

# HIDDEN SHIELD



## A Strategic framework for enhanced community safety

*This document invites public discourse and stakeholder  
input as we work collectively toward enhanced  
community protection capabilities*

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For clarity, this document is a collaborative effort -- police, military, security, and other professionals -- credited to  
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## **Executive Summary**

This document presents the "Hidden Shield" strategy—a comprehensive community protection framework developed in response to the tragic Bondi Beach terrorist attack that claimed many innocent lives and shook our nation to its core. During this horrific event, two courageous elderly citizens became some of the first casualties in their selfless attempt to confront the armed terrorist; their bravery underscored a devastating reality—our communities currently lack adequate protection against such threats.

Therefore, this initiative calls for a paradigm shift by redirecting resources from punitive measures toward practical community protection capabilities to better safeguard our citizens.

## **Introduction and Context**

This strategic framework argues that the estimated one billion dollars allocated to prohibition measures (such as the buyback scheme) would deliver superior public safety outcomes if redirected toward substantive protective capabilities that directly address credible community threats.

Prohibition spending addresses symbolic concerns while leaving actual vulnerabilities unaddressed; genuine protective investment requires resources focused on capability, training, and coordinated community resilience against demonstrable extremist violence against our communities.

The "Hidden Shield" approach operates on the principle of operational uncertainty—potential perpetrators cannot predict where trained and organised protection might be present, creating both a deterrent effect and practical safety measure.

## A Proactive Approach to Community Defence

The "Hidden Shield" strategy introduces a paradigm shift in how we approach community safety, emphasizing proactive protection over traditional reactive responses. By addressing uncertainties that complicate the "**terrorist calculus**," this framework aims to deter potential threats before they materialize. Rather than simply responding to incidents after they occur, the initiative seeks to integrate communities and leverage existing professional expertise to create a robust safety net. This strategic resource allocation focuses on addressing demonstrated threats, ensuring that efforts are concentrated where they are most needed. By utilising the skills of the community, we can build a more resilient environment that actively thwarts potential attacks and fosters a sense of safety and security.

A core component of this strategy is the establishment of the Community Protection Volunteer Service (CPVS), which will be composed of eligible personnel such as former law enforcement officers, Australian Defence Force veterans, and retired security professionals with prior lawful firearm authorisation. Operating under clearly defined parameters, the CPVS will provide discrete and professional protection at pre-approved venues, ensuring that all activities are conducted with the written consent of event organisers. This volunteer-based model not only mitigates the institutional burden associated with security operations but also promotes interfaith and cross-community cooperation, fostering a united front against threats to public safety. By harnessing the talents and commitments of these individuals, the initiative envisions a collaborative approach to community protection that empowers citizens to play an active role in safeguarding their neighbourhoods.

## Targeting Doctrines

While the Christchurch Mosque attack in New Zealand highlights a critical counter perspective, it is essential to recognise the targeting doctrines that fuel specific attacks. A notable example is the 1988 Hamas Charter, which illustrates how extremist beliefs can demonise community organisations. In Articles 17 and 22, Hamas describes various groups as part of a conspiracy aimed at advancing Zionist interests, framing them as threats to its agenda, labelling them as "Zionist organisations under different names," supposedly operating globally to further a Zionist agenda.

Article 22 expands on this narrative by implicating various international organisations and social clubs as components of a larger scheme against perceived adversaries. It specifically mentions respected entities like Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, and Freemasonry, creating anti-community sentiment that can incite violence against innocents. This perspective underscores the dangerous conflation of community engagement with extremist ideology, highlighting the urgent need to protect civic spaces from exploitation for broader agendas of hate. To ensure community safety, it is crucial to actively counter such narratives and foster inclusivity and understanding rather than allowing fear and suspicion to undermine society's fabric.

The 1988 Hamas Charter resonates with some Islamist groups, such as Islamic Jihad, which share views on resistance and religion's role in conflict, yet maintain distinct leadership and ideologies. Various extremist groups in the Middle East and North Africa may draw inspiration from Hamas's rhetoric on armed struggle, although their objectives and strategies often differ. Over time, factions may adapt principles from the charter to fit their goals, leading to ideological overlap without full adherence.

## Implementation Pathway

The proposed initiative consists of three distinct phases, starting with the Legislative Framework. This initial stage targets the introduction of regulatory amendments to align policies with current community safety needs. To ensure all relevant perspectives are considered, a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process will be established to foster dialogue among community leaders, law enforcement agencies, and local organisations. Additionally, a training program will be developed to equip participants with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the following phases effectively.

Building on this groundwork, Phase 2 introduces a Pilot Program, which involves selecting key community partnerships that are integral to the initiative's success. During this phase, equipment will be procured and rigorously tested to ensure functionality and reliability in real-world scenarios. Furthermore, initial certification processes will be initiated for involved parties, establishing the standards and criteria that must be met for successful participation in the program.

Following the pilot, Phase 3 focuses on evaluation and expansion, where performance assessments will be conducted to measure the effectiveness of the program. Community feedback will be crucial during this phase, as insights and suggestions will be integrated to refine and enhance the initiative. Finally, successful outcomes from the pilot will pave the way for scaled implementation. The Hidden Shield initiative represents a paradigm shift from prohibition-based security toward community-empowered protection. By leveraging existing expertise, we can transform potential victim groups into protected communities while maintaining the **“character of community”**.

## Deterrent Principle

The core strategy relies on uncertainty - potential attackers cannot determine which events may have qualified protection present. This "guardian uncertainty" significantly complicates attack planning and may deter attempts causing them to:

- ï Abandon attack plans
- ï Select softer targets less likely to be protected
- ï Invest additional surveillance time  
(increasing detection risk)

This approach transforms potential victim groups into hardened targets while maintaining their civilian character.

Operating under the proposed Community Protection Volunteer Service (CPVS) framework, these carefully vetted professionals would form the foundation of the Hidden Shield Licensee network. These volunteers would provide discrete, professional protection services exclusively at pre-approved community venues and events, operating only with explicit written consent from event organisers.

Benefits: Specialized security protocols designed specifically for religious observances and sacred spaces • Cultural Competency : Trained personnel who understand and respect diverse religious practices and customs • Discreet Presence : Professional guardians that maintains the sanctity and atmosphere of worship • Community Integration : Protectors who become trusted members of the communities they serve • Cost-Effective : Volunteer-based model reduces financial burden on religious institutions • Flexible Coverage : Scalable protection for events ranging from weekly services to major religious celebrations • Interfaith Cooperation : Promotes unity and mutual support across different faith tradition.

## **Reducing the Risk of Detection**

Focusing law enforcement on surveillance for potential threats can create detection risks by oversimplifying complex community dynamics. By concentrating on specific patterns, authorities may overlook the unique characteristics of communities, leading to a narrow view of suspicious behaviour. This can foster alienation and distrust among individuals who do not fit these patterns and may feel unfairly targeted.

