



2

Section Two Governance and Management

2 Governance and Management

Principle

- 2.1 Clarity of governance arrangements and identification of roles and responsibilities for emergency management minimises duplication, conflict and disconnects and optimises interoperability.

Overview

Role of Government and Emergency Management Partners

- 2.2 In Australia, the three spheres of government (Australian, state and local) work in partnership to achieve safer, sustainable communities through robust emergency management arrangements. Appendix 5.2 differentiates the roles of government for emergency management.
- 2.3 Relationships between the three spheres of government along with Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), industry as well as individual owners/managers of property/premises are increasingly important for planning and operational aspects of emergency management that support community resilience.
- 2.4 Individuals and their communities have a significant role in this work as they support voluntary activities and organisations, provide representation in Councils and retain the primary responsibility for their own safety, including preparedness for emergencies.

Legal Framework

- 2.5 The majority of emergency management responsibilities and authorities for specified hazards and functions are identified in a range of legislation and regulations (including Australian Government). Appendix 5.3 provides a summary of these.
- 2.6 Specific arrangements relating to counter terrorism are provided by a combination of state and Australian legislation. Relevant Tasmanian legislation includes the *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*, *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005* and *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005*.
- 2.7 Significant additional powers and authorities for emergency management are provided in *The Act*. *The Act* establishes a flexible emergency management system, including emergency powers, by the appointment of workers for emergency management functions, including Municipal Coordinators and Regional Controllers and the State Controller.
- 2.8 This system is designed to provide for scalable and flexible emergency management (especially response and recovery operations), and a safer Tasmania. Responsibility for administration of *The Act* is allocated to the Department of Police and Emergency Management (Section 65). If conflict arises between the powers and authorities provided in different State legislation, *The Act* prevails.

- 2.9 Part 2 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* establishes the broad governance framework for emergency management to be applied in three regions: North-West, Northern and Southern (which are specified groupings of municipal Council areas).

Governance Administration Arrangements

- 2.10 Emergency management activities are overseen by the State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Committees and their sub-committees. Their main functions are described later in this section and Appendix 5.4 outlines typical membership and reporting lines for them. Some State sub-committees also have active relationships with national committees and groups.
- 2.11 Emergency Management Committees and sub-committees are required to maintain a Terms of Reference (ToR), and work program where appropriate. ToRs are to be maintained in line with the model structure shown in Appendix 5.4 and are accepted using the committee reporting model in the same appendix. The Committees and sub-committees current at the time this plan was issued are also listed in Appendix 5.4. After ToR is accepted they are made available on the SES website.
- 2.12 The SES provides executive support to SEMC and the Regional Committees, and Municipal Coordinators provide executive support to Municipal Committees. The Chairs of each sub-committee are responsible for managing their operation and administration (this includes making arrangements for resourcing the Executive Officer function), as well as arranging for ToR to be maintained and accepted by the relevant committee.

Current Management Responsibilities

- 2.13 Owners/managers have overall responsibility for the safety and security of their property/premises. This includes, but is not limited to:
- a. Maintaining effective arrangements for requesting assistance
 - b. Maintaining emergency management capabilities and arrangements that will be compatible with relevant Government organisations (when additional assistance/coordination is required), and
 - c. Resuming their ongoing responsibilities for the property/premises after response has ended (i.e. when the emergency has been resolved).
- 2.14 A variety of State Government agencies and other organisations have defined responsibilities for emergency management, protective security and counter terrorism activities. These are shown in Tables 4-6 and are current at the time of issue of this plan.
- 2.15 Emergency management activities are usually undertaken by referring to agreed arrangements described in hazard or function-specific plans. A summary list of plans current at the time of approval of this plan is included in Appendix 5.5. This includes specific arrangements relating to counter terrorism from the NCTP and *National Counter Terrorism Handbook*. Where specific plans are not maintained, the arrangements in this plan can be used, and may be complemented by national plans.

