



Counter Terrorism Framework



ACT
Government



Acknowledgement of Country

The ACT Government acknowledges the Ngunnawal people as traditional custodians of the ACT and surrounding region. We acknowledge that other people and families also have a traditional connection to the lands of the ACT and region, and we respect this connection to Country.

The ACT Government recognises the special relationship and connection that Ngunnawal people and other people have with this Country. We wish to acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of Canberra and the ACT region.

Accessibility

The ACT Government is committed to making its information, services, events, and venues as accessible as possible.

If you have difficulty reading a standard printed document and would like more information about alternative formats available, please phone Access Canberra on **13 22 81**.

If English is not your first language and you require a translating and interpreting service, please phone **13 14 50**.

If you are deaf, or have a speech or hearing impairment, and need the teletypewriter service, please phone **13 36 77** and ask for Access Canberra on **13 22 81**.

For speak and listen users, please phone **1300 555 727** and ask for Canberra Connect on **13 22 81**.

For more information on these services visit relayservice.com.au.

© Australian Capital Territory, Canberra 2025
Material in this publication may be reproduced provided due acknowledgement is made.

Produced by the Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

Enquiries about this publication should be directed to the Justice and Community Safety Directorate.
GPO Box 158, Canberra City 2601
www.act.gov.au
Telephone: Access Canberra – 13 22 81



Contents

Definitions	4
Purpose and Context	5
1. Objectives, Scope & Application	6
2. Principles	7
3. Framework Alignment	8
4. Partnerships	10
Counter Terrorism Arrangements in the ACT	11
Prevent	12
Prepare	14
Respond	17
Recover	19



Definitions

Terrorism

is an ideologically, politically, or religiously motivated act – including, but not limited to, those causing death or serious bodily injury – intended to intimidate a population, or to compel the government to do or not do certain things.

Violent extremism

is defined as a willingness to use unlawful violence, or support the use of violence by others, to promote a political, ideological or religious goal. It includes terrorism, other forms of politically motivated violence and some forms of communal violence.

Foreign interference

is activity that is directed, encouraged or supported by a foreign power that either has hidden links to a foreign power and is detrimental to Australia's national interest; or has overt or hidden links to a foreign power but also involves a threat, menace or violence.

Critical Infrastructure

is government-operated assets regulated under the *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018* (SOCIA), or those physical facilities, assets, supply chains, information technologies and communication networks which, if destroyed, degraded, compromised or rendered unavailable for an extended period, would significantly impact the social or economic wellbeing of the ACT, or national security.



Purpose and Context

The **ACT Counter Terrorism Framework** (the framework) is a key pillar in the pursuit of a strong national security agenda for the Territory. It sets out the counter terrorism roles and responsibilities of the ACT Government (as a Territory and local government) in the *National Counter Terrorism Plan*.

In today's interconnected and changing world, the threat of terrorism requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. The security environment has changed over the past two decades and continues to evolve at a rapid pace in line with social changes and technological development. The framework sets out how we can effectively address the changing terrorism challenge with clear roles and responsibilities that also allow for ongoing dynamic risk assessment and adjustment.

This framework complements national arrangements and aligns efforts across key stakeholders to ensure a cohesive and localised response to meet the Territory's specific needs. By leveraging existing approaches and resources, the framework aims to create a more resilient and adaptive approach to counter terrorism.

This framework forms part of the comprehensive security and emergency management policy architecture of the ACT Government.



Objectives

This framework has three key objectives:

- 1. Integration:** Ensure that all counter terrorism efforts are coordinated and integrated across various agencies and jurisdictions, promoting a unified and efficient response.
- 2. Strategic Alignment:** Align all counter terrorism initiatives with national and international security strategies, ensuring consistency and coherence in addressing terrorism threats.
- 3. Capability and Capacity Building:** Enhance the capabilities of all stakeholders involved in counter terrorism through training, knowledge sharing, and coordination, in turn improving capacity through streamlined, non-duplicative roles and responsibilities.

