



National Counter-Terrorism
PLAN

National Counter-Terrorism Committee

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Chapter

1

Preface

Preface

1. The National Counter-Terrorism Plan (NCTP) outlines responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms to prevent, or if they occur manage, acts of terrorism and their consequences within Australia. The NCTP will be updated as required and reviewed by the National Counter-Terrorism Committee (NCTC) at least every three years, as part of the review of counter-terrorism arrangements. A National Counter-Terrorism Handbook (the Handbook), which sets out in detail relevant procedures and protocols, supports the NCTP. The Handbook will be amended as required, with the authority of the NCTC.
2. The NCTP relies on strong cooperative, coordinated and consultative relationships among

Commonwealth, State and Territory governments, departments and agencies. Departments and agencies will also maintain effective relationships with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to enable industry to adopt appropriate preventive measures to mitigate terrorism. Commonwealth, State and Territory governments, departments and agencies acting to prevent, respond to, investigate or manage the consequences of terrorism in Australia will base their plans on the NCTP. Acts of terrorism in Australia will be met by these bodies acting in cooperation, with defined responsibilities and authority.

3. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade coordinates the arrangements to deal with terrorist incidents involving Australian interests outside Australia. The NCTP does not cover these arrangements, though elements of the NCTP may be activated to assist the overseas response.

Chapter

2

Legal and Administrative Framework

Legal and administrative framework

4. A 'terrorist act' is an act or threat, intended to advance a political, ideological or religious cause by coercing or intimidating an Australian or foreign government or the public, by causing serious harm to people or property, creating a serious risk of health and safety to the public, disrupting trade, critical infrastructure or electronic systems. (*Criminal Code Act 1995 [Commonwealth]*)
5. Terrorist activity can be prosecuted under a range of Commonwealth and State or Territory legislation. Jurisdictional differences in the laws of criminal procedure may affect prosecutions and will be considered at the outset of an investigation. If deaths are involved in an incident, legislation within the different jurisdictions covering coronial inquiries will also need to be taken into account. Jurisdictions will cooperate to ensure that terrorist activity does not escape prosecution. The NCTC will maintain a compendium of relevant legislation to assist the development of complementary legislation across all jurisdictions.
6. The nature of terrorism means that its implications may cross jurisdictional boundaries. This, and the range of prevention measures and capabilities that may be required, necessitates that Australia maintain a national, cooperative approach to counter terrorism. Coordination and consultation between jurisdictions is established by the Inter-Governmental

Agreement on Australia's National Counter-Terrorism Arrangements and is managed through the mechanisms outlined in this chapter.

Relevant responsibilities

7. The Commonwealth Government:
 - maintains counter-terrorism capabilities within the agencies listed in Annex A;
 - maintains national policies, legislation and plans;
 - determines Commonwealth prevention strategies and Commonwealth operational responses to threats;
 - supports the States and Territories in responding to terrorist situations in their jurisdictions;
 - with the agreement of the affected States and Territories, declares a national terrorist situation; and
 - in a national terrorist situation, determines policy and broad strategies in close consultation with affected States or Territories.
8. The State and Territory governments:
 - maintain policies, legislation and plans within their jurisdictions;
 - maintain counter-terrorism and consequence management capabilities in the agencies listed in Annex A;
 - have primary operational responsibility to respond to a terrorist situation in their jurisdiction;
 - determine prevention strategies and operational responses to threats and may seek assistance from, or provide assistance to, other jurisdictions;
 - actively consider the requirement for the declaration of a national terrorist situation; and
 - in a national terrorist situation, contribute to the national strategy.

9. Within this governmental framework, the following bodies have significant counter-terrorism coordination responsibilities.

Commonwealth coordination

National Security Committee of Cabinet (NSC), chaired by the Prime Minister, determines policy, strategy and resources relevant to the Commonwealth's security interests and responsibilities, including in the event of a national terrorist situation.

Secretaries Committee on National Security (SCNS), chaired by the Secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C), advises the NSC.

National Crisis Centre (NCC) is established in a terrorist situation to coordinate information exchange within the Commonwealth and with the States and Territories, and to support the SCNS and the NSC.

Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Committee (CCTC), chaired by the Protective Security Coordination Centre (PSCC), shares relevant information among member agencies and establishes the level of national counter-terrorism alert.

Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Policy Committee (CCTPC), chaired by PM&C, ensures that the development of policy that affects counter-terrorism is coordinated at the Commonwealth level.

State and Territory coordination

State or Territory ministerial level coordination determines State or Territory security and consequence management policy and broad strategy.

State or Territory security coordination body comprises relevant senior officials and supports relevant ministers and determines State or Territory whole-of-government responses to terrorism.

State or Territory Crisis Centre (SCC) is established by the State or Territory Government when an incident occurs or a significant threat is manifest to centralise information and support decision-makers.