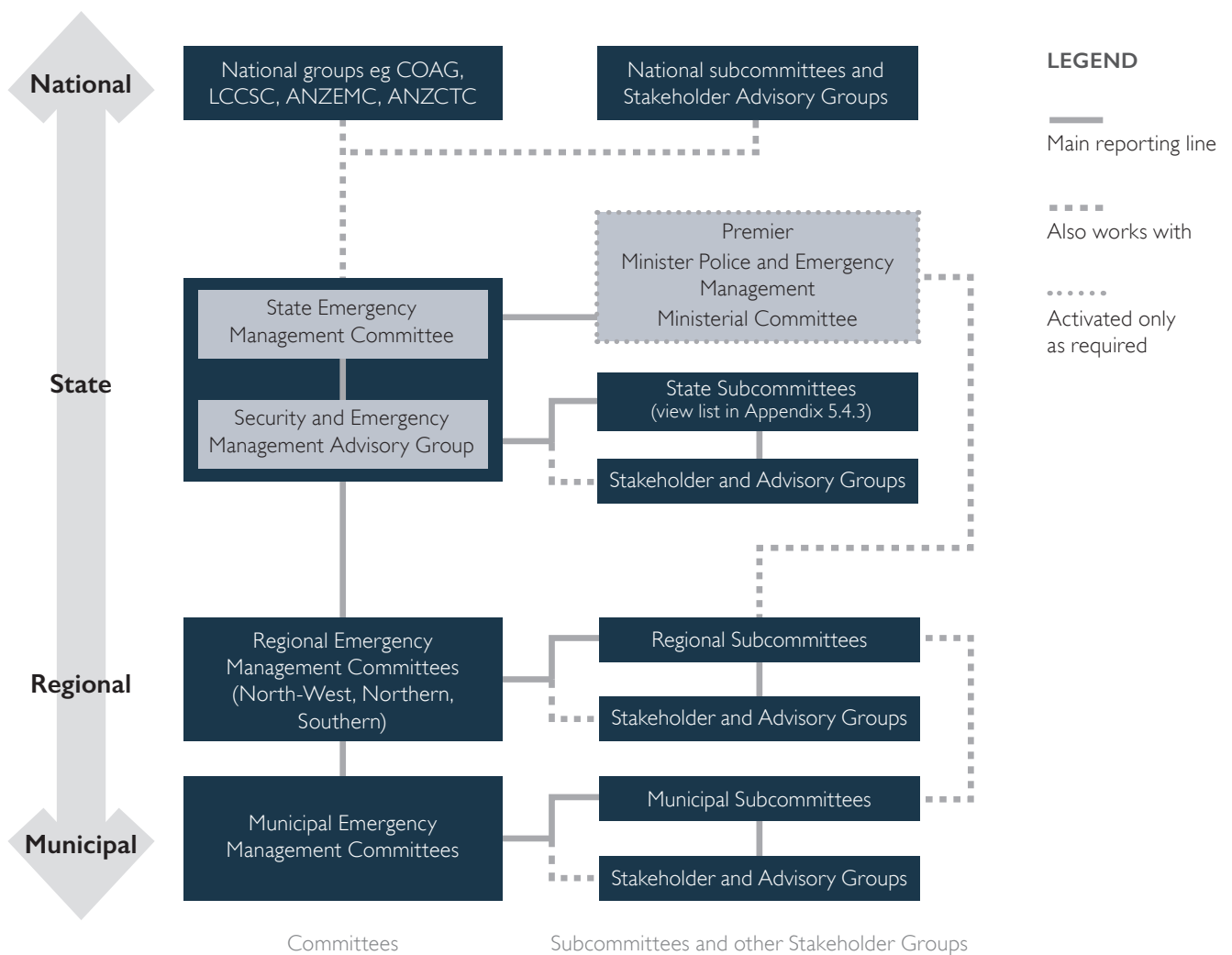
2.16 Response and recovery arrangements are implemented applying Incident Control Systems (e.g. AIIIMS) in a coordinated effort. Nationally, there is current consideration related to the development and adoption of a national incident management system to optimise interoperability.

Current Tasmanian Arrangements

Consultation Framework

2.17 Figure 1 shows the current consultation framework that supports governance and management of emergency management in Tasmania.

Figure 1: Consultation Framework for Tasmanian Emergency Management



Ministerial Committee

- 2.18 Section 12 of *The Act* provides the authority for the Premier to convene a Ministerial Committee for emergency management, as required. This could occur for any number of reasons, including operations that have escalated to State-level, or specific validation activities (e.g. a national exercise).

State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)

- 2.19 State emergency management activities are overseen by the SEMC, which is chaired by the State Controller (Commissioner of Police) and supported by the Executive Officer (Director, SES).
- 2.20 Membership of the SEMC includes the State Controller, Secretary Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC), Secretary Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Co-Chairs of the State Emergency Management Advisory Group, Chief Officer Tasmania Fire Service (TFS), Chief Executive Officer Ambulance Tasmania (AT), and the Executive Officer.
- 2.21 The functions and powers of the SEMC are detailed in Section 9 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. In summary, the SEMC is to:
- a. Institute and coordinate policy, arrangements and strategies for State-level emergency management (this includes maintaining the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan* and any related State emergency plans)
 - b. Coordinate/oversee the management of emergencies that affect more than one region and other emergencies the SEMC considers appropriate, and
 - c. Identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management. This can include imposing functions on the Regional Committees and State sub-committees.
- 2.22 The Strategic Directions Framework 2013-2018 (the Framework) is to provide a longer-term strategy for the SEMC. The Framework articulates four Strategic Directions to assist the SEMC in achieving the outcomes of the Framework. This approach enables:
- a. Shared understanding and responsibility across the emergency management stakeholders and the community
 - b. An emergency management framework based on risk-based planning, and
 - c. More resilient communities that are better prepared for, able to respond to, and recover from emergencies.