Scope & Application

This framework is designed to support ACT Government agencies involved in addressing the terrorism threat, to understand roles and responsibilities in counter terrorism, as well as the intersections between counter terrorism and security and emergency management activities across the Territory.

In Part 6, the framework outlines the arrangement or arrangements under which the Territory, represented across various agencies, will deliver its responsibilities as provided for under the *National Counter Terrorism Plan*.

Principles

We do what we say we'll do

- All stakeholders are held accountable for their actions in relation to roles and responsibilities.
- We work together to improve systems based on learning and collaboration.

We make decisions openly and transparently

- Relevant information is available to those with a need to know to foster openness in decision making.
- Transparency is facilitated through development of policy and procedure which outline progress, risks and recommendations, and documented decisions.

We work collaboratively for a shared goal

- The Territory's counter terrorism objectives are achieved with efficiency, with genuine cooperation and collaboration.
- Proactive and collegiate communication is prioritised to minimise duplication of actions and improve consistency.

We manage risk with consistency

- Risks are identified, assessed and managed with consistency and accountability, through adherence to frameworks and procedures.
- Risk management is a key aspect of all governance bodies' agendas, and consideration by all stakeholders.

We strive for better

- Processes are embedded throughout the program of work to facilitate regular review and assessment of challenges and successes to encourage learning and improvements across all areas of work.

Framework Alignment

This framework sits alongside a range of other ACT and national legislation, policy and arrangements.

National Intersections

- Delivers the strategic intent of the *A Safer Australia: Australia's Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism Strategy* within the ACT context.
- Provides direction on the obligations provided for the Territory under the *National Counter Terrorism Plan*.
- Utilises the *National Security Public Information Guidelines* to inform best practice in engaging with the public.

ACT Government Intersections

- References obligations set out in the *ACT Emergency Plan*
- Roles and responsibilities are aligned with those contained in the *Counter Terrorism Sub Plan* (of the ACT Emergency Plan).
- The day-to-day enactment of policing roles referred to the framework are determined by the ACT Policing Operations Portfolio – Exercising and validation process.
- The *ACT Countering Violent Extremism Strategy* provides direction on matters relating to prevention activities.
- The *National Security Priorities*, which direct focus for policy relating to issues of national security.
- Utilises the *Communication and Community Information Plan* (CCIP) to inform the response to a terrorist act.
- Leverages arrangements in the *ACT Protective Security Framework* to embed best practice on security risk management.

This framework uses the Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) model to prioritise activities.



Prevent

We understand the environment and work to reduce the instances of terrorism

- Relevant agencies detect and understand the threat
- Addressing the causes of violent extremism through prevention and diversion
- Safeguard and build resilience in the community

Prepare

We all know our role in the event of a terrorism incident

- Clear guidelines and policies are in place
- Capabilities are exercised and improved
- Communication mechanisms are established and their roles in the event of an incident are clear

Recover

We support the community following a terrorism incident

- Communication with the public is clear and consistent
- After action reviews contribute to continuous improvement
- Public confidence is restored through coordinated, whole-of-government assistance across multiple domains

Respond

We respond to incidents effectively, with proportionality, prioritising people and process

- Primacy is given to protecting lives and supporting victims
- Agencies know and undertake their designated roles effectively and efficiently
- Restoration of critical services is prioritised

Partnerships

We work together with colleagues and community, leveraging expertise, sharing knowledge and holding accountability

- Information is shared with people who need it, at the time that they need it
- Expertise is utilised to enhance the provision of resources
- Responses are coordinated and cohesive across multiple partners



Partnerships

Partnerships are crucial across all phases of responding to the threat of terrorism and must be prioritised to ensure the safety and security of the community and its services.

