

Appendices

Appendix I: Terms for Tasmanian Emergency Management

The table below contains terms relevant to and defined for the TEMA. These are additional to terms defined in the *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act) and have been developed to incorporate current (national) terminology and concepts.

The terms 'emergency' and 'disaster' are used interchangeably throughout the United Nations Sendai Framework. In keeping with that approach, the terms are also used throughout the TEMA where appropriate and are defined below:

- **Emergency:** an event, actual or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which requires a significant and coordinated response.
- **Disaster:** a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts.

Note that the Act uses shortened phrasing for a number of titles e.g. Municipal Committee for Municipal Emergency Management Committee and State Controller for State Emergency Management Controller.

The definition of number of terms below has been sourced from the Australian Disaster Resilience Knowledge Hub: www.knowledge.aidr.org.au/glossary/

TERM	In the Tasmanian emergency management context this means:
Affected Area Recovery Committee	A committee established under section 24E of the Act after an emergency event to coordinate longer term recovery activities at the regional and/or local levels. These committees bring together members of the affected community, Municipal Councils and relevant Tasmanian Government agencies to collaboratively plan, prioritise and coordinate regional and local recovery activities.
Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System	AIIMS is a nationally adopted structure to formalise a coordinated approach to emergency incident management.
AIIMS structure	A nationally adopted structure to formalise a coordinated approach to emergency incident management.
associate plan	A plan approved by the approving authority as amended or substituted from time to time, under section 39 of the Act.
Australia and New Zealand Counter-terrorism Committee	ANZCTC national body comprising representatives from the Australian Government and State and Territory Governments that contributes to the security of the Australian community through the coordination of a nationwide cooperative framework for counter-terrorism and its consequences.
biosecurity	Biosecurity is the management of the risks to the economy, the environment and the community, of pests and disease entering, emerging, establishing or spreading.
capability	Capability is a function of human and physical resources, systems/processes, training and the supply chain (e.g. trained personnel with equipment ready for deployment).
capacity	The extent to which a capability can be applied to a particular task or function.
catastrophic disaster	An event that is beyond current arrangements, thinking, experience and imagination (i.e. that has overwhelmed technical, non-technical and social systems and resources, and has degraded or disabled governance structures and strategic and operational decision-making functions).

TERM	In the Tasmanian emergency management context this means:
centres	Evacuation (see below). Information (see below). Recovery (see below).
civil defence	Humanitarian tasks including the management of shelters, provision of emergency accommodation and supplies, and repair of critical/essential infrastructure in the event of armed conflict/hostilities.
combined area	Two or more municipal areas determined by the Minister to be a combined area for the purpose of establishing a combined Municipal Committee (section 19 of the Act).
COMDISPLAN	Australian Government Disaster Response Plan.
command	The internal direction of an organisation's resources in an emergency.
Common Operating Platform (COP)	Tasmanian Government emergency management, web-based mapping capability.
companion animal	A captive-bred animal that is not commercial livestock.
consequence management	A consequence is defined as: (a) the outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage or gain or (b) the outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. In the emergency risk management context, consequences are generally described as the effects on persons, society, the environment and the economy. Consequence management is activities undertaken to minimise recovery needs that emerge as a consequence of an incident such as protecting public health standards, restoring essential services and providing relief financial assistance.
consultation framework	The various groups within the emergency management system and how they contribute to decision-making, through consultation and collaboration. These groups include established committees, sub-committees, and related stakeholder groups and can be supplemented by temporary working groups.
control	The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan and carries with it the responsibility for tasking other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations.
coordination	The bringing together of organisations and other resources to support an emergency management response. It involves the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisational, human and equipment) in an emergency situation.
Councils	See Municipal Councils (below).
counselling	The process of providing psychological support to people involved in an incident.
debrief	To gather information from participants in an action to gauge the success or otherwise of the action at the end of the task, shift or incident.
Deputy Municipal Coordinator	Deputy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator appointed under section 23 of the Act.
Deputy Regional Controller	Appointed under section 17 of the Act.
Deputy State Controller	Appointed under section 10 of the Act.
disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts.

