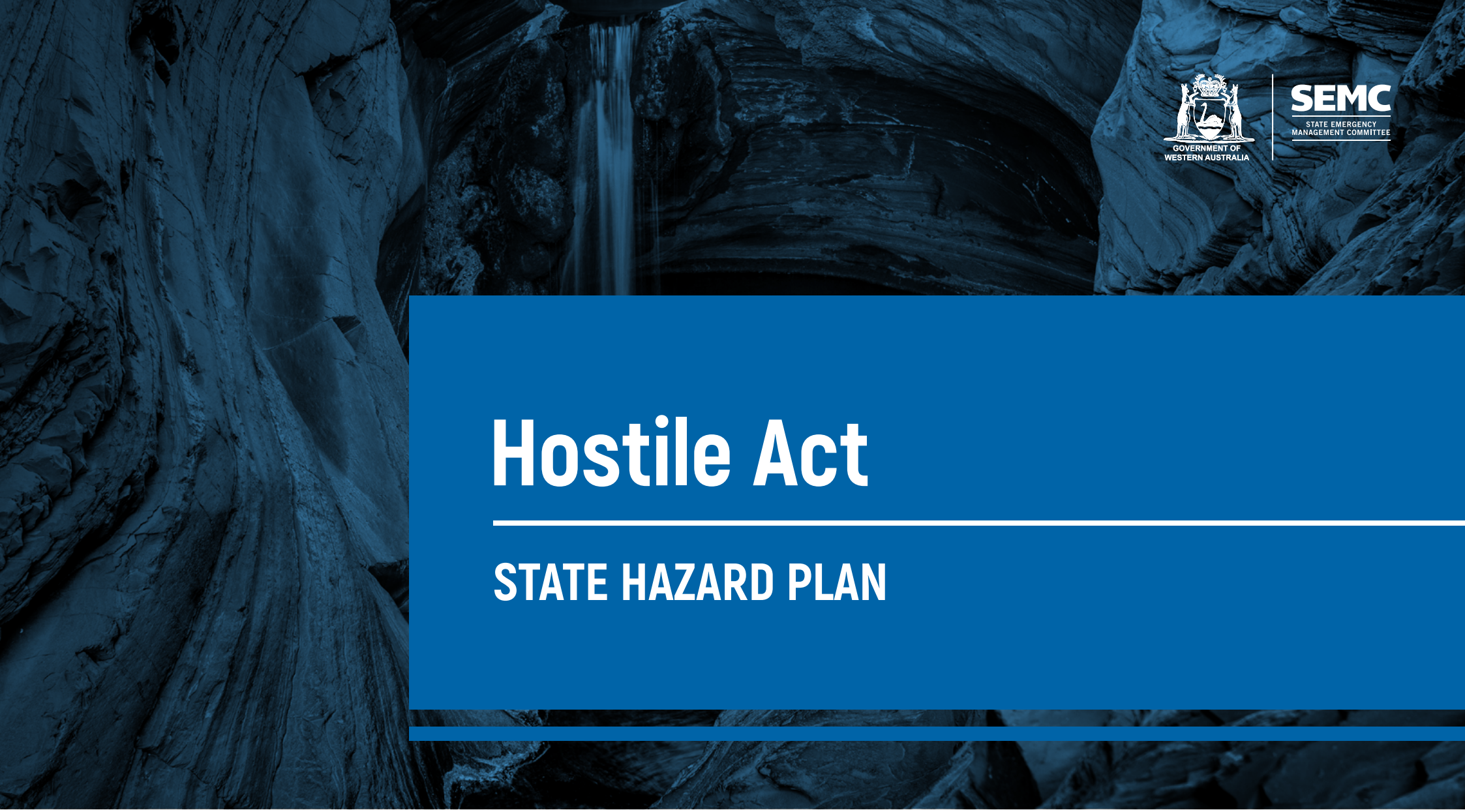


GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SEMC
STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Hostile Act

STATE HAZARD PLAN

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Western Australia Police Force

APPROVED BY
State Emergency Management Committee

RESOLUTION NUMBER	59/2026
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Amendments Table

Date	Details	Amended by
August 2021	Initial plan for hazard of Hostile Act prescribed on 27 March 2020. Plan approved by SEMC (resolution number 63/2021).	PD87406/WA Police Force
December 2022	Version 1.01 - Amendments approved by SEMC Executive Officer (Resolution Number 17/2021). Statement of fact changes and updated hyperlinks to new SEMC website as per amendments table December 2022.	SEMC Business Unit
October 2023	Version 1.02 - Consequential amendments approved by SEMC to reflect change in terminology from 'welfare' to 'emergency relief and support' and related terms (resolution number 77/2023) and statement of fact and accessibility amendments approved by the SEMC Executive Officer (resolution number 17/2021) outlined in State EM documents amendments table October 2023.	SEMC Business Unit
May 2024	Version 1.03 - Consequential amendments approved by SEMC to reflect the inclusion of CBR terminology and Department of Justice roles and responsibilities as outlined in State EM documents amendments table May 2024 (resolution number 23/2024).	SEMC Business Unit
October 2026	Version 2.00 - Amendments approved by SEMC (resolution number 59/2026) to reflect comprehensive review undertaken by the WA Police Force in 2025/26. A summary of amendments is provided in the State EM documents amendments table October 2026.	WA Police Force



The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) acknowledges the Aboriginal peoples throughout the State of Western Australia as the Traditional Custodians of the lands where we live, work and volunteer. We recognise Aboriginal peoples' continued connection to land, waters and community, and pay our respects to Elders both past and present.

This document was designed to be viewed electronically and aims to meet the Western Australian Government's accessibility and inclusivity standard, including meeting the World Wide Web Consortium's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 2.2 (WCAG 2.2) at level AA. If anything in this document is inaccessible to you, or you are experiencing problems accessing content for any reason, please contact the State Emergency Management Policy Branch at semc.policylegislation@dfes.wa.gov.au.

All of the State emergency management legislation and documents can be accessed via the State Emergency Management Framework page of the State Emergency Management Committee website.

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Part One:

Introduction

The State Hazard Plan Hostile Act (the Plan) provides an overview of arrangements for the management of hostile act emergencies in Western Australia (WA) and contains information on hostile act prevention, preparedness, response and initial recovery.

The Plan refers to a range of existing plans and documents relating to hostile acts but does not duplicate the information contained in these, instead provides directions to websites or other sources where further information can be obtained, if required.

The Commissioner of Police is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for hostile act under the Emergency Management Act 2005, in accordance with regulation 16(h) of the Emergency Management Regulations 2006.

1.1 Scope

This Plan covers emergency management arrangements for hostile act emergencies within the geographic boundaries of WA, which includes State waters. It describes risk reduction strategies, preparedness for, response to, and initiation of recovery arrangements following the impact of a hostile act emergency.

Whilst relevant for the investigation of criminal acts and prosecution of criminal offences, including hostile acts, the application of the substantive criminal law of a state to the adjacent area within the territorial seas (i.e. within 12nm) under the *Crimes at Sea Act 2000* (Commonwealth), does not impact on the application of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* provisions.

For the purpose of this Plan, an emergency involving a chemical, radiological or other substance that is capable of causing loss of life, injury to a person, or damage to the health of a person or the environment will be considered a HAZMAT emergency and will be controlled by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) in accordance with the State Hazard Plan HAZMAT until the elements of a hostile or terrorist act can be determined.

In the event of a deliberate biological spillage, release or escape emergency involving the elements of a hostile or terrorist act, section 4.8 of State Hazard Plan Human Biosecurity will apply.

1.2 Hazard Definition

Hostile act is prescribed as a hazard in regulation 14A of the *Emergency Management Regulations 2006* as set out below:

(1) for the purposes of this part, a hostile act is -

(a) an event or situation to which subregulation (2), (3) or (4) applies; or

(b) an event or situation that is, or is reasonably suspected to be any of the following -

i. one or more persons being held hostage;

ii. a kidnapping;

iii. a siege;

iv. the hijacking of a vehicle or aircraft; or

(c) An event or situation involving the escape of a person from lawful custody that is capable of causing or resulting in loss of life, prejudice to the safety, or harm to the health, of persons.

(2) An event or situation in which:

(a) an explosive substance or hazardous substance is used to cause –

i. loss of life, prejudice to the safety of, or harm to the health, of persons or animals; or

ii. unlawful destruction of, or damage to, property or any part of the environment; or

(b) a threat is made that causes a person to have a reasonable suspicion that an explosive substance or hazardous substance is being or will be used as referred to in paragraph (a); or

(c) it is reasonably suspected that an explosive substance or hazardous substance is being or will be used as referred to in paragraph (a).

(3) An event or situation in which –

(a) a person is, or is reasonably suspected to be, in possession of any firearm or weapon; and

(b) any of the following applies –

i. the firearm or weapon is used to cause loss of life, prejudice to the safety, or harm to the health of persons;

ii. a threat is made that causes a person to have a reasonable suspicion that the firearm or weapon is being or will be used as referred to in subparagraph (i);

iii. it is reasonably suspected that the firearm or weapon is being or will be used as referred to in subparagraph (i).

(4) An event or situation in which -

(a) a person uses a vehicle or aircraft intentionally to cause

i. loss of life, prejudice to the safety, or harm to the health of persons or animals; or

ii. unlawful destruction of, or damage to, property or any part of the environment; or

(b) a threat is made that causes a person to have a reasonable suspicion that a vehicle or aircraft is being or will be used as referred to in paragraph (a); or

(c) it is reasonably suspected that a vehicle or aircraft is being or will be used as referred to in paragraph (a).

1.2.1 Hostile act emergency

For a hostile act event or situation to be considered a hostile act emergency, it also needs to meet the definition of emergency under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

> *"the occurrence or imminent occurrence of the hazard which is of such a nature of magnitude that it requires a significant and coordinated response".*

Where this threshold is not met, the incident will be managed by the WA Police Force as business as usual.

Where a hostile act is determined and involves the deliberate release of a hazardous substance, the term Chemical Biological Radiological (CBR) incident may be used. Where relevant, specific CBR arrangements are identified throughout this Plan.