1. Information is shared appropriately across stakeholders

Accurate, timely and secure information sharing is crucial for all stakeholders in responding to terrorism. Strong partnerships across a variety of stakeholders, which are established and maintained in the absence of an emergency, can facilitate the exchange of critical intelligence and information when it's needed most. This can include partnerships in inter-agency or inter-jurisdictional contexts and with commercial and community partners.

Information sharing must be undertaken with due consideration of the benefits and restrictions placed on such an exchange. Legislative requirements in the ACT provide for the protection of privacy and maintenance of human rights, which should be considered when implementing policies and procedures to address the threat of terrorism.

Where appropriate to share, stakeholders should ensure consistent processes are undertaken to validate the accuracy of the information, and to ensure information is managed securely and in line with government requirements.

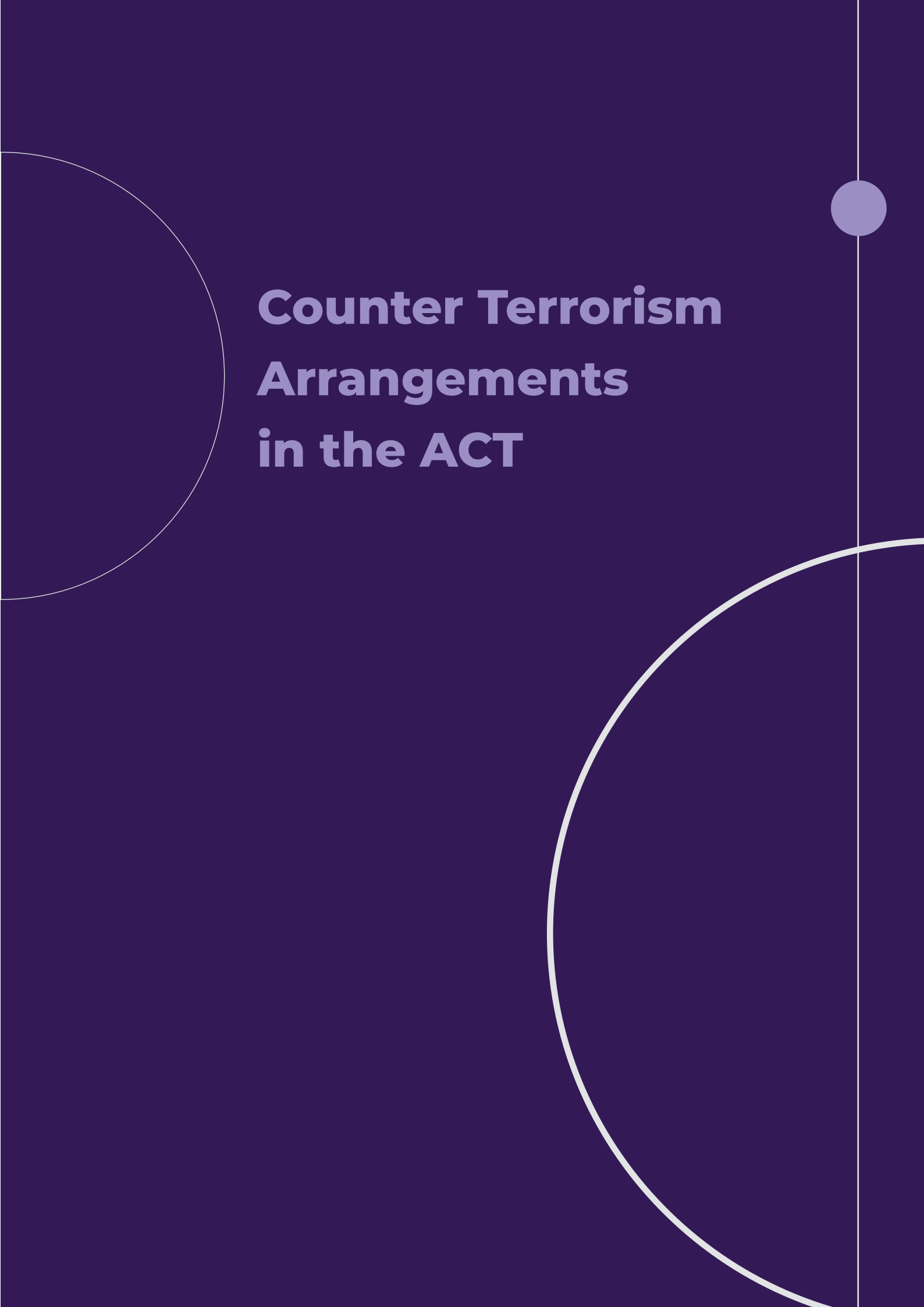
2. Resources across partnerships are optimised

