

Amendment List v02.06

State Emergency Management Documents as at 18 December 2020

The following list identifies amendments to the suite of State emergency management documents as part of comprehensive review of the WA Community Evacuation Guideline. These amendments were approved by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) on 11 December 2020 (resolution no. 84/2020) and came into effect on 18 December 2020.

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

General Amendments State Emergency Management Documents

AMENDMENT	COMMENT
<p>Amend definitions of Emergency Accommodation and Emergency Catering to reflect more inclusive welfare arrangements- clarifying that welfare centres may provide shelter and catering to anyone requiring shelter or catering during an emergency.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>The provision of temporary shelter for persons rendered homeless by requiring shelter during an emergency, or due to evacuation from an emergency, ranging from short to medium term accommodation, coordinated by Department of Communities.</p>	<p>Amends establishing a catering service for evacuees and welfare workers, removing the language of those rendered homeless to adopt more inclusive welfare arrangements.</p>
<p>Replace the terms ‘vulnerable people, populations, groups or community members’ or ‘special needs groups’ with the term ‘At-risk persons’.</p> <p>Replace the terms “special arrangements” with “specific arrangements” when describing actions for ‘at-risk persons.</p>	<p>Updates to contemporary language.</p>
<p>Remove the term ‘controlled evacuation’ and use terms to clarify which type of evacuation is being used - recommended evacuation and directed evacuation.</p>	<p>Clarification of terminology to reduce confusion regarding the type of</p>

AMENDMENT	COMMENT
	evacuation that should be used.
Amalgamate and simplify the references to 'direction to evacuate' and 'emergency situation or state of emergency'	
Remove terminology throughout the suite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vulnerable people, populations, groups or community members' • special-needs groups • special arrangements • controlled evacuation • rendered homeless 	

State Emergency Management Policy **Version 02.06**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
19	4.6	<p>Special Considerations Specific Arrangements</p> <p>4.6.1 EM planning must consider where special specific arrangements will be required.</p> <p>4.6.2 In addition, EM planning must consider special specific arrangements for animals.</p>	Replace the terms “special arrangements” with “specific arrangements” when describing actions for ‘at-risk persons.
26	5.1	<p>The State Strategic Control Priorities for all hazards are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF LIFE: This is the fundamental overarching priority for the State, and includes: 	Replace the terms ‘vulnerable people, populations, groups or community members’ or

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Safety of emergency service personnel ○ Safety of community members including vulnerable community members and visitors/tourists at-risk persons located within the incident area 	‘special needs groups’ with the term ‘At-risk persons’. Updates to contemporary language.
33	5.7.3	The HMA has the overall responsibility for managing the response of a hazard, including evacuation. The Controlling Agency may have responsibility for recommending an evacuation. During an emergency situation or state of emergency, the Controlling Agency must comply with the directions of the relevant HMA or the SEC, respectively.	Amendment to provide clarity on overall responsibility for the management of evacuation and to clarify that a HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer as applicable, is responsible for directing an evacuation under an emergency situation or state of emergency.
33	5.7.4	Local governments, HMAs, relevant EMAs (i.e. Support Organisations and Controlling Agencies), in consultation with relevant LEMCs, must identify and advise of document in the LEMA, refuge sites and evacuation centres appropriate for the hazards identified as having a high risk to the area. The refuge sites should be documented in the LEMA.	Simplification of language.
33	5.7.5	The Controlling Agency, (where authorised by the HMA) is responsible for the decision to evacuate during an emergency. The criteria to be considered prior to a decision being made are outlined in	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		the SEMC's Western Australia Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline .	
33	5.7.8	<p>The decision to undertake a controlled evacuation must be made by the Controlling Agency or an Authorised Officer who will also determine if the evacuation is to be recommended (voluntary) or directed (compulsory). A direction to evacuate is a lawful instruction and may be made by a person authorised to do so. ⁹See State EM Plan section 5.3.2 for relevant legislation).</p> <p><u>The Controlling Agency (where authorised by the HMA) will determine if the evacuation is to be recommended (voluntary) or directed (compulsory). A directed evacuation may only be made by a HMO, Authorised Officer or police officer during an emergency situation or state of emergency using powers under the EM Act. (See State EM Plan Section 5.3.2. for other relevant legislation that may be used to allow for the movement of people and animals).</u></p>	Clarification that only an HMA HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer as applicable, is able to direct an evacuation under an emergency situation or state of emergency.
34	5.7.9	<p>The Controlling Agency <u>During a directed evacuation, the HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer</u> must provide clear instruction to persons conducting the evacuation on what action should be taken where a person refuses to evacuate. It is an offence to refuse to evacuate once directed to do so. <u>However</u>, there is discretion on whether to force a person to evacuate once directed to do so, or to take punitive action for failing to comply with the direction.</p> <p>Examples of factors that may be taken into account, in deciding whether to remove a person failing to comply with a direction to evacuate, may include:</p>	Amended to reflect roles and responsibilities for directed evacuations.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the resources that would need to be diverted from responding to the emergency; and the safety of personnel. <p>The Controlling Agency The HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer conducting the directed evacuation should advise individuals about the risks of staying and of potential prosecution.</p>	
51	Appendix A	<p>Controlling Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the management of a recommended evacuation and/or where authorised by the HMA, responsible for the management of a directed evacuation during an incident and this continues during an emergency response (State EM Policy section 5.7). Together with local governments, HMAs and relevant EMAs (i.e. Support Organisations) and in consultation with relevant Local Emergency Management Committees (LEMCs), must identify and advise of document in the LEMA refuge sites and evacuation centres appropriate for the hazards identified as having a high risk to the area (State EM Policy section 5.7). Where authorised by the HMA, R responsible for the decision to evacuate during an emergency (State EM Policy section 5.7). Makes the decision to undertake a controlled recommended evacuation (State EM Policy section 5.7). 	Amended to reflect roles and responsibilities for recommended evacuation.
56	Appendix A	<p>EMAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments, HMAs, relevant EMAs (i.e. Support Organisations) and controlling agencies, in consultation with 	Amended to provide additional clarification.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		relevant LEMCs, must identify and advise of document in the LEMA refuge sites and evacuation centres appropriate for the hazard identified as having a high risk to the area (State EM Policy section 5.7).	
58	Appendix A	HMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments, HMAs, relevant EMAs (i.e. Support Organisations) and controlling agencies, in consultation with relevant LEMCs, must identify and advise of document in the LEMA refuge sites and evacuation centres appropriate for the hazard identified as having a high risk to the area (State EM Policy section 5.7). 	Amended to provide additional clarification.
64	Appendix A	Local Emergency Management Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments, HMAs, relevant EMAs (i.e. Support Organisations) and controlling agencies, in consultation with relevant LEMCs, must identify and advise of document in the LEMA refuge sites and evacuation centres appropriate for the hazard identified as having a high risk to the area (State EM Policy section 5.7). 	Amended to provide additional clarification.
93	Appendix D	Controlled Evacuation <i>A recommended or directed evacuation, where a Hazard Management Agency (HMA), or Controlling Agency is undertaking a specific activity to manage the withdrawal of people from an area at risk or subject to the effects of a hazard.</i>	Deleted to reflect abolition of terminology in order to distinguish between recommended and directed evacuation.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
93	Appendix D	<p>Controlling Agency</p> <p>An agency nominated to control the response activities to a specified type of emergency responsible for response activities to a specified type of emergency. The responsibility for being a Controlling Agency stems from either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> legislation other than the EM Act; or by agreement between the relevant HMA and one or more agencies. 	Amended to align definition in State Emergency Management Plan.

State Emergency Management Plan **Version 02.06**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
21	4.6	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>4.6.1 Special Considerations Specific Arrangements</p> <p>There are individuals and groups whose circumstances require special consideration special arrangements in EM planning, as listed in the State EM Policy section 4.6.</p> <p>Additionally, EM planning must consider special specific arrangements required to manage animals in emergencies.</p>	Replace the terms “special arrangements” with “specific arrangements” when describing actions for ‘at-risk persons.
52	5.3.2 Responsibility for Community Evacuation	<p>The Controlling Agency (where authorised by the HMA) has overall responsibility for the management of evacuation during an incident and when an emergency response is implemented.</p> <p>The Controlling Agency is responsible for the management of a recommended evacuation and/or where authorised by the HMA.</p>	Amended to clarify that a HMO or Authorised Officer or Police Officer, to direct an evacuation may be constrained and that the

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<p><u>responsible for the management of a directed evacuation and this continues during an emergency response (State EM Policy section 5.7).</u></p> <p>Should there be a need for additional powers to direct the movement of persons, animals and vehicles around or out of an emergency area, the Controlling Agency can request the declaration of an emergency situation by the HMA. This will allow for the authorisation by the HMA of relevant persons to exercise the powers of HMOs.</p> <p><u>During an emergency situation or state of emergency, the Controlling Agency must comply with the directions of the relevant HMA or the SEC, respectively. An Incident Controller who is not a HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer does not have the power to make a directed evacuation during an emergency situation of state of emergency.</u></p>	<p>Controlling Agency is responsible for a recommended evacuation.</p>
52	5.3.2 Community Evacuation: Planning for Evacuation	<p>The LEMAs are to include evacuation plans and information that will assist the Controlling Agency/HMA in evacuation planning. This includes specific arrangements for <u>(but not limited to):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unaccompanied children; • schools; • aged-care facilities; • hospitals; • caravan and holiday parks; • <u>tourists and travellers (on tours, cruises)</u> • persons with disabilities; • remote communities; and • culturally and linguistically diverse communities. 	<p>Inclusion of tourists and travelers as at-risk persons and reference to Australian Disaster Resilience Evacuation Planning Handbook.</p>

