

State Emergency Management Framework Documents Amendment List August 2026

This document outlines:

1. Amendments to the State Emergency Management Framework (EM) Policy, State EM Plan and State EM Procedure approved by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) on 30 July 2026 to formalise the roles and responsibilities of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet during significant State and national emergencies that may require Premier and Cabinet involvement (Resolution 42/2026).
2. Amendments to the State Hazard Plan Human Biosecurity approved by SEMC on 30 July 2026 to strengthen the prominence of pandemic planning and incorporate the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's roles and responsibilities (Resolution 42/2026).
3. Statement of fact amendments to align the State Hazard Plan Human Biosecurity with the new State Hazard Plan Recovery chapter structure and to provide clarification on the type of conditions and groups of people that are at greater risk to the effects of a human biosecurity emergency.
4. Consequential amendments to State EM Plan to reflect the change in Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for the release of radioactive material from a nuclear powered warship (previously radiation escape), from the Commissioner of Police to the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner in the *Emergency Management Regulations 2006* that came into effect on 20 August 2026 (SL 2026/169).
5. Revocation of the State Hazard Plan – HAZMAT Annex A Radiation Escape from a Nuclear Powered Warship, that has been replaced with a standalone plan, Interim State Hazard Plan - Release of Radioactive Material from a Nuclear Powered Warship (Resolution 09/2026).
6. Statement of fact amendments to the State EM Plan Appendix C to reflect accurate departmental names of Controlling Agencies.
7. Updates to reflect approval of an extension to comprehensive review of the State EM Policy, State EM Plan, State EM Procedure and State EM Glossary by SEMC on 30 July 2026 (Resolution 27/2026) until July 2028 to align with the two-year Comprehensive Framework Review Program.

Redactions are shown in ~~red-strikethrough text~~ and additions are shown with highlighted, underlined text.

Please email semc.policylegislation@dfes.wa.gov.au to provide feedback or comment.

State Emergency Management Policy **Version 3.09 3.10**

Page	Section	Amendment to Policy	Comment
Cover	Review Date	June 2026 <u>July 2028</u>	SEMC approved extension (Resolution number 37/2026)
21	4.3 Planning for Emergencies	4.3.4 Planning for Emergencies of State and National Significance <u>4.3.4.1 The Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) is responsible for:</u> • <u>providing advice to the Premier and Cabinet, including the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC).</u> • <u>supporting strategic arrangements and engagement for any significant State and national emergencies that require Premier or Cabinet level involvement.</u> <u>4.3.4.2 The SECC is a Standing Committee of Cabinet that is chaired by the Premier to support actions that enhance the security and emergency preparedness of the State.</u>	Additional subsection and policy statements included to formalise the role of the DPC and SECC for any emergencies that require Premier or Cabinet-level involvement.
30	5.3 Response Roles and Responsibilities	5.3.14 A <u>The</u> State Disaster Council (SDC) is established when a state of emergency is declared by the Minister (section 63(1) EM Act). The Premier is the Chair and the Minister is the Deputy Chair (section 63(2) and (3) EM Act). The functions of an SDC (under section 64 of the EM Act) include liaising with and providing prompt advice to the State Government and the SECC in relation to a state of emergency are, <u>as</u> outlined in Appendix A of this Policy. <u>5.3.14.1 DPC is responsible for providing advice and support to the Premier, in their role as Chair, upon the establishment of an SDC.</u>	The use of the indefinite article 'a' instead of 'the' recognises that a State Disaster Council is convened as required and does not exist as a standing council with ongoing, predetermined membership. Additional policy statement included under current policy 4.2.14 to formalise the role that DPC plays in supporting and advising the Premier when an SDC is established.

Page	Section	Amendment to Policy	Comment
33	5.4 Control and Coordination Structure During Incidents and Emergencies	<u>5.4.10 Where an SDC is established, the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC)'s response responsibilities may be activated by the Premier to support a whole-of-government response. DPC is responsible for providing advice and support to the Premier in the role of SECC Chair.</u>	Additional policy statement included to formally acknowledge that when an SDC is established, the SECC's whole-of-government response responsibilities (outlined in the SECC Handbook) may be activated.
37	5.9 Support Services	<u>5.9.8 Whole-of-government Support</u> • <u>5.9.8.1 DPC supports WA's whole-of-government response and strategic engagement with the Australian Government and other jurisdictions during any State and national emergencies that requires Premier and Cabinet involvement.</u>	Inclusion of this support service and related policy statement formally acknowledges DPC's role in the provision of whole-of-government support.
79	Appendix A: List of Emergency Management Roles and Responsibilities	Premier of Western Australia • Chair of <u>an the</u> SDC, which is established if a state of emergency is declared (section 63 EM Act). • May direct <u>an the</u> SDC to perform functions (section 64(e) EM Act). • <u>Activating the response responsibilities of and chairing the SECC to support a whole-of-government response (State EM Policy statement 5.4.10).</u>	The use of the indefinite article 'an' instead of 'the' recognises that an SDC is convened as required and does not exist as a standing council with ongoing, predetermined membership. Additional responsibility of the Premier included here to acknowledge the role of the Premier in chairing the SECC to support a whole-of-government response when required.