Resources are limited and must be used effectively. Where agencies have an expertise in a specified area, they should be supported to undertake their work collaboratively with other stakeholders across all spans of the framework, proactively aiming to reduce duplication and increase efficacy through collaboration.

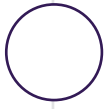
Leveraging strong communication through established relationship pathways, agencies can pool resources or consider the most appropriate response by each stakeholder, maximising efficiency and effectiveness of personnel, technology and expertise.

3. Responses are unified to achieve a common goal

At the centre of a counter terrorism response is the common goal of protecting the safety and security of the ACT community. While each agency and stakeholder bring unique skills, resources and priorities, all will be utilised in the pursuit of reducing harm and protecting community safety and security.



Counter Terrorism Arrangements in the ACT



Prevent

Preventing terrorism is a multifaceted challenge that requires a comprehensive and proactive approach. This framework focuses on two critical areas to work to prevent terrorism: the use of intelligence information and addressing the social instigators of extremism. This proactive stance intends to disrupt terrorist activities at their inception, safeguarding communities from harm.

1. Using intelligence capabilities

Intelligence capability plays a pivotal role in identifying and preventing potential threats before they materialise. By leveraging advanced technologies and fostering inter-agency cooperation, government can enhance its ability to detect, analyse, and act on intelligence data.

ACT Policing, in partnership with state and territory law enforcement and intelligence agencies, conducts ongoing intelligence and criminal investigations into potential terrorist threats impacting the ACT. Information is collected, analysed and disseminated between relevant ACT and Commonwealth government agencies and, where appropriate, business sectors or individuals within the community.

ACT Policing maintains investigative capabilities to generate intelligence relevant to the prevention of terrorism and to collect evidence that may support prosecutions for terrorism and related criminal offences.

2. Addressing the social nuance of terrorism

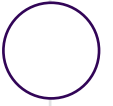
At the centre of any terrorism incident is people – the people who engage in extremist or terrorist behaviours, and the community who is affected by them. The Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JACS), in close collaboration with ACT

Policing are responsible for programs which prevent, divert or rehabilitate individuals from violent extremism, aiming to address the individual drivers or needs which lay beneath the outward behaviours.

The ACT Support and Intervention Program (ACT-SIP) seeks to identify people who may use violence to pursue their violent extremist agendas and delivers individualised programs to redirect them away from their risk of radicalising. The program operates through tailored, needs-based case management including disengagement and deconfliction strategies, which may include reconnection to family, friends and local community.

Extremist ideologies often take root in environments marked by social fractures, marginalisation or exclusion through social discourse, and feelings of disempowerment. Communities are important, and everyone plays a part in identifying, supporting and managing risk, including front line services like City and Environment Directorate and the Education Directorate as providers of social spaces for people who may be vulnerable to violent extremism.

The Health and Community Services Directorate (HCSD) is the lead agency, supported across whole of government, for social cohesion through various programs of work with communities such as grants and engagement. Addressing social



cohesion is closely linked to preventing and mitigating terrorism, as it fosters identity and belonging within communities, in turn making them, and the people in them less susceptible to extremist ideologies and radicalisation.

important in the counter terrorism context, where erosion of economic opportunities, social connection and trust in government and institutions can increase feelings of marginalisation and disenfranchisement which open vulnerabilities to extremism.