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<p>The Australian Disaster Resilience Evacuation Planning Handbook has a comprehensive list of circumstances for planning purposes that considers the needs of at-risk persons.</p> <p>HMA's preparing State Hazard Plans (Westplans) are to consider <u>emergency</u> evacuation plannings for the hazards they are responsible for, prior to an incident occurring.</p>	
53	5.3.2 Community Evacuation Stage 1: Decision	<p>The decision to evacuate rests with the Controlling Agency, <u>HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer as applicable</u>. Criteria to be considered prior to a decision to evacuate are outlined in the SEMC's <i>Western Australian Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline</i>.</p> <p><u>The Controlling Agency (where authorised by the HMA) will determine if the evacuation is to be recommended (voluntary) or directed (compulsory). A directed evacuation may only be made by a HMO, Authorised Officer or police officer during an emergency situation or state of emergency using powers under the EM Act.</u></p>	Inclusion of other positions with responsibility for decision to evacuate. Amended to clarify that a HMO or Authorised Officer or Police Officer, to direct an evacuation may be constrained and that the Controlling Agency is responsible for a recommended evacuation.
53	5.3.2 Community Evacuation Stage 3: Withdrawal	<p>Controlled Evacuation</p> <p>Controlled Evacuation is the managed movement of people from a threatened area to a place of safety. The decision to undertake an <u>an</u> controlled evacuation will be made by the Controlling Agency <u>(where authorised by the HMA)</u> or an authorised officer who will determine if the evacuation is to be recommended (voluntary) or directed (compulsory).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended Evacuation (Voluntary) 	Remove the term 'controlled evacuation' and use terms to clarify which type of evacuation is being used - recommended evacuation and directed evacuation.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<p>A recommended evacuation (voluntary) will be made by the Controlling Agency or other authorised officer when there is a possible threat to lives or property but it is not believed to be imminent or significant and the community is considered to have the capacity and capability to make an informed decision. Once a decision has been made to evacuate an area, the IC in consultation with the HMA, ensure effective communication strategies are implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directed Evacuation (Compulsory) <u>A directed evacuation may only be made by a HMO, Authorised Officer or police officer during an emergency situation or state of emergency using powers under the EM Act. (See State EM Plan Section 5.3.2. for other relevant legislation that may be used to allow for the movement of people and animals).</u> <p>A directed evacuation is most likely to occur where members of the community at extreme risk do not have the capacity to make an informed decision or when injury or loss of life is imminent.</p> <p>For either a recommended or directed evacuation, the IC <u>or person carrying out the evacuation</u> will advise community members of the most suitable location that they should evacuate to, based on the prevailing situation. For further details refer to the SEMC's Western Australia Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline.</p>	
55	5.3.2 Community Evacuation	The IC, <u>in consultation with the HMA,</u> is responsible for the provision of timely and accurate situational information to the displaced community (e.g. current activities being undertaken, timeframe for return of community and assistance available to evacuees) and should ensure there is an effective plan in place for returning the	Clarification that IC should consult with HMA when providing information.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
	Stage 5: Return	displaced community, including provision for people with special needs <u>at risk persons</u> .	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.
60	5.5.4 Welfare	Emergency Accommodation The provision of temporary shelter for persons <u>requiring shelter during</u> rendered homeless by an emergency, or due to evacuation from an emergency, ranging from short to medium term accommodation is coordinated by Department of Communities.	Amend definitions to reflect more inclusive welfare arrangements, clarifying that welfare centres may provide shelter and catering to anyone requiring shelter or catering during an emergency.
62	5.5.4 Welfare	Disaster Information Support and Care Centres (DISCCs) (formerly State Humanitarian Assistance Centres) Special <u>Specific</u> arrangements for these centres are outlined in the DISCCs operational procedures manual maintained by the Department of Communities.	Replace the terms "special arrangements" with "specific arrangements" when describing actions for 'at-risk persons.
82-84	Appendix B: Definitions	Controlled Evacuation This is either a recommended or directed evacuation, where a Controlling Agency <u>(where authorised by the HMA) or an HMO/AO/Police Officer</u> is undertaking a specific activity to manage the withdrawal of people from an area at risk or subject to the effects of a hazard.	Update terminology and definitions.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<p>Directed Evacuation</p> <p>A Controlling Agency may issue a direction for people and/or animals to evacuate/be evacuated with which they are obliged to comply in circumstances where it is believed there is an imminent and real threat to life should they remain.</p> <p><u>A directed evacuation may only be made by a HMO, Authorised Officer or police officer during an emergency situation or state of emergency using powers under the EM Act. (See State EM Plan Section 5.3.2. for other relevant legislation that may be used to allow for the movement of people and animals).</u></p> <p><u>A directed evacuation will be issued for people and/or animals to evacuate/be evacuated with which they are obliged to comply in circumstances where it is believed there is an imminent and real threat to life should they remain.</u></p> <p>Emergency Accommodation</p> <p>The provision of temporary shelter for persons <u>requiring shelter during</u> rendered homeless by an emergency, or due to evacuation from an emergency, ranging from short to medium term accommodation, coordinated by the Department of Communities.</p> <p>Recommended Evacuation</p> <p>An <u>controlled</u> evacuation whereby a Controlling Agency provides advice to members of a community that they evacuate, when the incident controller believe this represents the best option to mitigate</p>	

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		the effects of an emergency on a community, based on the agency's risk assessment at that time, but where the risk is not perceived as extreme or imminent.	
101	Appendix E Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Public Transport Authority</p> <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a representative to the SECG and OASG to provide advice on public transport issues (e.g. special needs at risk groups). 	Updates to contemporary language.

State Emergency Management Glossary **Version 02.01**

AMENDMENT	COMMENT
<p>Insert the following terms and definitions:</p> <p>At-Risk persons: Anyone who may have difficulty either receiving or responding to emergency public information, e.g. May include people with access or information needs, people with disabilities (intellectual, cognitive, with decision making impairments) or other health related issues, children, the aged, tourists/travelers, those who are homeless, those who are socially isolated and those from remote or culturally and linguistically diverse communities.</p> <p>Emergency accommodation: The provision of temporary shelter for persons requiring shelter during an emergency, or due to evacuation from an emergency, ranging from short to medium term accommodation, coordinated by Department of Communities.</p> <p>Evacuee: A person who has withdrawn or been removed from a place of danger.</p>	Use definitions from WA Community Evacuation Guideline.

AMENDMENT	COMMENT
<p>Immediate sheltering: Includes shelter in place, assembly areas and places of last resort.</p> <p>Place of Last Resort: A place where members of a community can go or be taken to at the last minute to seek shelter from an imminent threat when it is too late to evacuate. It should only be used when all other plans have failed and no other option exists. This may be a shed, areas of the home, dam, swimming pool or other place appropriate to the hazard.</p> <p>Recommended evacuation: An evacuation whereby a Controlling Agency provides advice to members of a community that they evacuate, when the Incident Controller believes this represents the best option to mitigate the effects of an emergency on a community, based on the agency's risk assessment at that time, but where the risk is not perceived as extreme/imminent.</p> <p>Relocation: A term sometimes used in place of self-evacuation. It can also be used to refer to an individual's choice to move to a location of reduced risk of an emergency occurring under certain conditions even before an emergency has occurred (e.g. on a day where a catastrophic fire weather danger rating has been issued).</p> <p>Specialist facilities: May be required when evacuees are unable to care for themselves or require additional care (e.g. hospitals, aged care or similar facilities, and disability care).</p> <p>Temporary sheltering: Includes family, friends or commercial accommodation outside the impact zone, refuge sites, evacuation centres and specialist facilities.</p> <p>Reception point: The first point or port within Australia at which evacuees arrive.</p> <p>Amend the following terms and definitions:</p> <p>Reception centre: That centre established for the immediate receipt of evacuees and as such will be the initial source for the delivery of welfare services to those evacuees the evacuee processing centre set up at or nearby the reception point, providing services such as customs, immigration,</p>	

AMENDMENT	COMMENT
<p>health assistance, health screening, consular advice and assistance for approved foreign national, temporary accommodation and transport as required.</p>	

WA Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline **Version 03.00**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
	Disclaimer	<p>New section inserted:</p> <p>Whilst care has been taken to ensure that the information provided is consistent with the relevant emergency management legislation (current at the date of publication), organisations must ensure when undertaking emergency management planning within their organisation that they are meeting the current legislative requirements and are addressing any unique local circumstances that may apply.</p> <p>Agencies are encouraged to seek independent legal advice to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their plans for emergency management complies with the requirements of relevant Commonwealth and Western Australian legislation with regard to employment and occupational health and safety matters, • the responsibilities and roles assigned to emergency management personnel comply with the requirements of the relevant emergency management legislation, and • the organisation's emergency management planning, activities and personnel adequately respond to relevant local 	<p>Inclusion of disclaimer acknowledging while care has been taken to ensure information provided within the guideline is consistent with the relevant EM legislation, organisations should seek independent legal advice to ensure their plans comply with all Commonwealth and State legislation.</p>

		circumstances.	
	Introduction	Sections previously <i>Background, Acknowledgements, References, Aim</i> and <i>What is Evacuation?</i> amended and combined as subsections under a new Introduction section.	Amended to align with standardised format and structure throughout the suit of State EM documents.
3	Background	<p>Western Australian communities regularly face the threat of the impacts of numerous hazards. The evacuation of people and/or animals from an area affected by a hazard is one of the strategies for protective action that may be employed by emergency management agencies to mitigate the potential loss of, or harm to, life. This is consistent with the State's core objective to "protect the lives and wellbeing of persons".</p> <p>The overall responsibility for a community evacuation rests with the Controlling Agency. This encompasses the risk assessment and decision making that evacuating a community represents the best option available for community safety and ensuring that appropriate action is taken across all phases to meet the evacuees' needs. It should be remembered that experience has also shown that the evacuation of residents is not always the optimum solution to managing the risk. Alternatives to evacuation such as shelter in place, quarantine and/or the control or restriction of movement should also be considered where appropriate. This Guideline has been developed by the Response Capability Subcommittee of the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) to support State Emergency Management Policy and State Emergency Management Plan</p>	<p>Paragraph regarding 'responsibility for community evacuation' has been inserted into new section Introduction: Responsibility for Community Evacuation.</p> <p>Background section amended and amalgamated into new Introduction section.</p>

4	Acknowledgements	Members of past and present working groups and subcommittees of the SEMC and the former Attorney General's Department, Australian Emergency Management Institute.	Inserted into new section Introduction: Acknowledgement.
4	Glossary	Terminology used in this Guideline is aligned with the definitions in section 3 of the Emergency Management Act 2005 (the EM Act), the State Emergency Management Glossary and the Australian Emergency Management Handbook Evacuation Planning (Handbook 4). Key definitions to this Guideline are detailed at appendix A.	Deleted to remove duplication complete Glossary is available in Appendix.
5	References	<p>Attorney General's Department Handbook 4 Evacuation Planning Handbook 2013 Attorney General's Department Australia's Emergency Warning Arrangements 2013 Emergency Management Act 2005 and Regulations 2006 Local Emergency Management Arrangements Guideline Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council (AFAC) Position on Bushfires and Community Safety 2012</p> <p>This document is to be read in conjunction with the following suite of State Emergency Management (EM) documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Emergency Management Policy (State EM Policy); • State Emergency Management Plan (State EM Plan); • Relevant State Hazard Plans (Westplans); • Relevant State Support Plans • State Emergency Management Procedures (State EM Procedures); • Relevant State Emergency Management Guidelines (State EM Guidelines); and 	Inserted into new section Introduction: References

		<p>• State Emergency Management Glossary (State EM Glossary).</p> <p>It should be noted that the State EM Procedures are divided into Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery sections, with individual procedures referred to as 'State EM Prevention Procedure', 'State EM Preparedness Procedure', 'State EM Response Procedure' and 'State EM Recovery Procedure', as applicable.</p>	
6	Aim	<p>The aim of the Guideline is to assist emergency management agencies in the planning for and conduct of community evacuations for all hazards that may impact a community in Western Australia. It includes guidance across the five stages of an evacuation and is therefore applicable to all emergency management agencies involved in community protection where evacuation of the community is a consideration and may be implemented.</p>	Inserted into new section Introduction: Aim
7	What is Evacuation	<p>Evacuation is defined as a risk management strategy that may be used to mitigate the effects of an emergency on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and their return.</p> <p>An evacuation may be either pre-warned, or immediate. A pre-warned evacuation is where the nature of the hazard allows for the receipt of sufficient and reliable information to prompt a decision to evacuate ahead of a hazard impact (e.g. cyclones and storm surges).</p> <p>An immediate evacuation is where a hazard impact forces immediate action, allowing little or no warning and limited preparation time (e.g. hazardous materials emergencies, air crashes, bushfires or earthquakes).</p>	Inserted into new section Introduction: What is Evacuation?
	Introduction: Background	<p>New section: <u>Western Australian communities regularly face the threat of the impacts of numerous hazards. The evacuation of people and/or</u></p>	Content based on previous Background section, minor