Security and Emergency Management Advisory Group (SEMAG)

- 2.23 SEMAG is an advisory group to the SEMC. It is responsible for assisting the SEMC by providing policy advice relating to security and emergency management.
- 2.24 It comprises the Deputy Secretaries of most State Government departments or their principal advisers. It is co-chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Tasmania Police and the Deputy Secretary of the DPAC.

- 2.25 SEMAG's main functions is to:
- a. Provide strategic policy advice to the SEMC regarding:
 - Priorities for reducing the risk to Tasmania from emergencies
 - Effective security and emergency management capabilities, and
 - The status and adequacy of security and emergency management plans and arrangements.
 - b. Advise the SEMC on matters relating to *The Act*
 - c. Contribute to the development of national security and emergency management arrangements, mainly by supporting Tasmania's representatives on the Australia New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC) and the Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC)
 - d. Inform the priorities of the whole-of-government activities of State Government agencies involved in security and emergency management, and
 - e. Support whole-of-government response and recovery activities as described in the State Crisis Centre Operations manual

Regional Emergency Management Committees (Regional Committees)

- 2.26 Regional emergency management activities are coordinated by Regional Committees, which are chaired by the Regional Controller (Western, Northern, and Southern District Commanders from TASPOL), and supported by the SES Regional Managers (North-West, Northern and Southern regions), as the Executive Officers.
- 2.27 Membership of Regional Committees usually includes senior representatives of emergency services, Municipal Coordinators, Recovery representatives, other Government agencies and enterprises, utilities and relevant volunteer organisations/Non-Government Organisations.
- 2.28 The functions and powers of the Regional Committees are detailed in Section 16 of *The Act*. In summary they are to:
- a. Institute and coordinate policy, arrangements and strategies for regional emergency management (this includes maintaining the Regional Emergency Management Plan and any related regional sub-plans)
 - b. Coordinate/oversee the management of emergencies that affect the region, and support neighbouring regions where able, and
 - c. Review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the region to identify and promote opportunities for improved emergency management. This can include imposing functions on the Municipal Committees, assisting neighbouring Regional Committees, reporting to the SEMC and proactively engaging with stakeholders to enhance regional emergency management arrangements.

Municipal Emergency Management Committees (Municipal Committees)

- 2.29 Municipal emergency management activities are coordinated by Municipal Committees and supported by the Municipal Coordinators (as Executive Officers). The Municipal Coordinator is appointed by the Minister under Section 23 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and the position is held by a person nominated by Council (usually a staff member).
- 2.30 Membership of Municipal Committees usually includes staff and elected officials of the relevant Council (including the Deputy Coordinator and the Recovery Coordinators), senior representatives of municipal emergency services, other Government agencies and enterprises, utilities and relevant volunteer organisations/Non-Government Organisations.
- 2.31 The functions and powers of the Municipal Committees are detailed in Section 22 of *The Act*. In summary they are to:
- a. Institute and coordinate policy, arrangements and strategies for municipal emergency management (this includes maintaining the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and any related municipal sub-plans)
 - b. Coordinate/oversee the management of emergencies that affect the municipality and support neighbouring Councils where able, and
 - c. Review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the municipal or combined area to identify and promote opportunities for improved emergency management. This can include assisting the Municipal Chairperson, Municipal Coordinators (emergency management and recovery) and other Municipal Committees, as well as reporting to the Regional Committee and proactively engaging with stakeholders to enhance municipal emergency management arrangements.

Emergency Management Sub-committees (State, regional and municipal)

- 2.32 *The Act* provides authority for emergency management committees to establish/recognise groups as sub-committees. Their membership usually includes subject matter experts (in content/operations) and/or policy/planning advisers. Sub-committees usually focus their attention on identified hazards and/or emergency management functions.
- 2.33 The usual functions of sub-committees are to:
- a. Undertake, coordinate or oversee emergency management work that may be routine/ongoing, or project based (this can include providing advice for plans)
 - b. Support the committee to set emergency management priorities, and
 - c. Promote opportunities for improved emergency management, including checking that plans and arrangements are interoperable.

