

Local Emergency Management Arrangements

The City of Fremantle and the Town of East Fremantle



Approved at LEMC meeting: 27/10/2025
Endorsed by Council (Fremantle): 24/06/2026
Endorsed By Council (East Fremantle): 17/03/2026
Date of approval: 13/08/2026
Review date: 01/01/2030

Authority

These Local Emergency Management Arrangements have been prepared in accordance with Section 41(1) of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

These Arrangements have been endorsed by the City of Fremantle and Town of East Fremantle Local Emergency Management Committee on 27/10/2025.

These Arrangements have been tabled for information and comment by the South Metropolitan District Emergency Management Committee on TBC.

For copies of this plan please refer to the local government's website, or to provide comment, contact:

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1 Distribution list

Distribution list conditions

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FV: Full Version;

RV: Restricted Version (removal of private contact information);

Level 2 Access Copy –all contact names, telephone numbers, locations and other sensitive information removed. Level 2 Access copies are the only copies to be released to the public.

	Level 1 Access	Level 2 Access
COF and TOEF Local Emergency Management Arrangements	FV	RV
COF and TOEF Recovery Arrangements	FV	RV
Local Emergency Management Plan for the Provision of Support - Fremantle Region (provided by Communities)	FV	RV
Animal Welfare Plan	FV	RV
COF Pandemic Business Continuity Plan	FV	RV
COF and TOEF Emergency Evacuation Centres Register (not for public viewing)	FV	RV
Contact Register (not for public viewing)	FV	RV
Resource Asset Register (not for public viewing)	FV	RV
Response Protocols for Engineering Services (not for public viewing)	FV	RV

Distribution list

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Fremantle Recovery Coordinator (Team Leader of Community Safety)			Level 1
Emergency Management Kit			Level 1
Website			Level 2
Town of East Fremantle			
LEMC Representative - Principal Environmental Health Officer			Level 1
Chief Executive Officer			Level 1
Executive Manager Regulatory Services			Level 1
Executive Manager Technical Service			Level 1
Executive Manager Corporate Service			Level 1

Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

Ranger			Level 1
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COF and TOEF LEMC			
WAPOL District Officer			Level 1
DFES District Officer			Level 1
Fremantle Ports representative			Level 1
Fremantle Hospital representative			Level 1
Cockburn SES			Level 1
Italian Village aged care representative			Level 1
COF Senior Environmental Health Officer			Level 1
COF Manager Field Services			Level 1
COF Manager Infrastructure Engineering			Level 1
Department of Communities Regional Coordinator			Level 1
Chairperson - Team Leader of Community Safety			Level 1
Fremantle Recovery Coordinator			Level 1
Other			
DEMC – Executive Officer			Level 1
SEMC			Level 1

Document availability

Restricted copies of these arrangements can be found at:

- Online access at www.fremantle.wa.gov.au
- Online access at <http://www.eastfremantle.wa.gov.au>
- Hard copies are available for inspection free by members of the public during office hours at the City of Fremantle.

2 Amendment record

Proposals for amendment or additions to the text of these arrangements should be forwarded to the Chairperson of the City of Fremantle and Town of East Fremantle Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and endorsed by the LEMC.

To provide feedback, copy the relevant section, mark-up the proposed changes and forward the copy to:

Chairperson – Local Emergency Management Committee
City of Fremantle
PO Box 807
FREMANTLE WA 6959

Or email to:

info@fremantle.wa.gov.au please include in the subject line '*Amendment Request for the Local emergency management arrangements*'

Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

AMENDMENT		DETAILS OF AMENDMENT	AMENDMENT BY
NUMBER	DATE		NAME
1	24/04/2017	Change of structure at the City of Fremantle	
2	24/07/2017	Updates made to Appendix 2 - location of emergency cupboard	
3	17/10/2017	Change of Logo - Town of East Fremantle	
4	17/10/2017	Updates made to call out roster – Appendix 9	
5	17/10/2017	Change of structure at the City of Fremantle	
6	20/11/2017	Additional info - Emergency Centres – Appendix 2	
7	28/05/2018	Additional info – Economic Profile for Town of East Fremantle	
8	28/05/2018	Added logo for Town of East Fremantle	
9	28/05/2018	Updates made to call out roster – Appendix 9	
10	28/05/2018	Changes of structure at the City of Fremantle	
11	26/07/2018	Updates made to Appendix 2 - location of emergency cupboard	
12	27/07/2018	Updates made to call out roster – Appendix 9	
13	05/12/2018	Replaced CPFS with Department of Communities	
14	05/12/2018	Change of Structure at The Health Department – Appendix 6	
15	09/12/2019	Updates made to call out roster and staffing – Appendix 9	
16	09/12/2019	Updates made to Emergency Contact Register – Appendix 6	
17	03/10/2021	Updates made to Emergency Contact Register – Appendix 6	
18	03/10/2021	Updates made to call out roster and staffing – Appendix 9	
19	30/01/2022	Updates made to Appendix 2 - location of emergency cupboard	
20	10/04/2022	Update made to Arrangements and Appendices - roles and responsibilities	
21	27/04/2022	Update contacts list	
22	05/03/2025	Updated contact list, equipment register & Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan	
23	06/03/2025	Review and update all appendices 1 to 10	
24	18/09/2025	Review and update arrangement and appendices	

3 Support plans

The following plans support these arrangements and are approved by the COF and TOEF. They are to be read and used in conjunction with this plan. The support plans consist of:

SUPPORT PLANS	APPENDIX
Resource and Equipment Register (not for public viewing)	1
Evacuation Centre Register (not for public viewing)	2
Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan (not for public viewing)	3
Animal Welfare Plan (not for public viewing)	4
COF and TOEF Local Recovery Arrangements	5
Contact Register (not for public viewing)	6
Special Needs Groups Register (not for public viewing)	7
Critical Infrastructure Register (not for public viewing)	8
Response Protocols for Engineering Services at the City of Fremantle (not for public viewing)	9
Pandemic Business Continuity Plan	10
Local Government Maps	11

4 Introduction

Acknowledgement

The City of Fremantle (COF) and the Town of East Fremantle (TOEF) Local Emergency Management Arrangements have been compiled to address those areas where the City and Town provide support to hazard management agencies (HMA) and other agencies in the event of an emergency. It also addresses the responsibility for recovery operations.

Consultation of the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) Local Emergency Management Arrangements guidelines and model assisted in ensuring best practice was adopted.

Aim

The aim of these arrangements is to ensure the community is prepared to deal with identified emergencies should they arise.