		<p>animals from an area affected by a hazard is one of the strategies for protective action that may be employed by emergency management agencies to mitigate the potential loss of, or harm to, life. This is consistent with the State’s core objective to “protect the lives and wellbeing of persons”.</p> <p>It should be noted that experience has also shown that the evacuation of residents is not always the optimum solution to managing the risk. Alternatives to evacuation such as shelter in place, quarantine and/or the control or restriction of movement should also be considered where appropriate.</p> <p>This guideline has been developed by the Response Capability Subcommittee of the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) to support State Emergency Management Policy and State Emergency Management Plan.</p>	<p>amendments made to improve clarity.</p>
	<p>Introduction: Responsibility for Community Evacuation</p>	<p>New section: The HMA has the overall responsibility for managing the response of a hazard, including evacuation, under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i>. However, in some circumstances, the Controlling Agency may have responsibility for response activities, including evacuation, from legislation other from the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> or by agreement with the relevant HMA (State EM Plan section 5.1.2). The authority to recommend or direct an evacuation under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> may be delegated or appointed in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to an Incident Controller by a Controlling Agency or HMA; • to a Hazard Management Officer (HMO) appointed under an emergency situation declaration by the HMA or State Emergency Coordinator (State EM Plan section 2.4.2 and 5.2.3): 	<p>Inserted to clarify emergency management arrangements regarding the responsibility for community evacuation under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i>.</p> <p>Acknowledgement that the responsibility and powers for community evacuation may reside under other legislation or arrangements. Clarification that the guideline refers to community evacuation in the</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to an Authorised Officer appointed by the SEC when a state of emergency is declared (State EM Plan section 5.2.4). <p>For the purposes of this Guideline, unless otherwise specified, the responsibility for community evacuation is referred to in the context of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i>. It is acknowledged that authority and responsibilities in relation to community evacuation may arise under other legislation, by delegation or agreements in place between agencies.</p>	context of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> .
	Introduction: What is Evacuation?	<p>New section: Evacuation is a risk management strategy that may be used to mitigate the effects of an emergency on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and their return. An evacuation may be either pre-warned or immediate. A pre-warned evacuation is where the nature of the hazard allows for the receipt of sufficient and reliable information to prompt a decision to evacuate ahead of a hazard impact (such as cyclones and storm surges).</p> <p>Immediate evacuation is where a hazard impact forces immediate action, allowing little or no warning and limited preparation time (for example, hazardous materials emergencies, air crashes, bushfires or earthquakes).</p> <p>The evacuation process described throughout this guideline encompasses five stages: Decision, Warning, Withdrawal, Shelter and Return.</p>	Content based on previous What is Evacuation? section, minor amendments made to improve clarity.
	Introduction: Aim	<p>New section: The aim of this guideline is to assist emergency management agencies in the planning for and the conduct of community</p>	Content based on previous Aim section, minor

		<p>evacuations for all hazards that may impact a community in Western Australia.</p> <p>It includes guidance across the five stages of evacuation and is therefore applicable to all emergency management agencies involved in community protection where evacuation is a consideration.</p>	<p>amendments made to improve clarity.</p>
	<p>Introduction: Acknowledgements</p>	<p>New section: Members of past and present SEMC Subcommittees and working groups, the Department of Home Affairs Emergency Management Australia and Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR).</p>	<p>Content based on previous Acknowledgement section, minor amendments made to improve clarity.</p>
	<p>Introduction: References</p>	<p>New section: Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook 4 Evacuation Planning [AIDR 2017].</p> <p>Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook 16 Public Information and Warnings [AIDR 2018].</p> <p><i>Emergency Management Act 2005 and Emergency Management Regulations 2006.</i></p> <p>Local Emergency Management Arrangements Guideline and Model (WA).</p> <p>Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council (AFAC) Position on Bushfires and Community Safety 2012.</p> <p>This document is to be read in conjunction with the State Emergency Management Framework, including the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005, Emergency Management Regulations 2006, State</i></p>	<p>Updated from previous references lists, statement of fact amendments to correct references.</p>

		<u>Emergency Management Policy, State Emergency Management plans and State Emergency Management procedures.</u>	
8	Pre-Emergency Evacuation Planning	<p>New heading and amended section:</p> <p><u>Emergency Evacuation Planning</u></p> <p>Pre-emergency emergency evacuation planning is an integral part of the emergency management planning process, and should be considered by Local Emergency Management Committees (LEMCs) and included in their Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMAs).</p> <p><u>Evacuation planning and working with communities before an emergency occurs can help to alleviate some of the factors that may otherwise jeopardise the success of an evacuation. Engaging all relevant stakeholders – including the community – to develop, exercise and continually improve evacuation plans is likely to enhance evacuation planning and evacuation management outcomes.</u></p> <p><u>For those local governments and/or agencies who have completed detailed evacuation planning, this guideline provides a useful aid in reviewing your plans.</u></p>	Retitled Emergency Evacuation Planning resulting from consultation feedback which indicated previous terminology was confusing. Clarification added to the name of ‘evacuation plan’ to differentiate emergency evacuation planning from operational evacuation plan.
8	Pre-Emergency Evacuation Planning: Local Government Evacuation Planning	<p>Amended section:</p> <p><u>Emergency Evacuation Planning</u></p> <p><u>Local governments are best placed to conduct evacuation planning prior to an emergency through their local knowledge, experience, community understanding and existing community relationships. As such, Local Emergency Management Committees (LEMCs) should consider including an evacuation plan in their Local Emergency</u></p>	Section retitled Emergency Evacuation Planning, remove reference to local government to broaden application of guideline not limited to just local government.

		<p>Management Arrangements (LEMAs). LEMAs, including any evacuation plan, should be developed in accordance with State EM Preparedness Procedure 8: Local Emergency Management Arrangements.</p> <p>A comprehensive Evacuation Plan An evacuation plan for a local government, whether it is part of a LEMA or a stand-alone document, area is of considerable value to all agencies with a potential role in an evacuation and needs to be easily available to the Controlling Agency and/or HMA in an emergency to support informed decisions in a timely manner.</p> <p>In considering the scope for emergency evacuation planning, LEMCs should consider the hazards which have been build on the information in the LEMA by considering the hazards identified through the risk assessment process as relevant for their local government area and identify, as far as practicable, places most vulnerable to those hazards.</p> <p>They should also consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community demographics; • geography; • location; • distance from a regional centre and/or large town; and • organisational capacity of member agencies. <p>The Evacuation Plan within the LEMAs should:</p>	<p>Reference to building on existing information in LEMAs when considering the scope of evacuation planning. Factors to consider regarding the location centres moved to Location Planning section. Revision of language to broaden scope from only identifying agency roles in relation to identifying the arrangements and systems for each of the 5 stages of evacuation.</p>
--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be applicable to <u>the different hazards likely to require community evacuation within their local government, such as e.g. fire, flood, tsunami, cyclone; HAZMAT, terrorist attacks;</u> • identify agency responsibilities for each phase of an evacuation; • identify the resources and services <u>that may be</u> needed and how they are to be obtained in an emergency, including mobility and communication aids for at-risk persons; • be accessible to the Controlling Agency/<u>HMA</u> in a timely manner, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and • develop <u>identify</u> arrangements, <u>agency responsibilities and systems, where practicable,</u> for each of the five stages of evacuation (Decision, Warning, Withdrawal, Shelter and Return). <p>As far as practicable, options for each phase and processes to facilitate their use in an emergency should be identified in each LEMC Evacuation Plan. Controlling Agencies should remember that the impact of a hazard may not reflect local government boundaries and therefore an adjoining Local Government's Plan may offer the most suitable options for some emergencies.</p> <p><u>Referencing relevant evacuation plans from adjoining local areas may assist where the impact of a hazard may not be confined to the local government boundaries and may offer the most suitable evacuation options for some emergencies.</u></p> <p>The An <u>E</u>vacuation Plan should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>known trigger points for identified hazards</u> • details of suitable access/egress routes for the expected type/volume of traffic, including alternatives by water or air 	
--	--	---	--

		<p>when suitable roads are inaccessible, insufficient or inappropriate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possible locations for vehicle control points to assist with traffic management (i.e. where traffic can be easily re-routed and where communications should be reliable); • effective warning methods appropriate to the communities that may be affected communities (including a consideration of at risk persons and the demographics of the community, as far as practicable); • <u>centres that could be used as evacuation centres for evacuees places that could be used as evacuation/welfare centres;</u> • facilities where people with animals may go to in an emergency; and • <u>transport options for those without access to private vehicles;</u> • <u>appropriate and up-to-date contact details for relevant groups and facilities to be accessed by the Controlling Agency and/or HMA during an emergency.</u> 	
9	Pre Emergency Evacuation Planning: Special Arrangements	<p>New heading and amended section:</p> <p><u>Specific Arrangements for At Risk Persons</u></p> <p>As far as practicable, the emergency E evacuation Plan should include details of specific arrangements that may be in place for any groups of at risk persons, including but not limited to such as unaccompanied children, tourists and temporary residents, schools, aged care facilities, hospitals, caravan and holiday parks, persons with disabilities and people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities.</p>	Retitle to Specific Arrangements for At-Risk Persons to adopt contemporary and industry terminology. Inclusion of additional guidance regarding the development of specific arrangements for at-risk persons, including tourist per feedback received from consultation.

		<p>For guidance, the evacuation plan should consider the full list of circumstances in the Australian Disaster Resilience Evacuation Planning Handbook.</p> <p>Facilities providing care and support to the elderly, people with disabilities and children should have existing evacuation plans. However, such plans cannot rely on the availability of emergency service personnel to undertake the evacuation.</p> <p>Some people living in the community may be unable to undertake their own evacuation without support and a small number of people who do not have a personal support network will require assistance to safely evacuate.</p> <p>Tourist will generally have minimal local knowledge and potentially no experience or knowledge of hazard events or language barriers that may impact any communication and warning in the withdrawal stage. They are also less likely to have friends or relatives in nearby safer locations with whom they can seek refuge. Many tourists may also have no access to a vehicle to enable self-evacuation. The evacuation plan should include specific arrangements to ensure there are specific arrangements with consideration to tourists. The evacuation plan should provide for the ability to reduce the number of exposed persons and the resultant impacts on transport, shelter and welfare of these transient populations during the evacuation process.</p> <p>Where local government liaises with establishments to ascertain the existence of these arrangements, local government should highlight the importance of evacuation plans that go beyond the carpark. This may include reciprocal arrangements with other like facilities for accommodation and transportation arrangements.</p>	
--	--	--	--

<p>9</p>	<p>Pre Emergency Evacuation Planning: Location Planning</p>	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>In accordance with SEMC Local Emergency Management Arrangements Development Guideline, local government has a responsibility to identify suitable evacuation centres within their district.</p> <p>LEMCs should consult with relevant emergency management agencies (i.e. controlling agencies, welfare agencies etc) (including local government, HMAs, Controlling Agencies, support organisations and the Department of Communities) to determine which the the evacuation centres are suitable for particular relevant hazards and/or communities. They may also be able to LEMCs should also identify possible options for Refuge Sites depending on the nature of the emergency.</p> <p>Each LEMC's Evacuation Plan should set out the locations of facilities which may be appropriate for use as shelter and provide other useful information, including how to activate that facility in an emergency. These are listed as welfare centres, as they may perform other functions in emergency management arrangements as well as being potential evacuation centres.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to publicising the locations of these centres with the community; provided that it is also emphasised that any particular centre may not be appropriate to all types of hazard and its suitability may also be affected by the area impacted by the emergency.</p> <p>The Department of Communities also maintains a record of these centres State-wide all evacuation centres (referred to as welfare centres) in the State and provides this to Controlling Agencies/HMAs</p>	<p>Amended to include requirement for specific agencies to consult when determining suitable evacuation and welfare centres for particular hazards and improve clarity.</p>
----------	---	---	---

		<p>as required, including via the Shared Land Information Platform (SLIP). The Department of Communities can also provide detailed information about the capacity and resources at these centres, including, for example, those with a back-up power supply, and air conditioning/heating, etc. <u>Emergency evacuation planning should set out the locations of evacuation and welfare centres and other facilities that may be appropriate for use as shelter. The plan should provide other useful information, including how to activate that facility in an emergency.</u></p> <p><u>Location planning should also consider:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>community demographics;</u> • <u>geography;</u> • <u>distance from a regional centre and/or large town; and</u> • <u>organisational capacity of member agencies.</u> <p><u>Consideration should be given to publicising the locations of these centres with the community. If publicised prior to an evacuation, it is important to emphasise that any particular centre may not be appropriate to all types of hazard and its suitability may be affected by the emergency.</u></p>	
10	Emergency Evacuation Planning: Animals	<p>New section:</p> <p><u>Emergency evacuation planning should consider including clear arrangements for animals in evacuation which will improve both animal welfare and human safety outcomes. Generally, animals are not permitted inside community evacuation centres with the exception of recognised assistance animals. Local governments, when undertaking emergency evacuation planning should identify if animals can be accommodated in the vicinity of community evacuation centres and if not, what alternate options are available. The State Support Plan - Animal Welfare in Emergencies outlines</u></p>	Inclusion of additional guidance regarding animal welfare consideration during emergency evacuation planning per received from consultation.