Inter-jurisdictional coordination arrangements

National Counter-Terrorism Committee is co-chaired by PM&C and a State/Territory senior official and comprises senior representation from relevant Commonwealth agencies, Premiers' and Chief Ministers' departments and police services from each jurisdiction. It was established by an inter-governmental agreement on national counter-terrorism arrangements on 24 October 2002 to:

- provide strategic and policy advice to heads of government and relevant ministers;
- coordinate an effective nation-wide counter-terrorism capability;
- maintain effective arrangements for sharing relevant intelligence and information between all relevant agencies in all jurisdictions;
- provide advice in relation to the administration of the special fund; and
- maintain the NCTP and associated documentation.

Protective Security Coordination Centre (PSCC) is a division of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department (AGD), which coordinates protective security and counter-terrorism arrangements between Commonwealth, State and Territory

agencies and, as part of the NCC, channels communications between the Commonwealth, States and Territories, including during an incident.

Inter-jurisdictional police coordination will occur through discussion between the relevant Commissioners, including the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police (AFP), to determine the national police response to an incident or the resulting investigation.

Security intelligence relating to terrorism is coordinated by ASIO and, in the event of an incident, ASIO establishes the National Intelligence Group (NIG) to coordinate security intelligence relevant to the incident.

Information security

10. A secure national communications network facilitates the flow of classified information between agencies to assist prevention and crisis management. Use of the network is subject to memoranda of understanding between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories.
11. Commonwealth, State and Territory agencies will ensure security clearances of relevant staff are current and at an appropriate level and that standards for the transmission, storage and handling of security classified material, outlined in the Commonwealth Protective Security Manual (PSM), are applied.

Chapter 3

Prevention and Preparedness

Prevention and preparedness

12. Australia relies upon a strong intelligence-led prevention and preparedness regime to support Australia's counter-terrorism strategy. That strategy encompasses targeted prevention measures based on risk management principles and maintaining capabilities to manage various types of terrorist threats, attacks and their consequences.

Intelligence and investigation

13. Intelligence and criminal investigations are ongoing and carried out in order to prevent, respond to and investigate terrorist threats and attacks in Australia.
14. ASIO conducts intelligence investigations of terrorist threats to Australia. In doing so it collects, analyses and distributes information on threats to national security to relevant Commonwealth agencies and State and Territory police services. This advice helps these agencies comprehend and manage the threat in order to prevent terrorism, including through criminal prosecution.
15. Police services maintain investigative capabilities to generate intelligence relevant to preventive activity and collect evidence that may allow prosecutions for terrorism and related criminal offences. Police services will, where appropriate, adopt a multi-jurisdictional approach (that may take the form of joint task forces) to the criminal investigation of terrorism.
16. Law enforcement agencies and ASIO share relevant information throughout the intelligence cycle. ASIO provides

the primary interface between other Commonwealth intelligence agencies and the States and Territories.

17. ASIO, other Commonwealth intelligence agencies and the AFP maintain overseas liaison links to gather intelligence and pursue investigations to further counter-terrorism objectives. ASIO also maintains a 24-hour monitoring and alert unit.

Threat assessment

18. ASIO issues Threat Assessments in relation to specific events, facilities, sectors or individuals. Threat Assessments are part of the material on which jurisdictions and agencies make risk management decisions. Jurisdictions determine how best to respond to the threat and, where appropriate, implement protective measures to lower risk to an acceptable level.

National counter-terrorism alert levels

19. The CCTC determines the level of national counter-terrorism alert, based on ASIO assessments of the threat environment. The alert level informs national preparation and planning; dictates levels of precaution and vigilance to minimise the risk; and may be the basis of public discussion of the risk to Australia. The PSCC will notify NCTC members of any change in the alert level.
20. The national counter-terrorism levels of alert are:
- **low**
no information to suggest a terrorist attack in Australia

- **medium**
medium risk of a terrorist attack in Australia
- **high**
high risk of a terrorist attack in Australia
- **extreme**
terrorist attack is imminent or has occurred.

Jurisdictional responses

21. Jurisdictions use Threat Assessments, the national counter-terrorism alert level and risk assessment to determine the appropriate responses for specific sectors, events or individuals within their jurisdictions.
22. Organisers of major events will be encouraged to address the terrorist threat as part of their initial risk assessment process and to discuss security arrangements with government authorities early in the event planning process. Government support may be provided on the basis of assessed threat. This will be coordinated, in the first instance, by the relevant police (and the PSCC or a task force, if Commonwealth action is required).

Public awareness

23. In some circumstances a public alert is an appropriate strategy. Relevant State or Territory authorities may issue public alerts specific to their responsibilities. National public alerts will be issued at the discretion of the Prime Minister, Commonwealth Attorney-General or other senior Commonwealth minister. Such alerts will be issued, whenever possible, after advice to NCTC members. This will ensure that States and Territories are able to respond effectively to the alert

and manage any community concerns. Any public alerts will draw upon agreed strategies to inform the public of appropriate responses and handle public information and inquiries.