- 2.34 Reporting lines for sub-committees are shown in Appendix 5.4. Collaborative relationships are also often maintained between sub-committees at different levels (e.g. Regional Recovery Committees collaborate with the State Recovery Committee).

Other Stakeholder and Advisory Groups

- 2.35 Other groups exist (often established by other legislation or administrative arrangements) at national, state and regional levels to support emergency management activities. These groups provide advice to governments, forums, committees/other groups as required, and they can be recognised as sub-committees under *The Act*.

Affected Area Recovery Committee

- 2.36 Affected Area Recovery Committees can be established under the authority of *The Act* to assist affected Council/s coordinate longer term recovery activities.
- 2.37 They are usually chaired by the Mayor and membership usually includes local and regional/State representatives related to affected communities, services, conditions and assets.
- 2.38 The main function of the Affected Area Recovery Committee is to provide a management structure for coordinated recovery activities, and facilitate timely communication and consultation with the community about the recovery effort.

Roles and Responsibilities

Overview

- 2.39 In addition to the ongoing responsibilities of owners/managers for property/premises, three general management roles are assigned to agencies/organisations so that Tasmanian emergency management needs are met. These are:
- a. SEMC Advisory Agencies provide advice to State Government about emergency management arrangements or the adequacy of arrangements for identified hazards across the PPRR spectrum (this is not an operational role)
 - b. Management Authorities provide direction so that capability is maintained for identified hazards across the PPRR spectrum, and
 - c. Supporting Agencies maintain specific functional capabilities that are likely to be called on by Management Authorities.
- 2.40 Tables 4-6 in this section show current roles and responsibilities for Tasmanian emergency management.

SEMC Advisory Agency

- 2.41 SEMC Advisory Agencies are responsible for providing advice to the SEMC on the adequacy of arrangements in Tasmania for prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response arrangements for identified hazards. This can include, but is not limited to activities and capabilities maintained by relevant Management Authorities and Support Agencies, identification of trends, emerging issues and/or gaps.

Management Authority

- 2.42 Management Authorities are responsible for coordinating and providing guidance for aspects of comprehensive emergency management (e.g. preparedness Management Authority for biosecurity emergencies). Management Authority activities can range from providing advice as required to actively coordinating and aligning effort between relevant emergency management partners (e.g. Government agencies and enterprises, Councils, utilities and relevant volunteer organisations). These variations are due to a range of factors including, but not limited to: available research, relative maturity of current capacity/capability, resource constraints/allocation decisions, complementary initiatives and other priorities. Management Authority roles across the PPRR spectrum are broadly described as follows:

Prevention and Mitigation	<p>Maintains strategic oversight of the relevant research, risk assessment and risk reduction activities within Tasmania across all levels of Government. This can include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing information on hazards to the Tasmanian Government so priorities can be set for risk reduction activities, and • Supporting Councils, critical infrastructure owners and other organisations in hazard research and risk assessment activities.
Preparedness	<p>Maintains strategic oversight of, and can provide planned and coordinated measures for: emergency planning, validation, capacity building, response capability, and community education within Tasmania across all levels of Government so safe and effective response and recovery can occur. This can include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining special plans, sub-plans or other associated plans, and • Evaluating and reporting on needs and deficiencies identified during validations.
Response	<p>Deploys and controls resources to save lives, protect property and the environment, and preserve the social and economic structure of the community. This can include, but is not limited to: dissemination of warnings, gaining and maintaining situational awareness, activating and deploying resources and capabilities, coordinating response actions and flow of operational information (including supporting initial recovery), and arranging deactivation/stand down.</p>
Recovery	<p>Provides support to ensure short-term relief needs of communities are met with regard to immediate shelter, food and clothing as well the longer-term process of restoration to a stable post-event condition. Management Authorities are not allocated for recovery, as it is not hazard-specific. Councils hold primary responsibility for recovery and they are assisted by REMCs and a variety of State Government agencies as required.</p>

Support Agency

Primary Support Agency

- 2.43 The role of a Primary Support Agency can include, but is not limited to:
- a. Providing functional support for activities across the PPRR spectrum (this can include providing workers, goods and services especially for operations)
 - b. Requesting assistance from and coordinating efforts with Assisting Support Agencies and other organisations to maximise use of all available resources
 - c. Providing advice of progress to the Management Authority and Assisting Support Agencies (e.g. situation reports, progress reports)
 - d. Coordinating agency specific planning and preparation for performing functions in the short term, as well as over extended periods in partnership with Assisting Support Agencies. This can include, but is not limited to: development of supporting operational plans/orders/SOPs/checklists/protocols, training, procurement, equipment and supplies maintenance, and
 - e. Identifying ways to improve the EM capacity of the agency.