		<p><u>arrangements, including organisational and individual responsibilities, for animal welfare in during emergencies.</u></p>	
10	<p>Emergency Evacuation Planning: Isolation and Quarantine</p>	<p>New section: <u>Directions in relation to isolation, quarantine, physical distancing and health requirements are common during human epidemic/pandemic, animal/plant pests or diseases and hazardous material emergencies. These may add to the complexity of community evacuations and should be considered as part of emergency evacuation planning to mitigate any risks and ensure evacuations can be carried out safely. Arrangements may include, but are not limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the availability and distribution of infection control measure including the provision, management and resourcing of:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>personal protective equipment/clothing;</u> ○ <u>cleaning and disinfection;</u> ○ <u>food safety;</u> ○ <u>waste management;</u> • <u>specific instructions and alternative evacuation arrangements for people who are subject to isolation and quarantine directions;</u> • <u>responsibility for health screening and registration of evacuees, including collecting all necessary details should contact tracing be required;</u> • <u>the suitability of evacuation centres or alternative evacuation sites should evacuation centres not be available, including maximum capacity, ability to comply with physical distancing requirements, availability of isolation/segregation facilities and alternative arrangements or sites</u> • <u>whether an emergency situation declaration or state of emergency declaration is required in order to share information under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i>.</u> 	<p>Inclusion of new section to ensure that other hazards imminent or occurring is considered as part of evacuation planning, particularly hazards which require isolation, quarantine and physical distancing.</p>

		<p>It should be noted that the inability to comply with any isolation or quarantine requirements and/or restrictions should not prohibit the evacuation of a person. Managing the immediate threat and the protection and preservation of life must be paramount when considering the State strategic control priorities that identify the priority roles and actions for the emergency management response, where there are concurrent risks or competing priorities. Advice from the HMA for all hazards should be sought when developing an emergency evacuation plan.</p>	
10	Pre-Emergency Evacuation Planning: Type of Shelter	<p>A determination of the most appropriate types of shelter for a specific incident should form part of the Operational Evacuation Plan, as far as practicable. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shelter in place — where this is the safest or most appropriate option for the hazard, with consideration for advising additional action to increase personal safety; • family, friends or other accommodation outside the affected area if it is safe to leave (many members of the community will choose to do this if they have the option to do so); • assembly areas — either for a known short term evacuation or as a temporary stopping point before moving on to an evacuation centre; • refuges — if available in the affected area and appropriate to withstand the threat of hazard; • evacuation centres — selected from suitable locations detailed in LEMAs; • specialist facilities — for evacuees with particular additional care needs (e.g. hospitals or care facilities); and 	<p>Section has been moved as it referenced as needing to be considered as part of the Operational Evacuation Plan. Inserted in the Operational Evacuation Planning section and retitled as Shelter Considerations.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> places of last resort — places that may provide some protection but with no guarantee of safety will not be staffed by agency personnel. 	
10	Pre-Emergency Evacuation Planning: Exercise and Review	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>The LEMC's Evacuation Plan. An evacuation plan should be regularly exercised to validate, assess, test, train and identify any gaps. Involving the community in exercises should be considered where possible. Multi agency exercises provide opportunities to test plans and responses.</p> <p>Periodic review of the Evacuation Plan should also be undertaken, to take into account consider any lessons identified in exercises or actual emergencies, recommendations from inquiries or post incident reviews, and to ensure information remains accurate and up to date.</p>	Amended to broaden application to all evacuation plans not limited to just LEMCs evacuation plans.
10	Pre-Emergency Evacuation Planning: Hazard Planning	<p>Emergency management agencies preparing hazard plans (State Hazard Plans (Westplans) and Local Hazard Plans) are also to consider any evacuation arrangements (or other appropriate protective actions) specific to the hazards for which they are responsible.</p>	Deleted as section refers to development of State Hazard Plans and not required in these guidelines.
	Emergency Evacuation Planning: Availability	<p>New section:</p> <p>Emergency evacuation plans should be available to Controlling Agencies and/or HMAs in an emergency to assist with operational evacuation planning.</p>	Inclusion of Availability section noting that plans should be available to Controlling Agencies and HMAs to assist with operational planning.

	Emergency Evacuation Planning: Emergency Evacuation Plan Template	<p>New section:</p> <p><u>Appendix B provides an example of a local government emergency evacuation plan that may be used by local governments. An editable version of the template is also available on the SEMC website.</u></p>	Inclusion of reference to Pre-Emergency Evacuation Plan Template.
11	Operational Evacuation Planning	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>No amount of pre-emergency evacuation planning will be able to replace the need for ‘on the spot’ operational evacuation planning when an emergency is occurring or imminent.</p> <p>Operational evacuation planning will draw on the options identified in the relevant LEMC endorsed <u>emergency E</u>vacuation Plan(s), as appropriate, focussing on the specific needs of the community at risk and the characteristics of the hazard.</p> <p><u>The operational evacuation plan should document the rationale for the decision to evacuate and outline specific activities selected and personnel and/or agencies tasked with those activities to carry out the evacuation.</u></p>	Additional information inserted to introduction to clarify the purpose of operational evacuation plan.
11	Operational Evacuation Planning: Controlling Agency	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>Controlling Agency/HMA</p> <p><u>Depending on the emergency, T</u>he Incident Controller <u>Controlling Agency or HMA</u> is responsible for all decisions and actions taken to</p>	<p>Section references role of IC and not the Controlling Agency.</p> <p>Paragraph relating to operational plan rationale</p>

		<p>protect the safety of the community in the emergency, including any evacuation. <u>The Controlling Agency or HMA must appoint an Incident Controller (State EM Policy section 5.2.1). The Incident Controller is responsible for operational evacuation planning (see State EM Policy section 5.2.3 for a comprehensive list of the Incident Controller's responsibilities).</u> The task of operational evacuation planning <u>The Incident Controller, either in whole or in part, may be delegated by the Incident Controller delegate operational evacuation planning,</u> to another member of the Incident Management Team (IMT), or to a nominated person from another appropriate agency, e.g. via the Incident Support Group (ISG) or Operational Area Support Group (OASG). Where delegated authority is given for operational evacuation planning, this delegation must be documented. <u>Delegation for operational evacuation planning must be documented.</u></p> <p>The Operational Evacuation Plan should document the rationale for the decision to evacuate and outline specific activities selected and personnel and/or agencies tasked with those activities, to effect the evacuation.</p>	<p>moved to introduction as this section relates to the role of Controlling Agency/HMA.</p>
	<p>Operational Evacuation Planning: Shelter Considerations</p>	<p>New section:</p> <p><u>As far as practicable, the operational evacuation plan should include a determination of the most appropriate types of shelter for a specific incident. This may include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>shelter in place – where this is the safest or most appropriate option for the hazard, with consideration for advising additional action to increase personal safety;</u> • <u>with family, friends or other accommodation outside the affected area if it is safe to leave (many members of the</u> 	<p>Inclusion of section using content from types of shelter. Reorganisation of content to allow for better understanding of the considerations to take when determining what type of evacuation and locations to utilise.</p>

		<p>community will choose to do this if they have the option to do so);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assembly area – either for a known short-term evacuation or as a temporary stopping point before moving on to an evacuation centre; • refuge – if available in the affected area and appropriate to withstand the hazard; • evacuation centre – selected from suitable locations detailed in LEMAs; • specialist facility – for evacuees with additional care needs (such as a hospital or aged-care facility); and • place of last resort – a place that may provide some protection but with no guarantee of safety, and that will not be staffed by agency personnel. 	
11	Operational Evacuation Planning: Consultation	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>As far as practicable, operational evacuation planning should be undertaken collaboratively with those agencies expected to take part in the evacuation; however, the extent to which this is achievable will be affected by the amount of time available. The Operational Evacuation Plan may be shared with each agency undertaking evacuation related activities for the emergency.</p>	Minor amendments.
11	Operational Evacuation Planning: Operational Evacuation Plan Template	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>Appendix B provides an example of an Operational Evacuation Plan template that may be used either as a detailed planning tool for a pre-warned evacuation or to assist as a checklist for urgent action undertaken for an immediate evacuation.</p> <p>Appendix C provides an example of an operational evacuation plan that may be used either as a detailed planning tool for a pre-warned</p>	Updated.

		<p><u>evacuation or as a checklist for urgent action required for immediate evacuation.</u></p> <p><u>An editable version of the template is also available on the SEMC website.</u></p>	
12	The Evacuation Process: Decision Stage – Legislative Powers	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>It is important to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who has the legal authority to make a decision to evacuate; • under what legislation <u>which legislation gives authority to make a decision to evacuate;</u> • whether this provides authority for a <u>recommended or</u> directed evacuation or just a recommendation to evacuate; and • any legal constraints or enablers to be addressed. <p>An example of the latter would be where there is a need for a declared emergency situation <u>If a directed evacuation is required, there may be a need for an emergency situation declaration or state of emergency declaration</u> to access Part 6 powers of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005 (EM Act)</i> <u>In this situation, it is important to identify:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying what agency/person is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA); • what personnel within that agency have delegated authority to make this declaration, and appoint Hazard Management Officers (HMOs) who may utilise the powers; and 	Updated to align with powers under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> . Clarification of language regarding the authority of HMAs and HMOs to declare an emergency situation and to access Part 6 powers, respectively.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the identification of any standing appointments for HMOs and/or other persons who require such an appointment for the specific emergency. 	
12	The Evacuation Process: Decision Stage – Risk Management	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>An Incident Controller's decision to recommend or direct an evacuation will reflect a consideration of relative risk. The following risk management factors may influence the decision whether or not to evacuate a community or part of a community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the risk to evacuees and emergency workers in undertaking an evacuation (direct or indirect effects of the hazard or any other hazard either imminent or occurring); any requirements to comply with any other directions/requirements relating to isolation and quarantine for another emergency occurring concurrently; 	<p>Removed reference to Incident Controller to broaden application of section to positions who may recommend or direct evacuation.</p> <p>Inclusion of new section to ensure that other hazards imminent or occurring is considered as part of evacuation planning, particularly hazards which increase risk.</p>
13	The Evacuation Process: Decision Stage – Resource Requirements	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>A number of resource implications may influence the decision to evacuate, including availability and capacity of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> personnel and equipment required; traffic management plans (including safest routes to get evacuees out and also emergency workers and essential services in); transport options (within and external to the community); suitable accommodation and welfare options; and communication channels (for public information and within and across agencies involved). 	<p>Clarification of additional positions that may recommend/direct evacuation and simplification of language.</p>

		<p>There may be external factors compromising the capacity of an Incident Controller to make a decision to evacuate, such as competing tasks, external pressures, and availability of and/or access to adequate knowledge/experience. such as competing tasks, external pressures, availability of and/or access to knowledge may decrease the Incident Controller, HMO or Authorised Officer's capacity to make a decision to evacuate.</p> <p>A HMA or relevant advisory group may produce hazard specific guidance to assist an Incident Controller, HMO or Authorised Officer with decision making which may be documented in the relevant State Hazard Plan (Westplan) or internal agency procedures.</p>	
14	The Evacuation Process: Decision Stage – Decision to Evacuate	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>A decision to evacuate or take alternative protective action is a critical decision. The reasons for any decision to evacuate or not evacuate must be recorded, along with the context for deciding if any controlled evacuation is to be implemented through a recommendation or direction to the community (or parts of a community) the evacuation will be recommended or directed.</p> <p>Once a decision to evacuate a whole or part of a community has been made by the Incident Controller, the details of the operational evacuation plan should be determined.</p> <p>Existing emergency evacuation plans are to be identified and accessed as far as practicable. The evacuation plan that forms part of the LEMAs should be available to the Controlling Agency, HMA and IMT, but note that In addition, there may be specific buildings or</p>	Clarification that a decision to evacuate may be recommended or directed and which positions can make decision.