TERM	In the Tasmanian emergency management context this means:
emergency	In summary: an event, actual or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which requires a significant and coordinated response. Defined in section 3 of the Act.
Emergency Coordination Centre	A facility established to coordinate and organise emergency provision of services. Can be established at municipal, regional and/or state levels.
emergency management	The planning, organisation, coordination and implementation of measures that are necessary or desirable to prevent, mitigate, respond to, resist, adapt to, overcome and recover from an emergency. Can include civil defence, emergency-related research or training, or the development of emergency policy and procedures relating to any of the above measures or actions (section 3 of the Act).
Emergency Management Act 2006	The legislation that provides for the protection of life, property and the environment in the event of an emergency in Tasmania, the establishment of Tasmania's emergency management arrangements and the provision of certain rescue and retrieval operations.
Emergency Management Plan	A document required by the Act (and other legislation that requires emergency management-related plans) that describes governance and coordination arrangements and assigned responsibilities for: a geographic area; identified hazard; or function relevant to emergency management. It includes descriptions of processes that provide for safe and effective operations for emergency situations.
emergency management worker	A member of a statutory service, whether for payment or other consideration or as a volunteer; or an authorised officer; or a person who does or omits to do any act in the assistance of, or under the direction or control of, an authorised officer (see section 3 of the Act).
Emergency Operations Centre	A facility, either static or mobile, from which the total operation or aspects of the operation are managed. A facility established to control and coordinate the response and support to an incident or emergency.
emergency powers	Powers specified in the Act. Schedule 1: Emergency Powers Schedule 2: Special Emergency Powers of State Controller and Regional Controllers (See Risk Assessment Powers, State of Alert and State of Emergency – below).
emergency risk management	A systematic process that produces a range of measures which contribute to the well-being of communities and the environment.
environment	Components including: land, air and water; organic matter and inorganic matter; living organisms; human-made or modified structures and areas; interacting natural ecosystems; all other components of the earth (section 3 of the Act).
evacuation	The movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual safe and timely return.
evacuation centre	A place, or facility, where people affected by an emergency may be provided with information in relation to hazards associated with the emergency or with temporary shelter from those hazards (section 3 of the Act).
Executive Officer	A person who is responsible for providing administrative and secretariat services for emergency management committees described in the Act.
exercise	Simulation of emergency management events, through discussion or actual deployment of personnel, in order: to train personnel; to review/test the planning process or other procedures; to identify needs and/or weaknesses; to demonstrate capabilities; and to practice people in working together.
Government agency	An Agency within the meaning of the State Service Act 2000 or (b) a Statutory Authority.
hazard	A place, structure, source or situation, that may potentially endanger, destroy or threaten to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment (section 3 of the Act).

TERM	In the Tasmanian emergency management context this means:
Hazard Advisory Agency	Provides subject matter expertise and advice about risk and key mitigation strategies relating to particular hazards and emergencies. Hazard Advisory Agencies may have legislative and strategic policy responsibilities in Tasmania and nationally.
incident	An event, occurrence or set of circumstances that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a definite spatial extent • has a definite duration • calls for human intervention • has a set of concluding conditions that can be defined • is or will be under the control of an individual who has the authority to make decisions about the means by which it will be brought to an end.
Incident Control Centre	The location where the Incident Controller and various members of the Incident Management Team provide overall direction of response activities.
Incident Management System	The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organisational structure with responsibility for the management of allocated resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives relating to an incident (see AIIMS – above).
Incident Command and Control System Plus	ICCS Plus is a framework comprised of ten functions identified as the core elements of incident management in a police context. Those ten functions are the foundation for standardising incident management practices within and across Australian police jurisdictions (see also AIIMS – above).
information centre	A facility to provide visitors with, and answer inquiries for, information concerning the emergency or operation in progress. It includes the supply of information of a general nature to assist the victims.
interoperability	The establishment of relationships and arrangements to enable more effective management of emergencies, including the ability for organisations to provide resources to and accept resources from other organisations.
Joint Operations Coordination Officer	During a response to a bushfire, a Joint Operations Coordination Officer (JOCO) plays a vital role in monitoring and assisting the decisions and operations of TFS / TASPOL / SES and ensures coordination of response is directed towards the incident objective(s).
lessons management	An overarching term that refers to collecting, analysing, disseminating and applying learning experiences from events, exercises, programs and reviews.
Liaison Officer	A person nominated to represent his or her organisation for emergency management. Liaison Officers provide advice about their organisation's resources, structures and capabilities; act as a conduit for information; and may be authorised to commit resources of the organisation they represent.
Management Authority	Management Authorities provide direction so that capability is maintained for identified hazards across the PPRR phases. Assess and validate the effectiveness of strategies that they implement across the phases of emergency management.
Municipal Chairperson	The person determined by Council to be the Municipal Chairperson (section 21(2) of the Act).
Municipal Committee	A Municipal Emergency Management Committee established under section 20 of the Act.
Municipal Councils	Tasmanian local governments. 'Municipal Councils' is the preferred term in these arrangements (per the Act).
Municipal Recovery Coordinators	A council employee responsible for recovery at the municipal level, appointed under section 24G of the Act.
Municipal Coordinator	A person appointed as a Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator under section 23 of the Act.

