (RCG)** – provides oversight and strategic direction for the department’s operational response. The RCG is led by a Response Coordinator (appointed by the DAFF Deputy Secretary or delegate) and comprises SES-level representation from relevant business units within DAFF. The Response Coordinator may seek to co-opt the support of representatives of other Australian Government agencies to support enhanced coordination where AGCMF mechanisms have not been activated.
- **DAFF Incident Management Team (IMT)** – manages the DAFF operational response and provides a centralised command and control capability within DAFF. Where appropriate, other agencies may provide Liaison Officers to the DAFF IMT. If responding to multiple incidents, multiple IMTs may be established.

These groups are established, staffed and resourced in line with incident requirements.

3.3 National Biosecurity Sector Coordination

Australia’s biosecurity system includes sector-specific national biosecurity emergency response agreements (cost-sharing deeds) ([Appendix A](#)) which utilise collaborative decision-making and coordination structures. These are set out in [Figure 1](#) and described below:

- **National Management Group (NMG)** – is the decision-making body for national biosecurity emergency responses. The NMG considers national pest or disease emergency response plans and agrees the proportional sharing of costs between affected parties. It comprises the Australian, state and territory biosecurity agencies, and affected industry parties.
- **Consultative Committee (CC)** – is the technical body that coordinates the national technical response to biosecurity emergencies and advises the NMG on response strategies. It comprises the Australian, state and territory biosecurity agencies, and industry parties.
- **National Coordination Centre (NCC)** – coordinates response activities with biosecurity and agricultural agencies across all relevant jurisdictions. The NCC is resourced by DAFF.

An NMG/CC like operative approach may be used to coordinate national response activities where the cost sharing deeds or Australian Government coordination arrangements have not been activated.

3.3.1 State/territory biosecurity operations centres

Affected state and territory biosecurity agencies may establish:

- **State Coordination Centres (SCCs)** to coordinate activities across the state or territory
- **Local Control Centres (LCCs)** to control activities within a smaller geographical area.

3.4 Industry and Non-Government Stakeholder Coordination

For some incidents, direct coordination with industry groups or non-government stakeholders may be required. There are a range of mechanisms and arrangements to facilitate this, including:

- participation in an NCM, NMG or a consultative committee (if established)
- direct involvement through a biosecurity emergency response (cost-sharing) agreement – including participation in national decision-making
- deployment of liaison officers to a DAFF IMT or NCC (if established).

3.5 Information Coordination

3.5.1 Situational awareness

Shared situational awareness will be achieved through the coordination mechanisms referenced in Sections 3.1 to 3.4, including via the NSR and National Joint Common Operating Picture (COP) where appropriate. This will include regular situation reporting and liaison engagement between response teams at all levels of operation.

3.5.2 Public information

DAFF will work with other Australian Government agencies to ensure consistent messaging. Where appropriate, DAFF will coordinate Australian Government activities and products such as:

- talking points
- whole-of-government or national communication strategy development and implementation
- joint media releases.

DAFF will identify an Australian Government media spokesperson. A ministerial spokesperson will be determined based on the ministerial responsibilities outlined in the AGCMF. For incidents with joint lead agencies, spokesperson arrangements will be discussed between lead agencies and responsibilities clarified.

DAFF's national coordination role may also involve working with states and territories on public information activities, including developing and implementing a national communication strategy. The National Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Network (NBCEN) produces nationally consistent public information in response to pest and disease incursions.

3.5.3 Records management

Each agency is responsible for their own record keeping. DAFF will maintain records for NMGs and consultative committees.