		facilities within the affected area which also have pre-prepared plans (e.g. shopping centres, schools, hospitals, aged care facilities).	
14	The Evacuation Process: Decision Stage – Trigger Points	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>Decisions about how to conduct an evacuation will need to include the identification of trigger points for action to allow sufficient time to undertake the evacuation safely, safest routes for evacuees to leave the threat area whilst still allowing emergency workers into the area as required, and the number, capability and demographics of those to be evacuated. Trigger points may be related to the hazard impacting on a particular geographical landmark, a change in the magnitude of the hazard, or other measurable indicators (such as water level heights in a flood emergency).</p> <p>Decisions will also need to include recommended or directed action for people with animals (including pets and livestock) as this will affect the likelihood of compliance for many. Most evacuation centres cannot accept any animal other than assistance animals for people with disabilities. Each local government should be asked to nominate at least one location where animals may be taken by their owners.</p> <p>Appendix C provides a simple tool to assist with determining the type of evacuation best suited to the circumstances, and the relationship between this and subsequent stages in the evacuation process.</p> <p>Decisions about an evacuation will need to identify trigger points for action to allow sufficient time to evacuate safely. Trigger points may be related to the hazard impacting on a particular geographical landmark, a change in the magnitude of the hazard, or other</p>	Examples of trigger points removed. Inclusion of guidance to include within a emergency evacuation plan the known trigger points for action to allow for sufficient time to undertake evacuation safely.

		<p>measurable indicators such as water level heights. The local government evacuation plan should identify known trigger points for identified hazards.</p>	
	<p>The Evacuation Process: Decision Stage – Animals</p>	<p>New section:</p> <p>Owners or the person responsible for caring for an animal (the carer) is responsible for the welfare of that animal. In an evacuation, owners and carers should first seek to evacuate their animals to the property of friends, family or private shelter facilities outside the area in which the emergency is taking place.</p> <p>Decisions will also need to include recommended or directed action for people with animals (including pets and livestock) as this will affect the likelihood of compliance for many. Due to health and safety considerations, animals are not permitted inside community evacuation centres with the exception of recognised assistance animals. Where applicable, local governments will have identified if animals can be accommodated in the vicinity of community evacuation centres and if not, what alternate options are available.</p> <p>Owners have the responsibility for organising arrangements for their animals. Local governments and the community may have facilities to house evacuated animals. DPIRD will coordinate with these entities to advise the public of locations to house evacuated animals if available.</p> <p>The State Support Plan - Animal Welfare in Emergencies outlines arrangements, including organisational and individual responsibilities, for animal welfare in during emergencies.</p>	<p>Inclusion of animals section highlighting owners responsibility for organising arrangements for their animals and a reference to State Support Plan Animal Welfare in Emergencies</p>

	The Evacuation Process: Decision Stage – Evacuation Strategy	New section: <u>Appendix D provides a simple tool to assist with determining the evacuation strategy best suited to the circumstances and the relationship between the type of evacuation and subsequent stages in the evacuation process.</u>	Inclusion of Evacuation Strategy section referencing a tool that can be used to develop an evacuation strategy.
14	The Evacuation Process: Warning Stage	Amended section: It is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency <u>and/or HMA</u> to provide community warnings and timely advice on the likely threat of an emergency and any recommended or required actions, that the community should take <u>including the recommendation or direction to evacuate.</u> This should be undertaken in accordance with the State Support Plan - Emergency Public Information. <u>If other hazards are occurring or are imminent, all relevant HMAs should be consulted to ensure consistent messaging is delivered.</u>	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate. Inclusion of consideration of other hazards and HMAs as part of public information.
14	The Evacuation Process: Warning Stage – Method of Communication	Amended section: Identification of available communication methods for public information, including the dissemination of community warnings for different groups within a community, may be undertaken as part of the LEMC planning process and captured in their Evacuation Plan. Where possible, this should include appropriate contact details for particular groups/facilities for access by the Controlling Agency during any emergency. Multiple methods of communication are recommended to ensure the widest possible audience is reached. This may include general (mass audience) methods, such as social media, and also specific (targeted audience) methods, including at risk persons where it is	Simplification of language. Clarification of language regarding identification of potential modes of communication and contact details and guidance on including these within emergency evacuation plans.

		<p>known these are present. This is particularly important where there are service disruptions to electricity, mobile and internet networks.</p> <p>The Controlling Agency and/or HMA should refer to the local government evacuation plan for the possible modes of communication and contact details of relevant groups and facilities.</p>	
15	The Evacuation Process: Warning Stage – Public Information Strategy	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>The establishment of the public information strategy for a specific emergency, including determination of the most appropriate methods, is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency. The Controlling Agency and/or HMA is responsible for establishing the public information strategy for a specific emergency, including determining the most appropriate methods of communication. This strategy may be included in the operational evacuation plan or separately documented, where this has been delegated to the Public Information function of the IMT.</p> <p>The Controlling Agency and/or HMA may consider the following message-content where an evacuation is recommended or directed for part or all of a community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is known/not known about the incident; • information about the action being taken to combat the hazard; • what the community is being asked or instructed to do; • any recommendation or direction to evacuate; • the expected duration of the absence, as far as predictable; • what evacuees should take with them (e.g. such as identification, or medication); • what they should not bring (e.g. pets or livestock to mainstream evacuation centres); 	Simplification of language. Inclusion of ‘the action being taken to combat the hazard;’ into the considerations for message content. Inclusion of reference to State Support Plan – Emergency Public Information.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advice to secure premises and personal effects as they leave, but ideally leaving gates to properties unlocked for ease of access to emergency workers; • advice to restrict use of telephones to emergencies to avoid system overload; • the recommended evacuation route(s); • advice about how to obtain updates (e.g. <u>such as</u> ABC radio, Controlling Agency <u>or HMA</u> website); • the nominated evacuation centre(s), including if any of them will accept people with pets and/or livestock; • available assistance, such as transport or health services; • other advice for companion animals or livestock; • information about any registration system in place (e.g. Register. Find.Reunite. see State EM Plan Section 5.5.4); • a reminder that those who remain behind cannot expect to be rescued if the situation worsens or provided with assistance to protect property and livestock; and • information on any system for flagging of evacuated properties. <p><u>All public information should be consistent with the State Support Plan - Emergency Public Information.</u></p>	
15	The Evacuation Process: Warning Stage – Shelter in Place Warnings	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>If shelter in place is recommended or directed for part or all of the community, the Controlling Agency <u>and/or HMA</u> may consider further message content that could include:</p>	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.

16	The Evacuation Process: Warning Stage – Community Warnings	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>Community warnings, i.e. messages, in suitable formats, to communicate an imminent hazard and information about protective action, will normally have three levels, as well as the level ‘All Clear’ when the threat has passed. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice (general information about a potential hazard and advice to keep up to date with developments); • Watch and Act (the community is likely to be impacted and should take action to protect themselves), and • Emergency Warning (the community will be impacted and must take action immediately). <p>This terminology is derived from bushfire warnings and may be extended to other hazards. Other terminology that may be used in Western Australia includes Blue, Yellow and Red Alert for cyclone, and Get Ready, Prepare Now and Take Action for flood. Whilst different words may be used, there is commonality in the use of three escalating levels.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="660 1005 1473 1383"> <thead> <tr> <th>Generally used for</th> <th>General information about a potential hazard and advice to keep up to date with developments</th> <th>The community is likely to be impacted and should take action to protect themselves</th> <th>The community will be impacted and must take action immediately</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bushfire</td> <td>Advice</td> <td>Watch and Act</td> <td>Emergency Warning</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cyclone</td> <td>Blue Alert</td> <td>Yellow Alert</td> <td>Red Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flood</td> <td>Get Ready</td> <td>Prepare Now</td> <td>Take Action</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Generally used for	General information about a potential hazard and advice to keep up to date with developments	The community is likely to be impacted and should take action to protect themselves	The community will be impacted and must take action immediately	Bushfire	Advice	Watch and Act	Emergency Warning	Cyclone	Blue Alert	Yellow Alert	Red Alert	Flood	Get Ready	Prepare Now	Take Action	Simplification of content. Existing content reformatted into a table.
Generally used for	General information about a potential hazard and advice to keep up to date with developments	The community is likely to be impacted and should take action to protect themselves	The community will be impacted and must take action immediately																
Bushfire	Advice	Watch and Act	Emergency Warning																
Cyclone	Blue Alert	Yellow Alert	Red Alert																
Flood	Get Ready	Prepare Now	Take Action																

		<u>Whilst different words may be used, there is commonality in the use of three escalating levels.</u>	
16	The Evacuation Process: Decision Stage – Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>The Controlling Agency <u>and/or HMA</u> may also utilise the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) as an audio prefix to emergency warnings as described in the State EM Plan Section 5.3.1 and State EM Response Procedure 3.</p>	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.
16	The Evacuation Process: Withdrawal Stage – Self Evacuation	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>It is known that sSelf-evacuation may occur in response to general awareness of or information about an emergency, either prior to, or in the absence of a recommendation or direction to leave. It may occur as a consequence of the issuing of an ‘Advice’ level of community warning (or other first level of warning, depending on the hazard), or in response to a perceived risk through personal observation or other source of information.</p> <p>A Controlling Agency <u>and/or HMA</u> may receive requests to assist those who choose to self – evacuate and, whilst it is unlikely that formal arrangements will be in place to provide welfare and support, it can be prudent to support self-evacuation as far as practicable early in an incident. The key to maximising self-evacuation is ensuring community members have sufficient, timely and relevant information to assist them in recognising a threat so they feel able to make an informed decision as to whether to self-evacuate when threatened by an emergency.</p>	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.

17	The Evacuation Process: Withdrawal Stage – Controlled Evacuation	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>Controlled evacuation is generally easier to manage where significant numbers of a community are involved. It also allows for the planned provision of suitable welfare and support for evacuees and allows the withdrawal process to be undertaken in a phased manner, normally prioritising those most at risk (e.g. based on proximity to the hazard or individual factors) where appropriate. A controlled evacuation may involve either a recommendation or direction to leave and may target whole or part of a community.</p>	Removal of Controlled Evacuation and definition. Removal to simplify understanding of the types of evacuation – Directed and Recommended.
17	The Evacuation Process: Withdrawal Stage – Recommended Evacuation	<p>A decision to recommend the evacuation of a community or part of a community will be initiated by the Controlling Agency's The Incident Controller or other authorised person makes a decision to recommend an evacuation of a community or part of a community. A recommended evacuation is likely when there is a possible threat to the lives of members of the community or property but this is not believed to be imminent or significant and it is believed that members of the community have the capacity and capability to make an informed decision.</p> <p>A recommendation to evacuate does not preclude a direction to evacuate.</p>	Broadening example to other types of hazard warning system. Inclusion of reference to other types of second level warnings, in regards to when a recommended evacuation is likely to occur. Inclusion of wording to highlight that a recommendation to evacuate does not preclude a direction to evacuate.
18	The Evacuation Process: Withdrawal Stage – Direction to Evacuate and Emergency Situation or	<p>Amended section:</p> <p><u>Direction to Evacuate Where There is an Emergency Situation or State of Emergency Declaration (EM Act)</u></p> <p>Should a situation worsen, the issuing of a recommendation to evacuate does not preclude the later issue of a direction to evacuate (i.e. a compulsory evacuation). The decision to direct the evacuation</p>	Amalgamation of direction to evacuate and emergency situation/ state of emergency declaration sections. Clarification that the direction to evacuate using power under the EM Act can only occur during an