The purpose of these emergency management arrangements is to set out:

- a) the local government's policies for emergency management;
- b) the roles and responsibilities of public authorities and other persons involved in emergency management in the local government district;
- c) provisions about the coordination of emergency operations and activities relating to emergency management performed by the persons mentioned in paragraph b);
- d) a description of emergencies that are likely to occur in the local government district;
- e) strategies and priorities for emergency management in the local government district;
- f) other matters about emergency management in the local government district prescribed by the regulations; and
- g) other matters about emergency management in the local government district the local government considers appropriate. (s.41(2) of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* (EM Act)).

Scope

These arrangements are to ensure the community is prepared to deal with the identified emergencies should they arise. It is not the intent of this document to detail the procedures for HMA's in dealing with an emergency. These should be detailed in the HMA's individual plans. Furthermore:

- This document applies to the local government districts of the COF and TOEF;
- This document covers areas where the COF and TOEF provides support to HMAs in the event of an incident; and
- This document details the COF and TOEF capacity to provide resources in support of an emergency, while still maintaining business continuity; and the COF and TOEF responsibilities in relation to recovery management.

These arrangements are to serve as a guideline and to be used at the local level and incidents that may arise will require action or assistance from district, state or federal levels.

Fremantle and East Fremantle profile

The area covered by this arrangement is the geographic area covered by the COF and TOEF under the *Local Government Act 1995*.

City of Fremantle

Fremantle, which is approximately 18 kilometres southwest of the Perth CBD, is currently home to 31 930 people (ABS 2021) and includes the suburbs of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Hilton, North Fremantle, O'Connor, Samson, South Fremantle and White Gum Valley. The COF employs more than 600 people and services more than 30 000 residents.

Bounded by the Swan River and the Indian Ocean, Fremantle is widely regarded as Perth's second city. Fremantle's unique character is captured by its landscape, heritage architecture, music, arts, culture, festivals, retail stores, markets, cafés and restaurants, which all contribute to its village-style atmosphere.

Fremantle has developed a reputation for being gritty, eclectic and quirky as well as creative, musical and artistic. It is a place to discover a wide range of hidden treasures and experience laid-back adventures.

According to Tourism Western Australia, Fremantle is often ranked as the state's most visited tourist destination outside of the Perth CBD, attracting over 1.3 million national and international tourists each year.

In October 2015, Lonely Planet voted Fremantle as one of the top 10 cities to visit in the world for 2016.

Sunshine, combined with the Swan River waterfront, beaches, public spaces and reserves means Fremantle desirable Mediterranean climate offers ideal opportunities for relaxing with family and friends.

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Fremantle's rich cultural history has created a city with numerous dining options, a vibrant café and bar scene, and a range of entertainment options. The arts are strikingly represented within the city, and numerous food, arts and music festivals take place in the city each year.

The COF extends for 6 kilometres (km) along the shoreline of the Indian Ocean with the mouth of the Swan River being a central feature of the shoreline.

The most distinctive feature is the limestone ridge running north to south about 1½ km from the ocean. The ridge forms part of the large-scale coastal landscape plain system of about 1 km width. East of the ridge system, the landscape changes considerably to low, rolling hills. Fremantle Port, within the City area, is a major seaport which sits inside the mouth of the Swan River.

A significant percentage of the coastal plain is at a height of 3 metres AHD or less and at least 50% of the City's commercial and retail centres are within this zone.

Town of East Fremantle

The Town of East Fremantle is a vibrant suburb located in the southern suburbs of Perth, Western Australia, located approximately 18 kilometers southwest of the Perth CBD.

The Town of East Fremantle boasts a population of 8,060. It is 3.2 kilometres in area, bounded to the north and west by the Swan River. To the east it shares a common boundary with the City of Melville, and to the south and west with the City of Fremantle.

The Town has a rich history. The local Aboriginal tribe known as Nyoongar/Whadjuk obtained food and drinking water from the river foreshore and open grassy areas. The track that linked the fledgling Swan River Colony based in Fremantle to the future city centre of Perth in 1831 is documented traversing along the East Fremantle cliff edge finishing at the river ferry crossing at Preston Point.

With the first meeting of the East Fremantle Council held on August 14, 1897, the town has a strong commitment to preserving its heritage, with many homes, gardens, and streetscapes remaining intact. East Fremantle offers a unique blend of residential areas, including the Plympton precinct with worker's cottages and the Richmond Hill Precinct with expansive river views.

The Town features a variety of amenities, including parks, recreational facilities and community/sporting groups as well as a rich commercial holding with a range of entertainment and dining options available.



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Population

City of Fremantle

Population: 31 930

Number of dwellings: 15 690

Town of East Fremantle

Population: 8060

Number of dwellings: 3430

Economy

Fremantle has a diverse economy, with more than 5 116 registered businesses operating across a wide range of sectors. Many of the city's enterprises are small businesses, with 70% employing fewer than five people.

The professional, scientific and technical services industry has the largest number of total registered businesses in the City of Fremantle, comprising 17.9% of all businesses.

Fremantle's biggest employment sector is health care and social assistance – 17% of the city's workers are employed in this area generating over 5,600 local jobs, reflecting the influence of the Fremantle Hospital.

The transport, postal and warehousing sector employs 11% of workers, followed by retail and manufacturing, employing 10% each industry. The gross local product of Fremantle is \$4.27 billion which continues to grow steadily.

East Fremantle has a small but vibrant economy with over 1 822 local businesses, many of them small businesses employing fewer than five people.

The largest industry in the Town is the health care sector and social assistance.

The Town's Gross Regional Product (GDP) is estimated at \$0.42 billion, which represents 0.2% of WA's Gross State Product.

As of early 2025, the WA unemployment rate was 3.6% for Greater Western Australia but only 3.1% for East Fremantle.

As of early 2025, the employment landscape in East Fremantle has seen some changes. Currently, 4,512 residents of the Town are employed, with approximately 75% of them commuting outside the Town for work. Meanwhile, there are now 2,732 jobs located within the Town, with 26% of those positions filled by local residents.

Climate

The area is considered as a typically Mediterranean climate consisting of 4 seasons, with the monthly average temperature ranging from

The prevailing wind patterns are determined by global cyclonic and anticyclone winds.

Winter Pattern - From about May to November the cyclonic winds bring periods of rain characterised by winds backing from North East to South West. There are some gale force winds reaching over 100 km per hour. These conditions at times cause localised mini-tornado conditions with a narrow, relatively short track; conditions that can cause trees and power lines to be destroyed, and roofs to be lost.