Assisting Support Agency

- 2.44 Assisting Support Agencies have specific capabilities or resources that complement the Primary Support Agency in delivering the relevant support function. The role of the Assisting Support Agencies can include, but is not limited to:
- a. Providing functional support for activities across the PPRR spectrum (this can include providing workers, goods and services especially for operations) when requested by a Primary Support Agency or an Emergency Coordination or Operations Centre
 - b. Providing advice of progress to the Primary Support Agency/Management Authority (e.g. situation reports, progress reports)
 - c. Coordinating agency specific planning and preparation for performing functions in the short term, as well as over extended periods in partnership with Primary/other Assisting Support Agencies. This can include, but is not limited to: development of supporting operational plans/orders/SOPs/checklists/protocols, training, procurement, equipment and supplies maintenance etc., and
 - d. Identifying ways to improve the EM capacity of the agency.

Responsibilities Summary

SEMC Advisory Agencies and Management Authorities

- 2.45 Table 4 identifies the SEMC Advisory Agencies and Management Authorities for identified hazards in the Tasmanian emergency management context. Generally, these responsibilities (SEMC Advisory Agency and Management Authority) rest with State Government agencies to enhance and complement the extant capabilities and arrangements maintained by owners/managers of property/premises. It is acknowledged that addressing the responsibilities listed in Table 4 is often dependent on support from, and collaboration with, other organisations including Councils, Non-Government Organisations, industry and other Support Agencies.
- 2.46 The hazard groups listed in this table are not intended to be exhaustive, and changes to them can be made by agreement through the consultation framework over the life of this plan. They can also be altered as required during emergencies.
- 2.47 As recovery functions apply to all hazards, associated responsibilities are listed separately in Table 5.
- 2.48 Legend:
- Means that the responsibility for SEMC Advisory Agency or Management Authority is not currently allocated.
 - * Provides an overriding reminder that Tasmania Police become responsible for the control of the scene and investigation of deaths that may occur in the emergency.

Table 4: SEMC Advisory Agencies and Management Authorities for Hazards

Row	Hazard	SEMC Advisory Agency	Management Authority		
			Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response*
1.	Biosecurity emergencies (disease, weeds and pests affecting animals and plants)	DPIPWE	DPIPWE – Biosecurity Tasmania	DPIPWE – Biosecurity Tasmania	DPIPWE – Biosecurity Tasmania
2.	Coastal erosion	DPIPWE	DPIPWE – Resource Management and Conservation Division	DoJ – Land-use Planning	---
3.	Coastal Inundation – Storm Tide	DPIPWE	DPIPWE – Resource Management and Conservation Division	DPEM	DPEM
4.	Earthquake	State Growth	State Growth – Mineral Resources Tasmania	SES	TASPOL
5.	Energy supply emergency (includes petroleum, gas and electricity. Excludes: energy infrastructure failures)	State Growth	State Growth – Infrastructure Tasmania	State Growth – Infrastructure Tasmania	State Growth – Infrastructure Tasmania
6.	Marine Pollution	DPIPWE	DPIPWE – EPA Division	DPIPWE – EPA Division	DPIPWE – EPA Division

Row	Hazard	SEMC Advisory Agency	Management Authority		
			Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response*
7.	Fire – national parks and other reserves	TFS	DPIPWE – Parks	DPIPWE – Parks	DPIPWE – Parks
8.	Fire – declared forest land/State forest	TFS	Forestry Tasmania	Forestry Tasmania	Forestry Tasmania
9.	Fire – urban and privately managed rural land	TFS	TFS	TFS	TFS
10.	Flood-dams – dam safety emergencies	DPIPWE	DPIPWE – Water Resources Division	DPIPWE – Water Resources Division	TASPOL – (Assisted by dam owner)
11.	Flood – flash flood	SES	Councils	SES	SES
12.	Flood – rivers	SES	Councils	SES	SES
13.	Food contamination	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)
14.	Hazardous materials	TFS	DoJ	TFS	TFS
15.	Hazardous materials – radiological (unintentional release of)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	TASPOL
16.	Heatwave Incident	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)
17.	Influenza pandemic	DPAC	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DPAC	DHHS (Public Health Services)