1.2.2 Unclear and multiple consequential hazards

It may not be immediately known if an emergency is the result of a hostile act in certain circumstances. For example, a hazardous or explosive substance may occur without any reason to suspect it has been "used to cause loss of life, prejudice to the safety of, or harm to the health of persons or animals or the unlawful destruction of, or damage to, property or any part of the environment". Similarly, a vehicle may cause loss of life, prejudice to the safety of, or harm to the health of persons or animals or the unlawful destruction of, or damage to, property or any part of the environment, without immediate suspicion it is a deliberate act.

In such circumstances, an emergency will be dealt with by the activation of the response arrangements under the relevant State Hazard Plan for the apparent hazard, with the WA Police Force supporting that HMA as appropriate. The WA Police Force will assume control for a hostile act emergency should this subsequently be identified.

The WA Police Force arrangements for a hostile act emergency response may mirror counter terrorism arrangements in response to an incident without the determination of a terrorist act (see State Hazard Plan – Terrorist Act).

1.3 Roles and Responsibilities

The Commissioner of Police is the HMA for hostile acts throughout Western Australia and is responsible for ensuring effective prevention, preparedness, response and initial recovery arrangements for this hazard.

Each agency with a role or responsibility under this Plan is required to have appropriate documented operational procedures that clearly detail how they will carry out their responsibilities in accordance with this Plan. These arrangements should align with and complement other agencies roles and responsibilities outlined under the State Emergency Management Plan (State EM Plan).

Information regarding the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies under this Plan are detailed in Appendix C.

1.3.1 Department of Justice

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Department of Justice is responsible for overseeing the management, control and security of all prisons, ensuring the welfare and safe custody of all prisoners under section 7 of the *Prisons Act 1981*. Prison Superintendents are to ensure good government, good order, and security of prisons under the CEO's authority.

Detention centre Superintendents and Custodial Officers have the responsibility for maintaining the security and proper management of detention centres under the *Young Offenders Act 1994*.

The CEO of the Department of Justice has the responsibility for prevention, preparedness, response and the initial recovery for situations within the confines of a State prison or detention centre.

Response arrangements are described within section 4.2.2.

1.4 Related Documents and Legislation

This Plan is to be read in conjunction with the State Emergency Management Framework, including the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, *Emergency Management Regulations 2006*, State Emergency Management Policy, Plan and Procedure.

In addition, this Plan is to be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- State Hazard Plan Terrorist Act
- State Hazard Plan HAZMAT
- State Hazard Plan Human Biosecurity
- State Hazard Plan Cybersecurity Incident
- Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC) Handbook
- Australian New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC) Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism
- Australian New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) Disaster Victim Identification Committee Guide (ADVC) 2020
- Intergovernmental Agreement on Australia's Counter Terrorism Arrangements
- National Counter Terrorism Plan (NCTP).
- Western Australia Mass Fatality and Disaster Victim Identification Plan

Legislation relevant to this plan includes, but is not limited to:

- *Criminal Code Act Compilation Act 1913*
- *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Commonwealth)
- *Criminal Investigations Act 2006*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety (Road and Rail Transport of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007*
- *Defence Act 1903* (Commonwealth)

- *Environmental Protection Act 1986*
- *Fire Brigades Act 1942*
- *Prisons Act 1981*
- *Public Health Act 2016*
- *Radiation Safety Act 1975*
- *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*
- *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006*
- *Weapons Act 1999*
- *Young Offenders Act 1994*
- *State Records Act 2000*

1.5 Continuous Improvement

The HMA ensures aspects of operational performance in response to the hazard are reviewed and a consistent and structured approach is applied to all aspects of operational performance. This includes the implementation and evaluation of the outcomes through lessons identified, findings, and recommendations of reviews.

At the completion of hostile act emergencies involving a significant coordination of resources, e.g. where a full incident management structure has been established, significant multi-agency resources used and/or multiple districts involved, each participating agency/group involved may be requested to provide a written report to the Police Commander

The provision of this documentation and its retention is in accordance with appropriate legislation for the circumstances of the incident (*Coroners Act 1996, Evidence Act 1906, State Records Act 2000*).

Agencies and organisations with a role or having responsibilities in managing the hazard of hostile act should engage with subject matter experts to ensure they maintain ongoing awareness of risks associated with a hostile act, and understand contemporary approaches to prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

Additionally, Controlling Agencies should undertake reviews of operational performance to improve emergency management outcomes. Controlling Agencies are to review all aspects of the management of the hazard to ensure that it:

- complies with relevant legislation
- complies with the State Emergency Management Framework

Controlling Agencies undertaking reviews should:

- consider feedback from all agencies involved
- consider feedback from impacted stakeholders
- ensure that opportunities for improvement and lessons are identified
- take steps to implement identified actions to improve operational performance
- make outcomes from the review process available where appropriate

In accordance with State Emergency Management Policy (State EM Policy) statement 5.11.3 debriefs, reviews and analysis should be conducted by all state agencies following an event.

Where required and in accordance with the State EM Plan section 5.7.2, the HMA will provide post-operational reports to SEMC.



Part Two:

Prevention and Mitigation

2.1 Responsibility for Prevention and Mitigation

As the HMA, the Commissioner of Police is responsible for undertaking prevention and mitigation activities in relation to the hostile act hazard.

WA Police Force engages with communities, ensuring, prevention and preparedness strategies are given special consideration to crowded places, iconic venues, public transport, critical infrastructure and other vital assets as these have been the targets of hostile acts in Australia and overseas.

The following are provided as examples of such activities.

2.2 Prevention and Mitigation Strategies

2.2.1 Crime prevention strategies

The WA Police Force conducts proactive police patrols and are associated with programs such as Neighbourhood Watch and Crime Stoppers to enable anonymous reporting of criminal activity and suspicious behaviour, deter criminal activity by increasing the probability of apprehension, and reduce the incidence of preventable crime.

Possession and ownership of firearms is strictly regulated in WA. Persons wishing to possess or use a firearm in WA are governed by the *Firearms Act 2024* and the *Firearms Regulations 2024*.

The WA Police Force is responsible for a number of activities including but not limited to:

- improving public safety by ensuring the safe and responsible possession and use of firearms
- preventing persons from having access to firearms for criminal purposes
- preventing access to firearms by persons who pose a risk of violence, family violence or intimidating behaviour
- preventing access to firearms by persons who pose a risk of misuse of firearms
- reducing the number of firearms unlawfully possessed in the community
- assessment of the importation and exportation of firearms and other weapons.

2.2.2 Community safety and engagement

The WA Police Force works with local government and partnerships to identify, coordinate and strengthen crime-prevention strategies through public awareness campaigns, policy action and community consultation to implement sustainable community crime-prevention solutions.

Strategies include:

- Neighbourhood Watch - a long-standing community-based program aimed at encouraging neighbours to work together to reduce crime and make their communities safer
- protecting crowded places - providing a focus on protecting people in venues and public spaces by creating partnerships, sharing information, and providing guidance on security measures to owners and operators which is consistent with Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism.
- security planning - providing advice to owners and operators to take steps to protect their business, staff and community from an emergency, particularly a hostile act, terrorist threat or attack. Such advice includes the national campaign Escape.Hide.Tell
- reporting suspicious activity - encouraging reporting of security related incidents and suspicious activity to the National Security Hotline (1800 123 400), Crime Stoppers (1800 333 000) or police (131 444)
- enforcement options - providing a visual police presence in the community to provide a deterrent to unlawful behaviour.

2.2.3 Security

Formulated primarily as counter terrorism strategies, through WA's membership of the Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC), WA has established a specialist capability (mental health practitioners and police) to assess and manage fixated individuals who have an obsessional preoccupation with a person or a perceived grievance.

WA based countering violent extremism intervention processes encompass awareness training and referral pathways in key public sector agencies (e.g. education, communities and corrections) and broader engagement as identified.

Additionally, Commonwealth-led efforts to prevent and counter radicalisation towards violent extremism encompass a range of prevention and intervention strategies across schools, correctional facilities, and online platforms. These initiatives also involve collaboration with medical professionals and community groups to support individuals at higher risk of radicalisation due to mental health challenges.

2.2.4 Industry

Aviation and maritime security protocols for trade and travel, include staff training, security identification schemes, and enhanced screening technology for people and cargo (including mail). There is also regulation of these industries through the *Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Act 2003* (Commonwealth) and the Department of Home Affairs (Aviation and Maritime Security Division).

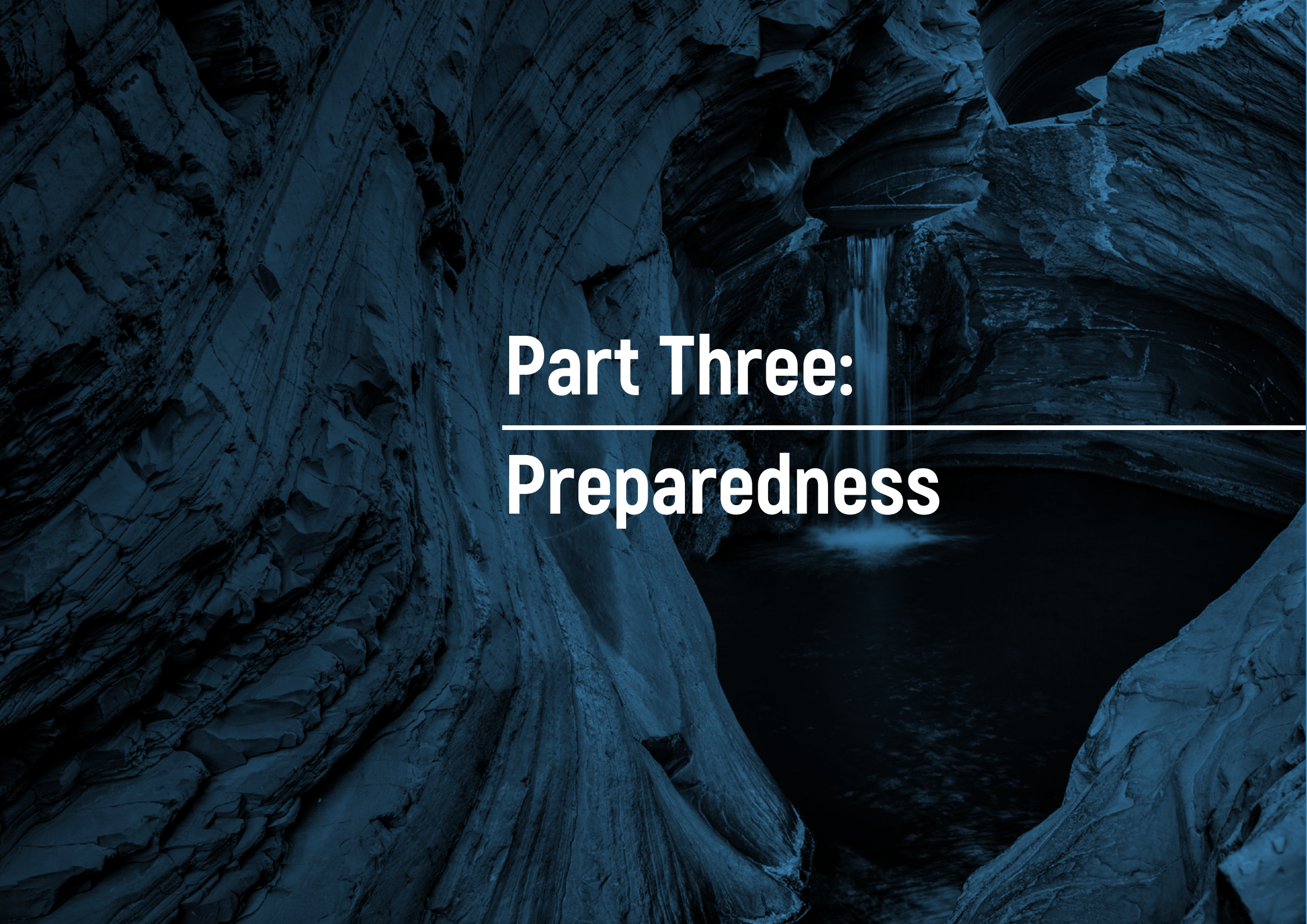
Critical infrastructure owners (e.g. gas, electricity, water and ports sectors) are responsible for the security of their assets, including mitigation, as outlined in the *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018*.

Activities of private security providers within WA are governed by the *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996* and the *Security and Related Activities (Control) Regulations 1997*.

The WA Police Force has a role in the regulation and management of the security industry and is responsible for:

- issuing security licences and registrations
- renewal of security licences and registrations
- monitoring security licences and registration holders.

This includes strategies for critical infrastructure protection, intelligence and aviation security arrangements.



Part Three:

Preparedness

3.1 Responsibility for Preparedness

As the HMA, the Commissioner of Police is responsible for the development of plans and arrangements to manage emergencies in relation to the hostile act hazard.

3.2 Capability Baseline

The legislative definition of a hostile act establishes a range of circumstances that may require an emergency response. While the nature and consequences of these events may differ, the WA Police Force maintains capability to respond to all circumstances described in the legislative definition.

The capability baseline for this hazard is based on the events and situations outlined in the legislation and is informed by historical examples of hostile acts in Australia and other jurisdictions. Ongoing monitoring of hostile act trends and emerging risks informs planning activities.

Planning activities include, but are not restricted to, emergencies threatening or causing loss of life, prejudice to the safety, or harm to the health of persons caused by:

- an active armed offender
- hostile use of a vehicle or aircraft
- use of an explosive or hazardous substance
- persons being held hostage.

3.3 Planning and Preparedness Arrangements

In accordance with the direction of the SEMC under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, the HMA is responsible for the development of hazard management plans and local government is responsible for the development of local emergency management arrangements.

3.3.1 Local and regional/district arrangements

Under the Emergency Management Act 2005, local governments are responsible for developing and maintaining Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMAs) which should include comprehensive emergency management (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery) arrangements. The Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) advises and assists the local government in ensuring that local emergency management arrangements are established for its district. Where hostile act plans are developed at the local level, they should be consistent with the State Hazard Plan Hostile Act.

WA Police in collaboration with LEMCs and DEMCs may develop local and district hostile act plans.

3.3.2 State arrangements

Due to the nature of hostile acts, plans and arrangements implemented to assist in the preparation for and mitigation of terrorist acts may be utilised. This includes Western Australia's Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC) whose role is to support actions that enhance the security and emergency preparedness of the State of Western Australia.

The SECC's ongoing preparedness responsibilities relate to the State's preparation for the prevention of, response to and recovery from state security incidents and emergencies. The response responsibilities are activated when a decision is made by the Premier to convene the SECC in relation to the occurrence or imminent occurrence of a state security incident or emergency.

The role and key responsibilities of the SECC are provided for in the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet Handbook.

3.3.1.2 CBR Incidents

DFES maintains facilities required to enable the HEAT/CBRTG to meet and fulfil their functions. The WA Police Force and DFES will jointly determine the assembly location of CBRTG as needed, based on the security environment.

3.4 Inter-jurisdictional Arrangements

Inter-jurisdictional coordination may occur through the National Situation Room (NSR), the National Coordinating Mechanism and/or arrangements under the NCTP depending on the nature of the hostile act emergency.

The Australian New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC) maintains the Australian National Counter-Terrorism handbook, strategy, plan and guidance documents. The availability of these resources assists with the prevention, mitigation of terrorist acts, and mobilisation in response to hostile act emergencies in accordance with assessed risk priorities.

In addition, the ANZCTC assist in coordinating an effective nation-wide counter-terrorism capability and maintain effective arrangements for the sharing of relevant intelligence and information.

3.4.1 Western Australia border agreements

On 26 August 2011, the WA Police Force signed a Cross Border Justice Scheme Memorandum of Understanding (0269/2010) with South Australia Police and Northern Territory Police agreeing that parties cooperate to provide appropriate police services to the cross-border regions. This includes assistance to neighbouring states or territories as requested where an emergency response is required.

3.4.2 Australian Government assistance

The Australian Government maintains a CBR emergency management capability at the national level with a response support capability with respect to terrorist situations within the State.

Australian Government support includes:

- the Australian Defence Force (ADF)
- maintenance of a stockpile of antidotes, antibiotics, vaccines and medical treatment for chemical or bioagents
- provision through Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) of specialist advice and measurement devices for radiation incidents
- provision of scientific support through the Defence Science and Technology Group (DSTG).

Additional Australian Government non-financial assistance requests will be made in accordance with section 5.6.2 of the State EM Plan.

3.4.2.1 Australian Defence Force assistance

ADF assistance may be provided through a request for Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) (which does not involve use of force) in relation to hostile acts.

Defence Force Assistance to the Civilian Authorities (DFACA) arrangements may be used when the ADF would be likely to enhance the civilian authority's response. DFACA requests shall be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the NCTP, Part IIIAAA of the *Defence Act 1903* (Commonwealth), and the Government of WA – Application for Defence Force Aid to the Civilian Authorities Policy

3.5 Preparing the Community

Community engagement programs relating to preparedness activities, such as the National Escape, Hide and Tell Program for hostile act emergencies are also outlined in section 2.2.2.

3.6 Preparing for Response

The WA Police Force is responsible for the overall control of resources required to respond to a hostile act. The identification of resources and expertise are essential to preparedness.

To ensure this Plan operates successfully, agencies with roles and responsibility under the Plan should identify their own resources and provide training for all relevant personnel on their specific operational arrangements.

3.6.1 Specific training needs

The safe and coordinated response to a hostile act emergency requires the application of specialised knowledge and specific operational techniques that are appropriate to each agency.

Exercises and training are critical to ensuring that preparedness arrangements remain effective, coordinated and fit for purpose across all levels of emergency management.

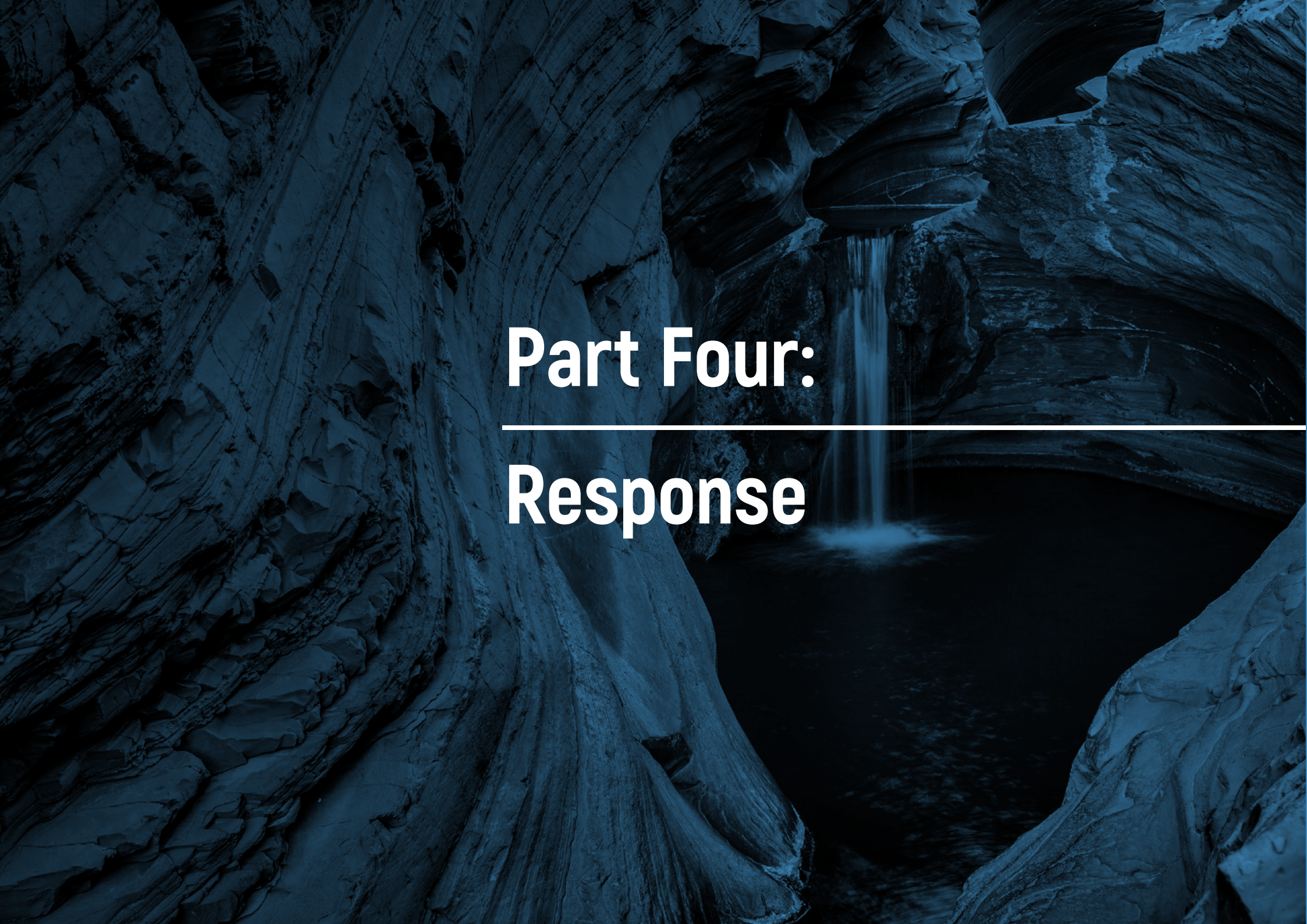
Agencies should undertake regular training and, where appropriate, participate in exercises to develop capability to respond to hostile act incidents within the scope of their responsibilities outlined in Appendix C.

DFES manages a training program for key personnel to ensure readiness for HAZMAT related activities. This includes:

- management of CBR Incidents - training for personnel who may have an incident management role during a CBR incident.
- self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective equipment - training personnel who have a CBR response role and are required to become competent in the use of SCBA and protective equipment appropriate to their roles and responsibilities contained in this plan.
- detection equipment - training of DFES personnel in the operation, maintenance, and interpretation of dedicated detection equipment.

3.6.2 Exercises

Due to the similarities of hostile and terrorist acts, the WA Police Force conduct multi-agency exercises in accordance with ANZCTC protocols to assist agency personnel and others in becoming familiar with roles and responsibilities.



Part Four:

Response

4.1 Responsibility for Response

As the HMA, the Commissioner of Police is responsible for ensuring that all responses to hostile acts are initiated promptly and executed with effective use of all available resources.

When an incident is determined to be a hostile act emergency (see section 1.2), the WA Police Force will assume control and undertake actions as required under State policies and plans.

The nature of the hostile act emergency will determine the responsible agencies involved in response operations which will respond according to standard emergency response procedures and, if activated, in accordance with the response sections of State EM Plan Appendix E, relevant State Hazard Plans and Appendix C.

4.1.1 Strategic control priorities

Operational priorities when responding to a hostile act are consistent with the State Strategic Control Priorities:

- protection and preservation of life
- community warnings and information
- protection of critical infrastructure and community assets
- protection of residential property
- protection of assets supporting individual livelihood and community financial sustainability
- protection of environmental and heritage values.

In addition to the above, priorities should also focus on preserving evidence, apprehending offenders and disrupting subsequent criminal activity.

4.1.2 Multiple hazards

In the event that another type of hazard occurs as a consequence of a hostile act, the designated HMA or Controlling Agency for the consequential emergency will be required to assist in combatting the effects of that emergency. The WA Police Force will remain responsible for, and in control of, the overall management of a hostile act.

4.2 Response Arrangements

4.2.1 Local and regional/district arrangements

To facilitate coordination between incident command and other relevant agencies, the Police Forward Commander may establish Incident and Operational Area Support Groups.

4.2.2 State arrangements

The WA Police Force may request establishment of the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC), activation of the State Crisis Centre and, if required, establishment of the State Emergency Coordination Group (SECG). This requirement is not intended to affect the scalability of response, however, does recognise the potential consequences of such an event on the community and the need for leadership at a high level.

4.2.2.1 State Emergency Coordination Group (SECG)

A SECG may be established by the Commissioner of Police in their position as the State Emergency Coordinator to facilitate the provision of coordinated emergency management by public authorities and other organisations at a strategic level, with a focus on state-level impacts of the emergency.

4.2.2.2 Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet (SECC)

In accordance with the SECC Handbook, the SECC's response responsibilities are activated when a decision is made by the Premier to convene the SECC in relation to the occurrence or imminent occurrence of a state security incident or emergency (within or outside Western Australia). The SECC

supports the whole-of-government response to an incident including, coordination of media and public information strategies, policy advice and liaising for critical infrastructure, defence-related facilities, crowded places and inter-jurisdictional considerations.

The SECC does not direct the operational response to a state security incident or emergency. Management of the operational response to a state security incident or emergency is the role of the appropriate officeholder/ agency (e.g. Commissioner of Police in relation to a hostile act emergency).

4.2.3 Australian Government assistance

Australian Government assistance may be provided in accordance with the protocols established under the NCTP and the Guidelines for requesting support from the Australian Defence Force (ADF) should requirements of these assistance protocols be met by the hostile act circumstances.

Additional Australian Government non-financial assistance requests will be made in accordance with section 5.6.2 of the State EM Plan.

4.3 Incident Notifications

It may take some time before it becomes apparent that an incident was the result of a hostile act. Where the cause of an emergency is not apparent and a hostile act cannot be readily discounted, the WA Police Force shall be notified and may deploy forward to commence investigations.

Any actual or suspected hostile act incidents should be reported to the WA Police Force. Depending on the nature, level and requirements of the emergency, the following notifications between stakeholders may be made.

Table 1 Response Notifications

Notified By	Stakeholder
WA Police Force	Initial responding agency
WA Police Force	Australian Bomb Data Centre
WA Police Force	Australian CBRN Data Centre
WA Police Force	Australian Defence Force
WA Police Force	Australian Federal Police
WA Police Force	Australian Government National Situation Room, Canberra
WA Police Force	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
WA Police Force	Department of Communities
WA Police Force	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
WA Police Force	Department of Health
WA Police Force	Department of Home Affairs
WA Police Force	Department of Primary Industries & Regional Development
WA Police Force	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
WA Police Force	Critical infrastructure owners (as relevant)
WA Police Force	Department of Water and Environment Regulation
WA Police Force	Essential services

Notified By	Stakeholder
WA Police Force	Main Roads WA - Customer Contact Centre (regional WA)
WA Police Force	Main Roads WA - Traffic Operations Centre (metropolitan area)
WA Police Force	Media
WA Police Force	Ministers for Police and Emergency Services
WA Police Force	Other relevant Local, State and Australian Government Agencies and Government
WA Police Force	Public Transport Authority
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	CBR Technical Group
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	ChemCentre (WA)
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	HAZMAT Emergency Advisory Team (HEAT)
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	Government Media Office
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	Premier/Duty Minister

4.4 Incident Management

The WA Police Force will undertake ongoing assessment of the potential of the emergency to be a terrorist act. Should this be determined by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with State Hazard Plan Terrorist Act, additional arrangements in that Plan will be activated.

4.4.1 Interagency communications and information management

Communications should be facilitated through the use of crisis information management systems (e.g. WebEOC), electronic data, telephone networks and face-to-face discussion. Radio facilities and portable satellite telephones are maintained by the HMA to provide some redundancy for the public network and for mobile purposes.

Operationally sensitive information should not be broadcast over unsecured networks. Should secure communications be required, the Australian Government has provided communications systems to be used for the transmission of national security information through electronic means.

4.4.1.1 National security information

Handling of national security information, both its transmission and receipt, must align with the Protective Security Policy Framework and adhere to the Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of National Security Information, guided by the fundamental principle of a 'need to know' basis.

4.4.2 CBR incidents

In the event of a hostile act emergency that involves the deliberate release of a hazardous substance, DFES will provide specialist capability support for the chemical, radiological components of the CBR incident and the WA Health system will undertake a combat role for the biological component of a CBR incident, where safe to do so.

Due to the nature of the emergency, DFES Operations and WA Health staff will be expected to operate under the WA Police Force Police Commander

with incident control, and be tasked in accordance with WA Police Force procedures during such incidents.

ChemCentre (WA) will provide support to the HMA through the Chemical Biological Radiological Technical Group (CBRTG), with chemical advice, on-scene sampling, detection and identification capability. This includes expert advice with respect to the chemical and physical properties, neutralisation, decontamination, and environmental fate. ChemCentre (WA) also assists police with forensic analysis and monitoring of the site(s) as required.

The CBRTG will be either notified or activated for all significant CBR incidents with core membership comprising of the WA Police Force and DFES, Special Operations.

Refer to Appendices D, E and F for specific detail regarding CBR incidents.

4.4.3 Hostile acts in State prisons and detention centres

If a hostile act occurs in a State prison or detention centre, the initial response is typically managed internally without WA Police Force involvement.

WA Police Force may provide support to prison officers or custodial officers upon request from the Department of Justice. In this circumstance WA Police Force will operate under police command within the Department of Justice incident control structure.

If an incident escalates to the point where it is a hostile act emergency, as defined in the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, the WA Police Force will assume control of the response.

4.4.4 Investigations

A Senior Investigating Officer will be appointed by the WA Police Force to manage the criminal investigation.

Multi-jurisdiction criminal investigations where there is the potential for a hostile act emergency to be a terrorist act are conducted in accordance with the NCTP, the Intergovernmental Agreement on Australia's National Counter Terrorism Arrangements and relevant memoranda of understanding and ANZCTC protocols, as available and appropriate to the situation. State Hazard Plan Terrorist Act provides further details.

WA Police Force maintain a Memorandum of Understanding on Counter Terrorism Cooperation and the Joint Counter Terrorism Team and the Protocol on Multi-Jurisdictional Major Crime Investigation in Australia, which may be utilised as appropriate.

4.5 Public Information and Warnings

In support of the HMA and Police Commander with incident control, media and public information for a state-level emergency will be coordinated through the WA Police Force Public Information Officer, supported by WA Police Force Media and Corporate Communications. Public information and warnings may include the use of telephone warnings and/or emergency systems, where appropriate and will consider the demographic of the community.

Additional supports may be accessed through the State Support Plan Emergency Public Information, when required.

At all times, the WA Police Force retain the responsibility for the control and release of information regarding victim identity.

If a hostile act is a (suspected) terrorist act, public information will be managed in accordance with the National Security Public Information Guidelines and Leadership and Strategic Coordination Arrangements for State Security Incidents.

4.6 Controlling Movement during an Incident

The decision to evacuate persons, shelter-in-place, divert crowds, shutdown or temporarily close areas will be made by the Police Commander with incident control with consideration of expert advice if available.

4.6.1 Evacuation

If a decision to evacuate a location is made, an objective will be to evacuate the optimum number of people expeditiously and safely, using the resources and infrastructure available. The protection and preservation of life will be the overarching priority.

4.7 Declaration of an Emergency Situation or State of Emergency

4.7.1 Hazard Management Officers

In the case of an Emergency Situation declared in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2005* section 50, Hazard Management Officers may be appointed in accordance with section 55 and State Emergency Management (EM) Response Procedure 4.6. For this purpose, police officers with the WA Police Force carrying out emergency management duties in the area of or otherwise involved in responding to a hostile act emergency situation have a standing delegation.

In addition, any employee of the Police Service (i.e. public servants in the WA Police Force) tasked with an operational support role and who is carrying out emergency management duties in response to the emergency situation also has a standing delegation to act as a Hazard Management Officer.

4.7.2 Authorised Officers

In the case of a State of Emergency declared under section 56 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, Authorised Officers may be appointed in accordance with section 61 and State EM Response Procedure 4.13. For this purpose, police officers with the WA Police Force carrying out emergency management duties in the area of or otherwise involved in responding to a State of Emergency have a standing delegation.

In addition, any employee of the Police Service (i.e. public servants in the WA Police Force) tasked with an operational support role and who is carrying out emergency management duties in response to the State of Emergency also has a standing delegation to act as an Authorised Officer.

4.8 Support Services

4.8.1 Medical services

St John Ambulance (SJA) assists casualties in the pre-hospital environment at any incident. SJA may enact Ambplan (SJA Major Incident Plan) dependent on the scale and type of incident. Casualty management outside the jurisdiction of SJA will be managed by the Department of Health or Royal Flying Doctor Service.

Coordination of mass casualty management will be the responsibility of the Department of Health in conjunction with SJA and may result in the activation of arrangements under the State Health Emergency Response Plan including any relevant sub-plans.

4.8.2 Mass fatality and disaster victim identification

In the event a hostile act emergency results in mass fatalities, the Western Australia Mass Fatality and Disaster Victim Identification Plan will be used to establish the overarching response protocols relevant to existing circumstances.

Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) is carried out in accordance with the ADVIC Disaster Victim Identification Guide 2020.

The WA Police Force is the designated combat agency for emergency management activities relating to Disaster Victim Identification and is responsible for identifying deceased persons on behalf of the State Coroner. Effective DVI operations in mass-casualty incidents require a coordinated multi-agency response across a range of specialist disciplines. Police work closely with medical experts, the Coroner and their staff, victim support services, grief counsellors, and other key stakeholders. It is essential that recording, collecting and preservation of evidence are undertaken by

appropriately qualified personnel. Except in exceptional circumstances the remains and personal property of all deceased should be guarded and left in-situ until the arrival of DVI teams.

4.9 Funding Arrangements for Response

Generally, to ensure accountability for expenditure incurred, the agency directing another agency or organisation in support of the emergency response is responsible for payment of all related expenses associated with its operation during emergencies unless other arrangements are agreed. Requests for additional services or resources additional to the delivery of core functions will be made to the HMA through the WA Police Force.

Detailed information in relation to the funding arrangements is outlined in State EM Policy section 5.12 and State EM Plan section 5.4.

Agencies and departments are requested to maintain a record of all costs incurred in providing assistance.



Part Five:

Recovery

Recovery involves restoring or improving livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities of an affected community or society.

In WA, the governance, planning and delivery of recovery is underpinned by the State Strategic Recovery Priorities:

- community-centred and place-based
- timely, responsive and accessible
- restore and build back better
- value First Nations Voice.

Response operations for a hostile act emergency may be prolonged, requiring effective coordination with concurrent recovery activities. Coordination of activities may be supported at the national level through the National Situation Room and activation of Australian Government plans such as COMDISPLAN.

5.1 Responsibility for Recovery

The Commissioner of Police, as the HMA is responsible for commencing recovery as soon as practicable during an emergency (State EM Policy section 6.2).

Under this Plan, the WA Police Force is assigned to carry out the following recovery responsibilities on behalf of the HMA, including:

- initiating recovery activities
- preparing an Impact Statement for Level 2 and 3 incidents unless an exemption has been granted by the State Recovery Coordinator
- transitioning responsibility of any ongoing coordination of recovery activities to the relevant local government, unless otherwise advised by the State Recovery Coordinator
- in emergencies where response and recovery occur concurrently, establishing arrangements to coordinate response and recovery operations with relevant local and state-level recovery coordinators / controller.

For less complex recoveries, the State Government will support local government to manage recovery through existing services and agency support.

Where recovery needs exceed the capacity of local government to manage, the State will have an increased involvement which may include appointing a state-level recovery coordinator or controller, convening a State Recovery Coordination Group and State Recovery Domains and deploying personnel and resources to plan and deliver recovery programs and activities.

The Department of Communities may provide emergency relief and support services as part of any recovery effort as a prescribed support organisation under the *Emergency Management Regulations 2006*. Emergency relief and support (ERS) services provide immediate and ongoing social support to alleviate, as far as practicable, the effects on individuals impacted by an emergency.

Further information regarding recovery coordination arrangements in WA are set out in part 6 and Appendix E of the State EM Plan and part 6 of the State EM Policy, and part 5 of the State EM Procedure.

The use of the State recovery arrangements will ensure that all affected local government areas have equitable and appropriate access to available resources.

5.2 Recovery Characteristics and Considerations

While hostile acts lack the political, ideological, or religious motivations that define terrorism, their impact on victims are similar. Those affected often endure a complex array of emotional responses, such as anxiety, anger, grief,

and a profound sense of vulnerability and helplessness that may extend to people not feeling safe within their own homes or communities. Beyond the psychological toll, these acts may also result in damage to personal property, infrastructure, and the environment–consequences that can disrupt economic stability and restrict people's freedom of movement.

Distinguishing characteristics of a recovery from a hostile act emergency may include:

- Impacts from response measures:
  - Response control and management measures, such as population movement controls and isolation from possible affected areas.
- Coordination of ongoing operations:
  - Response operations may be prolonged, requiring effective coordination with concurrent recovery activities.
- Economic and service disruptions:
  - Services may be disrupted as a result of damage and movement controls which may lead to possible business closures and economic loss.
- Support for higher risk populations:
  - Recovery efforts must address unique needs of culturally and linguistically diverse communities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and other groups at higher risk.
- Legal, ethical, and environmental considerations:
  - Address legal, regulatory, and ethical challenges related to extended emergency measures and managing possible environmental issues (such as contaminated land and water sources).
- Mental health support:
  - Implement mental health and psychosocial services to address long-term emotional and psychosocial impacts on individuals and communities.
- Financial support mechanisms:
  - Implement financial aid programs to support affected individuals and businesses and foster economic recovery.
- Community engagement and communication:
  - Maintain communication with the public regarding recovery efforts, timelines, and progress to build trust and support people to feel safe in their homes and communities.
- Evaluation and lessons management:
  - Conduct evaluations to capture lessons identified during the emergency and integrate them into future preparedness and response strategies

5.3 Initiating Recovery

Recovery activities are in addition to support that is routinely provided to victims of crime and affected communities which may include psychosocial and mental health support services for those directly impacted by the event.

The WA Police Force on behalf of the Commissioner of Police (HMA) will initiate recovery activities as soon as practicable during the response phase and gain an understanding of known or emerging impacts of the emergency.

Initial recovery efforts will focus on reducing the risk of harm through identification, containment, and deployment of appropriate personnel from agencies, organisations and services to affected communities to reduce effects relating to priorities as outlined in section 4.2 Response Arrangements.

The WA Police Force will:

- notify the State Recovery Coordinator where incidents are Level 2 and above (and request assistance with recovery coordination if required)
- ensure timely notification of the emergency, liaison and appropriate inclusion of those with recovery responsibilities in the emergency management arrangements

- activate State Support Plans as required
- ensure that in combating the effects of the emergency, activities have regard for the need to facilitate recovery
- monitor and assess impacts that may require recovery actions and keep the relevant recovery coordinator informed by providing advice and updates on recovery progress.
- provide identified recovery needs and planned actions to the Local Recovery Coordinator and State Recovery Coordinator for consideration
- identify a treatment plan to provide safe access to the affected area for delivery of recovery activities, if required
- other responsibilities described in State EM Plan section 6.2.

5.4 Impact Statement

Unless an exemption has been provided by the State Recovery Coordinator, the WA Police Force will coordinate completion of the Impact Statement relating to the four recovery domains; social, built, economic and environment in accordance State EM Recovery Procedure 5.3 prior to the transfer of responsibility for management of recovery to the affected local government(s) as appropriate.

The Impact Statement will be developed in consultation with the Incident Support Group, all affected local governments, the State Recovery Coordinator and the CBRTG if activated and must be approved by the Police Commander with incident control and the local government and endorsed by the State Recovery Coordinator.

5.5 Transition of Recovery Coordination

The WA Police Force will manage the transition of recovery activities to local government(s) unless a determination of State involvement has been made in accordance with section 6.2.1.3 of the State EM Plan. In such cases, recovery activities will transition to an appointed state-level recovery coordinator or recovery controller.

The timing of transition and handover to the appropriate recovery coordinator/controller will be determined through consultation between the Police Commander with incident control and the relevant recovery coordinator/controller with consideration of whether recovery providers can safely attend the impacted area to engage with community members and commence recovery support, including conducting a needs assessment.

To initiate ongoing recovery arrangements, the incoming relevant recovery coordinator will be provided a briefing by a representative of the HMA. The briefing will be informed through existing incident management processes such as an Incident Support Group (ISG), Operational Area Support Group (OASG), SECG and incident reporting as established.

Where an impact assessment has been completed, the Police Commander with incident control, the relevant emergency management district/s District Emergency Coordinator/s, or the State Emergency Coordinator, may approve the Impact Statement on behalf of the HMA for dissemination to the local government and appropriate recovery coordinator.

In the event multiple local governments are affected by a hostile act emergency, the State Recovery Coordinator can assist with establishing district or regional recovery arrangements, or if extraordinary arrangements are required, the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner may recommend the appointment of a State Recovery Controller in accordance with statement 6.4.4 of the State EM Policy.

The WA Police Force, in consultation with the State Recovery Coordinator, or appointed Recovery Coordinator/Controller will coordinate Commonwealth support in accordance with the recovery arrangements contained within the NCTP where appropriate.

When established, the SECG is responsible for state-level recovery coordination following an emergency, until recovery is handed to the State Recovery Coordination Group (SRCG). To assist with an understanding of the

emergency context, impacts, risks and transition activities, a representative of the HMA will attend initial meetings of the State and/or Local Recovery Coordination Groups, where invited.

5.6 Concurrent Recovery and Response Operations

A hostile act emergency may require an extended response and coordination with concurrent recovery operations. Unless a Local Recovery Coordination Group (LRCG) or State Recovery Coordination Group (SRCG) has been established, the HMA's incident management team will request that the relevant recovery coordinator(s) consider joining the incident management team or participating as a member of the OASG.

Where a LRGC and/or SRCG is established, recovery liaison officer/s will be included in the OASG to facilitate communication and assist coordination of concurrent response and recovery activities

5.7 Recovery Operations

In accordance with State EM Policy statement 6.2.3, the WA Police on behalf of the HMA, will participate in local and state-level recovery governance structures if requested by the Local Recovery Coordinator, State Recovery Coordinator and/or the [Event] Recovery Coordinator or Controller.

Participation may include providing representation on the LRCG, SRCG or one of the State Recovery Domains or assisting in the delivery of relevant recovery activities.

5.8 Communication of Recovery Activities

During the response phase, the Police Commander with incident control is responsible for the public information function, as per arrangements set out in section 5.3.1 of the State EM Plan with the support of the State Emergency Public Information Coordinator (SEPIC) where required. This includes providing information to the community about impacts and recovery services.

The WA Police Force will engage the relevant local governments, including their recovery communications team or staff early during the response phase as part of the provision of public information.

The HMA / Police Commander with incident control may also request the State Recovery Coordinator to assist with coordination of state-level recovery information if required.

The WA Police Force and the relevant local government will communicate with the public in a coordinated manner until the HMA hands over responsibility for the public information function to the relevant local government as part of the transition from response to recovery or as agreed.

Following the handover, the relevant local government is responsible for public information during recovery, with support from the State Recovery Coordinator as required.

The WA Police Force on behalf of the HMA will assist with information about ongoing response activities and public safety as appropriate.

5.9 Recovery Funding

Recovery from hostile act emergencies is not eligible for funding under the joint WA and Commonwealth Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements unless it is determined to be a terrorist act.

Where additional funding may be required to support recovery activities, local government(s) and State agencies should liaise with the State Recovery Coordinator.

5.10 Transition to Business-as-Usual Arrangements

In accordance with section 6.13 of the State EM Policy, recovery arrangements led by local and the State Governments may be de-escalated or stood down when recovery coordination and delivery can be effectively delivered through standard business-as-usual arrangements.



Appendices

Appendix A: Distribution List

This State Hazard Plan is available on the SEMC website. The agencies below will be notified by the WA Police Force (unless otherwise specified) when an updated version is published on this website.

- All agencies and organisations with responsibilities under this Plan
- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- Minister for Emergency Services (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC), SEMC subcommittee and SEMC reference group members (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- State Library of Western Australia (SEMC Business Unit to notify).

Appendix B: Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Terminology used throughout this document has the meaning prescribed in section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* or as defined in the State Emergency Management Glossary. In addition, the following hazard-specific definitions apply.

B1: Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
CBR Incident	An incident involving chemical, biological or radiological agents, including deliberate releases associated with hostile acts.
CBR Technical Group	Multi-agency technical advisory group supporting consequence management of a CBR incident.
Hostile Act	An event or situation that is, or is reasonably suspected to be: • one or more persons being held hostage • a kidnapping • a siege • the hijacking of a vehicle or aircraft, or • the escape of a person from lawful custody (in specified circumstances). It also includes: • use, threat or reasonable suspicion of use of an explosive or hazardous substance • possession or reasonable suspicion of possession of a firearm and its use, threat to use or reasonable suspicion of its use (in specified circumstances) • intentional use, threat to use or reasonable suspicion of use or a vehicle or aircraft (in specified circumstances). For the full definition of hostile act, see section 1.2 Hazard Definition of this Plan, derived from regulation 14A (*Emergency Management Regulations 2006*).

Term	Definition
Police Commander	The person designated by the HMA responsible for the overall management of a hostile act and provides strategic direction to agencies and the Police Forward Commander in accordance with the need of the situation. This person performs the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System function of Incident Controller.
Police Forward Commander	The person designated by the Police Commander responsible for control at the incident site. This person may fulfill the function of the Police Commander where there is no appointed Police Commander.
Terrorist Act	In accordance with section 100.1 of the *Commonwealth Criminal Code 1995*: An act, or threat to commit an act, that is done with the intention to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological case, and the act causes: • Death, serious harm or endangers a person • Serious damage to property • A serious risk to the health or safety of the public, or • Seriously interferes with, disrupts or destroys critical infrastructure such as telecommunications or electricity network.

B2: Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ADF	Australian Defence Force
ADVIC	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
ANZCTC	Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee
ANZPAA	Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency
ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
CBR	Chemical Biological Radiological
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CBRTG	Chemical Biological Radiological Technical Group
CCP	Casualty Clearing Post
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COMDISPLAN	Commonwealth Disaster Response Plan
Cth	Commonwealth
DACC	Defence Assistance to the Civil Community
DFACA	Defence Force Assistance to the Civilian Authorities
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DRFAWA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Western Australia
DSTG	Defence Science and Technology Group
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EM	Emergency Management
ERS	Emergency Relief and Support
FLO	Field Liaison Officer
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HEAT	Hazmat Emergency Advisory Team
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
HOT	Hazardous Operations/Hot Zone (used in CBR context)
ISG	Incident Support Group
LC	Lead Chemist

Acronym	Meaning
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Arrangements
LG	Local Government
LGIRS	Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety
LRCG	Local Recovery Coordination Group
NCTP	National Counter Terrorism Plan
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NSR	National Situation Room
OASG	Operational Area Support Group
SC	Sampling Chemist
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SECC	Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet
SECG	State Emergency Coordination Group
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SEPIC	State Emergency Public Information Coordinator
SHC	State Health Coordinator

Acronym	Meaning
SJA	St John Ambulance Western Australia Ltd.
SOA	Special Operations Advisor
SRCG	State Recovery Coordination Group
WA	Western Australia
WebEOC	Web Emergency Operations Centre

Appendix C: Roles and Responsibilities

The WA Police Force, through the Commissioner of Police as the HMA, has the primary role of coordinating effective prevention, preparedness, response and initial recovery arrangements for this hazard.

The following are the agency roles and responsibilities under this Plan. Brief all-hazards information is also provided for agencies who may have a role under this Plan. Full details of these roles and responsibilities can be found in the State EM Plan, Appendix E and State EM Policy Appendix F. All agencies should maintain appropriate internal plans and procedures in relation to their specific responsibilities.

Specific responsibilities of the CBRTG can be found at Appendix D under this plan.

Responsibilities relevant to level 2 and level 3 CBR related hostile and terrorist act incidents can be found at Appendix F.

Note: There is recognition that Local Government capacity and capability vary across jurisdictions. As a result, the level of support a Local Government can provide in fulfilling the roles and responsibilities outlined in Appendix C will depend on its available resources and capability.

C1: Prevention and Mitigation Responsibilities

Organisation	Prevention and Mitigation Responsibilities
Australian Government Departments	a. Provide national and coordination governance for the prevention and mitigation of hostile act activities through community and international engagement and operational capabilities including intelligence services and enhanced border screening
Department of Justice	a. Conduct risk assessments to identify potential unrest. b. Provide security protocols, behaviour management strategies and rehabilitation and engagement programs.
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	a. Provide support to the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet to have oversight of the State's security-related capabilities and arrangements.
Western Australia Police Force (Commissioner of Police as HMA)	a. Provide for the deterrence of criminal activity by increasing the probability of apprehension and reduce the incidence of preventable crime. b. Provide intelligence capabilities to inform intervention strategies and enforcement operations

C2: Preparedness Responsibilities

Organisation	Preparedness Responsibilities
Atco Gas Australia	a. Develop and maintain plans to protect and ensure the resilience of essential gas services
Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions	a. Develop and maintain plans to protect and conserve Western Australia's environment
Department of Communities	a. Establish and maintain a register of specialised and suitably trained trauma informed practitioners from Communities and partner agencies who can be activated in the event of a mass fatality incident
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	a. Develop and maintain plans and operational capability for their response to fire, collapse, HAZMAT, chemical and radiological sources detection.
Department of Justice	a. Plan and prepare for hostile act situations within the confines of a state prison or detention centre.
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	a. Develop and maintain plans to protect and ensure the resilience of agricultural and food services.
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	a. Provide support to the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet to maintain an awareness of Western Australia's security environment and hazard environment and assess the suitability of the State's security and emergency related legislation.
Public Transport Authority	a. Develop and maintain plans to protect and ensure the resilience of public transport and the public who use these transport networks.
Water Corporation	a. Develop and maintain arrangements to protect and ensure the resilience of its critical water assets
Western Australia Police Force (Commissioner of Police as HMA)	a. Develop and maintain the WA Police Force plans and operational capability specific to hostile act.
Western Power and Horizon Power	a. Develop and maintain plans to protect and ensure the resilience of essential electricity services.

C3: Response Responsibilities

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
Australian Government Departments	a. Undertake roles and responsibilities as described in the NCTP. Additional roles and responsibilities as agreed.
Department of Communities	a. Coordinate the delivery of emergency relief and support services for those affected by the emergency. b. Provide a Liaison Officer to the Major Incident Command Centre (Maylands). c. Provide support to a Mass Fatality and Disaster Victim Identification response.
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	a. Provide response capabilities for fire, collapse and HAZMAT, chemical detection and specialist advice on issues relating to hazardous materials including chemicals, radiological sources, airborne contaminants and decontamination requirements.
Department of Health	a. Coordinate the provision of acute medical response to the emergency site. b. Coordinate the transport of medical staff/teams to the emergency site. c. Coordinate the triage of injured persons at the emergency site. d. In conjunction with the Ambulance Commander manage the health aspects of the emergency site. (See St John Ambulance WA). e. Coordinate the medical evacuation of severely injured persons to major medical centres in rural areas or the Perth Metropolitan Area as appropriate. f. Coordinate the public health response to minimise ongoing environmental and public health risks. g. Assist partner agencies in crisis counselling and critical stress management. h. Provide specialist support to a Mass Fatality and Disaster Victim Identification response
Department of Justice	a. Respond to situations within the confines of a State prison or detention centre.
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	a. Undertake roles and responsibilities of First Minister's Departments as described in the NCTP. b. Provide support to the Security and Emergency Committee of Cabinet if activated. c. Provide support to the State Disaster Council if established.

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI)	a. Provide emergency public transport.
Department of Water and Environment Regulation	a. Provide chemical detection and monitoring with regard to any impacts on the environment (e.g. pollution of water resources, land, built environment).
Local Governments	a. Provide resources to assist the HMA when requested. b. Issue closure notices for airports and airfields which are owned by the local government authority when necessary. c. Close and open roads within their jurisdiction when requested. d. Develop a Local Recovery Plan in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2005*. e. Manage community recovery process in consultation with the HMA and in accordance with the Local Recovery Plan, when required.
Main Roads WA	a. Close and open roads within its jurisdiction at the request of the HMA. b. Assist in the recovery process through road and road infrastructure repair and reconstruction as required. c. Provide details on road conditions to the HMA. d. Traffic flow modelling, traffic light manipulation.
Media (ABC, 6PR)	a. Broadcast public information messages when requested by the HMA. b. Provide support as requested by the HMA and the designated recovery authority during the response and recovery phases.
PathWest	a. Coordinate mortuary planning and provide oversight of mortuary operations during mass fatality. b. Provide specialist advice to the State DVI Commander.
Public Transport Authority	a. Close and open public transport within its jurisdiction when requested by the HMA.

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
St John Ambulance WA Ltd. (SJA)	a. Provide and coordinate the ambulance response, including rescue helicopters, to the incident. b. Manage, coordinate and command the medical aspects at the incident, including jointly with Health Response Teams if required. c. Provide trained Paramedics Special Operations officers to the incident to assist the HMA or other agencies as required with casualty management and extrication (where an area has been deemed safe by the WA Police Force), as appropriate. d. Coordinate and manage the triage, treatment and transport of casualties from the incident to appropriate medical facilities. This may be coordinated jointly with the State Health Incident Control Centre (SHICC). e. Provide appropriate liaison personnel to ISG, OASG, SECG or other coordination centres as requested and required. f. Assist with the transportation of Health Response Teams to an incident if required.
Western Australia Police Force (Commissioner of Police as HMA)	a. As the HMA, in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2005* liaise with other agencies to ensure coordination of response. b. Provide for the command, control, coordination and communication of activities during response. c. Provide the State DVI Commander to a Mass Fatality and Disaster Victim Identification response.
Western Power and Horizon Power	a. Disconnect electricity services as and when requested by the HMA. b. Restore electricity services in the priority requested by the HMA or the designated recovery authority as the system allows. c. Assist in the provision of emergency power as requested by the HMA or the designated recovery authority.

C4: Recovery Responsibilities

Recovery Responsibilities

Additional State agencies and entities listed within the State EM Policy Appendix F can provide assistance within relevant recovery functional areas, when requested by the relevant State Recovery Coordinator or Controller (State EM Policy section 6.7).

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
Department of Communities	a. Where activated, coordinate the emergency relief and support components of recovery for people affected by the emergency. b. Contribute to the planned transition of recovery coordination.
Local Governments	a. Manage the recovery process for its affected communities.
Western Australia Police Force (Commissioner of Police as HMA)	a. Initiate initial recovery activities. b. Prepare an Impact Statement in consultation with the affected local government/s for consideration by the State Recovery Coordinator. c. Coordinate Commonwealth support in consultation with the State Recovery Coordinator or State Recovery Controller where appointed.

Appendix D: CBR Technical Group (CBRTG)

The role of the CBRTG is to assist the HMA or controlling agency in the consequence management of a CBR incident.

The CBRTG will operate under the same guidelines as the HAZMAT Emergency Advisory Team under SHP-HAZMAT. Under the direction of the WA Police Force, the DFES Special Operations Advisor (SOA) is responsible for the management of the CBRTG, while the DFES Field Liaison Officer (FLO) will attend the scene and serve as the communication link for on-site operations.

Agencies providing an on-scene response must only liaise through the FLO while on scene, and must ensure another representative is provided for the CBRTG.

Essential requirements for CBRTG representation include:

- an understanding of emergency management arrangements in State Hazard Plans Terrorist Act, Hostile Act and HAZMAT.
- a recognised qualification or experience in CBR for their role
- to be available 24/7.

Core members

Core members of the CBRTG are WA Police Force and DFES Special Operations.

Non-core members

Other agencies will be called upon as required. These may include but are not limited to WA Health, ChemCentre (WA), PathWest, Radiation Health, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, SJA and Water Corporation.

CBRTG Responsibilities:

a. Assist with the identification of the hazardous substance.

b. Provide technical advice.

c. Advise on-site operations and the Police Forward Commander on:
   - the nature of the hazards to people, property and environment
   - potential impacts
   - the level of protection for personnel involved in Hot Zone entry
   - evacuation requirements and distances required
   - mass decontamination requirements
   - hazardous substance monitoring
   - use of neutralising, disinfection or fixing agents

d. Monitor safety of WA Police Force evidence collection and forensic requirements

e. Ensure adequate sampling of any hazardous substance for evidence collection

f. Determine needs for technical equipment support as may be required from the Commonwealth

g. Liaise with other specialist groups as required (e.g. WA Police Force bomb response or forensic teams)

h. Liaise with Commonwealth expertise as may be available

i. Assist determination for a handover for a safe site for WA Police Force entry

j. Provide advice with respect to recovery measures if required.

k. Identify from WA Police Force any law enforcement issues and requirements (e.g. Dangerous persons, unexploded devices, apprehension of suspects, forensics, evidence collection, sampling, chain of evidence, fatalities).

l. Advise media liaison representatives of the HMA/controlling agency to ensure the accuracy of technical information and correct any misinformation as required.

m. Ensure accuracy of technical advice to provide accurate briefings to senior management, SECG, Government and the Police Commander with incident control.

n. Determine acceptable standards for clean-up where existing standards are not available.

o. Advise HMA/controlling agency when the site can be declared safe.

p. Support the HMA/controlling agency as required for initiating the recovery process.

q. Provide input into an Impact Statement and Post Incident Analysis or review.

r. Assist WA Police Force or other relevant agency with follow-up investigations.

Appendix E: Notification of CBR Incident (Hostile Act)

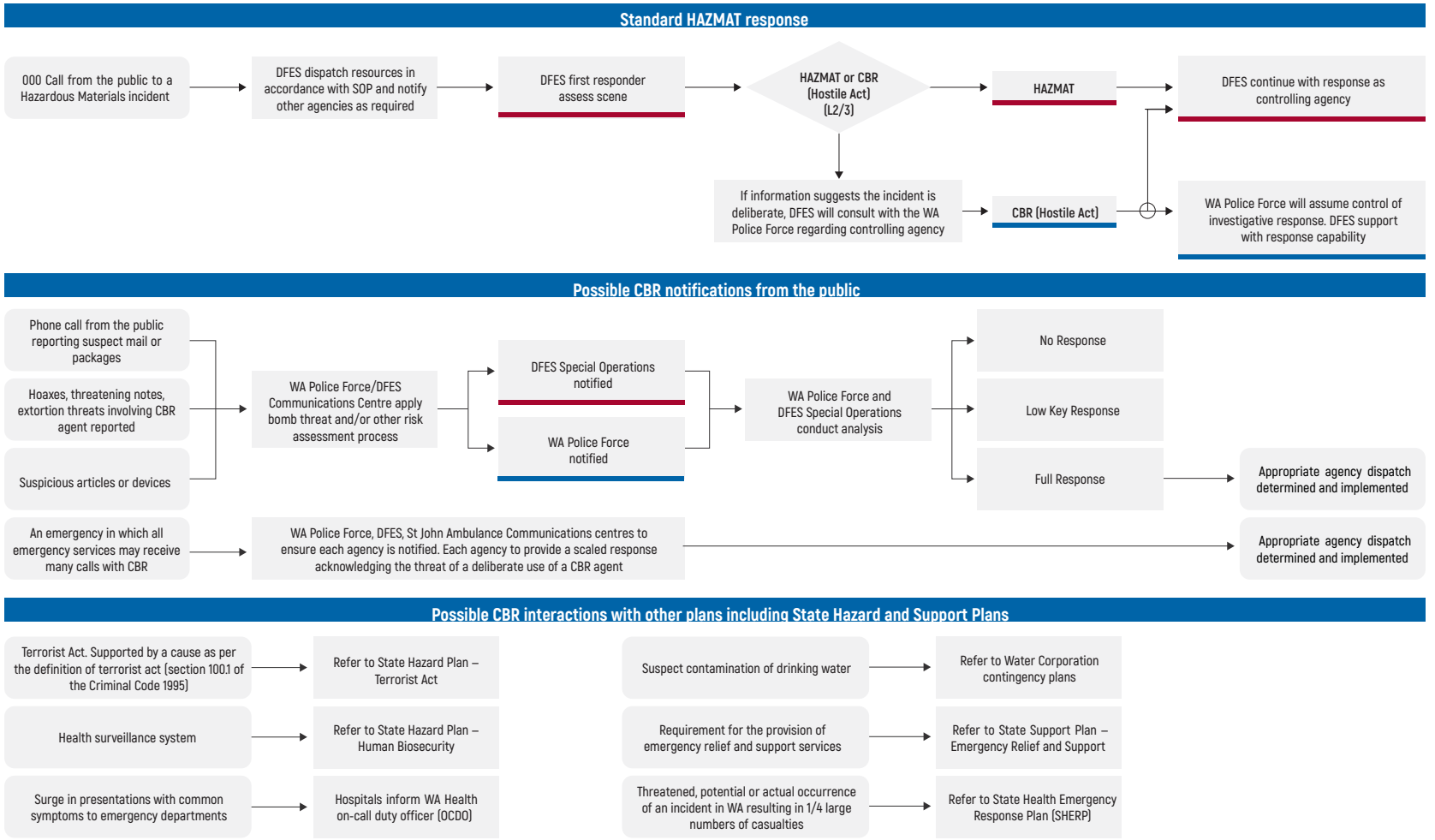


Figure 1 : Process map for the notification of a CBR incident (Hostile Act) in relation to other incidents

Note: Print on A3 to pass print accessibility.

Appendix F: Response Functions for CBR Related Hostile Acts

The following table provides the response functions for CBR related Hostile and Terrorist Act Level 2 and Level 3 incidents. For additional roles and responsibilities refer to State EM Plan Appendix E and Appendix C of SHP HAZMAT.

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
Australian Government Departments	a. Provide support to the State in the event of a CBRN emergency.
ChemCentre WA	a. Be contactable and available on a 24/7 basis. b. Provide support to the HMA/controlling agency through the CBRTG, with chemical advice, on scene sampling, detection and identification capability as required. c. Provide, maintain and operate a mobile response laboratory, for the purpose of detecting, identifying, and monitoring hazardous materials or substances, involved in the 'C' emergency on a 24/7 basis. d. Provide competent chemical response personnel as an on-scene CBRTG representative. e. Provide competent on-site team leader (Field Liaison Chemist – FLC) as an on-site specialist. f. Assist WA Police with forensic analysis and monitoring the site(s) as required. g. When operating on-site, provide written advice/documentation to the Police Forward Commander, through the FLO, using the proformas as agreed with the HMA. h. Provide on-site HOT zone triage capability by providing a Lead Chemist (LC) and Sampling Chemist (SC) capable of entering the HOT zone, operating detection equipment, and collecting samples of CBR agents. i. Maintain DFES's detection/analytical equipment (as identified in the CCWA/DFES MOU). j. Provide appropriate sampling equipment with instructions for their use by DFES personnel, either for on-site incident management, or off-site environmental monitoring by Department of Water and Environmental Regulation personnel. k. Provide information with respect to any potential chemical incompatibilities, methods of neutralisation, including any reactivities with any media used to control the CBR agents. l. If required, confirm adequacy of decontamination procedures applied to equipment and personal protective equipment

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
ChemCentre WA cont.	m. Sample for additional evaluation at ChemCentre WA and/or arrange sample transport/analysis by the Defence Science and Technology Group Organisation (DSTG) to confirm identity of traditional chemical weapons. n. Perform HOT zone sampling for biological agents using agreed protocols for subsequent biological agent identification by PathWest. o. Maintain chain of evidence and procedural protocols for WA Police forensics. p. Provide information on the hazard. q. Monitor until danger has passed. r. Provide backup radiation detection support if required. s. Provide a written report and/or participate in post-operation debriefs on the emergency, as required.
Department of Communities	a. Provide Emergency Relief and Support Services to the community in line with the State Support Plan - Emergency Relief and Support.
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)	a. Ensure a Special Operations Advisor (SOA) and a Field Liaison Officer (FLO) is available and contactable on a 24/7 basis. b. Provide a response capability to the HMA for the provision of chemical detection, specialist advice on issues relating to hazardous materials including chemicals, radiological sources, airborne contaminants and decontamination requirements. c. Provide State representation at the national level covering consequence management of CBR. d. Provide a member to the CBRTG, as required. e. Assist CCWA personnel with respect to site entry, sample collection and agent identification. f. In consultation with the Police Commander with incident control, assist ambulance personnel with respect to site entry, patient triage, treatment and rescue. g. Undertake mass decontamination procedures, as required h. Provide advice for evacuation or Shelter-in-Place, as required i. Coordinate DFES resources j. Provide on-site assessment in association with CCWA, as required k. Provide reports to the National CBRN database.

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
Department of Health	a. Coordinate the overall health response. b. Provide medical support to people affected by CBR agents. c. Protect health facilities from contamination. d. Provide prophylaxis to those exposed, including first responders and other emergency staff. e. Provide a 24/7 contact for an Environmental Health Officer, Toxicologist; Radiation Health Officer and a Microbiologist as required. f. Provide advice to the HMA/controlling agency, on the public safety aspects resulting from radiation materials and measures required to minimise their impact on people, property and the environment through the CBRTG as required. g. Provide support as required for the detection and identification of biological agents and advice as to their properties, neutralisation, decontamination and environmental fate. h. Monitor the radioactive environment and define contaminated areas. i. Provide laboratory analysis of air, water, food and fodder samples. j. Establish and direct measures to mitigate the radiological impact on public health. k. Establish human exposure criteria and assess the public health impact of radiation levels. l. Recommend measures to limit the spread of radioactive contamination. m. Direct and assist in collection of ingestion pathway samples. n. Establish procedures and make recommendations for the use of substances to prevent or reduce the effects of contamination. o. Advise and assist on decontamination measures. p. Provide advice and information in the case of emergencies involving biological [or potentially biological] hazards. q. Provide guidance to emergency services on microbiology specimen collection and other methods to assess the biohazard. r. Confirm the presence of a potential biohazard by detection in appropriate specimens using methods consistent with national best practice. s. Assist HMA/controlling agency with analysis of biological agents and monitor until danger has passed.

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
Department of Health cont.	t. Comply with WA Police Force and/or forensic investigations to maintain the chain of evidence using protocols developed by WA Police Force forensic division. u. Provide guidance on the level of biohazard where this can be determined from laboratory results. v. Provide information on the implications for biohazard containment. w. Provide a representative to the CBRTG when required. x. Provide and maintain appropriate protective equipment for entry into a biohazard contaminated site. y. Provide surveillance or monitoring appropriate to the identified biohazard until the danger has passed. z. Develop and maintain laboratory tests for detection of biohazard agents consistent with national best practice.
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	a. Be contactable and available on a 24-hour basis. b. Provide environmental advice to the HMA/controlling agency through the CBRTG as required. c. Provide and maintain trained personnel in the use of appropriate protective equipment for entry into the contaminated zone, if required. d. Provide chemical detection and monitoring with regard to any impacts on the environment (e.g. pollution of water resources, land, built environment). e. Assist to identify zones of contamination. f. Carry out perimeter air and water monitoring and sampling. g. Identify resources required for decontamination of the environment and clean up. h. Recommend measures to limit the spread of contamination. i. Advise and assist DFES on environmental decontamination measures. j. Advise with respect to disposal of contaminated materials. k. Provide backup radiation detection support, if required.
Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (LGIRS)	a. Advise the HMA/controlling agency through the CBRTG on the public safety aspects resulting from a CBR incident as required.

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
Local Government (LG)	a. Maintain liaison with the HMA. b. Where practical, provide advice on LG drains, water and sewerage systems where relevant to the LG. c. Provide resources support at the request of the HMA. d. Provide advice through the local EHO. e. Provide a written report and/or participate in post-operation debriefs on the emergency, as required. f. Develop a Local Recovery Plan in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2005*. g. Manage community recovery process in consultation with the HMA and in accordance with the Local Recovery Plan, when required.
PathWest	a. Provide advice and support to the HMA/controlling agency through the CBRTG as required.
St John Ambulance WA Ltd. (SJA)	a. Provide advice and support to the HMA/controlling agency through the CBRTG as required. b. To activate the St John Ambulance Western Australia Ltd. (SJA) Emergency Management Plan (AmbPlan-WA) which provides for pre-hospital mass triage, pre-hospital care and the transport of casualties to hospital. c. Provide suitably qualified paramedics to assist DFES with the triage and extrication of casualties from the HOT zone of a CBR incident, where appropriate. d. Administer basic treatment to casualties in the HOT zone, including the use of antidotes, and where appropriate, authorised by the State Health Coordinator (SHC). e. Assist DFES staff with the decontamination of casualties and provide patient treatment f. Provide Level B protective equipment to Paramedic Special Operations staff appropriate for CBR agents where atmospheric concentrations and/or splash risk are moderate to low, easily controlled or not likely to change rapidly g. Transport of casualties from the Casualty Clearing Post (CCP) to the appropriate hospital facility as directed by the Ambulance Network Coordinator or the State Health Incident Coordination Centre (SHICC).

Organisation	Response Responsibilities
Water Corporation	a. Be contactable on a 24/7 basis. b. Provide advice and support to the HMA/controlling agency through the CBRTG as required. c. For emergencies impacting Water Corporation assets, activate the joint agency coordination team (WA Health and Water Corporation) – managed in accordance with the Joint Agency Contingency Plan. d. Provide advice on water supply, drainage sewerage and public irrigation systems. e. Ensure security of Water Corporation assets.