Summer Pattern - From about November to March the climate is characterised by local winds. Dry and often hot winds from the east during the morning typically range up to a maximum of about 60 km per hour. Cooler, moist winds blow from the south west during the afternoon, typically ranging up to about 45 km per hour.

The period from April through May is often calm.

Agreements, understandings and commitments

There are currently no partnering agreements between our neighboring local authorities for the purpose of mutual aid and/or recovery management activities during emergencies. Requests for support will be made through the incident controller (IC) of the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) in consultation with the designated Fremantle and East Fremantle Recovery Coordinator and Local Emergency Coordinator.

Special considerations

The COF and TOEF has several considerations throughout the year that may impact emergency management arrangements in the event of an emergency:

- Storm season May to September
- Large events held within the Town of East Fremantle attracting crowds above 10,000
(*Date listings of events can be found on the Fremantle story website www.fremantlestory.com.au*)
- Construction of the new Fremantle Traffic Bridge will result in closure of the crossing for up to 12 months (anticipated to begin in early 2026). Traffic modelling shows that the closure of the bridge will have a severe impact on the road network with commuters likely to experience delays. As a result, temporary network modifications are essential to keep traffic moving during the closure.

Finance arrangements

The provision of the State EM Policy 5.12 – Funding for Emergency Response, State EM Plan 5.4 and 6.10 and State EM Recovery Procedures 1-2 outlines the responsibilities for funding during multi-agency emergencies.

Whilst recognising the above, the COF and TOEF are committed to expending such necessary funds within its current budgetary constraints as required to ensure the safety of its residents, visitors and staff. Such arrangements must in accordance with the financial management provisions of the Local Government Act 1995. Further details on the provision of financial arrangements are outlined in the Local Recovery Plan.

The Mayor and CEOs will be approached immediately an emergency event requiring resourcing by the City occurs, to ensure the desired level of support is achieved.

Local emergency operations centre

An Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), also referred to as Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), is a facility for the central management of resources in an emergency. It is the focus of the community emergency response and recovery structure.

NOTE: The EOC may also be used as a Recovery Coordination Centre if required during recovery activities. Refer to the COF and TOEF Recovery Arrangements (appendix 5) for further details.

5 Resources, Roles and Responsibilities

Local Resources

The HMA is responsible for determining the resources required for specific hazards. Resources within the COF and TOEF assets have been identified in the COF and TOEF Resource and Equipment Register (appendix 1). Where possible, COF and TOEF resources will be made available upon request.

The equipment register contains the following type of information:

- Organisation who manages the resource;
- Contact name;
- Contact details (Business/after hours);
- Resource type; and
- Quantity held.

Local Roles and Responsibilities

Local Role	Description of Responsibilities
Local government	The functions of the COF and TOEF as specified in section 36 of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> are to: a) Ensure that effective LEMA are prepared and maintained for its district; b) Manage recovery following an emergency affecting the community in its district; and c) Perform other functions given to local government under this Act.
Local emergency coordinator	The responsibilities of the LEC are defined in section 37 of the EM Act.
Local recovery coordinator	To ensure the development and maintenance of effective recovery management arrangements for the local government. In conjunction with the local recovery committee to implement a post incident recovery action plan and manage the recovery phase of the incident.
LG Emergency Relief	During an evacuation where a local government facility is utilised by the Department of Communities the LG Emergency

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liaison officer	Relief liaison officer shall provide advice, information and resources regarding the operation of the facility.
LG liaison officer (to the ISG/IMT)	During a major emergency, the liaison officer attends ISG meetings to represent the local government and provide local knowledge input and details in the LEMA.
Local government – Incident management	• Ensure planning and preparation for emergencies is undertaken • Implement procedures that assist the community and emergency services deal with incidents • Ensure all personnel with emergency planning and preparation, response and recovery responsibilities are properly trained in their role • Keep appropriate records of incidents that have occurred to ensure continual improvement of the Shires emergency response capability. • Liaise with the incident controller (provide liaison officer) • Participate in the ISG and provide local support • Where an identified evacuation centre is a building owned and operated by local government, provide a liaison officer to support the Department of Communities.

LEMC Roles and Responsibilities

The COF and TOEF have established a Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) to oversee, plan and test the local emergency management arrangements in accordance with section 38(1) of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

The LEMC comprises of representatives from agencies, organisations and community groups that are associated with the identified risks and emergency management arrangements for the community.

The LEMC is not an operational committee, it is group established by local governments to assist with the development of local emergency management arrangements for its district.

The LEMC plays a vital role in assisting our communities to become more prepared for major emergencies by;

- Developing, enhancing and testing preparedness planning from a multi- agency perspective with local knowledge of hazards, and considering demographic and geographic factors;

Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

- Providing advice to Hazard Management Agencies (HMA) to develop effective local hazard plans;
- Providing a multi-agency forum to analyse and treat local risk; and
- Providing a forum for multi-agency stakeholders to share information and learnings to ensure continuous improvement

LEMC membership must include at least one local government representative and the Local Emergency Coordinator (LEC). Relevant government agencies and other statutory authorities nominate their representatives to be members of the LEMC.

The term of appointment of LEMC members shall be determined by the local government in consultation with the parent organisation of the members.

The following table outlines the roles and responsibilities of those on the LEMC:

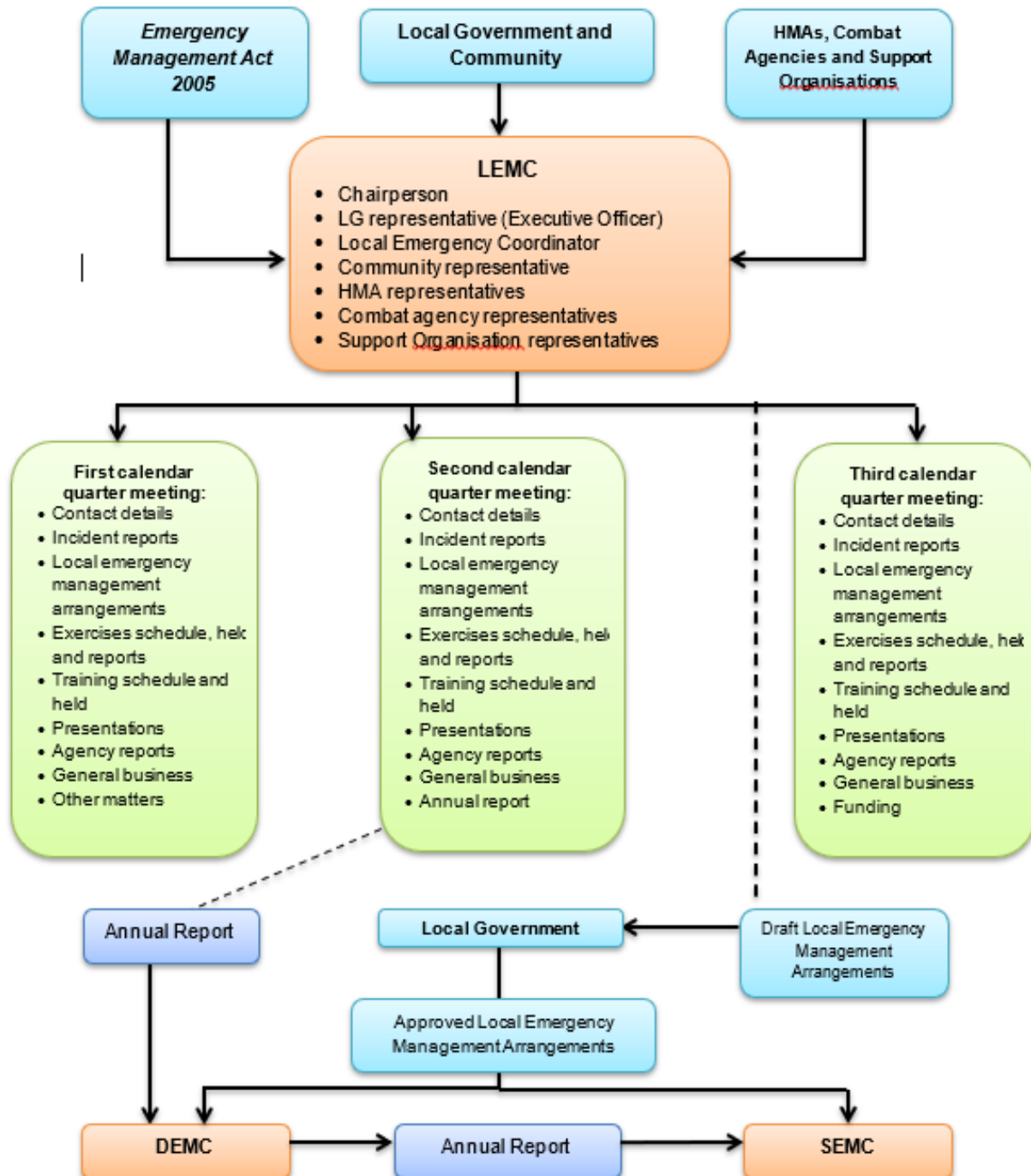
Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

ROLE	DESCRIPTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES
LEMC Chair	Provide leadership and support to the LEMC to ensure effective meetings and high levels of emergency management planning and preparedness for the local government district is undertaken.
LEMC Executive Officer	Provide executive support to the LEMC by: Provide secretariat support including: • Meeting agenda; • Minutes and action lists; • Correspondence; • Maintain committee membership contact register; Coordinate the development and submission of committee documents in accordance with legislative and policy requirements including: • Annual Report; • Annual Business Plan; • Maintain Local Emergency Management Arrangements; Facilitate the provision of relevant emergency management advice to the Chair and committee as required; and Participate as a member of sub-committees and working groups as required.
Local Emergency Management Coordinator (LEC)	Under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> section 37, the LEC for a local government district has the following functions: a) to provide advice and support to the LEMC for the district in the development and maintenance of LEMA for the district; b) To assist HMA's in the provision of a coordinated response during an emergency in the district; c) To carry out other emergency management activities in accordance with the directions of the State Emergency Coordinator.
Local Recovery Coordinator	The Local Recovery Coordinator provides support to the LEMC by: • ensuring the preparation, maintenance and exercising of the Local Recovery Plan, as part of the LEMA • providing advice and generating awareness of recovery • advising the LEMC of Local Recovery Coordination Group (LRCG) local recovery activities, and evaluation findings
LEMC Members	LEMC committee members can provide support to the LEMC by: • attending and actively participating in meetings

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	• advising the Executive Officer of non-attendance and arranging for a proxy • contributing to the agenda and reviewing all meeting papers prior to the meeting. • completing meeting actions as required • bringing copies of relevant documents • reading and being familiar with the Terms of Reference • representing their organisation by providing input/advice into the meeting and sharing outcomes of the meeting with their organisation • participating in EM activities
District Emergency Management Advisors	District Emergency Management Advisors (DEMAs) support the work of the SEMC by providing services to the emergency management sector throughout WA • Supporting local government emergency management arrangements through the LEMCs. • Providing executive officer support to the DEMC. • Advising local governments on establishment of recovery arrangements following major emergency events. • Contributing to the development of SEMC policy and procedures. • Advising local governments and district stakeholders on risk, capability and emergency management issues. • Developing resources and events to promote awareness in the community.

Flowchart for the establishment of a LEMC and its functions



6 Agency, roles and responsibilities

Responsibility for resourcing and responding to an emergency initially rests at the local level.

LOCAL EMERGENCIES	DISTRICT EMERGENCIES	STATE EMERGENCIES
A local emergency is defined as an emergency that can be managed utilising local resources only.	An emergency beyond the capability of local resources will receive support from district resources	State assistance can be provided to supplement district resources as required.

In the event of an emergency, the local government liaises with a range of state agencies who are involved in the operational aspects of the emergency. The following table summarises the key roles.

Agency Roles	Description of Responsibilities
Controlling Agency	A Controlling Agency is an agency nominated to control the response activities to a specified type of emergency. The function of a Controlling Agency is to: • undertake all responsibilities as prescribed in Agency specific legislation for Prevention and Preparedness. • control all aspects of the response to an incident. During Recovery the Controlling Agency will ensure effective transition to recovery.
Hazard Management Agency (HMA)	A hazard management agency is 'to be a public authority or other person who or which, because of that agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for emergency management, or the prescribed emergency management aspect, in the area prescribed of the hazard for which it is prescribed.' (s. 4 EM Act). The HMAs are prescribed in the <i>Emergency Management Regulations 2006</i>. Their function is to: • Undertake responsibilities where prescribed for these aspects [EM Regulations] • Appoint Hazard Management Officers [s. 55 EM Act] • Declare / revoke emergency situation [s. 50 & 53 EM Act] • Coordinate the development of the State Hazard Plan (Westplan) for that hazard [State EM Policy section 1.5] Ensure effective transition to recovery by local government
Combat Agency	A Combat Agency as prescribed under subsection (1) of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> is to be a public authority or

Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

	other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for performing an emergency management activity prescribed by the regulations in relation to that agency.
Support Organisation	A public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources is responsible for providing support functions in relation to that agency. (State EM Glossary)

7 Managing risk

Risk management is a critical component of the emergency management process. Building a sound understanding of the hazards and risks likely to impact the community enables local governments and LEMCs to work together to implement treatments. This process helps to build the capacity and resilience of the community and organisations, enabling them to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from, a major emergency.