3.6 Resource Coordination (including surge capacity)

Agencies under AUSBIOAGPLAN are responsible for resourcing activities pursuant to their responsibilities. Where existing agency capacities are exceeded, external surge arrangements may need to be considered. In addition, agencies may need to support states and territories through the coordination, or provision, of surge capabilities. Potential options to support this include but not limited to:

- **Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN)** – the arrangement through which Australian Government non-financial assistance can be provided to Australian states and territories. Assistance under COMDISPLAN is coordinated through EMA in response to a formal request for assistance from nominated state or territory emergency management officials.
- **Australian Public Service (APS) Surge Reserve** – a pool of APS staff that can be redeployed to augment agency capacity during incident response and recovery. The capability is administered by the APS Surge Reserve Coordination function within the Australian Public Service Commission.
- **International Animal Health Emergency Reserve (IAHER)** – a formal arrangement that provides participating countries access to additional human resources in the event of an emergency animal disease outbreak. Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America are signatories.
- **National Biosecurity Response Team (NBRT)** – a group of trained and experienced personnel that may be deployed to assist a jurisdiction in the response to biosecurity incidents. NBRT members are personnel from government agencies with knowledge, experience and training in responding to biosecurity incidents. NBRT includes a functional cohort (personnel for working in a response team) and a more experienced mentor cohort (which can assist in setting up an initial response structure and provide guidance to less experienced response personnel). Deployment is managed using the Interstate Deployment Arrangements for Biosecurity Responses.
- **Interstate Deployment Arrangements for Biosecurity Responses (IDA)** – national arrangements to facilitate the sharing of non-financial resources between biosecurity agencies. DAFF may provide a national coordination function under these arrangements.
- **Australian Government Overseas Assistance Plan (AUSASSISTPLAN)** – enables the Australian Government to provide emergency physical assistance to overseas countries. DFAT leads and coordinates requests for assistance under AUSASSISTPLAN in close consultation with the NSR within EMA.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 Role of Australian Government agencies

Each agency is responsible for its usual portfolio functions and any specific responsibilities allocated to it pursuant to the AGCMF.

Agency roles and responsibilities pursuant to AUSBIOAGPLAN are set out in detail at [Appendix C](#).

4.2 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

DAFF is the lead agency for agricultural or plant or animal biosecurity incidents under AUSBIOAGPLAN and is responsible for:

- notifying the NSR of significant events that may occur or are occurring to ensure situational awareness across government
- changing AUSBIOAGPLAN to ALERT or ACTIVE phase, informing stakeholders and notifying of subsequent phase changes to AUSBIOAGPLAN
- convening and chairing DAFF-led mechanisms to coordinate Australian Government and national response actions and overseeing the strategic response to the incident
- where enhanced coordination is required, providing advice on the requirement for, or requesting, the establishment of the AGCRC or NCM
- supporting consistent, timely, accurate and effective crisis communication and information sharing, including to maintain public safety and confidence
- undertaking operational and tactical actions relevant to the department's portfolio responsibilities (see [Appendix C](#))
- implementing and facilitating real time and post response lessons management processes.

4.2.1 Secretary

The Secretary (or delegate) is responsible for:

- authorising phase changes of AUSBIOAGPLAN (on advice from the relevant officer)
- appointing a DAFF Deputy Secretary to provide strategic oversight of the response
- briefing the relevant ministers.

4.2.2 Deputy Secretary

The lead DAFF Deputy Secretary is responsible for:

- providing high-level strategic oversight of the incident
- appointing a Response Coordinator to lead the DAFF response
- briefing the Secretary (and relevant Deputy Secretaries) and assisting the Secretary briefing the relevant ministers
- providing advice to EMA on whether the AGCRC or NCM are required to support enhanced coordination

- advising AgriCCC of the DAFF representation for the AGCRC or NCM
- co-chairing the NCM with Director General EMA, where an incident relates primarily to DAFF portfolio responsibilities.

4.2.3 Australian Chief Veterinary Officer, Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer, Australian Chief Environmental Biosecurity Officer

The relevant Chief Officer is responsible for:

- receiving notification of actual or suspected incidents
- ensuring relevant state and territory agencies are notified
- chairing the respective Consultative Committee (if established)
- coordinating with Australian, state and territory government agency counterparts as appropriate, including the Australian Government Chief Medical Officer regarding potential public health ramifications
- collaborating with international counterparts, including notification to world plant and animal health organisations.

4.2.4 DAFF Response Coordinator (First Assistant Secretary)

The DAFF Response Coordinator is responsible for:

- establishing an RCG
- providing oversight of the incident response
- briefing the lead and other relevant Deputy Secretaries
- ensuring relevant Australian Government agencies are notified (through the AgriCCC) when AUSBIOAGPLAN is transitioned between phases.