TERM	In the Tasmanian emergency management context this means:
municipal/regional volunteer SES unit	A SES volunteer unit established under sections 47 and 48 of the Act.
National Counter- terrorism Plan	A national plan that outlines responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms to prevent or, if they occur, manage acts of terrorism and their consequences within Australia.
National Terrorism Threat Advisory System	A scale of five levels to provide advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism occurring in Australia.
occupier/owner	In relation to premises or a vehicle, means the person who is apparently in charge of the premises or vehicle at the relevant time (section 3 of the Act).
owner	Includes a lessee (section 3 of the Act).
pastoral care	The process of assisting the diverse, immediate as well as longer-term personal needs of people affected by a disaster. Such needs may encompass provision of information, practical advice on a range of issues and emotional support.
People who are at increased risk in an emergency	Individuals who find preparing for, responding to or recovering from an emergency challenging because they are experiencing factors that compromise their safety and security, health and wellbeing, knowledge, and/or social connection.
PPRR	A comprehensive approach to emergency management that considers prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery aspects of emergencies and their consequences.
premises	Includes land, any structure and a part of premises (section 3 - Emergency Management Act 2006).
preparedness	Planned and coordinated measures so safe and effective response and recovery can occur.
prevention and mitigation	Planned and coordinated measures that eliminate or reduce the frequency and/or consequences of emergencies
property	Includes an animal and any part of an animal; a plant and any part of a plant, whether alive or dead (section 3 of the Act).
psychosocial support	Refers to evidence based psychological and social support aimed at enhancing individual and community resilience to deal with the impacts of emergency events. Psychosocial support can include personal support, psychological first aid, brief intervention, therapeutic counseling, psycho education, and spiritual support. Psychosocial support can either be provided directly by, or under the supervision and oversight of, a tertiary qualified practitioner.
public information	The management of public information and perceptions during the response to an incident.
recovery	The process undertaken in an area or community affected by an emergency that returns all, or part of, the social, economic or environmental features or the infrastructure of that area or community to a functional standard, and/or assists the area or community during and after the emergency to deal with the impacts of the emergency (section 3 of the Act).
Recovery Centre	A place or facility where people affected by an emergency may be provided with information about, or support to recovery from, that emergency (section 3 of the Act).
Recovery Taskforce	Established under section 24C of the Act and lead by a State Recovery Coordinator (see below). A temporary Tasmanian Government business unit established after a significant natural disaster or other emergency to support affected communities and coordinate a whole-of-government recovery effort.
region	The northern region, the north-western region or the southern region of Tasmania, further defined in the Acts Interpretation Act 1931.
Regional Emergency Coordination Centre	A RECC is the facility from which the coordination of the emergency (consequence) management response occurs.

TERM	In the Tasmanian emergency management context this means:
Regional Emergency Management Team	Staff of the RECC who perform various roles relating to the coordination of the emergency management response within the region.
Regional Emergency Management Committee	A Regional Emergency Management Committee established under section 14 of the Act.
Regional Controller	The Regional Emergency Management Controller appointed under section 17 of the Act.
Register.Find.Reunite	Australian Government service operated by Australian Red Cross that registers, finds and reunites family, friends and loved ones after an emergency. Previously known as the National Registration and Inquiry System (NRIS).
relief	The provision of material aid and emergency medical care necessary to save and preserve lives and enable families to meet their basic needs.
resources	Includes any plant, vehicle, animal, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment, other equipment of any kind, persons, agency, authority, organisation or other requirement necessary for emergency management (section 3 of the Act).
Response Management Authority (RMA)	Specified agency responsible for resolving an incident.
resilience	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.
response	Actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.
risk assessment powers	Powers specified in sections 37-39 of the Act. Powers under risk identification and assessment authorisation are extensive and not easily summarised here. Refer to sections 37–39 for full details.
situational awareness	Situational awareness involves not only an understanding of the current emergency incident but also forecasting how it could evolve, to provide advance warning of impending threats and to facilitate the planning of response and mitigation strategies.
span of control	Span of control is a concept that relates to the number of groups or individuals that can be supervised by one person (see AIIMS – above).
special emergency powers	Powers specified in Schedule 2 of the Act. If authorised under a declaration of a state of emergency, these powers mean that the State Controller or the Regional Controller affected by the declaration of a state of emergency can direct resources to persons involved in emergency management and take such actions considered appropriate for emergency management.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	A set of directions detailing what actions could be taken, as well as how, when, by whom and why, for specific events or tasks.
State Controller	State Emergency Management Controller, appointed under section 10 of the Act.
State Control Centre	A facility where whole-of-government emergency management policy and strategy is coordinated during operations and/or exercises. Previously known as the State Crisis Centre (changed 2016).
state of alert	A state of alert declared under Division 3A of the Act for occasions where there is a significant threat of an emergency in Tasmania, or there is credible information that an emergency, existing outside Tasmania, may impact on Tasmania.