Social cohesion is supported at a community level through the *ACT Wellbeing Framework*, addressing 12 domains which work together to deliver improved quality of life in a holistic manner across the environmental, social and economic factors. This is particularly

3. Arrangements

In prevention, key functions are undertaken by the following agencies:

Security and Emergency Management Division (SEMD)

Develop and deliver countering violent extremism (CVE) activities to prevent, divert or rehabilitate individuals from violent extremism and address the social impacts of violent extremism within their jurisdictions *through the development and implementation of the CVE Strategy and the ACT Support and Intervention Program*

Strengthen social cohesion to counter violent extremism *through the Countering Violent Extremism Committee*

Undertaking risk assessments and/or vulnerability analysis of their sites *through the Protective Security Framework*

Implementing the appropriate mitigations, monitoring them for effectiveness (including through audits), and reviewing them at appropriate junctures *through the Protective Security Framework and the ACT Counter Terrorism Framework (this document)*

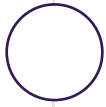
Support and coordinate critical infrastructure resilience in their jurisdictions *through the ACT Critical Infrastructure Framework, and the ACT Protective Security Framework*

ACT Policing

Determine prevention strategies and operational responses through the Joint Counter Terrorism Team (JCTT) arrangements that provide a flexible and adaptive terrorism investigative resource and help ensure a coordinated and collaborative nationally consistent approach to combating terrorism of a multi-jurisdictional nature *through Joint Counter Terrorism Taskforce Arrangements*

Support the private sector, including owners and operators of crowded places, to protect their sites *through the ACT Counter Terrorism Sub Plan*

Support JACS SEMD to develop and deliver CVE activities to prevent, divert or rehabilitate individuals from violent extremism and address the social impacts of violent extremism within their jurisdictions *through support of CVE programs*



Health and Community Services Directorate

Strengthen social cohesion to counter violent extremism *through engagement programs with communities*

ACT Corrective Services

Develop and deliver CVE activities to prevent, divert or rehabilitate individuals from violent extremism and address the social impacts of violent extremism within their jurisdictions *through identification of threats within detainee cohorts, and supporting delivery of CVE programs*

Canberra Health Services

Support health measures that are relevant to counter terrorism preparedness *through the Fixated Threat Assessment Centre*

Prepare

While the primary goal in counter terrorism efforts is prevention, it is equally crucial to prepare for potential terrorist incidents. This approach ensures that, despite our best preventive measures, we are ready to respond effectively if an incident occurs.

Preparation enhances our ability to minimise harm, manage crises efficiently, and recover effectively. It involves strong local and inter-jurisdictional communications, developing and exercising comprehensive policies and response plans, and educating the public. By being prepared, we not only protect lives and property but also reinforce public confidence and resilience.

1. Communicating across stakeholders

Inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional communication fosters trust and cooperation among different specialisations and work areas. It enables the pooling of expertise and capabilities, ensuring that the best possible resources are available in advance to handle an incident when it occurs.

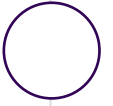
Regular and robust communication builds relationships, ensuring that partners collaborate across all aspects of preparation, including risk identification, planning, training and exercising.

This integrated approach is essential for managing the complexities of a terrorism

incident and ensuring a comprehensive and effective response.

ACT Policing and the Security and Emergency Management Division (SEMD), JACS have joint responsibilities in local and inter-jurisdictional stakeholder engagement across a range of committees and working groups. They represent the views and needs of the Territory whilst maintaining relationships to engage relevant stakeholders in the event of an incident.

Additionally, mutual aid agreements with neighbouring jurisdictions such as the *Police Assisting Neighbouring States (PANS) Agreement* help to facilitate resource sharing and support during emergencies.