Further information about the specific role of the Response Coordinator is provided in relevant DAFF emergency plans.

4.3 Financial considerations

Agencies under AUSBIOAGPLAN are responsible for their own expenses consistent with their responsibilities.

If assistance in the form of personnel or physical resources is provided across agencies or jurisdictions, then financial considerations are managed according to the arrangements under which the assistance is provided.

5 Recovery

Consideration of recovery from plant or animal biosecurity or agricultural incidents should commence at the same time as response activities are implemented. Under most circumstances, responsibility for the management of recovery from incidents that fall within the scope of AUSBIOAGPLAN sits with state and territory agencies.

However, the Australian Government can provide direct recovery support to communities or to state/territory governments. This assistance may include but is not limited to:

- the provision of Australian Government capabilities, such as those maintained by the Australian Defence Force
- the provision of emergency and recovery financial assistance
- national coordination functions.

Where Australian Government recovery coordination is required, the NRRRA, as the primary Australian Government agency responsible for recovery has a pivotal and lead role. DAFF will work with NRRRA either through the AGCMF arrangements, or directly to support this function. The need for Australian Government or nationally coordinated recovery efforts will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Where appropriate, NRRRA will provide a Liaison Officer to embed within DAFF led IMTs or NCCs, to support this assessment and ensure consideration of recovery implications.

Where Australian Government or nationally coordinated recovery efforts are required, this will be facilitated initially through existing AGCMF coordination mechanisms (AGCRC/NCM), under the lead of the Coordinator-General NRRRA.

6 Review

DAFF is the custodian of AUSBIOAGPLAN and will conduct regular revisions to ensure its currency and alignment with contemporary emergency management principles and arrangements. Revision of AUSBIOAGPLAN may be initiated following:

- AUSBIOAGPLAN being used in response to an incident
- exercise activities used to assess elements of AUSBIOAGPLAN
- changes to
 - Australian Government agencies/organisations
 - the AGCMF
 - legislation
 - other supporting or complementary arrangements, or
- every three years.

Minor amendments of an editorial nature, or changes to the Appendices of AUSBIOAGPLAN, will be approved by the DAFF Secretary and will result in the issue of a new sub-version of AUSBIOAGPLAN.

Significant changes, requiring a substantial re-write of AUSBIOAGPLAN will require the agreement of all Commonwealth agencies identified as having a key role under AUSBIOAGPLAN (as listed in Appendix C, [Table C1](#)) and will result in a new version of AUSBIOAGPLAN being issued.

7 Appendixes

[Appendix A](#): Related Australian Government and national response arrangements

[Appendix B](#): AUSBIOAGPLAN response phases in detail

[Appendix C](#): Agency roles and responsibilities

[Appendix D](#): Abbreviations and acronyms

Appendix A: Related Australian Government and national response arrangements

Related response arrangements are set out in tables A1 to A4:

- [Table A1](#) lists Australian Government generic (all hazards) incident response plans and agreements
- [Table A2](#) lists Australian Government (agency specific) plans and agreements
- [Table A3](#) lists national cost sharing agreements
- [Table A4](#) lists national agriculture biosecurity plans.

Table A1: Australian Government generic (all hazards) incident response plans and agreements

Title	Sponsor / owner	Application	Purpose and scope
Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF)	Australian Government Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Generic – incidents that require coordination across Australian Government agencies	AGCMF outlines the Australian Government’s approach to preparing for, responding to and recovering from crises. AGCMF provides ministers and senior officials with guidance on their respective roles and responsibilities, including those relevant to the response to plant and animal biosecurity crises. It also sets out the arrangements that link ministerial responsibility to the work of key officials, committees and facilities.
Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN)	Australian Government Department of Home Affairs	Generic	COMDISPLAN describes the coordination arrangements for the provision of Australian Government non-financial assistance [to states and territories] in the event of a disaster or emergency in Australia or its offshore territories.
Australian Government Overseas Assistance Plan (AUSASSISTPLAN)	Australian Government Department of Home Affairs; Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Generic	AUSASSISTPLAN details the process for the provision of emergency Australian Government led physical assistance to overseas countries. Assistance is not provided by the Australian Government unless assistance has been requested and/or accepted by the government of the disaster affected country.