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86	Appendix A: List of Emergency Management Roles and Responsibilities	<u>Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC)</u> <u>The SECC is convened by the Premier as a Standing Committee of Cabinet.</u> • <u>Functions under the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet Handbook May 2026 are to:</u> ○ <u>support actions that enhance the security and emergency preparedness of the State.</u> ○ <u>support the whole-of-government response to a State security incident or emergency.</u>	The responsibilities of the SECC included in Appendix C to formally acknowledge the committee's role during emergencies requiring Premier or Cabinet-level involvement.
86		<u>State Disaster Council (SDC)</u> <u>An SDC is established when a state of emergency is declared (section 63(1) EM Act). It is chaired by the Premier with the Minister as the Deputy Chair (sections 63(2) and (3) EM Act) and includes the SEC and other members appointed by the Chair (section 63(5) EM Act). DPC provides advice and support to the Premier upon the establishment of an SDC.</u>	The use of the indefinite article 'an' instead of 'the' recognises that an SDC is convened as required and does not exist as a standing council with ongoing, predetermined membership. The amendment also acknowledges the role of the DPC in supporting the Premier in their role as Chair of an SDC.

State EM Plan version ~~3.13~~ 3.14

Page	Section	Amendment to State EM Plan	Comment
Cover	Review Date	June 2026 <u>July 2028</u>	SEMC approved extension (Resolution number 37/2026)

Page	Section	Amendment to State EM Plan	Comment
15	2.4.1 Hazards	• radiation escape <u>release of radioactive material</u> from a nuclear-powered warship	Updated hazard terminology to reflect regulation amendment.
39	5.2 Emergency Response	5.2.2 Emergency Coordination <u>Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet</u> <u>The Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC) is a Standing Committee of Cabinet that is Chaired chaired by the Premier to support actions that enhance State security and emergency preparedness.</u> <u>Where an SDC is established, the SECC's response responsibilities, as outlined in the SECC handbook, may be activated by the Premier to support a whole-of-government response.</u> <u>The SECC does not direct the operational response to an emergency, however, may make Executive Government decisions to support the response.</u>	Inclusion of new subsection aligned with the amendment proposed in the proposed State EM Policy 4.3.4.1, outlining that the SECC supports actions that enhance State security and emergency preparedness and does not direct operational response.
43	5.2 Emergency Response 5.2.4 State of Emergency	State Disaster Council The <u>An</u> SDC is established when a state of emergency is declared by the Minister (Figure 9). Chaired by the Premier of Western Australia, the functions of the <u>an</u> SDC are to: • liaise with the State Government and the SECG in relation to the state of emergency; • provide prompt and accurate advice to the Government and the SECG; • provide support for the Government and the SECG, and liaise with the Australian Government as required.	The use of the indefinite article 'an' instead of 'the' recognises that an SDC is convened as required and does not exist as a standing council with ongoing, predetermined membership. Functions of the SDC listed in bullet format for improved readability.

Page	Section	Amendment to State EM Plan	Comment
43	5.2 Emergency Response	The Director General, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, undertakes the role of Executive Officer of the an SDC. <u>As the membership of an SDC may mirror that of the SECC, the Premier may determine to run the SECC and SDC concurrently.</u> <u>Where an SDC is established, Executive Government decisions would continue to be made by the SECC and may take effect prior to endorsement by Cabinet.</u> Additional detail of the membership, function and administration of the SDC is contained within State EM Response Procedure 4.12.	This additional explanatory detail has been included in the State EM Plan to clarify that while the membership of an SDC may mirror that of the SECC, the SECC retains responsibility for making Executive Government decisions.
80-82, 85	Appendix C: HMAs and Controlling Agencies	DFES <u>Department of Fire and Emergency Services</u> <u>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)</u>	Updated to full agency name to align with rest of table.
80	Appendix C: HMAs and Controlling Agencies	Department of the Premier and Cabinet, <u>Office of Digital Government.</u>	Updated to reflect delegation of Controlling Agency in Interim SHP Cybersecurity Incident.
81, 82	Appendix C: HMAs and Controlling Agencies	<u>Department of Energy and Economic Diversification,</u> Energy Policy WA	Updated to reflect Departmental name change – 2025 Public Sector Reform. Energy Policy WA, now part of DEED.
84	Appendix C: HMAs and Controlling Agencies	Radiation-escape <u>Release of radioactive material</u> from nuclear powered warship	Updated hazard terminology to reflect regulation amendment.