Row	Hazard	SEMC Advisory Agency	Management Authority		
			Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response*
18.	Infrastructure failure – building collapse	TASPOL	DoJ – Building Standards & Occupational Licensing	TFS	TASPOL
19.	Infrastructure failure – State roads and bridges	State Growth	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services
20.	Intentional violence (e.g. CBRN attacks, sieges, terrorist events)	TASPOL	TASPOL	TASPOL	TASPOL
21.	Landslip, landslide	State Growth	State Growth Mineral Resources Tasmania	Councils	TASPOL
22.	Nuclear powered warship visits	SES	Commonwealth regulated	SES	TASPOL
23.	Public health emergency	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)
24.	Space debris	SES	SES	SES	TASPOL
25.	Storm, high winds, tempest	SES	SES	SES	SES
26.	Transport crash – aviation (less than 1000m from the airport runway)	TASPOL	Commonwealth regulated	Commonwealth regulated	On-Site Agencies (e.g. Airservices Australia.) TASPOL
27.	Transport crash – aviation (more than 1000m from the airport runway)	TASPOL	Commonwealth regulated	TASPOL	TASPOL

Row	Hazard	SEMC Advisory Agency	Management Authority		
			Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response*
28.	Transport crash – marine (no environmental emergency)	MAST	MAST	MAST	TASPOL
29.	Transport crash – railway	State Growth	Rail Operator	Rail Operator	TASPOL, TFS
30.	Transport crash – road vehicles	TASPOL	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services	TASPOL
31.	Tsunami	SES	SES	DPEM	DPEM
32.	Water supply contamination	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)	DHHS (Public Health Services)

Recovery Responsibilities

- 2.49 Table 5 summarises responsibilities for recovery functions related to social, economic, infrastructure and environmental aspects.
- 2.50 Variations may occur for recovery between regions due to the capacity of Councils and the presence (or otherwise) of State Government agencies and other organisations. For specific regional arrangements refer to the Regional Emergency Management Plan.
- 2.51 The functions listed in this table are not intended to be exhaustive and changes to them can be made by agreement through the consultation framework over the life of this plan. They can also be altered as required during emergencies.

Table 5: Recovery Responsibilities

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
1.	Social recovery (Coordination of immediate service requirements) - Municipal	Municipal Recovery Coordinators	NGOs Relevant State Service agencies
2.	Social recovery (Coordination of immediate service requirements) – Regional/State	Regional Social Recovery Coordinators	Councils NGOs DHHS THS
a.	Accommodation (emergency)	DHHS	Councils State Growth
b.	Appeals management	DPAC	Councils Red Cross
c.	Care for children	DHHS	DoE NGOs
d.	Centres: assembly, evacuation, information, recovery	Council	THS
e.	Management of donated goods (clothing and household items)	DPAC	Councils THS NGOs

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
	f. Management of donated goods (financial and corporate)	DPAC	Councils THS NGOs
	g. Counselling	THS	DoE NGOs
	h. Emergency catering	THS	Salvation Army
	i. Financial assistance for personal hardship and distress	DHHS	Centrelink
	j. Outreach services	THS	NGO
	k. Pastoral care	THS	NGOs
	l. Personal and community support	THS	NGOs
	m. Registration and enquiry (of affected persons related to evacuations)	TASPOL	Red Cross Councils WoG
	n. Volunteer (spontaneous) training & support	Regional Committees	Volunteer Tasmania NGOs
3.	Environmental recovery	DPIPWE	Councils DPAC
4.	Infrastructure recovery:		
	a. Roads and bridges-Municipal	Councils	---
	b. Roads and bridges-State	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services	---
	c. Other assets e.g. dams, pipelines, power lines etc.	Asset or utility owner	Land owner
5.	Recovery coordination (Long Term)		
	a. Municipal/regional coordination	Councils	AARC NGOs Relevant State agencies

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
	b. Coordination of State Government assistance	DPAC	Relevant State agencies
	c. Planning for long-term coordination (municipal/regional)	Councils/AARC	Relevant State agencies
6.	Restoration/Re-supply of services or conditions		
	a. Drinking water	TasWater	DHHS (Public Health Services) DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania
	b. Electricity (very high voltage, domestic and commercial supply. Excludes Basslink which is privately owned)	TasNetworks	State Growth AEMO
	c. Electricity generation (hydro, wind and gas) and dam safety	Hydro Tasmania	State Growth AEMO
	d. Environmental Health	Councils	DHHS (Public Health Services) DPIPWE EPA Division
	e. Food (continuity of supply for people)	State Growth	---
	f. Natural Gas	TasGas	State Growth
	g. Liquid fuel and LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) and LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)	Liquid fuel suppliers	State Growth – Infrastructure Tasmania
	h. Telecommunications including radio network	Network owner/manager	---
	i. Waste/refuse collection	Councils	DPIPWE – EPA Division Councils
	j. Wastewater (sewage)	TasWater	DPIPWE – EPA Division Councils