2. Strong and adaptive policies and plans

The ACT Government uses a range of policies and plans to ensure preparedness for terrorism incidents. These policies include comprehensive emergency plans that outline the arrangements of various agencies, ensuring a coordinated and efficient response. Maintenance of the policies and plans includes regular training and exercising to test and refine operations, ensuring that all stakeholders are familiar with their roles and can respond effectively.

Planning in advance of an incident allows due consideration to be made around risk management and mitigation, as well as pre-determining assessment processes to determine acceptable risk level and consistent intervention points. Effective risk planning is essential to promoting a strong culture of consistency and accountability, as well as providing opportunities for oversight and governance.

By integrating these policies and plans, the Territory is able to enhance our ability to protect public safety, manage crises, and recover swiftly from terrorist incidents.

3. Public awareness and education

An appropriately informed public is essential to the architecture of counter terrorism responses. Engagement with the private sector and the general public plays a key role in the preparatory work the ACT Government undertakes in relation to terrorism incidents.

In the ACT, various government business areas and ACT Policing work with the Australian government relating to public messaging on terrorism matters, and for delivering appropriate messaging to the community.

4. Arrangements

In the preparation space, key functions are undertaken by the following agencies:

ACT Policing
Maintain counter terrorism related policies, legislation and plans within their jurisdictions with a view to national consistency and interoperability <i>through the ACT Counter Terrorism Sub Plan</i>
Contribute to national counter terrorism related policies, legislation and plans, including the National Counter-Terrorism Handbook <i>through representation on the Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC) and sub-groups</i>
Develop and maintain core counter terrorism capabilities in the agencies listed in Annex A of Australia's Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism Strategy <i>through the Operations Portfolio exercising and validation process</i>
Train and exercise counter terrorism plans and capabilities to maintain readiness, assess and review capability and identify improvements <i>through the Operations Portfolio exercising and validation process</i>
Regularly testing security, emergency and contingency plans <i>through the Operations Portfolio exercising and validation process and the ANZCTC Drill Style Exercise Program</i>
Participating in exercises to assist in harmonising prevention, response and recovery arrangements with relevant controlling agencies <i>through the Operations Portfolio exercising and validation process and the ANZCTC Drill Style Exercise Program</i>



Deliver public messaging following a change in the national terrorism threat level, in consultation with the Australian Government *through membership on the Australian and New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee's (ANZCTC) Public Information Sub-Committee and the National Security Public Information Guidelines*

Emergency Services Agency

Develop, implement and maintain emergency management plans to respond appropriately to chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) incidents *through ACT Hazmat and CBRN Response Plan (sub plan of the ACT Emergency Plan)*

Develop, implement and maintain emergency management plans to support responses to nuclear incidents prior to the provision of Australian Government and other specialist assistance when required *through ACT Hazmat and CBRN Response Plan (sub plan of the ACT Emergency Plan)*

Security and Emergency Management Division

Maintain counter terrorism related policies, legislation and plans within their jurisdictions with a view to national consistency and interoperability *through legislation amendments and development of the ACT Counter Terrorism Framework*

Contribute to national counter terrorism related policies, legislation and plans, including the National Counter-Terrorism Handbook *through representation on ANZCTC and sub-groups*

Train and exercise counter terrorism plans and capabilities to maintain readiness, assess and review capability and identify improvements *by administering the ANZCTC Drill Style Exercise Program*

Deliver CVE strategic communications to support communities to withstand sudden shocks such as extremist violence or disasters *through the ACT Countering Violent Extremism Strategy (future phase)*

Raising awareness of potential terrorist threats among their staff and patrons *through the Protective Security Framework*

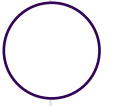
Regularly testing security, emergency and contingency plans *through the ACT Protective Security Framework*

Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Deliver public messaging following a change in the national terrorism threat level, in consultation with the Australian Government *through membership on the ANZCTC Public Information Sub-Committee and the National Security Public Information Guidelines*

Security and Emergency Management Senior Officials Group (SEMSOG)

Oversee maintenance of core counter terrorism capabilities in the agencies listed in Annex A of Australia's Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism Strategy *through the Enabling Services Agreement between ACT Government and Australian Federal Police SPC*



Respond

Despite all efforts undertaken in the prevention and preparation spaces, the Territory must have a coordinated plan to respond in the event that an act of terrorism occurs.