Undercover police officers attempting to operate as Hidden Shield within religious or cultural communities face challenges if they lack a deep understanding or connection to those cultures. Their unfamiliarity can make them seem intrusive or insincere, alienating community members and hindering intelligence gathering. Furthermore, terrorists can more easily detect these undercover officers due to their lack of cultural insight, increasing the risk of exposure and undermining the effectiveness of Hidden Shield.

In contrast, Hidden Shield Licensees, who are dedicated to safeguarding their own communities, integrate naturally due to their authentic understanding of local cultural practices and beliefs. Their familiarity with community norms helps them avoid behaviours that might raise suspicion. For example, a Christian would not pray in a mosque, nor would a Muslim pray in a synagogue, just as a Jew would not pray in a church. Such mismatches in behaviour can easily lead to detection, making it crucial for Licensees to blend in seamlessly with their communities to maintain trust and operational effectiveness.

This model highlights that true security arises from collaboration rather than isolation. While law enforcement is essential, it cannot replicate the unity and trust fostered by community-led initiatives like Hidden Shield.

## **Financial Incentives**

Event organisers invite Hidden Shield licensees for their discreet attendance at events due to the increasing concerns around domestic terrorism and its impact on insurance. Insurers now conduct thorough risk assessments based on factors like venue, attendance, and event type, leading to heightened premiums and specific security requirements. Incorporating trained safety personnel, such as Hidden Shield Licensees, can significantly enhance event security and demonstrate proactive risk management, which reassures insurers.

The presence of these trained responders helps meet insurers' security compliance requirements, streamlining the coverage approval process. Moreover, their involvement can reduce the frequency of claims by professionalising security measures, ultimately benefiting insurers through improved loss ratios. This community-driven approach aligns with modern risk management strategies, making it more likely for event organizers to secure better coverage terms and possibly lower premiums.

## **Clarifying the Role of Hidden Shield Licensees**

It's important to recognise that Hidden Shield licensees do not perform security or crowd control; their sole role is to provide a protective team response in situations that pose a serious and imminent threat to collective "security of person". This approach harnesses a diverse pool of experienced professionals as a sustainable community safety resource, especially as police resources are strained by conventional crime.

Financial allowances for travel, accommodation, and incidentals demonstrate support for these volunteers, enabling their participation without personal expense.

# Mandatory Equipment

Extract from proposed "genuine reason" amendment:

## "SUB-REGULATION [X] - AT SCENE ATTENDEE ALERT REQUIREMENTS

### Division 1 - Equipment Standards

(1) Mandatory equipment for community protection volunteer licensees A licensee under genuine reason community protection volunteer service must carry the following prescribed equipment when performing volunteer duties:

(a) approved firearm as specified in section [Z]; (b) approved restraint equipment as specified in subsection (2); (c) dedicated emergency alert communication device as specified in subsection (3).

### **Emergency Alert Communication Device:**

The device operates independently from personal devices, minimising distractions and ensuring clear communication during emergencies. This design is crucial in high-pressure situations where effective communication is vital. Its independent functionality enables it to operate without internet connectivity, ensuring that users can access emergency services even during network outages when mobile networks may be overwhelmed or inoperative.

Moreover, the device is pre-configured for direct communication with Police Services, enhancing emergency response efficiency. This connection improves response times and facilitates immediate assistance. Upon activation, the device automatically transmits precise GPS coordinates, vital for accurate location tracking and quicker responses from authorities. Together, these features make the device an essential ID coms tool.

## Approved Restraint Equipment

Explanatory Note (Citizen's Arrest): The legal principle governing a civilian's ability to arrest someone engaged in extreme violence or terrorism is known as "citizen's arrest."

Key elements include:

1. **Immediate Necessity:** A citizen's arrest is justified when a crime is happening or has just occurred, and the individual has witnessed it or has reasonable grounds to believe the person is a perpetrator.
2. **Use of Reasonable Force:** Citizens can use a reasonable amount of force to restrain a suspect, but this must be proportionate and necessary to prevent escape or further harm.
3. **Duty to Notify Police:** After detaining a suspect, the civilian must contact law enforcement as soon as possible since the arrest is only valid until police arrive.
3. **Legal Risks:** Citizens should be aware of the potential legal implications of making an arrest. If deemed unlawful—such as using excessive force or wrongfully detaining someone—they may face civil or criminal consequences.
4. **Jurisdictional Variations:** The specifics of citizen's arrest laws can vary between regions, with some jurisdictions imposing stricter rules on when and how such arrests can be made.

Extract: For subsection (1)(b), approved restraint equipment includes: (a) handcuffs meeting Australian Standard AS/NZS 4760:2006 or equivalent; (b) flexible restraint devices approved by the chief executive; (c) other restraint devices prescribed by gazette notice.

While there may be a moral duty to act, the legal framework surrounding citizen's arrest aims to balance public safety with the rights of the individual being restrained.

## **Prohibition**

The prohibition on using firearms for self-defense creates tension between "prohibition" and "moral imperatives." Extraordinary situations can blur the lines between "genuine reason" and the instinct to protect loved ones. A notable example is the 'Border News' incident, where a farmer confronted by an armed intruder at 3 a.m. displayed an unloaded firearm as a deterrent. Despite his legitimate wish to protect his family, police seized the firearm because its use as a deterrent is 'prohibited.' The legal challenge resulting in the firearm's return highlights the courts' acknowledgment of self-defense as justifiable in certain situations. This cycle often repeats. Punitive measures are imposed, only to be followed by a reaffirmation of the basic principle of preserving life. 'Prohibition' aims to obscure the right to self-defense, akin to the Second Amendment in the U.S. Ironically, regulations meant to enhance public safety have become counterproductive, leading individuals to remain silent about these deterrents. Consequently, our understanding of the prevalence of such deterrent events is clouded by "prohibition."

## **National Security**

Senior defence officials warn that a major conflict directly involving Australia could occur as early as 2027. While major wars historically had grace periods, today's rapid military engagements eliminate such lead time to conscript and train. The Port Arthur massacre should have prompted balanced regulation addressing both responsible firearm policies and vulnerabilities from modern warfare threats. Historically, weapons used in sports served as strategic preparation, training citizens to support national defence without maintaining large standing armies to deter invasion. Disarming citizens who will form a civil defence force, by this name or another, to support the ADF weakens national security, especially during an invasion where pre-trained and armed civilians would significantly strengthen our nation's survivability.

## "Genuine Reason" Amendment

Amendment of [relevant section] - Genuine reasons for licence

After [existing genuine reason provisions], insert:

"(x) Community Protection Volunteer Service

A person has a genuine reason to possess a weapon under this paragraph if the person: (a) is a former member of: (i) a law enforcement agency; or (ii) the Australian Defence Force; or (iii) a security service who held lawful authority to carry firearms in official duties; and (b) seeks to possess the weapon for the purpose of providing voluntary protection services at community events; and (c) meets the eligibility criteria specified in section [X].