	<p>State of Emergency</p>	<p>of a community or part of a community will be made by the Controlling Agency's Incident Controller or other authorised person when it is believed that members of the community either do not have the capacity or capability to make an informed decision or that there is a significant and/or imminent threat to the lives of members of the community.</p> <p>The State Emergency Coordinator (SEC), HMO or Authorised Officer may direct an evacuation under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> in accordance with the State EM Response Procedure 8 or 17 where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a HMA or the SEC has declared an emergency situation under s. 50 of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i>; or • The Minister for Emergency Services has declared a state of emergency under s. 56 of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i>. <p><u>A direction to evacuate by the SEC, HMO or Authorised Officer may prohibit the movement of persons within, into, out of or around an emergency area. A direction to evacuate can also be issued to a place of business, entertainment or worship under certain provisions of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i>.</u></p> <p><u>A direction to evacuate is likely to be made when it is believed that members of the community either do not have either the capacity, or capability, to make an informed decision or that there is a significant and/or imminent threat to the lives of members of the community.</u></p> <p><u>A directed evacuation may be incorporated into either a 'Watch and Act' or 'Emergency Warning' warning (or other second or third level</u></p>	<p>emergency situation or state of emergency.</p>
--	-------------------------------	--	---

		<p>of warning, depending on the hazard) where evacuation is seen as the most appropriate action to the circumstances.</p> <p>A directed evacuation is associated with words such as “you must...” in the message content. It should be noted, however, that sometimes when an ‘Emergency Warning’ is issued it may be too late to evacuate safely and other urgent action may be required.</p> <p>The Controlling Agency will HMO or Authorised Officer directing the evacuation will, as far as practicable, take steps to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• notify community members of the most suitable location to evacuate to, based on the prevailing situation (e.g. safer place, evacuation centre, refuge site);• establish a traffic management system;• assist with egress and prevent other persons entering the evacuated area; and• facilitate transportation of evacuees; including evacuation by water and accessing suitable vehicles, with consideration of those persons with special needs. <p>Access to the affected area is not likely to be authorised by the Incident Controller for anyone other than emergency workers, and even then, subject to an appropriate risk assessment. A direction to evacuate is a lawful instruction, and in relation to bushfire, may be issued despite the existence of the DFES Prepare. Act. Survive. policy.</p> <p>Although it is an offence to refuse to evacuate once directed to do so, there is also a discretion for the person issuing the direction to remove a person refusing to leave, or to take punitive action for failing to comply with the direction. A person who does not comply with a direction may commit an offence. Personnel conducting the directed evacuation may do all such things as are reasonably</p>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>necessary to ensure compliance with the direction, using such force as is reasonable in the circumstances. However, the personnel may choose not to force a person to comply with a direction to evacuation. Examples of factors that may be taken into account in <u>considered when</u> deciding whether to remove a person failing to comply with a direction to evacuate may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the <u>the</u> resources that would need to be diverted from responding to the emergency• the <u>the</u> safety of personnel. <p>A directed evacuation may be incorporated into either a 'Watch and Act' or 'Emergency Warning' level of community warning where evacuation is seen as the most appropriate action to the circumstances (i.e. the second or third level of warning, depending on the hazard).</p> <p>A directed evacuation is associated with words such as "you must..." in the message content. It should be noted, however, that sometimes when an 'Emergency Warning' level of community warning is issued it may be too late to evacuate safely, and other urgent action may be required.</p> <p><u>The HMO or Authorised Officer responsible for issuing a direction to evacuate is to provide clear information to personnel conducting the evacuation regarding action to be taken if a person refuses to evacuate. However, this does affect the discretion discretion of a police officer and the fact that any action taken should not imperil the life of the officer or any other person.</u></p> <p><u>The personnel conducting the evacuation need to ensure, as far as practicable, that those who refuse to evacuate understand the risks of staying and are capable of making an informed decision. Where</u></p>	
--	--	--	--

		<p><u>possible, procedures should be developed to track remaining residents' welfare; however, this should not be undertaken in such a manner as to endanger response personnel.</u></p> <p><u>Unaccompanied children should not be left in an area subject to any evacuation direction and should be placed in the care of the Department of Communities.</u></p> <p><u>Other legislation may contain powers to evacuate, such as the <i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i>, but it is important to be sure that persons carrying out evacuation activities have the legislative authority to exercise them and other conditions of that legislation are met.</u></p> <p><u>The following table is an example of the relationship between the type of evacuation and the expectation of compliance, associated warning level and public access likely to be permitted for each type of evacuation for bushfire.</u></p> <p>Appendix DE is an example of a message template and handout which that may be used by personnel delivering a door to door message in a controlled <u>recommended or directed</u> evacuation. This has been developed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), in consultation with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and Western Australia Police Force (WA Police Force), for use in a bushfire to enhance and/or reinforce the level of information that may be provided verbally to the resident. The value of such a tool, where practicable to implement, is consistency of information provided and more informed decision making in determining community compliance with a controlled evacuation <u>to provide consistent information.</u></p>	
--	--	--	--

		<p>The Controlling Agency and/or HMA should ensure, as far as practicable, the security of the area that has been evacuated and the of remaining persons and property. This may be undertaken by regular patrols in the affected area, where safe and practicable to do so, and by the continuation of controlled access to the affected area post impact until evacuees are able to return. The Controlling Agency and/or HMA may seek assistance with this function from WA Police Force, local government and security and/or traffic management contractors, depending on the specific circumstances of the situation. However, the safety of personnel remains paramount.</p>	
19	The Evacuation Process: Shelter Stage	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>Phases of sheltering may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immediate sheltering (where there is limited time to take protective action); • temporary sheltering (e.g. evacuation centres); and • temporary housing (for more long term evacuations). <p>Not all phases are applicable to all emergencies.</p>	Content inserted to bullet points to simplify language.
20	The Evacuation Process: Shelter Stage – Evacuation Facilities	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>Where the Controlling Agency and/or HMA establishes one or more evacuation centres, they must take all reasonable steps to ensure that evacuees are properly received and supported via welfare agencies the Department of Communities and/or the local government. These agencies should be included as members of the ISG and OASG, if established.</p>	Simplification of language throughout section, inclusion of need to consult with the Department of Communities and Local government prior to determining a suitable evacuation centre and inclusion of reference to activation of a State Welfare Centre where previously

		<p>The Department of Communities will coordinate the provision of welfare support for evacuated persons attending evacuation centres based in any of the approved centres set out in the LEMAs, in accordance with State Support Plan - Emergency Welfare Plan. This will include specific arrangements for unaccompanied children, nursing mothers and other at-risk persons as far as practicable and as required. It is important to consult with the Department of Communities as soon as practicable when considering the most appropriate centre to activate as an evacuation centre to ensure the most suitable of available facilities is selected and that welfare support can be provided expeditiously and effectively. The Controlling Agency or HMA will consult with the Department of Communities and local government as soon as practicable when determining the most suitable evacuation centre(s) to activate. This includes the need to establish alternative evacuation arrangements where there is a need to comply with any isolation, quarantine, physical distancing and health requirements as a result another hazard.</p> <p>Where facilities within the local area are not suitable or sufficient to ensure the safety of all evacuees, welfare staff and evacuees, welfare staff and volunteers, an evacuation centre may be activated within an adjacent jurisdiction.</p> <p>The management of other facilities, such as agricultural grounds or other facility where people with animals may evacuate to, will need to be determined independently. In most cases, this will be supported by the local government or facility staff.</p> <p>The Controlling Agency and/or HMA is responsible for the provision of timely and accurate situational information to the displaced community for the duration of the response (e.g. current activities being undertaken, timeframe for return of community, assistance</p>	<p>identified locations within the local jurisdiction do not meet the evacuation needs. Inclusion of requirement to determine whether alternative arrangements are required where other hazard is occurring or imminent.</p>
--	--	--	--

		available to evacuees etc.) The situation information may include current activities being undertaken, timeframe for the return of the community and assistance available to evacuees.	
20	The Evacuation Process: Return Stage	<p>The evacuation process cannot be considered complete until the return of the affected community, assuming this is possible. In most circumstances, the return of evacuees will be the responsibility of the Controlling Agency and/or HMA which that determined the need for the evacuation in the first place. ;-h However, in some circumstances, particularly where the impacts of a hazard have had lasting effects, the incident may have been handed over to a Recovery Coordinator and/or Recovery Committee (at either the local or State level).</p> <p>The responsible person agency should ensure there is an effective plan in place for returning the displaced community in a safe and controlled manner as part of the Operational Evacuation Plan or other documented process.</p>	Inclusion of HMA responsibility.
21	The Evacuation Process: Safety Assessment	<p>The relevant responsible person (e.g. either from the Controlling Agency or HMA or local Recovery eCommittee) will need to ensure that an appropriate assessment has been carried out to confirm that the area is safe and possible to return to and identify if any special conditions need to be applied. Factors to be considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the hazard itself (or any consequential hazards); • the conditions to which evacuees would be returning, such as, food, sanitation and health; • a consideration of the physical and emotional wellbeing and capacity of evacuees; • economic factors relating to the short term and long term economic viability of the evacuated area; 	Inclusion of HMA responsibility and simplification of language.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support services for those returning; • <u>the</u> continuing need for public information, particularly with regard to <u>about</u> essential services; and • whether or not the area is a protected forensic area or a restricted access area. 	
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	Amalgamation of Organisational Roles and Responsibilities and Appendix E to remove duplication and simplify structure of guideline	
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Controlling Agency</p> <p>The overall responsibility for any <u>a recommended (voluntary) evacuation and ensuring appropriate agencies are engaged in the process</u> rests with the Controlling Agency <u>or HMA</u>.</p> <p>This encompasses the risk assessment and decision arising that evacuating a community represents the best option available for community safety and ensuring that appropriate action is taken across all phases to meet the evacuees' needs.</p> <p><u>The Controlling Agency is responsible for ensuring the support agency undertaking the evacuation is aware of the level of evacuation and public information and media management during a voluntary evacuation.</u></p> <p><u>The Controlling Agency may direct an evacuation under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> if authorised by the HMA or under other legislation.</u></p>	Amalgamation of Controlling Agency responsibilities from Appendix E. Clarification that Controlling Agency is responsible for recommending evacuations and may direct an evacuation if authorised by HMA or under alternative legislation. Inclusion of statement highlighting that in most circumstances, the HMA will be the same as the Controlling Agency.