By setting out clear functions, priorities and processes in advance, agencies are able to mobilise quickly and effectively when needed. A robust response plan is essential in ensuring those who need help are able to receive it in a timely and professional way. The operational arrangements are provided in detail in the *Counter Terrorism Sub Plan* of the *ACT Emergency Plan*, which is administered by ACT Policing.

1. Prioritising life and support for victims

At the centre of every emergency response, whether it be terrorism related or otherwise, people's safety and security is of the highest priority. ACT Policing are centrally positioned to respond to a terrorism incident through the *Counter Terrorism Sub Plan*.

In order to carry out this plan and other relevant processes and procedure, primacy of support is directed to the prevention of loss of life, injury, damage to property or disruption of infrastructure, facilitation of investigations and prosecutions, and provision of immediate relief and support. The ACT Government and its agencies are responsible for supporting ACT Policing, who have operational responsibility for these priorities.

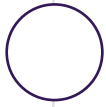
In the event that Australian high office holders, diplomats, foreign dignitaries and high-profile visitors with the Australian Government are affected, Australian Federal Police will lead in provision of protection as appropriate through the Commonwealth Guest of Government (GoG) arrangements

and supported by other agreed arrangements.

2. Agencies act immediately on their responsibilities

In the event of a terrorism incident, the immediate response will require complex and coordinated actions taken across a broad range of agencies. In the ACT, ACT Policing have primary responsibility for the first response to a terrorist attack, as outlined in the *Counter Terrorism Sub Plan*. The ACT Government will immediately notify relevant Commonwealth agencies (detailed in the *National Counter Terrorism Handbook*) of the incident, and the Chair of the SEMSOG will consult with the Commonwealth and seek agreement (if appropriate) to declare a National Terrorist Situation, which will trigger national strategic arrangements, whilst the Chief Police Officer maintains operational command.

The Chief Police Officer, via PANS Agreement, along with the Chair of SEMSOG, in line with the Commonwealth Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN)



has responsibility to seek assistance from or provide assistance to other jurisdictions.

Other agencies, such as ACT Fire and Rescue, ACT Ambulance Service, ACT State Emergency Service and directorates of the ACT Government are also responsible for specific response activities in the *Counter Terrorism Sub Plan*.

3. Services are back online

A terrorist incident could include or be entirely directed at the disruption of services, such as utilities, technology systems, road networks and human services. SEMSOG would coordinate consequence management activities to prioritise restoration of utilities and critical services and provide expert advice to the lead response agency.

4. Arrangements

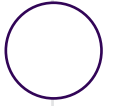
During a response, JACS SEMD coordinate whole-of-government input into consequence management, lead briefing processes for the Security and Emergency Management Senior Officials Group (SEMSOG) and provide expert security considerations across government agencies.

This work is delivered alongside the following key functions undertaken by the specific agencies:

1. Communication with the public is clear

ACT Policing – Chief Police Officer
Have primary responsibility for the first response to a terrorist act in their jurisdiction <i>through the Counter Terrorism Sub Plan</i>
Seek assistance from, or provide assistance to, other jurisdictions as required <i>through the Police Assisting Neighbouring States/Territories (PANS) Agreement</i>
ACT Policing
Deliver CVE strategic communications to support communities to withstand sudden shocks such as extremist violence or disasters <i>through the ACT Policing Media Plan and the ACT Community Communications and Information Plan (sub plan of the ACT Emergency Plan)</i>
Lead surface transport security coordination within the jurisdiction, including industry engagement, security regulation and compliance arrangements, security exercising, and cross-jurisdictional coordination <i>through the ACT Transport Emergency Sub Plan</i>
SEMSOG - Chair
Seek assistance from, or provide assistance to, other jurisdictions as required <i>through the Commonwealth Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN)</i>
In the event of terrorist act, <i>consult and seek agreement with the Australian Government on the need to declare a National Terrorist Situation through SEMSOG</i>