TERM	In the Tasmanian emergency management context this means:
state of emergency	A state of emergency declared under Division 4 of the Act for occasions where an emergency, or significant threat of emergency, exists within Tasmania, and that special emergency powers may be required.
State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)	Established under section 7 of the Act. A management committee which institutes and coordinates policy, arrangements and strategies for State-level emergency management; coordinates/oversees the management of emergencies that affect more than one region and other emergencies; and identifies and promotes opportunities for improvement in emergency management.
State Recovery Advisor	Appointed under section 24A of the Act.
State Recovery Coordinator	Appointed under section 24D of the Act.
State Special Emergency Management Plan	A plan approved by the approving authority under section 35 of the Act, as amended or substituted from time to time.
statutory authority	A body or authority, whether incorporated or not, which is established or constituted by or under an Act or under the royal prerogative, being a body or authority which, or of which the governing authority, wholly or partly comprises a person or persons appointed by the Governor, a Minister or another statutory authority, but does not include a Government department (section 3 of the Act).
statutory service	Includes: the SES; Ambulance Tasmania; Tasmania Fire Service; Tasmania Police; a Municipal Council; or another body constituted under an Act or a Commonwealth Act; a Government agency or a part of a Government agency whose role usually includes emergency management, or which is, or may be, in a particular emergency, required to participate in emergency management (section 3 of the Act).
Strategic Directions Framework 2020-2025	The Framework describes the strategic priorities of the SEMC relating to disaster resilience and emergency management in Tasmania. The Framework is aligned with the Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy and the TEMA.
Support Agency	Organisations that are responsible for the delivery and/or coordination of specific functional capabilities as agreed with Management Authorities. Support Agencies command their own resources in coordination with the Management Authority, as required. Support Agencies have specific capabilities or resources that address the need for a relevant support function.
TasALERT	Tasmania Government's official emergency website that brings together information from emergency services and government agencies.
TasNetworks	Government Business Enterprise that operates electricity transmission and distribution networks within Tasmania.
TasWater	Was formed through the amalgamation of the three Tasmanian Water and Sewerage Corporations (owned by local government Municipal Councils) and became a single state-wide water and sewerage corporation in 2011.
Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020–2025	The Strategy complements the TEMA and aligns with the international Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and related national frameworks such as the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.
Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan (TEMP)	Superseded by the TEMA Issue 1 (in December 2019) as the approved arrangements for emergency management in Tasmania per section 32 of the Act.
validation	Activities that are conducted to assess or review the effectiveness of emergency management arrangements. Standard validation activities include exercises, operational debriefs, workshops, and reviews.

TERM	In the Tasmanian emergency management context this means:
vehicle	Includes: a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle; or a ship, boat or other vessel; or an aeroplane or other aircraft; or a bicycle; trailer or wagon; or any other means of transport, however propelled, other than an animal (section 3 of the Act).
warning	Dissemination of message signalling imminent hazard which may include advice on protective measures.
wildlife	Includes any animal or plant living or growing in the wild, including a feral animal; or any carcass, dead remains or part of any wildlife; or any egg, sperm, seed, flower, fruit or material obtained from any wildlife (section 3 of the Act).
worker	A generic term used to describe people who perform defined functions for an organisation or system, including staff, volunteers and contractors/consultants.

Appendix 2: Acronyms

The table below lists acronyms that are commonly used in Tasmanian emergency management. This list is not intended to be exhaustive and not all of these acronyms are used in the TEMA.

ACRONYM	Stands for...
AARC	Affected Area Recovery Committee
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCC	Australian Crisis Coordination Centre
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AHMPPPI	Australian Health Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ANZCTC	Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee
ANZEMC	Australia New Zealand Emergency Management Committee
AQUAVETPLAN	Australian Aquatic Animal Disease Plan
AT	Ambulance Tasmania (of DoH)
AUSCONPLAN-SPRED	Australian Contingency Plan for Radioactive Space Re-entry Debris
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CAG	Council of Attorneys-General
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
ChemPlan	National Marine Chemical Spill Contingency Plan
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COMDISPLAN	Australian Government Disaster Response Plan
COMRECEPLAN	Australian Government Plan for the Reception of Australian Citizens and approved Foreign Nationals Evacuated from Overseas
DA	Department of Agriculture (Australian Government)
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DFACA	Defence Force Aid to Civilian Authorities
DH	Department of Health (Australian Government)
DHA	Department of Home Affairs (Australian Government)
DMC	Deputy Municipal Coordinator
DoC	Department of Communities

ACRONYM	Stands for...
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
DoJ	Department of Justice
DoTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPAC	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Australian Government)
DPFEM	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
DRF	Disaster Recovery Funding (Australian Government)
DSG	Department of State Growth
DSL	Dangerous Substances Location
DSS	Department of Social Services (Australian Government)
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EMA	Emergency Management Australia (Australian Government)
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EMSC	Emergency Management Steering Committee
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (a division of DPIPWE)
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
GA	Geosciences Australia (Australian Government)
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
IMT	Incident Management Team
JOSS	Joint Operations Support Section (ADF)
LAEIRP	Live Animal Export Incident Response Plan
LGAT	Local Government Association of Tasmania
MAST	Marine and Safety Tasmania
MC	Municipal Coordinator
MCPM	Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management
MRC	Municipal Recovery Coordinator
MECC	Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre
MHF	Major Hazard Facility
MRT	Mineral Resources Tasmania
NCTP	National Counter-terrorism Plan