		<u>In most circumstances, the HMA will be the same as the Controlling Agency for an emergency arising from the that hazard.</u>	
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Hazard Management Agency</p> <p>Where an evacuation is being undertaken for a hazard for which an agency or individual is prescribed as the HMA, the HMA can access powers provided in the EM Act <u>Emergency Management Act 2005</u> to direct the movement of people and animals if they make a formal declaration of an emergency situation. An emergency situation can also be declared for any hazard by the State Emergency Coordinator (SEC). In most circumstances, the HMA will be same as the Controlling Agency for an emergency arising from that hazard, <u>however, the HMA is responsible for the management of a directed evacuation under the Emergency Management Act 2005, as this action requires utilisation of legislative powers.</u></p>	Inclusion of statement highlighting that in most circumstances, the HMA will be the same as the Controlling Agency but that only HMA has access to powers under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> .
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>State Emergency Coordinator</p> <p>Should the Minister <u>for Emergency Services</u> declare a state of emergency, those persons appointed as Authorised Officers by the Commissioner of Police, as SEC, may access Part 6 powers, including the further powers, set out in the EM Act <u>the State Emergency Coordinator may direct an evacuation as an Authorised Officer (s. 3) or may appoint Authorised Officers to access Part 6 powers under the Emergency Management Act 2005, including the power to direct an evacuation.</u></p>	Inclusion of clarification that the SEC is an authorised officer under s. 3 and may direct an evacuation.
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Hazard Management Officer</p> <p><u>Hazard Management Officers appointed under section 55 of the Emergency Management Act 2005 when an emergency situation is</u></p>	Hazard Management Officer section included to highlight their powers under the <i>Emergency Management</i>

		<p>declared may access Part 6 powers, including power to direct an evacuation. When directing an evacuation, the Hazard Management Officer is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining overall responsibility for the evacuation; ensuring appropriate agencies are engaged in the response and supporting agency undertaking the evacuation is aware of the level of evacuation, the legislative power for evacuation, and the preferred action to be taken if people refuse to evacuation; and managing public information and media management. 	<p>Act 2005 to direct an evacuation.</p>
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Authorised Officer</p> <p>Authorised Officers appointed under section 61 of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> when state of emergency is declared may access Part 6 powers, including power to direct an evacuation. When directing an evacuation, the Authorised Officer is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining overall responsibility for the evacuation; ensuring appropriate agencies are engaged in the response and supporting agency undertaking the evacuation is aware of the level of evacuation, the legislative power for evacuation, and the preferred action to be taken if people refuse to evacuation; and managing public information and media management. 	<p>Authorised Officer section included to highlight their powers under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> to direct an evacuation.</p>
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>WA Police Force</p> <p>WA Police Force are commonly requested to assist a Controlling Agency <u>or HMA</u> with an evacuation., ranging from undertaking specific activities during the withdrawal phase of an evacuation, to undertaking the full operational evacuation planning process on behalf of the Controlling Agency. Their duties may include specific activities during the withdrawal phase of an evacuation or</p>	<p>Content from Appendix E amalgamated. Clarification of WA Police Force roles and responsibilities based on feedback and requirements of WA Police Force.</p>

		<p>overseeing the entire evacuation process on behalf of the Controlling Agency or HMA. It should be noted that However, the WA Police Force may not always be in a position to assist. For example, in some more remote regions impacted by cyclones, for example, volunteers with the State Emergency Service of DFES or other group may be more effectively placed to assist.</p> <p>Where WA Police Force assistance to carry out an evacuation is requested, it should be clarified whether this is to carry out specific activities set out in the Controlling Agency's or HMA's Operational Evacuation Plan or includes developing the plan on the Controlling Agency's or HMA's behalf.</p> <p>The WA Police Force will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish and maintain an appropriate cordon to the emergency area, as requested. • support the orderly evacuation of persons to the nominated evacuation centre(s). • maintain road safety in the access and egress routes for the withdrawal and around the evacuation centre. • assist with security of the evacuated area, as requested. 	
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Local Government</p> <p>During an incident, local government, will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in consultation with the Controlling Agency/HMA, making available suitable municipal buildings to be established as evacuation centres by the Department of Communities, to coordinate welfare support during the emergency; • establishing additional facilities where those with animals may evacuate to, if animals cannot be received at the evacuation centre, with appropriate resources to manage; 	Local government roles and responsibilities from Appendix E inserted to Organisational Roles and Responsibilities section.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing relevant local information with regard to the communities at risk; and • keeping informed during the response phase in order to affect a smooth transition to recovery when appropriate. 	
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Main Roads WA</p> <p>MRWA has an important role to play in any traffic management plan for the withdrawal phase, through the provision of information about road networks and infrastructure capabilities, staffing and/or contractors to assist with vehicle control points or undertaking detailed traffic management plans for extended emergencies. <u>Main Roads will assist the Controlling Agency or HMA and/or WA Police Force with the development of Traffic Management Plan and/or activities supporting its implementation, as requested</u></p>	Additional MRWA roles from Appendix E inserted to Organisational Roles and Responsibilities section.

22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>The Department of Communities</p> <p>The Department of Communities is a crucial partner in the shelter phase of an evacuation process, as they will coordinate welfare and support for evacuees at agreed evacuation centres by accessing a number of organisations and volunteer groups. The operational details that relate to the welfare function are available in the State <u>Support Plan – Emergency Welfare Plan</u>. Of these, Red Cross has a key role with regard to the provision of a registration and reunification service, where requested by the Department of Communities. This may include the use of the Register. Find. Reunite System.</p> <p><u>During an incident, the Department of Communities will:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>determine the number and location of evacuation centres to be opened in consultation with the Controlling Agency or HMA and with consideration of available resources;</u> <u>provide for reception of evacuees at evacuation centres and appropriate resources and welfare support;</u> <u>provide and/or facilitate services to victims of the emergency to help them cope with the effects of the emergency; and</u> <u>arrange for a registration and reunification services to be established, if required.</u> 	Roles of Red Cross removed and inserted to separate organisation section. Additional Department of Communities roles from Appendix E inserted to Organisational Roles and Responsibilities section.
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Red Cross</p> <p><u>Red Cross may assist in providing a registration and reunification service, where requested by the Department of Communities. This may include the use of the Register. Find. Reunite system.</u></p>	Roles from Department of Communities section separated under new Red Cross as a separate organisation.

22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>WA Health <u>WA Health will coordinate medical support, including the services of organisations such as St John Ambulance and the Royal Flying Doctor Service, for those evacuees requiring medical care, in accordance with the State Health Emergency Response Plan. WA Health will also coordinate the medical evacuation of severely injured persons to major medical centres in rural areas or the Perth Metropolitan area as appropriate and assist welfare agencies in crises counselling and critical stress management</u></p>	Roles from WA Health amalgamated from Appendix E inserted to Organisational Roles and Responsibilities section.
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Department of Education <u>The Department of Education's role is to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>liaise with the Department of Communities and relevant local governments in relation to the use of educational facilities as evacuation centres;</u> • <u>provide up to date information about schools in the affected area to be available to Controlling Agencies, HMA and WA Police Force, including appropriate contact information; and</u> • <u>ensure evacuation plans that extend beyond the car park are in place for each facility.</u> 	Roles of Department of Education in Appendix E moved to Organisational Roles and Responsibilities section.
22-23	Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Organisations Responsible for Educational and Care Facilities and Other Specialist Sites for At Risk Persons <u>Organisations responsible for educational and care facilities and other specialist sites for at risk person are responsible for providing up to date information about their location and appropriate contact information to the appropriate governing body and/or local government.</u> <u>These organisations must also ensure emergency evacuation plans that includes arrangements which extend beyond the car park and include considerations for transportation to a place of safety.</u></p>	Roles in Appendix E moved to Organisational Roles and Responsibilities section.

		Appendix E sets out further details of the roles and responsibilities of the above and additional agencies.	
24	Incident Review	<p>Amended section:</p> <p>Evacuation Review A consideration of what worked well and what could be improved for future evacuations should form part of the post incident debrief process and any post operational report, where applicable. All agencies that have carried out activities for any of the stages in the evacuation process should be provided with the opportunity to participate in these reviews.</p> <p><u>The post operational debrief process, including the post operation report, should include consideration of what worked well and what could be improved for future evacuations.</u></p> <p><u>All agencies that have carried out activities for any of the stages in the evacuation process should be provided with the opportunity to participate in these reviews.</u></p> <p><u>Evacuation plans, including local government evacuation plan, should be reviewed following any major incident or emergency requiring an evacuation. This process should include updating the plan to reflect any lessons identified throughout the review process.</u></p>	Title of section amended from Incident Review to Evacuation Review and the inclusion of a recommendation to review the Emergency Evacuation Plan following any major incident requiring an evacuation. Language updated to broaden to include any type of incident or emergency where an evacuation is required.
26	Appendix A: Glossary	<p>Inclusion of the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assembly area Emergency Accommodation Evacuation Centre Reception Centre 	Shelter removed to removed confusion as definition only describing phase. Other

		<p>Refuge Site Shelter in Place Welfare Centre</p> <p>Removal of the following terms: Controlled Evacuation Protect in Place Shelter Temporary accommodation</p> <p>Revision of the following terms: At risk persons Directed evacuation Place of Last Resort Relocation Recommended evacuation Safest route – amended to Safest corridor</p>	<p>phases not defined within glossary.</p>
	Appendix B: Emergency Evacuation Plan	<p>New appendix: Inclusion of new appendix to provide an example and template of what types of information to include in an Emergency Evacuation Plan.</p>	<p>Content from the LEMA guideline and Model informed content of template.</p>
29	Appendix C: Operational Evacuation Plan	<p>Amended appendix: Decision Phase: Inclusion of type of evacuation issued and potential consultation with HMA added to checklist</p> <p>Warning Phase: Refence to consultation required with Department of Communities for providing information about Register.Find.Reunite</p> <p>Withdrawal Phase Outline of evacuation strategy: Key components of an evacuation strategy related to the identification of a suitable evacuation centre removed</p>	<p>Alignment with current Register.Find.Reunite arrangements. This service is provided by the Australian Red Cross by agreement with the Department of Communities. Removed as section duplicated considerations taken by Department of Communities and Local Government to</p>

		<p>Shelter Phase: Checklist with general welfare/evacuation centre considerations revised to retain Incident specific needs/characteristics. Inclusion of selection of the locations for evacuation centres in consultation with the Department of Communities. Inclusion of reference to consulting Local Emergency Welfare Plans, where the Department of Communities is unable to be on site immediately. Inclusion of Traffic Management Planning Cell Checklist as a recommended appendix.</p> <p>Return Phase: Inclusion of Transport for persons with a disability, those with specific care requirements as a key consideration during the Return phase.</p>	<p>pre-identify suitable welfare centres. Removed as section duplicated considerations taken by Department of Communities and Local Government to pre-identify suitable welfare centres. Inclusion of incident specific information which may assist the lg and department of communities to recommend a suitable evacuation centre.</p>
42	Appendix E: Roles and Responsibilities of Key Agencies	Deleted to remove duplication with Organisational Roles and Responsibilities section. Content inserted into Organisational Roles and Responsibilities section.	

Local Emergency Management Arrangements Guideline and Model **Version 02.03**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
5	About this Guideline	This guideline provides a summary of the actions you need to take to comply with the EM Act and the suite of State E mergency M anagement guideline documents (listed below)	Typographical error.
5	About this Guideline: About Local	* Additional guidelines are available on the SEMC website for developing these sections of the LEMA. Refer to the WA Community	Refer user to external guidelines as all evacuation elements have been

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
	Emergency Management Arrangements	<u>Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline available on the SEMC website for developing this aspect of the LEMA.</u>	removed from the LEMA Guideline
7	About this Guideline: Approval Process	Figure 2: Approval process for LEMA (refer SEMC State Emergency Management <u>Preparedness</u> Procedure <u>8</u> – Local Emergency Management Arrangements [ADP4])	Statement of fact amendment.
26	LEMA Model: Evacuation and Welfare	<p>Evacuation</p> <p>Comprehensive emergency management planning should involve planning for community evacuations.</p> <p>Although the actual act of evacuating a community is the responsibility of the <u>HMA or Controlling Agency (where authorised by the HMA)</u>, the local government with the assistance of its LEMC <u>is responsible for</u> has clear responsibilities to undertake pre emergency evacuation planning. A comprehensive evacuation plan is of considerable value to all agencies with a role in evacuation and can be very effective in assisting the controlling agency to make timely and informed decisions. An evacuation plan for local government, whether it is part of a LEMA or a stand-alone document, is of considerable value to all agencies with a potential role in an evacuation and needs to be easily available to the Controlling Agency and/or HMA in an emergency to support informed decisions in a timely manner.</p> <p>Consideration also needs to be given to receiving evacuees from other local governments. Referencing relevant evacuation plans from adjoining local areas may assist where the impact of a hazard may</p>	LEMA Guidelines and the Pre-Emergency Evacuation Planning sections of the Evacuation Guideline be removed. Inclusion of the recommendation for pre-evacuation arrangements are pulled out from the body of the LEMA and become and appendix.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<p><u>not be confined to the local government boundaries and may offer the most suitable evacuation options for some emergencies.</u></p> <p>To assist with emergency evacuation planning SEMC has endorsed the Western Australian Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline which has a section on pre emergency evacuation planning for local governments and LEMCs and dot point items for consideration.</p> <p>Special needs groups <u>At risk groups</u></p>	
33	Appendix 2	Special Needs <u>At Risk</u> Groups	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