24. Similarly, information on any precautionary activities likely to come to public attention will be shared between NCTC members and relevant agencies prior to deployment to ensure that public and media inquiries are met with clear and consistent information.
25. The Prime Minister or the Attorney-General will be the primary source of media comment from the Commonwealth. The Premier/Chief Minister or a designated minister will perform this role for the States and Territories. Every effort will be made to ensure that media releases and comments are coordinated between State, Territory and Commonwealth ministers and relevant authorities prior to issue. Coordination is conducted through the AGD Public Affairs unit and designated contacts in each State and Territory.

Border control

26. The Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) assists counter-terrorism efforts by ensuring that all non-citizens seeking visas, passage and entry to Australia are checked against the Movement Alert List (MAL) of known individuals or profiles of security concern. DIMIA manages the MAL and associated systems, and access MAL on behalf of ASIO and law enforcement agencies, to check terrorist profiles and assist counter-terrorism investigations.
27. The Australian Customs Service (Customs) (including through

Coastwatch surveillance) monitors the entry and exit of vessels, aircraft, goods and people including in support of counter-terrorism activities. Customs performs the primary immigration function at air and sea ports and maintains an alert list of persons of security or law enforcement interest. DIMIA and Customs will respond to national alert levels through additional vigilance and any measures relevant to the threat information.

Transport security

28. The Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTARS) categorises airports for security purposes and establishes the minimum security standards for airport operators in each category. DOTARS also regulates minimum security standards for airlines. DOTARS may apply additional security measures to both airlines and airports in response to the national counter-terrorism alert level and threat information.
29. While DOTARS applies sanctions for non-compliance, implementation is the responsibility of airport and airline operators. Airservices Australia is responsible for the operational control of aircraft in flight. DOTARS and relevant police services have the authority to order the closure of airport terminals and airport operations and to detain aircraft on the ground during a security incident.
30. At selected airports the Australian Protective Service (APS) Counter-Terrorist First Response team will provide initial response to an incident, pending police attendance. The APS also operates the Air Security Officer program, which places officers on selected flights to counter terrorist threats. Relevant airport operators maintain Airport Security Incident Support Teams to provide technical advice to police commanders in the event of an incident.
31. Local arrangements between police, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority, Airservices Australia and operators govern security at airports and airfields that are not subject to DOTARS' regulation.
32. DOTARS manages the development of maritime security policy, primarily through its involvement in the development of the international security framework under the International Maritime Organization's Safety of Life at Sea Convention 1974 (SOLAS).
33. Jurisdictional responsibility for incidents involving ships at sea or aircraft in flight is governed by a number of circumstances and close liaison between potentially affected jurisdictions will be maintained throughout an incident. Generally, the Commonwealth *Crimes at Sea Act 2000* and complementary State and Territory legislation govern law enforcement in relation to ships at sea. To the outer limit of the continental shelf, primary investigatory responsibility rests with the adjacent State or Territory or with the State or Territory at which the ship arrives. The AFP has primary investigatory responsibility in incidents on Australian ships beyond the adjacent sea.

Dignitary and foreign mission protection

34. The PSCC coordinates the protection of Australian high office holders, foreign diplomatic and consular staff

and premises, internationally protected persons and other international dignitaries. The PSCC, in consultation with relevant agencies, determines a risk management strategy based on the Threat Assessment, the capabilities of protection providers and the interests of affected parties.

35. The AFP, State and Territory police services share responsibility for the security of Australian high office holders. The AFP provides close personal protection teams to the Prime Minister, Governor-General, diplomats and other individuals as required, supported by State and Territory resources. State and Territory police have responsibility for protecting visiting foreign dignitaries and resident members of the consular corps assessed as being at threat, assisted as required by AFP Security Liaison Officers.
36. The APS provide guarding services to Commonwealth facilities on a user-pays basis and to relevant foreign interests in Australia.

Critical infrastructure protection

37. State and Territory governments will identify critical infrastructure within their jurisdiction, recognising the interdependence between some aspects of infrastructure. The Commonwealth may also identify some infrastructure of national importance. The Commonwealth will develop a database on nationally significant critical infrastructure. Each government will establish arrangements to ensure that systems and procedures are in place to manage the risk to critical infrastructure in its jurisdiction. These systems will complement risk management strategies and business continuity plans

that operators of infrastructure should maintain in accordance with good governance.

38. The Commonwealth, States and Territories will coordinate their arrangements, including those for passing relevant threat information to appropriate sectors and infrastructure operators.
39. The NCTC will maintain an overarching national strategy to coordinate the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorism. Access to expertise maintained within Commonwealth agencies on national information infrastructure protection is coordinated by AGD.

Regulation of hazardous material

40. States, Territories and the Commonwealth will maintain a strong and consistent regime to secure hazardous material and prevent its exploitation by terrorists.

Response capabilities

41. States, Territories and the Commonwealth will maintain counter-terrorism and consequence management capabilities to respond to terrorist incidents. These are based, as far as possible, on the all-hazard emergency management principle (that is, the capabilities are available to respond to any emergency, whether a terrorist incident or otherwise).
42. The PSCC will organise a national exercise program that tests, maintains and strengthens counter-terrorism and consequence management capabilities, command and control and interoperability. Jurisdictions will conduct additional exercises and

training as required. Recommendations arising from the conduct of national and jurisdictional exercises and training programs will be considered by the NCTC.

43. The NCTC will ensure that its equipment purchases provide the basis of fully interoperable specialist capabilities between the States and Territories, the AFP and, where appropriate, the Australian Defence Force (ADF). Where practicable, interoperability should also be considered in the jurisdictions' own equipment purchases.
44. Where civilian authorities determine that their resources and capabilities are insufficient to manage the threat or incident and the use of force is envisaged, the Governor-General can authorise the use of ADF resources, including the Tactical Assault Groups (TAGs), under the provisions of Defence Force Aid to Civilian Authorities (DFACA) (Part IIIAAA of the *Defence Act 1903*). Where force is not required, the Defence Force can assist under the provisions of Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC).

Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear response

45. All States and Territories will maintain emergency management plans and capabilities to respond to chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) incidents and conduct subsequent investigations.
46. Emergency Management Australia (EMA) maintains a Crisis Advisory Panel of Experts list, shared with senior State and Territory emergency

management personnel, and accessible through the PSCC. These experts can provide CBRN analysis and advice.

47. The Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing will maintain a stockpile of antidotes, antibiotics, vaccines and treatments to be mobilised to aid in the management of a chemical or biological incident. The Commonwealth, in close collaboration with State and Territory Chief Health Officers or their delegates, will direct the distribution of elements of the stockpile.
48. The ADF maintains the Incident Response Regiment (IRR), which may be deployed to assess and respond to CBRN incidents.
49. The Australian Safeguards and Non-proliferation Office (ASNO) regulates nuclear materials, technology and facilities and specified chemical materials to meet international non-proliferation and security obligations. The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) regulates the safety and security of Australia's nuclear facilities and, with State and Territory control bodies, radioactive sources. ARPANSA also provides specialist advice and measuring in the event of an incident.

Explosive devices

50. Each police service will maintain capability to detect, assess and render safe improvised explosive devices (IED) and to conduct post-blast examinations. The Australian Bomb Data Centre (ABDC), an element of the AFP, provides technical intelligence and advice in relation to devices and components.

51. The ADF will maintain IED and military ordnance disposal capability.

Technical support

52. Each police service will maintain a technical support capability. ASIO will maintain a dedicated national capability in the Technical Support Unit (TSU) which may be deployed at the request of the relevant police service and with the agreement of the Director General of Security, for use under the command of either the Police Forward Commander or the ADF.

Siege management

53. Australia's policy is, where possible, to resolve situations through negotiation to minimise the risk to life. Australia will not make concessions in response to terrorist demands other than on minor matters to further the comfort and health of hostages.

Negotiators: Each police service will maintain a cadre of negotiators.

Use of force: Each police service will maintain a containment and deliberate/emergency action capability. The ADF also maintains such a capability that may be called upon under the provisions of DFACA.

Postal security

54. Each State and Territory maintains a Mail Bomb Response Committee to provide specialist advice and services in the event of a mail bombing. These groups draw together Australia Post, the ABDC, relevant police services, ASIO and other agencies as required.

Consequence management

55. State and Territory emergency services, supported by EMA, maintain plans to deal with the consequences of a range of disasters, including CBR hazards, mass casualties, and those that require evacuation or urban search and rescue techniques.
56. State and Territory police will pass relevant information to other emergency services in their State or Territory. To assist appropriate preparation (including training and equipment purchases), ASIO will provide EMA with relevant intelligence.
57. Where appropriate, plans for management of, and recovery from, disasters will be implemented in conjunction with the NCTP.

4

Chapter

Response

Response

58. The ramifications of any terrorist attack will necessitate high level decision-making in the Commonwealth, States and Territories. The response will need to take into account public anxiety and any international dimensions. The scale of the situation may also dictate special cooperative responses. Throughout the response, minimising loss of life, preventing further attacks and recovery are primary goals.
59. State and Territory governments and their agencies are responsible for the operational response to a terrorist situation in their jurisdiction. Commonwealth agencies provide support as appropriate. Operational responses to terrorist situations will largely replicate responses to criminal acts or disasters.
60. The circumstances of a terrorist situation will determine whether or not it is declared a national terrorist situation.

Operational arrangements

61. Police and other emergency services will respond first to an incident, which may subsequently be identified as the result of a terrorist act. As soon as there is a reasonable suspicion that the incident is terrorism related, police will assume control and PSCC will be notified.
62. A Police Forward Command Post, under the control of a Police Forward Commander, will be established where an incident site has been identified. Emergency services will work closely with the Police Forward Commander.
63. The Police Forward Commander may isolate, contain and evacuate

the site and, in conjunction with emergency services, will seek to minimise loss of life and further risk to the community, and will manage the on-site investigation. To this end, the Police Forward Commander will, in accordance with local procedures, exercise control over, and share relevant information with, emergency services on site.