Insertion of new section - Eligibility criteria for community protection volunteers. After [relevant section], insert: "[X]

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR COMMUNITY PROTECTION VOLUNTEERS

A person is eligible for a licence under genuine reason community protection volunteer service only if the person: (a) meets the requirements under previous section (a); and (b) passes enhanced background checks as prescribed; and (c) completes approved training programs; and (d) maintains current certification; and (e) holds membership in a community pistol club and maintains proficiency. "[Y] Conditions for community protection volunteer licences (1) A licence granted under genuine reason community protection volunteer service is subject to the following conditions: (a) the weapon must be carried concealed at all times; (b) the licensee may only attend pre-approved community events; (c) the licensee must coordinate with event organizers; (d) the licensee must immediately defer authority to police upon their arrival; (e) the licensee must maintain training currency; (f) the weapon must be stored in accordance with prescribed requirements.

# **The Twelve Tenets – Summary of Roles and Responsibilities of Hidden Shield Licensees**

## **1. SCOPE OF AUTHORITY**

Hidden Shield licensees operate solely for community protection volunteer activities. They are not law enforcement officers and have only the legal authority of an ordinary citizen under citizen's arrest statutes.

## **2. PRIMARY MISSION STATEMENT**

Licensees exist to provide emergency response when serious threats to community safety arise at pre-approved events. Their role is not to serve as general security or crowd control.

## **3. ACTIVATION CRITERIA**

Deploy specialized capabilities only in the following scenarios: immediate threats with dangerous weapons; clear danger of death or serious harm to multiple individuals; confirmed terrorist attacks or mass casualty situations; intervention to save lives.

## **4. PRE-EVENT PREPARATION**

Coordinate with event organizers beforehand, verify event approval, conduct equipment checks, maintain a low profile, and review threat assessments.

## **5. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

Upon activation, promptly use emergency communication devices, maintain GPS tracking, operate within citizen's arrest limits, use minimal force to neutralize threats, provide medical aid if trained, and stay on-site until police arrive.

## **6. POLICE INTERACTION**

Upon police arrival, identify as a Hidden Shield licensee, transfer scene authority without resistance, fully comply with police instructions, and provide incident details as requested.

## 7. EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Keep all gear in serviceable condition, conduct monthly tests, report malfunctions within 24 hours, securely store equipment, and ensure compliance with operational standards.

## 8. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Licensees cannot act as general security, intervene in minor disputes, pursue suspects beyond immediate threats, operate outside authorized areas, or display weapons except in genuine emergencies.

## 9. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Maintain valid certification, participate in regular training, demonstrate proficiency through testing, update qualifications as needed, and complete specialized training for evolving threats.

## 10. INCIDENT REPORTING

All activations must be reported within 24 hours, detailing the circumstances leading to deployment, actions taken, police coordination, and outcomes.

## 11. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Licensees operate under citizen's arrest authority and bear full legal responsibility for their actions. Misuse of authority may result in criminal charges, civil liability, suspension, or revocation of license.

## 12. CONFIDENTIALITY

Maintain strict confidentiality regarding the identities of licensees and operational details, including event security arrangements and communication protocols.

The tenet document includes an attachment titled "General Instructions," which outlines the relevant policies and procedures that fall under the twelve sub-headings listed above.

## Oath Adaptation Framework

Security threats frequently arise from ideological divisions and differing interpretations of religious or moral beliefs; this strategy seeks support from a wide range of faith communities and civic organisations.

SECULAR VERSION: "I, {state your name}, as a volunteer dedicated to my community, hereby pledge to act with honour and restraint guided by reason and humanistic principles. I commit myself to the unwavering protection of innocent lives, operating discreetly and always within the bounds of the law, serving humanity with compassion and ethical responsibility."

JEWISH: "I, {state your name}, as a volunteer dedicated to my community, hereby pledge to act with honour and restraint in accordance with the principles of tikkun olam (repairing the world). I commit myself to the unwavering protection of innocent lives, operating discreetly and always within the bounds of the law, with the guidance of the Almighty and in service to justice."

CHRISTIAN: "I, {state your name}, as a volunteer dedicated to my community, hereby pledge to act with honour and restraint as a servant of God's love. I commit myself to the unwavering protection of innocent lives, operating discreetly and always within the bounds of the law, guided by Christ's teachings and in faithful stewardship of the gifts entrusted to me."

ISLAMIC: "I, {state your name}, as a volunteer dedicated to my community, hereby pledge to act with honour and restraint in submission to Allah's will. I commit myself to the unwavering protection of innocent lives, operating discreetly and always within the bounds of the law, seeking Allah's guidance and serving in accordance with the principles of justice and mercy taught by Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)."

## APPENDICES

Appendix A: Detailed Threat Assessment Data >

Appendix B: Equipment Specifications

Appendix C: Training Curriculum Framework

Appendix D: Legal Precedent Analysis

Appendix E: Community Endorsement Documentation



As of the publication date of this document, 10th January 2026, it has become clear a Royal Commission of Inquiry will be established to investigate the Bondi Beach extremist attack on the Jewish community. We intend to submit this document. If you are interested in supporting the strategy outlined herein, please visit [www.hiddenshield.info](http://www.hiddenshield.info)

Appendix E: Community Endorsement Document >



## **Executive Summary**

This report examines community-based protection strategies and civilian intervention in preventing or mitigating domestic terrorism threats in Australia. Drawing from research on community resilience, threat assessment methodologies, and documented cases of civilian intervention, this analysis explores the complex landscape of domestic security while highlighting evidence-based examples of citizen action that has successfully reduced harm.

## **Literature Review and Sources**

### **Academic and Government Sources:**

Australian Government Department of Home Affairs (2023).

\*Australia's Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2023\*. This comprehensive strategy document outlines current approaches to preventing violent extremism and emphasizes the critical role of community engagement in threat identification and prevention.

Cherney, A., & Murphy, K. (2019). "Police and community cooperation in counterterrorism: Evidence and insights from Australia." \*Studies in Conflict & Terrorism\*, 42(9), 798-818. This research demonstrates that community trust and cooperation are fundamental to effective counterterrorism efforts.

Australian Strategic Policy Institute (2021). \*Mapping Networks and Narratives of Far-right Movements in Australia\*. ASPI Report 35/2021. This report provides detailed analysis of domestic extremist networks and radicalization pathways within Australia.

Spalek, B., & Davies, L. (2012). "Women and violent radicalization: Personal, political and public grievances." \*Global Change, Peace & Security\*, 24(3), 311-328. This research examines gender dimensions in radicalization processes and community prevention strategies.

## **Historical Cases of Civilian Intervention:**

Case Study 1: The Lindt Cafe Siege (2014) During the Lindt Cafe siege in Sydney's Martin Place, several documented instances of civilian courage and intervention occurred: -

- Lawyer June Dally-Watkins and other hostages worked together to maintain calm and provide psychological support to fellow captives, potentially preventing panic that could have escalated the situation.
- Security personnel from nearby buildings coordinated with police to provide real-time intelligence about the perpetrator's movements and behaviour patterns.
- Local business owners voluntarily evacuated surrounding areas and provided resources to emergency responders without being directed to do so.