The risk assessment for the COF and TOEF will be reviewed in 2025 as part of the State Risk Projects review.

Risk assessment

The ERM process identified major hazards within the COF and TOEF as perceived by the previous COF and TOEF arrangements that were endorsed by the LEMC back in 2002. The following table indicates major hazards that are a source of risk to the community, the responsible HMA, arrangements are based on the premise that the controlling agency is responsible for the identified risks and will develop, and test and review appropriate emergency management plans/arrangements for their hazard.

POTENTIAL HAZARD	HAZARD MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Fremantle Port emergencies	Fremantle Ports
Storm	DFES
Flood	DFES
Air Transport	WAPF
Marine Transport	DOT
Rail Transport	Public Transport Authority
Major building fire and explosion	DFES
Earthquakes	DFES
Terrorism	WAPF
Human epidemic	DoH
Tsunami	DFES

8 Coordination of emergency operations

Hazard management agency (HMA) structure

It is recognised that HMA's, Controlling Agencies and Combat Agencies may require COF and TOEF resources and assistance in an emergency. COF and TOEF are committed to providing assistance/support where required and able to do so.

The following table identifies the HMAs and Controlling Agencies for each prescribed Hazard in Western Australia. Further information on the state level risks of these hazards can be found at the link below:

[State Risk Profile Fact Sheets](#)

HAZARD/EMERGENCY	HAZARD MANAGEMENT AGENCY	CONTROLLING AGENCY
Air Crash	Commissioner of Police WA	Police Force
Animal or plant, pest or disease	Agriculture Director General	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
Collapse - Injury or threat to life of persons trapped by the collapse of a structure or landform (collapse)	Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner	DFES
Cyclone	Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner	DFES
Earthquake	Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner	DFES
Electricity Supply Disruption - Loss of or interruption to the supply of electricity that is capable of causing or resulting in loss of life, prejudice to the safety, or harm to the health, of a person	Coordinator of Energy	Energy Policy WA
Flood	Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner	DFES
Gas Supply Disruption - Loss of or interruption to the supply of natural gas, that is capable of causing or resulting in loss of life, prejudice to the safety, or harm to the health, of a person	Coordinator of Energy	Energy Policy WA
Actual or impending spillage, release or escape of a biological, substance that is capable of causing loss of life, injury to a person or damage to the health of a person, property or the environment	Chief Executive Officer, Department of Health	Department of Health
Actual or impending spillage, release or escape of a chemical, radiological or other substance that is capable of causing loss of life, injury to a person or damage to the health of a person, property or the environment	Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner	DFES
Heatwave	Chief Executive Office, Department of Health	Department of Health

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Hostile Act	Commissioner of Police	WA Police Force
Human epidemic	Chief Executive Office, Department of Health	Department of Health
Land search - for persons lost or in distress, that requires a significant coordination of search operations	Commissioner of Police	WA Police Force
Liquid Fuel Supply Disruption - Loss of or interruption to the supply of liquid fuel as defined in the Liquid Fuel Emergency Act 1984 (Commonwealth) section 3(1), that is capable of causing or resulting in loss of life, prejudice to the safety, or harm to the health, of a person	Coordinator of Energy	Energy Policy WA
Marine Transport Emergency - Actual or impending event involving a vessel (including a collision, a stranding or an incident of navigation that is capable of causing or resulting in: • material damage to the vessel or another vessel • loss of life, injury to a person or damage to the health of a person, property or environment or • a hazard to the navigation of other vessels	Chief Executive Officer, Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure	Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure • State waters • shipping and pilotage waters • port waters (Level 2/3) Port Authority • port waters (Level 1)
Radiation escape from nuclear powered warship	Commissioner of Police	WA Police Force
Rail crash - Public Transport Authority Network	Public Transport Authority	• Public Transport Authority or • WA Police Force or DFES, by agreement following the declaration of an emergency situation or state of emergency or circumstances where the demands of the situation are deemed to exceed the capacity or capability of the Public Transport Authority
Rail crash - Arc Infrastructure Network	Arc Infrastructure Pty Ltd	• Arc Infrastructure Pty Ltd or • WA Police Force or DFES, by agreement following the declaration of an emergency situation or state of emergency or circumstances where the demands of the situation are deemed to exceed the capacity or capability of Arc Infrastructure Pty Ltd
Road crash	Commissioner of Police	WA Police Force

Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

Storm	Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner	DFES
Space Debris Re-entry	Commissioner of Police	WA Police Force
Terrorist Act - as defined in the Criminal Code section 100.1 set out in the Schedule to the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Commonwealth)	Commissioner of Police	WA Police Force
Tsunami	Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner	DFES

Incident Support Group

The Incident Support Group (ISG) is convened by the Controlling Agency appointed Incident Controller to assist in the overall coordination of services and information during a major incident. Coordination is achieved through clear identification of priorities by agencies sharing information and resources.

The role of the ISG is to provide support to the incident management team. The ISG is a group of people represented by the different agencies who may have involvement in the incident.

Triggers for an ISG

The triggers for an incident support group are defined in State EM Policy statement 5.2.2 and State EM Plan section 5.1. These are:

- where an incident is designated as Level 2 or higher
- multiple agencies need to be coordinated.

Membership of an ISG

The Incident Support Group is made up of agencies' representatives that provide support to the Controlling Agency. Emergency Management Agencies may be called on to be liaison officers on the Incident Support Group.

The recovery coordinator should be a member of the ISG from the onset, to ensure consistency of information flow, situational awareness and handover to recovery.

The representation on this group may change regularly depending upon the nature of the incident, agencies involved and the consequences caused by the emergency.

Agencies supplying staff for the ISG must ensure that the representative(s) have the authority to commit resources and/or direct tasks.

Frequency of ISG Meetings

The frequency of ISG meetings will be determined by the Incident Controller and will generally depend on the nature and complexity of the incident. As a minimum, there should be at least one meeting per incident. Coordination is achieved through clear identification of priorities and objectives by agencies sharing information and resources.