ACRONYM	Stands for...
NECC	National Emergency Call Centre
NEM	National Electricity Market
NEMEP	National Electricity Market Emergency Protocol
NGERAC	National Gas Emergency Response Advisory Committee
NGERP	National Gas Emergency Response Protocol
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NLFERP	National Liquid Fuel Emergency Response Plan
NMOSC	National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OPSMAN I	Defence Operations Manual: Visits to Australia by Nuclear Powered Warships
OSEM	Office of Security and Emergency Management (of DPAC)
PHS	Public Health Services (DoH)
PIU	Public Information Unit (of DPAC)
PPRR	Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service (division of DPIPWE)
RAF	Request for Additional Funds
RCR	Road Crash Rescue
RSRC	Regional Social Recovery Coordinator
RECC	Regional Emergency Coordination Centre
REMC	Regional Emergency Management Committee
SCC	State Control Centre
SDF	Strategic Directions Framework
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SHHSEC	State Health and Human Services Emergency Committee
SITREP	Situation Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRCT	Special Response and Counter-terrorism (TASPOL)
TASPOL	Tasmania Police
TasPorts	Tasmanian Ports Corporation
TEIS	Tasmanian Emergency Information Service
TEMA	Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TGP	Tasmanian Gas Pipeline Company

ACRONYM	Stands for...
THS	Tasmanian Health Service (DoH)
TRRA	Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements
WOG	Whole Of Government
WST	WorkSafe Tasmania

Appendix 3: Warnings Summary

Table 27: Warnings summary

WARNING TYPE	WHEN	WHO	HOW
EMERGENCY ALERT			
Emergency Alert	Signals imminent danger and used to alert the community. May include advice on protective measures.	RMA	Mobile phone and landline telephones in by billing address within a selected geographic location. and / or Mobile phones located within a selected geographic area.
EXTREME HEAT			
Extreme Heat Warning	During times when the BoM's three day extreme heat service forecasts extreme heat conditions for major populations.	DoH	DoH website, TasAlert and media outlets.
FIRE DANGER RATING			
Low–Moderate Fire Danger Rating (FDR 0–11) 	Fires breaking out today can be controlled easily. There is little risk to people and property.	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.
High Fire Danger Rating (FDR 12–24) 	Fires breaking out today can be controlled. People in the path of a fire are unlikely to be killed or seriously injured if they take shelter. Well-prepared and actively defended homes can offer safety during a fire.	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.
Very High Fire Danger Rating (FDR 25–49) 	Some fires breaking out today will spread rapidly and be difficult to control. There is a possibility that people in the path of a fire will be killed or seriously injured. Some homes may be destroyed. However, well-prepared and actively defended homes can offer safety during a fire.	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.
Severe Fire Danger Rating (FDR 50–74) 	Some fires breaking out today will spread rapidly and be uncontrollable. People in the path of a fire may be killed or seriously injured. Some homes are likely to be destroyed. However, well-prepared and actively defended homes can offer safety during a fire.	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.

WARNING TYPE	WHEN	WHO	HOW
<p>Extreme Fire Danger Rating (FDR 75–99)</p> 	<p>Some fires breaking out today will spread rapidly and be uncontrollable. People in the path of a fire may be killed or seriously injured. Many homes are very likely to be destroyed. Only well-constructed, well-prepared and actively defended homes are likely to offer safety during a fire.</p>	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.
<p>Catastrophic Fire Danger Rating (FDR >100)</p> 	<p>Some fires breaking out today will spread rapidly and be uncontrollable. There is a high likelihood that people in the path of a fire will be killed or seriously injured. Many homes are very likely to be destroyed. Even the best prepared homes will not be safe today.</p>	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.
FIRE MESSAGES			
<p>Advice</p> 	<p>'Bushfire Advice' message – this will advise you that a fire has started but there is no immediate danger, and includes general information to keep you up to date with developments.</p>	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.
<p>Watch and Act</p> 	<p>'Bushfire Watch and Act' message – this represents a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family.</p>	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.
<p>Emergency Warning</p> 	<p>'Bushfire Emergency Warning' – this will indicate that people in specific locations are in danger and need to take action immediately, as they will be impacted by fire. This message may be preceded by an emergency warning signal (a siren sound).</p>	TFS	TFS website, TasAlert and media outlets.
PUBLIC HEALTH WARNINGS			
<p>Public health related emergency</p>	<p>During times when there is an imminent, emerging or actual public health emergency.</p>	DoH	DoH website, TasAlert and media outlets.
STANDARD EMERGENCY WARNING SIGNAL (SEWS)			
<p>SEWS</p>	<p>Limited to significant emergency situations and is only for providing urgent safety messages.</p> <p>Four criteria should all be present to confirm that the use of the signal is appropriate:</p> <p>Potential for loss of life and/or a major threat to a significant number of properties or the large-scale environment;</p> <p>Impact has occurred or is expected within 12 hours;</p> <p>A significant number of people need to be warned; and</p> <p>One or more phenomena are expected to be destructive.</p>	DPFEM Media & Comms or TasGov PIU	SEWS (sound) and verbal/written messaging through media outlets