Page	Section	Amendment to State EM Plan	Comment
84	Appendix C: HMAs and Controlling Agencies	Commissioner of Police <u>Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner</u> WA Police Force <u>Department of Fire and Emergency Services</u>	Updated HMA and Controlling Agency to reflect regulation amendment.
90	Appendix E: Roles and Responsibilities	The Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner, as a designated HMA, is responsible for the emergency management of fire, collapse, cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, tsunamis, <u>release of radioactive material from a nuclear powered warship</u> and hazardous material both chemical and radiological, as defined in the EM Regulations and outlined in Appendix C.	Added additional hazard to reflect regulation amendment.
105	<u>Appendix E</u> <u>3. Emergency Support Services</u>	<u>Department of the Premier and Cabinet Role</u> The Department of the Premier and Cabinet undertakes the roles and responsibilities of First Minister's Departments as described in the National Counter-Terrorism Plan. Responsibilities <u>The Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) is responsible for:</u> <u>providing advice to the Premier and Cabinet, including the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC)</u> <u>supporting strategic arrangements and engagement for any significant State and national emergencies that require Premier or Cabinet level involvement.</u> <u>DPC undertakes the roles and responsibilities of first ministers' departments described in national emergency management arrangements including but not limited to:</u> <u>Australian Government Crisis Management Framework</u> <u>National Counter-Terrorism Plan (NCTP)</u> <u>Australian Government Biosecurity and Agricultural Response Plan (AUSBIOAGPLAN)</u>	The roles and responsibilities in Appendix E for the DPC have been amended and expanded to more accurately reflect the agency's role across all hazards and for emergencies requiring Premier and Cabinet-level involvement across the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) spectrum.

Page	Section	Amendment to State EM Plan	Comment
		- Emergency Response Plan for Communicable Diseases Incidents of National Significance - Power System Emergency Management Plan - Cyber Incident Management Arrangements - Australian Cyber Response Plan (AUSCYBERPLAN) Responsibilities Preparedness Provide a representative to the Australia – New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee. Provide a representative to the Australia – New Zealand Emergency Management Committee. Provide a representative to the State Emergency Management Committee. - Develop and review strategic arrangements for any significant State and national emergencies that require Premier or Cabinet level involvement. - Provide advice to the Premier and Cabinet on significant security and emergency matters that may require a State of Emergency Declaration, establishment of a State Disaster Council and/or national coordination. - Provide policy advice and support to the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC) in relation to SECC's preparedness and response functions. - Provide a representative from the WA Government to national emergency management committees including but not limited to: - Australia – New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC)	

Page	Section	Amendment to State EM Plan	Comment
		▪ <u>Australia – New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC).</u> ▪ <u>National Cyber Security Committee</u> • <u>Provide a representative to the State Emergency Management Committee, relevant subcommittees and working groups.</u> • <u>Coordinate and contribute to whole-of-government exercises to enhance State preparedness for significant State and national security and emergency events.</u> • <u>Work with Commonwealth and state and territory first ministers' departments on emergency management issues to promote cross-jurisdictional consistency and collaboration.</u> Response • Provide executive officer and administrative support to establish and manage the State Disaster Council, if established. Activate the State Crisis Centre, if required under the NCTP. • Provide a representative to the SECG, as required. • Provide a representative to the National Crisis Committee, as required. • Provide support to the Security and Emergency Management Committee of Cabinet, if activated. • <u>Provide advice and administrative support to the Premier upon the establishment of a State Disaster Council.</u> • <u>Provide advice and support to the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC) in relation to SECC's response functions.</u> • <u>Provide strategic whole-of-government communications support for significant State and national emergencies when required.</u> • <u>Activate the State Crisis Centre, if required under the NCTP.</u>	

