

## **Inquiry into the Protection of Crowded Places from Terrorist Acts**

### **Questions :**

Q.1. How is the counter-terrorism preparedness of crowded places measured?

a.1 Currently By the state-based emergency management framework; <https://www.oem.wa.gov.au/>

Q.2. What accountability structures are in place to assess whether stakeholders are fulfilling their respective obligations?

a.2. Implementation of mitigation and protective security measures;

These measures need to be a (outside inwards and inside outwards approach) configuring the implementation of resources. However not only environmental and economic factors of the surroundings but the education, training and preparation of stakeholders and the requirement to transparency to all parties involved.

E.g.; Gardeners, building management, cleaners and any other full time or casual members of team.

Q.3. Do all stakeholders know their roles and responsibilities and receive relevant information in a timely manner?

A.3 As Relationships between state government departments and agencies and owners and operators of crowded places there is requirement to up to date network of communication and reaction to respond time and the capability of the Western Australia Police Force to respond to a terrorist attack on a crowded place; and surrounding infrastructures.

Capability of hospital staff, level and staff rostering and creating a secure make shift facilities to treat and receive a large number of casualty's at a reasonable distance from the events vicinity and must be in the safe view point of the community.

Q.4. what independent external reviews are conducted of these processes and by whom?

A.4 (the Committee.)Stakeholders and agencies.

The respectability of liability is in consideration and the integrity of stakeholders and political vendors and economic behaviors of involved attendance.

Here by one of the comities and every stakeholders requirement is direct to appoint a consultancy network or participate in to assist in reviewing and identifying the letdown and inconsistency of propagated behaviors of stakeholder's directors and diversify the negative outcome.

Focusing must remain on a zone of possible arrangements, where all parties are confident in value creation and not value claiming behaviours.

Q.5. Are the powers and resources of WA Police adequate to deal with terrorism?

A.5 ( WA Police is the hazard management agency for terrorist acts in Western Australia. If a crowded place is attacked, not only are police likely to be the first responders but WA Police will lead and coordinate the ongoing response from all organisations and agencies involved.)

By the view of the Commissioner and the appointed members and ministers an implementation of new laws and bipartisan exemptions of chain of command may need to be implemented in such circumstances to prevent the loss of life and reduction of numbers of casualties.

We have seen this at a tragic event at Lint Café in Sydney where chain of command was inadequately on supply.

There is a lot of negotiation and focus to shareholders intrusts to insure the Police and Ambulance Fire departments get more political funding. In View the biggest effected hazard management department is the fire and rescue that is mostly been over view. State Emergency services and volunteers should not even be considered in respective to private venues until last act of resources.

More of the voluntary military departments like Army reservists and Airforce reservists and Navy reservist should be utilised as part of training, demonstrating and educating to coordinate working with all departments. This can only assist in building relationships and respect for public and government sectors to work in coordination.

6. Does the licensing and registration of the private security industry operate adequately to reduce terrorism risks to crowded places?

A.6 Security licensing, registration of guards, and assurance processes in Western Australia are processed by Western Australian Police and its Licencing and the Commercial Agents Department.

Do we need Crowd Controllers or should a Security Officer are required? Powers and responsibilities?

The inconsistency of training providers and outside influences of economic costs to over influential education departments has resulted in a large drop in new renewals of security personnel with Australian citizenship over the last 12 months.

If to be a licence assistant manager at a liquor licenced venue takes 1 week of on line course for a Pub to do ,and they have more powers. Why is it the crowd controllers course take 4 weeks? When Crowd Controllers are just the new term for bouncers?

The agencies are piggy backing staff rostering to every day running of a business to fill spots and fulfil the requirements. Some operators are shortcutting legislative requirements as most are running on a minimal budget. Some are left in situations where the implementation of procedures is inadequate due to lack of resources and education for staff and equipment cost.