Other Functional Responsibilities

- 2.52 Table 6 lists a range of functions commonly applied in PPRR activities (functions for recovery are listed in Table 5), and identifies the relevant Support Agencies. In emergency situations, and at the discretion of the response Management Authority, these responsibilities can be varied.
- 2.53 The functions listed in this table are not intended to be exhaustive, and changes to them can be made by agreement through the consultation framework over the life of this plan. They can also be altered as required during emergencies.
- 2.54 As described in paragraph 2.44, in general these responsibilities rest with State Government agencies, but the importance of owners/managers of property/premises maintaining their own capability and arrangements for emergencies, along with support from Councils, Non-Government Organisations and industry is acknowledged.

Table 6: Other Functional Responsibilities

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
I.	Advice:		
a.	Aboriginal heritage sites – protection during operations	DPIPWE Aboriginal Natural Heritage Tasmania	
b.	Consultation framework	SES	---
c.	Emergency management plans-(from the <i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i>)	SES	---
d.	Emergency plans (other)	Relevant Management Authorities/Agencies	---
e.	Emergency risk management	SES	---
f.	Environmental Health	DHHS (Public Health Services)	Councils

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
g.	Hazard risk assessments	Prevention and Mitigation Management Authorities	DPEM DPIPWE – GIS and Desktop Mapping Services
h.	Historic heritage (building, places and features)	DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania	
i.	Mitigation funding programs	SES	DPAC TFS
j.	Natural values assessments	DPIPWE Resource Management & Conservation Division	Councils Community/Member groups
k.	Protective security and counter terrorism arrangements	TASPOL	State Growth DPAC DoJ – WST
l.	Radiological and nuclear hazards	TFS	DHHS (Public Health Services)
2.	Blood supplies	Red Cross	THS
3.	Casualty triage, treatment and transport (single and multi/mass – casualty events)	Ambulance Tasmania	St John Ambulance
4.	Centres:		
a.	Emergency Coordination – Municipal	Councils	SES
b.	Emergency Coordination – Regional	SES	TASPOL
c.	Emergency Operations	Response Management Authority	Support Agencies
d.	Flu Clinics	THS	DHHS (Public Health Services) Councils
e.	State Crisis Centre	TASPOL	DPAC

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
5.	Civil defence	SES	ADF JOSS Councils TASPOL
6.	Australian Government assistance for the State in emergency operations (response and recovery)	Commonwealth agencies	SES
7.	Community awareness	Preparedness Management Authorities	Councils SES
8.	Coronial investigation	DoJ	TASPOL FSST
9.	Criminal investigations (during emergencies)	TASPOL	Support Agencies
10.	Debriefs (combined/multi-agency)	TASPOL (Regional Controller)	Response Management Authorities
11.	Decontamination from:		
	a. CBRN events	TFS	Ambulance Tasmania DHHS (Public Health Services) THS DPIPWE – EPA Division Councils Facility/site owner
	b. Hazardous Materials emergencies (chemical, biological, explosives)	TFS	Ambulance Tasmania TASPOL FSST DHHS (Public Health Services) THS Councils Facility/site owner DPIPWE – EPA Division

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
	c. Analytical Services (biological)	DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania	FSST DPIPWE EPA Division DHHS (Public Health Services)
	d. Analytical Services (chemical)	DPIPWE EPA Division	FSST
12.	Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)	TASPOL	Doj Coronial Division FSST
13.	Emergency powers (Emergency Management Act 2006):		
	a. Emergency	State Controller	Regional Controllers SEMC
	b. Special emergency (declaration of a state of emergency)	Premier	Regional Controllers SEMC State Controller
	c. Risk identification and assessment	State Controller	Executive Officer, SEMC
14.	Evacuation	TASPOL	RMA – Decision to evacuate/ Issue of warnings Councils and THS – activation of centres
15.	Fire response on a marine vessel	Captain	TFS (By agreement with Captain of the vessel)
16.	Forensic chemistry and biology services	FSST	TASPOL
17.	GIS Web and desktop mapping systems Coordination of remotely sensed imagery	DPIPWE ES-GIS Unit	---
18.	Guidelines for expenditure in emergencies	DTF	DPAC OSEM SES