Location of ISG Meetings

**Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)**

The Incident Support Group meets during an emergency and provides a focal point for a coordinated approach. The location of the incident support meeting will be determined based on the nature, and size of the emergency. The Town Hall in the Town of East Fremantle and Walyalup Civic Centre in the City of Fremantle could be considered as a suitable location for these meetings.

9 Evacuation and support

Evacuation

The actual act of evacuating a community is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency (CA), the local government with the assistance of its LEMC has clear responsibilities to undertake pre emergency evacuation planning.

A comprehensive evacuation plan assists the CA to make timely and informed decisions about the need to evacuate. The decision to evacuate is based on an assessment of the nature and extent of the hazard.

Managing evacuation

The CA is responsible for the planning, communicating and executing the evacuation, and ensuring that support for the evacuees is maintained. The CA is also responsible for ensuring the safe return of evacuees. Majority of the hazards are DFES responsibility and WA Police take on the role of supporting the CA.

The Department of Communities ('Communities') will activate the Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan (LERSP) should the need for activation of an Emergency Relief centre be deemed necessary by the Incident Controller (IC). On request by the IC and/Communities, the City will arrange for the opening of an Evacuation Centre.

Communities to be contacted whenever an evacuation is considered as the Department has responsibility for the provision of emergency relief services to evacuees and management of registration and inquiry services using the Red Cross 'Register. Find. Reunite' system.

On advice of a Community evacuation or notice of '**STAND BY for Evacuation**,' please alert Communities.

For activation of Emergency Relief and Support services for hazards defined under the WA Emergency Management arrangements call 0418 943 835.

Refer to the Department of Communities Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan: Fremantle Region, for more information.

For further information on emergency relief centres, refer to;

- COF and TOEF Emergency Evacuation Centres Register (appendix 2), or the
- Local Emergency Relief & Support Plan: Fremantle Region (appendix 3)
- Checklist – City of Fremantle and Town of East Fremantle Evacuation Centre opening checklist



Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

Emergency Relief & Support

The Department of Communities has the role of managing emergency relief and support services. The Department of Communities has developed a Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan for the Fremantle area. This document can be viewed in appendix 3.

Emergency Relief provisions are outlined in the [**State Emergency Management Plan \(State EM Plan\)**](#) (**Section 5.5.4 Emergency Relief and Support Services**).

- [**State Support Plan: Emergency Relief and Support**](#)



Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

Local Emergency Relief and Support Coordinator (Communities)

Communities shall appoint a Local Emergency Relief and Support Coordinator who will liaise with the City's Local Emergency Relief and Support Liaison Officer and coordinate the provision of resources detailed in the above-mentioned support plans.

The Local Emergency Relief Coordinator is appointed by the Department of Communities to:

- a) Prepare, promulgate, test, and maintain the Local Emergency Relief and Support Plans.
- b) Represent the department and the emergency relief function on the Local Emergency Management Committee and Local Recovery Committee.
- c) Establish and maintain the Local Emergency Relief Coordination Centre ensuring personnel and organisations are trained and exercised in their emergency relief responsibilities.
- d) Coordinate the provision of emergency relief services during response and recovery phases of an emergency.
- e) Represent the department on the Incident Management Group when required.

Local Government Liaison Officer

The Local Government Liaison Officer is nominated by the local government to coordinate emergency relief and support response during emergencies and liaise with the Local Evacuation Centre Coordinator.

The local government is to appoint a liaison officer, this role is detailed in the contact list. This role will provide assistance to the Local Evacuation Centre, including the management of emergency evacuation centres such as building opening, closing, security and maintenance.

Register.Find.Reunite

When a large-scale emergency occurs and people are evacuated or become displaced, the Department of Communities, in coordination with the Australian Red Cross, is responsible for the registration of impacted persons. Register.Find.Reunite allows impacted persons to register themselves safe, for family members to find missing loved ones, and to reunite communities back together.

At-Risk Community Groups

The following groups within the community may require specialised needs or resources during an evacuation. Appendix 7 contains contact information:

- Schools, child care facilities and higher places of learning (universities)



Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

- Aged care facilities and their residents
- Child care centres
- Hospitals and health facilities including people with medical needs
- People living with disability
- Homeless and street dwelling individuals
- Caravan parks, backpackers and tourist accommodation
- Culturally and Linguistically Diverse community

Animals during evacuation (Inc. assistance animals)

The COF Community Safety Officers and TOEF Rangers will work in close cooperation with other stakeholders on animal welfare matters arising from evacuation. Refer to the Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan (Appendix 3) and Animal Welfare Plan (appendix 4)

Media Management and Public Information

Communities threatened or impacted by emergencies have an urgent and vital need for information and direction. Such communities require adequate, timely information and instructions in order to be aware of the emergency and to take appropriate actions to safeguard life and property. Providing this information is the responsibility of the HMA. It is likely that individual agencies will want to issue media releases for their areas of responsibility (e.g. Water Corporation on water matters, Western Power on power matters etc.), however release times, problems identified and content are coordinated through the ISG to avoid conflicting messages being given to the public.

Public Information Systems

Public Information systems for emergency alerts in Western Australia are coordinated by DFES. These systems make use of ABC local radio stations to provide community updates and directions from emergency services and the Emergency WA website www.emergency.wa.gov.au . The COF and TOEF will work with the HMA to have consistent messaging to the community during the response stage.

Public Warning Systems

During an emergency one of the most critical components is effective communication and providing information to the public in a timely and efficient manner. The table below highlights local communication strategies.

Local Communication Strategies	
Local Systems	The COF and TOEF utilises; • Local radio station • Website • Facebook • Twitter • Instagram • DFES's website for media releases • Emergency alert SMS
Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)	The SEWS is a distinctive sound broadcast used immediately before an urgent safety message over radio or television.
DFES Emergency Information Line	13 33 37
SES Assistance	132 500
ABC Radio	Call sign 6WF Frequency 720AM Perth
Emergency Alert Systems	Emergency alert automatically delivers emergency warnings direct to an area when lives may be in danger in that area. It does not replace current public information tools or the need for the community to remain vigilant and look after their own safety. It is an additional tool used to alert people in a specific location where there is immediate danger. All home phones (landlines), including silent numbers, are automatically registered on emergency alert. Mobile phones are automatically registered to the billing address. Messages broadcast by emergency alert are made with the authority of a HMA in emergency situations.

Further information regarding the Australian Warning System for bushfire, cyclone, storm and flood can be obtained from the link below:

[Australian Warning System](#)

10 Recovery

Following and during an emergency the COF or TOEF, may need to assist the community to recover from the effects of the disaster. Recovery is a coordinated process of supporting the affected community in:

- a) The reconstruction of damaged physical infrastructure; and
- b) Restoration of community emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.