The security industry and operators have not been and have never been seen to be assisted by licencing departments to a stage where calling up to complain is frowned on and resulted in harassment by departmental bullying. Resulting in shonky operators getting away with running under fair work rates and reducing the costs of their operation. Putting at risk the willingness and integrity of their staff, operation management and industry due to low rates of pay.

Some security agents and industry operate by using labour hire companies and have made an absolute killing on overseas students by not paying correct wages and superannuation. Most often the superannuation instalment is never passed on to these staff as they leave the country never to return. Some security operators resort to paying staff on ABN at a significantly lower hourly rate than Fair Work allows. This has been reported to Commercial Agents on numerous occasions but no one has been prosecuted despite it being non-compliant to the Security Act.

In the old Security Act the requirement to licence as a security guard was to dress or to profile as an officer of the law/ Police officer in correctional activities. However this is not upheld in today's environment anymore and the security guard wears fluorescent vests.

Making many people ask why we need them as the powers are next to same as a person on the street.

Crowd controllers are not even officers. As by West Minister Law failure to follow an order from an officer of any kind can be deemed and assist in detainment to any one on private or crown land.

Crowd controllers need to be seen as front line workers more in today's society. They are the ones there before any video is noticed. Before a phone call to command is made and police can attend to take notes and make

recommendations after the fact. So the integrity and importance of these staff are more than just a resource but a network of operational safety net.

The requirement to licencing of security guards and crowd controllers need to be review and requiring the powers to detain at events or additional in house training and equipment added to staff tool box like some hospitals do already.

It is a question of "Is it a security force we need or security service"?

As a service it might is well just use ushers and regardless of licencing and training in house or otherwise laws prevents a person to actively control or inforce control to non-compliant patrons. Within house exemption and training a janitor can be as useful as a crowd controller in today's licencing methods in a stadium or public event without licencing exemption to act.

Highly trained security teams are required to monitor VIP areas. Whist the job discretion is different as it should reflect in the remuneration of their position.

These professionals should be seen as a security force .Where for a long time the security industry and nanny state attitude to crime prevention and its failings are prevalent in today's society.

No security / current relevant military licencing you should not be able to work as a bodyguard or Investigator regardless of rank or level of office.

This is measure to insure liability cover and providing the duty of care required by law in the state of Western Australia.

Security is seen as a burden cost and it should be seen a reassurance to safety and part of value creating to stakeholders and shareholders insurance.

7. What is best practice in relation to the protection of crowded places against terrorism?

Contrary to what many assume, when it comes to terrorism, it may be more important to understand the way it ends than how it begins.

We can start by not only following the guidelines and acts of the federal and domestic departments but also the outline advice of experienced personnel on a day to day in progressive manner including, but not only, documents and publications from federal departments on terrorism.

<https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Media-and-publications/Publications/Documents/Australias-Strategy-Protecting-Crowded-Places-Terrorism.pdf>

<https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Media-and-publications/Publications/Documents/IED-Guidelines/IED-guidelines-crowded-places.pdf>

<https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Media-and-publications/Publications/Documents/active-armed-offender-guidelines-crowded-places.pdf>

[https://www.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/190215\\_CT\\_Review\\_1.pdf](https://www.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/190215_CT_Review_1.pdf)

The cross referencing to political and religious, national, international, state, non-state views and tribal implementation to events and surroundings should be included in planning.

We also need full steadfast coordination and departmental for thinking to all situations that may arise in the long term prospectus of the venues and life line transportation routes that may be by air, road or water.

Implementation of planning may be requested by committee to consultancy, stakeholders and agency's to widen and strengthen the prospectus of overall assurance of economical safety and reduce the potential of long-term non reversible economic damage.

Accreditation and training used on sites can only be as vigorous as the stakeholders are allowed by governing department's taking into consideration the economic factors.

The reality of the situation as liability and public and work laws puts all stakeholders in a difficult position. Work safe and legislative laws require safe working environment to security to all staff. Creating a specialist security unit with government exemption may be required and can be appropriately activated and trained.