Table A2: Australian Government (agency specific) plans and agreements

Title	Sponsor / owner	Subject	Purpose and scope
Head Memorandum of Understanding for the collaborative working relationship between Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (Agriculture) and Department of Health (Health)	Joint Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC)	Activities that require coordination between DAFF and DHAC (includes annex on imported food – an arrangement for coordination of procedures and communication of imported food issues between Food Standards Australia New Zealand and DAFF)	The framework under which DAFF and DHAC work together to provide a high level of collaboration, support and service to each other and the Australian Government.
DAFF-Services Australia Head Agreement	DAFF and Services Australia	Generic agreement to cover arrangements to facilitate Services Australia in the delivery of payments and services on behalf of DAFF	The Head Agreement and Services Schedules describes the financial arrangements for providing services or delivering payments on behalf of DAFF. Separate Service Schedules are created under the Head Agreement particular to specific arrangements including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the provision of National Emergency Call Centre Surge Capability services – which involves the provision of telephony overflow services for DAFF call centre • administering the Farm Household Allowance. Note: delivery of new emergency payments is not covered under existing schedules.
Critical Incident Response Plan (CIRP)	DAFF	All incidents within DAFF’s portfolio interests	CIRP is an incident response plan that describes how DAFF manages its operational responsibilities, in response to agricultural or biosecurity incidents within its portfolio interests.

Table A3: National plant or animal biosecurity incident response and cost sharing agreements

Title	Sponsor / owner	Application	Purpose and scope
Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Response (EADRA)	Animal Health Australia (AHA) (custodian) and the Parties to the EADRA (owners)	Terrestrial animal disease incidents	The EADRA is a legally binding agreement between AHA, the Australian Government, all states and territory governments and national livestock industry body signatories. It covers the management and funding of responses to Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) incidents, including the potential for reimbursement and cost sharing. It also formalises the role of livestock industry signatories participating in decision making, as well as their contribution towards the costs related to EAD responses.
Government and Plant Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Plant Pest Responses (EPPRD)	Plant Health Australia (PHA) (custodian) and the Parties to the EPPRD (owners)	Plant pest and disease incidents	The EPPRD is a legally binding agreement between PHA, the Australian Government, all states and territory governments and national plant industry body signatories. It covers the management and funding of responses to Emergency Plant Pest (EPP) incidents, including the potential for owner reimbursement costs for growers. It also formalises the role of plant industry signatories participating in decision making as well as their contribution towards the costs related to EPP responses.
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA)	National Biosecurity Committee – DAFF (custodian)	Biosecurity incidents primarily affecting the environment or social amenity	<p>The purpose of the NEBRA is to establish national arrangements for response to nationally significant biosecurity incidents where there are predominantly public benefits.</p> <p>The scope of the NEBRA is to reduce the impacts of pests and diseases on Australia’s environment and social amenity. It establishes national response arrangements, including cost sharing, to be applied by agreement of the parties where there are no pre-existing arrangements.</p>

Table A4: National biosecurity or agriculture sector specific plans

Title	Sponsor / owner	Application	Purpose and scope
Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)	AHA (custodian) and the Parties to the EADRA (owners)	Terrestrial animal disease incidents	<p>AUSVETPLAN is a series of technical response manuals 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 includes a range of documentation to guide strategic and operational decision making.</p>
Australian Aquatic Animal Disease Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)	DAFF	Aquatic animal disease incidents	<p>AQUAVETPLAN is a series of manuals that describe the proposed Australian approach to an aquatic animal disease emergency. These manuals outline national emergency preparedness, response and control strategies for aquatic animal disease emergencies in Australia.</p> <p>AQUAVETPLAN includes a range of documentation to guide strategic and operational decision making.</p>
Australian Emergency Marine Pest Plan (EMPPPlan)	Consultative Committee on Invasive Marine Pest Emergencies (CCIMPE), through DAFF	Incursions of introduced marine pests	<p>EMPPPlan is a series of response manuals that outline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the national approach to marine pest preparedness • technical response and control strategies to activate in a national marine pest emergency. <p>Within this series, the Rapid response manual generic describes the intended generic response to a marine pest emergency within Australia.</p>
Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN)	PHA (custodian) and the Parties to the EPPRD (owners)	Plant pest and disease incidents	<p>PLANTPLAN is the generic emergency response plan for emergency plant pest and disease incursions and will be used by all plant industries and government agencies as a guide to management of emergency plant pest and disease 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.</p>

Appendix B: AUSBIOAGPLAN response phases in detail

Detail on the phases listed in [Section 2.2](#) is set out in the following table.