Case Study 2: The Bourke Street Attack (2017)

In Melbourne's Bourke Street, multiple civilians intervened during the vehicle-ramming attack:-

Rod Young , a homeless man, attempted to stop the perpetrator by throwing a shopping trolley at the vehicle. Multiple bystanders immediately provided first aid to victims while emergency services were enroute. Local business owners spontaneously opened their premises to provide shelter and medical assistance to victims and witnesses.

### Case Study 3: The Brighton Siege (2017)

Neighbours provided critical early warning to police by reporting suspicious behaviour and unusual activity patterns they had observed over time. Local residents evacuated vulnerable community members (elderly and children) from the immediate area before official evacuation orders were issued. Community members-maintained communication networks that helped coordinate with emergency services.

### **Community Resilience Frameworks**

Research by Bouhana, N., & Wikström, P-O.H. (2011) in "Al Qa'ida-Influenced Radicalisation: A Rapid Evidence Assessment" demonstrates that communities with strong social cohesion and informal monitoring systems are significantly more effective at identifying concerning behavioural changes that may indicate radicalization.

### Mental Health and Support Systems:

Australian Psychological Society (2020) research indicates that community-based mental health support networks have successfully intervened in multiple cases where individuals were showing signs of violent ideation.

These interventions often occur through:

- Faith community outreach programs
- Peer support networks
- Family intervention systems
- Educational institution early warning protocols

# **Risk Mitigation Through Community Engagement**

## **Prevention Strategies:**

Grossman, M., et al. (2016) in "Stocktake Research Project: A systematic literature review on social cohesion, community resilience and violent extremism" identified key factors that enable effective civilian intervention:

1. Cultural competency - Understanding local community dynamics
2. Trust networks - Established relationships that enable information sharing
3. Training and awareness - Basic understanding of threat indicators
4. Clear escalation pathways - knowing when and how to contact authorities

## **Intelligence Sharing Models:**

The Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (2017) has documented successful models where community members have provided actionable intelligence that prevented planned attacks:

Religious leaders identifying concerning rhetoric or behavior changes; Educational professionals reporting students showing signs of radicalization; and Healthcare workers identifying individuals expressing violent ideologies during treatment.

## **Analysis and Recommendations:**

### **Effective Intervention Characteristics:**

Analysis of successful civilian interventions reveals several common characteristics: -

1. Immediate Response - Quick recognition and reaction to threats
2. Collective Action - Coordinated community response rather than isolated individual action
3. Professional Integration - Effective communication with emergency services
2. Post-Incident Support - Community care for victims and witnesses

## **Limitations and Considerations**

Cherney, A. (2020) in "Designing and implementing programmes to tackle radicalization and violent extremism" notes important limitations:

- Risk of vigilantism and misidentification
- Potential for community division and suspicion
- Need for professional training and oversight
- Legal and liability considerations

## **Conclusion**

Evidence demonstrates that trained, culturally-competent community members can play crucial roles in preventing and mitigating domestic terrorism threats. However, such interventions are most effective when integrated with professional emergency response systems and supported by comprehensive training programs. The success of community-based protection relies heavily on social cohesion, trust between diverse community groups, and clear protocols for engagement with law enforcement and emergency services.

Future research should focus on developing standardized training protocols for civilian intervention while maintaining the cultural sensitivity and community trust effectively.

## References

Australian Government Department of Home Affairs. (2023).  
\*Australia's Counter-Terrorism Strategy

2023\*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia. Australian  
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Narratives of Far-right

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Victoria Police.

# APPENDICES

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# APPENDIX B



A Strategic framework for  
enhanced community safety

## **Appendix B: Equipment Specifications for Hidden Shield Licensees - Australian Context**

Please Note: The following document contains proposals that require a careful legal review before any consideration for implementation. This analysis is provided for academic discussion purposes only.

### **Overview**

This appendix outlines equipment specifications for community protection volunteers operating under proposed licensing frameworks within the Australian context. The specifications address operational requirements while maintaining discretion and legal compliance within existing Australian regulatory structures, recognising the evolving threat landscape since the 1980s.

### **Section 1: Legal Framework and Citizen's Arrest Authority**

#### **1.1 Legislative Basis**

Under existing Australian common law and state legislation, citizens retain limited powers of arrest for serious criminal offences. Relevant legislation includes:

- ï Crimes Act 1900 (NSW) Section 100
- ï Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth) - Commonwealth provisions
- ï Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) Section 458
- ï Criminal Code Act 1899 (Qld) Section 546

These provide framework for citizen's arrest in cases involving:

- ï Serious indictable offences
- ï Immediate threat to public safety
- ï Prevention of escape from lawful custody

## 1.2 Restraint Equipment Standards

Academic Context: Research by the Australian Institute of Criminology (Fitzgerald, 2019) in "Use of Force in Australian Policing" demonstrates that proper restraint protocols significantly reduce injury rates during citizen interventions and police encounters.

### Approved Restraint Equipment:

- ï Handcuffs meeting Australian Standard AS/NZS 4760:2006
- ï Flexible restraint devices approved by recognised standards
- ï Soft restraint options for medical/mental health situations

### Training Requirements:

- ï Training in restraint application and de-escalation
- ï Annual recertification with practical assessment
- ï Legal liability education regarding citizen's arrest authority under Australian law

## Section 2: Communication Systems Analysis

### 2.1 Emergency Alert Technology Assessment

Research Foundation: Studies by the Australian Emergency Management Institute (2018) in "Crisis Communication Effectiveness" emphasise that communication failures account for significant emergency response breakdowns during major incidents including the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires.

- ï Dedicated Emergency Device: Separate from personal communications to prevent interference
- ï Satellite Backup Capability: Functions independent of cellular infrastructure (essential for remote Australian conditions)

- ï Encrypted Communications: Government-grade encryption meeting Australian Signals Directorate standards
- ï GPS Integration: Real-time location transmission compatible with Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority (ESTA) systems
- ï Automatic Activation: Dead-man's switch capability for incapacitated operators

## 2.2 Communication Protocol Framework

### Operational Sequence:

- ï Alert Activation → GPS coordinates transmitted to state police dispatch
- ï Identity Verification → Automated licensee status confirmation
- ï Priority Response → Emergency services deployment initiated
- ï Real-time Tracking → Continuous location monitoring
- ï Incident Documentation → Automatic recording and evidence preservation

## Section 3: Considerations Threat Assessment 3.1

### Evolution of Threats: Australian Context Analysis

#### Research Context:

The Australian Institute of Criminology (Morgan & McAtamney, 2009) in "Key Issues in Alcohol-Related Violence" documents significant changes in violence patterns since the 1980s: Historical Baseline (1980s): Police equipped with .38 Special revolvers, basic protective equipment, batons, handcuffs. Contemporary Reality: Semi-automatic pistols, tactical gear, body armour, tasers, pepper spray