Page	Section	Amendment to State EM Plan	Comment
		• Provide a representative to the State Emergency Coordination Group, as required. • Provide a representative to the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM), as required. • Facilitate collaboration between State agencies, public authorities and key stakeholders for any significant State and national emergencies. • Coordinate and communicate the outcomes of whole-of-government after-action reviews, as required. <u>Recovery</u> • Provide a representative to the SECG, as required. • Provide a representative to the SRCG, as required. • Provide support to the State Disaster Council, if established. • Provide information and strategic advice to the Premier, the State Recovery Coordination Group (SRCG), and relevant committees and sub-committees of Cabinet on the progress of whole-of-government recovery activities following emergencies. • Provide advice to the Premier on the appointment of an Event Recovery Controller, as required. • Coordinate with Commonwealth and State and territory first ministers' departments where national coordination of recovery is required. • Provide a representative to the SRCG, as required. • Provide a representative to the standing Economic State Recovery Domain, as required. • Contribute to whole-of-government strategies for recovery following a significant emergency, and where requested provide assistance in the specific recovery functional areas assigned within the State EM Policy Appendix F: ○ Supporting economic recovery, business and industry	

Page	Section	Amendment to State EM Plan	Comment
		- Restoring essential services and housing in remote Aboriginal communities - Supporting State agencies in the development of funding cases for recovery programs.	
117	Appendix F: Functional Responsibilities	Radiation escape Release of radioactive material from a nuclear-powered warship WA Police Force DFES	Updated hazard terminology and responsible agencies to reflect regulation amendment.

State Emergency Management Procedure **Version 3.10** **3.11**

Page	Section	Amendment to Procedure	Comment
Cover	Review Date	June 2026 July 2028	SEMC approved extension (Resolution number 37/2026)
96	4.12 State Disaster Council	Background The A State Disaster Council (SDC) is established when a state of emergency is declared by the Minister (section 63(1) EM Act). The Premier is the Chair and the Minister is the Deputy Chair (section 63(2) and (3) EM Act).	Additional sentence added to clarify the role of the Premier as the Chair of an SDC.
96	4.12 State Disaster Council	Composition The Premier or the Minister must be present at meetings of the State Disaster Council; however, other members who are unavailable may send a delegate if attendance of that agency is required by the Premier or Minister. Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet As the membership of a State Disaster Council may mirror that of the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC), the Premier may determine to run the SECC and State Disaster Council concurrently.	All references in Procedure 4.12 to the 'Council' have been updated to refer to the 'State Disaster Council' in full, noting that entities are referred to by their full title in the State EM Procedures. An additional section on the SECC has been included to clarify that, although its

Page	Section	Amendment to Procedure	Comment
		Where a State Disaster Council is established, Executive Government decisions would continue to be made by the SECC and may take effect prior to endorsement by Cabinet. Functions of the State Disaster Council • Section 64 of the EM Act provides that the functions are to: • liaise with the State Government and the SECG in relation to the state of emergency • provide prompt and accurate advice to the Government and the SECG in relation to the state of emergency • provide support for the Government and the SECG in relation to the state of emergency • liaise with the Australian Government as required • perform any other functions as directed by the Premier.	membership may mirror a State Disaster Council, the SECC remains the body responsible for Executive Government decision-making.
		Meeting Location The State Disaster Council will meet at a location determined by the Premier. Meeting Format Agenda: The following items will be addressed at each State Disaster Council meeting: • incident overview and actions - HMA update • SECG update by the SEC on matters requiring consideration and informed decision making by the State Disaster Council including - support for responding agencies - any intergovernmental considerations.	All references to the 'Council' have been updated to refer to the State Disaster Council in full, noting that entities are referred to by their full title in the State EM Procedures.

Page	Section	Amendment to Procedure	Comment
		- proposed key messages for the community (HMA) - future meetings - confirm date, time and location for the next State Disaster Council meeting - other scheduled significant meetings. ... Record of Meeting The Executive Officer of the State Disaster Council will arrange for a record of meetings to be maintained. ... Executive Support and Secretariat Support The Director General, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, will be the Executive Officer of the State Disaster Council and will arrange for the provision for ongoing secretariat support. Cessation of the State Disaster Council Section 63(8) of the EM Act provides that the State Disaster Council ceases to be established on a day determined by its Chair.	

State Emergency Management Glossary Version 3.04 **3.05**

Page	Section	Amendment to Procedure	Comment
Cover	Review Date	June 2026 July 2028	SEMC approved extension (Resolution number 37/2026)

State Hazard Plan – Human Biosecurity **Version 3.00** **3.01**

Page	Section	Amendment to SHP – Human Biosecurity	Comment
6	1.1 Scope	The spectrum of human biosecurity also requires the consideration of epidemics and biological incidents that occur outside the WA boundaries. The WA health system is alerted to national and international human biosecurity risks, through several channels (see section 4.2: Detection and Notification Channels). <u>The World Health Organisation characterises a pandemic as an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people. The distinctions between an epidemic and a pandemic reside primarily in the geographic spread and the scale at which the disease affects populations.</u> <u>Pandemics are unpredictable but recurring events that can have health, economic and social consequences worldwide and as such are included in the spectrum of human biosecurity as an epidemic.</u> The Plan does not include specific response arrangements for common infectious disease outbreaks and epidemics (see section 4.3) or the deliberate use of chemical, biological and radiological substances (see section 1.1.1).	Updated to include ‘pandemic’ within the scope section of the SHP to clarify the relationship and distinction between pandemics and epidemics, and to reinforce that pandemics are encompassed within the broader human biosecurity spectrum as a type of epidemic.
6	1.2 Hazard Definition	A human epidemic (epidemic) is the occurrence of more cases of an infectious or transmissible disease than would be expected in the State’s population or a sub-group of the State’s population during a given time period. <u>A pandemic is an epidemic and therefore pandemic is included within the prescribed hazard of human epidemic.</u> An epidemic emergency would be naturally occurring and not the result of a intentional act.	The section has been updated to emphasise that a pandemic is an epidemic and are therefore inherently included within the scope of this plan.

Page	Section	Amendment to SHP – Human Biosecurity	Comment
7	1.3 Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	Each agency and organisation with a role or responsibility under this Plan must develop appropriate operational procedures detailing their response arrangements in accordance with this Plan. These arrangements should be complementary to the agency's or organisation's operational procedures detailing their roles and responsibilities. <u>The Department of the Premier and Cabinet is responsible for a number of whole-of-government considerations during a pandemic. Please see related document in section 1.4.</u>	The section has been updated to include the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, highlighting its critical role in providing whole-of-government support during a pandemic
8	1.4 Related Documents and Legislation	Additional documents relevant to this Plan include, but are not limited to: ... • <u>The Department of Health Pandemic guidance document for non-health businesses, organisations and agencies 2026</u> • <u>The Department of the Premier and Cabinet guidance Whole-of-Government Pandemic Arrangements 2026</u>	The Related Documents list has been updated to include the new guidance documents developed by the Department of Health and Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) to address recommendations following the Independent Review into Western Australia's COVID-19 Management and Response
12	3.1 Responsibility for Preparedness	The HMA is responsible for the development of plans and arrangements to manage human biosecurity emergencies. The preparedness roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies and organisations under this Plan are detailed in Appendix C, <u>including whole-of-government roles in relation to pandemics (Department of the Premier and Cabinet).</u>	Clause added to this section to highlight DPC's important preparedness role relating to the provision of whole-of-government support in relation to pandemics.

Page	Section	Amendment to SHP – Human Biosecurity	Comment
12	3.2 Capability Baseline	To enhance emergency planning and preparedness for human biosecurity, agencies and organisations should establish a capability baseline to support responses to a human biosecurity emergency. This includes accounting for scenarios where the scale of the emergency significantly disrupts the implementation of their business continuity plans, <u>including the possibility of major disruption during a significant epidemic or pandemic.</u>	A clause has been added to this section to emphasise that agencies and organisations should be prepared for major disruptions caused by significant epidemics, including those at the scale of a pandemic
12	3.2 Capability Baseline	- Commencing in 2019, COVID-19 rapidly spread from Wuhan, China, to the rest of the world. Although the pandemic was declared over in May 2023, in 2025 this pandemic of the SARS-CoV-2 virus was is still affecting people worldwide. As of December 2024, over 777.1 million cases and 7.1 million deaths have been reported worldwide including almost 12 million cases and over 25,000 deaths in Australia. - The 2014–2016 Ebolea Ebola outbreak in West Africa was the largest since the virus was first discovered in 1976.	Updated for factual and spelling accuracy
13	3.3.1 At-Risk Groups	The following groups are likely to be more susceptible to, and/or at greater risk, from the effects of a human biosecurity emergency: - people with certain acute and chronic health conditions or who are immunocompromised - ethnic subgroups, groups including groups with increased vulnerabilities to infectious diseases due to genetic variations (for example, some African, Asian, Indigenous, and Middle Eastern Indigenous populations) - people from Aboriginal and culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) backgrounds	To provide more details on what specific health conditions place people at greater risk. First Nations people are not considered an ethnic subgroup and this amendment ensures accessible and respectful language in line with the Australian Government Style Guide.

Page	Section	Amendment to SHP – Human Biosecurity	Comment
		people experiencing homelessness or inadequate housing	To recognise that people with inadequate housing are also at greater risk.
17	4.1 Responsibility for Response 4.1.3 Agencies and Organisations	The response roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies and organisations under this Plan are detailed in Appendix C, including whole-of-government roles in relation to pandemics (Department of the Premier and Cabinet).	Clause added to this section to highlight DPC's important response role relating to the provision of whole-of-government support during a pandemic.
18	4.3 Response Arrangements	Activation of the response arrangements of this Plan will be authorised by the HMA for an epidemic (including a pandemic) when an infectious or transmissible disease occurrence or imminent occurrence will require resources that exceed the existing capacity of health services, or when activation is otherwise required following consideration of the typical conditions for Level 2 and Level 3 incidents (see section 5.1.5 of the State EM Plan).	Parenthetical information has been included to highlight that the activation of the State Hazard Plan Human Biosecurity by the HMA for an epidemic extends to events at the scale of a pandemic.
25	5.1 Responsibility for Recovery	5.21 Responsibility for Recovery The recovery process must begin at the onset of an emergency, running in parallel with response operations and potentially extending long after the response phase has finished. The Controlling Agency HMA is responsible for initiating and coordinating early recovery activities during the response phase (State EM Policy section 6.2). Under this plan, the Department of Health, as the Controlling Agency is responsible for carrying out these early recovery activities on behalf of the HMA.	Structure of Recovery chapter amended to align with the updated recovery arrangements within other State Hazard Plans. Department of Health as the Controlling Agency clarified as the delegated authority to carry out the recovery responsibilities strategically assigned to the HMA within State EM Policy section 6.2.

Page	Section	Amendment to SHP – Human Biosecurity	Comment
24	5.2	5.21 Responsibility for Recovery 5.4 2 Recovery Characteristics and Considerations Features of recovery	Structure of sections amended to align with the updated recovery arrangements within other State Hazard Plans. Heading wording updated to better reflect the intent and content of the section and align to the updated state recovery arrangements.
25-26	5.4 Transition from Response to Recovery	Issues that may be considered include appointment of a state-level [Event] Recovery Coordinator or Controller and whether other state agencies should be requested to assist/coordinate recovery operations. The nature of an epidemic and Western Australia's COVID-19 experience indicates it is likely an [Event] State Recovery Controller will have responsibility for coordinating and overseeing the State's recovery efforts and leading the development of the WA Recovery Plan for an epidemic where the State Hazard Plan's response arrangements have been activated.	Updated state-level coordinator and controller position titles to align with State Recovery arrangements.
30	Appendix B: Glossary of Terms and Acronyms	<u>Epidemic – See Human Epidemic</u>	A definition of 'epidemic' has been included to clarify that the term is used consistently with 'human epidemic'
35-36	Appendix C: Roles and Responsibilities	Table C1: Prevention Responsibilities Department of Health	The Roles and Responsibilities table has been updated to include additional roles of the Department of Health and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet in maintaining and

Page	Section	Amendment to SHP – Human Biosecurity	Comment
		Publish and maintain a general guidance document to assist agencies and organisations when planning for epidemics (including pandemics), subject to a five-year review cycle and presentation to SEMC for noting. Department of the Premier and Cabinet Publish and maintain a document outlining whole-of-government pandemic arrangements, subject to a five-year review cycle and presentation to SEMC for noting.	reviewing guidance materials to address recommendations following the Independent Review into Western Australia's COVID-19 Management and Response.
36-37	Appendix C: Roles and Responsibilities	Table C3: Response Responsibilities Department of the Premier and Cabinet Provide support to State agencies in relation to workforce and industrial relations matters Provide national and inter-jurisdictional coordination not within the remit of the HMA Ensure government services are maintained as appropriate Manage economic impacts as appropriate	The Roles and Responsibilities table has been updated to include the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's whole-of-government support function during response.
42-43	Appendix C: Roles and Responsibilities	Table C4: Recovery Responsibilities Department of the Premier and Cabinet Provide support to State agencies in relation to workforce and industrial relations matters Provide national and inter-jurisdictional coordination as required Ensure government services are provided Manage economic impacts as appropriate	The Roles and Responsibilities table has been updated to include the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's whole-of-government support function during recovery.

Note: Page numbers listed refer to the previous document.