Table B1: AUSBIOAGPLAN response phases, triggers and key actions in detail

Phase	Description	Trigger	Key actions
STANDBY	Preparedness activities are undertaken to monitor potential situations, plan for potential responses, train and exercise response capabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standby is the default phase of AUSBIOAGPLAN. Plan reverts to standby if active phase finishes or alert phase finishes and does not proceed to active phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring of potential situations. Develop or maintain general readiness for alert or active phases. Deliver or participate in training. Conduct or participate in exercises. Review and maintain AUSBIOAGPLAN.
ALERT	A response is likely and capabilities are brought to an enhanced level of readiness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonably held suspicion that transition to ACTIVE phase is likely due to potential significant economic, social, environmental, or other impacts. Developing situation that requires pre-emptive measures to support enhanced readiness. Concurrent incidents may be likely to severely stretch resources within one or more jurisdictions and contingency planning may be appropriate. Expectations of timely Australian Government coordination if incident is realised or develops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform key stakeholders plan has moved to alert <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) minister/s National Situation Room (NSR) relevant agencies, including the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C), Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) if potential human health implications Maintain and support shared situational awareness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate / request the activation of Australian Government inter-agency or national coordination mechanisms (for example, the Australian Government Crisis and Recovery Committee (AGCRC), National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) a National Management Group (NMG) to support situational awareness. Strategic crisis appreciation processes undertaken to identify potential interagency and intersectoral consequences, response options and capabilities.

Phase	Description	Trigger	Key actions
ACTIVE	An incident has occurred and response action has been authorised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant economic, social, environmental or other impacts have or will likely occur to an extent that warrants heightened Australian Government coordination. • Resourcing capacities within one or more jurisdictions have been exceeded or will be exceeded in the near term to respond to current agricultural or plant or animal biosecurity incident/s. • Expectations of proactive Australian Government coordinated response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform key stakeholders plan has moved to active phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – relevant DAFF minister/s – NSR – relevant agencies, including PM&C, DHAC if potential human health implications. • Ongoing activities to support shared situational awareness. • Detailed planning and response action. • Operations centres and/or teams established, as required. • Australian Government inter-agency coordination forums (for example AGCRC or a NMG for the incident) may meet to support shared situational awareness and coordinate response activities. • Once the incident has been resolved or can be effectively managed without enhanced Australian Government Coordination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – inform key stakeholders AUSBIOAGPLAN is moving to standby for the incident/s – finalise accounts – finalise record keeping – recover, decommission and dispose of stores and equipment – conduct debrief/s and After Action Review.

Note: separate to the AUSBIOAGPLAN response phase actions, coordination and other activities may be occurring nationally across agriculture/biosecurity agencies including national biosecurity or agricultural committees that may convene in accordance with other response arrangements. Arrangements are listed at [Appendix A](#).

Appendix C: Agency roles and responsibilities

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) has the primary role in coordinating the Australian Government response to agricultural or plant or animal biosecurity incidents. [Table C1](#) identifies some of the responsibilities that Australian Government and related agencies that may have during the response to an incident under AUSBIOAGPLAN. [Table C1](#) is not an exhaustive list, as input from different agencies may be needed depending on the situation.

Table C1. Primary agency responsibilities

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)	<p>at an Australian Government level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • liaise with and coordinate other relevant Australian Government agencies involved in the incident • coordinate the Australian Government public information strategy in consultation with other Australian Government agencies • provide strategic forecasting advice on economic and environmental impact of the agricultural or plant or animal biosecurity incident on affected or potentially affected industries • convene and chair a National Management Group (NMG) and/or consultative committee, when required • co-chair National Coordination Mechanism, as appropriate • undertake response actions relevant to the legislation the department administers and its portfolio responsibilities • undertake, or arrange for others to undertake, on-ground control operations in Commonwealth places (such as Australian external territories, first points of entry, Indigenous Protected Areas and areas managed by Commonwealth agencies such as the land and waters used by the Department of Defence), in consultation with state and territory agencies • conduct debrief/s and evaluation • review and maintain AUSBIOAGPLAN • for diseases that affect humans, liaise with the Australian Government Chief Medical Officer <p>at a national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convene, chair, and provide the secretariat support for relevant national committees, if established, for the agricultural or plant or animal biosecurity incident • coordinate national public information • coordinate national response strategies, provide policy advice on national and international issues and monitor state/territory activities, if required • establish, operate and resource a National Coordination Centre, if required • undertake strategic crisis appreciation processes for response options including consideration of secondary, tertiary and longer-term consequences • invoke, or make recommendation to the relevant delegate to invoke, the provisions of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> to assist with pest and disease control operations

Agency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impose import controls under the <i>Imported Food Control Act 1992</i>, as determined in cooperation with Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) • facilitate and coordinate the deployment of incoming international assistance (such as resources through the International Animal Health Emergency Reserve) • coordinate the deployment of national surge resources (such as the National Biosecurity Response Team) <p>at an international level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek to maintain or regain market access through the provision of technical briefings and other information to trading partners and overseas posts • trace imported and exported agricultural commodities to support response objectives and comply with international reporting requirements • meet Australia’s international reporting obligations, particularly to the World Organisation for Animal Health, the International Plant Protection Convention secretariat, the World Trade Organization and International Maritime Organization • coordinate information for international audiences and monitor international news and media • facilitate and coordinate acquisition and deployment of overseas assistance (such as resources through the International Animal Health Emergency Reserve), with assistance from DFAT as appropriate • where necessary work with other agencies, including the Attorney General’s Department, and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to exercise our rights and obligations as a member of the World Trade Organization to minimise the impacts of an incident on trade.
Attorney-General’s Department (AGD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Office of International Law, within the Attorney-General’s Department may be called upon to assist DAFF to ensure compliance with international legal obligations such as trade law, environmental law.
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advice on safety requirements and compliance regarding livestock export vessels • investigate and take appropriate action concerning safety compliance breaches regarding livestock export vessels • respond to emergency incidents involving ships, including maritime assistance to ships in distress and marine oil and chemical spills response • provide search & rescue services, including medical evacuation from ships.
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)	<p>for plant and animal biosecurity incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide advice on existing registered products that may be appropriate for use against the disease or pest • provide advice on residues aspects of pesticide or veterinary medicine use • provide advice on timeframes and requirements for potential permit applications based on information and assessment requirements • evaluate emergency permit applications for use of registered or unregistered products against the disease or pest, and approve the application if appropriate • provide advice on longer term permits or registration, in the event that a disease or plant is declared non-eradicable <p>for agricultural incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide advice on existing registered products that may be appropriate for use to address outcomes of the incident • provide advice on residues aspects of pesticide or veterinary medicine use

Agency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide advice on timeframes and requirements for potential permit applications based on information and assessment requirements • evaluate emergency use permits applications for use to address outcomes of the incident, and approve if appropriate • provide advice on longer term permits or registration if the incident presents a long term issue • monitor and enforce compliance with the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</i> and other legislation administered by the agency.
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in developing strategies and procedures for the control of pests and diseases that may affect wildlife or the environment • where relevant, provide technical advice to inform the development of response policy (for example, plans for the control / destruction of wildlife or disposal of carcasses) • identify, evaluate and report any impacts on the environment, particularly those relating to parks and reserves under control of DCCEEW (for example, national parks) • responding as managers of Commonwealth places, for the places the DCCEEW administers (for example, national parks and botanic gardens, marine parks), in consultation with state and territory primary industry agencies.
Department of Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist states and territories, non-Defence organisations or agencies facing emergency situations under the provision of 'Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC)' when the state/territory or agency's own resources are exhausted or are likely to be exhausted, cannot be mobilised in time, or there is a requirement for a Defence capability that the state or territory does not have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the provision of Defence resources is coordinated by EMA under COMDISPLAN (Australian Government Disaster Response Plan) • responding as managers of Commonwealth places, that is on land and sea (i.e. naval bases) owned, managed, or used by the Department of Defence for undertaking operations or core functions.
Department of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide advice on budgetary and financial aspects of the Australian Government's response to the incident • review and agree costings of initiatives proposed in response to the incident, consistent with the Budget Process Operational Rules • provide advice on insurance, risk management and procurement matters.
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist DAFF to provide information to international trading partners • work closely with DAFF and industry to minimise disruption to agricultural exports • assist DAFF in working with international trading partners to maintain and re-establish export markets • assist DAFF to ensure compliance with international trade obligation • assist DAFF and work with other relevant Australian government agencies to coordinate international deployments where the International Animal Health Emergency Reserve is activated • assist DAFF to facilitate and coordinate acquisition and deployment of overseas assistance into Australia