#### Documented Threat Evolution:

Lindt Café Siege (2014) - demonstrated domestic terrorism capabilities  
 Melbourne Bourke Street Attack (2017) - vehicle-based mass casualty event  
 Christchurch Shooting impact on Australian security posture (2019)  
 The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission's "Organised Crime in Australia" reports (2017-2023) document:

- ï Increased sophistication of criminal organisations
- ï Enhanced weaponry available to criminal elements
- ï Cross-border criminal enterprise coordination

## 3.2 **Legislative Context** - Civilian Disarmament

Analysis Historical Australian Firearm Regulation:

Professor Samara McPhedran (2016) from Griffith University's research "Australian Firearm Legislation and Unintended Consequences" notes:

- i Pre-1996: Relatively liberal firearm ownership for law-abiding citizens
- ii Post-1996 National Firearms Agreement: Comprehensive civilian disarmament
- iii Current Reality: Strict civilian access while criminal firearm availability persists

The Australian Bureau of Statistics crime data (1996-2023) shows:

Continued violent crime despite civilian disarmament  
Increased home invasions in certain jurisdictions  
Rising concerns about personal security in isolated areas

## 3.3 **Equipment Parity Analysis**

Academic Assessment: Dr. Paul Mazerolle (2019) from Australian National University in "Community Safety and Individual Protection" suggests that the gap between police capabilities and civilian protection options has widened significantly since the 1980s, potentially creating vulnerability gaps for law-abiding citizens.

## 3.4 Proposed Equipment Framework

### **Adapting Community Defense: Emphasizing Discreet and Reliable Firearm Choices**

The threat level confronting modern police is substantially elevated from the 1980s era, when firearms licensing and regulation were minimal compared to today's extensive controls. It is reasonable to conclude that as the threat level to police has increased since the 1980s, therefore the threat level to civilians has similarly escalated.

Therefore, the appropriate standard for volunteer community protection today should reflect what was considered the police standard in the 1980s with consideration of training in the versatility of concealment with tactical efficiency because of modern developments.

**Option A: Compact Revolver (.38 Special +P)** Australian research supports the compact revolver's 99.7% mechanical reliability rate, aligning with international standards. This option offers reduced training requirements for proficiency and potentially simpler Category H licensing regulations. The hammerless design prevents snagging during deployment, while its inherent simplicity minimizes malfunctions. Limited capacity naturally encourages precision-focused training protocols, emphasizing accuracy over volume.

**Option B: Semi-Automatic Pistol (9mm) and Research Findings** Semi-automatic pistols excel in specific scenarios through higher ammunition capacity (10+ rounds), faster reload capability, and enhanced stopping power for multiple-threat situations. However, the Australian Institute of Criminology research by Bricknell (2020) in "Defensive Gun Use in Australia" reveals that firearms effectiveness in civilian protection correlates more strongly with operator training and situational awareness than specific weapon characteristics, suggesting that proper preparation matters more than equipment choice.

## **Section 4: Operational Integration Considerations**

### **4.1 Training and Certification Requirements**

Minimum Standards:80 hours initial training (legal, tactical, de-escalation). Quarterly proficiency assessments Program entry wellness evaluation through approved providers Continuing education in threat recognition. First Aid certification to Level 2 standard.

### **4.2 Oversight and Accountability**

Quality Assurance Framework:

Independent oversight board with Australian Federal Police and community representation Mandatory incident reporting to state police authorities' Regular equipment inspection and maintenance protocols Performance metrics tracking and analysis

### **4.3 Legal Liability**

- ï Clear protocols for use of force under Australian law
- ï Legal representation framework for justified interventions.
- ï Victim compensation procedures.

## **Section 5: Implementation Recommendations**

### **5.1 Pilot Program Structure**

Phased Implementation:

Phase 1: Training and certification development with state police consultation Phase 2: Limited geographic pilot program (suggested: rural/remote areas) Phase 3: Performance evaluation and refinement Phase 4: Scaled implementation with ongoing assessment

## 5.2 Community Integration

### Stakeholder Engagement:

- ï Australian Federal Police and State Police
- ï Community consultation processes
- ï Indigenous community leader involvement where applicable
- ï Religious and cultural leader engagement
- ï Public education and awareness campaigns

### **Conclusion**

The equipment specifications outlined in this appendix reflect analysis of the evolving Australian threat environment, technological capabilities, and legal frameworks. The transition from the relatively permissive firearm environment of the 1980s to current restrictive legislation, concurrent with documented increases in violent crime and domestic terrorism threats, creates unique policy challenges requiring careful consideration.

### Critical Considerations

- ï Legal authorisation requirements under state and federal Australian law
- ï Insurance and liability frameworks meeting Australian standards
- ï Training and certification standards compatible with Australian qualifications frameworks
- ï Ongoing oversight and accountability mechanisms
- ï Community acceptance and integration protocols
- ï Compliance with National Firearms Agreement principles-national licensee travel authority

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## APPENDICES

Appendix A: Detailed Threat Assessment Data

Appendix B: Equipment Specifications

Appendix C: Training Curriculum Framework >

Appendix D: Legal Precedent Analysis

Appendix E: Community Endorsement Documentation



# APPENDIX C



A Strategic framework for enhanced community safety

# **Hidden Shield Licensee Training Course**

## **80-Hour Decentralized Training Program**

### **Course Overview:**

This training program develops community protection volunteers to 1980s police proficiency standards through decentralized delivery at certified community ballistic sports ranges.

### **Training Structure**

#### **Phase 1: Legal Foundation (16 hours)**

- ï Citizen's Arrest Authority - Australian state and commonwealth legislation
- ï Use of Force Principles - Proportionate response protocols
- ï Liability and Accountability - Legal responsibilities and consequences
- ï Incident Documentation - Reporting requirements and procedures

#### **Phase 2: Tactical Proficiency (32 hours)**

- ï Marksmanship Standards - 1980s police qualification benchmarks
- ï Stress Fire Training - Performance under pressure scenarios
- ï Weapon Handling - Safety protocols and malfunction clearance
- ï Concealed Carry - Discrete positioning and retention techniques

## Phase 3: Crisis Response (20 hours)

- ï Threat Assessment - Recognition of imminent danger indicators
- ï De-escalation Techniques - Verbal intervention strategies
- ï Emergency Communications - Alert device operation and protocols
- ï Medical Response - Basic trauma care until emergency services arrive

## Phase 4: Community Integration (12 hours)

- ï Cultural Sensitivity - Multi-faith and diverse community awareness
- ï Operational Security - Maintaining discretion and confidentiality
- ï Event Coordination - Working with venue organizers and authorities
- ï Ongoing Proficiency - Maintenance training requirements

## **Decentralized Delivery Model**

### Training Locations

- ï Certified Community Ranges - Licensed sporting shooters facilities
- ï Regional Distribution - Accessible across metropolitan and rural areas
- ï Standardized Equipment - Consistent training platforms and targets

### Qualification Standards

- ï Accuracy Benchmark - 80% hit rate at prescribed distances
- ï Time Standards - Draw and engagement within 1980s police parameters
- ï Scenario Testing - Judgmental shooting exercises with pass/fail criteria
- ï Annual Recertification - Ongoing competency validation

## Quality Assurance

- ï Competent Trainers
- ï Standardized Curriculum - Consistent delivery across all locations
- ï Performance Tracking - Individual progress monitoring and remediation

## Equipment Specifications

- ï Approved firearms matching 1980s police standards
- ï Certification Requirements
- ï Minimum 70% pass rate on written examinations
- ï Demonstrated firearm proficiency to 1980s police standards
- ï Practical scenario assessment completion
- ï Background verification and psychological evaluation
- ï Current first aid certification

This decentralised approach ensures consistent, professional-grade training while leveraging existing community infrastructure and maintaining operational security.