64. The Police Forward Commander reports to the Police Operations Commander who will establish a Police Operations Centre (POC). The POC will draw upon liaison staff and other specialist support as necessary to manage the incident and the on-site investigation.
65. In protecting public health and safety, restoring essential services and providing emergency relief to individuals, other consequence managers must take police operational requirements into account.
66. A Joint Intelligence Group (JIG) will be established to provide all possible intelligence support to operational commanders and will include at least ADF, AFP and ASIO liaison officers.
67. The Commonwealth may also provide other operational support from agencies such as ASIO, AFP, ADF (under DFACA or DACC arrangements), DIMIA, DOTARS, ARPANSA and Customs.

Coordination arrangements

State and Territory coordination

68. Each State and Territory government will determine its response to a terrorist situation. This may include

establishing a SCC. The SCC will provide the communications link between the police command, the State/Territory decision-makers and the Commonwealth (through the NCC/PSCC). States and Territories may also activate their emergency coordination arrangements.

69. Affected jurisdictions may consult with other jurisdictions, including EMA, in seeking any assistance that may be required from the Commonwealth, State and Territory agencies.

Commonwealth coordination

70. After the PSCC is notified that a terrorist situation is, may be occurring or has occurred, it will advise other Commonwealth agencies and activate Commonwealth crisis coordination arrangements, which may include establishing the NCC.
71. The NCC will support the NSC and the SCNS. It will liaise directly with SCC(s). Following consultation, the States and Territories may, if appropriate, send representatives to the NCC.
72. The National Intelligence Group (NIG), established by ASIO and involving all relevant agencies, coordinates and disseminates intelligence relevant to the incident.
73. In the first instance consequence management needs and resources will be coordinated between EMA and State and Territory authorities according to existing plans, threats and requirements. EMA will coordinate Commonwealth assistance when State and Territory resources are insufficient or inappropriate to manage the

emergency. If the resources required exceed those available through this mechanism, inter-governmental negotiation will be required.

National terrorist situation

74. A terrorist situation may be declared a national terrorist situation. The Commonwealth will consult and seek agreement from the affected States and Territories before any national terrorist situation is declared and States and Territories agree not to withhold unreasonably such agreement. The decision, with reasons, responsibilities and parameters will be recorded.
75. Factors that may lead to the declaration of a national terrorist situation include the:
- scale and nature of the incident, including the use of CBRN materials;
 - involvement of multiple jurisdictions;
 - involvement of Commonwealth interests;
 - significance of the threat;
 - impact of a threat involving civil aviation or maritime operations;
 - involvement of critical infrastructure; and
 - involvement of foreign or international interests.
76. If a national terrorist situation is declared, overall responsibility for policy and broad strategy in relation to the situation transfers to the Commonwealth, in close consultation with relevant States or Territories. This may involve determining overall policy objectives, setting priorities between policy objectives where resources are inadequate, pre-positioning resources, international liaison, and determining public communication messages.

The Commonwealth Government's role does not include operational management and deployment of emergency services.

77. The Commissioners of Police, including the Commissioner of the AFP, will determine the command and resourcing of the national police response.
78. In other respects the management arrangements in a national terrorist situation will replicate those in other terrorist situations. (See diagrams on pages 14 and 15.)

Media management

79. The primary goals of media management are to:
- ensure that the media does not prejudice the conduct of operations;
 - build and hold public confidence; and
 - minimise the broadcast of terrorist propaganda.
80. The police are responsible for managing the media according to their standing arrangements, in consultation with the affected agencies or organisations. Once a SCC is operating, media comment will be coordinated between the police, the SCC and the Commonwealth (as outlined in paragraph 25).

Criminal investigation

81. Criminal investigations relevant to a terrorist incident will, where appropriate, be undertaken cooperatively, including through joint task forces. Police Commissioners will, in consultation, determine the investigative arrangements. These arrangements will consider the contributions other Commonwealth and State law enforcement bodies may be able to make.
82. In the event of loss of life, the police investigation will form the basis of a coronial inquest. The officer in charge of the investigation must ensure that all relevant information and evidence acquired in the course of the investigation is managed in accordance with agreed investigative arrangements. Other agencies involved in the incident will also need to maintain detailed records of events, decisions, plans and arrangements. In addition, any personnel may be required as witnesses. Jurisdictions or agencies may make appropriate applications to suppress the publication of evidence from, or identities of, operational officers.