Pre Preparation Prevents Poor Performance used by many, however terrorist does not need to attack at a main gate, it can be railway or road after or before an event.

These need to be taken into consideration for all parties involved. Liquid or fumes can be deployed without trace of detection, ventilation and escape routes and evacuation points are vital. Stand by and secondary backup planning and the cost of cold stand standby will increase the cost of running budgets.

State and local government needs to look at all events and event venues to insure that the event organisers pay a bond before an event. Company taxable turnover rate of 30% could be used.

This fund to be looked at like bond fund, like a rental bond paid to house rental. State held account to cover cost of events and repairs covering insurance and all immediate cost and economical insurance.

There have been many events where agencies and subcontractors have not been paid putting the next event at risk of non-complying staffing and reducing the standard of training and service long term.

Prevention of Terrorism and planning for the event of prevention of terrorism is an ongoing conflict resolution minefield of underlying issues. Some views might be that the political and economical influences are recurring common ground for some others as a driving influence and point to private and financial gain.

It is evident that the creation of value to public and stakeholder benefits is at stake. This is why it is fundamental to remember to build planning with creative behaviours at helm and not claiming behaviours. Zones of possible agreements are assumed to be an alternative plan by committee to provide a fair and beneficial outcome to economic benefits to public and stakeholders.

Equipment and tools and access to equipment are a major factor in counter terrorism response and post terror attracts rescue timeframe.

These are major concerns on deployment of air and sea craft for fire retention or rescue purposes and running cost might be consideration. Co-ordination of rosters of agencies, departmental integration is necessary to all and their ability to be a valuable asset.

Private agency's like security agents need to be assisted in insuring the quality of guards and the response teams meet the required standards. Not only does the tendering process need to be stringent, the ongoing forecasting of staff education and procedures to insure the level of staff has a positive framework to fall back on pre event and post event. Work safety and post related stress, workers compensation and where the relative liability sits to stakeholders is a big factor in contractual and legal outcomes.

Several major sites chose their ushers and are endorsed and controlled by the venue itself, insuring the quality of responders in case of an emergency. This insures regularity and availability to more stringent security background checks of core personal.

Security alerts on line prior to events can be seen as cybercrime prevention and is a way of fast indication of potential targets. Cybercrime refers to an array of criminal activity including offences against data and systems or computer related offences, content offences, copy right offences or hacking of information. While computer hackers and modern cybercrime is mostly criminal profit and mainly the involvement of organised crime groups these can be a gateway to potential terrorist activity.

Journalists and media can create vulnerability in as a result of insufficient public notification of awareness about hazards and how to deal and respond to disasters, dispel myths about disasters, foster increased media capabilities, and educate the public about hazards.

“Civilian oversight of the police and security forces in the context of counter-terrorism will ensure greater transparency of counter-terrorism policies and enhance public trust in the efficacy of those strategies. Civilian oversight promotes transparent and accountable government.”

REF;<https://www.osce.org/odihr/29103?download=true>

In closing ;

Must all so look at the committee and its members.

Is it too small?

The right demographics diversity?

Membership stability?

Heterogeneous society influences?

The After Event Review process and regulated frequencies of reviews?

How the committee is continues to drive learning prophecies?

There are many more professional independent issues that one can propose and go on, however the time for action is more important and discovery and identification of potential response to situations.

One must ask why we all not just adopt a national performance expectation standard?

All agencies' like security and licencing becomes equal and interstate fences are removed to Police and Internal Security Agency's platforms?

The Security industry gets a controlling independent consultancy body nationally, responsible for licencing to pay to insurances and all privet matter. Leavening Police Licencing to run background investigations not only focusing on collecting licence renewal payment.

No Australian citizenship no Security licence is the first most important step.

Licencing Requirements for Crowd Controllers need to be review?

Do we need Crowd Controllers or should a Security Officer are required?

How often the committee is is going to induce new members to prevent faultiness in its operation?

Thank you for your time

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