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
19.	Insurance industry advice	DPAC	Insurance Council of Australia
20.	Interoperability arrangements	DPAC	State Agencies
21.	Impact assessments (initial)	Response Management Authorities	Support Agencies Councils
22.	Land Rehabilitation	Land manager/owner	DPIPWE Natural & Cultural Heritage
23.	Land-use planning	DoJ	DPAC-OSEM Councils DPIPWE SES TFS DoJ – WST State Growth – Infrastructure Tasmania
24.	Liaison (in emergencies):		
	a. Colleges and schools	DoE	Association of Independent Schools
	b. Councils	SES	DPAC – OSEM LGAT
	c. Media (at the emergency site)	Response Management Authority	Support Agencies
	d. Media (at centres)	Centre coordinator	Support Agencies
	e. Media (for the community)	Council Mayor	---
25.	Operational information – Situation reports, operational logs	Centres (Coordination, Operations, others)	Support Agencies

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
26.	Performance management of emergency management arrangements	TASPOL (Regional Controller)	---
27.	Pollution Management – land	Facility/site owner	Councils DPIPWE EPA Division TFS DoJ WST
28.	Pollution Management – marine		
	a. In port	TasPorts	BoM DPIPWE – EPA Division Shipping operator TFS Councils
	b. Less than 3 nautical miles from the coast	DPIPWE – EPA Division	AMSA BoM Shipping operator TasPorts TFS Councils
	c. More than 3 nautical miles from the coast	AMSA	BoM DPIPWE EPA Division TasPorts TFS Shipping operator Councils SES TFS DoJ – WST
29.	Property reinstatement (survey & valuation)	DPIPWE Information & Land Services Division	Councils
30.	Registration:		
	a. Affected persons	TASPOL	Red Cross Councils

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
	b. Casualties	Ambulance Tasmania	TASPOL THS
	c. Other stakeholders e.g. businesses	Refer to paragraph 3.3.78	
	d. Spontaneous volunteers/donors	Refer to paragraph 3.3.78	
	e. Witnesses	TASPOL	SES
31.	Rescue (technical):		
	a. Aircraft crash (all areas except Hobart and Launceston airports)	TFS	Airline operators SES Ambulance Tasmania
	b. Aircraft crash (Hobart and Launceston airports)	Airservices Australia	Airline operators SES AFP (Hobart only) TFS
	c. Confined space	TFS	Infrastructure/asset owner
	d. Domestic and industrial accidents	TFS	Ambulance Tasmania Infrastructure/asset owner
	e. Extrication from road crash and heavy vehicles (rural)	SES	Ambulance Tasmania TFS Transport operator
	f. Extrication from road crash and heavy vehicles (urban)	TFS	Ambulance Tasmania Transport operator
	g. Mines	Mine manager	TFS Ambulance Tasmania (By agreement with mine manager)
	h. Trench	TFS	Councils Ambulance Tasmania
	i. Urban (USAR)	TFS	Ambulance Tasmania TASPOL SES

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
	j. Vertical (built environment)	TFS	SES
	k. Vertical (natural features)	TASPOL	SES TFS PWS
32.	Road management:		
	a. Municipal roads	Councils	State Growth
	b. State roads	State Growth	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services
33.	Search:		
	a. Air search of coastal and inland waters	TASPOL	Ambulance Tasmania SES Surf Life Saving Australia Volunteer Coast Guard
	b. Air search of territorial waters	AMSA	Ambulance Tasmania BoM TASPOL
	c. Land	TASPOL	Ambulance Tasmania SES
34.	SEWS (Standard Emergency Warning Signal)	See paragraph 3.3.47	---
35.	TasALERT	DPAC	
36.	TEIS (Tasmania Emergency Information Service)	DPAC	State Agencies (Interoperability)
37.	Traffic control – (Any emergency except road/ bridge infrastructure failure)	TASPOL	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services SES
38.	Traffic control-Road/bridge infrastructure failure	State Growth – Traffic Infrastructure Services	TASPOL SES

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
39.	Translation and interpreter service:		
	a. AUSLAN (sign language)	NGOs	Community leaders
	b. Languages Other Than English (LOTE)	Department of Immigration and Border Protection	Community leaders NGOs – Migrant Resource Centre
40.	Warnings for the community (community warnings):		
	a. About severe weather events	BoM	DHHS (Public Health Services) Councils Media SES TASPOL
	b. About the emergency	Response Management Authority	Councils Media SES TASPOL
41.	Waste Management	Land Manager	DPIPWE EPA Division
42.	Wildlife and animal welfare in emergencies		
	a. Animal Welfare (pets and companion animals)	Councils	DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania Community/Member Groups
	b. Animal Welfare (livestock)	DPIPWE – Biosecurity Tasmania	Councils Community/Member Groups
	c. Animal Welfare (wildlife care)	DPIPWE Resource Management & Conservation Division	DPIPWE – Biosecurity Tasmania Councils Community/Member Groups