All Hazards Evacuation Flagging Guideline (WA) Version 02.01

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
4	Introduction	<p>This document outlines best practice for the voluntary implementation of the All Hazards Evacuation Flagging process, using green reusable shopping bags to identify properties that have been evacuated by residents, in a community where evacuation has either been recommended or has been directed by the Controlling Agency during an emergency.</p> <p>The responsibility for the evacuation of a community rests with the Incident Controller <u>HMA/Controlling Agency</u>. The WA Police Force, DFES' State Emergency Service (SES) and/or other agencies may</p>	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		assist the HMA /Controlling Agency with an evacuation (i.e. as a Combat Agency).	
7	2.5 Local Media Campaign	During an incident, the HMA /Controlling Agency for the hazard (DFES, P&W or the Local Government, etc.) may, at the request of the Incident Controller, include a suitable request (i.e. reminder) to the public to assist emergency responders by marking their properties with a 'Green Bag' when evacuating.	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.
11	3.1 Statement of Intent	Evacuation Flagging will not suit all communities and a thorough risk assessment is advised, when considering the program for the local community. Sections of the community that are traditionally high risk with limited ingress and egress, and communities with large populations of at risk persons residents with special needs that traditionally challenge response agencies are best suited to evacuation flagging.	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

State Hazard Plan – Crash Emergency **Version 01.04**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
20	4.7 Rail Crash Evacuation Arrangements	The decision to evacuate persons impacted by a rail crash shall be the responsibility of the Incident Controller.	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		Broader community evacuation is the response of the Controlling Agency <u>(where authorised by the HMA)</u> in accordance with section 5.3.2 of the State EM Plan.	

State Hazard Plan – Energy Supply Disruption **Version 01.03**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
6	2 Prevention and Mitigation	For example, businesses will usually have greater capability than residential customers, with a further reduction likely for individuals from vulnerable groups <u>at risk persons</u> .	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.
11	3.3 Planning and Arrangements	3.3.1 Special Needs <u>At Risk</u> Groups During an incident, affected special needs groups <u>at risk persons</u> will be identified through consultation with the Operational Area Support Group (OASG). The OASG will include agencies responsible for the protection of vulnerable <u>at risk</u> sectors of the community such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customers with life support equipment • Customers with thermoregulatory disorders • Preschool and school children • Aged care recipients • Remote communities 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.
21	4.3 Public Information and Media Management	4.3.1 Media Management Strategy	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		The development of communication strategies by the HMA will take into account distribution of information to consumers from vulnerable at risk groups.	
30-33	Appendix C: Government Response Roles and Responsibilities	<p>Department of Communities</p> <p>c. Identify and provide advice and support to the existing Department of Communities' vulnerable at risk population client base.</p> <p>Local governments</p> <p>h. Assist in the identification and support of vulnerable at risk communities.</p> <p>Synergy</p> <p>a. Provide advice on the impacts of an energy supply disruption on vulnerable at risk communities.</p>	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

State Hazard Plan – Fire **Version 01.01**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
16	4.1 Strategic Control Priorities	<p>The Strategic Control Priorities for fires are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and Preservation of Life: This is the fundamental overarching priority for the State, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> safety of emergency services personnel 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		— safety of community members including vulnerable at risk community members and visitors/tourists located within the incident area.	
23	4.11 Evacuation Arrangements	The Controlling Agency or HMA is responsible for the identification of 'at risk' locations that may be impacted by fire and ensuring that facilities and services are available to protect the local community.	Clarification of the addition roles with responsibility for the decision to evacuate.

State Hazard Plan – Heatwave **Version 01.05**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
3	2.1 Responsibility for Prevention and/or Mitigation	As a naturally occurring event, a heatwave cannot be prevented. However, the adverse effects on communities can be mitigated through the implementation of community resilience and education strategies, such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promotion and participation in community education campaigns in partnership with local government including vulnerable at risk populations (Appendix E); 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.
4	3.1 Responsibility for Preparedness	3.3.1 Special Needs At Risk Groups Identification of vulnerable at risk populations (as detailed in Appendix E), along with methods to access these populations in a timely fashion, to provide advice and support, are critical part of the preparedness process. Agencies caring for vulnerable at risk populations (e.g. aged care facilities) need to ensure they have rigorous redundancy plans (e.g.	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		power, water and evacuation) and business continuity plans to ensure resilience.	
5	3.4 Community Information and Education	Identified organisations (see Appendix D) will assist in the distribution of educational material and will work with the communities they service, especially vulnerable <u>at risk</u> populations/individuals, to help them develop resilience in advance of a heatwave event.	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.
7	4.6 Standby	The HMA will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in conjunction with the support and combat agencies, establish contact with vulnerable <u>at risk</u> groups for whom they have responsibilities; and 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.
7	4.7 Response	The principal response strategies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying, supporting and providing advice to vulnerable <u>at risk</u> populations; 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.
8	4.9 Public Warnings/Infor mation	The WA health system will undertake the following media strategies and internal and external communication activities to inform the community of expected heatwave events and to promote resilience in advance of the occurrence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduce information early, especially to vulnerable <u>at risk</u> groups, to strengthen community resilience prior to a heatwave event; 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
9	4.10 Heatwave Levels	<p>INCIDENT LEVEL 3 The 3DAT period is protracted, exceeding seven days. Maximum temperatures exceed 45 degrees on multiple days with significantly increased night time temperatures. Public infrastructure is affected, especially power supply, compounding the heatwave and resulting in the public unable to seek respite from the heat. Schools are closing and other businesses close to protect the welfare of their workers. Tourism is greatly affected with events that were scheduled to be held outside being cancelled. Multiple fatalities are observed particularly for vulnerable <u>at risk</u> populations.</p>	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.
14-17	Appendix C	<p>Department of Communities</p> <p>c. Identify and provide advice and support to the existing Department of Communities vulnerable <u>at risk</u> population client base.</p> <p>Department of Health</p> <p>f. Provide advice to support agencies to assist with supporting vulnerable <u>at risk</u> communities (Appendix D)</p> <p>Local Government</p> <p>b. In consultation with Department of Communities, identify venues that can be utilised as welfare facilities for vulnerable <u>at risk</u> populations in the community (e.g. local libraries, community recreation facilities, respite areas).</p>	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
18	Appendix D	<p>Agencies and Organisations Supporting Vulnerable <u>At Risk</u> Populations</p> <p>The following listed agencies and organisations have responsibilities to advise and / or provide support to vulnerable <u>at risk</u> populations by way of communicating messages to the public before a heatwave; assisting in the development of community resilience, and during a heatwave emergency; to protect the community:</p>	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.
19	Appendix E	<p>Vulnerable <u>At Risk</u> Population List</p> <p>Health Vulnerable <u>At Risk</u> Populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional populations who may be vulnerable <u>at risk</u> to the effects of a heatwave including: 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

State Hazard Plan – Human Biosecurity **Version 01.02**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
6	3.3 Planning and Arrangements	<p>3.3.1 Special Needs <u>At Risk</u> Groups</p> <p>The following groups are likely to be more susceptible to, and/or more vulnerable <u>at greater risk</u> to the effects of a human biosecurity emergency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> people who are immunologically compromised; the very young; 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language. Replace the terms “special arrangements” with “specific arrangements” when describing actions for 'at-risk persons.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the very old; • people from Aboriginal or culturally or linguistically diverse backgrounds; • homeless people; • people living in custodial or residential care settings; and • other marginalised and/or disadvantaged people. <p>Depending on the nature and geographic location of an epidemic, other groups may also need special considerations specific arrangements.</p> <p>Identification of vulnerable at risk populations, along with methods to access these populations in a timely fashion, to provide advice and support, are a critical part of the preparedness process.</p>	

State Hazard Plan – Search and Rescue Emergency Version 01.05

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
9	3.3 Planning and Arrangements	<p>3.3.1 Special Needs At Risk Groups</p> <p>An appraisal of individual factors is a key component of any SAR response, e.g. activity, fitness and pre-existing medical conditions (physical and psychological). This is particularly relevant if the involved parties have pre-existing medical conditions or physical disabilities that impact on survivability or rescue methodology.</p> <p>The scientific study of lost person behaviour also accommodates different special needs at risk groups, such as children, the elderly,</p>	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		people with disabilities such as autism, and forms an integral part of search planning.	

State Hazard Plan – Tsunami **Version 01.04**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
	4.1 Strategic Control Priorities	<p>The Strategic Control Priorities for tsunamis are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Preservation of Life: This is the fundamental overarching priority for the State, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – safety of emergency services personnel – safety of community members including vulnerable at risk community members and visitors/tourists located within the incident area. 	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language.

State Hazard Plan – Terrorist Act **Version 01.07**

AMENDMENT	COMMENT
<p>Replace the terms 'vulnerable people, populations, groups or community members' or 'special needs groups' with the term 'At-risk persons'.</p> <p>Replace the terms "special considerations" with "specific consideration" when describing actions for 'at-risk persons'.</p>	Updates to contemporary language.

State Support Plan – Emergency Welfare (Interim) **Version 01.01**

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
4	2.1 Emergency Welfare Services	The SWEC will seek to inform and enhance any welfare response through partnership and engagement with vulnerable at risk groups, particularly Aboriginal people.	Amended to ‘at risk’ to use contemporary language.
6	2.2.3 Safety Considerations	Services specifically for children and families, including child and family friendly spaces at welfare centres, are to be considered at the local level and included in LEMAs (State EM Plan section 4.6.1 Special Considerations Specific Arrangements).	Replace the terms “special arrangements” with “specific arrangements” when describing actions for ‘at-risk persons.
10	3.1 Responsibility for Preparedness	<p>3.1.1 Community Evacuation – Planning</p> <p>The HMA/Controlling Agency has overall responsibility for the implementation and management of evacuation, in an emergency. To assist with evacuation planning, specific arrangements for the following groups should be included in LEMAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unaccompanied children; • schools; • aged-care facilities; • hospitals; • caravan and holiday parks; • persons with disabilities; • elderly persons; • those who are medically reliant; 	Clarification that HMA has overall responsibility. Amended to ‘at risk’ to use contemporary language. Replace the terms “special arrangements” with “specific arrangements” when describing actions for ‘at-risk persons.

PAGE	STATEMENT/ SECTION	AMENDMENT	COMMENT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals from culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) backgrounds; and • transient individuals and communities. <p>Communities relies on agencies or organisations which provide support to these groups to have suitable plans and response capabilities in place prior to an emergency to cater for any specific needs during an evacuation (State EM Plan 5.3.2 Community Evacuation and 4.6.1 Special Considerations <u>Specific Arrangements</u>).</p> <p>3.1.2 Welfare of vulnerable <u>at risk</u> people</p> <p>To ensure vulnerable <u>at risk</u> people are receiving adequate welfare support during an emergency, Communities is responsible for maintaining a framework for identifying and providing welfare support to vulnerable <u>at risk</u> people during an emergency.</p> <p>As all people experience elements of <u>being at risk</u> vulnerability in different ways, at different times, and in response to different events and emergencies, Communities will continue to tailor the way it supports people to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.</p>	
36	Appendix D – State Welfare Emergency Committee (SWEC) Agencies	<p>Department of Communities (Communities) Lead Welfare Agency Responsibilities</p> <p>Take ownership for managing vulnerable <u>at risk</u> people during emergencies and put in place arrangements to ensure their safety and wellbeing.</p>	Amended to 'at risk' to use contemporary language

Note: Page numbers listed refer to the previous document.