WARNING TYPE	WHEN	WHO	HOW
TERRORISM			
National Terrorism Threat Advisory System (NTTAS)	A scale of five levels to provide advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism occurring in Australia.	Aust Gov	All media outlets, TasALERT
TSUNAMI			
No threat	An undersea earthquake has been detected, however it has not generated a tsunami, or the tsunami poses no threat to Australia and its offshore territories.	BoM	BoM website, TasAlert and media outlets.
Marine Alert and Land Alert	Warning of potentially dangerous waves, strong ocean currents in the marine environment and the possibility of only some localised overflow onto the immediate foreshore.	BoM	BoM website, TasAlert and media outlets.
Marine Warning and Land Warning	Warning for low-lying coastal areas of major land inundation, flooding, dangerous waves and strong ocean currents.	BoM	BoM website, TasAlert and media outlets.
WEATHER WARNINGS			
Flood / severe weather	When forecast and updated / re-issued as and when required.	BoM	BoM website, TasAlert and media outlets.
Fire weather	Issued when the rating on the Fire Danger Rating scale is expected to exceed thresholds agreed to with fire agencies.	BoM	BoM website, TasAlert and media outlets.

Appendix 4: Summary of main categories of powers under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT POWERS (Section 36–39)

Brief description	<p>Allows the State EM Controller to authorise entry by a specified authorised officer to inspect a specified place, premises or vehicle, or a class of places, premises or vehicles connected with the place, structure, source or situation that may be a potential hazard or risk activity.</p> <p>Once authorised, the authorised officer has certain powers to impose risk mitigation requirements on the owner of, person in charge of or person responsible for the place, structure, source or situation, or person carrying on the risk activity.</p>
Approval authority	State EM Controller
Reason/justification for approval	State EM Controller considers that a place, structure, source or situation may be a potential hazard or that an activity may be a potential risk activity that might cause, contribute to or aggravate an emergency.
Duration	As stipulated in the authority.
Extensions	State EM Controller, as required but conditions at section 37(2) must be met for the extension.
Conditions/other requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister must be informed if entry requires notice to be given (i.e. Occupier consent not initially given). Authorisation and any amendments must be in writing and include all details (including the nature of the risk, the authorised officer) – copy must be provided to the occupier. Consent must be provided by occupier unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3 days written notice is provided; or – the premises is open to the public. State EM Controller must report to the Minister all occasions these powers have been authorised each year (section 63). Minister must report to Parliament all occasions these powers have been authorised each year (section 63).

EMERGENCY POWERS – Section 40–41 and Schedule 1

Brief description	Allows the State EM Controller (and specified Regional EM Controllers during a declared state of emergency) to authorise the exercise, by one or more specified authorised officers, of certain specified emergency powers from Schedule 1 of the Act.
Approval authority	State EM Controller
Reason/justification for approval	<p>State EM Controller must be satisfied on reasonable grounds that an emergency (includes potential emergency) is occurring or has occurred in Tasmanian and that the powers are necessary to:</p> <p>Protect persons from distress, injury or death; or</p> <p>Protect property or the environment from damage or destruction.</p>
Duration	Up to 7 days unless sooner revoked.
Extensions	Up to 7 days with consent of the Minister.
Conditions/other requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister must be informed. Authorisation may be oral or in writing, but if it is oral it is to be confirmed in writing as soon as practicable and must include all details (include the appropriate authorised officer(s) able to exercise the powers, the specific emergency powers that may be exercised, timings, area etc.) – copy must be provided to affected Regional EM Controllers and authorised officers who may exercise the powers. State EM Controller must report to the Minister all occasions these powers have been authorised each year (section 63). Minister must report to Parliament all occasions these powers have been authorised each year (section 63).

