



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Review of the **Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act**

Consultation report



Acknowledgement of Country

The Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act Review Panel acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country, the Aboriginal people of the many lands that we work on and their language groups throughout Western Australia and recognises their continuing connection to the land and waters. The panel respects the continuing culture of Aboriginal people and the contribution they make to the fabric of our regions and we pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

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Review of the

Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act

Consultation report



October 2024

Acknowledgements

The panel thanks the many stakeholders who gave their time to contribute to this inaugural review of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*. We could not have conducted this review without stakeholders taking the time to write submissions, complete surveys and attend meetings to provide their views, experiences and advice. These contributions have played a crucial role in focusing the review toward the most important areas and shaping and refining the panel's recommendations.

The panel acknowledges and appreciates the support provided by the team at the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, whose tireless efforts ensured the successful execution of the review. The team was instrumental in keeping the review on track and providing stakeholder liaison, communications, logistical support, drafting, research and analysis throughout the entire process.

The panel deeply appreciates the time, effort and expertise from all the individuals and organisations that contributed.

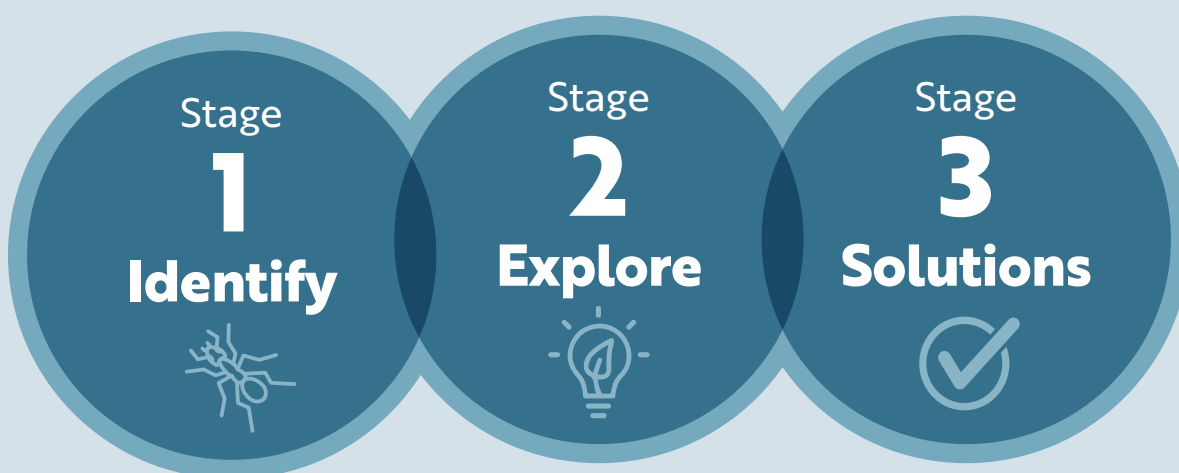
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The once-in-a-decade review of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) was undertaken by an independent 6-member panel. It was a statutory review, providing an opportunity to ensure WA's biosecurity legislation is effective and will continue to be into the future.

The comprehensive review process consisted of 3 distinct stages, with stakeholder consultation at each stage.



Across the 3 stages of the review:



282

survey completions and/or submissions were received



177

individuals from 61 organisations met with the panel either in person or online



>250

people engaged including representatives from around 140 organisations

Introduction

This report describes the stakeholder consultation activities undertaken for the first statutory review of the BAM Act, and summarises the findings from them.¹ It is intended to be read in conjunction with the review final report (BAM Act Review Panel 2023a), which documents the scope of the review and its recommendations. Information about the BAM Act review, including all publishable submissions, can be found on the BAM Act review webpage at www.wa.gov.au/BAM-Act-review.

A consultative 3-stage review process

The Minister for Agriculture and Food appointed an independent 6-member panel to conduct the once-in-a-decade review of the operation and effectiveness of the BAM Act. The comprehensive review process, which took around 18 months to complete, consisted of 3 distinct stages. Each stage featured stakeholder consultation, using a mix of open submissions, surveys and targeted stakeholder meetings.

- **Stage 1 Identify themes**

Open survey and submission process to identify major themes and issues for further investigation.

- **Stage 2 Explore themes**

Open survey and targeted stakeholder meetings to explore identified themes and issues to develop options and solutions.

- **Stage 3 Solutions**

Open survey and submission period on proposed options and solutions.

The panel made every effort to promote its consultation processes to encourage a range of stakeholders to share their views and ensure diverse perspectives were heard. In addition, it identified key stakeholders with a significant interest in the BAM Act and its administration. These stakeholders received targeted communications to ensure awareness of the review and facilitate their participation. An online engagement platform (DPIRD n.d.) was developed as a one-stop shop for stakeholders, industry and communities to learn about the review, participate in surveys, make submissions, and stay updated on the review's progress.

Across the 3 stages of the review, 282 survey completions and/or submissions were received. In addition, 177 individuals from 61 organisations met with the panel in person or online. In total, the review engaged more than 250 people, including representatives from around 140 organisations.

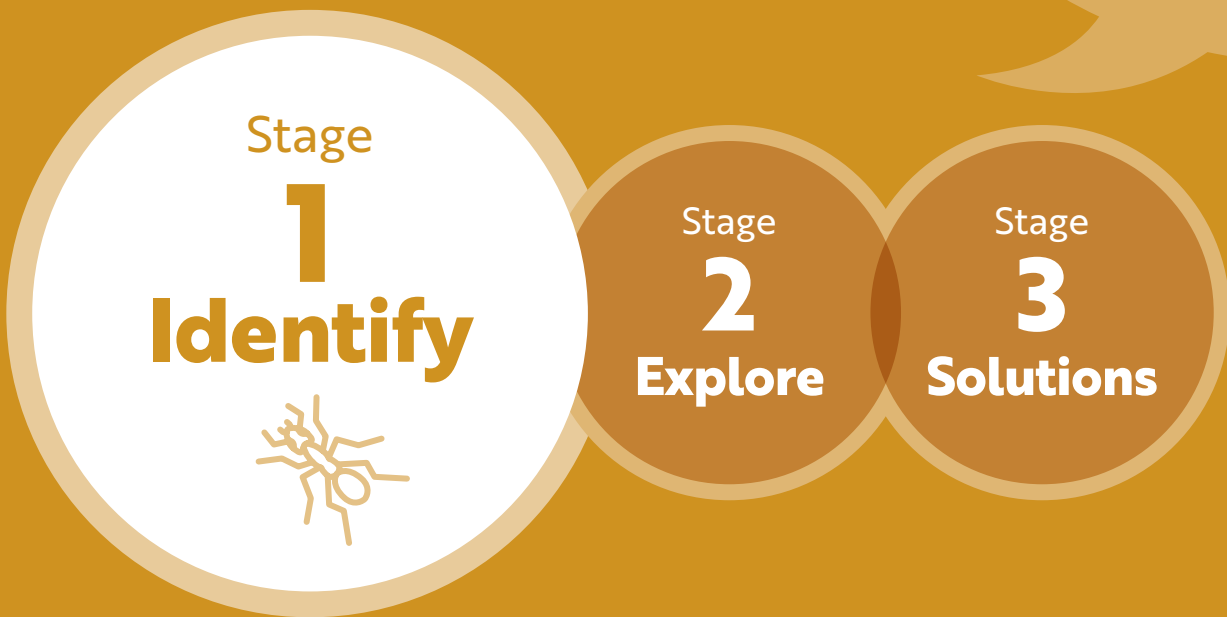
Alongside the panel's review process, the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) commissioned an independent evaluation of the declared pest rate-recognised biosecurity group model enabled by the BAM Act.² Consultation was a key part of the evaluation, involving workshops, forums and roundtables with landholders, community groups, local and state government, and other relevant organisations. The panel used the evaluation findings to inform the development of options to improve the operation and effectiveness of the BAM Act.

1 Percentages in the graphs presented in this report may not add to 100 due to rounding rule applied.

2 See *Review of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act: Report for the Minister for Agriculture and Food* (BAM Act Review Panel 2023a) for more detailed information about the declared pest rate-recognised biosecurity group model.

The BAM Act is an important part of WA's biosecurity system, providing a regulatory framework to help protect WA's primary industry sectors, unique natural environment and biodiversity, domestic food security and built infrastructure, as well as the health and wellbeing and quality of life of all Western Australians
(photo: iStock)





Stage 1 Identify themes

The aim of stage 1 consultation was to gather BAM Act related issues and topics from stakeholders to help the panel identify key themes and issues to focus the review.

Stakeholder consultation occurred across 2 activities:

- a structured open survey process, consisting of a compulsory set of questions and an optional written submission
- discussions with key informants directly involved in administering or using the BAM Act.

A total of 144 participants took part in these activities, including 74 individuals and 70 businesses or organisations across various stakeholder groups.

Key findings

Questionnaire

- Most respondents believed the BAM Act is of high importance to WA and to themselves or their organisation, and that they have a good understanding of the legislation.
- The biosecurity aspects of the Act were considered the most important. The agriculture management aspects were still considered important, but to a lesser extent.
- Less than half the respondents felt the Act is effective overall, or that it achieves positive outcomes for WA's environment. However, most believed it delivers positive outcomes for WA's economy, primary producers and communities.
- Respondents felt that the BAM Act adequately addresses agriculture management and prevents the entry of harmful pests, weeds and diseases into WA.
- Respondents were mostly supportive of the way the BAM Act is used in practice, including its provisions, principles and mechanisms.

Submissions

- The Act was generally seen as effective at delivering its intent but unlikely to remain so without amendments to help it adapt to the evolving operating environment.
- The diverse backgrounds and experiences of respondents saw different and often conflicting views on certain aspects of the BAM Act.
- The agriculture management provisions were generally seen as working well.
- Key challenges identified by respondents included:
 - unfair or inconsistent application
 - implementation challenges
 - the practical application of 'shared responsibility'
 - growing pressure on the border biosecurity system
 - monitoring and enforcing compliance
 - recognised biosecurity groups and the declared pest rate model
 - categorisation and declaration of organisms.
- Some respondents felt the penalties under the BAM Act are appropriate, but many did not think they are an effective deterrent due to insufficient enforcement or because they are not severe enough.

Consultation activities

Given the breadth of the BAM Act and related regulations, the aim of stage 1 consultation was to gather the diverse issues and topics relevant to stakeholders. This information helped the panel identify key themes and issues to focus the review on. The panel also sought to understand levels of stakeholder familiarity with the Act, their engagement with it, and their confidence in the Act and its administration.

Engagement with the public and key stakeholders occurred across 2 consultation activities: a structured open survey process, and discussions with key informants directly involved in administering or using the BAM Act. A total of 144 participants were involved in these activities, comprising 74 individuals and 70 businesses or organisations from a wide range of stakeholder groups. [Attachment 1](#) lists the stage 1 participants.

Structured open survey process

The structured open survey process involved a mandatory set of questions and an optional structured submission ([Attachment 2](#)). Although respondents were encouraged to make a submission by answering a structured series of questions, submissions could be made in any format.

The process was designed to determine levels of familiarity with the BAM Act and the degree of confidence stakeholders have in its administration. It provided respondents with the opportunity to consider the breadth of the Act, and to comment on any issues of concern.

Any interested individual or organisation could contribute over a 6-week period, from 16 June to 27 July 2022, through an online portal (hosted by ORIMA Research), email or post. Invitations to participate were widely communicated to key stakeholders and the public through various forums including newspaper advertisements and articles, social media, direct emails, presentations, videos and radio. A summary of the communications and promotion that was undertaken is at [Attachment 3](#).

There were 113 respondents to the structured open survey process, with 104 of these completing the questionnaire and 82 making submissions. Figures 1 and 2 provide a profile of stage 1 respondents by type and location respectively.

Key informant discussions

Agencies and organisations directly involved in administering or using the Act were identified as a key group for in-depth discussion on the operation and effectiveness of the legislation.

Meetings were held between the panel and 11 groups (30 individuals) from DPIRD, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, the Biosecurity Council of Western Australia (WA) and the Western Australian Local Government Association between April and September 2022.

Stakeholders were invited to share their experiences of working with the BAM Act with the panel. This provided an opportunity for the panel to ask questions and gain deeper insights into the Act's strengths and weaknesses.



Stage 1: Identify themes

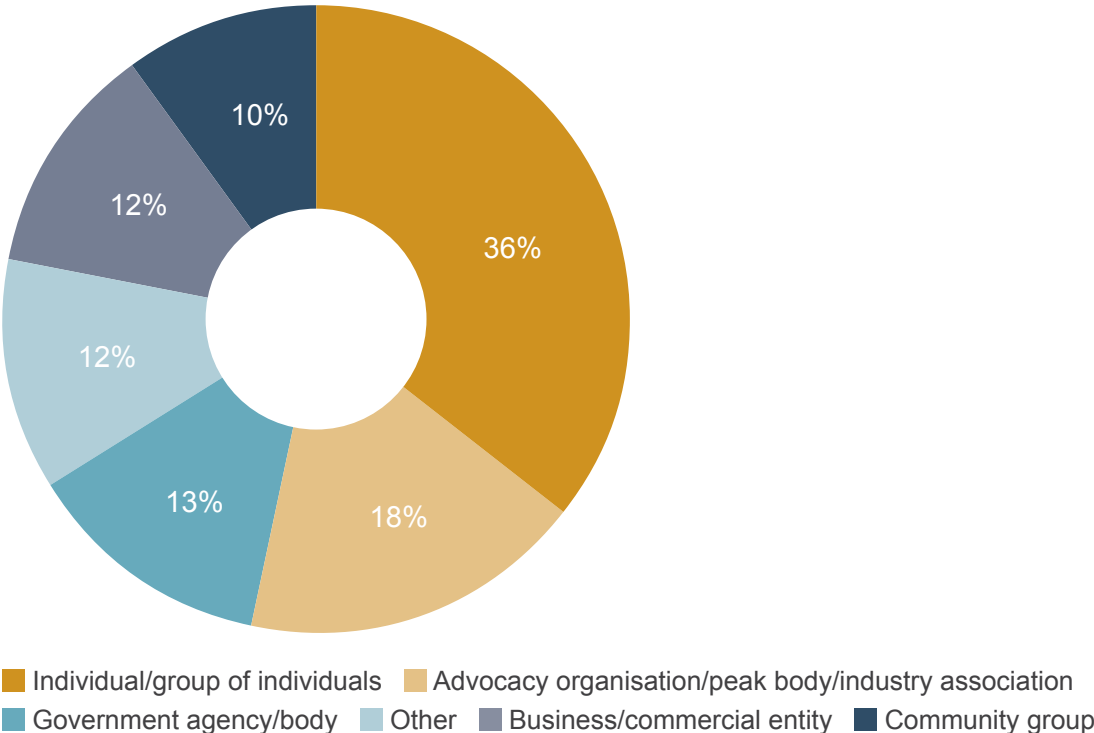


Figure 1. Profile of stage 1 respondents by type

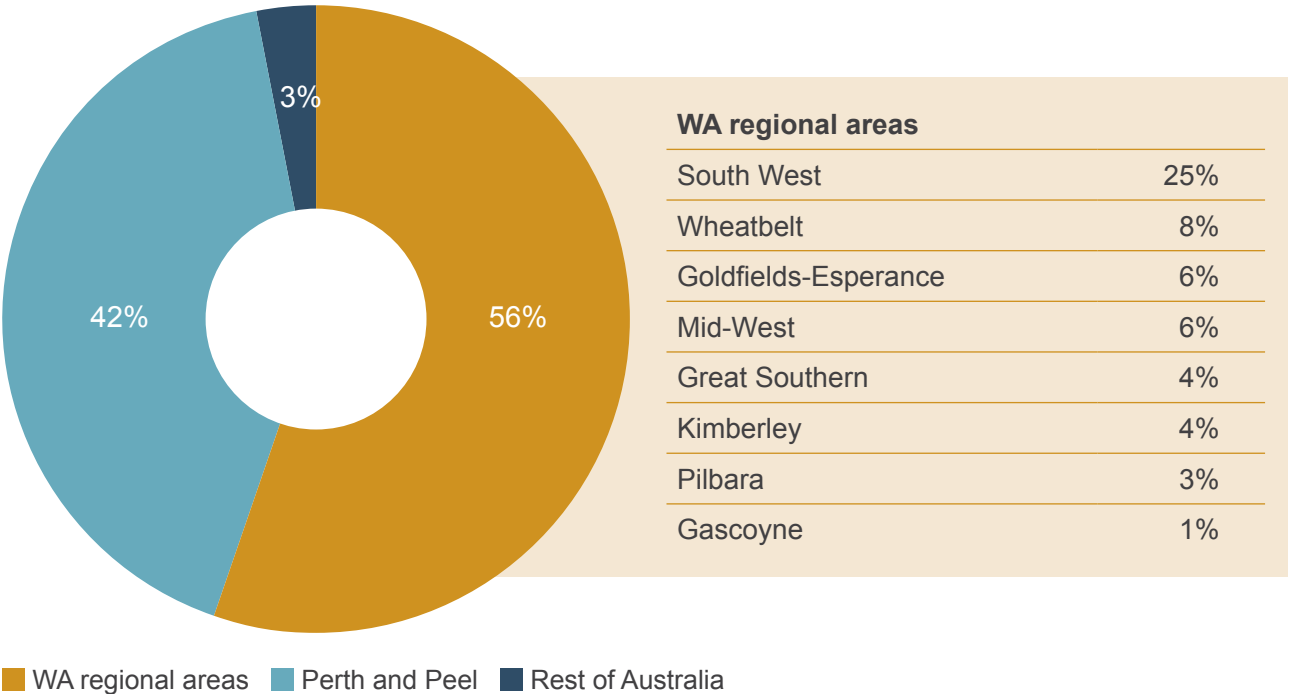


Figure 2. Profile of stage 1 respondents by location

Findings

This section summarises the findings from the stage 1 structured open survey process, broken down by questionnaire responses and submission responses.

Questionnaire

Questionnaire responses are summarised in figures 3-8 below, reporting on those who felt informed and able to respond ('can't say' responses are not included in this summary).³ Detailed results can be found in [Attachment 4](#).

The BAM Act overall

While respondents felt that the BAM Act is important and they understand it, fewer considered it effective overall (see figure 3).

More than half of the respondents believed that the BAM Act achieves positive outcomes for WA's economy, primary producers and community. Fewer respondents felt the BAM Act achieves positive outcomes for WA's environment (see figure 4).

The way the BAM Act is used in practice was generally viewed as effective, with moderate agreement that it delivers on its intent, and is applied consistently and fairly. Fewer respondents perceived its use as efficient (see figure 5).

Biosecurity

Respondents felt that it is important for the BAM Act to address the key biosecurity aspects, but fewer believed that these aspects are addressed well by the Act (see figure 6).

There were moderate levels of support for key biosecurity-related provisions, principles or mechanisms of the BAM Act (see figure 7).

Agriculture management

Respondents felt that it is important for the BAM Act to address the key agriculture management aspects, and that these aspects are addressed well by the Act (see figure 8).⁴

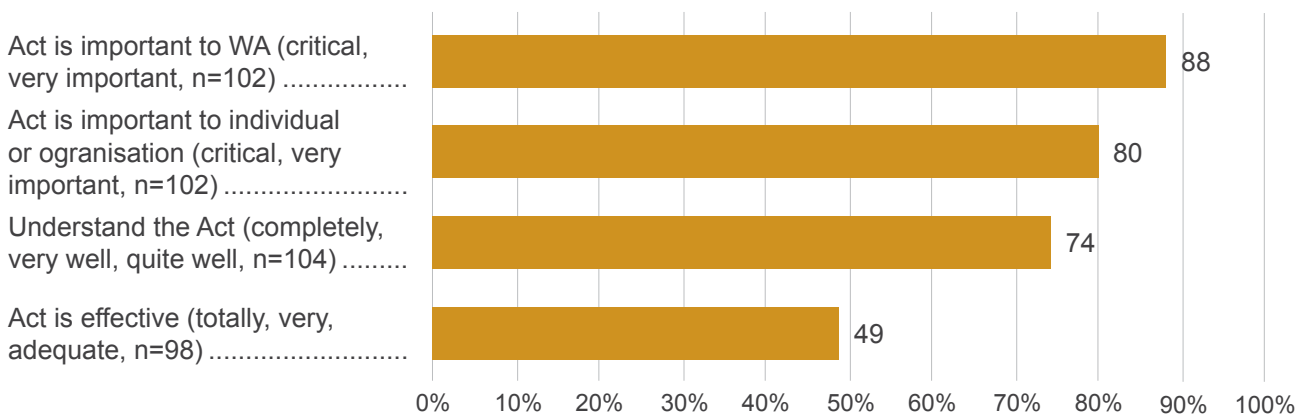


Figure 3. Importance, understanding and effectiveness of the BAM Act

³ The number of respondents (n) and percentages presented in this summary may differ from the detailed results in Attachment 4 due to the exclusion of the 'can't say' responses.

Figures presented in *Review of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act: Report for the Minister for Agriculture and Food* (BAM Act Review Panel 2023a) include the 'can't say' responses.

⁴ A notable percentage of respondents (33-42%) provided a 'cant say' response in relation to how well they believed the key agriculture management aspects are addressed by the Act.

Stage 1: Identify themes

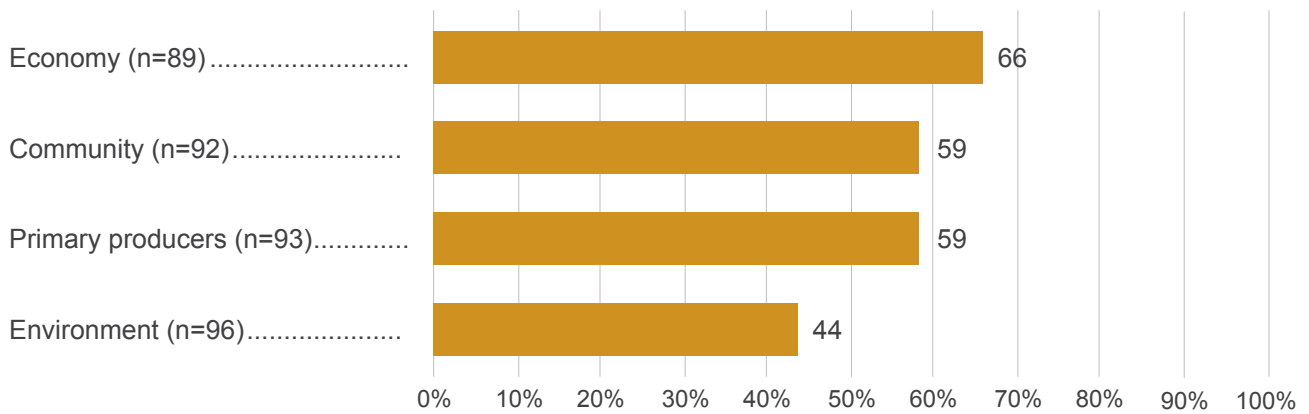


Figure 4. How well the BAM Act achieves positive outcomes for WA (very well, quite well)

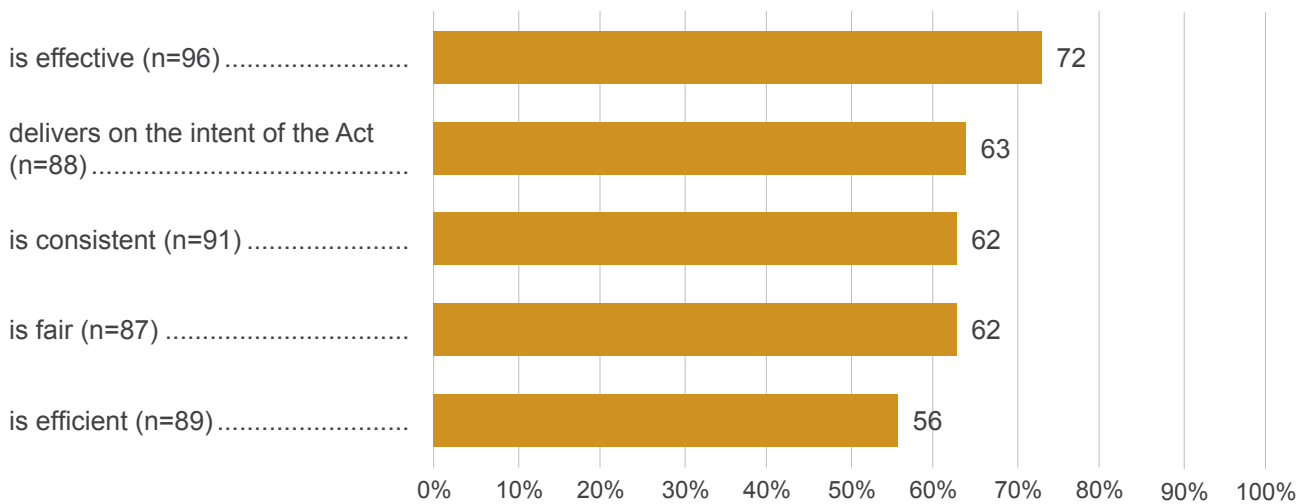


Figure 5. How the BAM Act is used in practice (totally, mostly, somewhat)

Stage 1: Identify themes

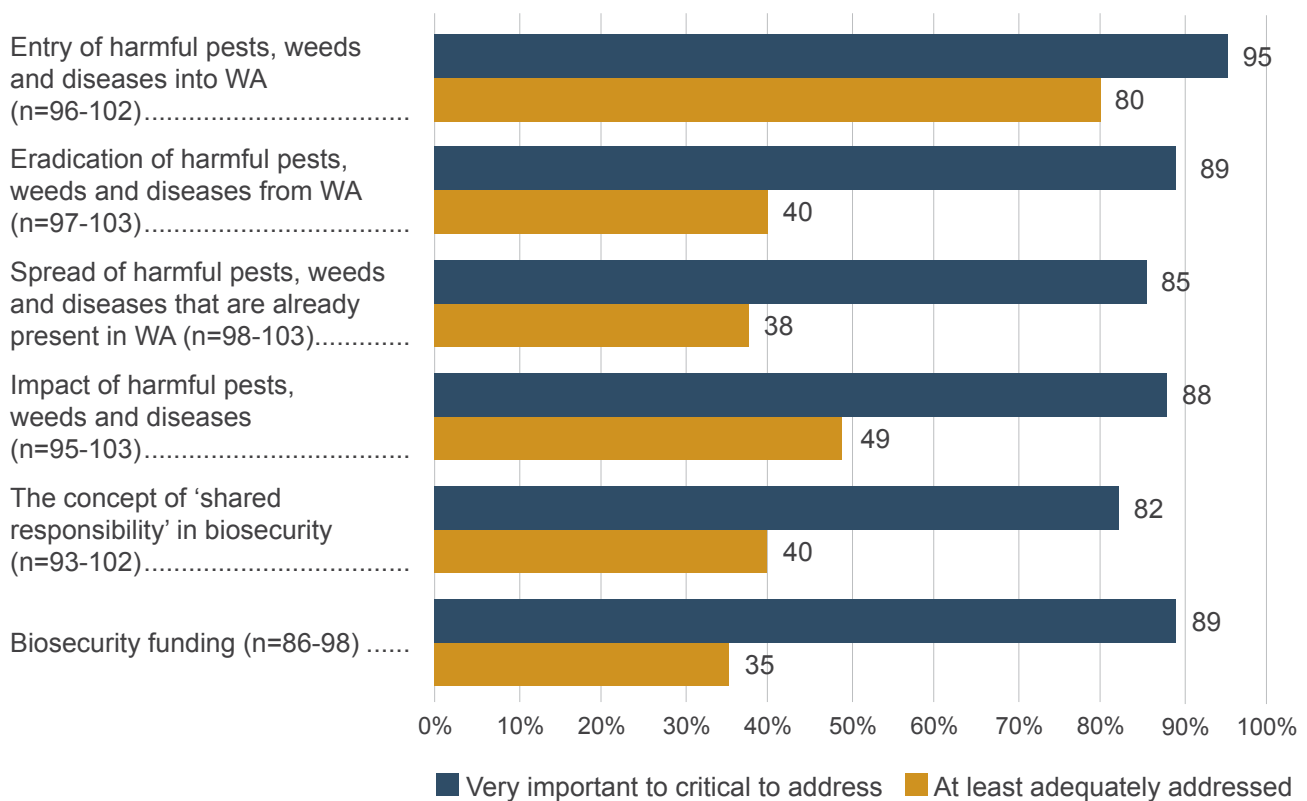


Figure 6. Importance and adequacy of the BAM Act in addressing key aspects of biosecurity

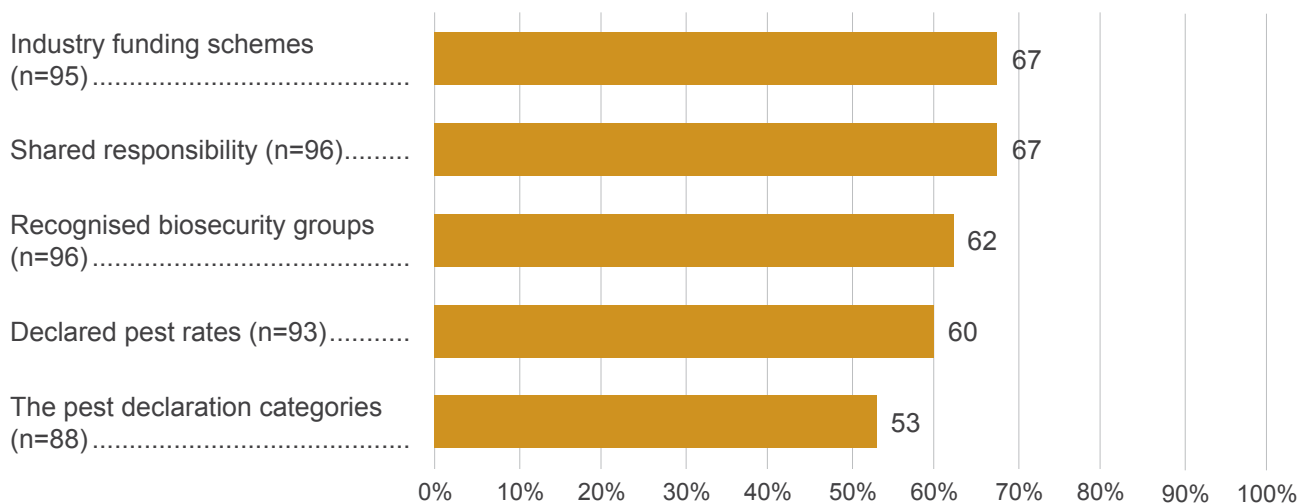


Figure 7. Support for key biosecurity provisions of the BAM Act (totally, mostly)



Introduction



Stage 1 Identify themes



Stage 2 Explore themes



Stage 3 Solutions



Attachments

Stage 1: Identify themes

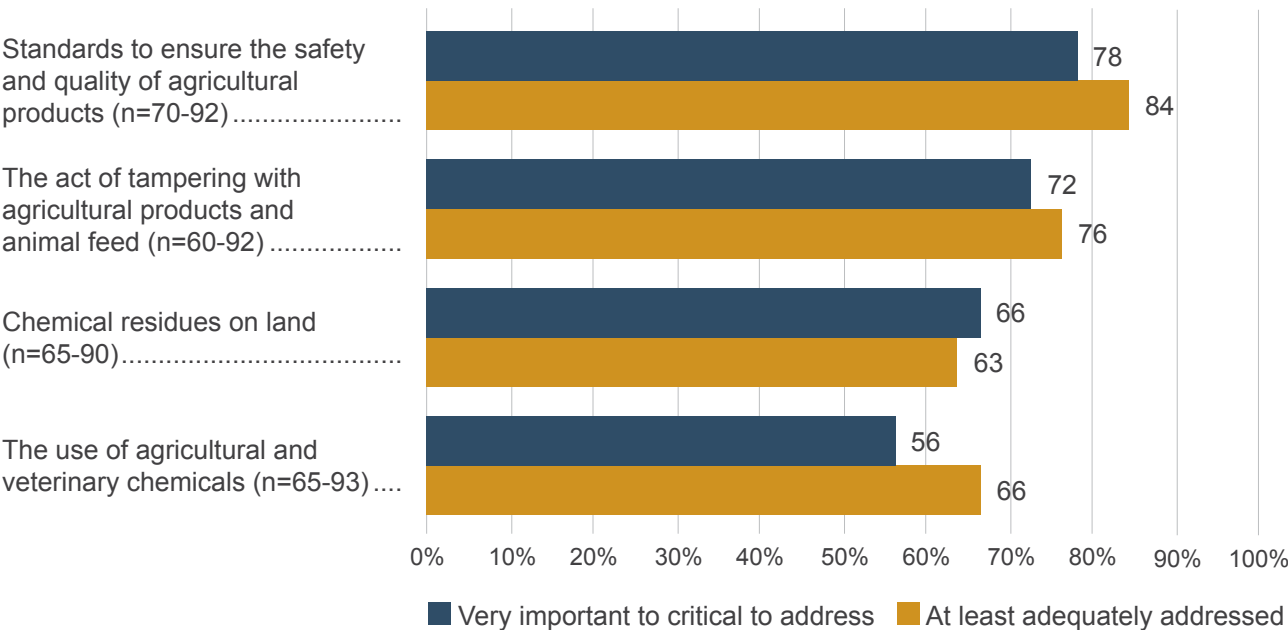


Figure 8. Importance and adequacy of the BAM Act in addressing key aspects of agriculture management

Submissions

This section summarises the submission responses.