The COF and TOEF Recovery Arrangements (appendix 5) assist the community in attaining a proper level of functioning as soon as practicable.

Recovery activities normally commence in conjunction with response activities but may continue for an extended period after response activities have concluded.

The Fremantle Recovery Coordinator (FRC)

The Community Safety Team Leader has been appointed as the Fremantle Recovery Coordinator (FRC) in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, section 41. (4). The following positions will act in the role when the primary appointee is unavailable during an emergency:

- Manager Field Services
- TOEF Environmental Health Officer
- Senior Community Safety Officer

The FRC is responsible for the development and implementation of the recovery management arrangements for the COF and TOEF. It is important to note that the FRC holds no specific powers, and assumes only a managing recovery role. All tasks are to be directed to the appropriate agencies or personnel with the authority to complete them.

The functions of the FRC can be found in the COF and TOEF Recovery Arrangements (Appendix 5)

The Fremantle and East Fremantle Recovery Coordination Group

The Fremantle Recovery Coordination Group (FRCG) and East Fremantle Recovery Coordination Group (EFRCG) comprises of a core membership. These groups are responsible for the overall coordination of community recovery following an emergency event. They may, depending upon the scale and type of event, form subcommittees. The makeup of the FRCG and EFRCG or any respective subcommittees will be determined by the scale of the event. These will change over time.

The FRCG and EFRCG must be driven by the operational recovery plan. (Refer to Appendix 5 A and B)

The membership and core functions of the FRCG are listed in the COF and TOEF Recovery Plans (Appendix 5 A and B).

11 Annual reporting, testing, exercising and reviewing the arrangements

The aim of exercising

Testing and exercising is essential to ensure that emergency management arrangements are workable and effective. Testing and exercising is important to ensure individuals and organisations remain aware of what is required of them during an emergency response situation.

The exercising of a HMA's response to an incident is a HMA responsibility, however it could be incorporated into the LEMC exercise.

Exercising the emergency management arrangements will allow the LEMC to:

- Test the effectiveness of the local arrangements;
- Bring together members of emergency management agencies and give them knowledge of, and confidence in, their roles and responsibilities;
- Help educate the community about local arrangements and programs;
- Allow participating agencies an opportunity to test their operational procedures and skills in simulated emergency conditions; and
- Test the ability of separate agencies to work together on common tasks, and to assess effectiveness of co-ordination between them.

Frequency of exercises

The LEMC shall conduct at least one multi agency exercise per year; however a minimum of one exercise per year will be conducted as required under State EM Policy Section 4.8, State EM Plan 4.7 and State EM Preparedness Procedure 19.

Additionally, LEMAs must be validated through exercise or activation within 12 months of any significant amendments made through a comprehensive or targeted review (State EM Policy section 1.5.10).

Types of exercises

Examples of exercise types:

- Desktop/discussion;
- A phone tree recall exercise;
- Opening and closing procedures for evacuation centres or any facilities that might be operating in an emergency;
- Operating procedures of an Emergency Coordination Centre; or
- Locating and activating resources on the Emergency Resources Register.

Reporting of exercises

Once the exercise has been completed a post exercise report should be forwarded to the DEMC to be included in reporting for the SEMC annual report.

Review of these Arrangements

Section 42 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* outlines the responsibilities for ensuring the arrangements (including the recovery arrangements) are reviewed and amended as follows:

- Contact lists are reviewed and updated continuously (appendix 6);
- A review is conducted after training that exercises the arrangements;
- An entire review is undertaken every five (5) years, as risks might vary due to climate, environment and population changes; and
- Circumstances may require more frequent reviews.

Review of LEMC Membership

The membership of the Local Emergency Management Committee is reviewed annually to ensure relevancy to the committee, however members (depending on their relevancy) may be added or removed as required.

Annual Reporting

The annual report of the LEMC is to be completed and submitted to the DEMC within 2 weeks of the end of the financial year for which the annual report is prepared. The LEMC is required to submit a signed electronic copy of the annual report to the Executive Officer of the DEMC.

The information provided by the LEMC annual report is collated into the SEMC Annual Report which is tabled in Parliament.

13 APPENDIX DOCUMENTS

Resource and Asset Register (not for public viewing)	1
Evacuation Centre Register (not for public viewing)	2
Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan (provided by Communities) (not for public viewing)	3
Animal Welfare Plan (not for public viewing)	4
COF and TOEF Recovery Arrangements	5 A and B
Contact Register (not for public viewing)	6
At-Risk Communities Register (not for public viewing)	7
Critical Infrastructure Register (not for public viewing)	8
Response Protocols for Engineering Services at the City of Fremantle (not for public viewing)	9
Pandemic Business Continuity Plan	10
Maps of the Districts	11

14 Glossary of terms

For additional information in regards to the Glossary of terms, refer to the current Emergency Management glossary for Western Australia.

The following definitions apply throughout this document:

AIIMS	The Australasian Interagency Incident Management System is a command structure set up to systematically and logically manage emergency incidents from small to large difficult or multiple incidents. It is designed to expand to ensure effective span of control at all levels
COMBAT	To take steps to eliminate or reduce the effects of a hazard on the community
COMBAT AGENCY	An organisation which, because of its expertise and resources, is responsible for performing a task or activity such as fire fighting, rescue, temporary building restoration, evacuation, containment of oil spills, monitoring of radioactive materials. An emergency operation may involve a number of Combat Agencies.
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT	A systematic process that produces a range of measures which contribute to the wellbeing of communities and the environment. (See also – RISK MANAGEMENT)
COMMAND	The direction of members and resources of an organisation in the performance of the organisation's role and tasks. Authority to command is established in legislation, policy statements, and cabinet minutes and/or by agreement within an organisation. COMMAND relates to ORGANISATIONS and operates VERTICALLY within an ORGANISATION.
CONTROL	The overall direction of emergency management activities in a designated emergency or disaster situation. Authority for control is established in legislation, policy statements, and cabinet minutes or in an emergency management arrangements and carries with it the responsibility for tasking and coordinating other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. CONTROL relates to SITUATIONS and operates HORIZONTALLY across ORGANISATIONS.
CONTROL CENTRE	A facility where the Incident Controller is located and from which the control and management of emergency operations is conducted. It is usually prefixed by the nature of the emergency, e.g. Fire Control Centre, Cyclone Control Centre, Forward Command Unit, etc.
CONTROLLING AGENCY	An agency nominated to control the response activities to a specified type of emergency.
CO-ORDINATION	The bringing together of organisations and elements to ensure an effective response, primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisation, human resources and equipment) in accordance with the requirements imposed by the threat or impact of an emergency.
EMERGENCY	An event, actual or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which is beyond the resources of a single organisation or which requires the coordination of a number of significant emergency management activities.