STATE OF ALERT AND EMERGENCY POWERS (Section 41A–41D)

Brief description	<p>Allows the State EM Controller to declare a state of alert under which specified emergency powers may be exercised by the relevant Regional EM Controller, or any person or class of persons that the State EM Controller thinks fit.</p> <p>The emergency powers may only be exercised for the purposes of making necessary preparations, or to mitigate risks, in relation to an emergency. If a state of alert has been declared, the relevant Regional EM Controller may authorise the exercise of all, or any, emergency powers (unless the State EM Controller has directed otherwise).</p>
Approval authority	State EM Controller
Reason/justification for approval	The State EM Controller must be satisfied on reasonable grounds that there is a significant threat of an emergency occurring in Tasmania; or is satisfied on credible information that an emergency that may impact on Tasmania is occurring, or may occur, outside Tasmania.
Duration	As stipulated in the declaration, but not exceeding 7 days. A declaration may be revoked at any time.
Extensions	For one or more further periods, each of which does not exceed 7 days.
Conditions/other requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A declaration (as well as any extension, amendment or revocation) may be oral or in writing. If oral, it is to be confirmed in writing as soon as practicable. • The declaration is to specify the emergency powers that may be exercised by a Regional EM Controller, or any person or class of persons that the State Controller thinks fit. • The State EM Controller and relevant Regional EM Controller are to manage the emergency in accordance with any relevant emergency management plan and as s/he considers appropriate. • The Regional EM Controller is to take action as required by any relevant emergency management plan, or take immediate action to use, direct and coordinate resources to counter the likely effects of the emergency. • The relevant Municipal EM Coordinator is to advise and assist the Regional EM Controller.

SPECIAL EMERGENCY POWERS (Section 42–45)

Brief description	Allows the Premier of Tasmania to authorise within a declaration of state of emergency certain special emergency powers from Schedule 2 of the EM Act that may be exercised by the State EM Controller and/or Regional EM Controllers (as specified in the declaration). These powers apply to major emergencies.
Approval authority	Premier
Reason/justification for approval	<p>The Premier may declare a state of emergency if he or she is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, of one or more of the following:</p> <p>that an emergency, or a significant threat of an emergency, is occurring or has occurred in Tasmania;</p> <p>that the existing circumstances require, or may require, the exercise of special emergency powers.</p>
Duration	Up to 14 days (up to 12 weeks for a major animal/human disease emergency) unless the declaration is sooner revoked by the Premier.
Extensions	Up to 14 days (up to 12 weeks for a major animal/human disease emergency).
Conditions/other requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration may be oral or in writing, but if it is oral it is to be confirmed in writing as soon as practicable and must include all details (including the authorised officers and specific special emergency powers that may be exercised, timings, area, etc.) – copy must be provided to the persons who may exercise these powers. • State Emergency Management Committee must review the ongoing need for a declaration exceeding 4 weeks and then every 2 weeks and advise the Premier accordingly. • State Controller must report to the Minister all occasions these powers have been authorised each year (section 63). • Minister must report to Parliament all occasions these powers have been authorised each year (section 63).

Appendix 5: Significant emergencies in Tasmania

EVENT	Consequence summary
August 1875 Ship sinking King Island	408 dead. The sinking of the Cataracqui represents the largest number of lives lost in a peacetime emergency in recorded Australian history.
October 1912 Copper mine fire Queenstown	42 deaths and 30 injuries. Of the 170 miners underground, 70 escaped up the main shaft. Another 58 miners survived (rescued after spending about 107 hours underground after the fire started). Interjurisdictional support for the rescue came from Ballarat and Bendigo. Diving equipment and expertise supported the search. Contributing factors for the consequences included the lack of a warning system and limited egress points.
March 1918 Pandemic influenza ('Spanish Flu') Australia	Estimated to have infected half of the world's population and killed over 40 million people with a mortality rate of greater than 2.5%.
April 1929 Flooding Northern Tasmania	22 dead. The flooding resulted in the greatest loss of life for any single Tasmanian flood event. 4500 people in Launceston were evacuated. Infrastructure destroyed/damaged included Duck Reach Power Station, suspension bridge in the Cataract Gorge and numerous road and rail bridges. Serious flooding also occurred elsewhere in the State.
March 1946 Aviation crash Hobart	25 dead. 1 aircraft destroyed.
February 1967 Bushfires ('Black Tuesday') Southern Tasmania	64 dead, 900 injured. 80 000 animals dead. 1400 homes destroyed. 264,270 hectares burnt.
September 1974 Boiler explosion Sandy Bay	Seven dead. Mt St Canace Convent partially destroyed.
January 1975 Structural collapse Hobart	12 dead. The Tasman Bridge repair took two years and cost approximately \$44 million. It was officially re-opened on 8 October 1977, however, more holistic recovery took 20 years to address the significant social dislocation and psychological affects.
February 1981 Bushfires West Coast	39 homes, one community hall and one caravan destroyed, 13,500 hectares burnt. Significant community recovery effort mounted by the State Government.
February 1982 Bushfires All regions	One fire related death, two houses, one shack and 38 outbuildings destroyed. In addition to 3000 sheep killed, there was damage to farm equipment, fences, 5000 hectares of pastures, large areas of forest and some construction equipment. ADF troops deployed to assist from 5/7 Battalion from the Royal Australian Regiment. Special State of Emergency declared, which was the only declaration of this kind made under the Emergency Services Act 1976.
July 1995 Oil spill – 'Iron Baron', Hebe Reef Northern Tasmania	Between 325–550 tonnes of heavy fuel (or bunker) oil were spilled in Bass Strait over a 20-day period, which included the initial grounding as well as the salvage operations. This resulted in significant environmental impact to wildlife, especially sea birds, with a large number affected. The full financial cost is unknown, but BHP and insurers lost over \$30 million (the ship was valued at \$21 million).
28 April 1996 Mass shooting Port Arthur	35 dead, 37 injured Australians reacted to the event with widespread shock and horror, and psycho-social recovery has been incredibly challenging. The political effects included dramatic changes to firearm controls and licensing, increased profile of mental health in the community and ongoing debate about the role of the media in covering such tragedies.