Respondents making a submission were asked to think about the biosecurity and agriculture management components of the BAM Act and comment on specific areas of interest to the panel. Approximately 90% of submissions focused on the biosecurity components of the legislation. The percentage of respondents commenting on each area of interest varied (table 1).

Table 1. Percentage of respondents providing comment against each area of interest to the panel

Area of interest to the panel	Response rate (%)
How the BAM Act can be improved	90
What is currently not working well	88
What is currently working well	77
How the world the BAM Act operates in is changing	60
What is most difficult or unclear	45
Effectiveness of penalties	37
Industry and community understanding and engagement with WA's biosecurity system	35

A summary of topics raised in the submissions is presented here. Only commonly raised views are described. All topics and percentages are shown in [Attachment 5](#).

The BAM Act overall

Overall, respondents felt the BAM Act is generally fit for purpose.

However, its success was seen to be hampered by inconsistent or unfair application and other implementation challenges.

These included:

- **inconsistencies in how different groups are treated** – points raised by respondents included: perceptions of government land managers being treated differently to private land managers; biosecurity funding mechanisms not being equally applied to all industries or all landholders; and suggestions that implementation of the Act is more closely aligned with the interests of agricultural stakeholders.
- **increasing red tape** – respondents felt that implementation processes are becoming more burdensome. For example, administrative processes associated with recognised biosecurity groups (RBGs), the appointment process for industry funding scheme (IFS) management committee members, and actions required to identify and meet import obligations.
- **unclear or ambiguous processes** – respondents noted that the BAM Act does not clearly communicate the declaration process, which is central to the regulation of biosecurity under the Act. They also felt that the process is subjective and susceptible to undue influence.
- **ineffective actions** – issues such as inadequate levels of resourcing and poorly defined roles and responsibilities were seen to be affecting timely and effective actions to identify and address biosecurity threats.

Shared responsibility

Submissions showed a level of uncertainty regarding the roles and responsibilities of different biosecurity stakeholders (including the general public), as well as what shared responsibility means in practice. It was suggested that this has led to duplicated efforts or no action being taken, as people assume that it is someone else's responsibility.

"The shared responsibility intent, and practical application are misaligned."
Western Australian Feral Pig Advisory Group

Stage 1: Identify themes

Border biosecurity

There were mixed views on the effectiveness of the BAM Act's border biosecurity provisions. Respondents who felt these provisions work well highlighted the stringent controls that are in place. However, some respondents recognised an increasingly urgent need for improvements to maintain the system's effectiveness amidst escalating pressures and emerging risks at the WA border.

"Western Australia's borders offer a unique level of protection, and COVID-19 emphasised this. It is essential that this characteristic is continually reviewed, and the advantage maximised."

Natural resource management group

Post-border biosecurity

Biosecurity response and eradication

Provisions to support post-border responses to pest or disease incursions and eradication programs were generally thought to be effective. Respondents highlighted the responsiveness of the legislation and pointed to successful biosecurity responses undertaken using the powers and tools available under the BAM Act. However, concerns were raised in relation to compensation – specifically, the lack of compensatory provisions for actions taken under the Act to respond to invasive pest or disease threats.

"No where in the Act is there a requirement for compensation for loss of assets or help in supporting loss of income for workers of affected businesses."

Bee Industry Council of Western Australia

Established pest and disease management

There were mixed views about the effectiveness of the Act in supporting the management of pests and diseases already present in the state. While some viewed the use of community-based groups (such as RBGs) as an effective

way to help landholders control established pests, a larger proportion of respondents felt that the BAM Act does not sufficiently address established pest management. Those who found the Act less effective in this respect, pointed to instances of unchecked spread of pests and weeds as evidence of its inadequacy.

Compliance and powers

Respondents generally felt that efforts to monitor and enforce compliance with the BAM Act need improvement, particularly in relation to requirements to control established declared pests. They suggested a lack of monitoring and enforcement is sending a message that there are no real consequences for wrong actions.

"While provisions in the Act provide for compliance and penalties for non-compliance, there is little-to-no enforcement, and the appetite for such by the Department seems to be stifled by resources and funding. In this regard, the Act fails in its intent."

Community group

It was also suggested that change is needed to better support compliance. For example, the organism-based approach taken by the BAM Act was seen to be inherently resource-intensive to administer and problematic for landholders to comply with because of the sheer number of organisms classified as declared pests.

Respondents, particularly those involved in the day-to-day application of the BAM Act, felt that some of its provisions are unclear, confusing and problematic. They identified overlap and, in certain cases, conflicts. The issues that were identified related to different facets of the BAM Act, including definitions, the powers of inspectors, moving declared pests within WA, and mechanisms for decision reviews.

Recognised biosecurity groups and the declared pest rate

There were mixed responses regarding the operation and effectiveness of RBGs. While some respondents viewed RBGs as effective, particularly in delivering pest management programs and community engagement activities, a larger number identified them as not working well. Three key issue areas emerged from the submissions – processes, implementation, and the DPR-RBG model.

Concerns about processes included communication, administrative aspects, the rating system, governance and transparency. Some respondents felt that community understanding of the DPR and how funds are used is lacking, impacting acceptance of the model. Indeed, complexity in the DPR rating system and RBG involvement in this process were seen as negatively impacting the model, along with a perceived lack of transparency around RBG funding and expenditure, and scepticism about the effectiveness of funded activities. Submissions from RBGs highlighted the administrative challenges, including funding cycles not supporting financial security and exacerbating administrative burden.

Inconsistencies in application, a focus on agriculture over broader community interests, and perceived inadequate government support were highlighted as key implementation concerns. Respondents also raised concerns about the fairness of the DPR-RBG model and the role of government agencies in controlling declared pests on government lands and enforcing compliance to support the model. Some viewed the DPR-RBG model as government cost-shifting.

“The Declared Pest Rate and biosecurity groups are not working. They are a waste of money ... biosecurity groups take money from landholders and do nothing about declared pest and weed infestations.”

Individual

“Declared Pest Rates and establishment of RBG’s has had a substantial effect on controlling established declared pests such as wild dogs, foxes, rabbits, etc.”

Shire of Chapman Valley

Industry funding schemes

The relatively small number of respondents who commented on the IFS provisions felt they provide a valuable and flexible mechanism for WA agricultural industries to address biosecurity risks. The provisions were seen as helpful because they let industry take the lead, supporting industry collaboration and engagement on biosecurity. However, it was also noted that improvements could be made to streamline the process of appointing members to IFS management committees, and to encourage more industries to utilise the IFS provisions.

“The Industry Funding Schemes under the BAM Act [work well] for many reasons... It is inherently industry-driven – empowers industry and supports industry collaboration and engagement on biosecurity issues.”

Cattle IFS Management Committee; Grains, Seeds and Hay IFS Management Committee; and Sheep and Goat IFS Management Committee



Stage 1: Identify themes

Agriculture management

Few respondents commented on the agriculture management provisions directly, but those who did generally thought they work well.

The only area some felt could be improved was in relation to chemicals. Suggestions were made to enhance monitoring for chemical residues, provide more education on agricultural and veterinary chemical usage, and strengthen enforcement of related provisions through increased resources. Nevertheless, the Act was generally thought to be working well.

“The integrity of agricultural production systems, including the proper use of agvet [agricultural and veterinary] chemicals, is critical to the subsequent integrity of pastoral animal products from Western Australia. The Act appears to work in concert with the national registration scheme for agricultural and veterinary chemicals to help ensure this. We are not aware of any failings in this area.”

Kimberley Pilbara Cattlemen’s Association

Resourcing implementation of the BAM Act

Respondents expressed a need for improvements to the various processes that support the implementation of the BAM Act. Three aspects were flagged:

- **Resourcing** – respondents identified financial and human resources (including technical skills) as being inadequate. They suggested that this has impacted the timely and effective implementation of measures across the biosecurity continuum to address growing biosecurity risks.

“The biosecurity risks will always change over time and effective operationalising of the Act requires appropriate resourcing.”

Individual

- **Red tape or burden** – respondents suggested the administrative burden associated with the legislation was inappropriate. This mainly related to the biosecurity funding mechanisms, such as processes relating to the DPR. However, excessive bureaucratic procedures for importing products into WA were also reported.
- **Information and communication** – respondents suggested that the dissemination of information about the BAM Act and WA’s biosecurity system is not efficient nor effective.

Understanding and engaging with WA’s biosecurity system

Industry was thought to be generally familiar with how WA’s biosecurity system works, and engaged in it, because of its strong reliance on biosecurity. In contrast, community understanding and engagement in the biosecurity system were viewed poorly.

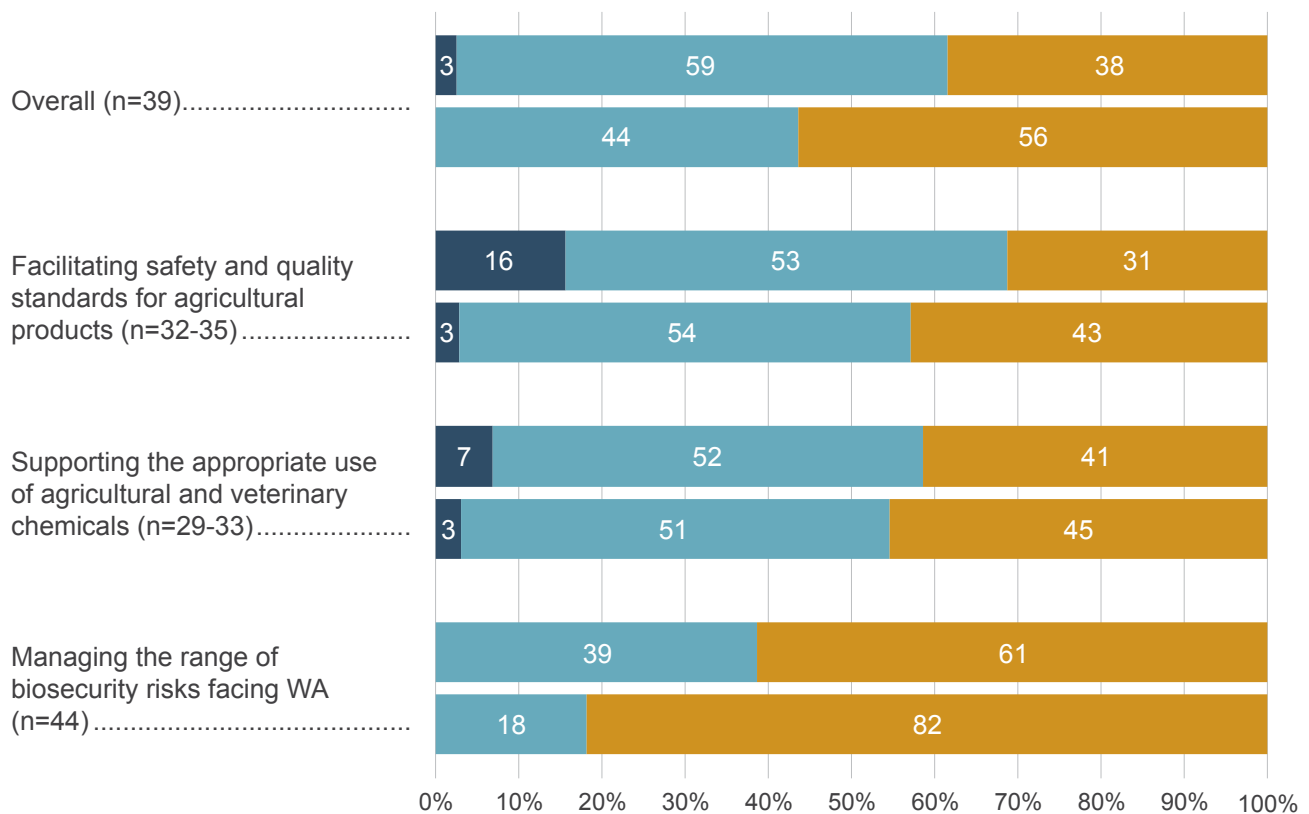
A widespread belief amongst respondents was that biosecurity awareness and engagement depend on demographic factors and an individual’s connections to agricultural or environmental sectors. For instance, some thought that urban residents typically have less understanding of and engagement with biosecurity compared to those living in peri-urban and rural areas. However, there were suggestions that this dynamic is shifting as more people move from urban to rural settings, resulting in a growing number of rural landholders with limited knowledge of biosecurity and pest management.

“Most citizens are city dwellers, few links with rural people or areas, no knowledge, own lives too busy to be concerned till press makes a big deal of some event.”

Individual

Changing operating environment

Although the BAM Act was generally thought to be fit for purpose, concerns were raised about its ability to adapt to a changing operating environment, particularly in relation to biosecurity (see figure 9).



Top bars in the figure relate to success over the past 3-5 years, bottom bars relate to success in the next 5-10 years.

■ Success has/will increase ■ Success has/will stay the same ■ Success has/will decrease

Figure 9. Success of the BAM Act over the past 3-5 years, and anticipated success over the next 5-10 years if no substantial changes are made



Introduction



Stage 1 Identify themes



Stage 2 Explore themes



Stage 3 Solutions



Attachments

Stage 1: Identify themes

Penalties

A relatively small number of respondents commented on penalties under the BAM Act. While some felt the penalties are appropriate, the majority believed they are ineffective. The negative feedback centred on 2 issues: a perceived lack of enforcement, making the penalties seemingly irrelevant; and the belief that the penalties are not severe enough to act as a deterrent. Additionally, many respondents felt the penalties are inconsistent with other laws and not applied consistently (see figure 10).

“Penalties under the BAM Act are only effective if they are used to deter the behaviour they were created to stop. In practice, the Department is very averse to applying compliance deterrents on landholders, in reference to the control of established declared pests. The penalties under the BAM Act should be strengthened and created in a way that makes it easier for the Department to apply them on the ground.”

Community group

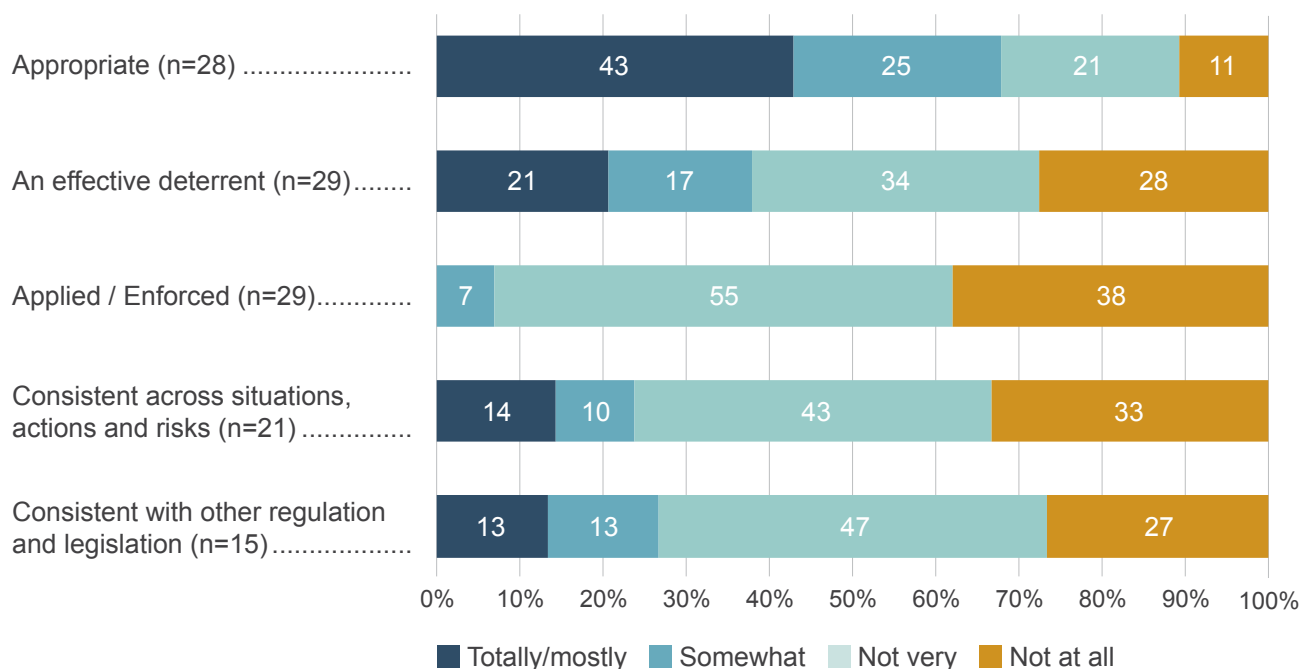


Figure 10. Appropriateness, effectiveness and application of penalties under the BAM Act

Themes identified for further investigation

Based on the insights and information collected from respondents through the stage 1 process, the panel identified the following 4 themes to focus on in stage 2:

Theme 1: Principles to underpin WA's biosecurity

- Biosecurity in all contexts
- Shared responsibility

Theme 2: Legal foundations of WA's biosecurity

- Prioritising pests and diseases
- Enabling industries and local/ regional communities to act

Theme 3: Planning, coordinating and resourcing WA's biosecurity system

Theme 4: Community-led pest and weed management

- Declared pest rate
- Recognised biosecurity groups

The panel also identified 4 additional matters of a more administrative nature to investigate further. These were:

- the relationship between biosecurity and agriculture management
- compliance with and enforcement of the BAM Act, including the statutory requirement for the review to consider the adequacy of the BAM Act's penalties
- compensation to support biosecurity responses
- the WA Agriculture Authority.





DPIRD Senior Quarantine Inspector and Pablo the detector dog carefully screen parcels at Australia Post, Malaga, sniffing out potential biosecurity risks. BAM Act Review Panel members visited the Australia Post site during Stage 2 of the review to understand how the BAM Act works to prevent pests and diseases from entering the state through mail items (photo: DPIRD)



Stage 2 Explore themes

The aim of stage 2 consultation was to explore the 4 key themes identified in stage 1, helping the panel to develop options to improve the operation and effectiveness of the BAM Act.

Consultation primarily occurred through discussions with targeted stakeholders. This was supplemented by an online survey, open to the public. In total, 172 people or groups participated in the stage 2 consultation activities.



Introduction



Stage 1 Identify themes



Stage 2 Explore themes



Stage 3 Solutions



Attachments

Key findings

- All 4 of the key themes identified were considered important by stage 2 participants.
- Participant support for the principles to underpin WA's biosecurity system generally reflected a desire for fairness and equity, including across contexts.
- Challenges associated with shared responsibility included uncertainty of its meaning, communication and engagement, lack of accountability, and resource/capacity limitations.
- Confusion about the scope of the BAM Act, and administration of the BAM Act through the Agriculture and Food portfolio were identified as challenges for achieving biosecurity in all contexts.
- Participants recognised prioritisation as a critical part of WA's biosecurity framework, helping to ensure resources are targeted to the most important areas, but difficulties were seen to arise from the BAM Act's organism-focused approach.
- Support for a legal foundation to facilitate industry and community biosecurity action reflected a strong desire for grassroots initiatives and aligned with views of biosecurity as a shared responsibility.
- Participants felt that mechanisms to support industry and community biosecurity action are hindered by misunderstandings and bureaucracy, with the opportunity to make them more industry/community focused and encourage greater uptake.
- Biosecurity planning, coordination and resourcing were seen as fundamental to an efficient and effective biosecurity system but challenging to deliver successfully.
- Benefits of community-led pest and weed management, via the DPR-RBG model included long-term biosecurity funding and outcomes, and encouraging local participation in biosecurity. However, several challenges with the model were raised.
- Five areas were raised by participants as critical to the ongoing effectiveness of WA's biosecurity system: communications, preparedness, innovation, collaboration, and harmonisation.

Consultation activities

The aim of stage 2 was to explore the 4 key themes identified in stage 1. The information gathered was used by the panel to help it develop options to improve the operation and effectiveness of the BAM Act.

The primary focus for the stage 2 consultation was discussions with targeted stakeholders about the 4 key themes. These were supplemented by an online survey, open to the public. To support participation, the panel released a discussion paper that described the 4 key themes being explored and the associated challenges (BAM Act Review Panel 2022). The administrative matters and specific amendments identified through stage 1 were examined separately. In total, 172 people or groups participated in the stage 2 consultation activities.

Targeted discussions

In-person or online discussions were held between panel members and stakeholders during November 2022. Participation was targeted to stakeholders identified as having a relatively significant stake in one or more aspects of the BAM Act. A consistent approach to these discussions was taken to ensure each of the themes were addressed.

The process was designed to help the panel better understand how the 4 key themes impacted stakeholders. It also provided stakeholders with the opportunity to propose options or solutions to address the identified challenges.

A total of 17 targeted discussions were held. Seventy-one individuals representing 46 organisations from various sectors across WA participated, including community, primary industries, government, environment/ natural resource management and academia/ research. A workshop for 44 senior DPIRD staff involved in administering the BAM Act was also held.

Online survey

An online survey was available on the engagement platform (DPIRD n.d.) for anyone to complete ([🔗 Attachment 6](#)). The survey was designed to complement the discussions by helping to gauge the level of importance stakeholders place on the themes and enabling respondents to identify options and solutions to the challenges presented in the discussion paper.

The online survey was open for 5.5 weeks, from 27 October until 4 December 2022. A total of 63 responses were received. A summary of the communications and promotion undertaken is in [🔗 Attachment 3](#).

Regional visits

Members of the panel visited Kununurra, Esperance and sites in Perth to observe the BAM Act in action firsthand and engage with stakeholders about the review themes and biosecurity challenges.

A total of 32 individuals from 9 different organisations were engaged through the regional visits. This provided the panel with valuable insights and a broad understanding of the practical application of the BAM Act in various settings including road, sea and air entry points, inspection stockyards, quarantine facilities, markets, incident response headquarters, laboratory facilities and postal services.



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Findings

This section summarises the findings from the stage 2 targeted discussions and online survey about the 4 key themes presented in the discussion paper (BAM Act Review Panel 2022) and WA's biosecurity overall.

Importance of the themes

Survey responses indicated that stakeholders viewed the stage 2 key themes as important (see figure 11). The survey findings were reinforced through the targeted discussions, with all themes seen as important and supported:

- **Theme 1 Principles to underpin WA's biosecurity.** Support for shared responsibility generally reflected a desire for fairness and equity within WA's biosecurity system. Many stakeholders emphasised the importance of biosecurity in all contexts, highlighting its role in preserving WA's natural environments and biodiversity alongside agricultural interests.
- **Theme 2 Legal foundations of WA's biosecurity.** Stakeholders viewed prioritising responses to high risk/impact pests, weeds and diseases as a critical part of WA's biosecurity framework, helping to ensure appropriate regulatory controls are applied. The support for a legal foundation to facilitate industry and community biosecurity action reflected a strong desire for industry/ community-driven initiatives.
- **Theme 3 Planning, coordinating and resourcing WA's biosecurity system.** Stakeholders recognised these elements as fundamental to an efficient and effective biosecurity system, tailored to the specific needs of WA.
- **Theme 4 Community-led pest and weed management.** Stakeholders identified several benefits including long-term, sustained funding and outcomes and instilling a stronger sense of ownership, planning and participation in collaborative efforts.

Theme 1: Principles to underpin WA's biosecurity

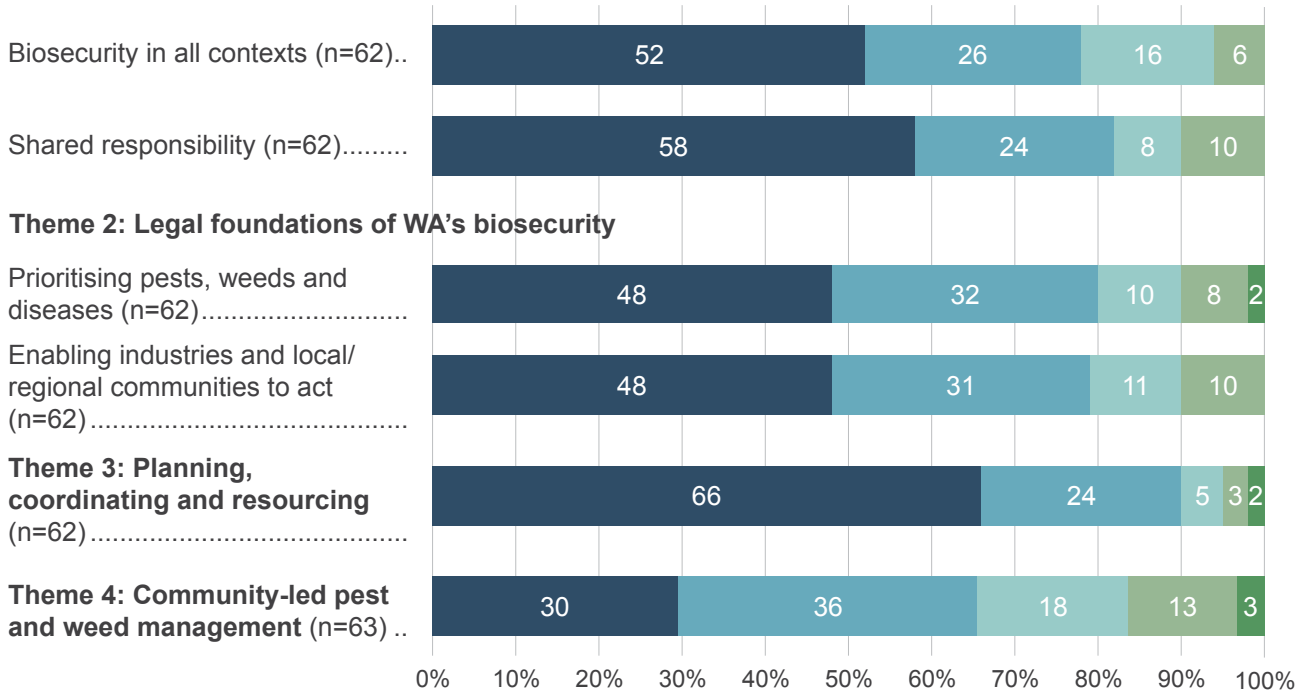


Figure 11. Importance of stage 2 key themes (survey responses only)

Challenges and solutions

Stakeholders participating in the targeted discussions shared what they saw as the challenges for each theme and proposed solutions to them. Survey respondents also shared their ideas on potential solutions to the challenges presented in the discussion paper.

The challenges and solutions identified by stage 2 participants are summarised in this section.

Theme 1. Principles to underpin WA's biosecurity

Shared responsibility

Challenges



The BAM Act lacks clarity on shared responsibility and does not communicate the expectations required of stakeholders to support it.

The channels for communications and engagement with stakeholders are inadequate, or not fully utilised.

There is an absence of accountability systems to ensure that all stakeholders take responsibility for their actions or inaction.

Shared responsibility requires strategy and resourcing and can be time-consuming to achieve in practice.

Solutions



Define what 'shared responsibility' is, and roles and responsibilities.

Improve community and industry awareness and understanding of biosecurity, as this will encourage participation.

Equitable cost-sharing mechanism(s) (e.g. extending the declared pest rate to urban areas; container levy, levy on mail/freight, tax on tourists).

Look to the *Animal Welfare Act 2002* and New South Wales and Queensland biosecurity legislation for how shared responsibility might be legislated and achieved in practice.

Partnerships and collaboration to support, build, promote and showcase shared responsibility.

Actions taken across the compliance spectrum, from communications/education through to enforcing penalties.

Biosecurity in all contexts

Challenges



There is confusion about the scope of the BAM Act.

Having the BAM Act administered by the Agriculture and Food portfolio can de-prioritise non-agricultural biosecurity.

Solutions



A single biosecurity Act, Minister and Agency.

Biosecurity legislation that is aligned and complementary without gaps or overlap.

Actions to bring on board all the relevant Ministers, have both the Minister for Agriculture and Food and the Minister for Environment responsible for the BAM Act.

Theme 2. Legal foundations of WA's biosecurity system

Prioritising pests, weeds and diseases

Challenges



Assessing and declaring organisms under the BAM Act is a complex and time-consuming task.

The growing list of organisms is challenging to maintain, communicate to stakeholders, and monitor/enforce compliance with requirements.

The prioritisation process can be skewed to agricultural industries and influenced by lobbying.

Some of the language used in the BAM Act is making it difficult to administer and for stakeholders to understand.

Importation requirements for prescribed potential carriers can be difficult to comply with and may not be proportionate to the risk posed.

Solutions



A rigorous, science-based assessment framework based on modern risk management, as the cornerstone of pest declaration.

Legislation that can adapt as things change.

Assign all declared pests to a control category.

Improve the WA Organism List so that it is easy for the general public to use.

Enabling industries and local/regional communities to act

Challenges



The linkage between community/industry funding mechanisms and declared pests limits how these funds can be used and encourages lobbying for certain pests to be declared.

There are misunderstandings about the funding mechanisms under the BAM Act.

Bureaucratic and political influences are undermining industry and community-driven initiatives.

Some industries are not engaging with the BAM Act's support mechanisms.

Solutions



Establish compensation provisions, and a compensation fund.

Explore funding schemes for other industries.

Government co-funding for amounts raised by industry.

Allow industry funding scheme funds to be used for general biosecurity communications and education.

Requirements under legislation to prompt industry and community to act (e.g. link registration to compensation eligibility).

Recognise quality assurance programs to support efficiencies and industry action and reduce reliance on government.

Flexibility to allow people outside state government to be authorised under the Act.

Theme 3. Planning, coordinating and resourcing WA's biosecurity system

Challenges



There is a disconnect between state government agencies and local government in handling WA's biosecurity.

There is a lack of structured planning, coordination and communication for biosecurity cost-sharing between government, industry and community.

State-level planning and prioritisation is insufficient and impacting efforts at regional and local levels.