Agency	Responsibilities
	<p>Austrade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide timely advice and assistance to clients to protect Australian commercial interests • if an agricultural or plant or animal biosecurity incident in Australia or overseas causes sudden change to market access arrangements that would impact on Australian exports, or to an Australian businesses' ability to export, Austrade may be called upon to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – advise DAFF and DFAT on the extent of the commercial impact to Australian businesses overseas – support DAFF and DFAT by providing approved advice to Australian exporters, overseas customers and allies (for example, business chambers) on the incident – assist Australian exporters identify new or alternative markets.
<p>Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC)</p>	<p>DHAC and DAFF work closely in response to agricultural incidents that have human health impacts, including those known to be or with the potential to be zoonotic in nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure appropriate and timely information flow through the National Incident Centre in DHAC to DAFF, during all stages of a response • share information on health investigations with relevant Australian jurisdictional health agencies through the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC) and relevant Australian Government agencies through the AGCRC, DAFF Response Coordination Group (RCG) or other relevant mechanisms • coordinate with DAFF and other relevant agencies to produce nationally consistent public messages and responses to enquiries through the National Health Emergency Media Response Network and the National Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Network (NBCEN) • collaborate with DAFF and other relevant Australian Government agencies to develop consistent notifications for the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), in response to incidents with both human and primary industry impacts • undertake response actions relevant to the legislation the department administers and its portfolio responsibilities • contribute to post incident joint debriefs and reviews.
<p>Department of Home Affairs</p>	<p>Emergency Management Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support whole of government situational awareness through the National Situation Room • support implementation of the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework mechanisms and tools in response including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – convening and chairing the Australian Government Crisis and Recovery Committee (AGCRC) / National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) – developing and maintaining the National Joint Common Operating Picture (COP) – whole-of-government advice, strategic coordination and communication strategies – respond to state and territory government requests for Australian Government physical assistance in accordance with the COMDISPLAN – provide advice on operational policy matters relevant to the <i>National Emergency Declaration Act 2020</i> (NED Act) <p>Australian Border Force (ABF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide customs and immigration clearance for essential biological materials and supplies and/or personnel on request from DAFF • assist DAFF in investigation of possible breaches of customs controls.

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)	<p>Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (ACDP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide timely, quality-assured diagnostic services for exotic, new and emerging diseases of terrestrial and aquatic animal species, including those affecting both animals and humans (zoonotic) • undertake confirmatory diagnosis, new test development and in-depth disease investigation, including disease intervention measures, to support incident response • provide scientific and technical advice to the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer and state or territory chief veterinary officers both directly and through the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease • transfer suitable screening tests to state and territory laboratories and provide relevant technical support, including specific reagents supply, proficiency testing programs, training and other quality assurance needs • coordinate laboratory response and surveillance through the LEADDR (Laboratories for Emergency Animal Disease Diagnosis and Response) network and the national Sample Tracking and Reporting System (STARS) • undertake specific disease research activities that require high-level biocontainment facilities for microbiological security reason • participate in NBCEN and contribute to producing and disseminating nationally consistent public information <p>CSIRO (other than ACDP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide scientific and technical support to DAFF regarding pests and diseases, for example, entomology services.
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (DITRDCA)	<p>contribute to the development of Australian Government recovery measures to assist impacted regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • partner with key stakeholders including Regional Development Australia committees and local governments to better understand the needs and priorities of regions • responding as managers of Commonwealth places, that is on federal-leased airports and Australian external territories, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Christmas Island – Norfolk Island – Jervis Bay Territory – Ashmore and Cartier Islands – Coral Sea Islands – Cocos (Keeling) Islands – Australian Antarctic Territory – Heard and McDonald Islands • if required, undertake relevant response activities associated with external territories • advise on transport policy issues that may arise, and to liaise with the transport industry as appropriate.