EVENT	Consequence summary
<p>April 2006 Mine collapse Beaconsfield</p>	<p>One dead. Significant lessons identified related to working with the media, and multi-agency/organisation response operations involving State agencies with the privately owned mine management over an extended period (approximately two weeks).</p>
<p>December 2006 Bushfires East Coast</p>	<p>One dead. 27 homes destroyed and 50 damaged. Forestry Tasmania lost approximately \$50 million worth of production timber. There was significant damage to State road assets at St Marys Pass with recovery continuing into 2009 at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million.</p>
<p>September 2007 Structure fire (Myer) Hobart</p>	<p>A structure fire destroyed the historic 1836 building and resulted in significant and ongoing disruption to trade in the central business district. It is estimated that the fire cost \$100 million (damage to buildings and lost trade), with more than 200 local businesses registering for information in the days after the fire. A significant number of these required additional support to clean up and re-open. While Myer relocated its stores and recommenced trading within a couple of months of the fire, the original site remained empty more than seven years after the event.</p>
<p>2009 Influenza A/H1N1 pandemic</p>	<p>Over 500,000 confirmed cases worldwide, including more than 37,000 in Australia. Tasmania experienced more than 1000 confirmed cases, more than 100 hospitalisations, and seven associated deaths. The largest and longest health led multi-agency response in Tasmania in recent times.</p>
<p>January – August 2011 Floods</p>	<p>Flash flooding and major riverine flooding across the north of the State caused an estimated \$26 million damage to property.* Record rainfall was associated with one of the top three La Nina events since records commenced in 1876. <i>*Does not include private property damage.</i></p>
<p>January 2013 Bushfires Forcett / Dunalley Southeast Tasmania</p>	<p>More than 60 bushfires burnt across Tasmania and spread across 40,000 hectares, resulting in widespread loss of homes, businesses, public infrastructure and flora and fauna, and causing an estimated \$150 million of damage. The municipalities of Sorell and Tasman were particularly affected with 320 properties either damaged or destroyed. The recovery effort was the most significant seen in Tasmania since the 1967 bushfires and was formally captured in the <i>'Transition to Long Term Recovery Report'</i> produced by the Bushfire Recovery Taskforce and the <i>'Review of Recovery Arrangements'</i> produced by the Tasmanian Government.</p>
<p>January – February 2016 Bushfires</p>	<p>In January and February 2016, thousands of lightning strikes were recorded and started multiple fires in exceptionally dry conditions. From 13 January to 15 March 2016 a total of 145 vegetation fires affected approximately 126,800 hectares across Tasmania, including approximately 19,800 hectares (around 1.3%) of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA).</p>
<p>June – July 2016 Floods</p>	<p>Three people died during the floods that impacted a number of areas in the State, particularly the Mersey River and associated catchments between the 4–7 June 2016. The floods caused approximately \$180M damage to houses, farms, livestock and infrastructure. There were also very significant impacts on the environment.</p>
<p>2018 Biosecurity – Queensland Fruit Fly incursion</p>	<p>Tasmania's \$50M stone fruit export market was under threat from a fruit fly outbreak. The detection of Queensland fruit fly on the Tasmanian mainland and Flinders Island led to a statewide alert for the pest. Approximately 60km of the State's Northern coast was placed under quarantine with control zones established in a 15km radius around confirmed fruit fly sightings. Tasmania's fruit fly pest free area status remains unchanged.</p>
<p>December 2018 – January 2019 Bushfires Southern region</p>	<p>A significant number of bushfires, many in remote locations including TWWHA (88,227ha), were ignited as a result of lightning strikes in late December and early January. The 2018–19 fire season was unprecedented in the total area burnt (210,310ha) and extraordinary in duration, with firefighting activities undertaken for over 80 days, much of it in remote areas. Approximately 3 percent of the total area of the State was impacted by fire.</p>