Funding and capabilities (skills) for timely and effective biosecurity measures are lacking.

Biosecurity planning is complex, involving multiple and diverse stakeholders, variable landscapes and interconnectedness at different scales.

Solutions



Look to other funding sources to help resource WA's biosecurity system (e.g. Emergency Services-style levy, grants, response contingency fund).

Programs and activities to engage and retain an appropriate level of capability within government agencies.

Build relationships across sectors to draw upon skills and communications networks.

Develop clear roles and responsibilities across the generalised invasion curve and communicate these.

Apply a transparent, robust approach to prioritise where resources are allocated (financial and staff resources).

A body to function as an interagency strategic biosecurity coordinator.

A single biosecurity agency.

Make it a requirement for local governments to report on the 'state of play' of declared pests.

Theme 4. Community-led pest and weed management

Challenges



There are misconceptions about the role of RBGs and the DPR, with diverse and dispersed target audiences making communications difficult.

The beneficiaries of the activities delivered through the DPR-RBG model are broader than those who pay a DPR.

There are organisations other than RBGs working to address pest, weed or disease issues that are unable to access funds from the Declared Pest Account.

Solutions



Government prioritises where its investment is used, whilst communities identify what is important to them.

An annual tactical plan to make sure funds are being spent where they are needed.

Create a regional biosecurity management committee to coordinate across landscapes.

Government compliance action to complement community-led initiatives.

A more equitable funding mechanism across the whole state.

Administrative matters

Although the administrative matters were not a focus of the stage 2 consultation, 2 of these were raised by key stakeholders through the targeted discussions – compliance and enforcement with the BAM Act, and compensation to support biosecurity response and recovery.

Compliance and enforcement with the BAM Act

Challenges

People are not complying with their obligations under the BAM Act.



Solutions

Clear communication and education, done collaboratively, so people understand the rules and what is required, including activities to support changes in practices and behaviours.

Strengthen on-ground compliance and enforcement capacity and actions.



Compensation to support biosecurity response and recovery

Challenges

There is limited understanding of the compensatory options that are available.

The intent of the BAM Act during a biosecurity emergency response is unclear, with overlapping and conflicting provisions.

The BAM Act has limitations to its powers compared to other biosecurity legislation.

Operating across multiple legislations adds unnecessary complication to a response.



Solutions

Integrate appropriate and clear compensation provisions into the BAM Act and communicate them.

A clear legislative framework that supports swift decision making during a response.

Comprehensive powers and legal instruments that match, if not exceed, other biosecurity legislation.



Biosecurity big picture

Through the targeted discussions, key stakeholders were invited to comment on anything they felt was missing from the discussion paper, focussing on topics that would benefit the biosecurity of WA as a state.

Overall, stakeholders recognised the value of biosecurity to WA, emphasised its complex and ever-changing nature, and highlighted the need for a flexible and adaptable legislative framework. Stakeholders also acknowledged the geographic advantage of WA, recognising that WA's unique location makes effective border biosecurity feasible. Five areas were raised as critical to the ongoing effectiveness of WA's biosecurity system:

- **Communications.** Stakeholders highlighted the need for improved communication with all Western Australians regarding biosecurity. It was believed this would result in a more informed and engaged public who are more likely to take action to support WA's biosecurity.
- **Preparedness.** Recognising the unpredictable nature of biosecurity threats, stakeholders emphasised the need for proactive preparedness measures, such as contingency planning, research and development, enhanced surveillance, training, and building expertise and skills networks.
- **Innovation.** Stakeholders highlighted the essential role of science and technology to drive ongoing innovation to WA's biosecurity. They viewed new technologies and processes as vital tools for addressing emerging challenges and enhancing efficiencies.
- **Collaboration.** It was suggested that collaborative endeavours facilitate the pooling of resources, expertise and knowledge, which optimises the use of resources and promotes a shared understanding and commitment toward protecting WA's biosecurity interests.
- **Harmonisation.** Stakeholders suggested that unified regulatory frameworks across Australian jurisdictions would improve biosecurity understanding and cooperation and streamline the movement of goods and people to WA.

Areas for reform

Drawing on the information gathered from stages 1 and 2, as well as additional research, the panel identified 9 key areas for reform for stakeholder feedback in stage 3. For each reform area, desired outcomes were proposed and reform opportunities to deliver these outcomes identified. Detailed information on the reform areas, proposed outcomes and opportunities can be found in the stage 3 discussion paper (BAM Act Review Panel 2023b).

- **Reform Area 1.** Clarifying the role of the BAM Act
- **Reform Area 2.** Working together to protect WA
- **Reform Area 3.** Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system
- **Reform Area 4.** Prioritising pests, weeds and diseases
- **Reform Area 5.** Emergency powers – a necessary precaution
- **Reform Area 6.** Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts
- **Reform Area 7.** Enabling industries to act
- **Reform Area 8.** Community-led pest management
- **Reform Area 9.** Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws



Introduction



Stage 1 Identify themes



Stage 2 Explore themes



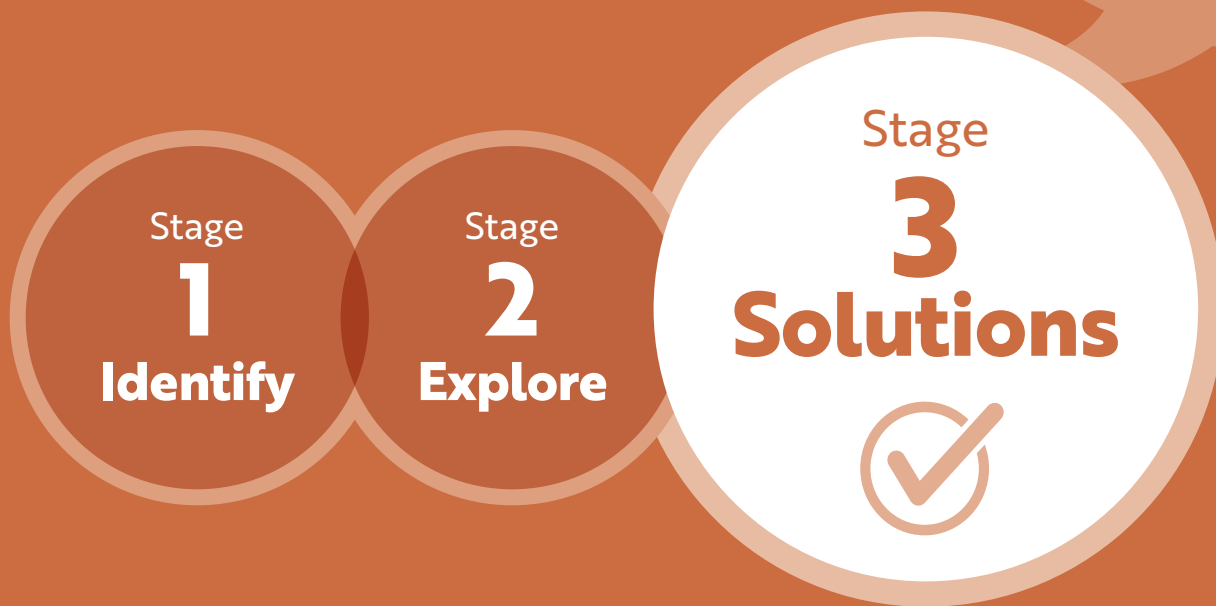
Stage 3 Solutions



Attachments



Winemaker with grapes from his vineyard. The dedication of growers to biosecurity doesn't only protect their businesses, it contributes to WA's biosecurity system and protecting WA's food and fibre industries from invasive pests and diseases, ensuring top-quality products (photo: iStock)



Stage 3 Solutions

In stage 3, stakeholders provided feedback on the 9 key areas for reform, helping the panel refine its recommendations for improving the operation and effectiveness of the BAM Act.

Stakeholders were invited to complete a survey on the 9 reform areas. A total of 106 responses were received.

Key findings

- Most respondents viewed the 9 reform areas as important to pursue. Support was greatest for reform area 4 (prioritising pests and diseases).
- Between 6 and 22% of respondents identified the reform areas as not important or of low importance to pursue.
- Most respondents agreed with the proposed outcomes for each reform area. Agreement was greatest for the proposed outcomes relating to emergency powers (reform area 5) and least for community-led pest management (reform area 8).
- Most reform opportunities were identified by respondents as important to pursue. Opportunity 11, concerning third-party accreditation schemes, was the only opportunity where less than half the respondents were supportive.
- Respondents showed strong support for reform opportunities 3, 5, 10 and 14. Opportunities 3 and 5 focused on communications and engagement, opportunity 10 on compensation and reimbursement provisions, and opportunity 14 on retaining state government matching of funds raised through the DPR.
- While respondents acknowledged the positive and progressive nature of the reform areas as a collective package, they also highlighted potential implementation challenges that would need to be overcome.
- Careful planning and adequate resources were emphasised as critical for the successful implementation of reforms to strengthen and support WA's biosecurity into the future.

Consultation activities

Stage 3 aimed to gather stakeholder feedback on the 9 key reform areas and gauge their level of support for the identified reforms. This feedback helped the panel to refine its recommendations to improve the operation and effectiveness of the BAM Act.

Stakeholders and the public were invited to complete a survey on the 9 reform areas ([Attachment 7](#)). To aid participation, a discussion paper was released (BAM Act Review Panel 2023b) that set out the challenges and desired outcomes for each reform area as well as specific opportunities to help achieve those outcomes.

The survey was open from 25 May to 30 June 2023, through the online engagement platform (DPIRD n.d.) or by downloading and returning completed surveys by email or post. Invitations to participate were communicated widely (see [Attachment 3](#) for a summary of the communications and promotion).

There were 106 responses overall: 85 completed the survey and 21 used a different format. Of the respondents, 51 were individuals and 55 were organisations. [Attachment 8](#) lists the stage 3 respondents and figure 12 profiles the respondents by location.

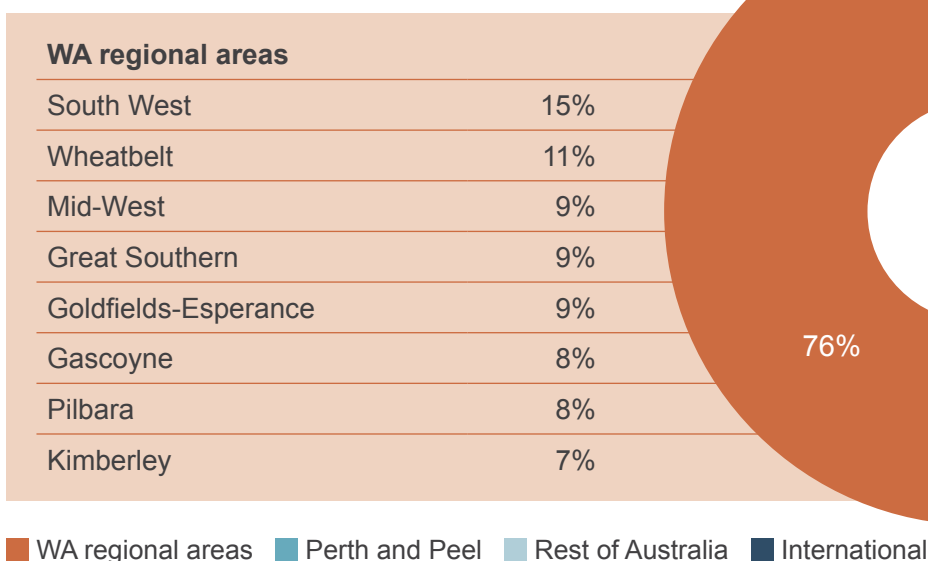


Figure 12. Profile of stage 3 respondents by location

(Note: respondents were able to select more than one region – for example, organisations that operate across the whole of WA selected all WA regions)

Findings

This section outlines respondents' feedback on the 9 reform areas. For each reform area respondents were asked to rate:

- the importance of pursuing the reform area (mandatory question)
- their level of agreement with the proposed reform outcomes (optional question)
- the importance of pursuing each reform opportunity (optional question).

Respondents could also comment on any benefits or issues they perceived with the proposed outcomes or reform opportunities. As the survey was designed so respondents could comment on the reform areas and opportunities of interest to them, the percentage of respondents providing these additional comments varied.

Detailed results from the stage 3 survey can be found in [Attachment 9](#).

Reform area 1 – clarifying the role of the BAM Act

Proposed outcomes

That the Act: has clear objects, helping readers to successfully interpret and implement it; anticipates increasing biosecurity and agriculture management risk and complexity; and strengthens WA's contribution to Australia's biosecurity system.

Opportunity 1

Clarify and simplify the legislative framework by defining 'biosecurity' to encompass the agriculture management outcomes currently provided for in the BAM Act, where it is reasonable to do so.

Opportunity 2

Amend the objects of the BAM Act to:

- increase the Act's focus on providing for an effective biosecurity system
- be more descriptive of the contexts to which biosecurity applies under the Act, to align with the more contemporary legislation
- provide for a framework for minimising biosecurity risk and risk-based decision making, including when evidence is uncertain or lacking
- emphasise that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility for everyone's benefit
- refer to emergency preparedness and the effective management of biosecurity emergencies
- include reference to intergovernmental agreements
- provide for trade of WA's produce and products by ensuring it meets national and international biosecurity requirements.

Opportunity 3

Include a statement in the BAM Act that identifies the need to involve and engage all biosecurity system participants in its implementation, including Aboriginal peoples, the general public, communities, industries and local, state and federal government bodies.

Importance of reform

More than three-quarters (76%) of respondents believed it is either very important or important to pursue reform to clarify the role of the BAM Act.

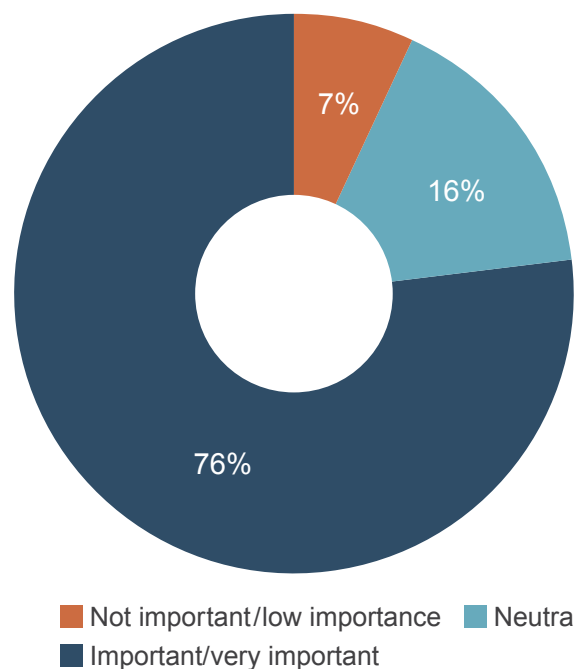


Figure 13. Importance of pursuing reform area 1

Agreement with proposed outcomes

Most respondents (82%) either strongly agreed or agreed with the proposed outcomes of reform area 1. Where further comment was made, respondents viewed the proposed outcomes as important to achieve, especially given the escalating biosecurity risks. Specifically, they noted the focus of the proposed outcomes on improved implementation of the legislation, greater engagement, reduced misinterpretation and efficient planning, policy development and resource allocation.

Identified challenges included establishing a widespread understanding of biosecurity among stakeholders and integrating biosecurity across diverse contexts, including the interface between biosecurity and public health. Addressing implementation challenges, especially resource constraints, was seen to be a critical factor in achieving the proposed reform outcomes.

Importance of reform opportunities

The 3 reform opportunities were generally viewed as important to pursue (see figure 14). However, respondents were somewhat divided on the importance of pursuing reform opportunity 1 to clarify and simplify the legislative framework.

Benefits

- Integrated and coordinated approach to managing biosecurity risks.
- Improved stakeholder engagement and participation.
- Clearer understanding of roles and responsibilities.
- Increased compliance.

Issues

- Potential inconsistencies with established legal frameworks and other jurisdictions.
- Resourcing constraints.
- Challenges associated with successfully delivering comprehensive engagement and compelling people to act.

"Clarifying and simplifying the legislative framework by defining biosecurity to encompass agricultural management outcomes, including chemical products, residues, and adulteration, can lead to a more comprehensive, integrated, and effective approach to managing biosecurity risks in the agricultural sector. It could promote streamlined regulations, coordinated responses, and enhanced protection of agricultural systems, reputation, and market access."

Recognised biosecurity group

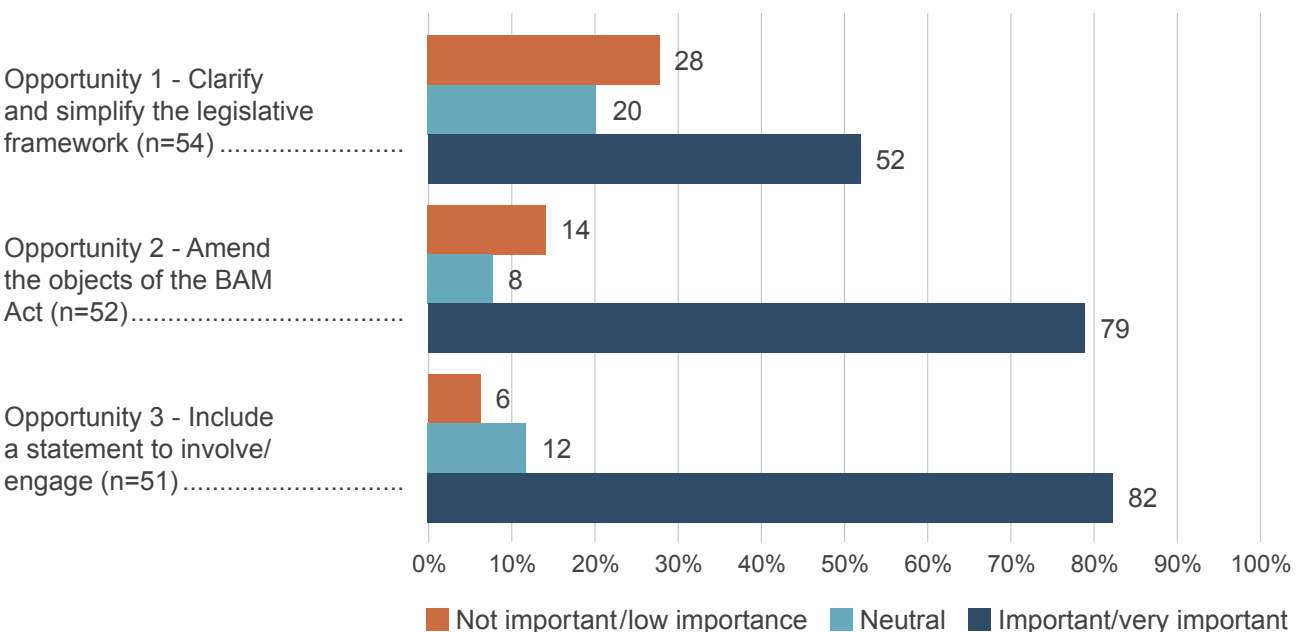


Figure 14. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 1-3

Reform area 2 – working together to protect WA

Proposed outcomes

Everyone contributes to WA's biosecurity by taking reasonable and practicable steps to reduce biosecurity risks and impacts that are under their control.

Everyone understands the importance of biosecurity and the benefits it delivers to them and to WA as a whole.

Opportunity 4

Introduce a general biosecurity obligation in the BAM Act.

The general biosecurity obligation will require everyone to take reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, eliminate or minimise biosecurity risks and impacts that are under their control.

Opportunity 5

Improve biosecurity communications and engagement to ensure everyone understands what biosecurity is, how it benefits them, how they can contribute and the value of their participation.

To be effective, careful planning and implementation of tailored communication and support strategies is needed. This should be supported by a deep understanding of the target audiences and the factors that influence their behaviours.

Importance of reform

About three-quarters (74%) of respondents believed it is either very important or important to make changes that would help everyone work together to protect WA's biosecurity.

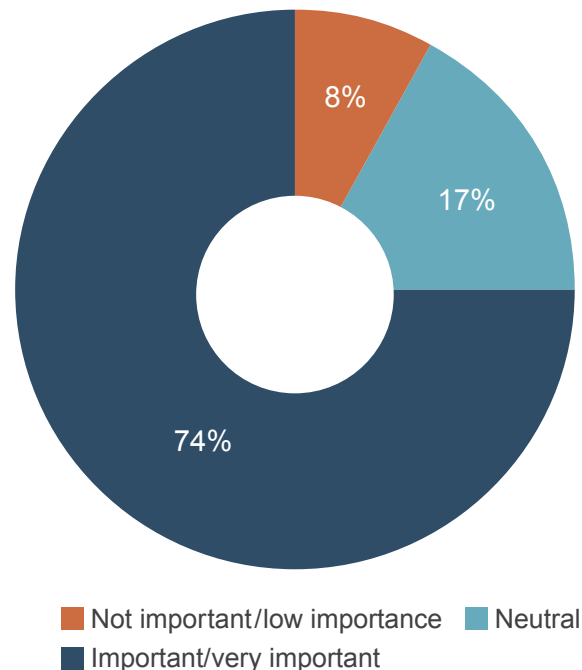


Figure 15. Importance of pursuing reform area 2

Agreement with proposed outcomes

There was strong support (87%) for the proposed outcomes of reform area 2. There was general agreement that the outcomes promote, and would foster, a culture of engagement in which stakeholders actively participate to protect WA's biosecurity. There was support for a less prescriptive and rigid approach to pest management.

Respondents emphasised that government bodies contributing to biosecurity need to strengthen interagency relationships and collaboration. They also highlighted the need for focused efforts to develop, deliver and resource strategic communication and engagement activities to address knowledge gaps that could hinder the achievement of outcomes.

Importance of reform opportunities

The 2 reform opportunities to work together to protect WA were viewed as important to pursue (see figure 16).

Benefits

- Sends a clear message that ‘we are all in this together’.
- Improved understanding of biosecurity obligations, and therefore improved levels of biosecurity action.
- Can learn from other jurisdictions.
- Fosters biosecurity awareness, shared responsibility and willing compliance.

Issues

- Uncertainties if a general obligation is needed or will work.
- Feasibility of enforcement, effective communications/engagement.
- Will require clarity on obligations.
- Potential unintended consequences such as financial burden and public disapproval.

“The inclusion of a general biosecurity obligation makes it clear that we are all in this together, that it is not just a government concern. It also empowers everyone to take positive steps towards protecting the WA environment.”

DPIRD team

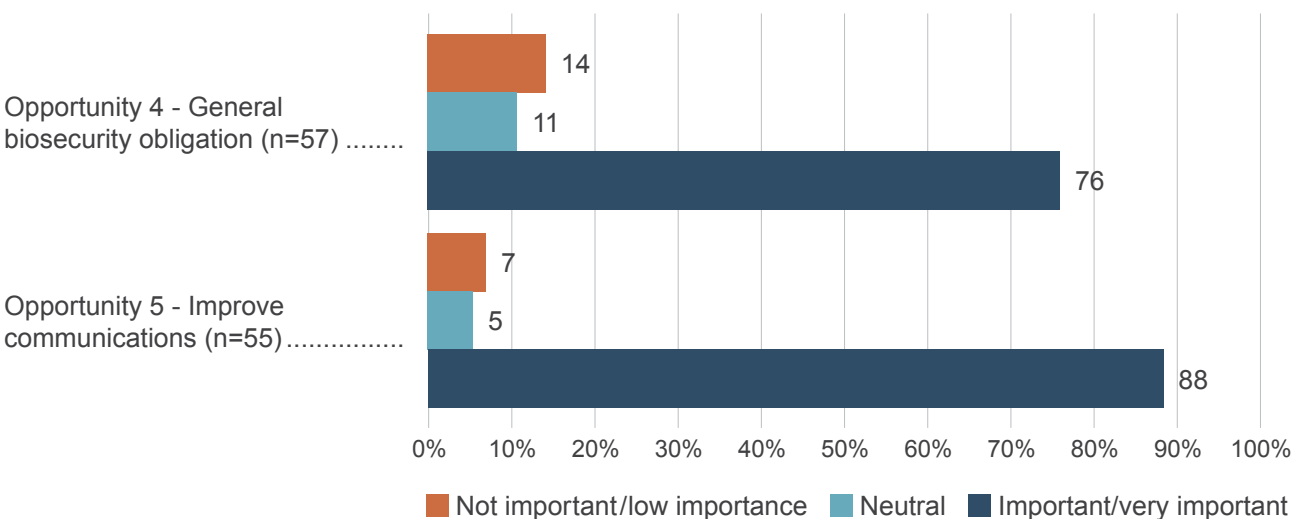


Figure 16. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 4 and 5

Reform area 3 – planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

Proposed outcomes

Biosecurity investment prioritises the allocation of resources to the areas of greatest return, in terms of risk mitigation and return on investment.

Biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach.

State and local governments contribute to the cost of risk management measures in proportion to the public good accruing from those measures, and their role in the system.

All other biosecurity system participants contribute in proportion to the risks created and/or benefits gained.

Biosecurity system participants are involved in planning and decision making according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions.

Decisions that are made to further develop and operate WA's biosecurity system should be clear and, wherever possible, made publicly available.

Opportunity 6

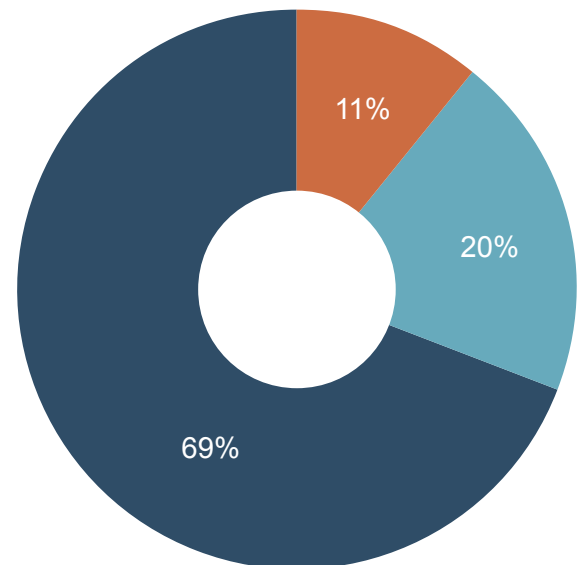
Establish a formal body to provide strategic advice and leadership for WA's biosecurity system.

To support WA's biosecurity system, it would:

- provide strategic coordination for community, industry, local governments, and State government agencies to work together to manage biosecurity risks and impacts
- ensure coordinated biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach, and
- ensure State government resources for biosecurity are prioritised to the areas of greatest return and public good.

Importance of reform

Most respondents (69%) felt it is very important or important to pursue reform in the area of planning and reporting.



■ Not important/low importance ■ Neutral
■ Important/very important

Figure 17. Importance of pursuing reform area 3

Agreement with proposed outcomes

There were mixed responses to the proposed outcomes for reform area 3, with two-thirds (66%) indicating they either strongly agreed or agreed with them and just over one-quarter (28%) reporting they either strongly disagreed or disagreed with the outcomes.

While many respondents saw the outcomes as indicators of effective, equitable and transparent biosecurity management, including an important re-engagement with science, others saw challenges. These challenges included balancing strategic and local planning, ambiguity in the concept of 'greatest return', and the potential cost-shifting of biosecurity responsibilities to local governments.

Importance of reform opportunities

The reform opportunity for biosecurity system planning and reporting was viewed as important to pursue by most respondents (see figure 18).

Benefits

- Creates the foundation for coordinated and prioritised biosecurity management.
- Greater collaboration (including cost-sharing) and enhanced ability to engage with stakeholders.

Issues

- Ensuring robust governance arrangements, including representation, independence and funding.
- Potentially another layer of bureaucracy.

"I agree with the intent, however, there are some issues regarding implementation. The main issue I see is with the definition of 'greatest return' in terms of risk mitigation and return on investment. My question is – for who? Local governments and private landowners have a different set of priorities and issues than agricultural industry and state government objectives."

A local government

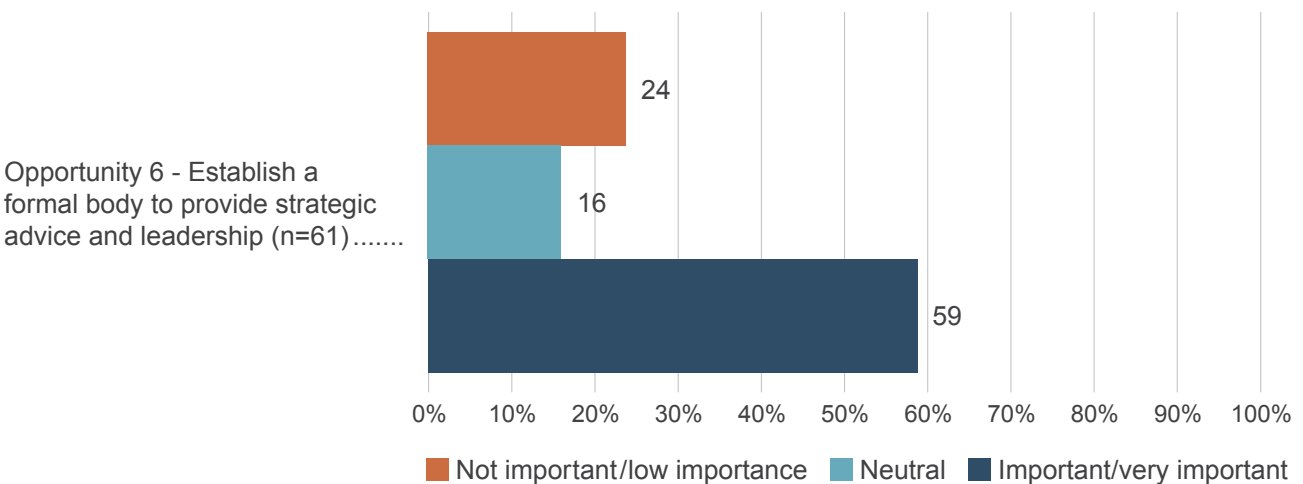


Figure 18. Importance of pursuing reform opportunity 6

Reform area 4 – prioritising pests and diseases

Proposed outcomes

Appropriate legislative controls, rigour and resources are applied to reduce and control the risk of and harm caused by pests and diseases.

Biosecurity system participants, informed by the outcomes of WA's biosecurity prioritisation process, can more readily understand their biosecurity obligation and act on it.

Opportunity 7

Introduce the definition of 'biosecurity matter' into the BAM Act, and further classify it as either prohibited matter, restricted matter or permitted matter based on the risk presented to WA.

Although this is a fundamental shift and change to the regulation of biosecurity risks and impacts in WA, it is likely to provide a stronger foundation for WA's biosecurity system by:

- reducing administrative burden as risk may be assessed for classes of things, rather than individual organisms
- simplifying the framework, making it easier to understand, explain, deliver and comply with
- helping focus the attention and resources of biosecurity system participants on the areas that are most relevant to them, and
- supporting harmonisation of legislation across jurisdictions.

Importance of reform

Most respondents (78%) felt that reform in the area of pest and disease prioritisation is either very important or important to pursue.