Have primary responsibility for whole-of-government coordination and support to the police response to a terrorist act in their jurisdiction *through the Emergencies Act 2004 (ACT)*



Recover

The aftermath of a terrorism incident can last for days, weeks, months or even years. Although it is a time of high stress, need and activity, it is crucial that recovery efforts are efficient and effective and that those impacted, both directly and in the broader community, continue to be supported and engaged throughout this time.

and consistent

Clear communication with the public is crucial in the recovery phase of a terrorism incident, playing a vital role in managing the aftermath, restoring public confidence, and facilitating a smooth return to a new normal. ACT Policing and the Public Information Coordination Centre work together to ensure that accurate information is disseminated promptly, helping to prevent the spread of misinformation that can exacerbate fear and confusion.

2. Lessons are learned in a productive way

The recovery phase following a terrorism incident provides a unique opportunity to gather critical insights on the efficacy of plans and procedures to enhance future preparedness and response efforts. Conducting thorough after-action reviews and incorporating lessons learned into training and emergency plans will help improve the effectiveness of future responses and foster a culture of continuous improvement.

Individual government agencies are expected to undertake their own practices to debrief and develop best practices. JACS SEMD will facilitate whole of government

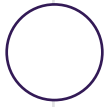
coordination for lessons learned in relation to the enactment of this framework. The intent of such a process at the recovery phase is to understand the strengths and capabilities within response efforts and find ways to better meet the needs of the community.

By incorporating diverse perspectives, we can develop more comprehensive and effective recovery plans for the future. Continuous improvement in this way contributes to building public trust and confidence and ultimately contributes to a safer and more resilient society.

3. Public confidence is restored

In the days, weeks and months after an incident, government will enact various arrangements to deliver recovery efforts. Some specific arrangements delivered by recovery agencies such as Health and Community Services Directorate and JACS will provide continued support and assistance to the community to address specific needs.

Communications will ensure community members have details on where to find medical assistance, mental health support, or financial aid in order for those affected to be provided with the help they need.



Agencies will also respond to economic, environmental and/or infrastructure recovery as necessary. Ongoing monitoring of safety measures and prompt and efficient efforts made to recover affected areas will also assist in the restoration of public confidence in the ACT Government.

Ongoing engagement with the community services sector and provision of services and resources as required will be facilitated under the *ACT Recovery Framework*.

4. Arrangements

In the recovery space, key functions are undertaken by the following agencies:

ACT Policing
Deliver CVE strategic communications to support communities to withstand sudden shocks such as extremist violence or disasters <i>through the National Security Public Information Guidelines</i>
Lead recovery efforts in their jurisdictions <i>through the ACT Counter Terrorism Sub Plan</i>
Security and Emergency Management Division
Lead recovery efforts in their jurisdictions <i>through the ACT Recovery Sub Plan and the ACT Recovery Committee</i>
Maintain recovery coordination capabilities in the agencies listed in Annex A of the National Counter-Terrorism Plan through whole of government coordination and the ACT Recovery Plan
Support communities to withstand sudden shocks such as extremist violence or disasters <i>through the ACT Recovery Committee and the ACT Disaster Resilience Strategy</i>
Health and Community Services Directorate
Lead social recovery efforts in their jurisdictions <i>through the ACT Social Recovery Framework</i>
Support communities to withstand sudden shocks such as extremist violence or disasters <i>through the ACT Social Recovery Framework</i>



ACT
Government