Chapter

5

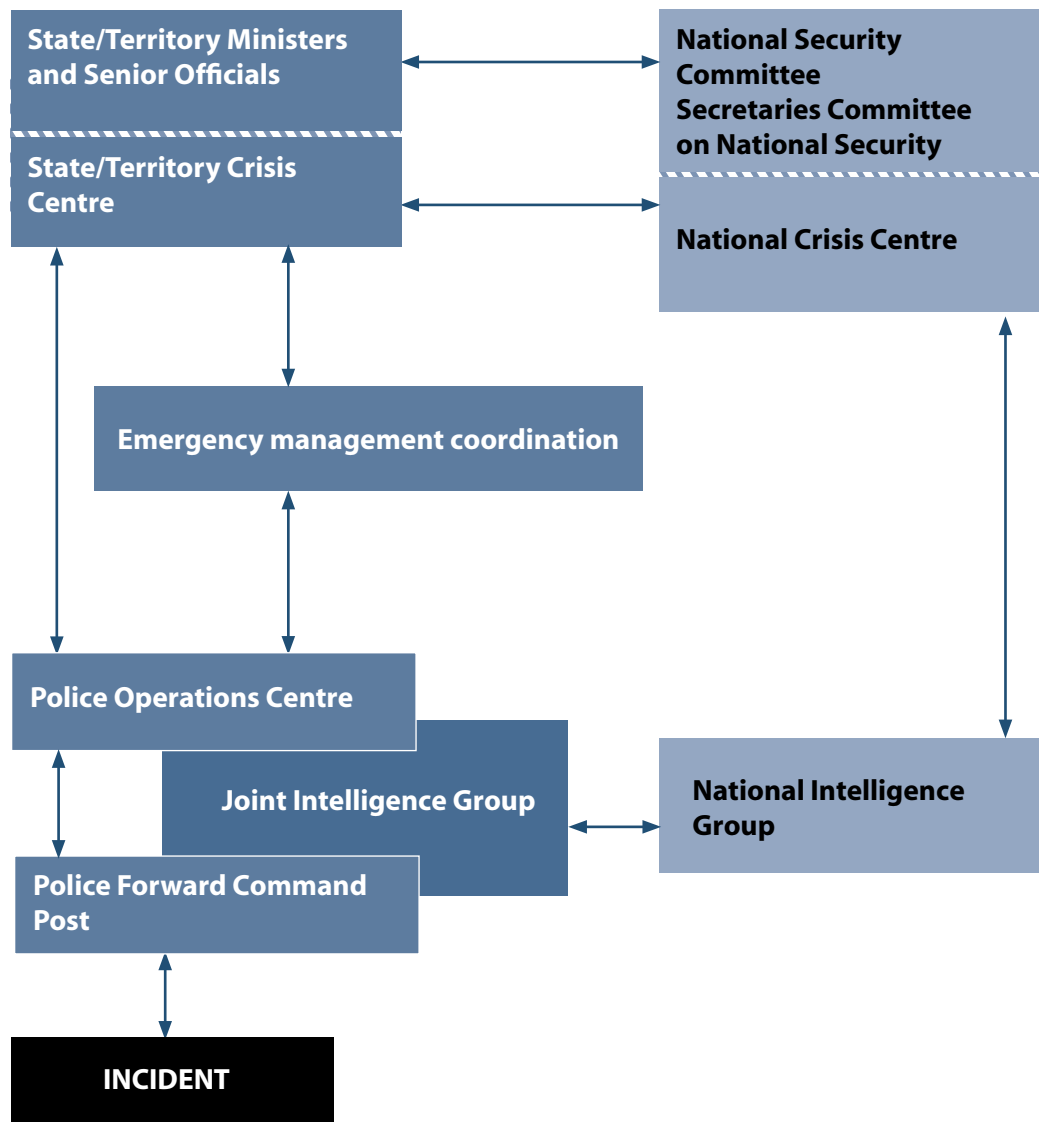
Recovery

Recovery

83. Recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being. This involves a broad spectrum of functional services including public and environmental health, hospitals and health services, social and financial services and a range of engineering or public works services. This work will commence as quickly as practicable and will focus on restoring essential services and public confidence.
84. All States and Territories will maintain well-developed recovery plans, extending to local government level. These plans facilitate all aspects of short-term and long-term recovery of affected individuals, communities and infrastructure. These recovery plans ensure that services are integrated.

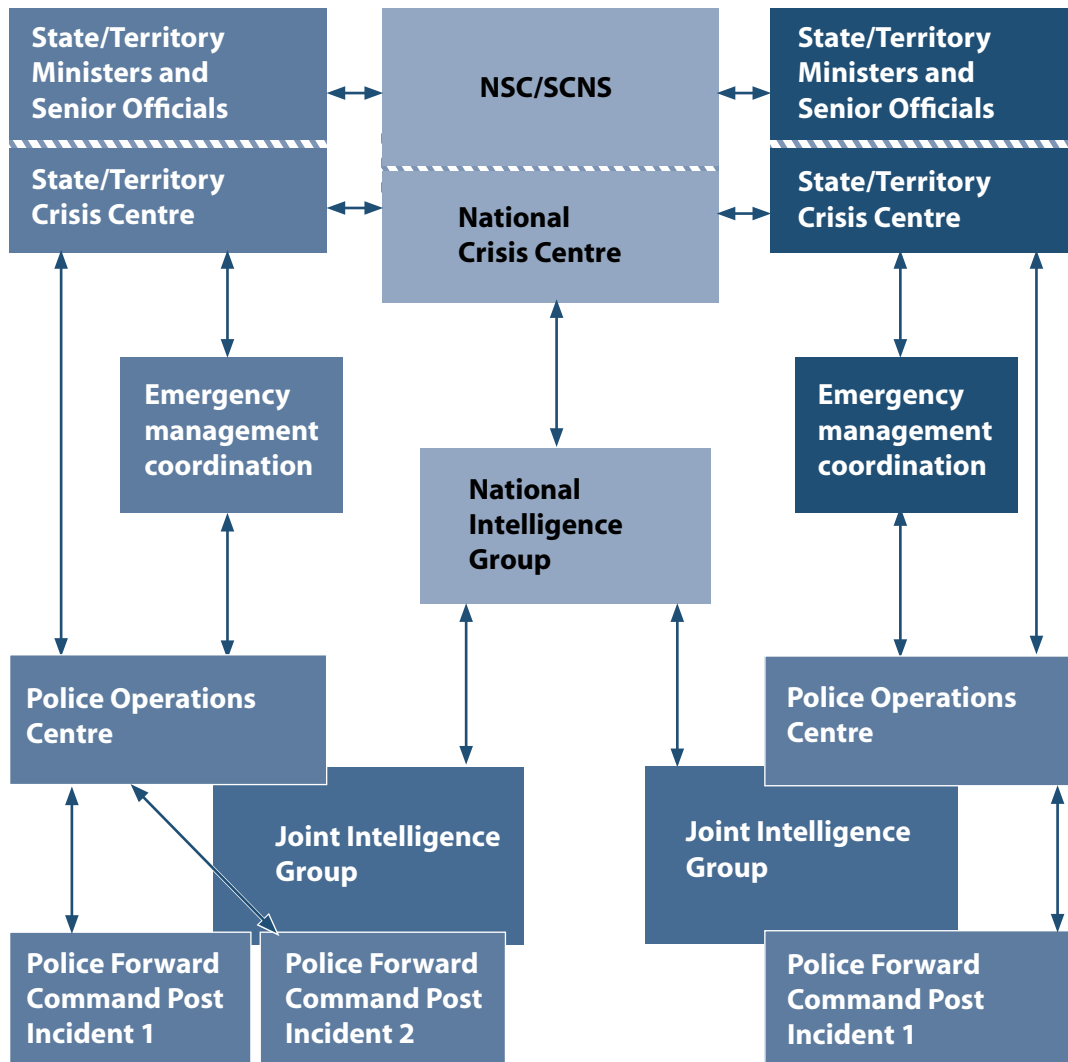
Longer-term recovery issues will be managed through government, industry and social welfare processes.

DIAGRAM: COUNTER-TERRORISM MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



NOTE: States and Territories have different arrangements to coordinate consequence management.

DIAGRAM: COUNTER-TERRORISM MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE: NATIONAL TERRORIST SITUATION; MULTIPLE JURISDICTIONS



Chapter

6

Glossary

Glossary

- ABDC:** Australian Bomb Data Centre
- ADF:** Australian Defence Force
- Air Security Officers:** armed APS officers on board selected aircraft
- AFP:** Australian Federal Police
- AGD:** Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
- APS:** Australian Protective Service
- ARPANSA:** Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
- ASIO:** Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
- ASNO:** Australian Safeguards and Non-proliferation Office
- CAPE:** Crisis Panel of Experts
- CBR:** chemical, biological and radiological
- CBRN:** chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear
- CCTC:** Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Committee
- CCTPC:** Commonwealth Counter-Terrorism Policy Committee
- Critical infrastructure:** infrastructure which, if destroyed, degraded or rendered unavailable for an extended period, will impact on social or economic well-being or affect national security or defence.
- Consequence management:** measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services and provide emergency relief and recovery to business and individuals affected by disasters.
- Counter-Terrorist First Response team:** APS response teams at selected airports
- Customs:** Australian Customs Service
- DACC:** Defence Assistance to the Civil Community
- DFACA:** Defence Force Aid to Civilian Authorities
- DIMIA:** Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
- DOTARS:** Department of Transport and Regional Services
- EMA:** Emergency Management Australia
- Handbook:** National Counter-Terrorism Handbook
- IED:** improvised explosive device
- IRR:** Incident Response Regiment
- JIG:** Joint Intelligence Group
- MAL:** Movement Alert List
- NCC:** National Crisis Centre
- National information infrastructure:** the information systems that underpin critical sectors of the economy, as well as critical government services, including defence and emergency services.
- NCTC:** National Counter-Terrorism Committee
- NCTP:** National Counter-Terrorism Plan
- NIG:** National Intelligence Group
- NSC:** National Security Committee of Cabinet
- PM&C:** the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
- PSCC:** Protective Security Coordination Centre
- PSM:** Protective Security Manual
- POC:** Police Operations Centre
- SCC:** State or Territory Crisis Centre
- SCNS:** Secretaries Committee on National Security
- SOLAS:** Safety of Life at Sea Convention 1974
- TAG:** Tactical Assault Group
- Threat Assessment:** issued by ASIO, describes the threat to an event, facility, sector or individual
- TSU:** Technical Support Unit

Chapter

7

Attachments

Annex A - Agency roles

States and Territories

Dangerous goods and work cover agencies maintain standards for the security and transport of dangerous substances.

Emergency services provide consequence management in the event of a terrorist incident, consistent with State and Territory plans and structures.

Engineering services/public works departments assist the recovery of physical infrastructure.

First ministers' departments coordinate the whole of government response and preparedness.

Health departments participate in the development and maintenance of biological hazard plans, provide hospital treatment and on-going care for victims.

Police have operational responsibility for preventing and responding to terrorism and will investigate terrorist activity, threats and incidents.

Welfare agencies assist community recovery through the provision of emergency and ongoing welfare assistance.

Commonwealth

Airservices Australia provides air traffic management, air navigation infrastructure services and aviation rescue and firefighting.

Attorney-General's Department provides legislative advice, and policy coordination of critical infrastructure protection, including national information infrastructure. The PSCC and EMA are divisions of the department.

Australian Customs Service facilitates and monitors the movement of people and goods across the border in a manner that protects the community, intercepts prohibited and restricted items, identifies illegal movement of people and maintains compliance with Australian law.

Australian Defence Force maintains capabilities to assist civil authorities in emergencies under Defence Aid to the Civil Community and Defence Force Aid to Civilian Authorities arrangements (part IIIAAA of the *Defence Act 1903*). DACC and DFACA may apply when a specific threat or incident is beyond the capabilities of the civil authorities. DACC applies where the use of force is not envisaged; DFACA, where force may be required. Call-out under DFACA must be authorised by the Governor-General, on the advice of the Executive Council.

Australian Federal Police investigates Commonwealth terrorist offences provides an overseas liaison nexus, provides protective services and performs a state policing function in the ACT.

AFP includes the ***Australian Protective Service***, which provides physical protection services and counter-terrorism first response, and the ***Australian Bomb Data Centre***, which collects data and advises on the illegal use of explosives.

Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency is responsible for protecting the health and safety of people, and the environment, from harmful effects of radiation.

Australian Safeguards and Non-proliferation Office, within DFAT, regulates nuclear safeguards within Australia to ensure that Australia meets non-proliferation and security treaty commitments and implements the

Chemical Weapons Convention and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. ASNO is also involved in the development of domestic verification arrangements for the Biological Weapons Convention.

Australian Secret Intelligence Service obtains intelligence on the capabilities, intentions and activities of people or organisations outside Australia.

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation is the national security intelligence body and the authority for assessing threats to security. It collects, analyses and distributes relevant intelligence. It manages the National Intelligence Group during an incident and maintains a Technical Support Unit to provide technical intelligence to police or the ADF at the scene of a terrorist incident.

Civil Aviation Safety Authority conducts the safety regulation of civil air operations in Australia and the operation of Australian aircraft outside Australia under the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*.

Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts is responsible for regulating elements of the communications sector, including interception, radio spectrum and submarine telecommunications cables.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade conducts international liaison that seeks to enhance international counter-terrorism arrangements and provides advice in relation to the protection of foreign dignitaries and ensures appropriate consultation with their governments.

Department of Health and Ageing maintains stockpiles of antidotes and vaccines and plans for dealing with disease outbreaks.

Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs maintains the Movement Alert List and administers Australia's visa regime.

Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources have particular policy responsibility for offshore petroleum infrastructure and installations and a strong coordinating role with respect to onshore energy infrastructure.

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet advises the Prime Minister on matters relating to countering terrorism, coordinates Commonwealth policy responses to terrorism, chairs the NCTC, participates in risk management decisions on dignitary protection and provides the secretariat for SCNS and NSC.

Department of Transport and Regional Services coordinates national transport security policy and provides advice on the impact of security developments on the transport industry. It also regulates the security of airports, airlines, sea ports and, with State and Territory authorities, other forms of transport.

Emergency Management Australia coordinates emergency and consequence management assistance to States and Territories and maintains the Crisis Panel of Experts and a reserve of equipment.

Office of National Assessments provides intelligence assessments on terrorist activities outside Australia.

National Office of the Information Economy contributes to the protection of the national information infrastructure.

Protective Security Coordination Centre, a division of AGD which coordinates protective security and counter-terrorism arrangements between Commonwealth,

State and Territory agencies and channels communications between the Commonwealth, States and Territories during an incident.

Welfare agencies assist community recovery through the provision of emergency and ongoing welfare assistance.