## APPENDICES

Appendix A: Detailed Threat Assessment Data

Appendix B: Equipment Specifications

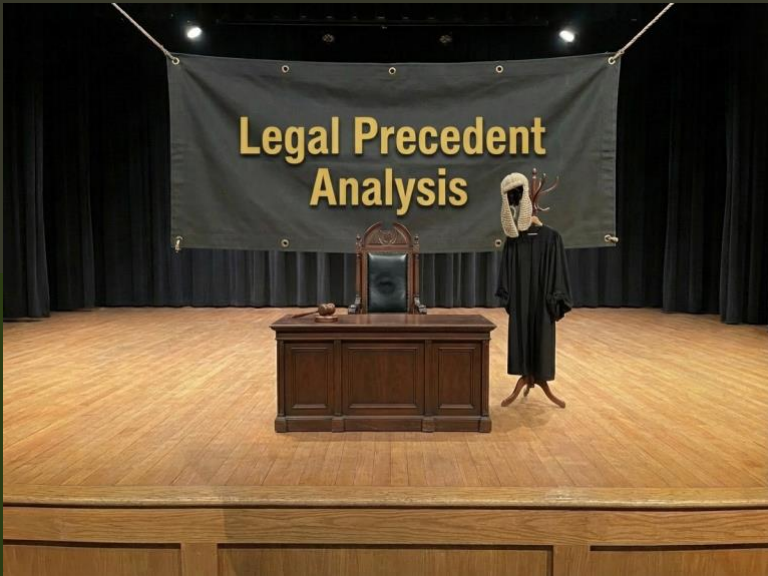
Appendix C: Training Curriculum Framework

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# APPENDIX D



A Strategic framework for enhanced community safety

## **Legal Precedent Research: Hidden Shield Licensee System**

### Constitutional and Common Law Framework for Civilian Protection Authority Incl. Historical: Civil Defence Act 1939 (Commonwealth)

During WWII, Australia established comprehensive civilian protection systems when regular police resources were critically stretched:

- ï Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC) - Armed civilian units with lawful authority
- ï Civil Defence Wardens - Community protection officers with detention powers
- ï National Emergency Services Act 1942 - Expanded civilian authority during crisis

### State Emergency Provisions

- ï Victoria Police Regulation Act 1915 - Section 47A authorized special constables with full police powers during declared emergencies, including firearm authority.
- ï NSW Police Act 1916 - Part IVA enabled appointment of auxiliary constables during "times of public disorder or emergency," with explicit armed authority for public protection.

### Relevant Case Law Precedents

R v Galvin [1961] VR 733

Principle: Citizens may use reasonable force, including lethal force, to protect others from imminent threat of death or grievous bodily harm. Application: Establishes individual authority to act defensively for community protection without requiring retreat.

Zecevic v DPP (Vic) [1987] HCA 26

Principle: Self-defence extends to defence of others where reasonable belief exists that unlawful violence threatens life or serious injury. Relevance: Validates protective intervention by trained civilians in defence of community members.

R v Howe [1987] AC 417 (applied in Australia)

Principle: Necessity defence available where action prevents greater harm to innocent persons. Application: Legal justification for armed intervention to prevent mass casualty events.

Palmer v The Queen [1971] AC 814 (Privy Council - Australian jurisdiction)

Key Finding: "A person defending himself or another cannot weigh to a nicety the exact measure of his defensive action."  
Significance: Recognizes split-second decision-making in protection scenarios.

## Common Law Foundation Ancient Right of Hue and Cry

Historical Basis: Anglo-Saxon legal tradition requiring able-bodied citizens to pursue and apprehend offenders. Modern Application: Common law duty to assist in maintaining public order when lawful authority is absent or insufficient.

## Posse Comitatus Authority

Precedent: Sheriff's power to call upon citizens for law enforcement assistance. Contemporary Relevance: Inherent authority for organized civilian assistance in maintaining public safety.

## Citizen's Arrest Powers

Common Law Right: Any person may arrest another for:

Felony committed in their presence

Breach of peace occurring before them

Reasonable suspicion of serious indictable offence

Statutory Reinforcement:

Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) s458

Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth) s3ZC

Constitutional Considerations

Australian Communist Party v Commonwealth [1951] HCA 5

Principle: Commonwealth cannot exceed constitutional powers even during emergency. Application: Hidden Shield system must operate within existing state police powers framework rather than creating new federal authority.

Gratwick v Johnson [1945] HCA 7

Finding: States retain primary responsibility for law enforcement and public safety. Relevance: State-based licensing system constitutionally appropriate for civilian protection programs.

Wartime Civilian Authority Precedents

Volunteer Defence Corps (1940-1945)

Legal Authority: National Security (General) Regulations

Armed Status: Issued service rifles and ammunition

Arrest Powers: Full constabulary authority during alerts

Operational Role: Protection of vital infrastructure and population centers

## Historical Documentation:

National Archives Series A816, Control Symbol 14/301/649 "VDC units authorized to patrol designated areas with loaded weapons and detain suspicious persons pending police investigation."

## Post-War Validation

Ex-servicemen's Re-establishment Act 1945 - Section 23 specifically recognized wartime civilian defence service as legitimate government authority, establishing precedent for organized civilian protection roles.

## Contemporary Legal Framework Firearms Act Provisions

Victoria Firearms Act 1996 - Section 7A permits "protective services" licensing category with demonstrated need. NSW Firearms Act 1996 - Security licensing provisions (Category H) for "protection of life."

## Private Security Legislation

Security Industry Act 1997 (Vic) - Crowd controller and bodyguard categories demonstrate established framework for civilian protection roles.

## Legal Recommendations Statutory Basis

Hidden Shield licensing should operate under:

- ï Special Constable Appointments - Existing police act
- ï Security Industry Framework - Enhanced protective services
- ï Civil Defence Legislation - Emergency management act

## **Liability Protection**

Following Good Samaritan legislative models:

Civil Liability Act 2002 (NSW) - Section 57 Protection from liability for reasonable protective actions Precedential Authority

The combination of:

- ï Historical wartime civilian protection systems
- ï Common law defence of others doctrine
- ï Existing security industry frameworks
- ï Constitutional state police power delegation
- ï Provides robust legal foundation for Hidden Shield civilian protection licensing within established Australian jurisprudence.