NOTE: The terms "emergency" and "disaster" are used nationally and internationally to describe events that require special arrangements to manage the situation. "Emergencies" or "disasters" are characterised by the need to deal with the hazard and its impact on the community. The term "emergency" is used on the understanding that it also includes any meaning of the word "disaster".

Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	Is a range of measures to manage risks to communities and the environment. It involves the development and maintenance of arrangements to prevent or mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters in both peace and war.
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS	The emergency management concepts for Western Australia are consistent with those of the Commonwealth and in accordance with State Emergency Management West Plans for specified hazards: a) <u>Prevention</u> activities eliminate or reduce the probability of occurrence of a specific hazard. They also reduce the degree of damage likely to be incurred. b) <u>Preparedness</u> activities focus on essential emergency response capabilities through the development of plans, procedures, organisation and management of resources, training and public education. c) <u>Response</u> activities combat the effects of the event, provide emergency assistance for casualties, and help reduce further damage and help speed recovery operations. d) <u>Recovery</u> activities support emergency affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing. During recovery operations, actions are taken to minimise the recurrence of the hazard and/or lessen its effects on the community.
EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTRE	A facility, where the area coordinator is located and from which coordination of all support to the Incident Manager is managed. There are four types of coordination centres State, Region, Local and Forward Coordination Centres
“FUNCTION” SUPPORT COORDINATOR	Person appointed by an organisation or committee to be the Coordinator of all activities associated with a particular support function, e.g. Support Coordinator, Medical Coordinator, etc., and includes coordinating the functions of other organisations that support that particular function, e.g. Red Cross in the State Support Plan.
HAZARD	A situation or condition with potential for loss or harm to the community or the environment
HAZARD MANAGEMENT AGENCY	That organisation which, because of its legislative responsibility or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for ensuring that all emergency management activities pertaining to the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from, a specific hazard are undertaken. Such organisations are either designated by legislation or detailed in State level emergency management plans.
INCIDENT	An <i>Emergency</i> , which impacts upon a localised community or geographical area but not requiring the co-ordination and significant multi-agency emergency management activities at a district or state level.
INCIDENT SUPPORT GROUP (ISG)	The group that may be convened by an <i>Incident Manager</i> in consultation with the relevant <i>Local Emergency Coordinator</i> to assist in the overall management of an <i>Incident</i> . The ISG includes representation from key agencies involved in the response.
INCIDENT MANAGER	The person designated by the relevant <i>Hazard Management Agency</i> , or <i>Controlling Agency</i> responsible for the overall management and <i>control</i> of an <i>incident</i> and the tasking of agencies in accordance with the needs of the situation

Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)

ESSENTIAL SERVICES	Systems or networks that provide for the circulation of people, goods, services and information upon which health, safety, comfort and economic activity depend.
LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATOR	That person designated by the Commissioner of Police to be the District or Local Emergency Coordinator with responsibility for ensuring that the roles and functions of the respective District or Local Emergency Management Committee are performed, and assisting the Hazard Management Agency in the provision of a coordinated multi-agency response during <i>Incidents</i> and <i>Operations</i> . At the State level this is the Commissioner of Police. At the District level it is the District Police Officer. At the local level it is the Senior Police Officer responsible for the police sub-district.
OPERATION	An <i>Incident</i> or multiple <i>Incidents</i> which impact, or is likely to impact, beyond a localised community or geographical
OPERATIONS AREA	That area, defined by the <i>Operations Area Manager</i> , incorporating the entire community or geographical area impacted or likely to be impacted, by an <i>Operation</i> and incorporating a single or multiple <i>Incident Areas</i> .
OPERATIONS AREA MANAGEMENT GROUP (OASG)	The group that may be convened by an <i>Operations Area Manager</i> , in consultation with the relevant <i>District Emergency Coordinator(s)</i> , to assist in the overall management of an <i>Operation</i> . The OAMG includes representation from key agencies involved in the response.
OPERATIONS AREA MANAGER	The person designated by the relevant <i>Hazard Management Agency</i> , responsible for the overall management of an <i>Operation</i> and provision of strategic direction to agencies and <i>Incident Manager(s)</i> in accordance with the needs of the situation.
RISK	a concept used to describe the likelihood of harmful consequences, arising from the interaction of hazards, communities and the environment.
RISK MANAGEMENT	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the task of identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating and monitoring risk. Refer to IS 31 000 (Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines) and the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (2010).
STATE EMERGENCY COORDINATION GROUP (SECG)	A group that may be established at State level, by the State Emergency Coordinator, at the request of, or in consultation with, the Hazard Management Agency, to assist in the provision of a coordinated multi-agency response to and recovery from the emergency. The SECG includes representation, at State level, from key agencies involved in the response and recovery for the emergency.
SUPPORT ORGANISATION	That organisation whose response in an emergency is either to restore essential lifeline services (e.g., Western Power, Water Corporation of WA, WA Main Roads etc.) or to provide functions such as support, medical and health, transport, communications, engineering etc.

15 Acronyms used in these arrangements

AIIMS	Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
CA	Controlling Agency
COF	City of Fremantle
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DFES-SES	State Emergency Service
DFES-FRS	Fire and Rescue Service
DFES-BFS	Bush Fire Service
DEC	District Emergency Coordinator
DEED	Department of Energy and Economic Diversification
DEMC	District Emergency Management Committee
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
EM	Emergency Management
ERM	Emergency Risk Management
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EFRC	East Fremantle Recovery Coordinator
EFRCG	East Fremantle Recovery Coordinating Group
FRC	Fremantle Recovery Coordinator
FRCG	Fremantle Recovery Coordinating Group
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
ISG	Incident Support Group
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Arrangements
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LEC	Local Emergency Coordinator
LG	Local Government
LO	Liaison Officer
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator (referred to as the Fremantle Recovery Coordinator FRC)
LRCG	Local Recovery Coordination Group (referred to as the Fremantle Recovery Coordination Group FRCG)
NGO	Non Government Organisation
OAM	Operations Area Manager
OASG	Operations Area Support Group
OIC	Officer in Charge
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
SECG	State Emergency Coordination Group
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
TOEF	Town of East Fremantle
WAPF	Western Australian Police Force