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide policy advice to the Prime Minister • setting, and oversight of, whole-of-government crisis management policy, in accordance with the AGCMF • liaising with state and territory first ministers' departments to support a national response on decisions at the highest level • contributing to public communication • co-chair the AGCRC, IDETF and/or the NCM, where deemed appropriate • providing advice to agencies on Australian Government and national crisis management arrangements, including operational policy matters relevant to the NED Act.
National Recovery and Resilience Agency (NRRRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in consultation with DAFF, lead and coordinate Australian Government recovery efforts • engage across all levels of government and the non-government sector to support a national approach to recovery in line with best practice • deliver relevant recovery support services and programs managed by the NRRRA via a network of Recovery Support Officers (RSOs) to support recovery and resilience in affected communities • following transition from response to recovery phase, chair AGCRC and NCM related to ongoing recovery activities • if required, provide recovery financial assistance to impacted people and businesses.
Services Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinate the provision of the National Emergency Call Centre Surge Capability (NECCSC) to assist Australian Government agencies through NECCSC agreements • provide surge assistance in the form of service officers, social workers and other health and allied health professionals • support the delivery of relevant Commonwealth support payments to impacted individuals.

In addition to the agencies listed in [Table C1](#), other relevant agencies may be involved relative to their portfolio. These include, but are not limited to:

- Australian Taxation Office
- Department of Social Services
- Department of Education
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
- Food Standards Australia New Zealand
- Office of the Gene Technology Regulator.

Appendix D: Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviations and acronyms are listed in [Table D1. Content Specific Definitions](#) sets out key biosecurity definitions.

Table D1: Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation/acronym	Definition
ABF	Australian Border Force
ACDP	Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
ACEBO	Australian Chief Environmental Biosecurity Officer
ACPPPO	Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer
ACVO	Australian Chief Veterinary Officer
AGCMF	Australian Government Crisis Management Framework
AGCRC	Australian Government Crisis and Recovery Committee
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AgriCCC	Agriculture Crisis Coordination Centre, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
AHPPC	Australian Health Protection Principal Committee
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System
APS	Australian Public Service
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
AUSBIOAGPLAN	Australian Government Biosecurity and Agricultural Response Plan
AUSTRADE	Australian Trade and Investment Commission
CIRP	Critical Incident Response Plan
COMDISPLAN	Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (for the provision of Australian Government non-financial assistance to Australian states and territories in an emergency or disaster)
COP	Common Operating Picture
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DISR	Department of Industry, Science and Resources
DITRDCA	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts
DHAC	Department of Health and Aged Care
EADRA	Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Response
EMA	Emergency Management Australia, Department of Home Affairs
EPPRD	Government and Plant Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Plant Pest Response
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand
GWO	Global Watch Office, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Abbreviation/acronym	Definition
IAHER	International Animal Health Emergency Reserve
IDA	Interstate Deployment Arrangements for Biosecurity Responses
IDETF	Inter-Departmental Emergency Task Force
IMT	Incident Management Team
LCC	Local Control Centre
LEADDR	Laboratories for Emergency Animal Disease Diagnosis and Response
NBCEN	National Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Network
NBRT	National Biosecurity Response Team
NCC	National Coordination Centre
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NEBRA	National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement
NED	National emergency declaration
NMG	National Management Group
NRRA	National Recovery and Resilience Agency
NSR	National Situation Room, Department of Home Affairs
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PM&C	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
RCG	Response Coordination Group
SCC	State Coordination Centre
WHO	World Health Organization