## **Conclusion**

Australian legal tradition demonstrates clear precedent for organized, trained, and licensed civilian protection authority during periods of stretched police resources, with constitutional and common law support for community-based defensive action.

# APPENDICES

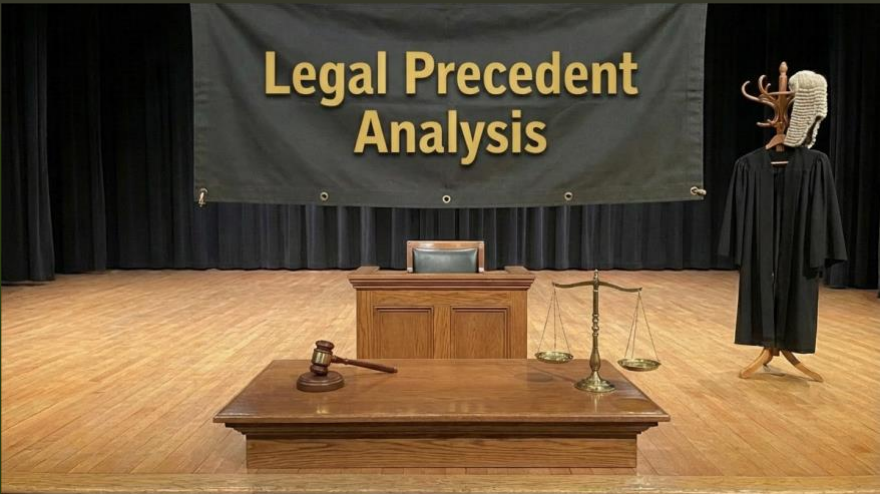
Appendix A: Detailed Threat Assessment Data

Appendix B: Equipment Specifications

Appendix C: Training Curriculum Framework

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Appendix E: Community Endorsement Documentation >



# APPENDIX E



## A Strategic framework for enhanced community safety

*This document invites public discourse and stakeholder input as we work collectively toward enhanced community protection capabilities.*

## **Appendix E: Community Endorsement Documents**

### **Online Endorsement System Development :**

Document Classification: PUBLIC ENDORSEMENT PORTAL

Purpose: Digital Community Support Platform and Data

Collection System using the domain:-

[www.hiddenshield.info/endorsements](http://www.hiddenshield.info/endorsements)

### **Introduction**

#### **Inquiry Submission Context:**

This Community Endorsement System has been developed to support a comprehensive submission to the Inquiry examining the Bondi Beach terrorist attack and recommendations for deterring future attacks while limiting or eliminating casualties. The tragic events at Bondi Beach, which claimed many innocent lives including two courageous elderly citizens who attempted to confront the armed terrorist, highlighted critical gaps in our community protection capabilities. The Hidden Shield Initiative represents an evidence-based policy alternative that redirects resources from symbolic prohibition measures toward practical community protection capabilities. This endorsement system enables Parliament to review not only the policy framework but also the breadth and depth of community support from relevant stakeholders across Australia.

#### **Purpose of Community Endorsement Documentation**

The Inquiry requires comprehensive evidence of community support for proposed policy alternatives. This endorsement system provides:

**Quantifiable Community Support:** Demonstrable backing from law enforcement veterans, military personnel, faith communities, and civic organizations who understand the practical realities of community protection.

**Professional Credibility:** Documentation of support from individuals with direct experience in security, emergency response, and community safety who can assess the viability of the Hidden Shield approach.

**Stakeholder Representation:** Broad-based endorsement across demographic, geographic, and professional categories, showing the initiative addresses widely recognised community concerns.

**Implementation Readiness:** Evidence of available human resources, expertise, and community infrastructure necessary for successful Hidden Shield deployment.

## **Privacy Protection and Public Recognition Options**

All supporters receive a unique supporter identification number upon registration, which serves multiple purposes:

- ï Inquiry Documentation: Provides verifiable support statistics while protecting individual privacy preferences
- ï Official Recognition: Formal acknowledgment of support for the Hidden Shield Initiative
- ï Privacy Protection: Enables anonymous public support display while maintaining internal verification for Inquiry submission
- ï Secure Reference: Creates a secure identifier for all future communications and updates
- ï Flexible Disclosure: Allows supporters to choose their level of public visibility

## Public Display Options

Supporters have complete control over how their endorsement appears in both public forums and inquiry documentation:

Full Disclosure Option:

- ï Display full name and organizational affiliation in public and Inquiry submissions
- ï Suitable for public figures, organizations, and advocates comfortable with open support
- ï Provides maximum credibility for Inquiry consideration Partial

Disclosure Option:

- ï Display organization name only (for individual supporters within organizations)
- ï Display supporter category without personal identification
- ï Contributes to demographic statistics while maintaining personal privacy
- ï Ideal for those wanting to show professional/organizational support categories

Anonymous Public Support:

- ï Display only unique supporter number (e.g., "Supporter ##HS-2024-0157")
- ï Contributes to aggregate support statistics without personal identification
- ï Inquiry submission includes anonymous demographic data only
- ï Maintains complete personal privacy while demonstrating community backing

## Private Support Registration:

- ï No public display of support
- ï Internal verification and Inquiry statistical inclusion only
- ï Contributes to private tallies for policy development and Inquiry evidence
- ï Maximum privacy protection while enabling participation in the democratic process

## Submission Integration

The Inquiry will receive:

1. Aggregate Statistical Analysis: Total endorsements by category, geographic distribution, demographic profiles, and professional background summaries
2. Anonymous Supporter Data: De-identified information demonstrating breadth of community support and available expertise
3. Organizational Endorsements: Formal statements from community groups, faith organizations, and professional associations
4. Implementation Readiness Assessment: Analysis of volunteer availability, training capacity, and resource contributions based on supporter data

Individual personal information is never included in Inquiry submissions unless explicitly authorized by the supporter through the full disclosure option.

## Data Usage and Protection

Personal information collected serves three primary purposes:

1. Inquiry Evidence: Aggregate demographic and geographic data demonstrates community support breadth for Inquiry consideration
2. Policy Development: Detailed analysis informs Hidden Shield implementation planning and resource allocation
3. Community Engagement: Enables communication about developments, training opportunities, and Inquiry progress

All personal information is:

- ï Encrypted and securely stored using industry-standard protocols
- ï Never shared with unauthorized third parties beyond Inquiry statistical reporting
- ï Used only for Hidden Shield Initiative and Inquiry submission purposes
- ï Subject to immediate removal upon supporter request
- ï Protected under comprehensive privacy policies and Inquiry privilege where applicable

Contributing to National Security Policy:

Your endorsement directly contributes to Inquiry consideration of improved community protection policies.

The Bondi Beach terrorist attack demonstrated that current approaches leave communities vulnerable while courageous citizens lack the legal framework and training to effectively respond to threats.