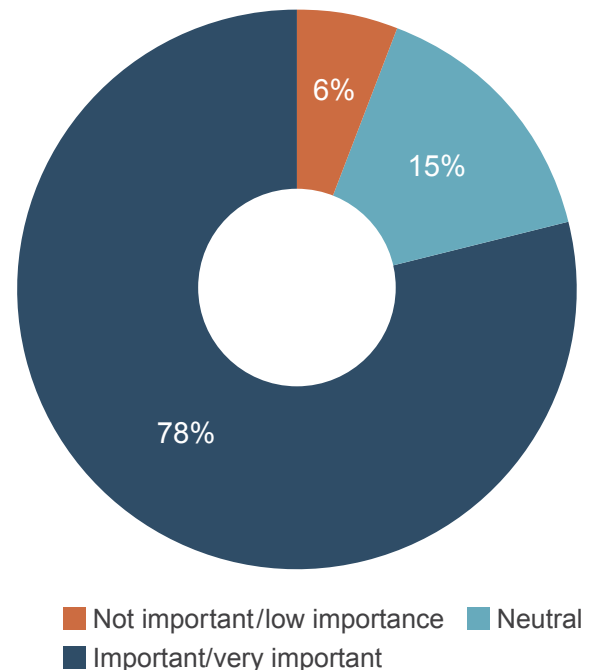


Figure 19. Importance of pursuing reform area 4

Agreement with proposed outcomes

Most respondents (77%) either strongly agreed or agreed with the proposed outcomes. It was suggested that improved understanding of the prioritisation process would facilitate proactive engagement from all stakeholders.

Respondents agreed with emphasising prioritised resource allocation, noting that this will enable a more responsive biosecurity system. However, it was also highlighted that local biosecurity issues and complexities need consideration through the prioritisation process.

Importance of reform opportunities

The reform opportunity for prioritising pests and diseases was viewed as important to pursue by most respondents (see figure 20).

Benefits

- Enhanced transparency.
- Increased efficiencies and reduced red tape.
- Better supports resource allocation.
- Easier for people to understand and, therefore, follow the rules.
- Uses science to underpin decisions.

Issues

- Will always involve a level of subjectivity, which can pose challenges.
- Will require extensive stakeholder engagement.
- Costs of introducing a new classification system.

"I have major concerns about the prioritisation process which will be unlikely to fully understand local biosecurity issues and will be dominated by Perth-based participants and/or those representing the highest profile, media-savvy ag industries."

Individual

"A simplified framework and assessment process based on the level of risk of the matter would provide a more transparent process, and potentially a stronger foundation for WA's biosecurity system."

A local government

Opportunity 7 - Introduce the definition of 'biosecurity matter' (n=61)

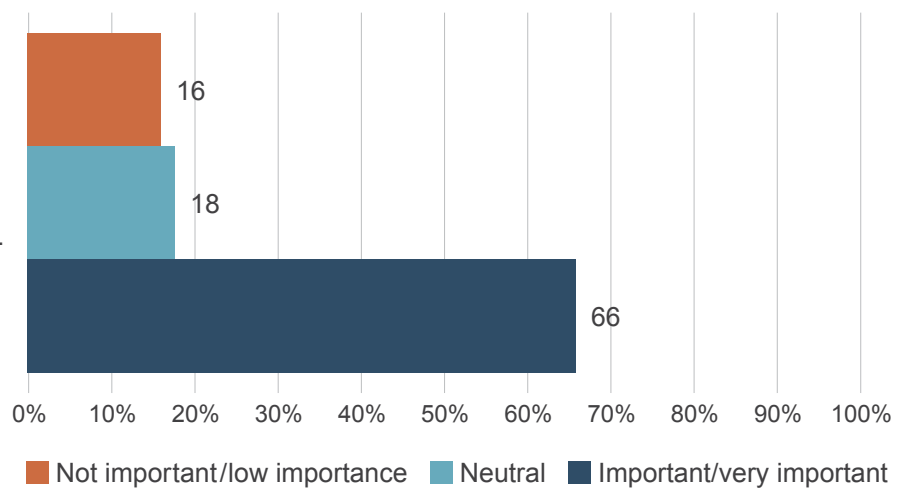


Figure 20. Importance of pursuing reform opportunity 7

Reform area 5 – emergency powers – a necessary precaution

Proposed outcomes

The WA government can undertake quick and decisive action to prevent or control a pest or disease that has or may have such a significant impact that it warrants the use of emergency powers.

Opportunity 8

Include formal emergency provisions in the BAM Act that can be applied to all biosecurity contexts.

This will ensure quick and decisive action can be taken in the event of a biosecurity emergency, and establish the primacy of the BAM Act during a declared biosecurity emergency.

Careful consideration will be needed to ensure emergency provisions can only be activated in limited circumstances and the actions to be taken are not more difficult or demanding than they need to be.

Opportunity 9

Ensure the BAM Act is positioned to be the primary Act for biosecurity, including biosecurity emergency responses in WA (excluding biosecurity responses relating to diseases that affect only human health).

This will require the BAM Act to have provisions that meet or exceed the powers that are established in other biosecurity legislation such as the *Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth)*, *Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016*, *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993*, and the *Public Health Act 2016*.

Importance of reform

Two-thirds (66%) of respondents rated this reform area as either very important or important to pursue.

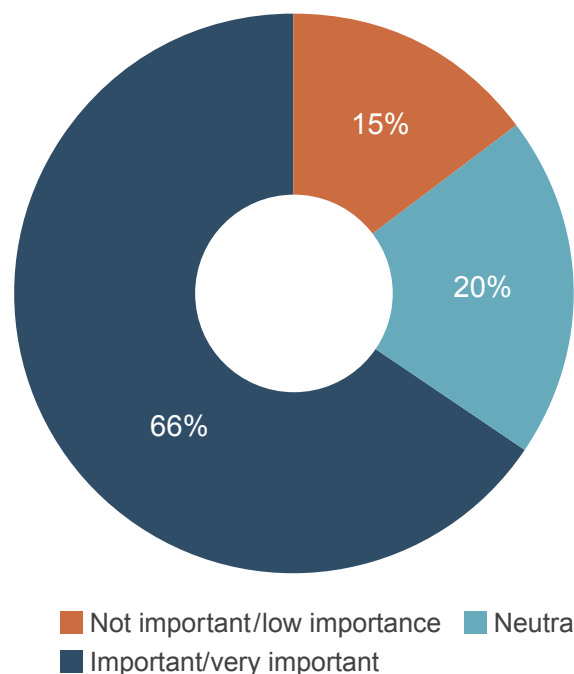


Figure 21. Importance of pursuing reform area 5

Agreement with proposed outcomes

There was strong support for this proposed outcome, with 89% of respondents either strongly agreeing or agreeing with it. The remainder (11%) reported a neutral position. Given the increasing level of biosecurity risks in Australia, respondents recognised the benefits of the proposed outcome to the ongoing biosecurity of WA.

Although no respondents disagreed with the outcome, it was highlighted that establishing clear boundaries and implementing appropriate governance and oversight arrangements will be important, including understanding the interface between national and state emergency response arrangements.

Importance of reform opportunities

The 2 reform opportunities to support biosecurity emergency response were viewed as important to pursue (see figure 22).

Benefits

- Swift and decisive actions in the event of a biosecurity emergency.
- Affirming the precedence of the BAM Act during such emergencies.

Issues

- Interactions with other legislation.
- Need for mechanisms for transparency, accountability and cooperation.

"There are increasing challenges posed by new pests, weeds and diseases. It is critical that the BAM Act includes effective emergency provisions for pests and diseases that have not yet arrived within our borders (not limited to declared pests)."

Western Australian Local Government Association

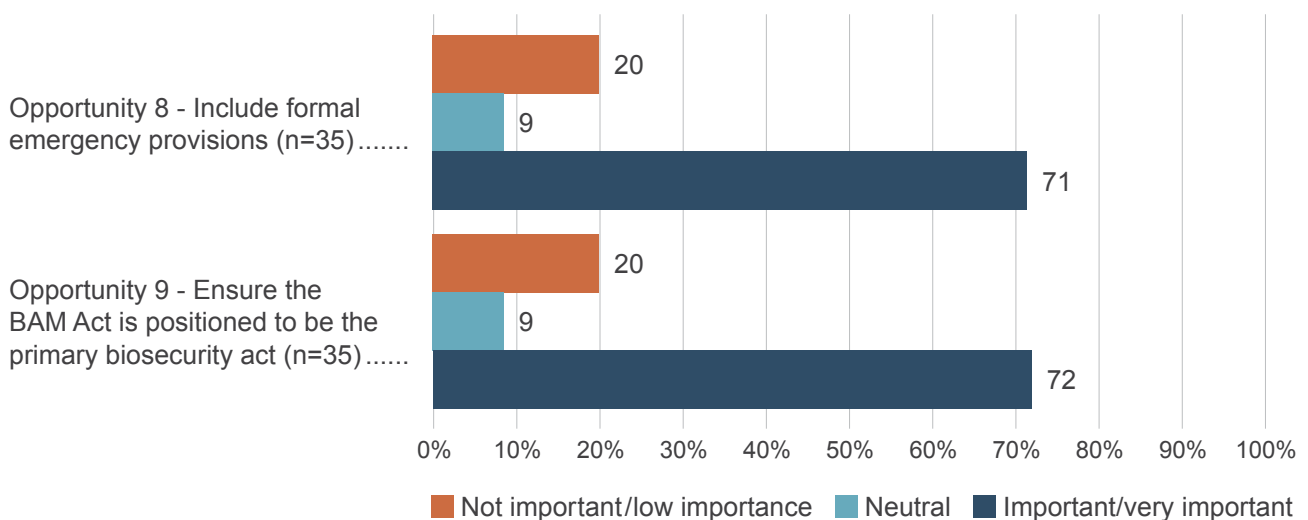


Figure 22. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 8 and 9

Reform area 6 – compensation can boost biosecurity efforts

Proposed outcomes

Individuals/businesses are fairly compensated or reimbursed for direct losses, costs and expenses when destructive action is required, using the powers of the BAM Act, to address a high-priority biosecurity risk.

Opportunity 10

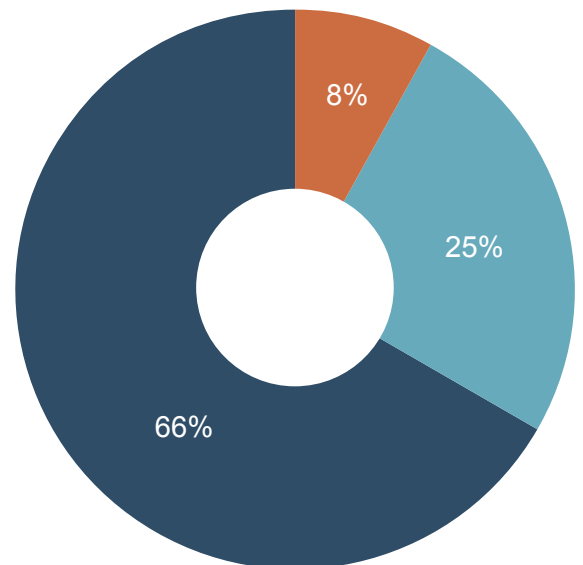
Include appropriate compensation and reimbursement provisions in the BAM Act.

These are to cover direct loss or damage to plants, animals and property, and the costs/expenses incurred, because of destructive actions undertaken using the powers of the BAM Act during a biosecurity incident or emergency.

The provisions must exclude payments relating to indirect and consequential losses.

Importance of reform

Two-thirds (66%) of respondents rated this reform area as either very important or important to pursue.



■ Not important/low importance ■ Neutral ■ Important/very important

Figure 23. Importance of pursuing reform area 6

Agreement with proposed outcomes

There was strong support for the proposed outcome, with most respondents (77%) reporting they either strongly agreed or agreed with it. In addition to relieving the potential financial losses from control measures, respondents suggested the actions to achieve this outcome would incentivise early reporting, enhance industry cooperation and increase community buy-in.

Some respondents questioned restricting compensation to direct losses, suggesting the scope could be expanded to include opportunity costs and consequential losses.

Importance of reform opportunities

The reform opportunity to boost biosecurity efforts by offering compensation was viewed as important to pursue (see figure 24).

Benefits

- Help businesses recover from the financial impact of biosecurity responses.
- Encourages reporting and prompt action.
- Potential to leverage existing valuation/compensation methods.

Issues

- Ensuring fairness in the process, including developing suitable supporting procedures.
- Reaching agreement on the priorities.

"It is important that people affected by drastic action sometimes required in a biosecurity emergency are protected from unnecessary financial consequences. A lack of compensation would be a disincentive to reporting and cooperating, and could easily compromise control efforts."

Shire of Cuballing

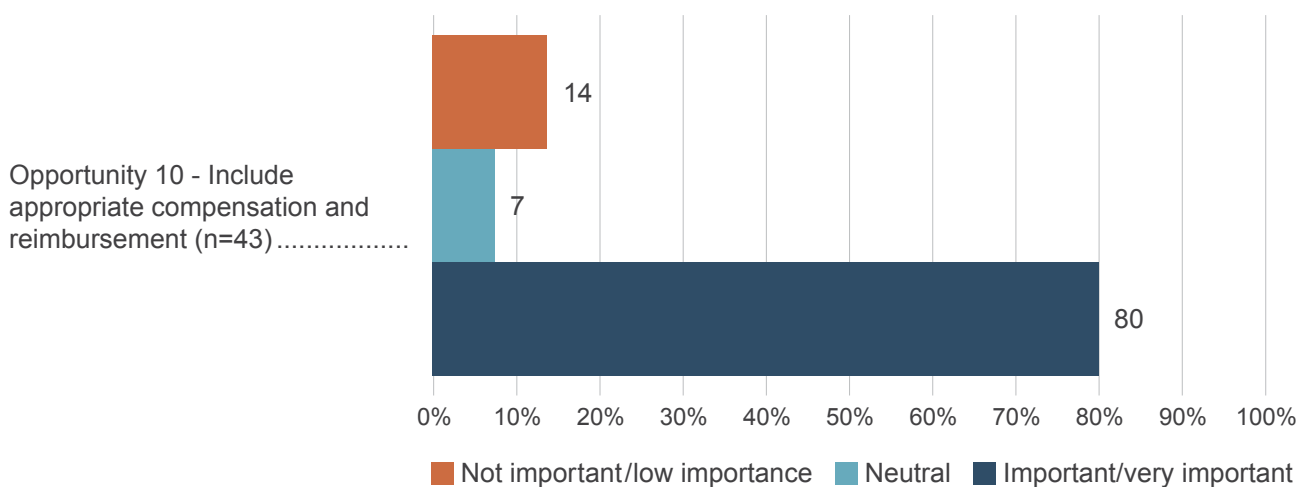


Figure 24. Importance of pursuing reform opportunity 10



Introduction



Stage 1 Identify themes



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Attachments

Reform area 7 – enabling industries to act

Proposed outcomes

WA industries can access and take advantage of legislated support structures to establish and deliver collective and coordinated biosecurity actions for their priority pests and diseases.

Opportunity 11

Ensure third parties can be authorised to deliver accreditation schemes with industry.

Authorisation to deliver a third-party accreditation scheme would need to involve a robust state-based audit of the authorised third-party businesses, supported by significant penalties to discourage non-compliance.

Opportunity 12

Introduce industry-government biosecurity response agreements at a state level to formalise roles and responsibilities, including cost-sharing, during a biosecurity response relevant to industry.

The response agreements would only be in relation to pests and diseases that are not covered by national biosecurity response arrangements and could also address compensation.

The response agreements should provide a pathway for the State government to cover the upfront costs of a response, with provisions for industry to repay its share, similar to the national biosecurity response arrangements.

Importance of reform

Two-thirds (66%) of respondents believed that this reform area is either very important or important to pursue.

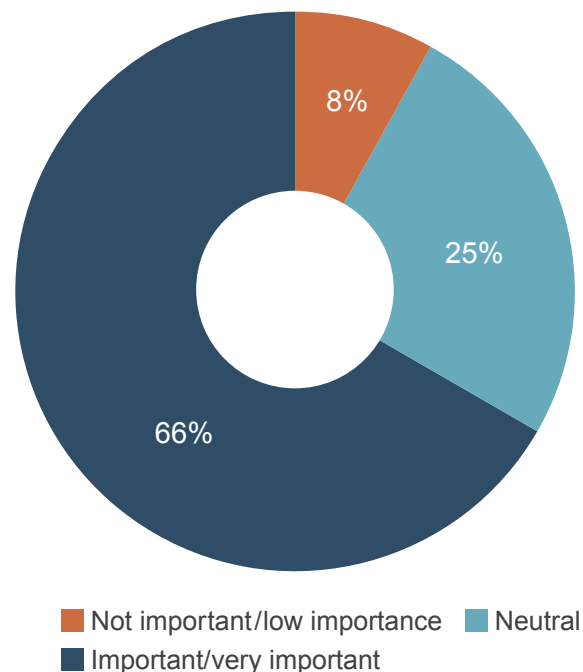


Figure 25. Importance of pursuing reform area 7

Agreement with proposed outcomes

Most respondents (68%) either strongly agreed or agreed with the proposed outcome. They saw the proposed outcome as indicative of industry-driven collaborations to identify, prioritise, plan and deliver biosecurity actions, although some queried the feasibility of achieving it.

Importance of reform opportunities

There were mixed responses to the 2 reform opportunities to enable industries to act (see figure 26). While opportunity 12 was considered important to pursue, respondents were divided in their rating of the importance of pursuing reform opportunity 11.

Benefits

- Streamlined and efficient process to support import/export.
- Facilitates collaborative response planning between industry and government.
- Improved understanding of roles and responsibilities.
- Resilient funding arrangements.

Issues

- Integrity and governance concerns.
- Potential administrative burden.
- Costs potentially outweighing the benefits.
- Another levy on industry.
- Duplication with national arrangements.
- Complexity of negotiations and decision-making.

"We agree in principle with an accreditation scheme, but it must ensure that the industry bodies are well-scrutinised and audited regularly to ensure it is effective and legal requirements are strictly adhered to."

Biosecurity Council of Western Australia

"A benefit of this approach is that it can support an agile response to biosecurity risks - covering the upfront costs may encourage a rapid response and limit the extent of the risk."

Natural resource management group

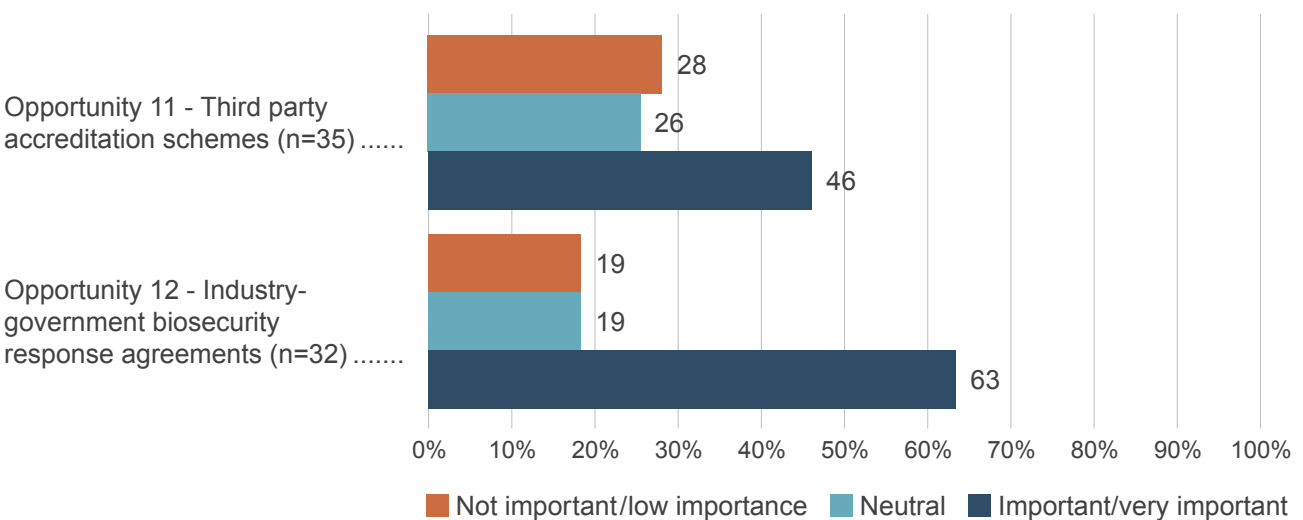


Figure 26. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 11 and 12

Reform area 8 – community-led pest management

Proposed outcomes

Local communities, networks and groups are supported to lead and undertake coordinated action to manage the impact of widespread and established pests on assets important to them, their region and the state as a whole.

Action undertaken by local communities, networks and groups is effective and efficient, and contributes to the management of priority pests locally, regionally and for the state.

Opportunity 13

Simplify the rating approach and broaden the revenue base of the DPR model through a uniform (where possible) progressive *ad valorem* rating structure applied to land across WA that has significant ongoing land management requirements (including pest control).

Under this simplification, a DPR would be applied across WA to freehold or leasehold rural land classes of sufficient size.

Opportunity 14

Retain the State government legislated dollar-for-dollar matching of funds raised through a DPR.

Opportunity 15

Within the planning (and reporting) framework and arrangements for managing widespread and established pests, apportion pooled DPR/ matched funds to:

- local/regional coordination
- priority pest management projects and programs
- compliance programs
- administer the funding scheme
- audit and acquittal processes for the funding received.

Opportunity 16

Broaden the range of pest management entities that are eligible to receive pooled DPR/ matched funds and incentivise co-contributions from funding recipients.

Importance of reform

Most respondents (68%) rated this reform area as either very important or important to pursue. However, 22% rated it as either not important at all or of low importance.

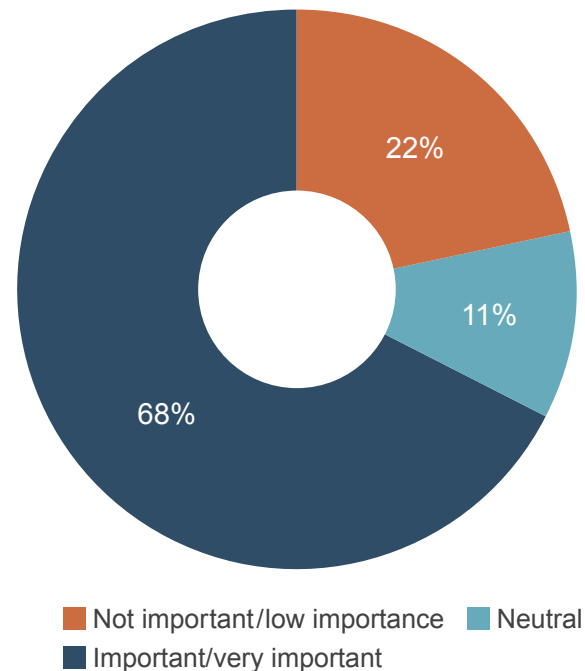


Figure 27. Importance of pursuing reform area 8

Agreement with proposed outcomes

While nearly two-thirds (65%) of respondents reported that they either strongly agreed or agreed with the outcomes, 20% either strongly disagreed or disagreed.

The proposed outcomes were seen to contribute positively to biosecurity, reflect a 'bottom-up' and localised approach to biosecurity management, and support opportunities for collaborative work among stakeholders. However, concerns were raised about potential inconsistencies or clashes with the current DPR-RBG model and whether community action would truly be representative of local interests and priorities. Some respondents did not agree with a community-driven approach.

Importance of reform opportunities

The 4 reform opportunities for community-led pest management were viewed as important to pursue, although there was some division in ratings (see figure 28).

Benefits

- Fairer and more equitable model that would create a larger pool of funds.
- Incentivises government and non-government stakeholders to work together.
- Supports strategic oversight.
- Improved support for communities in their pest management activities.

Issues

- Equitability of the rate and distribution of funds.
- State's contribution should be more.
- May compromise the viability of existing RBGs.
- Potential to reduce local ownership of pest management.
- Lack of funding for compliance or administrative functions.
- Capacity of small organisations to co-contribute.

"More work is needed to develop an equitable model that supports all stakeholders including native title groups. Current RBG approach only supports pastoralists and targets threats to ag. There are little or no funds or services available to native title groups to support biosecurity threats such as the emerging myrtle rust threat."

Community group

"In-principle, a broad-based DPR across WA for all freehold or leasehold or rural land classes of sufficient size represents a fairer system of funding the biosecurity system, and creates a greater pool of funds for pest management programs."

Western Australian Local Government Association

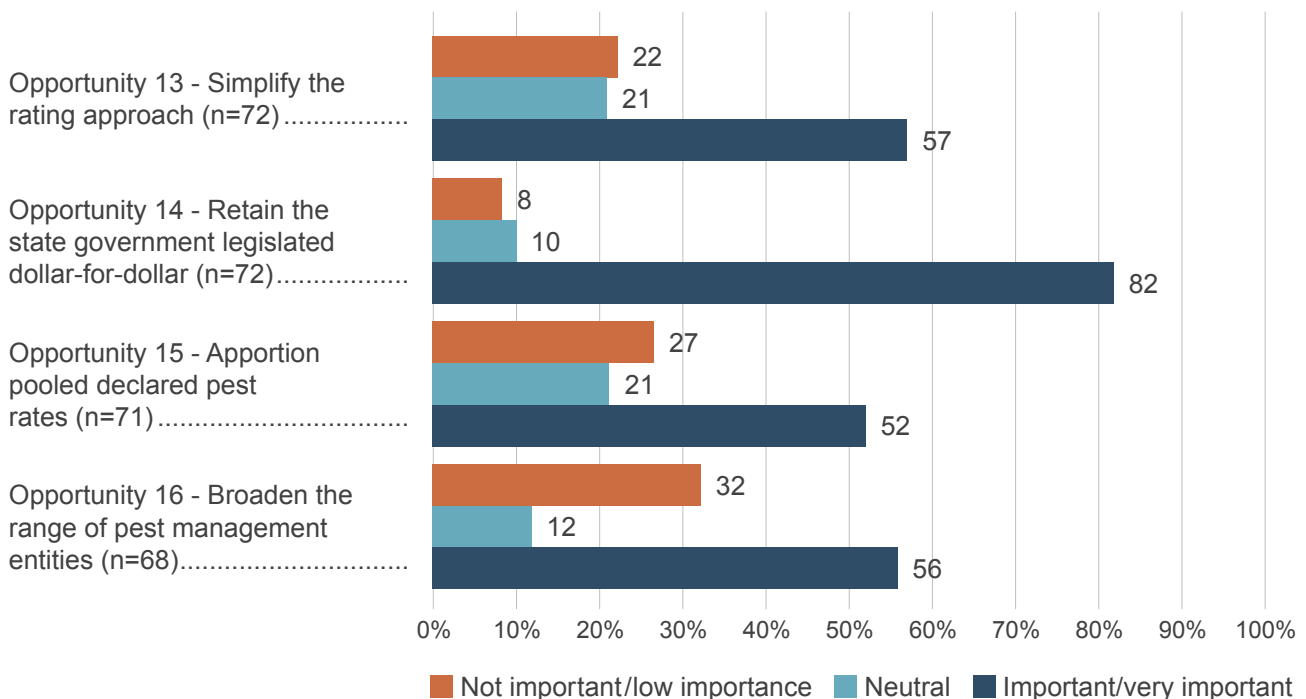


Figure 28. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 13-16

Reform area 9 – compliance with WA’s biosecurity laws

Proposed outcomes

Activities to encourage compliance are underpinned by behavioural science and evaluation.

Penalties under the BAM Act are appropriate to the offence and appropriately enforced.

Opportunity 17

Develop and implement initiatives to achieve behaviour/practice changes that support compliance with WA’s biosecurity laws.

An ongoing program of biosecurity behaviour change research is necessary to inform these initiatives, and evaluation will be critical to ensuring that they are delivering outcomes.

Opportunity 18

Incorporate ‘aggravated’ offence considerations in the BAM Act to help ensure that the penalty is proportional to the harm caused.

Opportunity 19

Use penalty units in the BAM Act.

Using penalty units will ensure the monetary value of the penalty does not diminish over time, as it is much easier and more efficient to adjust the value of a penalty unit rather than amend the dollar amount in the legislation.

Opportunity 20

Increase the monetary value of penalties under the BAM Act, in line with the penalty framework used by environmental laws.

It is argued that the harm that is caused by violating biosecurity laws can be just as severe, long-lasting and irreversible as breaches of environmental laws.

Opportunity 21

Expand the scope of local government local laws under the BAM Act to apply to any widespread and established pest animal or plant.

This will create an opportunity to make monitoring and enforcing compliance more visible at the local level.

Importance of reform

Two-thirds (66%) of respondents rated this reform area as either very important or important to pursue.

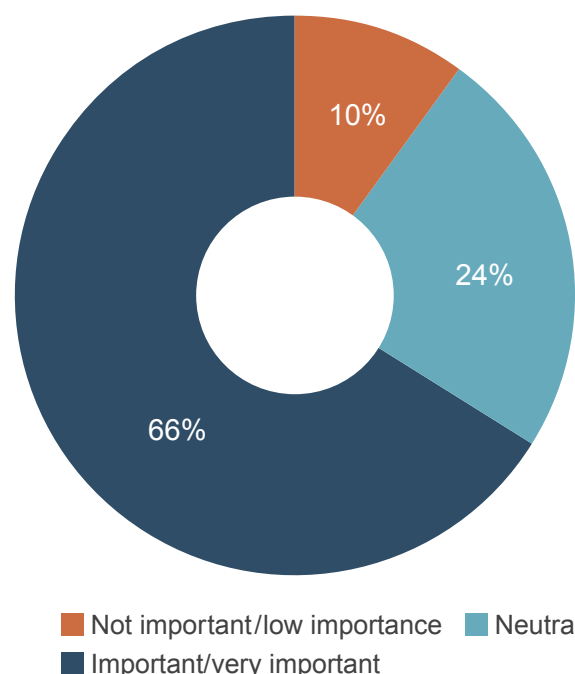


Figure 29. Importance of pursuing reform area 9

Agreement with proposed outcomes

Most respondents (71%) either strongly agreed or agreed with the proposed outcomes for this reform area. Where further information was provided, the proposed outcomes were seen as indicative of an effective approach that combines education and enforcement to foster compliance. Some respondents noted that significant changes within government agencies will be required if the activities to achieve these outcomes are to be integrated as business as usual.

Importance of reform opportunities

Most respondents viewed the 5 reform opportunities to support compliance with WA's biosecurity laws as important to pursue, although there was some division in ratings (see figure 30).

Benefits

- Emphasises willing compliance.
- Aligns with the Consumer Price Index, assuring currency of penalty values.
- Improved efficiencies.
- Acknowledges the role of local government in pest management.
- Provides a visible on-ground compliance presence.
- Facilitates greater engagement in pest management.

Issues

- Will require long-term commitment and investment to deliver, including capacity/skills.
- Must have robust compliance and enforcement systems to complement the reform opportunities.
- Need to define requirements/meanings.
- Benefits versus costs of making the changes.
- Applicability of environmental laws to biosecurity risk.

"Understanding the key motivators that will change behaviour is as essential as ensuring and enforcing compliance, but each needs the other."

South West Capes Branch – Wildflower Society of WA

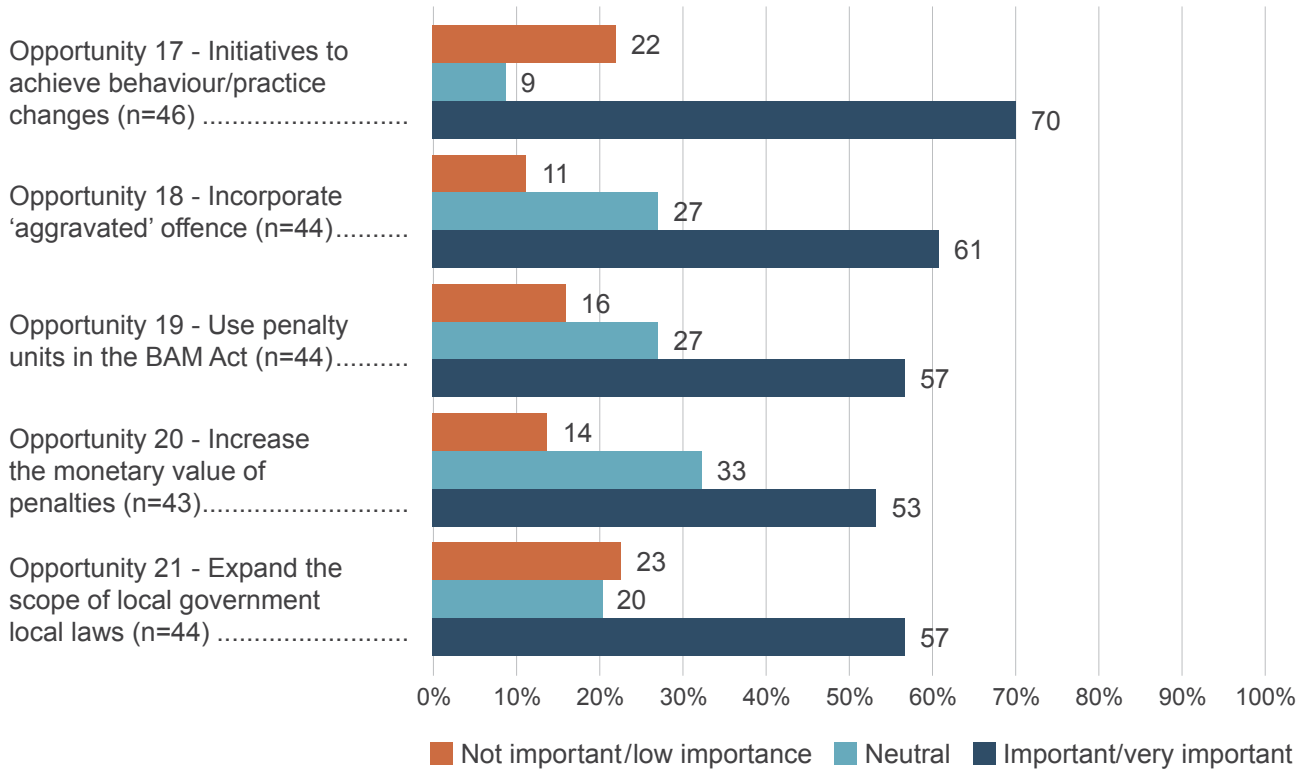


Figure 30. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 17-21

Shortened terms

BAM Act	<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DPR	declared pest rate
IFS	industry funding schemes
RBG	recognised biosecurity group
WA	Western Australia

References

BAM Act Review Panel (2022), *Four key biosecurity themes to consider – tell us what you think*, Western Australian Government.

BAM Act Review Panel (2023a), *Review of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act: Report for the Minister for Agriculture and Food*, Western Australian Government.

BAM Act Review Panel (2023b), *Review of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act: Stage 3 discussion paper. Potential reform opportunities*, Western Australian Government.

DPIRD (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development) (n.d.), *Have your say: BAM Act review*, DPIRD.

All referenced documents are available from the BAM Act review webpage at www.wa.gov.au/BAM-Act-review

Attachments

☐ Introduction

☐ **Stage 1** Identify themes

☐ **Stage 2** Explore themes

☐ **Stage 3** Solutions

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Attachment 1.

Participants in stage 1 consultation

Structured open submissions

Note: respondents self-selected the category

Advocacy organisation/Peak body/ Industry association

Anonymous (x10)
Animal Management in Rural and Remote
Indigenous Communities
Bee Industry Council of Western Australia
Farm Machinery and Industry Association of
WA (Inc)
Kimberley Rangelands Biosecurity Association
Livestock and Rural Transport Association of
Western Australia (Inc)
Nursery and Garden Industry WA
Pastoralists and Graziers Association of WA Inc
The Commercial Egg Producers Association
(WA)
vegetablesWA
WAFarmers

Business / commercial entity

Anonymous (x6)
Aravina Estate
CBH Group
Ellanjay Equestrian
Frank Colreavy
Kachana Pastoral Co. PL
Nannup Fresh Fruit
Steve Chamarette

Community Group

Anonymous (x2)
Blackwood Biosecurity Inc.
Esperance Biosecurity Association
Friends of Yongka Birl
Gidgegannup Progress Association Inc.
Morrie Goodz and Robin Lonsdale
Peel Harvey Biosecurity Group
Peel-Harvey Catchment Council
The National Toxics Network
Warren Biosecurity Inc.

Government agency / body

Anonymous (x10)
Damian Capp – Principal Policy Officer in
Farming System Innovation
Pilbara Ports Authority
Shire of Chapman Valley
Shire of Koorda
WA Local Government Association

Individual / group of individuals

Anonymous (x23)
Amber Hynes
Beverley Prideaux
Chris
Debbie Dowden
Dixie Kaidee
Gary
Jennifer Chambers
Jodie Gysen
Karri Brook Estate
Kristy Gregory
Marion Lofthouse
Peter Zurzolo
Richard Walker
Rosalie McCauley
Steve Meerwald
Steve Thomas
Tracey Clark
Truyen Vo

Other

Anonymous (x6)
Cattle IFS Management Committee; Grains,
Seeds and Hay IFS Management Committee;
and Sheep and Goat IFS Management
Committee (WA State Government Committee)
Jerome Drew (Farmer and Pastoralist)
Leschenault Biosecurity Group Inc.
(Recognised Biosecurity Group)



Introduction



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Attachments

Attachment 1. Participants in stage 1 consultation

Continued

Midlands Biosecurity Group (Recognised Biosecurity Group)

Recognised Biosecurity Groups – Collective Group submission by WA RBGs:

- Blackwood Biosecurity Inc.
- Carnarvon Rangelands Biosecurity Association Inc.
- Central Wheatbelt Biosecurity Association Inc.
- Eastern Wheatbelt Biosecurity Group
- Esperance Biosecurity Association
- Goldfields-Nullarbor Rangelands Biosecurity Association
- Kimberley Rangelands Biosecurity Association
- Leschenault Biosecurity Group Inc.
- Meekatharra Rangelands Biosecurity Association Inc.
- Midlands Biosecurity Group
- Northern Biosecurity Group
- Peel Harvey Biosecurity Group
- Pilbara Regional Biosecurity Group
- Southern Biosecurity Group

Southern Biosecurity Group (Recognised Biosecurity Group)

Western Australian Feral Pig Advisory Group (Advisory Group)

Key informant discussions

Biosecurity Council of WA

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development:

- Animal Biosecurity and Welfare
- Incident and Emergency Management
- Invasive Species and Environment Biosecurity
- Legislative and Legal Services
- Operations and Compliance (including Border Biosecurity)
- Plant Biosecurity
- Primary Industries Development
- Key former staff involved in the BAM Act's development

Western Australian Local Government Association

Attachment 2.

Stage 1 survey and structured submission

Review of the

Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act





Let's talk.

Information provided through this submission will help identify the areas to investigate through the review of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act). For more information about the BAM Act and the review process, visit yoursay.dpird.wa.gov.au

The submission format

The purpose of this submission process is to enable all interested individuals and organisations to provide information based on their experiences with the BAM Act and its outcomes. Future stages of the Review will involve public engagement to support more detailed exploration of key issues, and potential changes or improvements to the Act to address them.

This submission stage uses a structured format to obtain information and opinions on a range of specific topics related to the Review Panel's Terms of Reference.

Individuals and organisations are welcome to provide **general observations, opinions and comments** using the last section of the submission template. Those with more specific experiences and knowledge are **encouraged to use the specific sections of the submission template as much as possible** to respond to the key questions the Panel is seeking information about.

Regardless of which approach you take, there is a **short (approximately 3-5-minute) survey about biosecurity and agricultural management in WA** to complete. You are welcome to simply complete and submit your survey responses. If you choose to also provide more detailed information, these survey questions will give you guidance about the key aspects and objectives of the BAM Act to assist your submission.

Note that it is not expected or required that all sections of the portal are addressed by each person or organisation making a submission. The purpose of this structure is:

- To make it easy for you to understand the key questions the Panel are asking and put your information where it is most relevant
- To make sure that information provided in submissions is interpreted as intended
- To make it more efficient for the Panel to process submissions within the timeframe available

You will have the option to make an anonymous submission, though the Panel encourages submitters to include contact details so that any important issues can be followed up in future stages of the review if necessary.

Please email your submission to BAMAreview@dpird.wa.gov.au or post to

BAMA Review Panel
c/- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
PO Box 483
NORTHAM WA 6401

Introduction

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Sections of the Submission

1. Submitter Details

Please provide information to help the Panel understand the context of your submission.

2. Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Survey

Please respond to this short set of survey questions. This information will be used to better understand the range of views held by people and organisations making submissions. If you want to provide further information to the review, you can do so after completing the survey.

3. Your Submission

Responding to this section is optional. Individuals and organisations are welcome to provide **general observations, opinions and comments** in section 8 of the submission template. Those with more specific experiences and knowledge are **encouraged to use sections 1-7 of the submission template as much as possible** to respond to the key questions the Panel is seeking information about.

Specific topics of interest to the Review Panel

- a. What is currently working well
- b. What is currently not working well
- c. What is most difficult or unclear with the BAM Act
- d. Effectiveness of Penalties
- e. How the world the BAM Act operates in is changing
- f. How the BAM Act can be improved
- g. Understanding and engagement with WA's biosecurity system

General observations, comments and submissions

- h. Open submissions and general comments [any other topics]

4. Complete Submission Page

Submitter Details

ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE MANDATORY

1. Whose views are represented in this submission?

☐ **Government agency / body** (select one)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ DPIRD (WA) | ☐ Non-WA State Government agency / body |
| ☐ Other WA State Government agency / body | ☐ Other WA Gov agency responsible for administering the BAM Act |
| ☐ Australian Government agency / body | ☐ Local Government agency / body |
| ☐ Other (Specify: _____) | |

OR

☐ **Business / commercial entity** (select one)

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Agricultural and primary production Industry | ☐ Importers/exporters to and/or from WA |
| ☐ Transport industry | ☐ Resource industry |
| ☐ Tourism industry | ☐ Keepers/suppliers of declared pests |
| ☐ Landholders and land managers | ☐ Research providers |
| ☐ Other (Specify: _____) | |

OR

☐ **Advocacy organisation / Peak body / Industry association** (select one)

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Primary industries | ☐ Environment | ☐ Other (Specify: _____) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|

OR

☐ **Community group** (select one)

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Primary industries | ☐ Environment | ☐ Other (Specify: _____) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|

OR

☐ **Academic institution**

OR

☐ **Individual / group of individuals** (select one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Individual member of the community | ☐ DPIRD employee (Directorate: _____) |
| ☐ Farmer / primary producer / worker in agricultural sector | ☐ Business owner / worker in an industry that supports the primary production sector |
| ☐ Group of community or family members | ☐ Employee of other WA Government agency responsible for administering the BAM Act |
| ☐ Employee of other WA Government agency | ☐ Employee of Australian Government agency |
| ☐ Employee of Local Government organisation | ☐ Employee in an industry relevant to the BAM Act |
| ☐ Other (Specify: _____) | |

OR

☐ **Other** (Specify: _____)

Attachment 2. Stage 1 survey and structured submission

2. Where is the submission being made from? (select one)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ Perth | ☐ Peel region | ☐ South West region |
| ☐ Great Southern region | ☐ Wheatbelt | ☐ Goldfields-Esperance region |
| ☐ Mid-West region | ☐ Gascoyne | ☐ Pilbara |
| ☐ Kimberley | ☐ Rest of Australia | ☐ Outside of Australia |

3. What is your / your organisation's interest in the BAM Act and this review? Please select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Involved in administration of BAM Act | ☐ Have an opinion about BAM Act |
| ☐ Have an opinion on declared pest rates and/or recognised biosecurity groups | ☐ Have an interest in WA's agriculture management |
| ☐ Have an interest in WA's biosecurity | ☐ Other (Specify: _____) |

4. What is your / your organisation's name? Note: You can choose not to provide a name. If a name is not provided then the Panel will not be able to follow up on issues raised in the submission at later stages of this review process.

- ☐ Name: _____
- ☐ Prefer not to provide a name. In choosing this option I understand that the Review Panel will not be able to contact me/us to follow up on any issues raised in the submission.

5. Do you give permission to the Review Panel to contact you / your organisation should the submission raise issues the Panel wants to understand in more detail?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes. If the Review Panel wish to follow up any issues raised in this submission, what contact details should be used Provide at least one valid email and/or phone contact

Name: _____

Email: _____

Phone: _____

6. Do you / your organisation give permission for this submission to be made public?

If permission is given, your submission will be treated as a public document. It may be published in full or in part online and/or cited in a summary of feedback, consultation reports or other reports released publicly after the consultation period has closed. You can nominate below whether you wish to have your name/your organisation's name published with your submission.

NOTE: Even if your submission is provided confidentially, the Department may be required to disclose it in accordance with the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act 1992 (WA) or any other applicable law.

- ☐ Yes – and I give permission for my / my organisation's name to be included if published
- ☐ Yes – but I do NOT give permission for my / my organisation's name to be included if published
- ☐ No – I do NOT give permission for my / organisation's submission to be published

Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Survey

ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE MANDATORY

Please respond to these few short survey questions. We expect that these questions will take you no more than a few minutes to answer. If you want to provide further information to the review, you can do so after completing the survey.

The questions will provide you with some background to the details of what the BAM Act covers, and the outcomes it contributes to. If you are providing more detailed information, this information will help you to frame your submission responses.

1. How well do you feel you currently understand the BAM Act?

☐ Completely ☐ Very well ☐ Quite well ☐ Not very well ☐ Not at all well

2. How important do you feel the BAM Act is to:

	Critical	Very important	Moderately important	Not very important	Not at all important	Can't say
You / your organisation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
WA	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. Overall, how effective do you believe the BAM Act currently is?

☐ Totally ☐ Very ☐ Adequate ☐ Somewhat inadequate ☐ Very inadequate ☐ Can't say

4. Currently, how well do you believe the BAM Act achieves positive outcomes for:

	Very well	Quite well	Not very well	Not at all well	Can't say
The WA community	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The WA economy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
WA's environment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
WA primary producers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. To what extent do you believe how the BAM Act is used in practice:

	Totally	Mostly	Somewhat	Not very	Not at all	Can't say
Is effective	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is efficient	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is consistent	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is fair	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Delivers on the intent of the Act	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. How important do you believe it is for the BAM Act to address each of the following:

	Critical	Very important	Moderately important	Not very important	Not at all important	Can't say
The entry of harmful pests, weeds and diseases into WA	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The eradication of harmful pests, weeds and diseases from WA	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The spread of harmful pests, weeds and diseases that are already present in WA	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The impact of harmful pests, weeds and diseases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Chemical residues on land	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The act of tampering with agricultural products and animal feed	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Standards to ensure the safety and quality of agricultural products	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The concept of 'shared responsibility' in biosecurity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Biosecurity funding	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. How well do you believe the BAM Act addresses each of the following areas?

	Totally	Very well	Adequately	Somewhat inadequately	Very inadequately	Can't say
The entry of harmful pests, weeds and diseases into WA	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The eradication of harmful pests, weeds and diseases from WA	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The spread of harmful pests, weeds and diseases that are already present in WA	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The impact of harmful pests, weeds and diseases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Chemical residues on land	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The act of tampering with agricultural products and animal feed	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Standards to ensure the safety and quality of agricultural products	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The concept of 'shared responsibility' in biosecurity	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Biosecurity funding	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. To what extent do you support the following provisions, principles or mechanisms associated with the BAM Act?

	Totally	Mostly	Somewhat	Not very much	Not at all	Can't say
Declared pest rates	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Recognised biosecurity groups	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Industry funding schemes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The declaration categories available	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Shared responsibility	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐



YOUR SUBMISSION

1. What is currently working well

Please provide information in this section to identify any strong aspects of the BAM Act that should be maintained.

Please enter your comments only in relevant sections below. If you provide a separate document, please use this structure to make clear what aspects your comments relate to. If your comments are general in nature, use section 1.4.

Answering these questions is optional. Only answer those you have information for. Leave other questions blank.

1.1 Thinking about managing biosecurity risks facing WA (including environmental biosecurity risks) – what aspects of the BAM Act are working well, and why?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1.2 Thinking about supporting appropriate use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals – what aspects of the BAM Act are working well, and why?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1.3 Thinking about safety and quality standards for agricultural products – what aspects of the BAM Act are working well, and why?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1.4 Do you have any general comments about aspects of the BAM Act that are currently working well?

Click or tap here to enter text.

YOUR SUBMISSION

2. What is currently not working well

Please provide information in this section to identify any aspects of the BAM Act that you believe are not working well.

Please enter your comments only in relevant sections below. If you provide a separate document, please use this structure to make clear what aspects your comments relate to. If your comments are general in nature, use section 2.4.

Answering these questions is optional. Only answer those you have information for. Leave other questions blank

2.1 Thinking about managing biosecurity risks facing WA (including environmental biosecurity risks) – what aspects of the BAM Act are not working well, and why not?

Click or tap here to enter text.

2.2 Thinking about supporting appropriate use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals – what aspects of the BAM Act are not working well, and why not?

Click or tap here to enter text.

2.3 Thinking about safety and quality standards for agricultural products – what aspects of the BAM Act are not working well, and why not?

Click or tap here to enter text.

2.4 Do you have any general comments about aspects of the BAM Act that are currently not working well?

Click or tap here to enter text.

YOUR SUBMISSION

3. What is most difficult or unclear with the BAM Act

Please use this section to provide information on what you believe is difficult or unclear about the BAM Act (if anything). Please provide your comments where they are most relevant.

Please enter your comments only in relevant sections below. If you provide a separate document, please use this structure to make clear what aspects your comments relate to.

Answering these questions is optional. Only answer those you have information for. Leave other questions blank

3.1 Are there any parts of the BAM Act that you find ambiguous or unclear?

Click or tap here to enter text.

3.2 Are there any parts of the BAM Act that you find hard to comply with?

Click or tap here to enter text.

3.3 Do you have any other comments about what is most difficult or unclear about the BAM Act?

Click or tap here to enter text.



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YOUR SUBMISSION

4. Effectiveness of Penalties

Please use this section to provide any information or opinions relating to the effectiveness of penalties that are provided under the BAM Act, including the way they are applied.

Please enter your comments only in relevant sections below. If you provide a separate document, please use this structure to make clear what aspects your comments relate to.

Answering these questions is optional. Only answer those you have information for. Leave other questions blank

4.1 To what extent do you believe the penalties under the BAM Act are:

	Totally	Mostly	Somewhat	Not very	Not at all	Can't say
Appropriate	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An effective deterrent	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Applied / Enforced	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Consistent across situations, actions and risks	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Consistent with other regulation and legislation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4.2 In what ways do you believe the penalties under the BAM Act are effective (if any)?

Click or tap here to enter text.

4.3 In what ways do you believe the penalties under the BAM Act are not effective (if any)?

Click or tap here to enter text.

4.4 Do you have any other comments about the penalties under the BAM Act?

Click or tap here to enter text.

YOUR SUBMISSION

5. How the world the BAM Act operates in is changing

Please use this section to provide information about how you see the context or range of threats that the BAM Act needs to deal with changing, and how you feel the BAM Act is able to keep pace with these changes.

Please enter your comments only in relevant sections below. If you provide a separate document, please use this structure to make clear what aspects your comments relate to.

Answering these questions is optional. Only answer those you have information for. Leave other questions blank

5.1 Given how the environment it operates in may have changed over the past 3-5 years, in that time do you feel the BAM Act has been getting more successful or less successful in managing the range of threats in each of these areas, or is it not really changing?

	Has been getting more successful	Staying about the same	Has been getting less successful	Can't say
Managing the range of biosecurity risks facing WA (including environmental biosecurity risks)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Supporting the appropriate use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals	☐	☐	☐	☐
Facilitating safety and quality standards for agricultural products	☐	☐	☐	☐
Overall	☐	☐	☐	☐

5.2 If no substantive changes were made to the BAM Act and how it is used in practice, would you expect it to be more or less successful over the next 5-10 years in dealing with the threats in each of these areas:

	Will likely become more successful	Will likely stay about the same	Will likely become less successful	Can't say
Managing the range of biosecurity risks facing WA (including environmental biosecurity risks)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Supporting the appropriate use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals	☐	☐	☐	☐
Facilitating safety and quality standards for agricultural products	☐	☐	☐	☐
Overall	☐	☐	☐	☐

5.3 Are there parts of the BAM Act that you feel are no longer 'fit for purpose'?

☐ No

☐ Yes – Please explain

5.4 Are there new relevant issues or risks you can see emerging that the BAM Act may not be effective in responding to?

☐ No

☐ Yes – Please explain

5.5 Do you have any other comments about how the context the BAM Act operates in is changing?

YOUR SUBMISSION

6. How the BAM Act can be improved

Please use this section to provide any information about opportunities where you believe the BAM Act itself or the way it is applied in practice could be improved.

This might include anything from minor tweaks or refinements through to significant or transformational ideas for how to improve biosecurity and agricultural management outcomes.

Please provide your comments where they are most relevant.

Answering these questions is optional. Only answer those you have information for. Leave other questions blank

6.1 What changes would you like to see made, if any, to the BAM Act?

Click or tap here to enter text.

6.2 Is there anything missing from the BAM Act that you believe it should cover? (ie: does it have any gaps?)

Click or tap here to enter text.

6.3 Are there any areas where you believe the BAM Act overlaps with or is inconsistent with other regulations or legislation?

WA based	Click or tap here to enter text.
Australian or international	Click or tap here to enter text.

6.4 Is there anything currently not allowed under the BAM Act that you believe should be?

☐ No

☐ Yes – Please explain

Click or tap here to enter text.

6.5 And is there anything that is currently allowed under the BAM Act that you think should not be?

☐ No

☐ Yes – Please explain

Click or tap here to enter text.

6.6 Do you have any other comments about how the BAM Act could be improved?

Click or tap here to enter text.

YOUR SUBMISSION

7. Understanding and engagement with WA's biosecurity system

Please use this section to provide any relevant information about the level of understanding and engagement of different parts of the community in WA's biosecurity system.

Answering these questions is optional. Only answer those you have information for. Leave other questions blank

7.1 Is there anything you would like to know or better understand about WA's biosecurity system?

Click or tap here to enter text.

7.2 Do you have any comments about the level of industry understanding and engagement with WA's biosecurity system?

Click or tap here to enter text.

7.3 Do you have any comments about the level of community understanding and engagement with WA's biosecurity system?

Click or tap here to enter text.



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8. Open submissions and general comments [any other topics]

Please use this section to provide any general or additional relevant information about the BAM Act and WA's biosecurity (including environmental biosecurity) and agricultural management.

General information provided in this section will be interpreted against the structured questions in the previous sections as well as possible, within the time available for analysis.

If possible, we recommend cross-referencing your submission against the major themes or specific questions as much as possible, to ensure your comments and opinions are interpreted as you intend.

8.1 Please provide any other or more general comments about the BAM Act or WA's biosecurity and agricultural management system here.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Complete Submissions Page

To finalise your submission, please confirm you acknowledge:

- The submission will only be used for the purposes of the BAM Act review.
- The Department respects your right to privacy and manages the sharing of this information respectfully. All information provided by you in your submission, including personal information, will be managed in accordance with the law.
- Even if your submission is provided confidentially, the Department may be required to disclose it in accordance with the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (WA) or any other applicable law.

☐ I acknowledge the above

Thank you - your submission has been completed

The Review Panel thanks you for taking the time to provide this submission for consideration as part of the review of the BAM Act. All submissions will be analysed and considered by the Panel in the process of completing this stage of the review. If you gave permission for us to contact you about the content of your submission, you may receive communications from the Panel in due course. Please note that we will not contact all people and organisations, but will do so where we need more information to better understand an issue and possible responses to it.

Information about the outcomes from this stage and next steps in the review process will be communicated over coming weeks and months. Check the review website for more information – go to yoursay.dpird.wa.gov.au.

Completed submissions can be emailed to BAMAreview@dpird.wa.gov.au or posted to

BAM Act Review Panel
c/- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
PO Box 483
NORTHAM WA 6401

Attachment 3.

Communications and promotion

Stage 1

Activity	Information
Webpages	Webpages promoting the review on DPIRD's 3 websites – agriculture, fisheries and wa.gov.au
Campaign monitor digital newsletter	Emailed to 727 stakeholders 23 June 2022 advising that consultation open
Campaign monitor digital newsletter	Emailed to 58 plant biosecurity stakeholder groups 13 July 2022 advising that consultation is open
Campaign monitor digital newsletter	Emailed to 733 stakeholders 27 July 2022 advising that consultation is about to close
Flyers (generic and industry-specific, promoting the consultation period; 2-page FAQ flyer; 'about the review' flyer)	Flyers provided for DPIRD exhibit at WAFarmers Grains and Livestock forum (23-24 June 2022) Flyers provided at stand at Kununurra Agricultural Show (8-9 July 2022) Flyers sent to: Community Resource Centres, Cooperative Bulk Handling (CBH), WA Pork Producers Association, WAFarmers, regional NRM groups, Perth Airport, 18 DPIRD offices
Articles	WAFarmers e-newsletter (June 2022) WA Grower magazine – vegetablesWA (May 2022) Generic article sent to third parties to use in their newsletters/ websites (July 2022) Short article for Community Resource Centre newsletters (July 2022) @DPIRD articles (June 2022)
DPIRD Your Say engagement webpage	Consultation site live from April 2022. During the stage 1 consultation period: • 1,100 visits • maximum number of visitors per day – 64 • 137 clicked through to submission portal • 83 downloads of printed submission form
3 videos	Available on DPIRD's Your Say page and YouTube account featuring gardening personality Sabrina Hahn, promoting the review and encouraging people to have their say
Advertisements	During the week of 27 June 2022: • Weekend West Australian • Farm Weekly • Countryman • 18 regional newspapers

Stage 1 – continued

Activity	Information
Ministerial media statement	Released 16 June 2022
Social media	20 June 2022: • DPIRD Facebook • Fisheries Facebook • Twitter DPIRD • Twitter broadacre • Twitter fisheries 10 July 2022: • DPIRD LinkedIn 15 July 2022: • DPIRD Facebook • Twitter broadacre 26 July 2022: • Twitter DPIRD
Third party channels	Email sent to 240 stakeholders with PDF of flyer, video links and link to Facebook posts to share (July 2022)
Radio interview	ABC radio on 31 October 2022

Stage 2

Activity	Information
Webpages	Webpages promoting the review on DPIRD's 3 websites – agriculture, fisheries and wa.gov.au
Campaign monitor digital newsletter	Emailed to all stakeholders and stage 1 participants on 27 October 2022 advising that consultation is open
Email from BAMA email address	Email sent to 96 stage 1 participants that provided contact information on 26 October 2022 inviting to participate in stage 2 online survey Various emails to key stakeholders regarding targeted stakeholder discussions (October-November 2022)
DPIRD Your Say engagement webpage	Consultation site live from April 2022. During the stage 2 consultation period: • 759 visits • maximum number of visitors per day – 42 • 242 downloads of stage 2 discussion paper
Third party channels	Email sent to 88 grower groups on 26 October 2022 from Grower Group Alliance inviting participation in online facilitated meeting (targeted stakeholder discussion) with BAM Act review panel members



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Attachment 3. Communications and promotion

Stage 3

Activity	Information
Webpages	Webpages promoting the review on DPIRD's 3 websites – agriculture, fisheries and wa.gov.au
Campaign monitor digital newsletter	Emailed to 1,078 stakeholders 25 May 2023 advising that consultation is open
Campaign monitor digital newsletter	Emailed to 560 stakeholders with an interest in declared pest management on 2 June 2023 advising that consultation is open
Campaign monitor digital newsletter	Emailed to 1,071 stakeholders 27 June 2023 reminding that consultation is closing soon.
Flyer (promoting stage 3)	Flyers sent to: 103 Community Resource Centres, ASHEEP annual conference
DPIRD Your Say engagement webpage	Consultation site live from April 2022. During the stage 3 consultation period: • 2,000 visits • maximum number of visitors per day – 177 • 244 downloads of stage 3 discussion paper
Advertisements	Weekend West Australian (27 May 2023) Farm Weekly (1 June 2023) Countryman (1 June 2023)
Media statement	Released 25 May 2023
Social media (organic)	24 May 2023: • DPIRD Facebook • DPIRD LinkedIn • Twitter DPIRD 26 June 2023: • Reminder video posted on Facebook
Social media (paid)	#1 (initial), 31 May-12 June 2023 #2 (graphic), 5-16 June 2023 #3 (photo collage), 14-23 June 2023 #4 (video), 8-28 June 2023
Letters	Letters from BAM Act Review Panel chair sent to key stakeholders on 31 May 2023, inviting participation in stage 3
Radio interview	ABC Country Hour on 31 May 2023

Attachment 4.

Detailed results from stage 1 questionnaire

Note: The percentages in the graphs may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

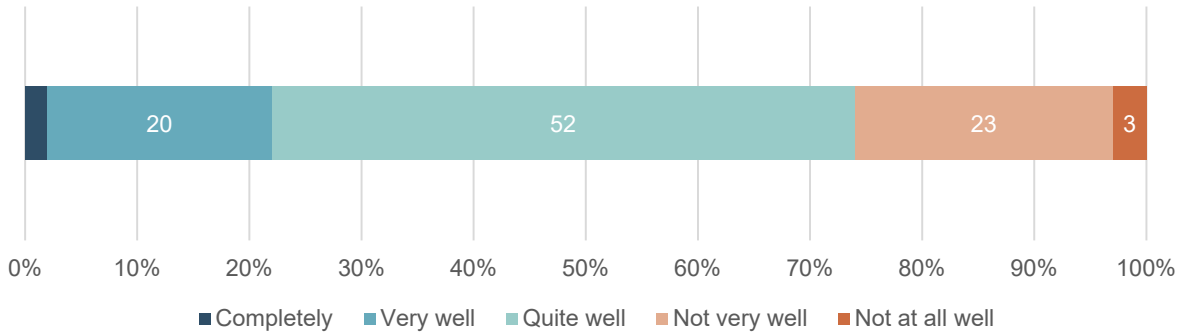


Figure A1. How well do you feel you currently understand the BAM Act? (n=104)

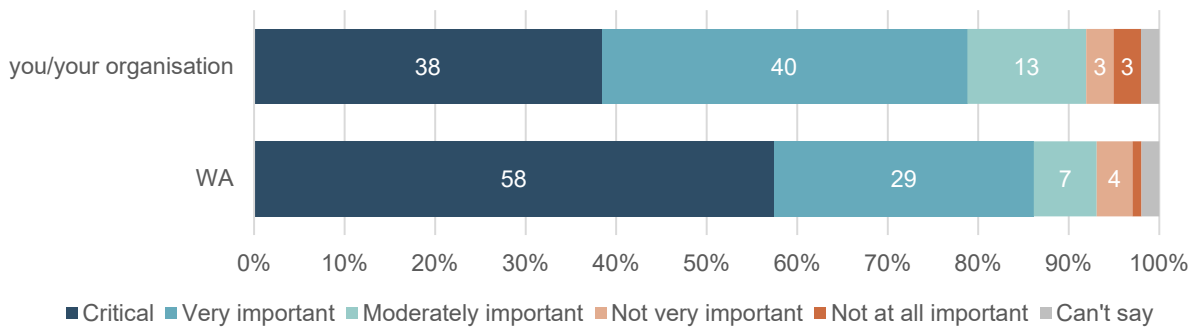


Figure A2. How important do you feel the BAM Act is to...? (n=104)

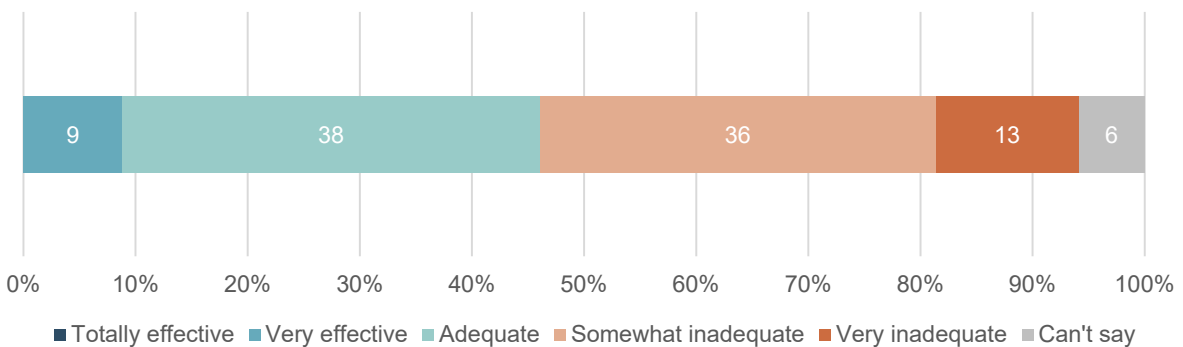


Figure A3. Overall, how effective do you believe the BAM Act currently is? (n=104)

Attachment 4. Detailed results from stage 1 questionnaire

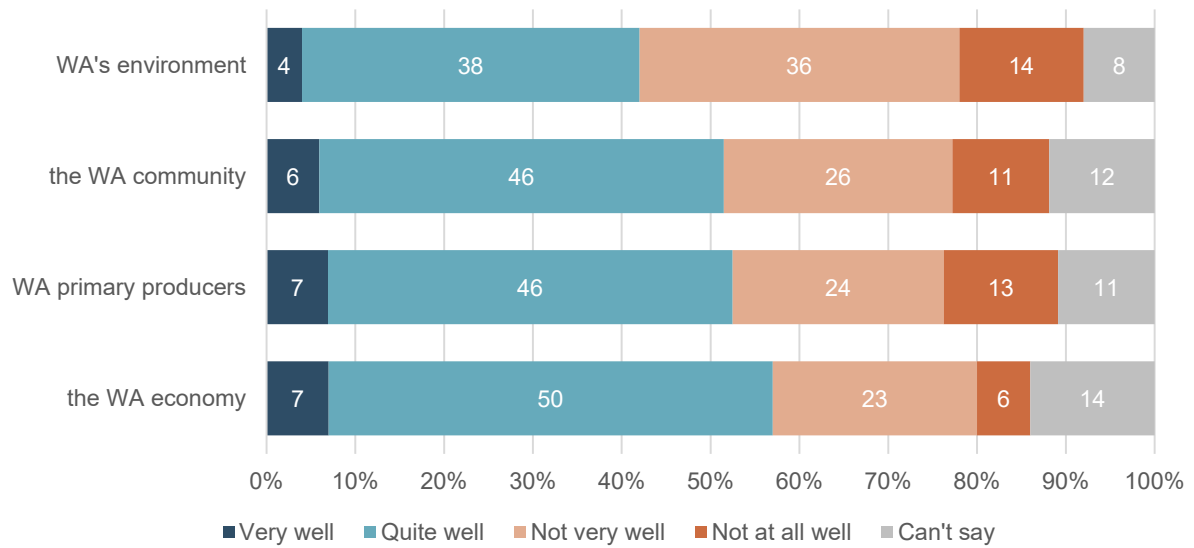


Figure A4. Currently, how well do you believe the BAM Act achieves positive outcomes for....? (n=104)

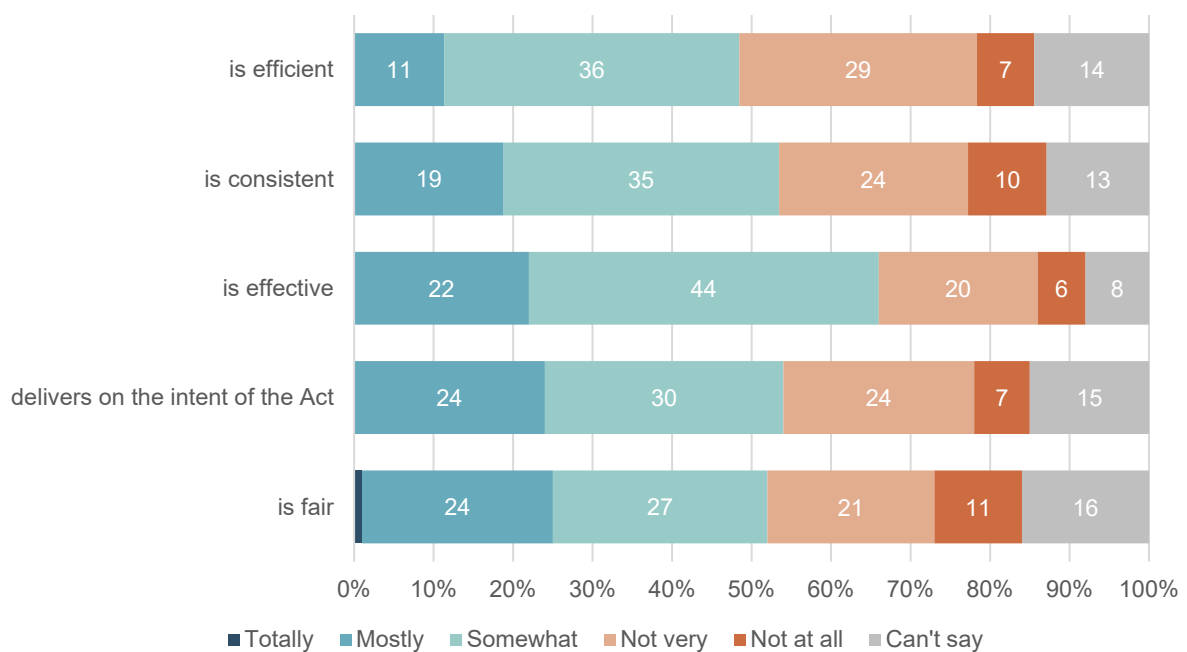


Figure A5. To what extent do you believe how the BAM Act is used in practice...? (n=104)

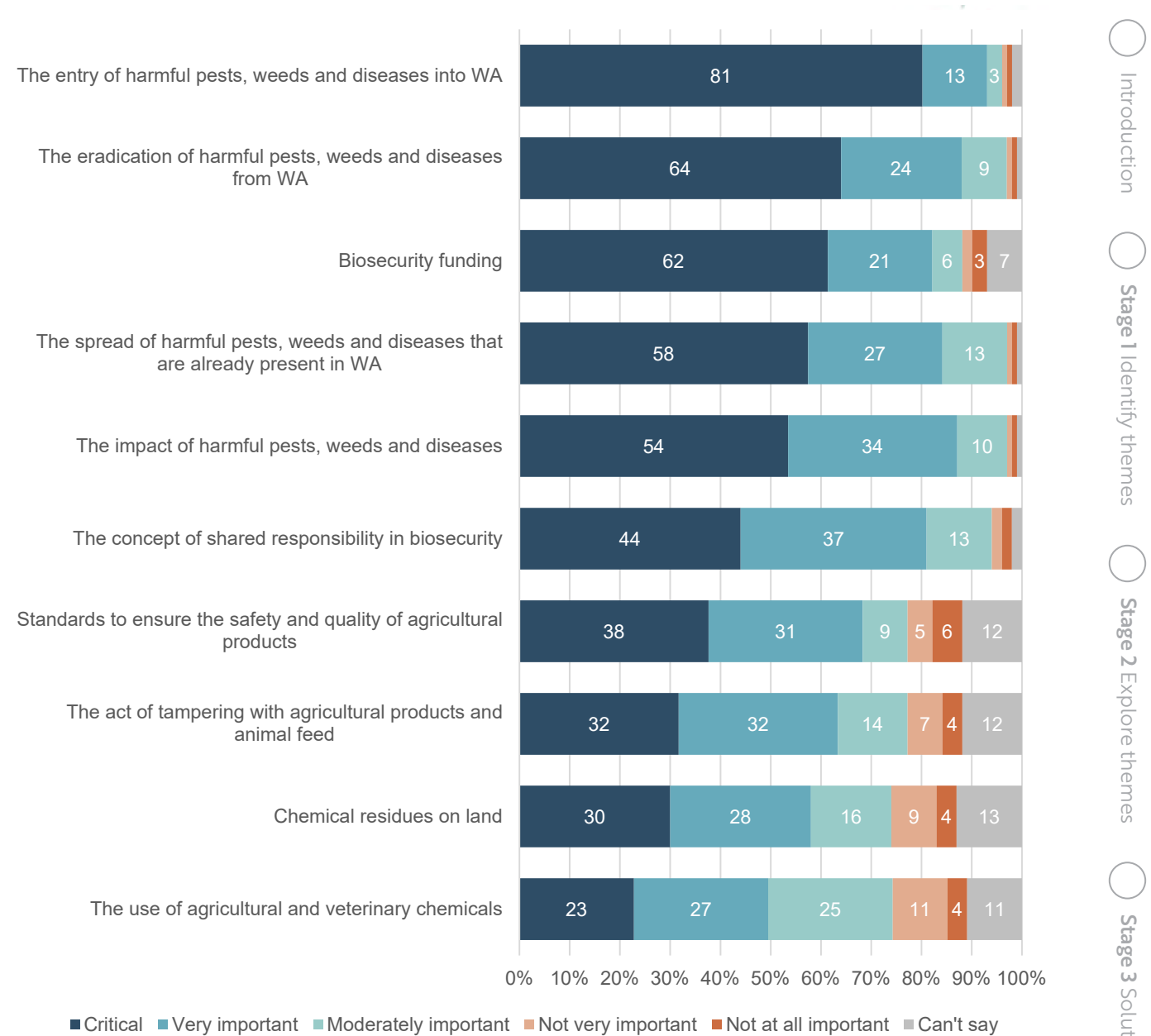


Figure A6. How important do you believe it is for the BAM Act to address each of the following areas...? (n=104)

Attachment 4. Detailed results from stage 1 questionnaire

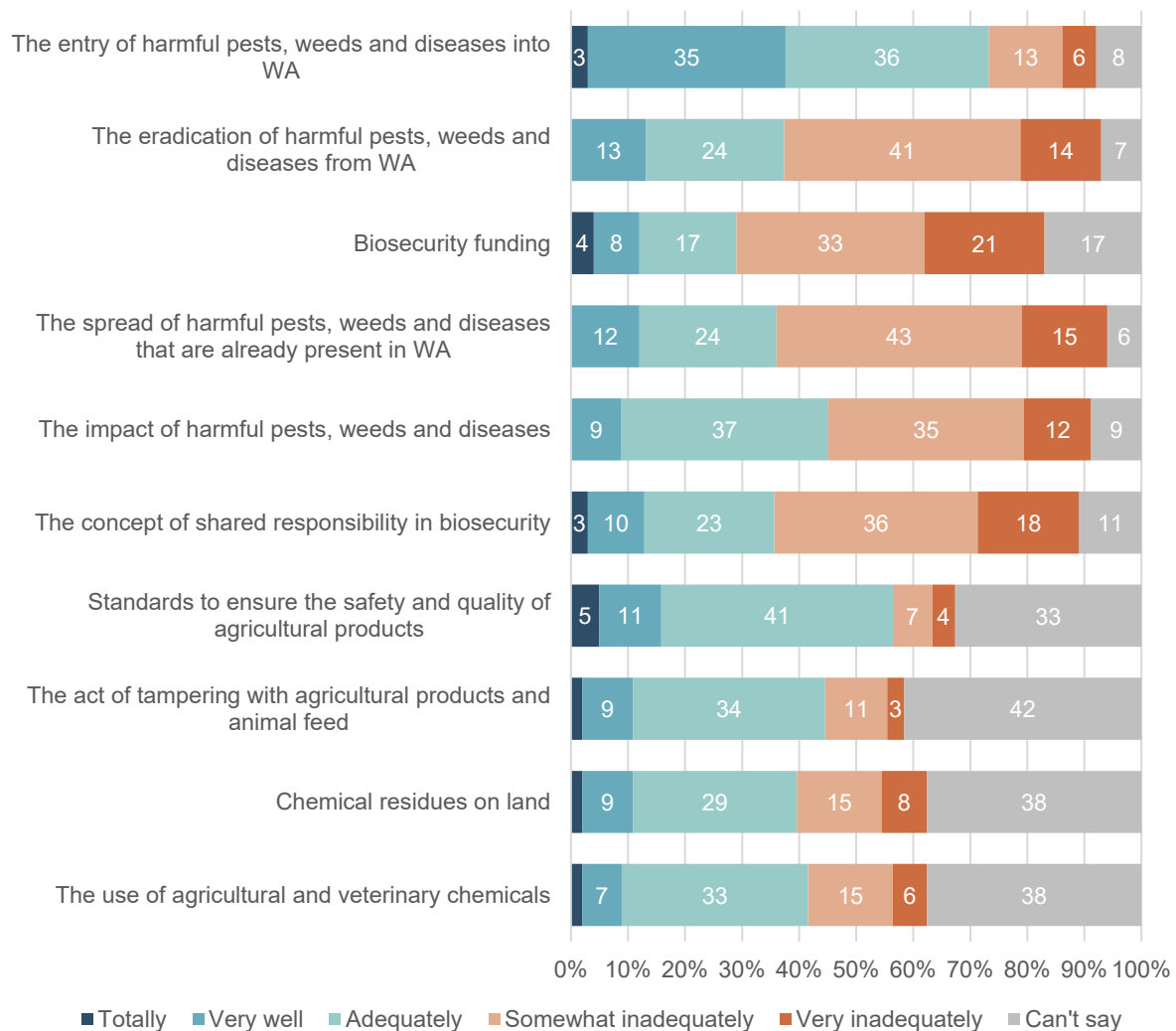


Figure A7. How well do you believe the BAM Act addresses each of the following areas...? (n= 104)

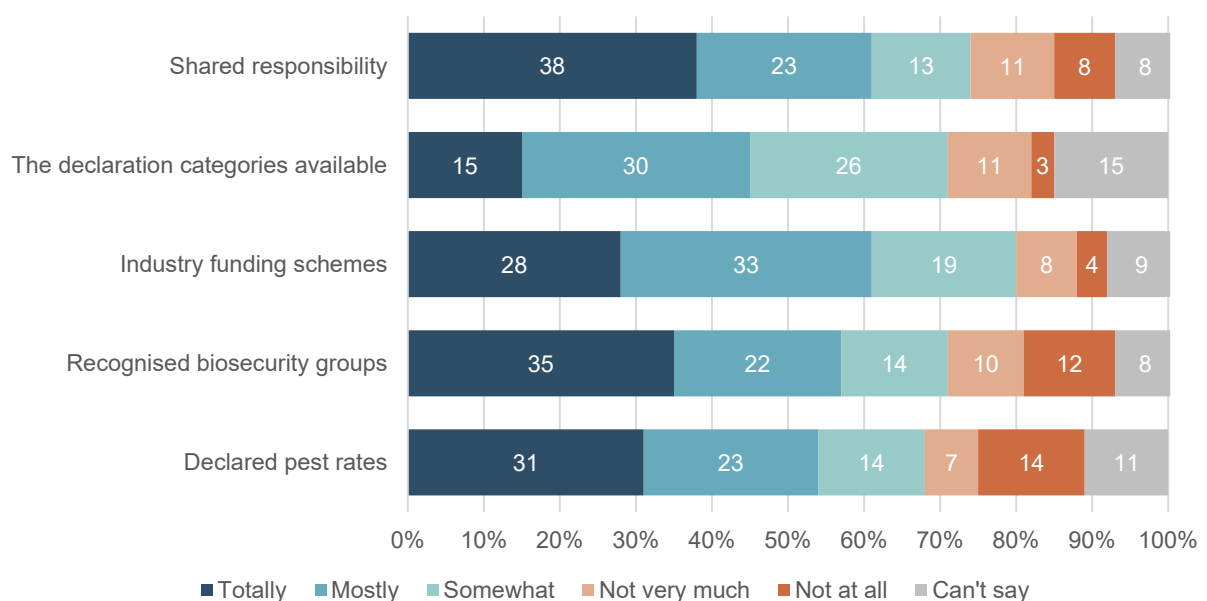


Figure A8. To what extent do you support the following provisions, principles or mechanisms associated with the BAM Act? (n=104)

Attachment 5.

Coding of stage 1 submissions

Overall

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Consistency of process/ implementation in how different groups are treated		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	33%
Not working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	18%
Effective at overall purpose		
Working well	BAM Act Overall (Effectiveness)	21%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	16%
Not working well	Effectiveness is getting worse – Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	13%
Not working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	10%
Consistency of processes/ implementation over time		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	27%
Ambiguous or not clear	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	5%
Ambiguous or not clear	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	4%
Clarity/ ambiguity of process/ implementation		
Suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	16%
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	13%
Ambiguous or not clear	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	7%
Ambiguous or not clear	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	6%
Effectiveness of awareness / surveillance / modelling / identification of threats/ biosecurity		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	18%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	10%
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	5%



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Overall – continued

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Participation and engagement		
Suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	10%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	9%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	7%
Impact of managing biosecurity risks on agricultural land/ sector		
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Economic)	10%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Economic)	7%
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Environmental)	5%
Flexibility / adaptability		
Suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	10%
Impact of managing biosecurity risks on environment		
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Environmental)	6%
Awareness/ Understanding		
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	5%
The use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals		
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	5%

Shared responsibility

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Process/ implementation / effectiveness of shared responsibility		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	20%
Suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	17%
Working well	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	7%
Ambiguous or not clear	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	6%
Responsibility / obligation for managing biosecurity outcomes not equally accepted		
Not working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	11%
Relationships between landowners and the government		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Social/Cultural)	18%

Declaration of pests and diseases

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Effectiveness of declaration/ categorisation		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	16%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	9%
Ambiguous or not clear	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	9%

Border biosecurity

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Effectiveness of border security		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	21%
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	16%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	13%
Not working well	Managing biosecurity risks – Border security checks (Process/implementation)	10%

Post-border biosecurity

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
The management of harmful pests, weeds and diseases that are already in WA		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	35%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	16%
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	12%
Ambiguous or not clear	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	5%
Biosecurity incident / emergency response / eradication if detected		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	29%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	13%
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	9%
Ambiguous or not clear	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	4%
The impact of harmful pests, weeds and diseases		
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	16%

Compliance and powers

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Enforcement / monitoring / checking (excluding penalties)		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	27%
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	17%
Emerging issue/risk	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	5%
Process/ implementation of compliance with regulations		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	23%
Not working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	9%
Improve penalties/ penalties insufficient		
Suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	13%
Reason why penalties are inefficient	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	12%
Not working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	9%
Reason why penalties are inefficient	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	5%
Reason why penalties are inefficient	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	4%
Enforcement of penalties		
Reason why penalties are inefficient	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	12%
Reason why penalties are inefficient	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	7%
Reason why penalties are inefficient	Managing biosecurity risks – Level of resourcing (Process/implementation)	5%
Reason why penalties are inefficient	Managing biosecurity risks – Consistency over time (Process/implementation)	4%

Recognised biosecurity groups

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
RBG Process/ Implementation		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	28%
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	16%
Working well	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	7%
Ambiguous or not clear	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	5%
Why penalties are ineffective	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	4%
Effectiveness of RBGs		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	23%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	15%
Not working well	BAM Act Overall (Effectiveness)	15%
Working well	BAM Act Overall (Effectiveness)	10%
Relationship between landowners and RBGs		
Not working well	BAM Act Overall (Social / Cultural)	11%
Working well	BAM Act Overall (Social / Cultural)	7%

Declared Pest Account

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Effectiveness of Declared Pest Rates		
Not working well	BAM Act Overall – Funding model: Use of Declared Pest Rates (Process/implementation)	11%
Not working well	BAM Act Overall (Effectiveness)	10%
Working well	BAM Act Overall (Effectiveness)	9%
Working well	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	9%
Ambiguous or not clear	BAM Act Overall – Funding model: Use of Declared Pest Rates (Process/implementation)	5%



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Agriculture management

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Standards to ensure the safety and quality of agricultural products		
Working well	Safety and quality standards for agricultural products (Effectiveness)	9%
Supporting appropriate use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Supporting appropriate use of agricultural and veterinary chemical (Effectiveness)	16%
Working well	Supporting appropriate use of agricultural and veterinary chemical (Effectiveness)	9%

Resourcing implementation of the BAM Act

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Efficiency / burden / red tape		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	40%
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	26%
Ambiguous or not clear	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	4%
Level of resourcing/ funding/ funding model		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks – Level of resourcing (Effectiveness)	26%
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall – Level of resourcing (Process/ implementation)	26%
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall – Funding model (Process/ implementation)	23%
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks – Level of resourcing (Economic)	22%
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall – Level of resourcing (Economic)	20%
Suggested change/improvement	Managing biosecurity risks – Funding model (Process/implementation)	13%
Suggested change/improvement	BAM Act Overall – Funding model/who pays for it (Economic)	12%
Not working well	Managing biosecurity risks – Level of resourcing (Process/implementation)	9%

Resourcing implementation of the BAM Act – continued

Key question(s)	Coding	% of all submitters
Proactive information/ communication		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	22%
Suggested change/improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Process/ implementation)	17%
Ambiguous or not clear	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	4%
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Statutory bodies / authorities (Process / implementation)	26%
Not working well	Statutory bodies / authorities (Effectiveness)	10%
Working well	Statutory bodies / authorities (Effectiveness)	6%
Working well	Statutory bodies / authorities (Process / implementation)	5%
Capability / technical skills (of resourcing)		
Not working well or a suggested change/ improvement	Managing biosecurity risks (Effectiveness)	17%
Not working well	BAM Act Overall (Process/implementation)	12%



Introduction



Stage 1 Identify themes



Stage 2 Explore themes



Stage 3 Solutions



Attachments

Attachment 6.

Stage 2 survey



Review of the **Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act**



Stage 2 survey

Stage 2 of the review is now underway. The review panel is looking for ways to improve the operation and effectiveness of the BAM Act, with a focus on four key themes identified through Stage 1. These are areas that the review panel and stakeholders identified as particularly challenging for WA.

You are encouraged to read the [discussion paper](#) describing the four themes and challenges. The review panel is interested in your ideas about potential options and solutions to improve how WA's biosecurity system responds to the challenges presented across the four themes.

Tell us what you think by completing this short survey **by midnight on Sunday 4 December 2022**.

Theme 1: Principles to underpin WA's biosecurity

Two existing principles of WA's biosecurity system were identified as areas that are critically important but challenging to put into practice – biosecurity in all contexts and shared responsibility.

Biosecurity in all contexts: While the BAM Act was established to address biosecurity in all contexts, it's an ongoing challenge to balance different interests and ensure WA's biosecurity system is balanced to deliver social, environmental and economic outcomes.

Shared responsibility: Biosecurity is in everyone's interest. The volume of pests, weeds and diseases that need to be stopped, eradicated, or managed makes biosecurity a never-ending and difficult task. While it's easy to agree that collective action is needed, what this means on the ground can be confusing and contested.

How important do you believe the above principle of 'shared responsibility' is to WA's biosecurity?

☐ Critical ☐ Very important ☐ Moderately important ☐ Not very important ☐ Not at all important ☐ Can't say

How important do you believe the above principle of addressing 'biosecurity in all contexts' is to WA?

☐ Critical ☐ Very important ☐ Moderately important ☐ Not very important ☐ Not at all important ☐ Can't say

Go to yoursay.dpir.wa.gov.au

Email BAMAreview@dpird.wa.gov.au Call 08 9690 2000





Theme 2: Legal foundations for WA's biosecurity

Legislation can support, enable or force certain actions. When legislation is used to make people and organisations act in a certain way, it's important that it is proportionate with the threat or harm being addressed. The review panel has identified two legal foundations of WA's biosecurity system that are particularly challenging.

Prioritising pests, weeds and diseases: There is concern that interest groups influence the process used to prioritise pests, weeds and diseases under the BAM Act. This can detract focus and resources from more serious threats and/or non-agricultural threats, and result in legal requirements being applied where they aren't warranted (or not applied where they are).

Enabling industries and local/regional communities to act: Mechanisms under the BAM Act support industry and/or community-driven biosecurity and pest management. However, there is a tension between the pests, weeds and diseases addressed through the BAM Act and enabling and empowering local and regional communities to respond to pests, weeds and diseases that impact them.

How important do you believe it is for the BAM Act to provide the legal foundations for prioritising pests, weeds and diseases?

- ☐ Critical
 ☐ Very important
 ☐ Moderately important
 ☐ Not very important
 ☐ Not at all important
 ☐ Can't say

How important do you believe it is for the BAM Act to provide the legal foundations to enable industries and communities to address their pest, weed and disease priorities?

- ☐ Critical
 ☐ Very important
 ☐ Moderately important
 ☐ Not very important
 ☐ Not at all important
 ☐ Can't say

Theme 3: Planning, coordinating and resourcing WA's biosecurity system

Contending with an increasing volume of pests, weeds, and diseases across the whole of WA, and working with many stakeholders, means that planning, coordinating, and allocating resources for biosecurity issues is no easy task. The key is determining who is responsible for what, and what will and won't be done, and when; but there are differing opinions about who should be doing and paying for different aspects within the WA biosecurity system.

How important do you believe planning, coordinating and resourcing WA's biosecurity system is to WA?

- ☐ Critical
 ☐ Very important
 ☐ Moderately important
 ☐ Not very important
 ☐ Not at all important
 ☐ Can't say



Theme 4: Community-led pest and weed management

Community-led pest and weed management is currently supported by the BAM Act through the 'declared pest rate - recognised biosecurity group' (DPR-RBG) model.

Community support for the model varies significantly across the State, reflecting the diverse landscapes, communities, and pest management challenges present in WA.

There is significant stakeholder interest in, and different views about, whether the DPR-RBG model is a good way to support communities to work together to manage widespread and established pests under the BAM Act.

How important do you believe community-led pest and weed management is to WA?

- ☐ Critical ☐ Very important ☐ Moderately important ☐ Not very important ☐ Not at all important ☐ Can't say

Options and solutions

The review panel is interested in your ideas about **potential options and solutions to improve** how WA's biosecurity system responds to the challenges presented across the four themes:

1. Principles to underpin WA's biosecurity: Biosecurity in all contexts; shared responsibility
2. Legal foundations of WA's biosecurity: Prioritising pests, weeds and diseases; enabling industries and local/regional communities to act
3. Planning, coordinating and resourcing WA's biosecurity system
4. Community-led pest and weed management

What is achievable and can be done now?

What do we need to start now for longer-term benefits?

Are there different and better ways of doing things? Tell us!



Stakeholder group

Which of the following categories best describes you?

- ☐ Community member or group
- ☐ Primary industries
- ☐ Environment / natural resource management
- ☐ Government
- ☐ Academic / research
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Contact

- **Email:** BAMAreview@dpird.wa.gov.au
- **Telephone:** 08 9690 2000
- **Postal address:** BAMA Review Panel
c/- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
PO Box 483
NORTHAM WA 6401

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Attachment 7.

Stage 3 survey



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Let's talk.

Review of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act

Stage 3 now open



Stage 3 Survey - BAM Act Review

You are invited to share your views on the areas for reform presented in the [Stage 3 Discussion Paper](#).

Comments close 5pm Friday 30 June 2023.

Information provided through this survey will help the BAM Act Review Panel formulate its final recommendations to the Western Australian Government.

To find out more information about the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* and the review process, visit yoursay.dpir.wa.gov.au/bam-act-review-2022

Structure of the survey

The survey follows the same structure as the [Stage 3 Discussion Paper](#). It is divided into nine reform areas:

- Reform Area 1: Clarifying the role of the BAM Act
- Reform Area 2: Working together to protect WA
- Reform Area 3: Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system
- Reform Area 4: Prioritising pests and diseases
- Reform Area 5: Emergency powers – a necessary precaution
- Reform Area 6: Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts
- Reform Area 7: Enabling industries to act
- Reform Area 8: Community-led pest management
- Reform Area 9: Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws.

It is important that you read the [discussion paper](#), particularly the sections for the reform areas that you intend to comment on, before you complete the survey.

The review panel is interested in knowing how important you think it is to pursue legislative and/or non-legislative reform in each area, as well as what you think about the identified key outcome/s and opportunities for reform.

You can skip any Reform Area or opportunity for reform that you do not want to comment.

Email your comments to BAMAreview@dpir.wa.gov.au or post to

BAMA Review Panel
c/- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
PO Box 483
NORTHAM WA 6401

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Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act

Respondent details

I am completing this survey as (choose one):
(Required)

☐ An individual

☐ An authorised representative of an organisation or group (please specify)
Click or tap here to enter text.

Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act

Please refer to Reform Area 1 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?
(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 1?
(Choose any one option) (Required)

☐ Yes - Continue

☐ No - Skip to page 7

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Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for the Objects of the BAM Act:

- that the Act has clear Objects, helping readers to successfully interpret and implement it
- that the Act anticipates increasing biosecurity risk and complexity, and
- that the Act strengthens WA's contribution to Australia's biosecurity system.

To what extent do you/your organisation agree with the key outcomes identified by the Panel for this reform area?

Questions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with the key outcomes for this reform area? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review**Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act****Opportunity 1**

Clarify and simplify the legislative framework by defining 'biosecurity' to encompass the agriculture management outcomes currently provided for in the BAM Act, where it is reasonable to do so.

This would mean chemical products, residues on land, and the adulteration of agricultural products or feed would all be captured as 'biosecurity' for the purposes of the legislation.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act

Opportunity 2

Amend the objects of the BAM Act to:

- increase the Act's focus on providing for an effective biosecurity system
- be more descriptive of the contexts to which biosecurity applies under the Act, to align with the more contemporary legislation
- provide for a framework for minimising biosecurity risk and risk-based decision making, including when evidence is uncertain or lacking
- emphasise that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility for everyone's benefit
- refer to emergency preparedness and the effective management of biosecurity emergencies
- include reference to intergovernmental agreements
- provide for trade of WA's produce and products by ensuring it meets national and international biosecurity requirements.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

**Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review****Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act****Opportunity 3**

Include a statement in the BAM Act that identifies the need to involve and engage all biosecurity system participants in its implementation, including Aboriginal peoples, the general public, communities, industries and local, state and federal government bodies.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 2. Working together to protect WA

Reform Area 2. Working together to protect WA

Please refer to Reform Area 2 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?

(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 2? (Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes - Continue
- ☐ No - Skip to page 11

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review**Reform Area 2. Working together to protect WA****What we need to achieve**

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for shared responsibility:

- Everyone contributes to WA's biosecurity by taking reasonable and practicable steps to reduce biosecurity risks and impacts that are under their control.
- Everyone understands the importance of biosecurity and the benefits it delivers to them and to WA as a whole.

To what extent do you/your organisation agree with the key outcomes identified by the Panel for this reform area?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with the key outcomes for this reform area? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Reform Area 2. Working together to protect WA

Opportunity 4

Introduce a general biosecurity obligation in the BAM Act.

The general biosecurity obligation will require everyone to take reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, eliminate or minimise biosecurity risks and impacts that are under their control.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

**Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review****Reform Area 2. Working together to protect WA****Opportunity 5**

Improve biosecurity communications and engagement to ensure everyone understands what biosecurity is, how it benefits them, how they can contribute and the value of their participation.

To be effective, careful planning and implementation of tailored communication and support strategies is needed. This should be supported by a deep understanding of the target audiences and the factors that influence their behaviours.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 3. Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

Reform Area 3. Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

Please refer to Reform Area 3 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?

(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 3? (Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes - Continue
- ☐ No - Skip to page 15

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 3. Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for planning and reporting on WA's biosecurity system:

- Biosecurity investment prioritises the allocation of resources to the areas of greatest return, in terms of risk mitigation and return on investment.
- Biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach.
- State and local governments contribute to the cost of risk management measures in proportion to the public good accruing from those measures, and their role in the system.
- All other biosecurity system participants contribute in proportion to the risks created and/or benefits gained.
- Biosecurity system participants are involved in planning and decision making according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions.
- Decisions that are made to further develop and operate WA's biosecurity system should be clear and, wherever possible, made publicly available.

To what extent do you/your organisation agree with the key outcomes identified by the Panel for this reform area?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with the key outcomes for this reform area? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 3. Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

Opportunity 6

Establish a formal body to provide strategic advice and leadership for WA's biosecurity system.

The body would operate with the support of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

It would be tasked with the following, to support WA's biosecurity system:

- provide strategic coordination for community, industry, local governments, and State government agencies to work together to manage biosecurity risks and impacts
- ensure coordinated biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk- managed approach
- ensure State government resources for biosecurity are prioritised to the areas of greatest return and public good.

The body would be required to:

- partner with other entities across community, industries and the regions
- involve other biosecurity system participants, according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions (in line with the IGAB principles).

The body would also be required to report on the implementation and effectiveness of the plans it establishes, and to publish its plans and reports.

Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the IGAB, it would be appropriate to undertake a co-design process to further develop the form and functions of the body.

This would include identifying:

- industry, community and government entities that could be formally represented on the body and how – aligning with the 'shared responsibility' principle
- other entities that could be involved, including the scale at which they should be represented and involved in planning activities for different aspects of the system, from local, regional to state level
- the specific expertise required for the body to act as a strategic leader of WA's biosecurity system and how that expertise is to be provided
- the role of the body in recommending or making decisions under the BAM Act
- the role of the body in identifying priorities and resource allocation, particularly funding to industry, community and local governments, and
- the role and function of the Biosecurity Council under this new structure, if any.



Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 3. Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Reform Area 4. Prioritising pests and diseases

Reform Area 4. Prioritising pests and diseases

Please refer to Reform Area 4 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?
(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 4?
(Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes - Continue
- ☐ No - Skip to page 18

**Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review****Reform Area 4. Prioritising pests and diseases****What we need to achieve**

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for the prioritisation of pests and diseases:

- Appropriate legislative controls, rigour and resources are applied to reduce and control the risk of and harm caused by pests and diseases.
- Biosecurity system participants, informed by the outcomes of WA's biosecurity prioritisation process, can more readily understand their biosecurity obligation and act on it.

To what extent do you/your organisation agree with the key outcomes identified by the Panel for this reform area?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with the key outcomes for this reform area? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 4. Prioritising pests and diseases

Opportunity 7

Introduce the definition of 'biosecurity matter' into the BAM Act, and further classify it as either prohibited matter, restricted matter or permitted matter based on the risk presented to WA.

- Although this is a fundamental shift and change to the regulation of biosecurity risks and impacts in WA, it is likely to provide a stronger foundation for WA's biosecurity system by:
- reducing administrative burden as risk may be assessed for classes of things, rather than individual organisms simplifying the framework, making it easier to understand, explain, deliver and comply with
- helping focus the attention and resources of biosecurity system participants on the areas that are most relevant to them, and
- supporting harmonisation of legislation across jurisdictions.

Significant planning and discussion would need to occur to establish this new framework. Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the [IGAB](#), it would be appropriate to involve relevant biosecurity system participants in this process. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 5. Emergency powers – a necessary precaution

Reform Area 5. Emergency powers – a necessary precaution

Please refer to Reform Area 5 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?
(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 5? (Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes - Continue
- ☐ No - Skip to page 22

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 5. Emergency powers – a necessary precaution

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcome for emergency response powers:

- The WA government can undertake quick and decisive action to prevent or control a pest or disease that has or may have such a significant impact that it warrants the use of emergency powers.

To what extent do you/your organisation agree with the key outcomes identified by the Panel for this reform area?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with the key outcomes for this reform area? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

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Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 5. Emergency powers – a necessary precaution

Opportunity 8

Include formal emergency provisions in the BAM Act that can be applied to all biosecurity contexts.

This will ensure quick and decisive action can be taken in the event of a biosecurity emergency and establish the primacy of the BAM Act during a declared biosecurity emergency.

Careful consideration will be needed to ensure emergency provisions can only be activated in limited circumstances and the actions to be taken are not more difficult or demanding than they need to be.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

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Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 5. Emergency powers – a necessary precaution

Opportunity 9

Ensure the BAM Act is positioned to be the primary Act for biosecurity, including biosecurity emergency responses in WA (excluding biosecurity responses relating to diseases that affect only human health).

This will require the BAM Act to have provisions that meet or exceed the powers that are established in other biosecurity legislation such as the *Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth)*, *Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016*, *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993*, and the *Public Health Act 2016*.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 6. Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts

Reform Area 6. Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts

Please refer to Reform Area 6 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?
(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 6? (Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes - Continue
- ☐ No - Skip to page 25

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 6. Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcome for compensation:

- Individuals/businesses are fairly compensated or reimbursed for direct losses, costs and expenses when destructive action is required, using the powers of the BAM Act, to address a high-priority biosecurity risk.

To what extent do you/your organisation agree with the key outcomes identified by the Panel for this reform area?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with the key outcomes for this reform area? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review**Reform Area 6. Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts****Opportunity 10**

Include appropriate compensation and reimbursement provisions in the BAM Act.

These are to cover direct loss or damage to plants, animals and property, and the costs/expenses incurred, because of destructive actions undertaken using the powers of the BAM Act during a biosecurity incident or emergency.

The provisions must exclude payments relating to indirect and consequential losses.

Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the IGAB, it would be appropriate to undertake a co-design process to further develop any compensation or reimbursement provisions.

This would include identifying and agreeing on the details of any legislated compensation and reimbursement provisions (who is/isn't eligible, how amounts are calculated, how applications are made, dispute processes etc.).

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Reform Area 7. Enabling industries to act

Reform Area 7. Enabling industries to act

Please refer to Reform Area 7 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?

(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 7? (Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes - Continue
- ☐ No - Skip to page 29

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Reform Area 7. Enabling industries to act

Opportunity 11

Ensure third parties can be authorised to deliver accreditation schemes with industry.
This will support more efficient import/export of products and deliver biosecurity and product integrity outcomes for industry.
Authorisation to deliver a third-party accreditation scheme would need to involve a robust state-based audit of the authorised third-party businesses, supported by significant penalties to discourage non-compliance.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 7. Enabling industries to act

Opportunity 12

Introduce industry-government biosecurity response agreements at a state level to formalise roles and responsibilities, including cost-sharing, during a biosecurity response relevant to industry.

This will encourage industry to consider how it can use the legislated mechanisms/tools that are available to support collective and coordinated biosecurity action (e.g. industry funding schemes under the BAM Act; and fee-for-service under the *Agricultural Produce Commission Act 1988*).

The response agreements would only be in relation to pests and diseases that are not covered by national biosecurity response arrangements and could also address compensation (see Reform Area 6).

The response agreements should provide a pathway for the State government to cover the upfront costs of a response, with provisions for industry to repay its share, similar to the national biosecurity response arrangements.

Significant planning and discussion would need to occur between industry and government to identify and agree on which pests and diseases warrant a formal agreement (underpinned by science/evidence), the cost-sharing arrangements, the mechanism to raise funds from industry, and what would happen if an arrangement were not put in place. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management

Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management

Please refer to Reform Area 8 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?
(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 8? (Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes - Continue
- ☐ No - Skip to page 35

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management

Opportunity 13

Simplify the rating approach and broaden the revenue base of the Declared Pest Rate (DPR) model through a uniform (where possible) progressive *ad valorem* rating structure applied to land across WA that has significant ongoing land management requirements (including pest control).

This would appropriately target landholders who would primarily benefit from coordinated community pest management efforts.

Under this simplification, a DPR would be applied across WA to freehold or leasehold rural land classes of sufficient size.

In this context, this would include land of a minimum size (e.g. one, five or 10 hectares) with rural characteristics such as agricultural and pastoral properties, privately-owned conservation land, market gardens, vineyards and rural lifestyle properties.

Note: Opportunities 15 and 16 address the distribution of funding

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management

Opportunity 14

Retain the State government legislated dollar-for-dollar matching of funds raised through a Declared Pest Rate.

This recognises the significant public land estate and public benefit from a coordinated community-led approach.

Note: Opportunities 15 and 16 address the distribution of funding

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

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Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management

Opportunity 15

Within the planning (and reporting) framework and arrangements for managing widespread and established pests (see Reform Area 3), apportion pooled Declared Pest Rates and matched Government funds to:

- local/regional coordination (base level of funding to coordinate pest management activities)
- priority pest management projects and programs (funding for short and longer-term pest management projects and programs, at appropriate scales)
- compliance programs (costs involved for state or local government to deliver targeted compliance activities to support priority pest management programs)
- administer the funding scheme
- audit and acquittal processes for the funding received.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management

Opportunity 16

Broaden the range of pest management entities that are eligible to receive pooled Declared Pest Rate and matched funds, and incentivise co-contributions from funding recipients.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

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Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA’s biosecurity laws

Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA’s biosecurity laws

Please refer to Reform Area 9 of the Stage 3 Discussion Paper for further information about this reform area, including key outcomes and opportunities for reform.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue reform in this area?

(Required)

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: If you are 'unsure', select neutral

Do you want to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities identified for Reform Area 9? (Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes - Continue
- ☐ No - Skip to page 42

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review**Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws****What we need to achieve**

The panel identified the following key outcomes to support compliance with WA's biosecurity laws:

- Activities to encourage compliance are underpinned by behavioural science and evaluation.
- Penalties under the BAM Act are appropriate to the offence and appropriately enforced.

To what extent do you/your organisation agree with the key outcomes identified by the Panel for this reform area?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with the key outcomes for this reform area? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA’s biosecurity laws

Opportunity 17

Develop and implement initiatives to achieve behaviour/practice changes that support compliance with WA’s biosecurity laws.

An ongoing program of biosecurity behaviour change research is necessary to inform these initiatives, and evaluation will be critical to ensuring that they are delivering outcomes.

Significant planning will be needed to identify and prioritise the behaviours/practices required to support compliance and develop the initiatives. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws

Opportunity 18

Incorporate 'aggravated' offence considerations in the BAM Act to help ensure that the penalty is proportional to the harm caused.

Work will need to be undertaken to identify the circumstances that would make the offending more serious and, therefore, warrant it being an 'aggravated offence' – for example, if the offence were committed intentionally or recklessly.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA’s biosecurity laws

Opportunity 19

Use penalty units in the BAM Act.

Using penalty units will ensure the monetary value of the penalty does not diminish over time, as it is much easier and more efficient to adjust the value of a penalty unit rather than amend the dollar amount in the legislation.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

**Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review****Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws****Opportunity 20**

Increase the monetary value of penalties under the BAM Act, in line with the penalty framework used by environmental laws.

It is argued that the harm that is caused by violating biosecurity laws can be just as severe, long-lasting and irreversible as breaches of environmental laws.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA’s biosecurity laws

Opportunity 21

Expand the scope of local government local laws under the BAM Act to apply to any widespread and established pest animal or plant.

This will create an opportunity to make monitoring and enforcing compliance more visible at the local level. Coupled with appropriate penalties, it may reduce the incidence of non-compliance.

While it is recognised that a clearer definition of what qualifies as a ‘widespread and established’ pest is needed, the intent of this reform option should still be clear.

To what extent do you/your organisation think it is important to pursue this opportunity for reform?

	Not important at all	Low importance	Neutral	Important	Very important
Choose a response	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What, if any, benefits and/or issues do you/your organisation see with pursuing this opportunity for reform? Maximum 250 words.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Further comments

Further comments

Do you have any further comments on the Reform Areas, key outcomes and/or opportunities for reform presented in the Stage 3 discussion paper? If yes, please provide below.

Click or tap here to enter text.



Introduction



Stage 1 Identify themes



Stage 2 Explore themes



Stage 3 Solutions



Attachments

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review
Further respondent details

Further respondent details

Which stakeholder type best represents you? (required)

☐ **Individual / group of individuals** (select one)

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Member of the community | ☐ Employee of WA Government agency or body |
| ☐ Farmer, primary producer or worker in the agricultural sector | ☐ Employee of other Australian state or federal government agency or body |
| ☐ Group of community or family members | ☐ Employee of a Local Government organisation |
| ☐ Other (Specify) Click or tap here to enter text. | |

OR

☐ **Business or commercial entity** (select one)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Resource industry | ☐ Agricultural and primary production industry |
| ☐ Transport industry | ☐ Importers/exporters to and/or from WA |
| ☐ Tourism industry | ☐ Keepers/suppliers of declared pests |
| ☐ Research providers | ☐ Other (Specify) Click or tap here to enter text. |

OR

☐ **Advocacy organisation / Peak body / Industry association** (select one)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ☐ Primary industries | ☐ Environment |
| ☐ Other (Specify) Click or tap here to enter text. | |

OR

☐ **Community group** (select one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Primary industries | ☐ Pest management |
| ☐ Environmental / natural resource management | ☐ Other (Specify) Click or tap here to enter text. |

OR

☐ **Government agency / body** (select one)

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ WA Government agency / body | ☐ Other state government or federal agency/body |
| ☐ Local Government agency / body | ☐ Other (Specify) |

Stage 3 Survey – BAM Act Review

Further respondent details

OR

☐ **Academic institution**

☐ Academic institution

☐ **Other (Specify)** Click or tap here to enter text.

OR

☐ **None of the above. Please advise your stakeholder type:**

Which region/s do you operate in? (required)

Please select all regions that apply

- ☐ Gascoyne
- ☐ Goldfields- Esperance
- ☐ Great Southern
- ☐ Kimberley
- ☐ Mid-West
- ☐ Peel
- ☐ Perth
- ☐ Pilbara
- ☐ South West
- ☐ Wheatbelt
- ☐ Other regions of Australia
- ☐ International

Permission to publish responses

If permission is given, your responses will be treated as a public document. Responses may be published in full or part, online and/or cited in a summary of feedback, consultation reports or other reports released publicly after the consultation period has closed. You can nominate below whether you wish to have your name/your organisation's name published with your responses.

Note: The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development may be required to disclose your responses in accordance with the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992 (WA)* or any other applicable law.

Can your/your organisation's responses to this survey be made public?

(Choose any 1 options) (Required)

- ☐ Yes, including my/my organisation's name
- ☐ Yes, without my/my organisation's name
- ☐ No, the responses provided cannot be published

Attachment 8.

Stage 3 participants

Organisations and groups

Anonymous (x25)
Australian Veterinary Association
Bee Industry Council of Western Australia
Biosecurity Council of Western Australia
Blackwood Biosecurity Inc.
City of Kalamunda
Commercial Egg Producers Association
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Aquatic Pest Biosecurity Team
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Biosecurity Funding Schemes Team
Eastern Wheatbelt Biosecurity Group
Esperance Biosecurity Association
Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils
Greenlife Industry Australia
Leschenault Biosecurity Group Inc.
Natural Resource Management Western Australia
Pastoralists and Graziers Association of WA
Shire of Boyup Brook
Shire of Cuballing
Shire of Gingin
Shire of Murray
Shire of Upper Gascoyne
Shire of Waroona
Shire of West Arthur
South Coast Natural Resource Management Inc.
South West Capes Branch – Wildflower Society of WA
Southern Biosecurity Group
Stable Fly Action Group
WA Grains Group Inc.
WAFarmers
Western Australian Fishing Industry Council
Western Australian Local Government Association

Individuals

Anonymous (x39)
Bernie Masters
Carlo Pizzino
David Pollock
Jim Miller
Marion Lofthouse
Mike Padula
Mikey Cernotta
Paul Pedofsky
Phil Blight
Stephen Jones
Steve Chamarette
Tim Fisher

Attachment 9.

Detailed results for stage 3 survey

Note: The percentages in the graphs may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Reform Area 1: Clarifying the role of the BAM Act

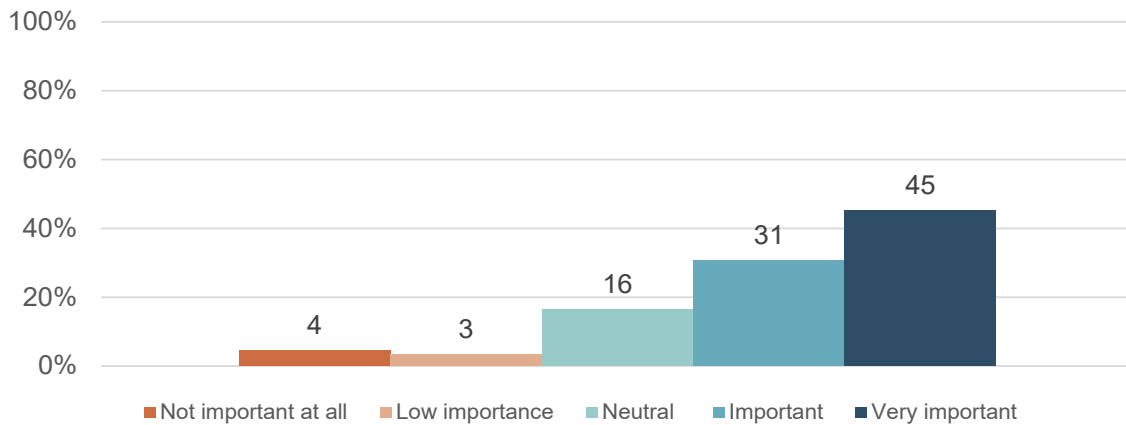


Figure A9. Importance of pursuing reform area 1 (n=91)

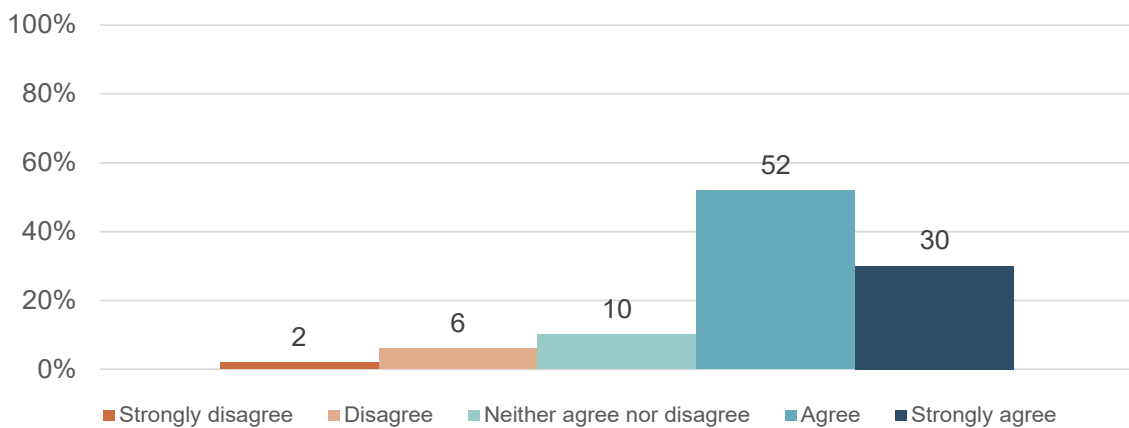


Figure A10. Agreement with reform area 1 outcomes (n=50)

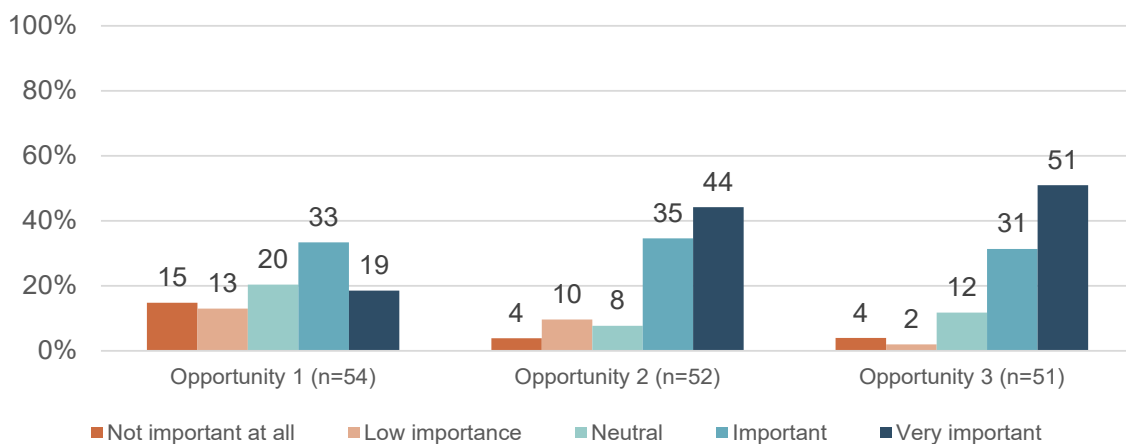


Figure A11. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 1-3

Reform area 2: Working together to protect WA

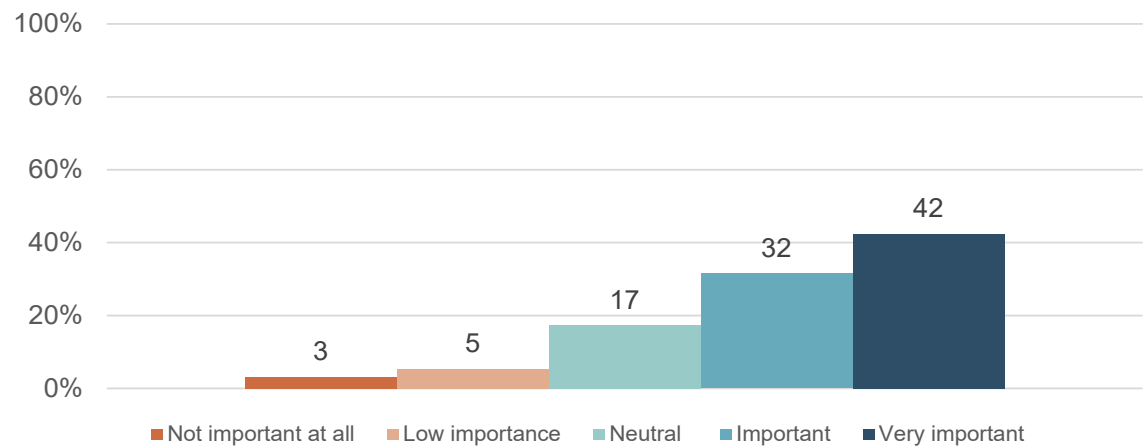


Figure A12. Importance of pursuing reform area 2 (n=92)

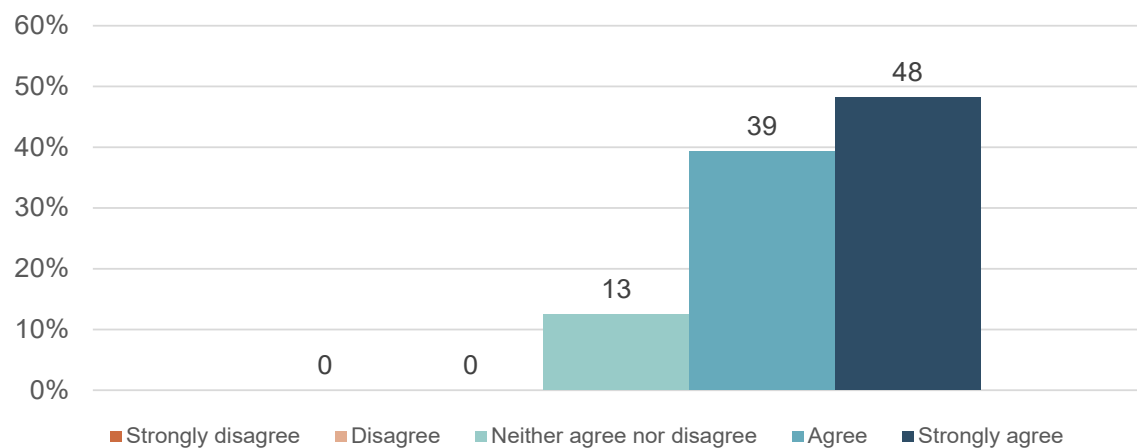


Figure A13. Agreement with reform area 2 outcomes (n=56)

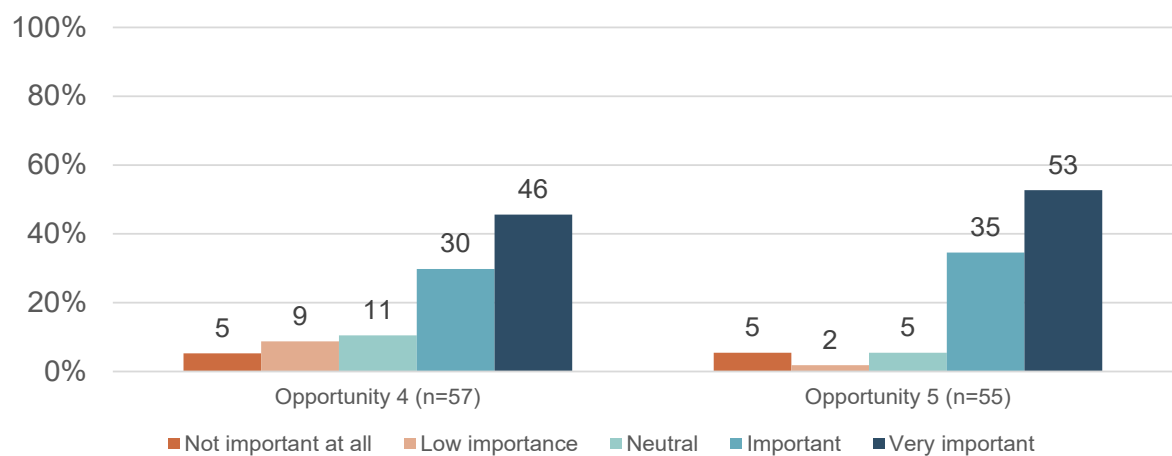


Figure A14. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 4 and 5

Reform area 3: Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

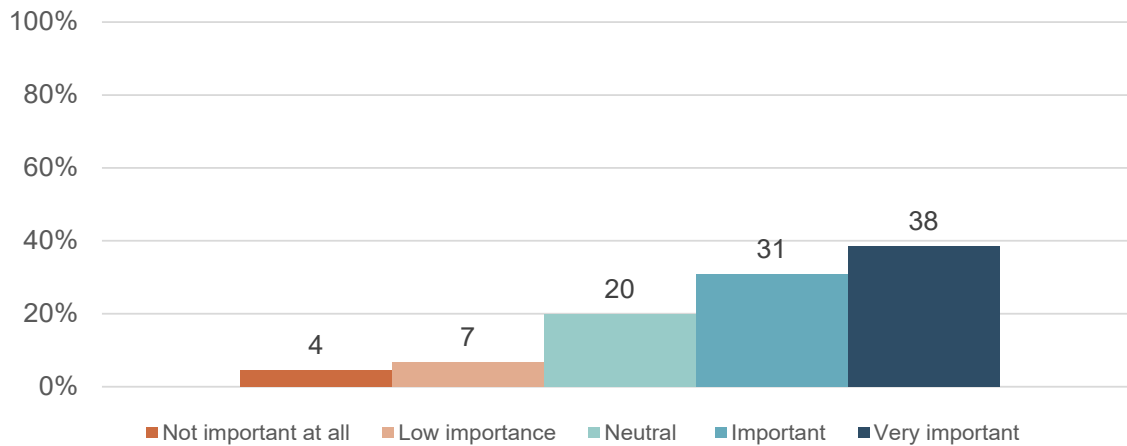


Figure A15. Importance of pursuing reform area 3 (n=91)

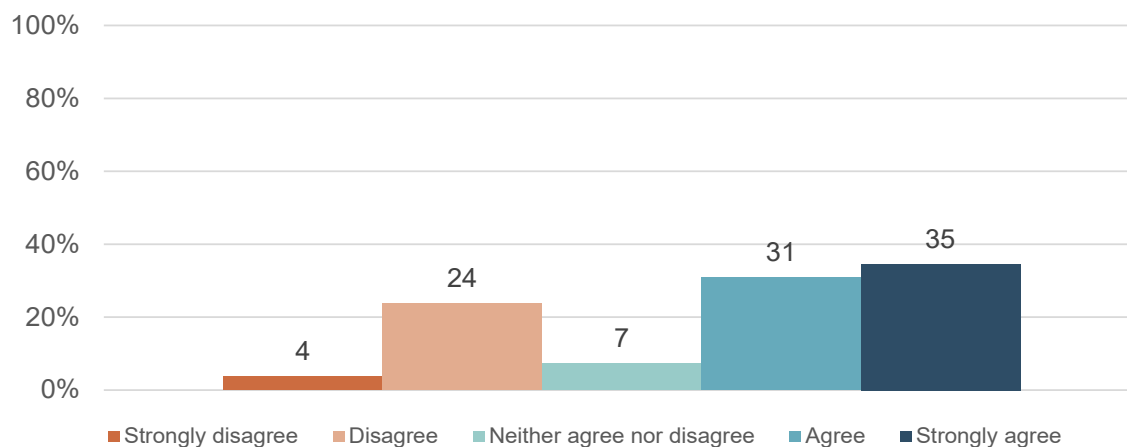


Figure A16. Agreement with reform area 3 outcomes (n=55)

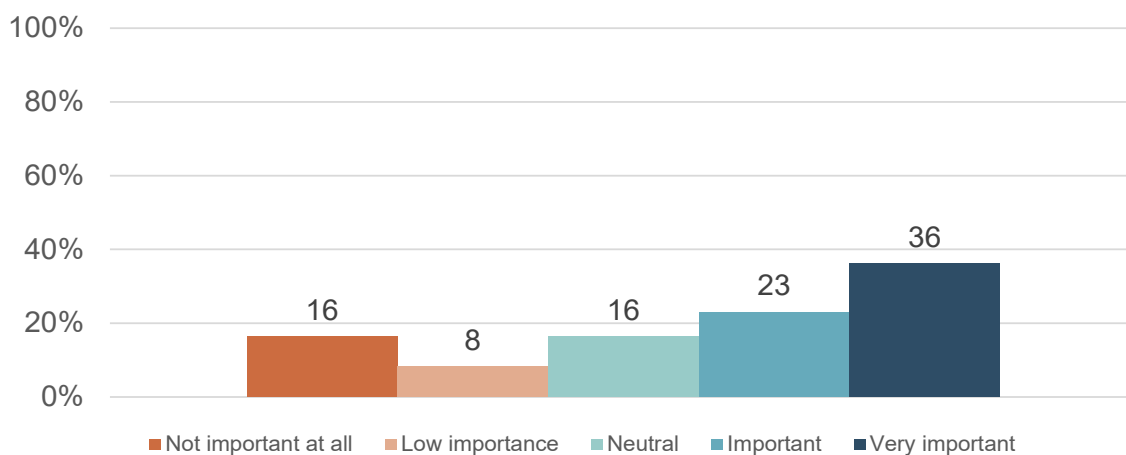


Figure A17. Importance of pursuing reform opportunity 6 (n=61)

Reform area 4: Prioritising pests, weeds and diseases

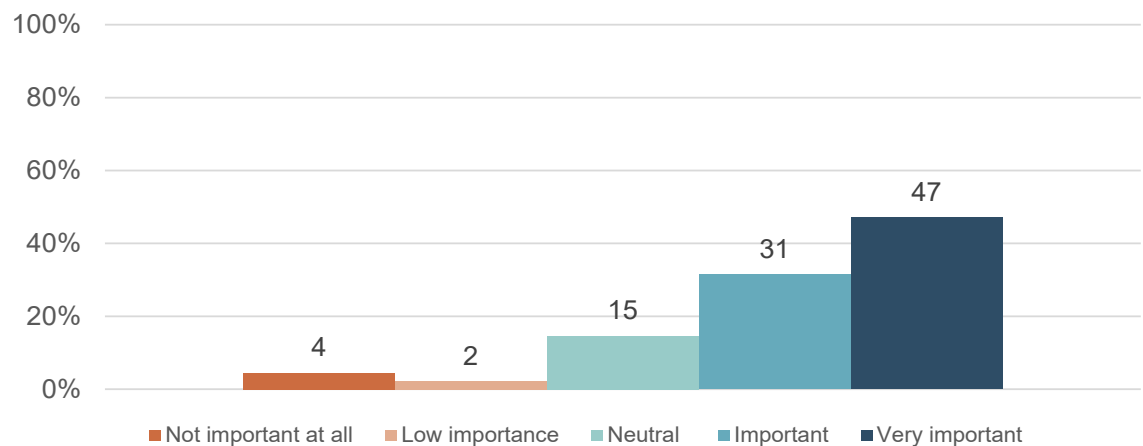


Figure A18. Importance of pursuing reform area 4 (n=89)

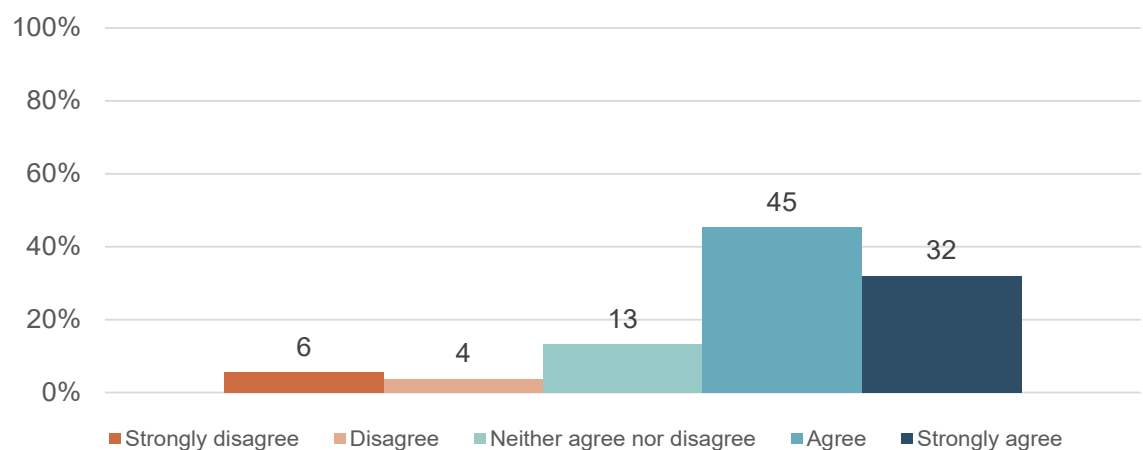


Figure A19. Agreement with reform area 4 outcomes (n=53)

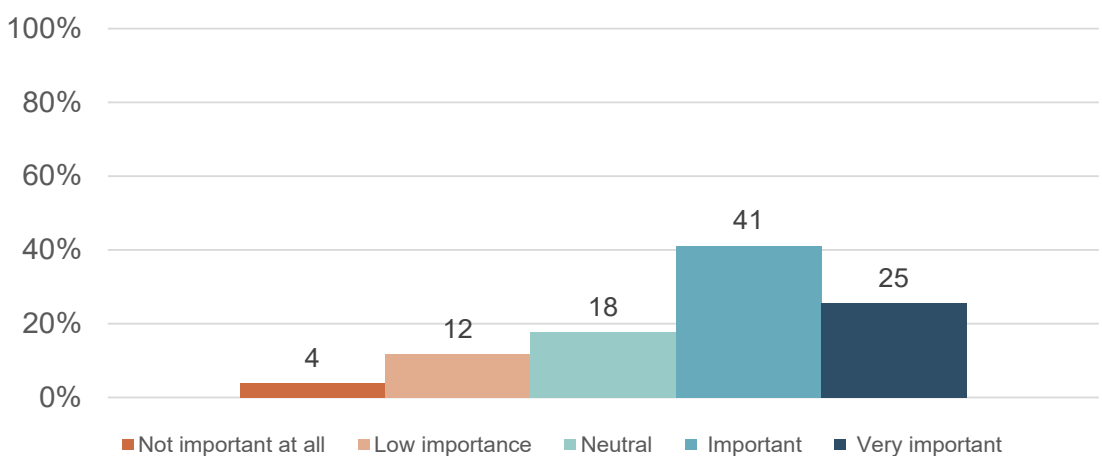


Figure A20. Importance of pursuing reform opportunity 7 (n=61)

Reform area 5: Emergency powers – a necessary precaution

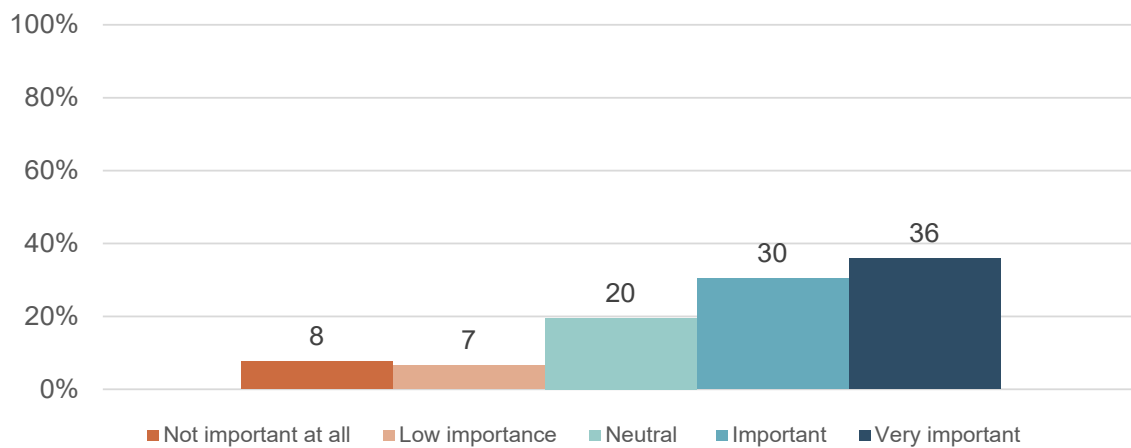


Figure A21. Importance of pursuing reform area 5 (n=92)

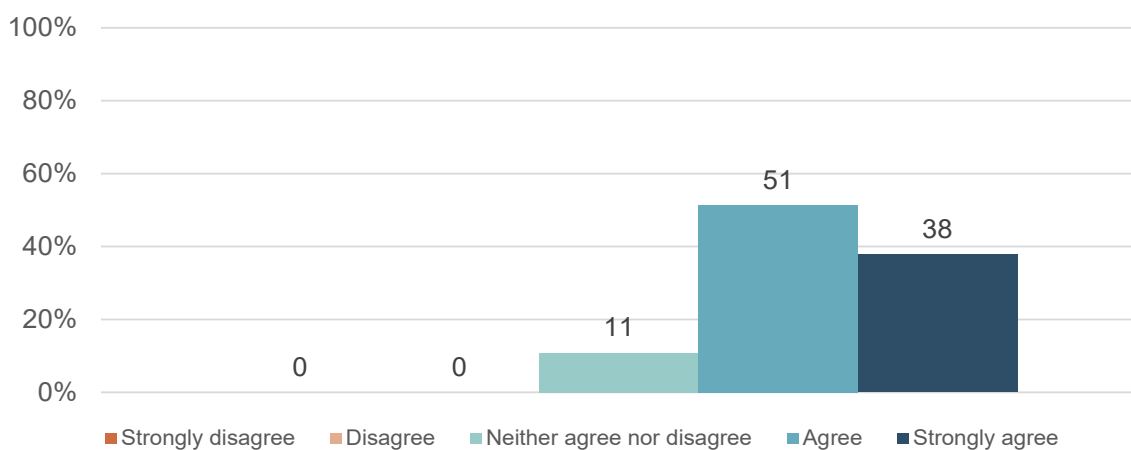


Figure A22. Agreement with reform area 5 outcomes (n=37)

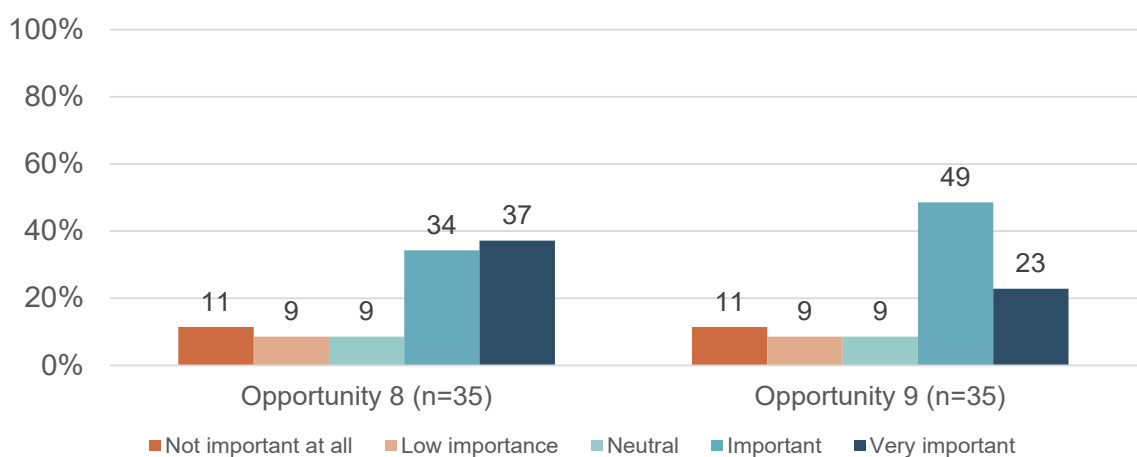


Figure A23. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 8 and 9

Reform area 6: Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts

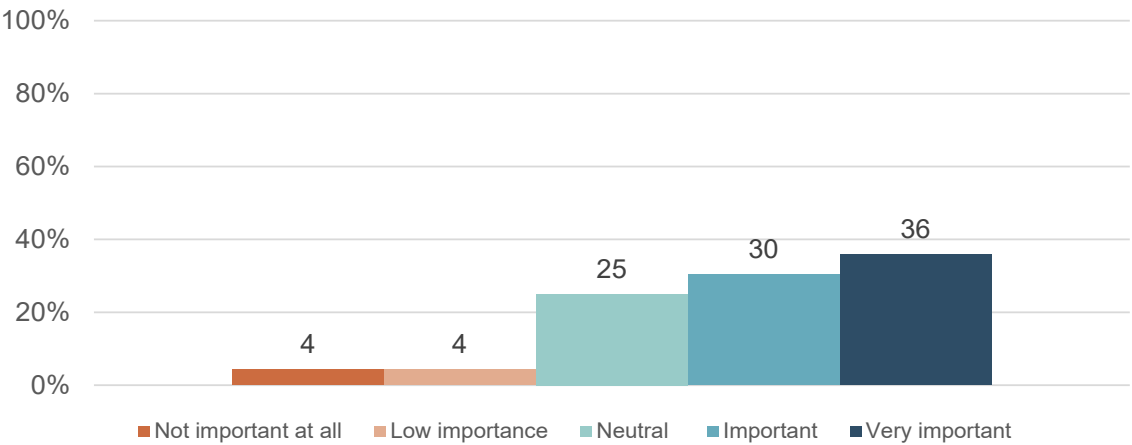


Figure A24. Importance of pursuing reform area 6 (n=92)

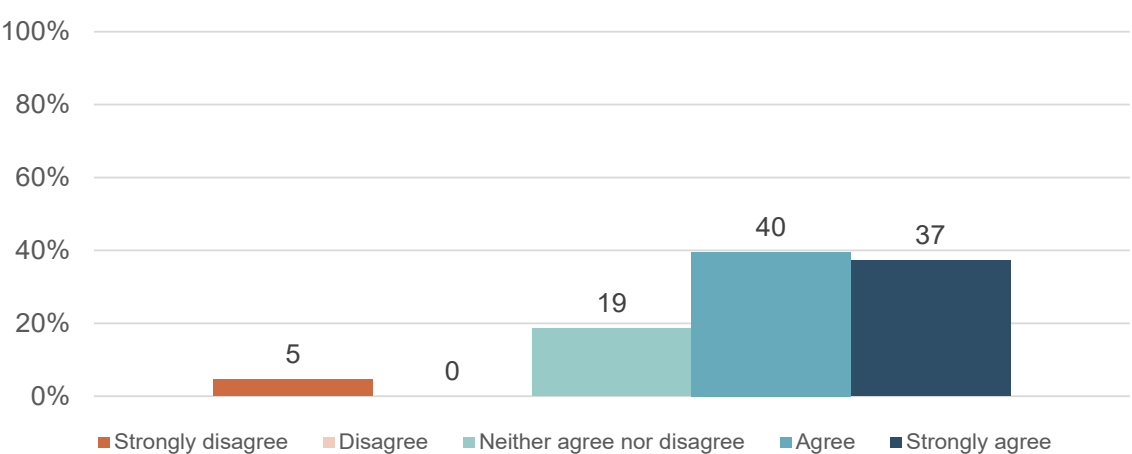


Figure A25. Agreement with reform area 6 outcomes (n=43)

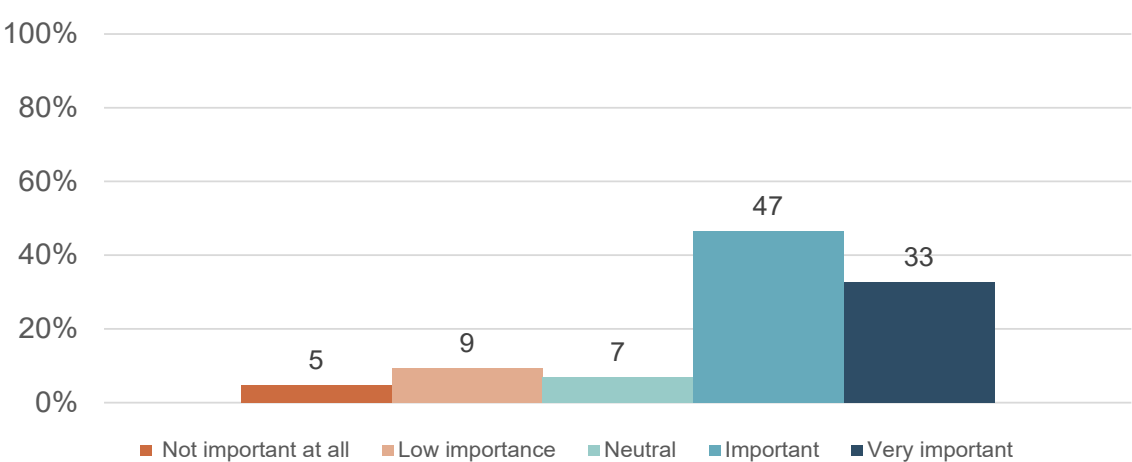


Figure A26. Importance of pursuing reform opportunity 10 (n=43)

Reform area 7: Enabling industries to act.

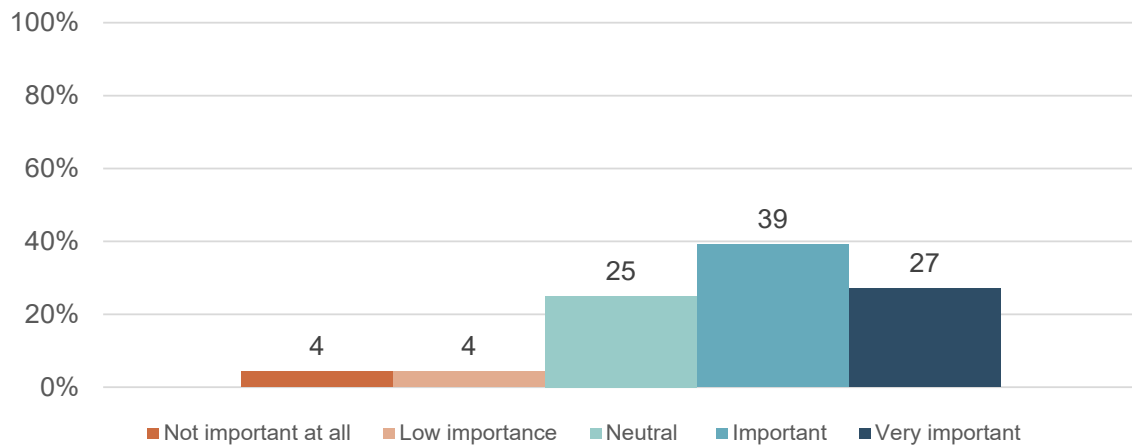


Figure A27. Importance of pursuing reform area 7 (n=92)

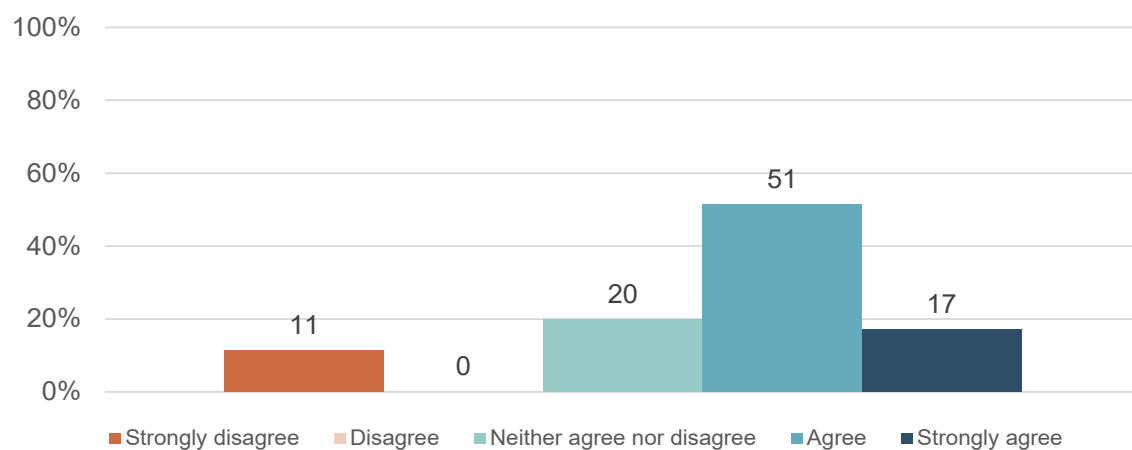


Figure A28. Agreement with reform area 7 outcomes (n=35)

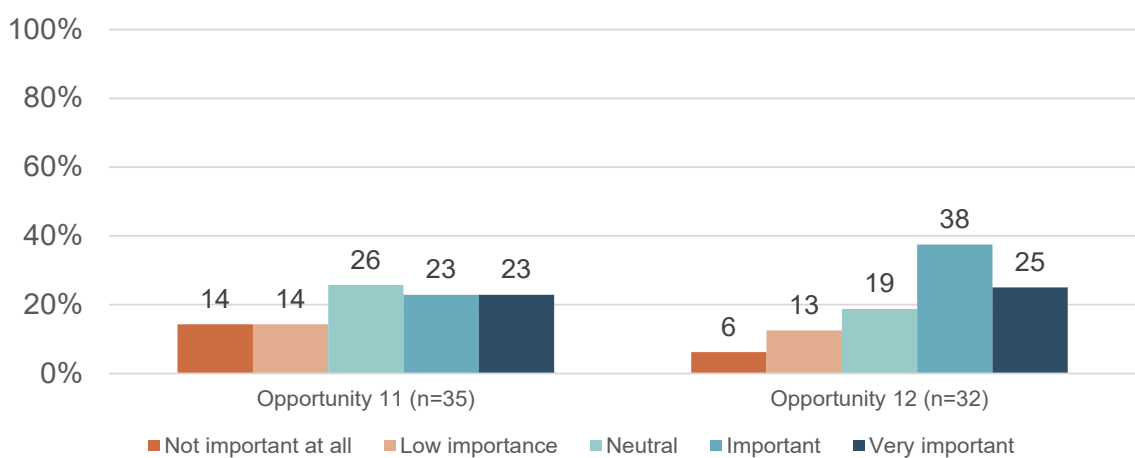


Figure A29. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 11 and 12

Reform area 8: Community-led pest management

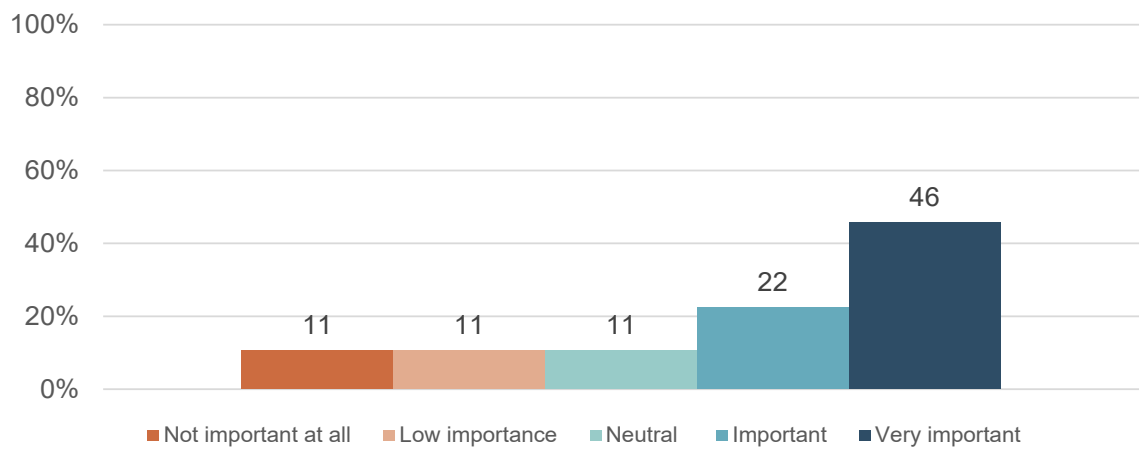


Figure A30. Importance of pursuing reform area 8 (n=94)

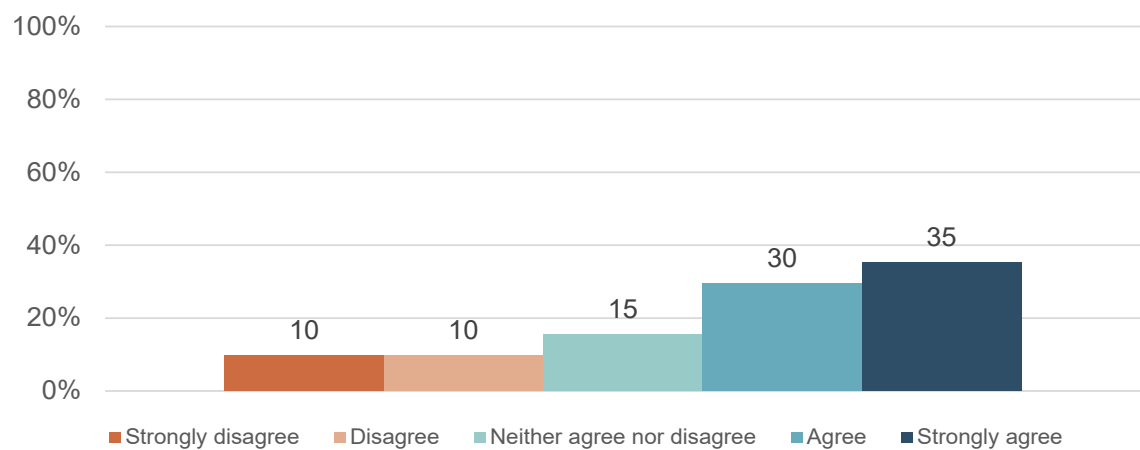


Figure A31. Agreement with reform area 8 outcomes (n=71)

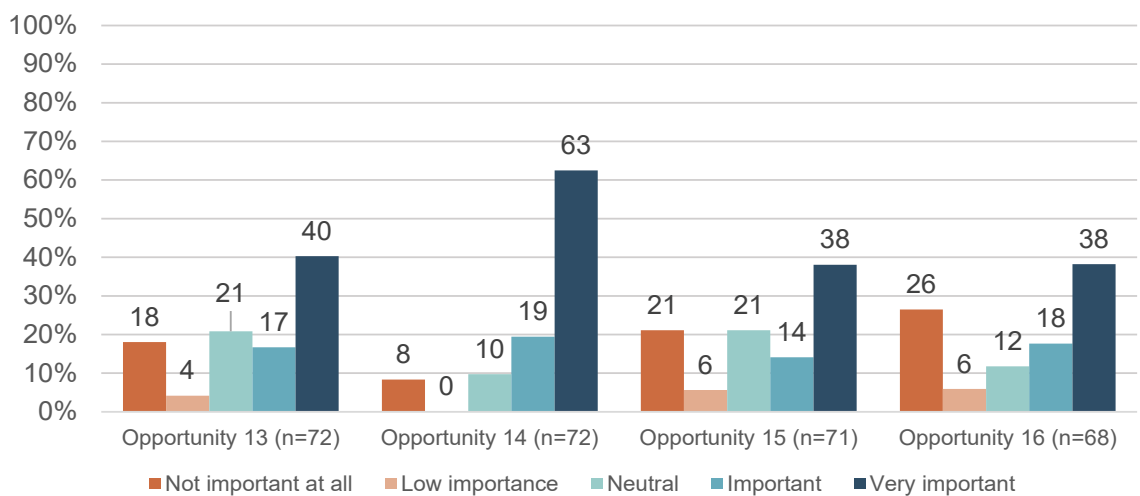


Figure A32. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 13-16

Reform area 9: Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws

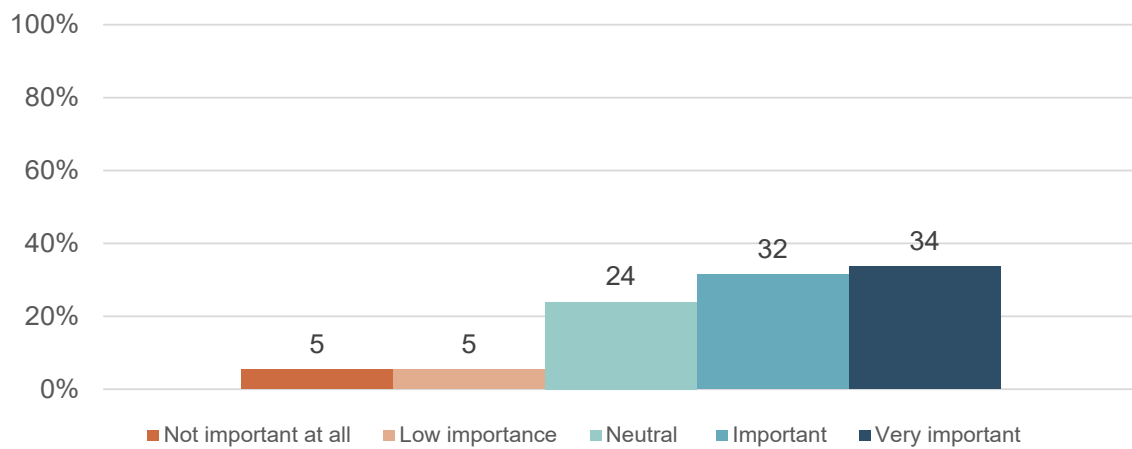


Figure A33. Importance of pursuing reform area 9 (n=92)

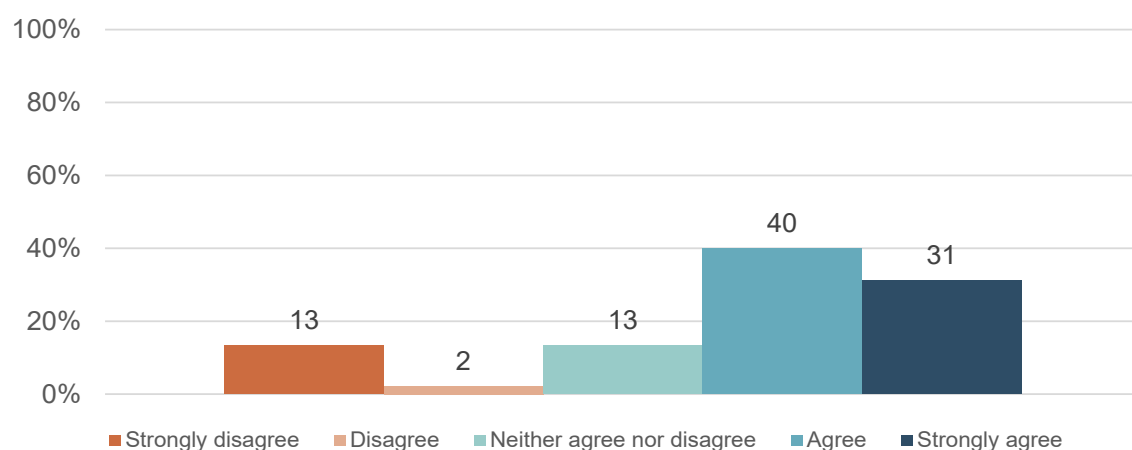


Figure A34. Agreement with reform area 9 outcomes (n=45)

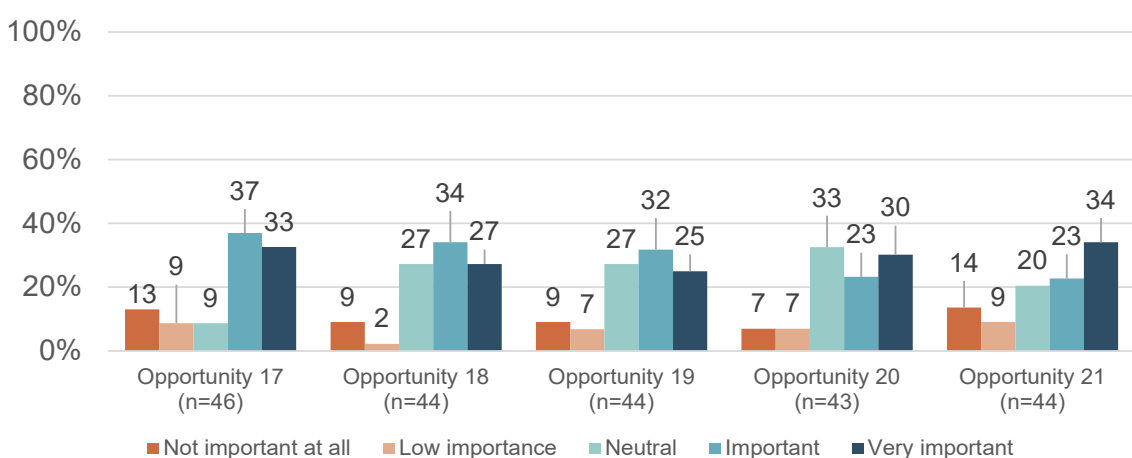


Figure A35. Importance of pursuing reform opportunities 17-21