- ï Providing evidence-based support for Inquiry policy consideration
- ï Contributing professional expertise and community perspective to national security discussions
- ï Helping demonstrate that practical alternatives to prohibition-based approaches have broad community backing
- ï Supporting a shift toward proactive community protection rather than reactive response

## Supporter Benefits Regardless of Privacy Setting

All registered supporters, regardless of their chosen privacy level, receive:

- ï Unique supporter identification number and official recognition
- ï Updates on Inquiry progress and Hidden Shield developments
- ï Invitations to community consultations and Inquiry submission briefings (optional)
- ï Opportunity to participate in feedback processes for Inquiry consideration
- ï Priority notification of pilot program opportunities following Inquiry recommendations

## Making Your Voice Count in National Policy

Your support matters to Inquiry consideration whether public or private. The Hidden Shield Initiative recognizes that effective community protection requires broad-based support from citizens who may prefer different levels of public engagement:

- ï Public advocates can openly champion community protection improvements in Inquiry forums
- ï Private supporters can contribute to statistical evidence without personal exposure concerns
- ï Professional stakeholders can provide expertise while maintaining appropriate organizational boundaries
- ï All community members can participate in shaping national security policy through Inquiry processes

The Inquiry specifically seeks evidence of community support for policy alternatives. This endorsement system enables your voice to be heard in national security policy development while respecting your privacy preferences and professional considerations.

## **System Overview**

The Hidden Shield Initiative Community Endorsement System serves as a comprehensive digital platform to collect, verify, and analyse public support from key stakeholder communities. This system provides transparent documentation of community backing while gathering critical data to support evidence-based policy development and Inquiry submission preparation.

## **Supporter Registration Framework**

All endorsement participants receive a unique supporter identification number upon successful registration, serving as official recognition of support and enabling secure data management for Inquiry evidence and analytical purposes.

# Data Collection and Analysis Framework

## Primary Data Collection Parameters

### Geographic Distribution Analysis:

Urban/Regional/Rural/Remote classification

State/territory mapping

Electoral district identification

Community vulnerability assessment areas

Demographic Profiling:

Age range categories (18-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, 65+)

Professional experience levels

Community involvement indicators

Security-related skills and training

### Threat Assessment Data:

Personal security experience

Community vulnerability perceptions

Current security measures utilized

Specific safety concerns

### Implementation Readiness:

Volunteer availability for CPVS

Training commitment capability

Resource contribution potential

Advocacy participation willingness

## **CATEGORY 1: Former Law Enforcement/Military/Security Personnel**

Agency/Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Years of Service:  0-5  6-15  16-25  25+

Rank Achieved: \_\_\_\_\_

Specialized Training:  Firearms Instructor  Tactical Response

Counter-Terrorism  Crisis Negotiation  Crowd Control

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Firearm License Status:  Active  Expired

Surrendered  N/A

## **CATEGORY 2: Faith-Based Stakeholder Organizations**

Organization Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Supporter ID: [Auto-generated upon submission]

Primary Representative: Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Information: Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Physical Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Geographic Classification:  Urban  Regional  Rural

Remote

Faith Community Details

Religious Affiliation:  Christian (Denomination: \_\_\_\_\_)

Islamic  Jewish  Buddhist  Hindu  Sikh  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization Type:  Local

congregation/mosque/synagogue/temple  Religious institution

(school, hospital, etc.)  Faith-based community service

organization  Interfaith coalition  Religious leadership council

Membership/Congregation Size:  Under 50  50-200  200-500

500-1000  1000+ Geographic Reach:  Local  Regional

State  National. Years Established: \_\_\_\_\_

### **CATEGORY 3: Community Service Organizations**

Organization Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Supporter ID: [Auto-generated upon submission]

Primary Representative: Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Information: Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Geographic Classification:  Urban  Regional  Rural

Remote

Organizational Details

Organization Type:  Non-profit community group  Volunteer service organization  Civic association  Educational institution  Healthcare organization  Social service provider  Emergency services  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Mission Focus:  Community safety  Youth services  Elderly care  Emergency response  Education  Healthcare  Social services  Civic engagement  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Organizational Scale:

Membership/Staff Size:  Under 25  25-100  100-500  500+

Annual Budget Range:  Under \$50K  \$50K-\$250K

\$250K-\$1M  \$1M+

Geographic Service Area:  Local  Regional  State  National

Years of Operation: \_\_\_\_\_

Community Safety Context -- Current Safety-Related Activities:  Emergency preparedness training  Community safety education  Neighbourhood watch coordination  Crisis response services  Victim support services  Safety equipment distribution  Public safety advocacy  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## CATEGORY 4: Other Interest Groups and Stakeholders

Individual/Organization Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Supporter ID: [Auto-generated upon submission]

Representative Name (if org): \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Information: Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Geographic Classification:  Urban  Regional  Rural

Remote

Stakeholder Category

Primary Classification:  Private firearm owner  Professional organization  Advocacy group  Academic institution  Farming and Livestock  Trade union  Industry group  Think tank  Media organization  Legal professional  Concerned citizen group  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Specific Interest Area:  Public safety policy  Constitutional rights  National security  Community development  Criminal justice reform  Emergency preparedness  Risk management  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Expertise and Credentials

Relevant Professional Background:  Legal/judicial experience  Policy development  Academic research  Business security  Risk assessment  Public administration  Media/communications  Community organizing  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Please note, other categories to be added following public consultation.

# APPENDICES

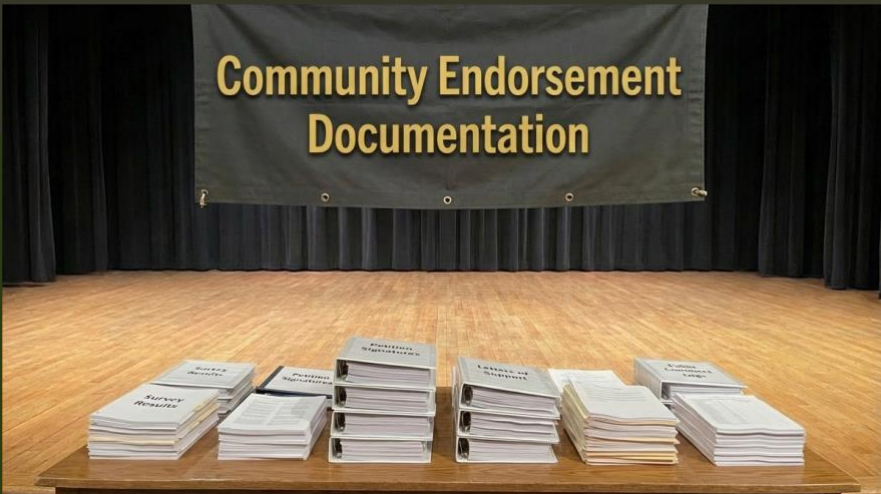
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*Thank you for reading this document, for further information please visit:*

[www.hiddenshield.info](http://www.hiddenshield.info)

Website activation date

28/02/2026:

