Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements

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Acknowledgements

The contributions of many individuals and agencies across the Tasmanian emergency management sector is gratefully acknowledged.

……

We respectfully acknowledge the Tasmanian Aboriginal people as the traditional owners of the land upon which we work and pay our respect to Elders past and present. We recognise the Tasmanian Aboriginal people as the continuing custodians of the rich cultural heritage of *lutruwita* / Tasmania.

Authorisation

These Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (TEMA) are issued under the authority of the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management in accordance with the requirements of Section 32 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. This document is maintained by the State Emergency Service (SES) on behalf of the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).

The TEMA Issue 2 is hereby recommended for approval.

16 August 2023

…….. ……..

COMMISSIONER DONNA ADAMS

State Controller

Chairperson, State Emergency Management Committee

Approved

30 August 2023

…….. ……..

THE HON FELIX ELLIS MP

Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management

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Minister's foreword

The Hon Felix Ellis MP
Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management

Ensuring clear and decisive all-emergency arrangements is crucial for a highly effective emergency response across our communities and organisations, to keep Tasmanians safe.

Partnerships and co-operation are the key to success in emergencies and each of us has a part to play in preparing for and responding to them, as outlined in the *Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025*.

The *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* help us to become more resilient to disasters. The Arrangements explain how we reduce risks, outline our emergency preparedness measures, and describe how we respond to, and recover from, emergencies.

Importantly, the arrangements outline our strong chains of command across our organisations and across emergency types to remove any doubt of accountability, responsibility and who will provide assistance when. This provides us all peace of mind that when disaster strikes, we all quickly know what role we have to play, and we will not delay our response.

I commend to you the ongoing and valuable partnerships between all levels of government and the community, who use these arrangements to keep us safe and protect the Tasmanian way of life.

1 Chapter 1: Introduction

1. Introduction

KEY POINTS

- The objectives of the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* (TEMA) are to describe the broad policies and form of the governance of emergency management in Tasmania.
- The *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* apply to all hazards and emergencies.
- The audience for the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* is all members of the Tasmanian community.
- The *Australian Emergency Management Arrangements* outline a consistent approach to enable coordinated effort nationally and across states and territories.
- In line with national and international standards, Tasmania adopts a resilience-based approach.
- Tasmania's geography, demographics and location influence our emergency management arrangements.
- Tasmania's comprehensive and all-hazards approach to emergency management is informed by risk assessments in Tasmania and elsewhere.

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* (TEMA) are to provide:

- the broad policies for emergency management in Tasmania and
- details of the arrangements and responsibilities for the governance and coordination of emergency management in Tasmania.

As such, the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* informs other emergency plans and procedures in Tasmania.

1.1.2 Scope

The *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* applies to all hazards and emergencies that may occur in Tasmania.

An 'emergency' means:

- an event that endangers, destroys or threatens to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment and requires a significant response from one or more of the statutory services or
- a significant threat of the occurrence of an event of a kind referred to above in respect of which it is appropriate to take measures to prevent that possible resulting event or to mitigate the risks associated with that threat and that possible resulting event.

A 'hazard' means a place, structure, source or situation, that may potentially endanger, destroy or threaten to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment.

'Emergency management' means the planning, organisation, coordination and implementation of measures to prevent, mitigate, respond to, resist, adapt to, overcome and recover from an emergency.

The *Emergency Management Act 2006*, under which the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* operates, does not authorise actual combat against an enemy, putting down a riot or other civil disturbance, or ending a strike or lock-out.

1.1.3 Audience

The *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* is intended for:

- all those engaged in emergency management in Tasmania and
- all members of the Tasmanian community who have an interest in emergency management.

1.1.4 Authority

The *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* have been endorsed by the State Emergency Management Committee and approved by the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

1.2 Nationally consistent and coordinated efforts

There is a consistent approach to emergency management arrangements across Australia. The *Australian Emergency Management Arrangements* provide a high-level overview of how we as a nation address the risks and impacts of hazards through a collaborative approach to emergency management. The national principles shown in Table 1 below provide consistency in policy and decision-making and support a disaster-resilient Tasmania and Australia.

TABLE 1: National principles of emergency management

Principle	Explanation
Primacy of life	The protection and preservation of human life (including both communities and emergency service personnel) will be paramount over all other objectives and considerations.
Comprehensive	The development of emergency and disaster arrangements to embrace the phases of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR) across all hazards. These phases of emergency management are not necessarily sequential.
Collaborative	Relationships between emergency management stakeholders and communities are based on integrity, trust and mutual respect, building a team atmosphere and consensus. Planning and systems of work reflect common goals and all stakeholders work with a unified effort.
Coordinated	The bringing together of organisations and other resources to support emergency management response, relief and recovery. It involves the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisational, human and equipment) in an emergency situation. Activities of all stakeholders are synchronised and integrated. Information is shared to achieve a common purpose and impacts and needs are continuously assessed and responded to accordingly.
Flexible	Emergency situations are constantly changing. Emergency management decisions may require initiative, creativity and innovation to adapt to new and rapidly emerging challenges. Emergency plans need to be agile to change and adapt to these new circumstances.
Risk based	Emergency managers use sound risk management principles and processes in prioritising, allocating and monitoring resources to manage the risks from hazards. Risk based planning will anticipate the effect of efforts, the changing hazard landscape and the changing consequences of the emergency.
Shared responsibility	Everyone understands their own responsibility in an emergency, and the responsibility of others. Communities and individuals understand the risk. This encourages all stakeholders to prevent, prepare for, and to plan for how they will safely respond to and recover from an emergency situation.
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 (UNISDR).
Communication	Information is crucial to decision making and to the preservation of life. Emergency managers need to support common information systems and are responsible for providing and sharing clear, targeted and tailored information to those who need it, and to those at risk, to enable better decision making by all stakeholders.
Integrated	Emergency Management efforts must be integrated across sectors, not progressed in silos, ensuring the engagement of the whole of governments, all relevant organisations and agencies, the private sector and the community.
Continual improvement	All sectors continuously learn and innovate to improve practices and share lessons, data and knowledge so that future emergency management is better, and the overall cost of impact of emergencies and disasters is reduced. Continuous monitoring, review and evaluation should examine the processes, timelines and outcomes of plans. Review informs communities and displays transparency and accountability. Review also enables facilitation of the adaptive change process with communities.

Refer to Appendix 4 for a description of national emergency management arrangements.

1.3 A resilience and risk-based approach

1.3.1 Disaster resilience

Australian governments aim to enhance disaster resilience so that Australians focus on proactively reducing risks and are better able to withstand and recover from disasters. Disaster resilience underpins the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery aspects of emergency management. However, in line with national and international frameworks, the primary focus is on prevention/risk reduction and preparedness. All levels of government have disaster resilience obligations in line with:

- the *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (2011)*
- the *National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy (2015)*
- the *National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (2018)*
- the *National Partnership Agreement for Risk Reduction (2019)*
- the *United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*.

The *Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025* aligns with these international and national frameworks and aims to address gaps, barriers or issues from a whole-of-system perspective.

1.3.2 Risk management

All parties use a risk-based approach to emergency management planning to:

- reduce the number of emergency events
- contain the scale and extent of emergency event impacts and
- minimise the consequences of emergency events.

The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) adopted the *Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (TERAG)* that is aligned with:

- the AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management–Guidelines and
- the *National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG)*.

1.3.3 Hazards in Tasmania

Hazards affecting the Tasmanian community and environment include:

- animal and plant biosecurity events
- bushfires
- dam failure
- coastal inundation
- critical infrastructure and service failures
- earthquake
- flood
- food contamination
- heatwave
- landslide
- marine pollution
- public health emergencies
- severe storms
- space debris
- space weather
- terrorism; and
- tsunami.

Refer to the *Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA)* for further information on hazards in Tasmania.

1.4 The Tasmanian context

Tasmania's population of over 570,00 is dispersed amongst 29 council areas, with nearly 60% of people living in Hobart and Launceston city council areas (refer to Figure 1).

Between 2015 and 2019 Tasmania had an annual average of 1,260,000 visitors annually, which declined to 680,000 in 2021.

Wilderness and other areas attract many visitors but there are risks associated with our diverse topography, vegetation and weather conditions, with more than 20% of Tasmania being Wilderness World Heritage Area and another 20% protected national parks or state reserves.

Tasmania's Gross State Product is estimated at $35 billion, with exports of goods and services estimated at $5 billion.

As an island state, transport and energy networks are critical, with numerous seaports and airports providing access to other parts of Australia and overseas, and electricity and gas links to the mainland.

FIGURE 1: Map of Tasmanian Municipal Council Areas and Regions

2 Chapter 2: State Emergency Management Framework

2. State Emergency Management Framework

KEY POINTS

- Tasmanian emergency management arrangements are scalable and flexible. They are underpinned by partnerships at every level.
- The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) is responsible for State policies and capabilities that reduce disaster risk, minimise the potential for harm and uphold public trust and confidence.
- Tasmania's governance structures for emergency management aim to enable effective coordination across key players.
- The *Emergency Management Act 2006* provides for a suite of policy functions and powers.
- Government agencies and other stakeholders are responsible for managing the risks associated with specified hazards.
- National emergency management coordination and assistance is available to the Tasmanian community.
- Public information and warnings play a significant role in making people and communities safer.
- The Tasmanian emergency management sector supports a culture of continuous improvement through lessons management.

2.1 Overview

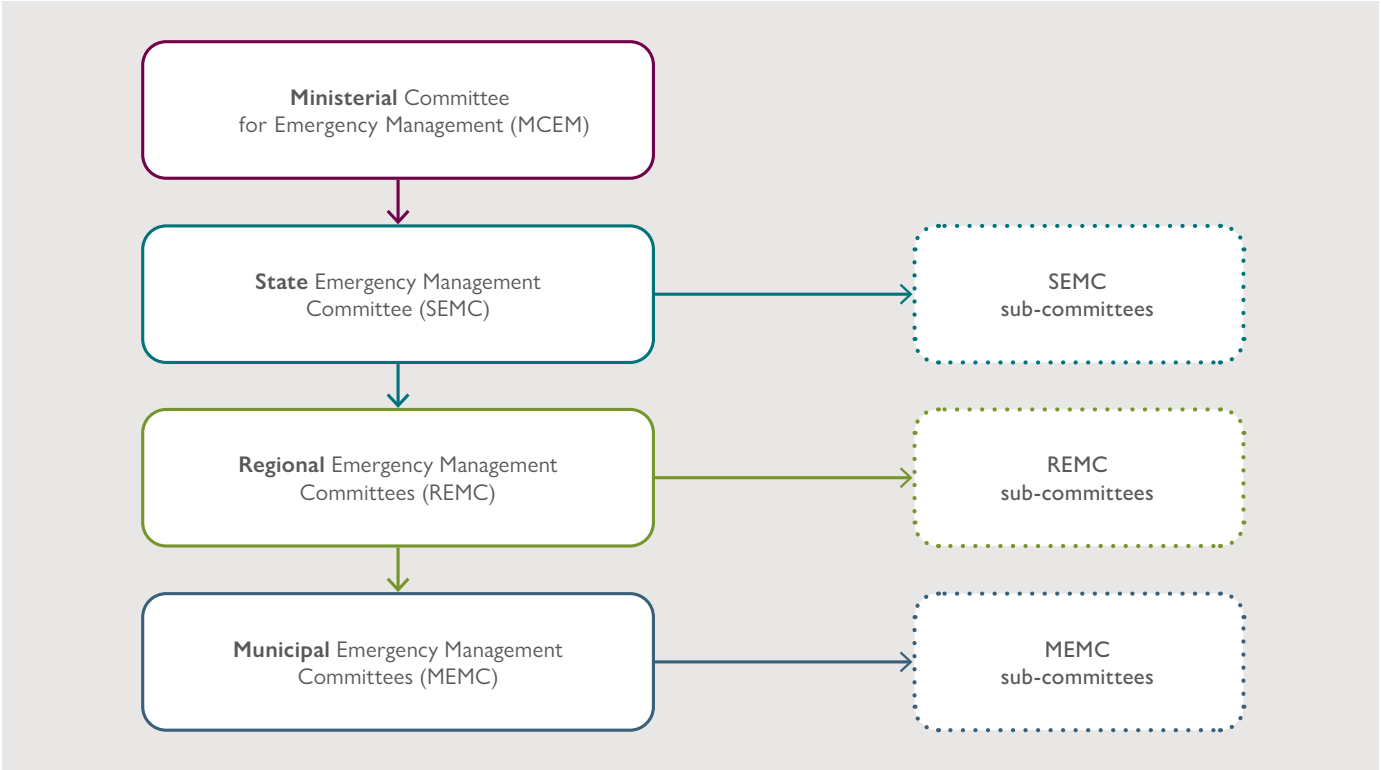
The Tasmanian Government has primary responsibility for emergency management legislation, policies and frameworks within Tasmania. Partnerships across all levels of government and sectors underpin these arrangements. Tasmania has integrated security and emergency management arrangements. These arrangements apply to any emergency event in this State, no matter what the cause.

The *Emergency Management Act 2006* defines formal emergency management coordination responsibilities. Chapter 3 of the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements describes these in more detail. Refer to Table 2 for a summary of activities, functions and powers defined by the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

TABLE 2: Emergency management roles defined by the Act

Activities, functions and powers	Articulated through	Activities are coordinated and supported by
State level (Division 1)	*Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* (TEMA) State Emergency Management Plans (replace with (SEMP)	The State Controller • oversees emergency management activities and • chairs the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).
Regional level (Division 2)	Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP)	Regional Controller supported by the Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC). The Regional Controller's Executive Officer (SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator) is the conduit between municipal and regional arrangements.
Municipal level (Division 3)	Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMP)	Municipal Emergency Management Committees (MEMC). Municipal Emergency Management (EM) Coordinators.
Recovery (Division 3)	*Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements*	State Recovery Advisor State Recovery Coordinator Recovery Taskforce

FIGURE 2: Tasmanian emergency management governance structure



2.2 Governance and administrative framework

2.2.1 Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management (MCEM)

The Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management provides ministerial-level strategic policy oversight of emergency management (refer to section 6c of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*). The Premier chairs the Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management and DPAC provides the secretariat. The Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management is supported by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).

2.2.2 State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)

The State Emergency Management Committee coordinates emergency management in Tasmania, including the preparation and review of the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* (TEMA) and State Emergency Management Plans (refer to Appendix 3 for a list of State Emergency Management Plans). The State Emergency Management Committee is chaired by the State Controller with the State Emergency Service providing the executive officer. State Emergency Management Committee functions are detailed in section 9 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

The *SEMC Strategic Directions Framework 2020-2025* enables a coordinated approach to emergency management. It outlines strategies for the State Emergency Management Committee to achieve its functions and mission in line with:

- the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and other relevant legislation (refer to Appendix 2 for Tasmanian legislation related to emergency management)
- the *Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025*
- the *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience* and the *National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework* and
- the *United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*.

2.2.3 Regional Emergency Management Committees

The Regional Emergency Management Committees coordinate emergency management activities in the South, North and Northwest regions of the State, and report to the State Emergency Management Committee. Regional Controllers (Tasmania Police Western, Northern, and Southern District Commanders) chair the Regional Emergency Management Committees with the State Emergency Service providing the executive officers. The functions and powers of a Regional Emergency Management Committee are detailed in section 16 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

2.2.4 Municipal Emergency Management Committees

Municipal emergency management activities are coordinated by a Municipal Emergency Management Committee which report to the Regional Emergency Management Committees. The Council for the municipal area determines the Municipal Emergency Management Committee chair who is responsible for managing its operation and administration. The *Emergency Management Act 2006* provides for a 'combined area' Committee being supported by the Minister, enabling two or more Municipal Councils to establish a Municipal Emergency Management Committee for the combined area (section 19). The functions and powers of a Municipal Emergency Management Committee are detailed in section 22 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. Refer to 3.3.3 Municipal councils for the key roles of municipal councils.

2.2.5 Emergency Management Sub-Committees (State, Regional and Municipal)

The *Emergency Management Act 2006* provides authority for emergency management committees to establish and recognise groups as sub-committees. Their membership usually includes subject matter experts and/or policy and planning advisors. Sub-committees usually focus their attention on identified hazards or emergency management functions, or as established by the *SEMC Strategic Directions Framework*. Sub-committees may

establish discrete Working Groups to complete a specific task. In that instance, the proposal to establish a Working Group would be considered by the sub-committee along with a draft Terms of Reference.

Reference Groups may be formed to promote best practice through information sharing and networking. They do not generally provide strategic direction and decision-making. Reference groups operate within existing policy contexts and can submit proposals to be considered by the 'parent' committee or its sub-committees.

2.3 Legal framework

There is a range of emergency powers available to Tasmanian authorities for the protection of life, property and the environment. These powers are provided for legislation administered by several ministerial portfolios and implemented by several Tasmanian Government agencies (refer to Appendix 2 for a description of Tasmanian legislation related to emergency management). This legal framework is designed to provide for scalable and flexible emergency management and a safer Tasmania.

The *Emergency Management Act 2006* provides for:

- the protection of life, property and the environment in the event of an emergency and
- establishes Tasmania's overarching emergency management arrangements, including the four categories of powers: general risk identification, assessment and management; emergency powers; state of alert; and state of emergency.

Refer to Appendix 5 for a summary of emergency powers under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

The *Emergency Management Act 2006* also provides for a suite of policy functions and powers. Refer to Table 3 below for details.

TABLE 3: Policy functions and powers under the Emergency Management Act 2006

Level	Functions and Powers	Through
Municipal (section 22)	• Determine and review emergency management policy for the municipal area (or combined area). • Identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management.	Municipal Emergency Management Committee (MEMC)
Regional (section 16)	• Determine and review emergency management policy. • Impose functions on a Municipal Emergency Management Committee. • Identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management.	Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC)
State (section 9)	• Determine and review emergency management policy. • Impose functions on a Regional Emergency Management Committee. • Identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management.	State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)

The provisions of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* prevail where there are any inconsistencies with provisions of any other Tasmanian Acts. The Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management is responsible for the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. The Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (DPFEM) administers the *Emergency Management Act 2006* (section 65).

A combination of state and Commonwealth legislation is in place for terrorism, with Tasmania referring certain matters relating to terrorist acts to the Commonwealth under the Tasmanian *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*. Tasmania-specific legislation includes the Tasmanian *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005* and the Tasmanian *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005*.

2.4 Public information and warnings

2.4.1 Overview

Public information is:

- information provided to the public immediately before, during and after an emergency to reduce the potential impact of an emergency.

Warnings are:

- information about an emergency that is impacting or is expected to impact communities that describes the expected consequences and includes advice on what people should do.

The provision of public information and warnings in an emergency plays a significant role in making people and communities safer. Timely, targeted and tailored information and warnings allow people to make informed decisions, to act and to reduce potential impacts and consequences.

2.4.2 Hazard-specific information systems and agencies

These systems are national, scaled classifications of event likelihood, potential consequences or advice that inform hazard-specific agencies and public information providers, such as:

- the Australian Fire Danger Rating System
- the Australian Tsunami Warning System
- the Australian Warning System
- the Heatwave Service for Australia and
- the National Terrorism Threat Advisory System.

The information provided to the community is predominantly based on the Australian Warning System.

Hazard-specific information agencies are organisations that collate and provide information on hazards and emergencies to public information providers and the public, and may be public information providers themselves. Refer to Table 4 below for some of the hazard-specific information agencies and the hazards and emergencies on which they collate and provide information.

TABLE 4: Examples of hazard-specific information agencies

Hazard-specific information agencies	Hazards and emergencies
Bureau of Meteorology	Rain, floods, heatwaves, storms and space weather
Centre for Counter-Terrorism Coordination (CCTC), Australian Government Department of Home Affairs	Terrorism
Department of Natural Resources and Environment	Biosecurity, dam safety and fires
State Emergency Service	Floods and storms
Tasmania Fire Service	Fires

Refer to Table 7 for further details.

2.4.3 Public information providers

Public information providers are organisations and individuals that are authorised to provide public information before, during and after emergencies, such as:

- Municipal Council mayor or another authorised local spokesperson
- Advisory Agency spokesperson
- Response Management Authority spokesperson
- State Operations or Control Centre
- State Controller
- Department of Premier and Cabinet whole-of-government Public Information Unit (PIU)
- Tasmanian Government Premier and Ministers
- Australian Government Prime Minister and Ministers.

2.4.4 Response Management Authority responsibilities

Public information activities are managed by the Response Management Authority's communications section, operating in accordance with the Response Management Authority's incident management system. A Response Management Authority may request assistance from other agencies, including:

- additional staffing resources, deployed under the *Interoperability Arrangements for the Sharing of Skilled Resources in Tasmania* to work within the response management authority's incident management structure
- use of whole-of-government communications channels, such as the TasALERT website and social media channels or the Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS)
- activation of a whole-of-government Public Information Unit.

2.4.5 Whole-of-government Public Information Unit

Under the *Protocol for Whole-of-Government Public Information Support in Emergencies*, the whole-of-government Public Information Unit (PIU) may be established by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, and officers sourced through the *Interoperability Arrangements for the Sharing of Skilled Resources in Tasmania*. The structure and operations of the whole-of-government PIU are flexible depending on the requirements of the Response Management Authority or State Controller. The whole-of-government PIU will:

- develop key public messages relating to an event
- support the distribution of public information from the whole-of-government emergency response
- provide advice to the Response Management Authority, State Controller, and Regional Controllers on media and public information issues
- liaise with public information officers in other jurisdictions and Australian Government agencies and
- develop a whole-of-government public information strategy in consultation with relevant agencies.

Functions of a whole-of-government PIU may include:

- manage whole-of-government communications channels, including the TasALERT website and social media
- provide information to support the operations of the Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS)
- organise accessible information for culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities
- manage paid advertising placements or campaigns
- produce fact sheets, posters, signage and translated materials
- monitor social media and
- develop media releases and talking points to ensure consistent messaging.

In a terrorist situation, public information strategies will be in accordance with the *National Security Public Information Guidelines* (NSPIG).

2.4.6 Public information channels

Public information channels are the means of providing public information. The Response Management Authority, or the whole-of-government PIU in coordination with the Response Management Authority,

will determine which channels are appropriate for the public at any given time. Table 5 below shows the organisations and individuals authorised to utilise information channels.

TABLE 5: Public information channels

Information channel	Type and purpose	Authorised provider
triple zero (000)	Emergency call service to contact police, fire or ambulance in life threatening or emergency situations.	Telstra and Australian governments
106	Text-based emergency call service to contact police, fire or ambulance in life threatening or emergency situations.	Telstra and Australian governments
132 500	Emergency call service for storm and flood assistance.	State Emergency Service
National Security Hotline (1800 123 400; SMS 0429 771 822; hotline@nationalsecurity.gov.au)	Reporting information to law enforcement and intelligence agencies about possible terrorist and foreign interference activities.	Australian governments
Fire danger rating signs	Physical signs that provide the Fire Danger Rating for given sites.	Tasmania Fire Service
Fire danger rating maps and rating summary table	Web-site that provides state-wide Fire Danger Rating maps and the Fire Danger Rating for each weather forecast district.	Tasmania Fire Service
River height gauges	Physical signs that provide the observed river height at points on roads, bridges and other sites.	various authorities
Rainfall and river data	Web-site that provides the latest river height data (including plots and tables) and rainfall bulletins.	Bureau of Meteorology
Tasmanian warnings summary	Web-site that provides information on extreme heat, fire weather, floods, storms and tsunamis.	Bureau of Meteorology
Community Alerts	Web-site that provides information on state-wide road conditions.	Tasmania Police
TasALERT	Web-site and social media that provide information on likely or actual emergencies.	whole-of-government PIU State Operations Centre or State Control Centre
Media briefings and releases	Provide information to the media on local impacts, relief actions and recovery programs. Provide information to the media on the likely and actual impact of emergencies, and advice to the community on what they can or should do. Provide information to the media on the State-wide consequences of emergencies, and advice to the community.	Municipal Council mayor or another authorised local spokesperson Response Management Authority spokesperson State Operations Centre or State Control Centre State Controller

TABLE 5: Public information channels

Information channel	Type and purpose	Authorised provider
Radio, television, print and commercial social media	Reports on the likely and actual impact of emergencies, and provide advice on community safety and how to seek assistance.	Municipal Council mayor or another authorised local spokesperson Response Management Authority spokesperson whole-of-government PIU State Operations Centre or State Control Centre
Tasmanian Emergency Information Service	A call centre that receives calls from the public and provides information on the likely and actual impact of emergencies, advice on community safety and how to seek assistance.	whole-of-government PIU
TasRECOVERY	A Facebook page that provides information on recovery programs.	DPAC
Service Tasmania 'Emergencies'	Web-site that provides links to other public information websites.	Service Tasmania
Emergency Alert	The national telephone warning system that sends voice messages to landline telephones and text messages to mobile telephones within a specific area.	State Controller Deputy Commissioner of Police Regional Controller Executive Director SES Chief Fire Officer TFS Director of Public Health
Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)	A distinctive audio signal that alerts the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to a major emergency. Emergency services may include SEWS as part of warning messages sent to landline telephones by Emergency Alert.	DPFEM Media and Communications Unit with approval from State Controller, DCOP, Regional Controllers, Chief Officer TFS, Executive Director SES or Regional Director BoM
National Emergency Call Centre	A call centre that receives calls from the public and provides information on the likely and actual impact of emergencies, and provides advice on community safety and how to seek assistance.	whole-of-government PIU requests activation by the Australian Government Department of Social Services
Evacuation centres	A physical location that provides advice on community safety and how to seek assistance, and provide information on recovery programs.	Municipal Council
Recovery centres	A physical location that provides information on recovery programs.	Municipal Council DPAC
Public meetings	Provides information at the local level that is consistent with that provided at the state level, and allow public feedback.	RMA Municipal Council mayor or another authorised local spokesperson

2.4.7 Guidance on emergency preparedness and recovery issues

TasALERT also provides guidance on emergency preparedness and recovery issues, including that shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6: TasALERT guidance

Level	Functions and Powers
Biosecurity	Agriculture and land information
Bushfire	Animal welfare
Cyber security	Business support and information
Earthquake	Donations and volunteering
Energy	Financial assistance
Flood	Health and wellbeing
Heatwave	Insurance
Landslide	Legal
Pandemic	National park, reserve, campsite and track closures
Storm	Road closures
Terrorism	State Recovery Arrangements
Tsunami	Your land and home

2.5 Lessons management

"Lessons management is an overarching term that refers to collecting, analysing, disseminating, and applying learning experiences from events, exercises (refer to 5.8 Exercises), programs and reviews. These learning experiences include those that should be sustained and those that need to improve. The goal of this activity is ongoing improvement by organisations and the people who work for them. Organisational growth and continuous improvement are particularly relevant where preservation of life is the primary goal." (*Lessons Management Handbook*, Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience, 2019)

The Tasmanian emergency management sector supports a culture of continuous improvement by:

- encouraging learning from emergency events, events that could have resulted in serious harm (near misses), assurance activities and contemporary good practice
- focusing on systems of work, rather than the performance of individuals and
- recognising that identifying and implementing sustainable solutions takes time, resources and opportunity.

Immediately following an emergency event is often the best time to gather the observations of everyone involved about what went well and did not go well, and why. These observations inform the development of insights and lessons which are shared and once implemented are learnt. Each organisation is responsible for debriefing their personnel and arranging ongoing support.

Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS) (refer to 6.4.3 Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS)) contains a suite of lessons managements boards; observations, insights, lessons and actions/ resolutions. The use of TEMS should be considered during any event or incident to collate observations, analysis insights and provide transparency and accountability for the implementation of lessons identified.

3 Chapter 3: Roles and responsibilities

3. Roles and responsibilities

KEY POINTS

- There are shared and defined responsibilities across sectors and levels, including individuals and families, businesses and other organisations plus all levels of government.
- An effective state framework for emergency management requires a high level of collaboration and coordination within and across all levels of government, and with non-government stakeholders, including communities and the private sector.
- Tasmania's emergency management sector includes specialist individuals and organisations with accountabilities and formally defined roles to support everyone's risk reduction and preparedness, emergency response, relief and recovery.
- Transition of responsibility arrangements between key authorities are a crucial component of emergency management in Tasmania.

3.1 Overview

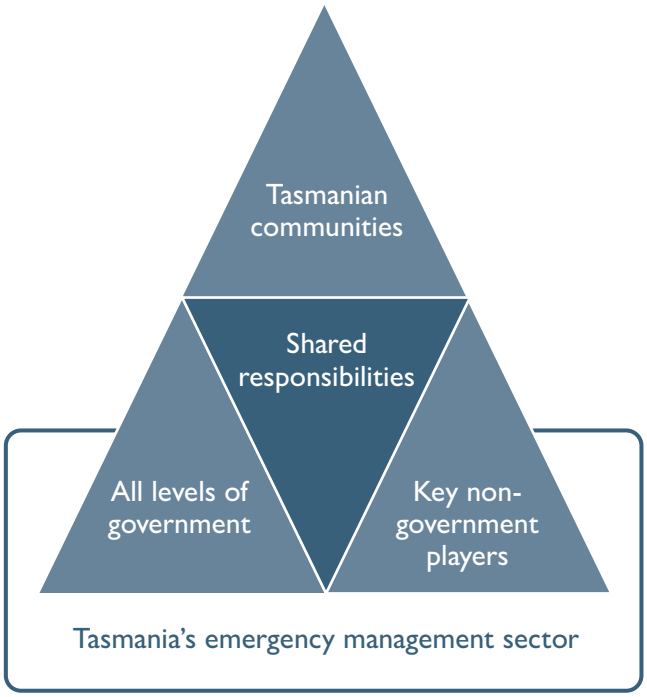
A shared responsibilities approach to emergency management and disaster resilience relies on all parties working collaboratively. This is a unique arrangement where all levels of government may be activated to deal with an emergency, and whole-of-community cooperation is required. Refer to Figure 3.

This includes the following:

All levels of government

- local
- state
- national

FIGURE 3: Shared emergency management responsibilities



Tasmanian communities

- individuals and families
- business, industry and primary producers
- owners and operators
- schools and school communities, childcare and elderly service providers
- community organisations.

Key non-government stakeholders such as:

- critical infrastructure and service providers
- owners and operators of crowded places and major events
- the not-for-profit sector and emergency management volunteers
- the insurance industry
- design, building and construction industries, and land-use planners
- scientists and research organisations.

Effective emergency management requires collaboration and coordination within and across all levels of government and with non-government stakeholders, including communities and the private sector.

3.2 Tasmania's emergency management sector

While everyone has a role to play in reducing their disaster risks, governments have key roles in emergency management.

Each level of government has different roles and responsibilities in emergency management. This may include prevention (mitigation) and preparedness relating to:

- individual and community safety and well-being
- property, assets and infrastructure
- landscape and the environment and
- planning for response, relief and recovery.

Decisions should be taken at the lowest appropriate level of authority, in accordance with legislative requirements. Local responders are the building blocks of response and recovery on any scale. As the size, complexity, impacts and consequences of an emergency grow, the level of support from each level of government may increase.

At a municipal level there are the following key roles:

- Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
- Municipal Recovery Coordinator

At a regional level there are the following key roles:

- Regional Emergency Management Controller
- SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator
- Regional Operational Liaison Officer
- Regional Recovery Coordinators
- Regional Emergency Management Team.

The following key roles coordinate the State's emergency management sector:

- State Controller
- State Operational Liaison Adviser
- State Emergency Management Team
- the DPAC whole-of-government Public Information Unit (PIU)
- State Recovery Advisor
- State Recovery Coordinator and
- Recovery Taskforce.

Tasmania's emergency management sector includes:

- Advisory Agencies
- Management Authorities and
- Support Agencies for specific functional or consequence management areas.

3.3 Municipal level responsibilities

3.3.1 Municipal Coordinator and Deputy

The Municipal Coordinator and Deputy are nominated by a Municipal Council and appointed by the Minister under section 23 the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. Refer to section 24 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for the functions and powers of Municipal Coordinators.

3.3.2 Municipal Recovery Coordinator

A Municipal Recovery Coordinator may be appointed the general manager of a Municipal Council. Refer to section 24H of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for the functions and powers of Municipal Recovery Coordinators.

3.3.3 Municipal councils

Municipal councils play a fundamental role in emergency management. This is because of their local community networks, knowledge of local resources and municipal emergency risk profile. Municipal councils often have a more detailed knowledge of the population dimensions within a municipal area such as people at risk and special interest groups.

Additionally, section 20 of the Tasmanian *Local Government Act 1993* states that the primary function of municipal councils is "to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the community".

In partnership with the Tasmanian Government, municipal councils contribute to the safety and wellbeing of their communities through their local emergency management capability. Municipal councils work with partners at a municipal, regional and state level to fulfil the following emergency management roles and responsibilities in line with Tasmanian and Commonwealth legislation.

Oversee prevention and mitigation within the municipality or combined area including:

- risk management
- business continuity and
- land-use planning.

Prepare for emergencies:

- work health and safety legislation and compliance
- fulfil councils' legislative responsibilities defined in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*:
  - provide resources and facilities to manage emergencies within the municipal area in accordance with the Municipal Emergency Management Plan
  - provide facilities and resources for the council-supported volunteer SES Units, including storage and maintenance of the units' equipment and training areas
  - nominate the Municipal Coordinator and Deputy Municipal Coordinator roles
  - provide a chair for the Municipal Emergency Management Committee
- support agencies and owner/operators of specific facilities to be ready to
  - fulfil their emergency management roles
  - maintain 'business as usual' for as long as possible and
  - coordinate recovery and support broader recovery efforts after the emergency
- identify, prepare and manage the municipality's evacuation centre
- plan and coordinate recovery activities within the municipality in partnership with the affected community and Tasmanian Government authorities
- represent the municipality on emergency management committees and groups.

When multiple support agencies are operational, the role of Municipal councils is outlined in this and the following sections. For further details refer to:

- section "2.2.4 Municipal Emergency Management Committees"
- section "6.5 Municipal level response" and
- the Municipal Emergency Management Guidelines.

3.4 Regional level responsibilities

3.4.1 Regional Controller and Deputy

The Regional Controller is the Tasmania Police District Commander in each of the three regions (North, North West and South) and appointed under section 17 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. Refer to section 18 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for the functions and powers of Regional Controllers. Regional Controllers are also responsible for:

- overseeing emergency management activities and planning at municipal level
- reviewing all emergency management plans and procedures within the region to identify deficiencies, capability shortfalls and omissions
- issuing emergency management instructions to all relevant agencies within the region
- performing the role of chair of the Regional Emergency Management Committee and

guiding the activities of the Regional Emergency Management Committee
- activating all resources necessary to manage a declared event.

A Deputy Regional Controller for a region is also appointed under section 17 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

3.4.2 Regional Operational Liaison Officer

The Regional Operational Liaison Officer (OLO) is a representative of the Response Management Authority and will be appointed by the Response Management Authority. The OLO will be of suitable seniority to authoritatively advise on the operational response to an emergency but not directly involved in the management of any operational response. The OLO will liaise with the (regional level) Response Management Authority Incident Control Centre (often referred to as a Regional Operations Centre) to:

- provide advice enabling the Regional Controller to direct the use of resources
- ensure the instructions and decisions of the Regional Controller are transmitted to and adequately carried out by the Response Management Authority and
- advise the Regional Emergency Management Committee on the response to the emergency.

The OLO, through coordination with the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre, will establish Support Officers from within their agency or per the Interoperability Arrangements for the Sharing of Skilled Resources in Tasmania. In addition, the Regional Controller will determine any other members as the Regional Emergency Management Team to assist in this role as appropriate.

3.4.3 Regional Emergency Management Team (REMT)

In addition to the established roles within the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre, the Regional Controller may determine additional emergency services and other agency representatives are appropriate to assist in carrying out the functions of specific advisory or liaison roles in a Regional Emergency Coordination Centre. The Regional Controller will identify subject matter experts from Advisory Agencies and other organisations if required and request their physical presence in the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre to form the REMT.

For further details refer to:

- section "2.2.2 State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)" and
- section "6.6 Regional level response".

3.5 State level responsibilities

3.5.1 Tasmanian Government

The Tasmanian Government has primary responsibility for the protection and preservation of life, property and the environment. This includes the protection of systems that support communities' safety and well-being, eg critical infrastructure and services such as power, water, telecommunications and other systems or assets.

The Tasmanian Government establishes arrangements for most functions essential for effective emergency management (prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery). The Tasmanian Government's roles include:

- represent Tasmania on inter-jurisdictional committees and groups
- assess state-level risks and assurance monitoring
- facilitate and promote disaster resilience
- develop, implement and ensure compliance with emergency mitigation policies and strategies in all relevant areas of government activity, including land-use planning, infrastructure provision and building standards
- encourage and support stakeholders to assess and mitigate emergency risks
- develop arrangements and plans for state-level emergency preparedness
- provide appropriate emergency awareness and education programs
- ensure warning systems are in place
- ensure arrangements for evacuation are in place

- ensure community and emergency management agencies are prepared for, and able to respond to emergencies, and that plans are exercised regularly
- maintain adequate levels of capability, including appropriately-equipped and trained career and volunteer emergency response personnel
- ensure there are appropriate state-level relief and recovery arrangements
- facilitate post-emergency assessment and lessons management processes
- monitor, review and develop state-level capability
- ensure arrangements for coordinating Tasmanian Government resources and capabilities and
- coordinate the response to and recovery from an emergency within Tasmania.

Tasmanian Government agencies should use a risk-based approach to develop their own internal emergency management arrangements to support their disaster resilience and emergency management responsibilities.

Refer to:

- Table 7 for Advisory Agencies
- Table 8 for Management Authorities and
- Table 9 for Support Agencies.

On 24 January 2022, the Tasmanian Government announced the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) and State Emergency Service (SES) would formally unite under one banner and become the Tasmania Fire and Emergency Services (TFES) as a pillar within the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management. While this transition is occurring the responsibilities of the TFS and SES have not changed, and the two services are shown separately as Advisory Agencies and Response Management Authorities in this Issue of the TEMA.

3.5.2 State Controller

The State Controller has the following functions under section 11 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*:

- to assist and advise the Minister in relation to all matters with respect to emergency management
- prior to, during or subsequent to the occurrence of an emergency, to
  - direct the use of resources for emergency management as he or she considers appropriate; and
  - ensure that his or her instructions and decisions and the instructions and decisions of the Premier, the Minister and the State Emergency Management Committee are carried out
  - request resources of the Australian Government or of another state or a territory if necessary for emergency management.

The Minister may appoint a Deputy State Controller who is the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

For further details refer to:

- section "2.2.2 State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)" and
- section "6.7 State level response".

Also refer to State Recovery Advisor and State Recovery Coordinator.

3.6 Australian Government

The Australian Government has specific responsibilities in relation to an emergency of national consequence and also maintains response plans that can support the Tasmanian Government in responding to an emergency. A range of Australian Government departments have important roles in developing policies and planning for emergencies, facilitating resilience and providing services during and after emergencies. The Australian Government's roles include:

- facilitate and promote resilience to emergencies
- provide leadership and collaborate with other levels of government in emergency management research and policy-making
- identify national priorities for mitigating emergencies in collaboration with other levels of government, non-government organisations (NGOs), the business community and individuals
- support emergency risk assessment and mitigation with other levels of government including funding disaster mitigation

- provide information services that underpin emergency management, such as meteorological, hydrological and geospatial services
- provide public warnings for severe weather, bushfire, flood and tsunami
- support emergency response when the Tasmanian Government requests assistance
- support public information, such as public safety broadcasts and
- support disaster relief and recovery, including funding through the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (which have replaced the former Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements).

Requests for Australian Government non-financial assistance are made by the State Controller through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). Requests for Australian Government financial assistance are made by the Tasmanian Government Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Refer to Appendix 4 for a description of national emergency management arrangements.

3.7 National coordination and assistance

National coordination and assistance are available to the Tasmanian community.

- **National Emergency Management Ministers' Meeting (NEMMM)** is responsible for driving and coordinating implementation of the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements recommendations. Membership is comprised of Ministers from the Australian, state and territory governments, and the President of the Australian Local Government Association. The NEMMM reports to the National Cabinet on progress towards implementation of the Royal Commission's recommendations. It is supported by the Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee, the peak government senior executive committee responsible for emergency management.
- **Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC)** is the peak consultative emergency management forum. Membership includes representatives of each state and territory emergency management committee, a representative of the Australian Local Government Association, and a representative of the New Zealand Government. ANZEMC provides advice and direction on the coordination and progress of national emergency management issues.
- **Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC)** is the peak consultative Counter-Terrorism forum and is comprised of representatives from the Australian Government, Australian state and territory governments and the New Zealand Government. The ANZCTC contributes to the security of Australia and New Zealand through capability coordination, development and maintenance; guidance, advice and information sharing mechanisms.
- **National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)** manages the Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN) under which states and territories may seek Australian Government assistance. Assistance to Tasmania must be formally requested by the State Controller. NEMA also delivers programs, policies and services that strengthen Australia's national security and emergency management capability. Australian Government National Situation Room is a 24/7 crisis management information and whole-of-government coordination facility provided by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). It also coordinates physical Australian Government emergency assistance and manages the National Security Hotline.
- **Australian Defence Force (ADF)** involvement during emergencies is generally by way of Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) which is the provision of ADF resources for emergency and non-emergency support within Australia. Defence Force Aid to the Civil Authority (DFACA) enables call out of the ADF within Australian territories to protect Commonwealth interests against domestic violence, including from threats

in Australia's offshore area, and in response to requests from states and territories.

- The **National Coordination Mechanism** brings together agencies of the Australian Government, state and territory governments and industry and private sector stakeholders to coordinate, communicate and collaborate during a crisis responses.
- A **National Emergency Declaration** may be made to allow the Australian Government to mobilise resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from national emergencies.
- In the event of a terrorist incident, the Australian Government and the directly affected state or territory may agree the incident constitutes a **National Terrorist Situation**, reflecting a shared understanding of the benefits of national coordination.
- The **National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre (NCCTRC)** is the operational arm of the Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care, and coordinates and deploys Australian Medical Assistance Teams (AUSMATs) in response to domestic or international disasters.
- The **AFAC National Resource Sharing Centre (NRSC)** coordinates and facilitates international and interstate deployments through its established partnerships and national arrangements.
- The **National Biosecurity Response Team (NBRT)** is a group of trained and experienced personnel that may be deployed to assist a jurisdiction in the response to plant and animal biosecurity incidents.

Refer to Appendix 4 for a description of national emergency management arrangements.

3.8 Advisory Agencies

Advisory Agencies provide subject matter expertise and advice about risk and key mitigation strategies relating to particular hazards and may have legislative and strategic policy responsibilities in Tasmania and nationally (refer to Table 7 below). Refer to Appendix 1 for an explanation of the abbreviations in Table 7.

TABLE 7: Advisory Agencies

Biological hazards	
Animal, plant and invasive pest biosecurity	NRE
Marine mammals	NRE
Public and environmental health	DoH
Critical infrastructure and services	
Dam failure	NRE
Data storage and processing	DPAC
Energy supply and security	DSG
Financial services	DoTF
Food and essential goods supply and distribution	DSG
Health care	DoH
Telecommunications	DPAC
Transport networks and system	DSG
Water and sewerage	TasWater
Human-induced hazards	
Acts of violence	TASPOL
Building collapse	DoJ
Controlled waste	EPA
Cyber security emergency	DPaC
Environmental contamination	EPA
Food contamination	DoH
Hazardous materials	DoJ
Marine pollution	EPA
Radiological materials	DoH
Space debris/object	SES
Structural fire	TFS

Natural hazards	
Bushfire	TFS
Coastal erosion (reserved land)	NRE
Coastal inundation	SES
Earthquake, slope failure, subsidence, debris flow	DSG
Flood and storm	SES/BoM
Heatwave	DoH
Space weather	BoM
Tsunami	SES

3.9 Management Authorities

Management Authorities:

- provide direction so that capability is maintained for identified hazards or emergency events
- are responsible for coordinating prevention, preparedness and response for particular emergency events and
- may have legislative and strategic policy responsibilities in Tasmania and nationally (refer to Table 8 below).

TABLE 8: Management authorities for emergency events

Hazard or Emergency Event	MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY			
	Advisory Agency (Division)	Prevention/ Mitigation	Preparedness	Response
Act of violence (eg terrorist events)	TASPOL			
Animal, plant & invasive pest incident	NRE (Biosecurity Tasmania)			
Coastal inundation	SES	DPaC (land-use planning)	SES	
Cyber security	DPaC (Digital Strategy & Services)			
Dam failure	NRE			TASPOL (assisted by dam owner)
Energy infrastructure incident (electricity, gas and petroleum products)	Hydro Tasmania TasNetworks Tasmanian Gas Pipeline petroleum products distributors			
Energy supply disruption (electricity, gas and petroleum products)	DSG (Renewables, Climate & Future Industries Tasmania)			
Environmental contamination	EPA Municipal Councils			
Fire (national parks, future potential production forest and other reserves)	NRE (Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service)			
Fire Permanent Timber Production Zone	SST			
Fire Urban, structural and private rural land)	TFS			
Flood – flash flood including associated debris flow	SES	Land & asset owner		SES
Flood – riverine	SES			
Food and essential goods supply and distribution disruption	DSG			

Hazard or Emergency Event	MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY			
	Advisory Agency (Division)	Prevention/ Mitigation	Preparedness	Response
Food contamination	DoH NRE (Biosecurity Tasmania)			
Hazardous materials incident	DoJ			TFS
Heatwave	DoH			
Infrastructure failure – building collapse	DoJ			TFS
Infrastructure failure – roads and bridges	DSG (State roads and bridges) relevant road manager (other roads & bridges)			
Marine mammal incident	NRE			
Marine pollution	EPA			
Public or environmental health incident	DoH			
Radiological materials incident	DoH			TFS
Sewerage disruption	TasWater			
Space debris / object	SES	Australian Space Agency National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA		DPFEM
Space weather	BoM	TasNetworks (for electricity) Airservices Australia & commercial airlines (for aviation) DSG (for telecommunications) ADF (Defence assets)		
Storm	SES			
Telecommunications disruption (impact liaison)	DSG	impacted sectors telecommunication service providers		
Telecommunications infrastructure failure	DPaC	impacted sectors telecommunication service providers		
Transport accident – aviation < 1km from the runway	TASPOL	Australian Government	airline operator airport manager	TASPOL
Transport accident – aviation > 1km from the runway	TASPOL	Australian Government	airline operator	TASPOL
Transport accident – marine No environmental emergency	MAST			TASPOL
Transport accident – railway	National Rail Safety Regulator DSG	TasRail private rail operators		TASPOL TFS
Transport accident – road vehicles	DSG relevant road manager			TASPOL
Transport networks and system	DSG			
Tsunami	SES			TASPOL
Water supply contamination and disruption	TasWater			

Management Authorities are reliant on many other organisations to fulfill their responsibilities and to manage the consequences of emergencies. These include the advisory agencies (refer to Table 7) and support agencies (refer toTable 9) who are coordinated by the Management Authority.

Refer to Appendix 1 for an explanation of the abbreviations in Table 8. Refer to Appendix 3 for specific Tasmanian emergency management plans that address many of these emergency events. Refer to Appendix 7 for brief descriptions of the emergency events list in Table 8, and summaries of the roles of Advisory Agencies and Management Authorities.

3.10 Support Agencies

The 'primary support agency' (in bold in Table 9 below) coordinates other support agencies during the response to an emergency, in support of a Response Management Authority. Where Municipal Councils are mentioned, there support role is that outlined in section 3.3 and the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Refer to Appendix 1 for an explanation of the abbreviations in Table 9.

TABLE 9: Support agencies by functional responsibilities

Analytical services		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Animal and plant health	NRE	Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
Biological	NRE	FSST DoH
Chemical	NRE	
Human health	DoH	

Australian Government assistance (refer to 3.7 National coordination and assistance)		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Response	NEMA (through State Controller)	Australian Government agencies ADF assistance
Recovery	DPaC	NEMA Services Australia Australian Government Department of Social Services

Centres		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Emergency Operations Centres	Response Management Authority	
Municipal Emergency Coordination Centres	Municipal councils (facility for ECC)	SES
Regional Emergency Coordination Centres	SES	
State Operations Centre	Response Management Authority	
State Control Centre	TASPOL	SES

Evacuation (refer to 6.9.4 Evacuation)		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Warnings and decision to evacuate	Response Management Authorities	
Activate evacuation centre	Municipal councils (Regional Controller makes formal request)	State agencies NGOs Contractors
Coordination	TASPOL	

Liaison (in emergencies)		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Schools and colleges	DECYP	Independent Schools Tasmania Catholic Education Tasmania
Municipal Councils	SES	DPAC LGAT DoH
Critical infrastructure and services	Owners or operators	Liaison through municipal, regional or state authorities depending on level of incident.

Pollution management		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Land	Facility or site owner	EPA Municipal Councils TFS DoJ
Marine – in port	TasPorts	EPA BoM shipping operator TFS Municipal Councils
Marine <3 nautical miles from the Tasmanian coastline	EPA	AMSA BoM Shipping operator TasPorts TFS Municipal Councils
Marine >3 nautical miles from the Tasmanian coastline	AMSA	EPA BoM Shipping operator TasPorts

Recovery		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Social recovery	DPaC	
Infrastructure recovery	DSG	
Economic recovery	DSG	
Environmental	NRE/EPA	
Cross domain functions	DPAC	

Registration		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Affected persons (evacuation centre)	Municipal Councils	NGOs
Affected persons (reunification)	TASPOL	Australian Red Cross
Business and economic impacts	DSG	Municipal Councils
Casualties	DoH	TASPOL
Volunteers	Volunteering Tasmania	NGOs

Rescue		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Aircraft accident (all areas except Hobart and Launceston airports)	TFS	Airline operators SES DoH
Aircraft accident (Hobart and Launceston airports)	Air Services Australia	Airline operators SES TFS DoH
Cave rescue	TASPOL	SES DoH Australian Cave Rescue Commission (ACRC)
Confined space	TFS	Infrastructure or asset owner
Domestic and industrial accidents	TFS	DoH Infrastructure or asset owner
Extrication from road accident and heavy vehicles – rural	SES	DoH TFS Transport operator
Cxtrication from road accident and Eeavy vehicles – urban	TFS	DoH Transport operator
Mines	Mine management	TFS DoH (by agreement with mine management)
Swift water	TASPOL	Surf Life Saving Tasmania SES
Trench and ground collapse	TFS	DoH
Urban (USAR)	TFS	asset or property owner DoH TASPOL SES
Vertical – built environment	TFS	SES DoH
Vertical – natural environment	TASPOL	SES TFS PWS DoH

Road management		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Municipal roads	Municipal Councils	DSG
State roads	DSG	
Other roads	Relevant road manager	DSG

Search		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Air search of coastal and inland waters	TASPOL	SES Surf Life Saving Tasmania Volunteer marine rescue services
Air search of (Tasmanian) territorial waters	AMSA	TASPOL BoM
Land	TASPOL	SES

Translation and interpreter service		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
AUSLAN (sign language)	Deaf Connect	Community leaders
Languages other than English (LOTE)	Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National)	Community leaders Migrant Resource Centre Tasmania

Wildlife and animal welfare in emergencies (refer to 5.4.4 Animals)		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Animal welfare (pets and companion animals, and livestock)	Owner	RSPCA Municipal Councils (if facilities available) NRE Community groups
Animal welfare (wildlife)	NRE	Wildlife Information, Rescue and Education Service (WIRES) Community groups

Other		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Blood supplies	Australian Red Cross Lifeblood	DoH
Casualties: single, multi and mass casualty pre-hospital and hospital triage, treatment and transport/transfer	DoH	St John Ambulance
Civil defence	SES	ADF
Community awareness/education	Management Authorities	
Coronial investigation	DoJ (Coronial Division)	TASPOL FSST

Other		
Function	Primary support agency	Other support agencies
Criminal investigations (during emergencies)	TASPOL	
Debriefs	All agencies and organisations	SEMC (for multi-agency lessons management)
Decontamination from CBRNE and hazardous materials events	TFS	DoH EPA TASPOL FSST Facility / site owner
Disaster victim identification (DVI)	TASPOL	DoJ (Coronial Division) FSST
Fire response on a marine vessel	Captain of the vessel	TFS (by agreement with Captain of the vessel)
Food and essential goods provision	Retailers	Distributors and wholesalers Freight and logistic companies
Food contamination	DoH	Municipal Councils NRE Food Standards Australia New Zealand
Forensic chemistry and biology services	FSST	TASPOL
GIS (spatial data and analysis, web and desktop mapping systems, and remotely sensed imagery)	NRE (ESGIS)	
Insurance industry advice	DPaC	Insurance Council of Australia
Internet services	NBN Co	
Interoperability arrangements (refer to 6.8 Interoperability arrangements)	DPaC	All agencies
Land rehabilitation and river and riparian restoration	Land manager or owner	NRE
Land-use planning (refer to 3.11.6 Land-use planners)	DPaC	Municipal Councils NRE SES TFS DSG
Large-scale disaster clean-up	DPaC	DSG
Traffic control	TASPOL	DSG SES
Waste management	Land manager or owner	EPA Municipal Councils

3.11 Key non-government players

3.11.1 Critical infrastructure and service providers

Critical infrastructure provides essential services such as the following:[1]

TABLE 10: Critical infrastructure and services sectors

Critical infrastructure and services sectors
• **Communications sector** » telecommunications asset » broadcasting asset » domain name system
• **Data storage and processing sector**
• **Defence industry sector**
• **Energy sector** » gas asset » electricity asset » energy market operator asset » liquid fuel asset
• **Food, grocery, essential hardware, and commercial supplies sector**
• **Financial services and markets sector and payments systems** » banking asset » superannuation asset » insurance asset » financial market infrastructure asset
• **Health care, medical sector and community/disability support service provision** » hospital
• **Higher education and research sector**
• **Industrial and manufacturing activities that support essential services**
• **Primary industry activities (food production and animal welfare)**
• **Public safety and emergency management services**
• **Transport sector** » aviation asset » Bass Strait ferry » freight infrastructure asset » freight services asset » port asset » public transport asset » rail operations
• **Water and sewerage sector**

1 Based on sectors under the *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018* with some additions for emergency management purposes.

Crowded places were previously considered as a sector within critical infrastructure. Due to the security profile for crowded places and major events being distinct from other critical infrastructure, they are now considered separately.

Inadequate infrastructure protection greatly impacts on emergency services. For example, emergency services agencies rely on telecommunications to alert and activate people and provide safe and effective resource coordination in an emergency.

Essential critical infrastructure and services providers must determine and discharge their legal obligations and must manage risks to their operations that could impact others. Critical infrastructure and service providers have community service obligations and they are often subject to national regulatory frameworks. These overlap with Tasmania's emergency management arrangements.

Essential service providers and critical infrastructure and services owners and operators meet their obligations through appropriate risk management practice. Essential service providers, critical infrastructure owners and operators should:

- maintain a current and informed awareness of their operating environment
- actively apply risk management techniques to their planning processes
- conduct regular reviews of risk assessments, and security, emergency and contingency plans
- provide adequate security for their assets
- develop plans for crowded places in consultation with other agencies and organisations and
- make provision to protect/replace their assets, including arranging adequate insurance.

3.11.2 Not-for-profit sector

The not-for-profit sector plays an important role in emergency management. Specific roles depend on the nature of the organisation. They may, for example:

- provide resources and support services directly to those in need or via disaster relief organisations in accordance with pre-event planning
- prevent and mitigate the impact of disasters, particularly natural disasters, through preparedness and recovery services and connections with communities and

- support government and emergency services, particularly in relief and recovery activities, by providing expertise, services and support under established arrangements with Government agencies.

Not-for-profit organisations should protect and replace their own assets from the likely risks in their area. As per businesses and other organisations, they should have adequate levels of insurance and develop and test business continuity plans so they can still operate if impacted by an emergency.

3.11.3 Emergency management volunteers

Community members can best assist during the response and early recovery phases of an emergency through an existing emergency management support organisation. Some agencies and a number of non-government organisations engage volunteers for emergency management. Although the arrangements for recruiting, training and sustaining volunteers operate outside the Tasmanian emergency management framework, these volunteers are extremely important contributors to the management of emergencies and recovery. It is useful to consider two groups of non-traditional volunteers who may become involved in emergencies: one 'formal' and the other 'informal'.

The formal group (organisation) has a well-developed emergency management capability or technical skills developed specifically for activation in times of emergency or disaster. These volunteers usually have leadership, command or supervision structures within their organisation. They can generally be readily tasked within their existing capability.

The informal group are self-activating individuals without an overarching command structure of organisation to take operational responsibility. These spontaneous volunteers may come together in an unplanned and sometimes unprepared ways. Where possible, such volunteers should be encouraged to register with Volunteering Tasmania.

Volunteering Tasmania can be contacted to provide assistance and advice regarding spontaneous volunteer management. DPAC manages the Tasmanian Government relationship with Volunteering Tasmania in relation to spontaneous volunteer management. Non-state government agencies (including Municipal Councils) must liaise directly with Volunteering Tasmania and make their own arrangements relating to the potential deployment or management of spontaneous volunteers. Volunteering Tasmania's system and processes to manage spontaneous volunteers align with the national Spontaneous Volunteer Management Resource Kit. A best practice guide to building local capability to manage spontaneous volunteers can be found Communities Responding to Disasters: Planning for Spontaneous Volunteers (2018).

3.11.4 The insurance industry

The insurance industry assists insured individuals, businesses and the community to recover financially from disasters. Insurance is a key element of community resilience although not all hazards can be mitigated by insurance. Insurance provides financial protection in the event of loss through aggregating premiums and spreading risk. Having insurance for disasters does not reduce the number of deaths and injuries, physical damage and disruption to normal life, however, it provides readily available funds.

Insurance is essentially risk transfer. It allows the economy to: manage risk more effectively

- reduce financial uncertainty in the event of a disaster and
- allows for a more efficient use of capital by individuals, business and government.

The Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation operates a reinsurance pool for terrorism risk, and cyclones and related flood damage, under the Commonwealth *Terrorism and Cyclone Insurance Act 2003*.

Any transfer of risk in an insurance context does not relieve the responsibility of the owner to prepare their property adequately. Insurance can also encourage mitigation to reduce losses from future disasters, and the price and availability of insurance signals the level of risk from a range of hazards.

3.11.5 Design, building and construction industries

The resilience of the built environment to hazards is a key factor in promoting human safety, reducing damage costs and enabling business continuity when emergencies occur. Advisory Agencies, developers, architects, engineers and the construction industry have important roles in improving disaster resilience.

- Advisory Agencies are responsible for understanding industry hazards and the consequent risks and ensuring collaborative plans and networks are in place to mitigate, plan, prepare for and recover from risks as they eventuate or as lessons are learnt from events.
- Developers have a responsibility to ensure their projects do not compromise the long-term safety, health and wellbeing of those who will live and work in their developments or increase or transfer exposure to hazards or risks for others in society.
- Architecture and engineering professionals should promote best practice and innovation, and the use of suitable building products that are resilient to hazards, and security and protective security measures in design.
- The building and construction industry promote hazard awareness and risk minimisation in the industry and facilitate a culture of compliance with building codes and standards.

3.11.6 Land-use planners

Land-use planning and environmental management that considers risk is the most important measure in preventing and mitigating future vulnerabilities and emergency losses in areas of new development. The professions involved with land-use planning and design have important roles and responsibilities including:

- prudent risk assessment and management
- implementing best practice planning and
- considering emergency risk reduction measures including evacuation routes.

Refer to the Tasmanian Department of Premier and Cabinet documents Principles for the consideration of Natural Hazards in the Planning System and Guide to considering natural hazard risks in land use planning and building control for further details.

National guidelines are available at Land Use Planning for Disaster Resilient Communities.

3.11.7 Scientists and research organisations

Scientists and research organisations play a vital role in understanding and recording disasters and can inform theoretical, predictive, and evidence-based emergency management approaches.

The Disaster Resilience Research Group spans three colleges at the University of Tasmania. It is based within the College of Arts, Law and Education and run collaboratively with the College of Sciences and Engineering with researchers from the College of Health and Medicine.

The Natural Hazards Research Australia is Australia's research centre for natural hazards resilience and disaster risk reduction. The Centre works in the broad emergency management and disaster resilience sector with partners in all states and territories, federal, state and local governments, key industry bodies, the private and not-for-profit sectors, research and other organisations with a stake in protecting Australian communities.

National and inter-jurisdictional research focused groups, such as the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC) Knowledge, Innovation and Research Utilisation Network, collaboratively assess research outcomes and use research to inform policy development and strategic directions.

The Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR) Knowledge Hub includes links to research conducted within Australia and internationally.

3.12 The Tasmanian community

3.12.1 Businesses, industry and primary producers

Risk management, business continuity planning, and contingency planning is crucial for the resilience of individual businesses and industries. Many of the responsibilities for businesses also apply to other organisations. Business continuity planning is about considering what would happen if a business or other

organisation has limited or no access to the following during or after an emergency:

- buildings and other infrastructure
- people (eg during a pandemic, or people not being physically able to travel to work) and
- systems including power and ICT.

Business continuity plans should identify possible and likely risks from hazards and consequent threats to the conduct, viability and profitability of an enterprise.

Business owners need to:

- understand and manage their risks - they should be aware of legislation that may apply to their enterprise and the activities they are involved in before, during and after emergencies
- include security and protective security measures in design
- practice plans and arrangements to be ready and make improvements
- consider how they can contribute to the local community's resilience and
- learn about what to do when a disaster happens.

For further information and guidance, refer to the emergency management and disaster recovery resources developed by Business Tasmania.

3.12.2 Families and individuals

Families and individuals have principal responsibility for their own safety and security. Responsibilities for families and individuals include:

- understanding and reducing their risks, considering future risks when buying items or property
- being familiar with sources of emergency-related information
- preparing themselves and their household (eg the SES Emergency Kit or Australian Red Cross Get Prepared app or Rediplan)
- planning for disruption (eg no power, water or communications)
- knowing where to find key information and use it
- knowing their neighbours – everybody is each other's front line and
- being involved – volunteering helps local communities

3.12.3 Communities and local community organisations

Local community organisations can take a wide range of actions to assist communities to become more disaster resilient including:

- promoting high levels of awareness of the risks arising from hazards in their community, and the collective preparations and actions that should be taken to minimise risk
- providing active support for government and community efforts to minimise the possible consequences of emergencies
- promoting a culture of support and recognition for volunteers
- identifying community strengths and capacities that can be used to support prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery and
- providing local leadership in recovery.

3.12.4 Schools and school communities

Emergency plans for schools and school communities are important because:

- school staff have a formal duty of care to students to keep them safe while at school
- at times of emergency during school terms, schools may be required to keep students safe until they can be reunited with family
- through teaching and support staff, schools can communicate to school families about risks and actions in time of uncertainty, increased risk or emergency
- some school buildings may be specifically constructed to better withstand extremes of weather and risks such as bushfire and therefore offer some level of protection to occupants and
- specific transport arrangements might mean that it is possible to move students and teachers in a timely and efficient manner away from areas of greater or emerging risk.

The same principles apply to childcare centres.

4 Chapter 4: Prevention and mitigation

4. Prevention and mitigation

KEY POINTS

- **Governments, non-government organisations, businesses, communities, and individuals must undertake prevention and mitigation activities.**
- **The *Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025* guides prevention and mitigation activities.**

4.1 Overview

Governments, non-government organisations, businesses, communities and individuals must undertake prevention and mitigation activities. Prevention measures seek to eliminate the impact of hazards and/or reduce susceptibility to them. Mitigation measures accept that the event will occur and seek to reduce the inevitable impact by both:

- physical means (eg flood levees) and
- increasing the resilience of the community that may be impacted by those hazards.

4.2 Disaster resilience

The *Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025* strongly emphasises:

- risk reduction (prevention) is a shared responsibility; and
- the need to focus more on reducing risks to reduce response and recovery impacts.

Refer to 1.3.1 Disaster resilience for further details.

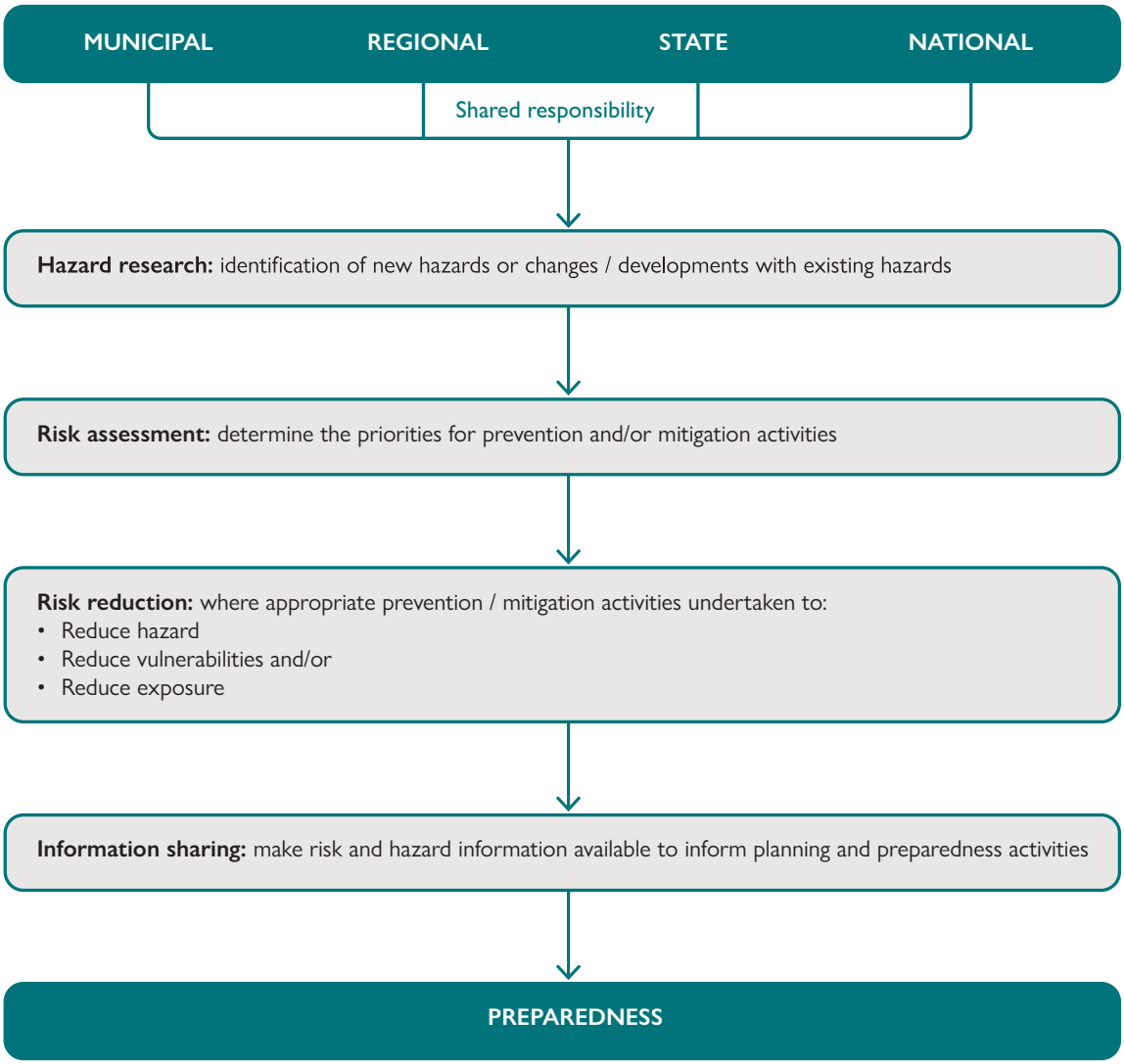
4.3 Risk assessment

The *Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA)* provides information on risks that have the most potential to impact the State. The TASDRA is a key driver of emergency management strategy and requires review every four years to capture emerging risks or threats.

Management Authorities responsible for prevention and mitigation functions must ensure that processes are in place to provide specialist advice to support hazard-specific risk assessments in Tasmania.

At the municipal level, emergency risk assessment processes are used to understand and maintain awareness of local hazards, the risk they pose to the community and to help Municipal Councils to prioritise risk treatment strategies when setting their work programs.

FIGURE 4: Overview of prevention / mitigation activities



All facilities/building managers, critical infrastructure and services providers, agencies and businesses do, or should, have risk assessment and management as part of their normal business.

Risk assessment and risk management activities are completed in line with processes set out in:

- *Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (TERAG) 2017*
- *National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) 2020* and
- *AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management - principles and guidelines*.

4.4 Risk management

The identification and implementation of risk treatments, controls or mitigation strategies occurs after emergency risk assessments. Risk reduction strategies may be categorised in a number of ways and summarised as:

- levels of autonomy (eg behavioural, procedural and physical controls)
- nature of control (eg process or physical) and
- life-cycle phases (eg PPRR, operational phases/ elements).

4.5 Strategies, examples and current themes

4.5.1 Prevention and mitigation strategies

A range of complementary initiatives for achieving an integrated approach includes:

- the Tasmanian Planning Scheme contains provisions for avoiding the development of land at risk of natural hazards
- specific Tasmanian building standards apply in designated areas potentially subject to natural hazards and
- Australian Government-funded grant programs focused on disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

Building capability and capacity is also an important mitigation strategy. This includes developing skill and knowledge sets, and tangible resources related to:

- plan management, equipment and infrastructure enhancements
- developing and/or maintaining tangible assets and/or resources (eg stockpiles, hazard-specific response equipment and deployable kits) and
- risk management, project management and business system integration, community education and awareness programs (eg psychological first aid).

4.5.2 Prevention and mitigation examples

Examples of whole-of-community prevention and mitigation strategies include:

- policies, procedures and standards to protect critical information and infrastructure
- land-use planning and building controls and infrastructure design standards and codes
- hazard-specific control programs, such as building flood levees, bushfire mitigation programs, installation of automatic sprinkler systems and security systems
- quarantine, border and pre-border control measures
- community education and awareness and
- ensuring access to public information services.

Examples of organisations' prevention and mitigation strategies include:

- business continuity plans and contingency planning and
- building and other facilities' risk management.

Individuals' and households' prevention and mitigation strategies include:

- considering disaster risk when making major purchases and
- home maintenance and insurance.

4.5.3 Current themes in prevention and mitigation

Current themes in prevention and mitigation include:

- developing community resilience
- physical prevention works and activities
- building capacity and
- land-use planning reforms.

4.6 Climate change

While climate change is not in itself classified as a hazard, it is contributing to global sea level rise and increasing the frequency, magnitude and intensity of natural hazard events.[2]

In anticipation of climate change impacts, emergency managers across Australia are developing and improving their operational response by planning for greater frequency of events and potentially larger events, improving activities that protect staff and volunteers and supporting interstate and overseas calls for assistance. Greater understanding of the risks and impacts of climate change will assist in the evaluation of existing and future risk, and allow for planning to protect communities now and into the future.[3]

2 IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 3–33, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.001.

3 Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience, November 2020: AFAC Climate Change and Disasters Key Messages and Resources

5 Chapter 5: Preparedness

5. Preparedness

KEY POINTS

- Preparedness is the ability to be ready for, or to anticipate action, in response to or recovery from the risk of an emergency occurring.
- Preparedness should increase as the risk from hazards increases.
- All levels of all entities should amend their preparedness as the future risk changes.
- Planning, exercising and lessons management are key to continually improving preparedness and development of capability systems.
- Regularly scheduled testing of procedures and systems is an indicator of a resilient community.

5.1 Overview

Preparedness involves actions to ensure that, as the risk increases or when an emergency happens, communities, resources and services are available and capable of taking appropriate actions for response and recovery.

Examples of preparedness activities include:

- developing household emergency plans and preparing emergency kits to last 72 hours
- audits and planning to establish response and recovery capabilities and capacity
- developing tailored response plans
- critical infrastructure resilience planning and cooperation, undertaken by all levels of government in partnership with the private sector
- public communication and warning systems
- interoperability of systems across the State
- stockpiling and distribution of essential items, such as generators and medicines
- education and training programs
- testing of procedures through exercise programs and
- managing lessons learnt and continually improving preparedness systems.

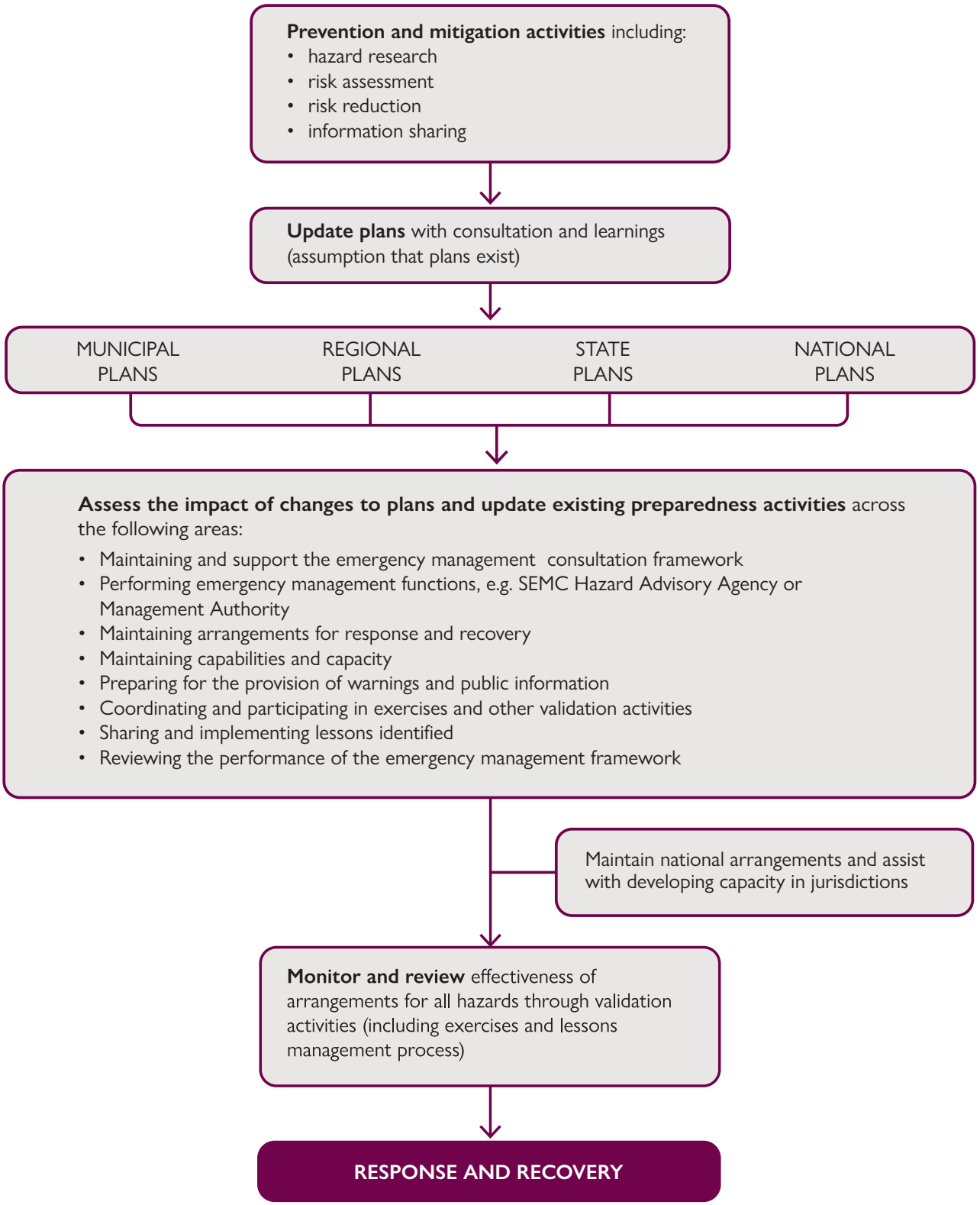
Refer to Figure 5 for a summary of preparedness processes.

5.2 Shared responsibility

Ownership of preparedness activities is shared across the emergency management and volunteer sectors, the community, business and relevant industries. A collaborative state-wide effort is required to make Tasmania better able to withstand and recover from an emergency.

The State, regional and municipal emergency management committees, sub-committees and other reference groups undertake a range of activities that provide strategic direction and guidance to Management Authorities.

FIGURE 5: Summary of preparedness processes



5.3 Responsibility for preparedness

Management Authorities, Support Agencies and other organisations are responsible for preparedness activities such as establishing or maintaining relationships, systems, processes and arrangements to ensure:

- an appropriate level of preparedness
- business continuity for as long as possible and
- management of organisational recovery of workers and services after an emergency.

Refer to Table 8 for further information on Management Authorities and Table 9 for Support Agencies.

Owners or operators of specific facilities and services establish or maintain systems, processes and arrangements so they can manage emergencies at their sites and assist their emergency management partners to be effective in response and recovery.

5.4 Planning for emergencies

5.4.1 Types of plans

Planning is a key element of being prepared. Governments, business, non-government organisations and communities develop and document appropriate anticipated and planned actions, and develop capability and provisions for their own preparedness.

Emergency management committees at the state, regional and municipal levels have two planning objectives:

- the collation of the emergency management arrangements, including governance and coordination within their jurisdiction and
- to institute and coordinate policy, arrangements, and strategies for emergency management within their jurisdiction.

Emergency management arrangements and plans are maintained by:

- the State Emergency Management Committee (comprising the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements and the range of State Special Emergency Management Plans)
- the three Regional Emergency Management Committees (Regional Emergency Management Plans) and
- the Municipal Emergency Management Committees and combined area Municipal Emergency Management Committees (Municipal Emergency Management Plans)

Refer to Table 11.

TABLE 11: State, regional and municipal emergency arrangements and management plans

State	Regional	Municipal
• Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements • State Emergency Management Plans and Associate Plans	• Regional Emergency Management Plans	• Municipal Emergency Management Plans

State Emergency Management Plans (SEMPs) outline the arrangements to manage the risks posed by a specific hazard. The Response Management Authority responsible for a specified hazard or event is responsible for planning for that hazard and exercising the plan. The plan should cover all PPRR elements.

Refer to Figure 6 for the Tasmanian emergency management plan hierarchy and Appendix 3 for a list SEMPs.

5.4.2 Special considerations

The *People at Increased Risk in an Emergency: a guide for Tasmanian Government and non-government community service providers* recognises that while everyone is at risk in an emergency, some people are at increased risk because they are experiencing factors that undermine their safety and security, health and wellbeing, knowledge and/or social connection. It outlines the 'susceptibility factors' and 'protective factors' that, if compromised, increases a person's risk.

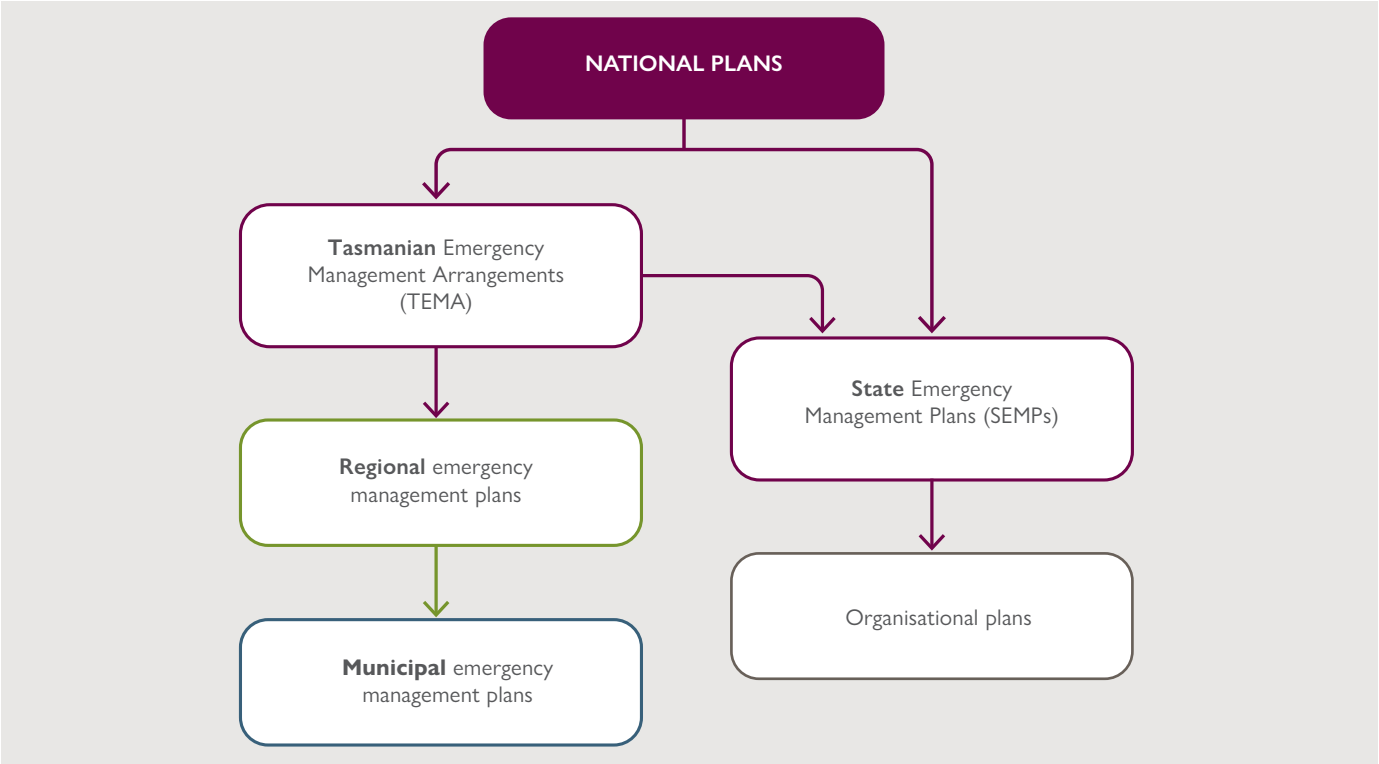
5.4.3 Children and young people

Ultimately, the primary duty of care for children and young people is the responsibility of their parents, legal guardians or carers.

Children and young people may require special protection, both physical and psychological, during and after emergencies. The development of emergency management plans for children and young people should consider factors including:

- clear allocation of responsibility for the needs of children to specific roles or agencies
- plans to maintain provision of essential services to children by agencies, organisations, educational and other facilities, especially those responsible for care and supervision of children
- consultation with child protection experts by all levels of government
- inclusion in municipal emergency management plans / arrangements for unaccompanied children, family

FIGURE 6: Tasmanian emergency management plan hierarchy



reunification and the provision of child and family friendly spaces at evacuation centres
- establishment of close links with school, kindergarten and childcare centres in municipal emergency management plans / arrangements
- consideration on how to engage with children to allow them to contribute to plan development and implementation
- testing through exercises, the elements of the plan that relate to the unique needs of children and
- the requirements of children in all risk-assessment activities.

5.4.4 Animals

The owner/s of livestock and companion animals (pets) have responsibility for the welfare of the animals in their charge. This requires the animal owner to plan and put suitable arrangements in place to minimise the risk to the health and welfare of animals posed by reasonably predictable emergency scenarios.

Where evacuation (including self-evacuation before the area is impacted) is the best option in the circumstances, the ability to also evacuate owned animals results in improved recovery outcomes. Municipal evacuation centres may or may not be able to provide facilities for the temporary accommodation of some animal species, either onsite or close-by. Check individual municipal councils' websites, TasALERT, etc. for further information.

5.5 Capability development

The level of capability is determined by the combination of ability and capacity across the core elements of people, resources, governance, systems and processes. Capability development (skills and expertise), including the identification of capacity shortfalls and business continuity considerations, are crucial aspect of preparedness activities that the emergency management and volunteers sectors, business and relevant industries undertake in their respective areas of responsibilities.

All agencies should maintain capability assessment and development processes to meet the requirements identified in their plans. Factors that contribute to this include:

- administrative systems such as information management, financial management and evaluation (lessons management)
- human resource management, specifically:
  - recruitment, retention, training and succession planning for roles and responsibilities across the PPRR phases (especially key decision-makers and temporary secondment during operations).
  - workers can be responsible for more than one function in emergency management providing this does not lead to unmanageable gaps or be likely to generate conflict in performance of duties.
- stakeholder or relationships management with emergency management partners
- education, training and awareness programs for emergency management workers and the community (eg public and environmental health programs and services) and
- maintaining 'fit for purpose' resources. Where adequate resources are not maintained on stand-by, agreements with redundancy support resources are maintained including arrangements for payment.

Following emergency operations and/or exercises, observations should be collected, analysed and lessons shared to identify opportunities for improvements in capability as part of the lessons management cycle.

5.6 Administrative systems

Organisations should maintain processes for collecting and maintaining administrative and financial records during and after emergencies. Ideally, organisations should use existing records management systems but share all relevant information with other agencies (ie through Tasmanian Emergency Management System).

5.7 Community engagement

In keeping with *Tasmania's Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025*, the community needs to be equally prepared as response agencies for the impacts of all hazards and, in particular, the impacts of natural disasters. Resilient communities are better able to withstand an emergency

event and have an enhanced ability to recover from the event.

Community engagement could be hazard-specific or take an all-hazards approach. Regardless of the approach, it is important that messages are consistent and coordinated across all programs. Community education and awareness campaigns aim to:

- develop awareness of the nature and potential impacts of hazards
- promote individual responsibility for managing risks and preparation for emergencies
- develop awareness of emergency management arrangements and assistance measures and
- encourage community participation in volunteering and infrastructure protection activities.

5.8 Exercises

An exercise is a controlled, objective-driven activity that is used to evaluate or practise the emergency plans, procedures or processes or the capability of an organisation or multiple organisations to deal with a particular emergency. An exercise can range from small and simple (such as a planning group discussing an emergency plan) to large and complex (such as a major multi-agency event involving several organisations and participants enacting a real-life scenario).

Exercises are an essential component of emergency preparedness and should be used to enhance the capability of an organisation and contribute to continuous improvement. The outcome of exercises can also provide significant guidance to organisations emergency management authorities and Municipal Councils during the review of plans and policies. As and when appropriate, exercises should involve the community or at least seek to explore and evaluate elements of arrangements or plans that require community involvement and communication.

Refer to 2.5 Lessons management.

5.9 Education and training

Training people in emergency management, even at the foundation or introductory level, is extremely important. Emergency management education and training in Tasmania is a whole-of-government, collaborative approach. Several education and training resources are available.

Tasmanian Emergency Management Training (TasEMT) is a resource to enable people with emergency management responsibilities to increase their capability and capacity to be proficient in emergency management.

Tertiary level emergency management education is offered by through the Police Studies and Emergency Management program.

The Disaster Resilience Education Tasmania (DRET) program includes teaching delivery resources to educate students about the fundamentals of disaster resilience and encourage their participation in the development of safer Tasmanian communities.

The Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR) hosts a knowledge hub which is a resource for students, teachers, researchers, historians and emergency services staff and volunteers.

GALAXY

6 Chapter 6: Response

6. Response

KEY POINTS

- Response is primarily about protecting life, critical infrastructure, property and the environment.
- First responders to an emergency are often the local community and local emergency responders.
- Arrangements include systems for incident management, unity of command, and coordination, and effective communication.
- A key feature of response is the provision of timely warnings and information to enable the community to protect themselves.
- Response planning should adopt an 'all hazards' approach and be applied at local, region, state and national levels.
- Planning for relief and recovery commences in parallel with the response phase.

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 Response processes

Response is:

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.

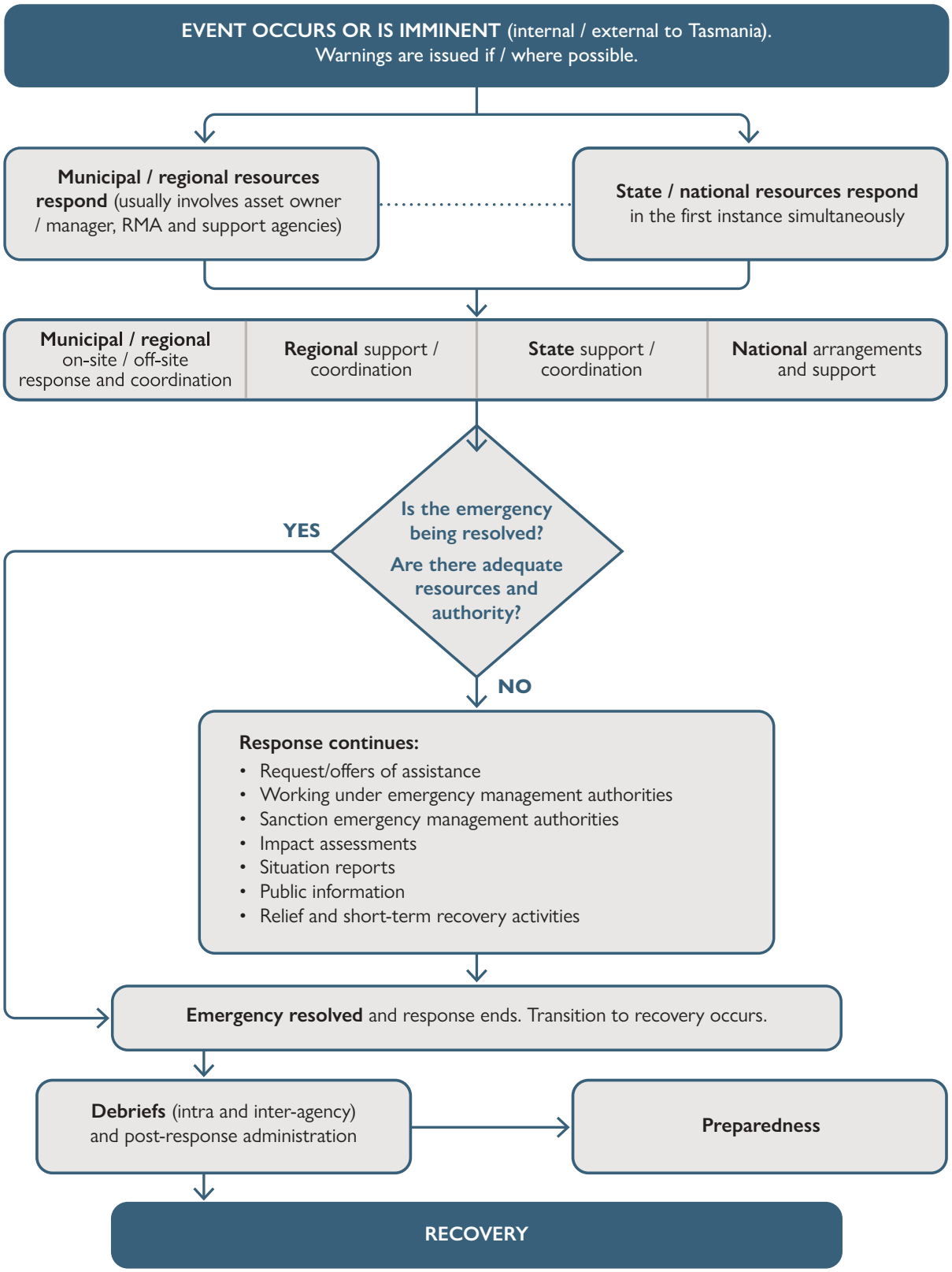
Successful response planning includes timely information and warnings to enable community action to minimise the vulnerability of:

- people
- essential services
- critical infrastructure and services owners and operators and
- businesses.

Tasmania has emergency management legislation, structures, plans and procedures to respond to impending or actual emergencies. Established emergency services and the emergency management sector coordinate all available resources at municipal, regional and state levels. The *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* and enabling legislation identify those specific organisations such as the Response Management Authority, depending on the hazard and the associated capabilities and capacity required to resolve the incident (refer to Table 8 for further information on Management Authorities and Table 9 for Support Agencies.).

Refer to Figure 7 for a summary of response processes.

FIGURE 7: Summary of response processes



6.1.2 Strategic aspects of response operations

While responding to emergencies, it is important to consider the following strategic aspects in operational decision-making.

Public administration—The attitudes and concerns of governments, public administration, political and public figures or groups towards a problem, policy or actions; the probable effects of the incident or response actions on these figures or groups.

Social—The consequences to humans and the way people live, work, play, relate to each another, organise to meet their needs and cope as members of society. This includes cultural aspects involving changes to the norms, values and beliefs that guide and rationalise people's cognition of self and society. These may be short-term effects or long-term changes.

Economic—The direct damage caused to physical structures and structure content as well as the indirect damage caused when people lose incomes and livelihoods. Direct and indirect damage cause adverse longer-term consequences for economic stability, growth, development and poverty reduction. These consequences are generally negative but economic opportunities can be identified.

Security—The protection of human, physical and intellectual assets. Security also embodies the personal, emotional and mental sense of being secure.

Infrastructure—The damage to essential services of shelter, water and sanitation, power (electricity, gas, oil, coal), transportation (road, rail, air, water), communications (radio, landlines, mobile phone, satellite phone), technology (internet), food production and distribution, public health and medicine (hospitals, emergency medical services), financial services and security services (military, police, corrections).

Information—The public perception about the incident and the effects of influencers and advocates. This includes the information needs of people and organisations, creating and distributing relevant information and key messaging.

Environment—The environmental and heritage values where direct or indirect damage may cause long-lasting effects on the environment or society.

These are considered in the context of the areas of operation, interest and consequence. *Crisis Appreciation and Strategic Planning (CASP) Guidebook*, Department of Home Affairs.

6.1.3 Principles of incident management

Internationally-accepted principles for incident management include the following.

Ethics—Incident management respects the primacy of human life and human dignity through neutrality and impartiality.

Unity of command—Incident management requires that every person at any point in time reports to only one supervisor.

Working together—Incident management requires organizations to work together.

All-hazards approach—Incident management considers both natural and human induced incidents, including those which the organization has not yet experienced.

Risk management—Incident management is based on risk management.

Preparedness—Incident management requires preparedness.

Information sharing—Incident management requires the sharing of information and perspectives.

Safety—Incident management emphasizes the importance of safety for both responders and those impacted.

Flexibility—Incident management is flexible (eg adaptability, scalability, and subsidiarity).

Human and cultural factors—Incident management takes human and cultural factors into account.

Continual improvement—Incident management emphasizes continual improvement to enhance organizational performance.

ISO 22320:2018 Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for incident management.

6.2 Command, control and coordination arrangements

Command is the internal direction of the members and resources of an agency in the performance of the agency's roles and tasks in accordance with relevant legislation. Command operates vertically within an organisation.

Control refers to the overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in emergency plans. Control carries with it the responsibility for tasking support organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across agencies.

Coordination brings together agencies and other resources to support an emergency management response involving the systematic acquisition and application of resources in an emergency.

Refer to Figure 8.

6.3 Incident management systems

6.3.1 Compatibility of different systems

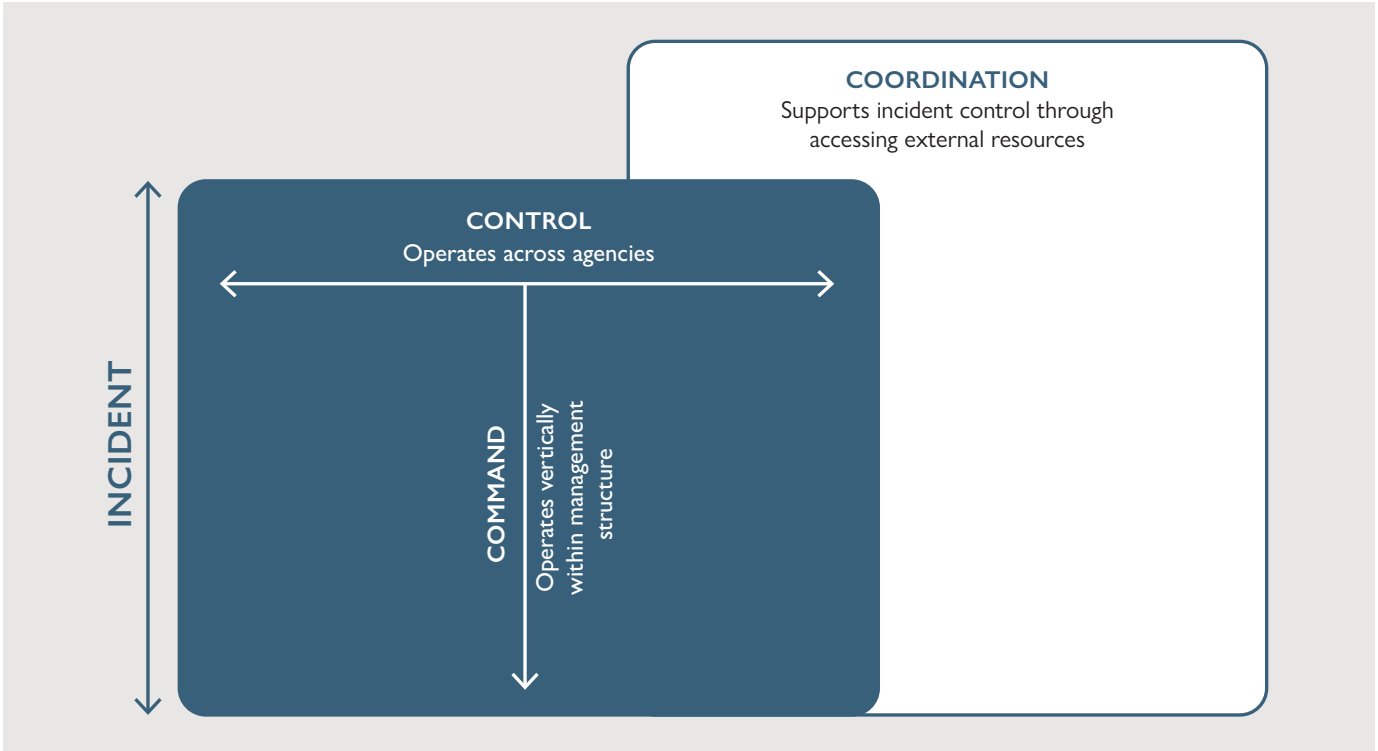
All incident management systems should be based on five key principles:

- management by objectives
- functional management
- span of control
- flexibility and
- unity of command.

A number of incident management systems are used in different sectors in Tasmania, including:

- Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System™ (AIIMS™)
- Incident Command and Control Structure Plus (ICCS Plus) and
- Biosecurity Incident Management System (BIMS).

FIGURE 8: Command, control and coordination



These systems are broadly compatible, and those trained in one system are able to function in the other systems, so inter-operability is unlikely to be compromised. Refer to Table 12 for a comparison of the three incident management systems.

There will always be multiple support agencies involved in a response, especially if it escalates from the original incident site or there are not enough resources onsite to resolve the incident. AIIMS™ and other compatible incident management systems provide Response Management Authorities and support agencies with a common system for managing those responses. These systems provide:

- established arrangements for organisations to work together
- 'comprehensive' and 'integrated' approach to emergency management
- 'all hazards – all agencies' model of emergency management
- a whole-of-government approach: it is essential that government agencies communicate, work together and plan collaboratively with communities.

6.3.2 Incident Controller

There can only be one operational Incident Controller. To avoid confusion, response support agencies should not use the title Incident Controller, including on tabards. The senior officer of any support agency present should adopt a generic title, such as Fire Commander and Ambulance Commander.

The Incident Controller is the individual responsible for the management of all incident operations. By delegating functions, the Incident Controller builds an Incident Management Team (IMT) to assist in managing the incident response. The Incident Management Team helps to ensure that control of the incident:

- is properly planned
- is adequately resourced
- is suitably implemented
- provides for safety and welfare
- informs and assists effected communities
- minimises impacts on infrastructure and the environment and
- is effective and efficient.

TABLE 12: Comparison of three incident management systems

AIIMS™	ICCS Plus	BIMS
Command, control and co-ordination	Command, control and co-ordination	Incident management
Planning	Planning	Planning
Intelligence	Communication	—
Public information	Intelligence	Public information
Operations	Public information	Operations
Investigation	Operations	—
Logistics	Investigation	Logistics
Finance	Logistics	Finance and administration
Safety	Safety	—
—	Recovery	—

In accordance with the National Counter Terrorism Handbook, when a Police Forward Command Post is operating, TASPOL will continue to use the title 'Police Forward Commander'.

6.3.3 Incident classification

Incident management systems use an incident classification model which identifies levels of incident response in ascending order of complexity. These roughly align with local, regional, and state events.

- Level 1: can be resolved with local or initial response resources, using normal management procedures.
- Level 2: more complex either in size, resources or risk and is characterised by the need for: resources beyond the initial response or the sectorisation of the incident or the establishment of functional sections due to the level of complexity or a combination of these.
- Level 3: has complexity that may require the coordination of numerous activities across a number of services and an extended duration of time to manage significant consequences. The situation may require whole-of-government coordination of response and recovery.

Building on this incident classification model, a further two levels can be identified for events of national and international significance.

- Level 4: has complexity and resource requirements including Australian Government, and state and territory government, assistance. The situation may require national coordination of response and recovery.
- Level 5: has resource requirements including international assistance. The situation requires high-level coordination of response and recovery.

Refer to Figure 9 for local to national coordination responsibilities.

FIGURE 9: Local to national coordination responsibilities

6.4 Operational response

6.4.1 Initial response

When an incident occurs, initial response actions are carried out at the site by those who have the primary responsibility for protecting the life, property or environment that is under threat. This is generally the asset owner or manager of the property or service and/or the people at the incident site.

The Response Management Authority is responsible for deploying resources to:

- save lives
- protect property and the environment
- preserve the social and economic structures of the community
- issuing warnings
- assess risks and make decisions to evacuate and
- provide operational information to the community and media.

Response Management Authority actions are aligned with internal operational doctrine and pre-planned arrangements described in emergency plans at municipal, regional and state levels.

Functional 'support' agencies/organisations provide support to the Response Management Authority's operational response and/or support to the coordination and management of the consequences of the incident and transition from response to recovery (refer to Table 8 for further information on Management Authorities and Table 9 for Support Agencies.).

6.4.2 Control centres

An Incident Control Centre (ICC) is established to enable the Response Management Authority to effectively command and control their response to an incident. The Incident Controller and Incident Management Team operate from the ICC. TASPOL refer to an ICC as a Police Operations Centre (POC).

Depending on the type of incident (including the magnitude of impacts), other organisations may establish a centre from which they support or manage internal-to-agency response. To avoid confusion with an ICC, these centres should be referred to as an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). The activities within the ICC, POC or EOC focus on operational response, either as Response Management Authority or support agency.

Response Management Authorities must have:

- established arrangements and procedures to activate and manage their ICC and
- an appropriate facility for their ICC.

Support agencies must also have established arrangements, procedures and facilities for an EOC.

Some events may need onsite, mobile or forward operations facilities. SES, TASPOL and the TFS maintain equipment and resources for those facilities if required.

An ECC is a facility to enable municipal or regional coordination and consequence management. An ECC may be activated in one or multiple municipalities or regions, depending on the scale of the incident or emergency. The primary differences between the functions carried out at an ICC (and/or EOC / POC) and ECC are identified in Table 13.

TABLE 13: Functions of an ICC and an ECC

Incident Control Centre (ICC) Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Police Operations Centre (POC)	Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)
Sets objectives, determines strategies and tactics to resolve the incident or certain aspects of it.	Sets objectives, determines strategies and tactics to resolve consequences of the emergency (can be agency-specific, multi-hazard or whole-of-government / community focused).
Allocates, deploys and manages resources for tactical/operational response to the incident.	Allocates, deploys and manages resources to address consequences of the emergency.
Usually agency-specific (the Response Management Authority will establish the ICC and support agencies establish their own EOC).	Staffed by an Emergency Management Team (EMT) and a range of agency Liaison Officers/Advisors.
Provides the public and media with operational information about the incident.	Coordinates and disseminates public information about the consequences of the emergency and transition to recovery.

If an incident is likely to cause significant community consequences and an ECC has been activated, the Response Management Authority must provide an Operational Liaison Officer to the ECC to support effective collaboration between operational response and consequence management activities.

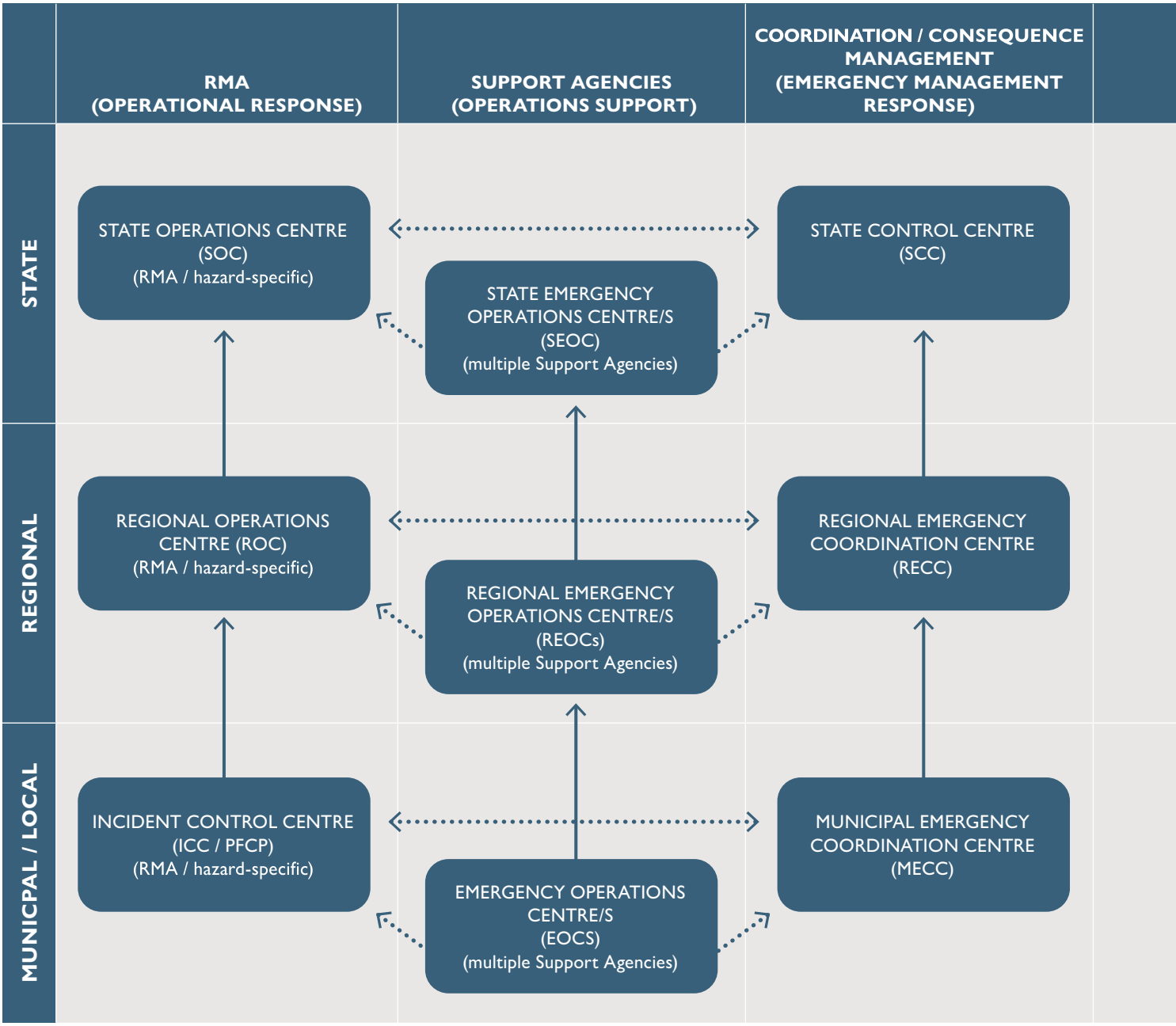
The arrangements for ECCs are summarised in Table 14. Specific details relating to the activation and de-activation of ECCs (including the State Control Centre) are in the *Guidelines for Regional Emergency Coordination Centres* and the *Guidelines for the Tasmanian State Control Centre*.

TABLE 14: Arrangements for ECCs

Arrangements	Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre	Regional Emergency Coordination Centre	State Control Centre
Requested / recommended by	Senior Officer for the Response Management Authority and/or the Municipal Coordinator	Senior Officer for the Response Management Authority and/ or SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator	Senior Officer for the Response Management Authority and/or Regional Controller
Activated / de-activated by	Municipal Coordinator	Regional Controller	State Controller
Assisted by	MEMC	REMC (refer to Guidelines for the RECC)	SEMC (refer to Guidelines for the SCC)
Primary location	Refer to Municipal Emergency Management Plans	Refer to Regional Emergency Management Plans	Hobart
Notification provided to	MEMC SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator Council General Manager All key stakeholders (including ICC/EOCs) via TEMS refer to 6.4.3 Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS)	State Controller REMC All key stakeholders (including ICC/EOCs) via TEMS refer to 6.4.3 Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS)	MCEM SEMC Regional Controllers All key stakeholders via TEMS NEMA refer to 6.4.3 Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS)

Refer to Figure 10 for response management structures and interoperability continuum.

FIGURE 10: Response management structures and interoperability continuum



	COMMUNICATIONS	RESOURCES	EM PLANS / SOPS	COMMAND / CONTROL & COORDINATION
	Inter-agency / intra-agency communications requirements are **HIGH.** Increased need to brief upward from region to State.	Resource interoperability between agencies is **MEDIUM–HIGH.**	State arrangements come into play. Interface between localised, regional and state plans / protocols requred to a HIGH degree.	Collaboration between agencies at a regional and state level. Specific incident management rests with Management Authorities. Overall coordination of emergency management response rests with State EM Controller.
	Inter-agency / intra-agency communications requirements needed. Regional EM Controller must be briefed. Upwards briefing from Regional EM Controller to State EM Controller required.	Utilisation / deployment of resources required at a regional level. Requirements for inter-agency resource interoperability are **MEDIUM–HIGH.**	Regional protocols / SOP's and plans come in to play. Interface between localised and regional plans / protocols required.	Regional collaboration between agencies. Specific incident management rests with Management Authorities. Overall coordination of emergency management response rests with the Regional EM Controller.
	Individual agency communication protocols apply. Briefing upwards to Regional EM Controller required for situational awareness.	Utilisation / deployment of individual agency resources. Requirements for inter-agency resource interoperability are **NIL–HIGH.**	Individual EM Plans and SOP's apply with supporting agency plans and SOP's apply if required.	Individual agencies working independently. Command / control rests with Management Authorities.

6.4.3 Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS)

The Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS) (previously known as WebEOC), Tasmania's online emergency management hub, is:

- available to all agencies who play a role in emergency management within Tasmania
- an all-inclusive, multi-agency, information sharing platform
- an information, decision, and task log
- a deployment and task tracking tool
- an incident management tool
- an emergency management file library
- an emergency management contact directory and
- a lessons management tool.

TEMS:

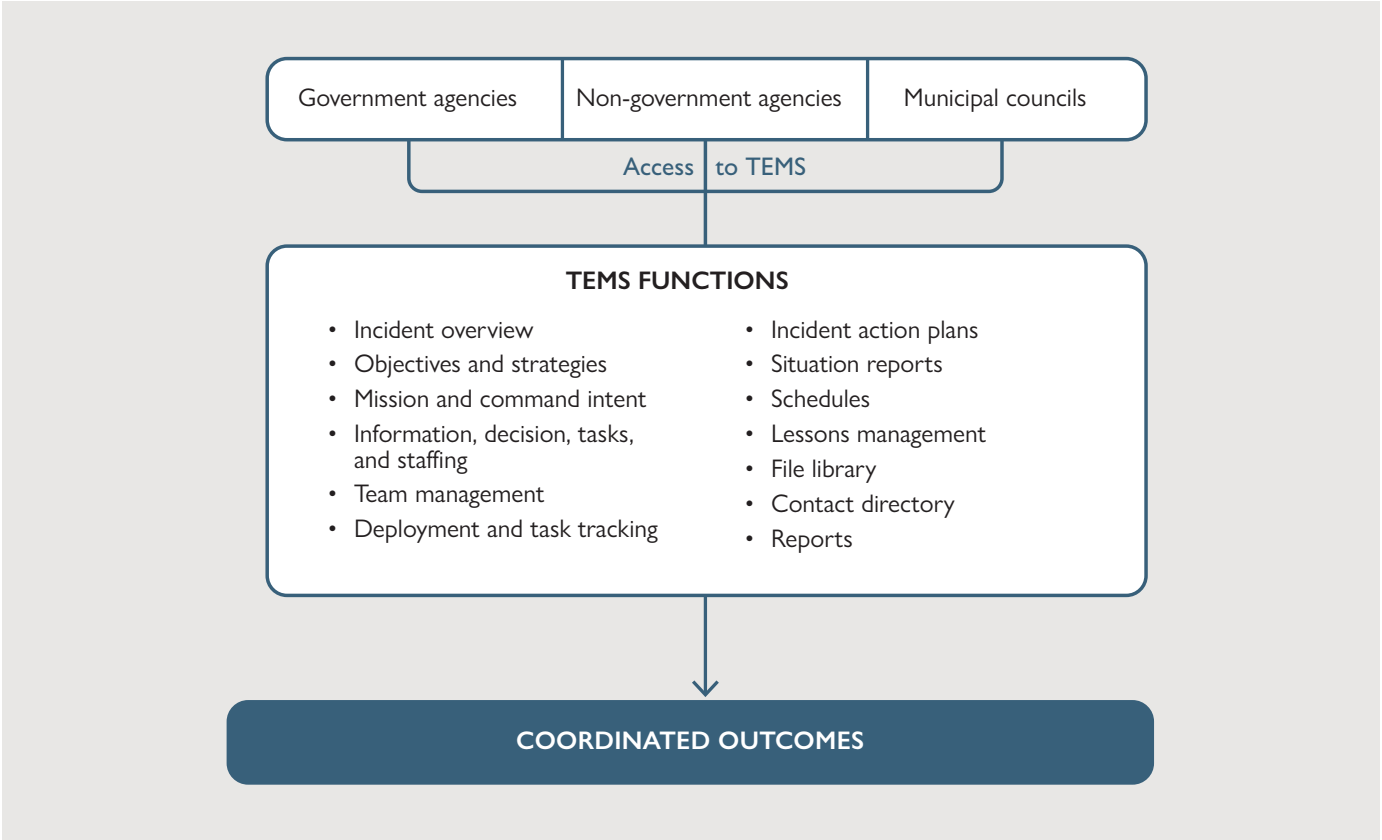
- improves situational awareness
- enhances interagency communications
- assists decision making processes and
- provides a single source of truth in real time.

Refer to Figure 11.

As well as being used by Incident Management Teams, TEMS also connects to:

- the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD), the integrated dispatch system for Tasmania Police, Tasmania Fire Service, State Emergency Service and Ambulance Tasmania
- LISTmap hosted by the Land Information System Tasmania
- TasALERT, the Tasmanian emergency warnings system and
- agency management systems.

FIGURE 11: TEMS access, functionality and outcomes



6.5 Municipal level response

6.5.1 Responsibilities

The Response Management Authority is responsible for:

- command/control of resources to effectively resolve the incident
- issuing warnings
- risk assessment and decision to evacuate and
- public information and media about operational information.

Municipal Councils can be asked to support the Response Management Authority and make resources available. The Response Management Authority directly requests the Municipal Coordinator for support or resources.

The Regional Controller retains oversight of all response and emergency management activities within the region, which includes all municipalities.

6.5.2 Managing Council support resources

To enable support or response activities, the Municipal Council may activate their Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre, the functions of which include:

- managing Council taskings, personnel and resources
- establishing and monitoring of communication networks (including the Tasmanian Emergency Management System refer to 6.4.3 Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS))
- coordinating response support operations
- logistical support for Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre personnel
- financial and records management
- recording decisions made in the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre and
- recording observations for lessons management purposes.

Municipal Councils should have established arrangements, procedures and an appropriate facility to activate and manage their Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre. The Municipal Council's General Manager is responsible for providing adequate staff and resources to operate a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre if it is activated.

6.5.3 Role of the Municipal Coordinator

The functions and powers of a Municipal Coordinator are detailed in section 24 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, and may include those determined by the Regional Controller by written notice provided under section 18 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

During an incident, and in summary, the functions of a Municipal Coordinator include:

- assist and advise the Municipal Emergency Management Committee and the Municipal Council on all matters relating to an incident (or incidents) within the municipal area or combined area
- brief the Regional Controller, through the SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator
- ensure the resources of the Municipal Council are coordinated and used for the activation and management of an evacuation centre and recovery centre in the municipal area if requested to do so by the Regional Controller
- ensure that instructions and decisions of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Emergency Management Committee, and Regional Controller are communicated to and adequately carried out
- advise the Regional Controller of a need to enact any powers or declarations under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and
- consider whether the resources of any other municipality are necessary to support the emergency management response and request those resources.

6.5.4 Role of a Municipal Emergency Management Committee

Members of the Municipal Emergency Management Committee:

- are responsible for providing advice within their area of expertise or agency and
- may be requested to coordinate and manage resources from their respective organisations in support of a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre and the Regional Controller.

The Municipal Emergency Management Committee chair may convene Municipal Emergency Management Committee meetings during response or recovery

operations to share information and provide advice or support. The Municipal Emergency Management Committee is not an operational controlling authority and has no authority in the command, control or coordination of a response to an emergency.

6.5.5 Escalation of a level 1 incident

The Regional Controller must maintain situational awareness through an exchange of information with the Response Management Authority and the Municipal Coordinator through the SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator This enables them to assess the following indicators that the level 1 incident may escalate to a level 2 incident and regional arrangements should be activated.

- Advice and/or a request by the Response Management Authority and/or recommendation of the Municipal Coordinator.
- A request or direction by the State Controller.
- The geographic area, severity or nature of the incident and its actual or potential impact on the region.
- The incident is beyond the capacity of the Response Management Authority and/or Municipal Council/s.

The Regional Controller can activate broader emergency management arrangements as necessary to increase the level of coordination. The activation of regional emergency management arrangements may occur due to an authorisation or declaration by the State Controller in accordance with Divisions 3 and 3A of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

6.6 Regional level response

6.6.1 Role of the Regional Controller

The role of the Regional Controller during a level 2 emergency management response includes:

- supporting the Response Management Authority to meet their objectives and priorities
- assisting and advising the State Controller on response to the emergency
- determining whether powers or declarations under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* need to be invoked and advising the State Controller
- issuing emergency instructions to all relevant agencies and stakeholders within the region
- requesting the resources of another region for response to the emergency
- chairing the Regional Emergency Management Committee
- activation and de-activation of a Regional Emergency Coordination Centre and
- providing information required to support the transition to recovery.

Refer to Appendix 5 for summary of emergency powers under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

6.6.2 Role of the Regional Emergency Management Committee

Members of the Regional Emergency Management Committee are responsible for providing advice to the Regional Controller within their field of expertise relating to response to the emergency.

The Regional Controller may convene Regional Emergency Management Committee meetings during a response to share information and provide advice or support. The Regional Emergency Management Committee is not an operational controlling authority and has no authority in the command, control or coordination of a response to an emergency.

6.6.3 Regional Emergency Coordination Centre

The primary functions of an activated Regional Emergency Coordination Centre include:

- maintaining information flow to and from the Tasmanian Emergency Management System
- monitoring all operational activities and gathering intelligence for situational awareness
- coordinating regional response activities in a way that enhances interoperability
- coordinating relief and short-term recovery arrangements

- consolidating details of damage and impact assessments within the region for the purposes of reporting
- reporting to the State Controller
- coordination of regional public information and media activities
- records and financial management and
- collating a summary of Regional Emergency Coordination Centre activities in preparation for the formal transition to the recovery authority.

For further details refer to the Guidelines for a Regional Emergency Coordination Centre (RECC).

6.6.4 Escalation of a level 2 emergency

The State Controller must maintain situational awareness through an exchange of information with the Response Management Authority and the Regional Controller/s. This enables them to assess whether the incident may escalate to a level 3 emergency.

6.7 State level response

6.7.1 Role of State Controller

The role of the State Controller during a level 3 emergency management response includes:

- providing written confirmation to all stakeholders of the transfer of overall coordination of the emergency management response to the State Controller from the Regional Controller
- making decisions and ensure that all decisions are documented in the Tasmanian Emergency Management System (refer to 6.4.3 Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS))
- activating the State Control Centre
- establishing the strategic objectives and priorities for the coordination of an emergency
- ensuring that all agencies involved in the emergency response are properly discharging their responsibilities in respect to the emergency
- identifying and remedying critical capability or capacity gaps that may exist between agencies' responsibilities during an emergency
- ensuring the provision and maintenance of effective interoperability
- supporting the Response Management Authority and other agencies through the acquisition and coordination of external resources to meet their objectives
- in conjunction with the State Recovery Advisor or State Recovery Coordinator, establishing priorities and coordination of resources to meet recovery objectives
- providing strategic leadership and direction in the development of emergency management plans and
- coordinating situational awareness to the Tasmanian Government and Australian Government.

Refer to Appendix 5 for summary of emergency powers under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

6.7.2 Role of the State Emergency Management Committee

The State Controller may convene State Emergency Management Committee meetings during an emergency management response to share information and provide advice or support. The State Emergency Management Committee is not an operational controlling authority, which means it has no authority in the command, control or coordination of a response to an emergency.

6.7.3 State Control Centre

The functions of the SCC include:

- supporting the Tasmanian State Emergency Management Controller (the State Controller)
- providing policy and strategic advice to the Premier and other members of the Tasmanian Government to support decision making
- coordinating information within the Tasmanian Government, between jurisdictions and with the Commonwealth Government for situational awareness and to support decision making
- coordinating or overseeing whole-of-government response and recovery activities across Tasmanian Government agencies to ensure consistency and alignment with strategic policy

- coordinating or overseeing public information and media strategies to inform the community
- coordinating or overseeing requests for assistance from the Commonwealth or other states and/or territories when required, as well as managing any information or requests from them to support response and recovery activities.

For further details refer to the *Guidelines for the Tasmanian State Control Centre*.

6.8 Interoperability arrangements

Any agency may request resources, including skilled emergency management personnel, from other agencies or organisations within Tasmania to enable more effective management of the emergency. Formal interagency arrangements for the sharing of capability exist through the SEMP *Interoperability Arrangements for Sharing Skilled Resources in Tasmania*. The objective of these arrangements is to describe how different organisations and emergency elements can operate in conjunction with each other. This includes:

- a common approach to emergency management, including: common terminology; compatible incident management systems; and, a common information management system (TEMS)
- activation and deployment arrangements that describe the process for requesting skilled employees from another organisation and the process for deploying those employees
- human resource arrangements that support the sharing of skilled employees
- educational arrangements to help employees develop their emergency management skills and knowledge to enable them to effectively perform duties within another organisation and
- financial arrangements that identify and describe the cost implications and responsibilities in relation to *Interoperability Arrangements* and the agreed position of agencies with respect to those costs.

The *Interoperability Arrangements* apply to salaried employees of the Tasmanian Government.

6.9 Other elements of response

6.9.1 Communication strategies

When planning response activities, agencies without their own resilient communication methods such as a radio network, should not place complete dependency on the public or mobile telephone network as these can fail or be degraded during emergency events. Alternative strategies should be considered as a part of operational and emergency management planning activities.

6.9.2 Geographic Information Services (GIS)

The service is provided by the Emergency Services GIS (ESGIS) unit of NRE. In municipal areas, Municipal Councils use their existing capacity and, if additional assistance is required, local industry or regionally-based State Government agencies can be approached for assistance. An on-call capability to assist with GIS and desktop mapping services exists within NRE to support DPFEM where available services are outlined in the Service Level Agreement between the agencies. Any other agency can request assistance from ESGIS, and they may be activated on a 'fee for service' basis if capacity exists.

NRE has an established coordinating role to facilitate the delivery of ongoing, state-wide program of data capture with regional and urban coverage. The program includes:

- coordination and aggregation of data across all levels of government
- promotion and implementation of standardised data capture
- delivery of data through the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) infrastructure, Common Operating Platform (COP) and other desktop and web-based mapping software
- centralisation of the administration, storage and distribution of data and
- education to stakeholders.

A request for access to remotely sensed imagery over an area affected by an emergency can be made through ESGIS for locally provided imagery or can be made to National Situation Room of the National Emergency

Management Agency where a decision may be made to activate The International Charter Space and Major Disaster. ESGIS will support preparation of such a request in close collaboration with Geosciences Australia and the requesting agency.

6.9.3 Impact and Damage Assessments

Under the SEMP Impact and Damage Assessment, the Response Management Authority is responsible for arranging a rapid impact assessment of the affected area as soon as it is safe to do so. Impact and damage assessments are vital to inform consequence management planning and assessment of recovery needs. These assessments include reporting the most credible information available at the time.

The assessment is conducted progressively, with support from other agencies. Results must be included in situation reports and reported promptly to the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre.

6.9.4 Evacuation

Evacuation is defined as:

The movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and typically, their eventual safe and timely return.

Evacuation is a risk management strategy that may be used to minimise loss of life or lessen the effects of an emergency on a community, before the onset of, or during an emergency. For an evacuation to be as effective as possible, it must be appropriately planned and implemented. Depending on the hazard and its likely impact on the community, the evacuation process – including withdrawal and return – may take days, weeks or months to complete. Some evacuations may be carried out very quickly and over very short distances.

There are five stages of the evacuation process as per Figure 12.

Refer to Table 15 for evacuation roles and responsibilities.

FIGURE 12: Five stages of the evacuation process

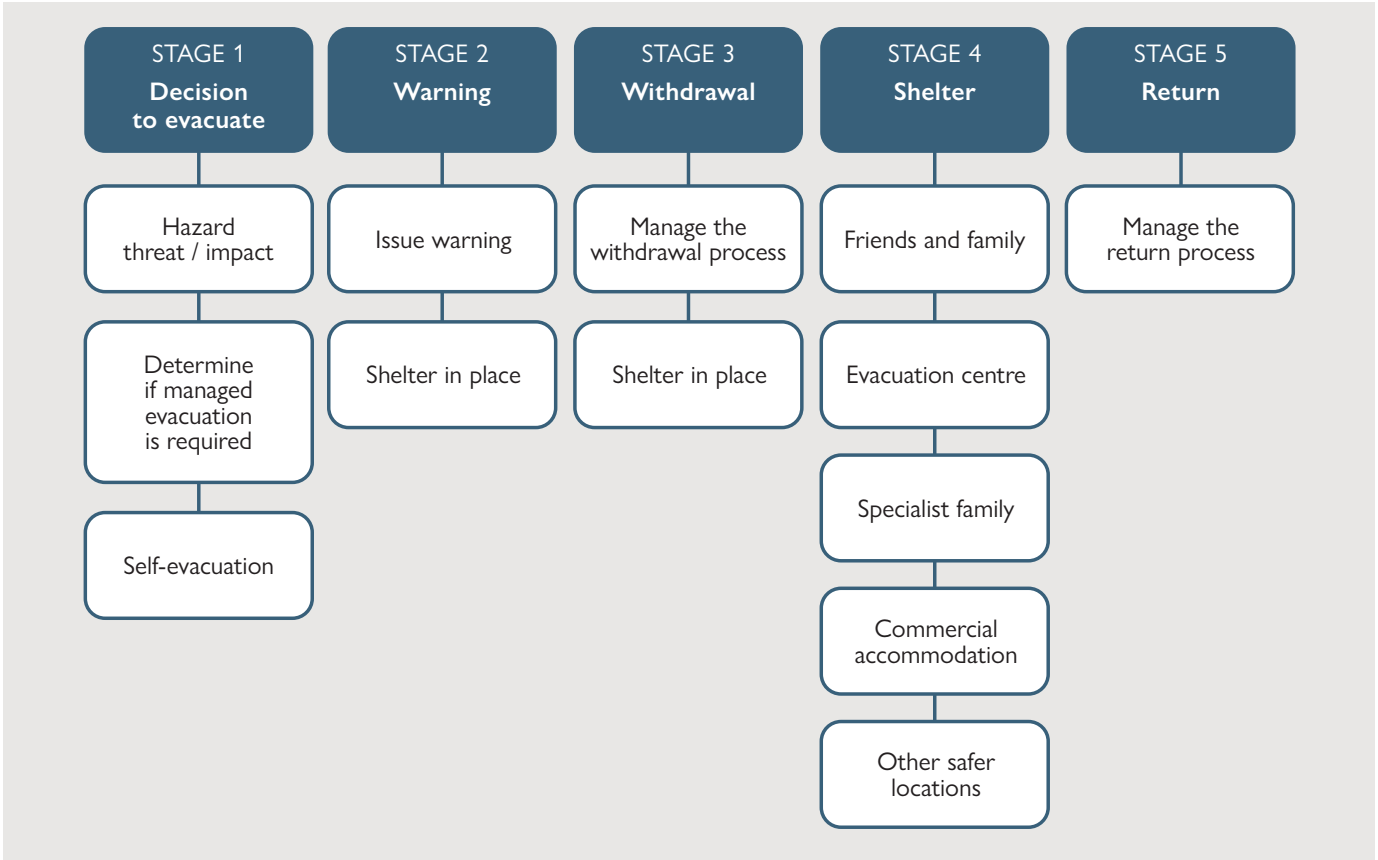


TABLE 15: Evacuation roles and responsibilities

STAGE 1: Decision to evacuate		
Function	Primary support agencies	Support agencies
Evacuation risk assessment	Response Management Authority TASPOL	Municipal Council
Decision to evacuate	Response Management Authority	

STAGE 2: Warning		
Function	Primary support agencies	Support agencies
Decision to warn	Response Management Authority	NRE (ES GIS)
Provision of warnings	Response Management Authority	TASPOL SES DPAC (PIU)

STAGE 3: Withdrawal		
Function	Primary support agencies	Support agencies
Coordination	TASPOL	SES Ambulance Tasmania
Transport and logistical support	DSG	Contractors Commercial transport providers
Security	TASPOL	Contractors
Traffic management	TASPOL	Municipal Council SES DSG

STAGE 4: Shelter		
Function	Primary support agencies	Support agencies
Evacuation centre activation	Municipal Council	SES
Evacuation centre management	Municipal Council	DPAC Contractors NGOs
Environmental health and waste management (at evacuation centre)	Municipal Council DoH	EPA
Alternative emergency accommodation	DPAC	NGOs Regional tourism organisations
Registration of evacuees (at evacuation centre)	Municipal Council	Red Cross
Animal welfare (pets and companion animals)	Owners	RSPCA Municipal Council (if facilities available) NRE Community / volunteer groups
Animal welfare (livestock)	Owners NRE	RSPCA Municipal Council (if facilities available) Community / volunteer groups
Care for children	Parents and guardians	DECYP

STAGE 5: Return		
Function	Primary support agencies	Support agencies
Return risk assessment	Response Management Authority	Key stakeholders
Decision to return	Response Management Authority	Municipal Councils TASPOL SES

Evacuation planning will be completed by Tasmania Police, in collaboration with the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre. Tasmania Police traffic management and priority road re-opening planning will also occur in collaboration with evacuation planners. Evacuation plans and activities will be uploaded into the Tasmanian Emergency Management System. For further details on evacuation, refer to the Tasmanian *Emergency Evacuation Framework*.

Registration of people who are being or may be affected by the emergency should happen as people present to an evacuation centre or a recovery centre. Registration at this level assists Municipal Councils effectively manage their evacuation centre and identify additional resources that may be required for the immediate needs of the people presenting. During response, Tasmania Police will liaise with Municipal Councils about concerns for welfare of individuals or missing person inquiries.

Where no other arrangements exist (eg if an evacuation centre has not been activated), the Regional Controllers are responsible for assigning responsibilities for registrations and, in the first instance, may approach any combination of Response Management Authority, support agencies and Municipal Councils for assistance.

6.9.5 Disaster victim identification (DVI)

DVI is the term given to procedures used to positively identify deceased victims of a multiple fatality emergency. Tasmania Police manage requests for DVI assistance. Supporting agencies such as FSST, SES, DoH and Mortuary Services may be involved in scene security, exhibit management, and temporary body storage and scene rehabilitation.

6.9.6 Offers of Assistance

Assistance can be offered from organisations that are not usually part of response arrangements (eg from the community, industry, celebrities, other regions/ jurisdictions and interstate agencies).

Where arrangements are not in place to manage offers of assistance, the Municipal Coordinator or Regional Controller manages them through the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre or Regional Emergency Coordination Centre arrangements. DPAC is responsible for managing offers of assistance at a state level.

6.9.7 Records management

Records related to response are subject to the usual records management provisions and State archiving legislation and are treated accordingly. Logs, reports and briefings from response and recovery should be collated progressively, and stored in the Tasmanian Emergency Management System for future reference.

Agencies/organisations should ensure that they have their own (internal) record management system for business continuity purposes.

6.10 Catastrophic disasters

A catastrophic disaster is defined as:

"an event that is beyond our current arrangements, thinking, experience and imagination (ie that has overwhelmed our technical, non-technical and social systems and resources, and has degraded or disabled governance structures and strategic and operational decision-making functions)." *Australian Emergency Management Arrangements Handbook* (AIDR 2019).

Severe to catastrophic disasters differ from emergencies in that they exceed business as usual emergency management systems and capabilities. A catastrophic event could be of sudden or sustained impact over an extended timeframe. There may also be cascading events such as:

- loss of power
- telecommunication outage
- financial systems failure
- transport and supply chain disruptions that occur concurrently and, collectively, result in catastrophic consequences.

A significant factor in responding to a catastrophic disaster is the extent to which emergency response and recovery capability is affected by the disaster. There will be a need to prioritise response actions, and the deployment of resources to meet medical, social, economic, environmental and infrastructure needs.

It may take a considerable time to recover from a catastrophic disaster.

A catastrophic level disaster may be characterised by one or more of the following:

- reduced ability of a government to function
- a serious impact on a significant population or area
- large numbers of casualties or displaced people, possibly in the tens of thousands
- large numbers of people left temporarily or permanently homeless, and possibly needing prolonged temporary housing and other assistance
- a need for broader national coordination of interstate and international assistance
- destruction of, or significant disruption to, critical infrastructure and services, such as utilities telecommunications or
- a detailed and reliable operational picture of the impacts not being achievable for some time.

While Australia has faced few events that would be considered catastrophic, the need to be prepared for such events is recognised. Existing emergency management arrangements are well understood, are tested and exercised regularly, and work well within existing capability and capacity.

Existing emergency plans and arrangements will continue to apply in a catastrophic disaster, however, a catastrophic disaster will require enhanced measures, mainly in the area of strategic leadership and high level coordination, to ensure the maximum good for the maximum number of people. Nationally-agreed capabilities for catastrophic disasters include the following areas:

- biosecurity
- built environment and infrastructure recovery
- civil disaster expansion
- community planning, capacity and resilience building
- economic recovery
- evacuation and support
- fatality management
- impact assessment
- intelligence and situational awareness
- logistics and supply chain management
- mass care
- natural environment recovery
- planning
- public order and community safety
- research and learning
- responder protection and sustainment
- search and rescue
- social recovery
- warnings and information.

Refer to *Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework: A guideline to develop the capabilities required to manage severe to catastrophic disasters* (Dept of Home Affairs) for further details.

7 Chapter 7: Recovery

7. Recovery

KEY POINTS

- Recovery starts during the emergency response and encompasses linked and overlapping phases of relief and short-term recovery, early recovery planning and medium to long term recovery.
- Recovery activities extend across social, economic, infrastructure and environmental domains.
- Recovery is led by affected communities.
- Government recovery efforts aim to support communities through the recovery process and should recognise the key leadership role of landowners, local communities, and their leaders.
- Effective coordination, planning and communication is essential. Recovery efforts generally involve all levels of government, including municipal, regional and state emergency management structures, as well as non-government and community organisations.
- DPAC is the coordinating agency for recovery and maintains the State Recovery Plan. In the event of any inconsistency in information between the TEMA and the State Recovery Plan in relation to functional responsibilities in recovery, the State Recovery Plan takes precedence.

7.1 Overview

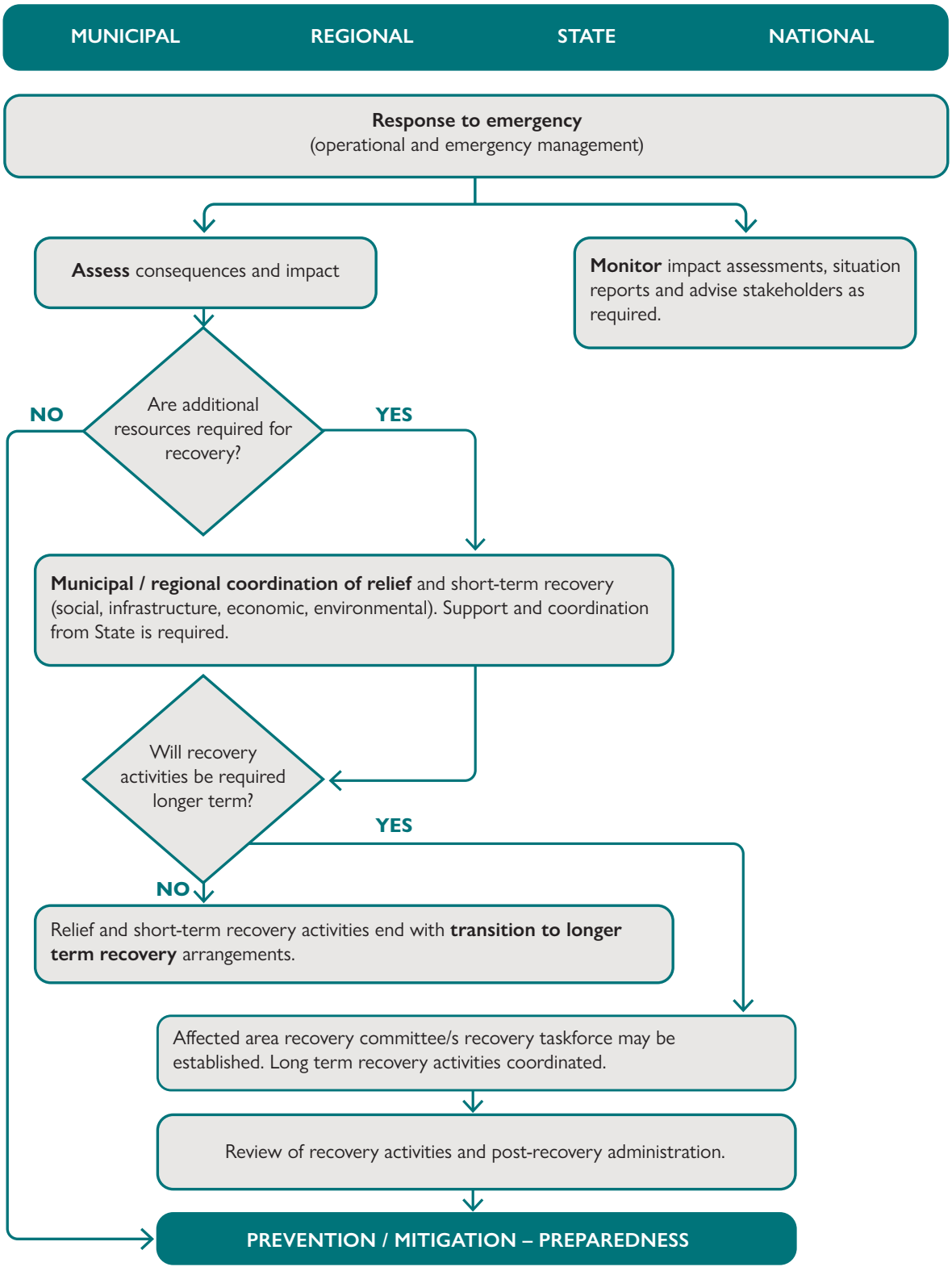
Recovery is the process of dealing with the impacts of an emergency and returning social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments to an effective level of functioning. Recovery starts during the emergency response and encompasses linked and overlapping phases of relief and short-term recovery, early recovery planning and medium to long term recovery. Recovery is an incremental process which often takes a long time. Refer to Figure 13 for a summary of recovery processes.

The need for formalised recovery assistance varies within and across communities. Well-connected and well-prepared individuals, businesses and communities are often able to move to a new normality after a disaster with little or no assistance. Others require formalised and coordinated assistance after an emergency and throughout the recovery process.

Recovery is led by affected communities to restore community wellbeing and economic activity, and involves coordinated efforts across government, non-government, community and private sector organisations.

Affected communities play a key role in guiding and delivering recovery assistance at the municipal level, with support and coordination at regional and state levels, depending on the complexity and magnitude of the event. Refer to the State Recovery Plan for further details.

FIGURE 13: Summary of recovery processes



7.2 Overarching principles

Australia's *National Principles for Disaster Recovery* guide Tasmania's approach to recovery, and are based on six central themes.

1. Understanding the context: successful recovery is based on understanding the community context.
2. Recognising complexity: successful recovery acknowledges the complex and dynamic nature of emergencies and communities.
3. Using community-led approaches: successful recovery is responsive and flexible, engaging communities and empowering them to move forward.
4. Ensuring coordination of all activities: successful recovery requires a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach based on continuing assessment of impacts and needs.
5. Employing effective communications: successful recovery is built on effective communications with affected communities and other stakeholders.
6. Acknowledging and building capacity: successful recovery recognises, supports, and builds on community, individual and organisational capacity.

7.3 Recovery objectives

The Tasmanian Government recovery objectives are to:

- support the restoration of social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments to minimise long-term consequences for individual and community wellbeing, the economy and environment
- facilitate community participation in recovery planning and decision-making
- ensure that government and non-government support is targeted and appropriate
- assist communities to rebuild in a way that enhances resilience across social, economic, infrastructure and environmental values and encourages risk management and
- learn from experience and continually refine arrangements to enhance future recovery processes.

7.4 Transitioning from response to recovery

As the Response Management Authority and support agencies resolve the immediate effects of an emergency, when there is no further threat to life, property or the environment, response activities can end and control or coordination 'stand down'. Resolution of emergencies and ending response activities can happen quickly or in stages, depending on the complexity of the response. Regardless of the timeframes involved, the Response Management Authority provides advice to stakeholders that response activities have concluded or are about to conclude. Stand-down notifications must be provided to:

- agencies/organisations involved in operational response
- the owners/managers of relevant property/ premises
- the Regional Controller and/or State Controller
- a Regional Emergency Coordination Centre and/or State Control Centre and
- entered into the Tasmanian Emergency Management System.

Notifications should also be provided to key stakeholders when operations and coordination centres are expected to de-activate and the date/time that final situation reports will be issued.

In accordance with section 24F of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, all information relating to the emergency is to be transferred to the relevant recovery authority (usually the State Recovery Advisor) as soon as practicable after the operational response has ended. When the relevant recovery authority notifies the State Controller in writing that the transfer of information has been completed to their satisfaction, this marks the formal transition from response to recovery.

7.5 Relief and short-term recovery

Relief is the provision of assistance necessary to enable affected people to meet their basic needs for:

- shelter
- water and food
- clothing
- personal care and hygiene.

Other short term recovery efforts aim to minimise the consequences and secondary impacts of an emergency, restore critical services and infrastructure, and assess impacts and recovery needs.

Relief and short-term recovery are coordinated through emergency management response arrangements outlined in Chapter 6.

Relief is an early part of the recovery process but is focussed on meeting immediate needs.

Recovery is the whole process of assisting individuals and communities to achieve an effective level of functioning after an emergency over the medium and long term. Medium to long term recovery is coordinated through recovery committees and, if required, a dedicated recovery unit or taskforce.

Refer to Figure 14 for a diagram showing the transition from response to recovery.

Relief activities include:

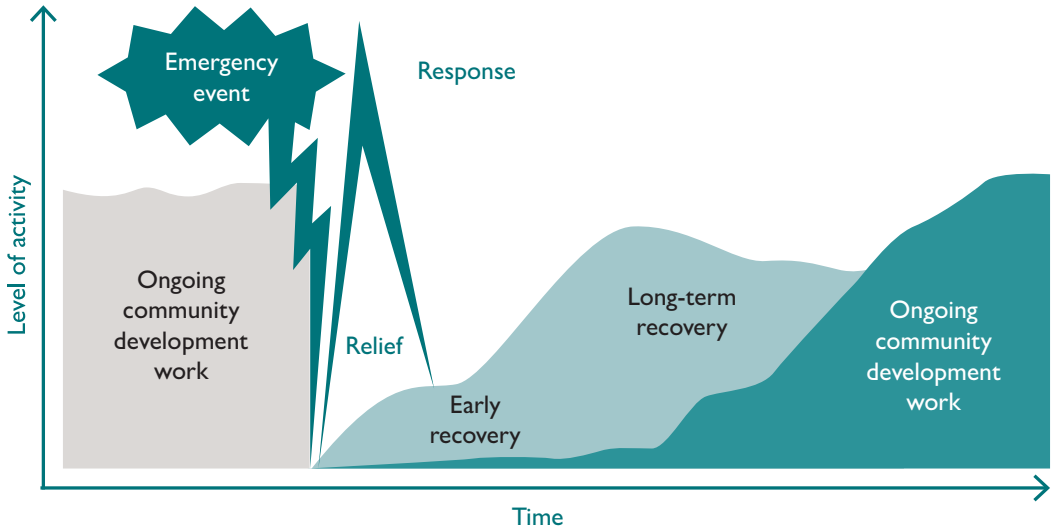
- emergency shelter and/or accommodation
- provision and continuity of safe food, water and sanitation
- primary first aid and health care
- psychological support
- disbursement of material aid (non-food material items)
- reconnecting family and friends
- care and support for affected individuals and families
- emergency financial assistance and
- animal welfare, including provisions for pets and livestock.

These services and support are commonly provided to the affected community at an evacuation or recovery centre but may also be accessed and distributed in a more dispersed manner as appropriate or as requested.

Other short term recovery activities include:

- assessing social, economic, infrastructure and environmental impacts
- re-establishing impacted critical infrastructure and essential community services
- mitigating or minimising secondary social, economic, infrastructure and environmental impacts and

FIGURE 14: Transitioning from response to recovery



- collating information to inform longer term recovery planning for affected communities.

Responsibilities for specific relief functions and services are listed in the *State Recovery Plan*.

As an emergency is gradually brought under control, the emphasis shifts from response to an increased focus on longer term recovery. Relief and short-term recovery activities will transition from response to longer term recovery coordination arrangements as part of a formal handover to recovery authorities under section 24F of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

7.6 Coordination arrangements

7.6.1 State Recovery Advisor and State Recovery Coordinator

Unless otherwise determined by the Premier or delegate under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, the State Recovery Advisor is the Secretary DPAC.

The State Recovery Advisor has the following functions:

- to ensure that plans and arrangements for recovery are prepared and maintained
- to support the State Controller, Regional Controllers and State Recovery Coordinator to coordinate recovery processes during and after an emergency
- to advise the Premier or the Ministerial Committee on matters related to recovery including–
  - the appointment of a State Recovery Coordinator and
  - the establishment of a Recovery Taskforce and
- to oversee the transition of responsibility for recovery.

Refer to section 24B of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for further details.

7.6.2 Recovery Taskforce and Affected Area Recovery Committees

The Premier may determine that a Recovery Taskforce is required to support recovery during or after an emergency, which will be established by the DPAC Secretary. The Premier may also appoint a State Recovery Coordinator to lead the Recovery Taskforce.

The Premier is to specify the term of the appointment and the functions of the State Recovery Coordinator, and is to notify the State Controller of the appointment.

Refer to sections 24C-24F of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for further details.

Affected Area Recovery Committees (AARCs) may be 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.

7.6.3 Recovery partners

NGOs and community groups play an important role in supporting recovery efforts. The Recovery Partners Network (RPN) provides a forum for government, NGOs and other partners to share information and resources, develop partnerships, encourage collaboration, support the coordination of relief and recovery efforts and inform ongoing needs assessment. During response and recovery, recovery partners work in collaboration with relevant Coordinating Agencies.

Refer to Table 16 for a summary of recovery coordination arrangements.

7.7 Recovery domains and responsibilities

Recovery measures are planned, coordinated and implemented across four domains. A Tasmanian Government agency is allocated responsibility for coordinating, managing and reporting on activities under each of the above domains, and for a fifth group of cross-domain functions, as per Table 17.

TABLE 16: Recovery coordination arrangements

RELIEF AND SHORT-TERM recovery management and coordination		
Category	Responsibility	Support
Municipal	Municipal Coordinator	Municipal Council General Managers may appoint Municipal Recovery Coordinators to manage recovery responsibilities (section 24G of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*).
Regional	Regional Controller	Tasmanian Government agencies coordinating recovery domains nominate Social, Economic, Infrastructure and Environmental. Recovery Coordinators to support the Regional Controller.
State	State Controller	State Controller is supported by the State Recovery Advisor, DPAC and/or Recovery Taskforce (DPAC), Coordinating Agencies, and recovery partners.
LONG-TERM recovery management and coordination		
Category	Responsibility	Support
Level 1	Municipal Committee	Supported by Municipal Councils and local support services
Level 2	Recovery Tasmania (DPaC) AARCs	Supported by Municipal Councils, Tasmanian Government agencies and recovery partners
Level 3	Recovery Taskforce AARCs	Supported by Recovery Tasmania (DPaC), Municipal Councils, Tasmanian Government agencies and recovery partners

TABLE 17: Recovery domains

Domain	Focus	Coordinating agency
Social recovery	Ensuring safety, security and shelter and restoring health and psychological wellbeing	DPaC
Infrastructure recovery	Restoring critical assets and essential services that may have been damaged or destroyed	DSG
Economic recovery	Supporting businesses and industries to overcome the impacts of an emergency	DSG
Environmental recovery	Focuses on protecting natural and cultural assets and values, supporting primary producers and managing waste, pollution and biosecurity	NRE/EPA
Cross domain functions	Whole-of-government functions which cut across the social, economic, infrastructure and environmental domains	DPAC

Refer to to the State Recovery Plan *for further details.*

7.8 Early recovery planning

Early recovery refers to activities undertaken during and/or immediately after an emergency event to:

- understand and evaluate impacts, damage and recovery needs
- consider and design appropriate governance structures and arrangements and
- develop an initial action plan for medium to long term recovery.

This usually happens in parallel to, and is informed by, relief and short-term recovery activities occurring as part of response management structures.

Municipal Coordinators are responsible for identifying impacts and recovery needs within their municipal area. If recovery assistance or coordination is required, they should advise the Regional Controller and/or Regional Emergency Coordination Centre which work in consultation with Municipal Coordinators to prepare and collate early impact assessments.

The State Recovery Advisor DPAC works in consultation with Regional Controllers, Response Management Authorities, recovery agencies, and Municipal Coordinators (or Municipal Recovery Coordinators) to assess recovery needs, support the immediate recovery, and plan the medium to long term recovery approach, including the need for State Government support and Affected Area Recovery Committees.

In consultation with the State Controller and the State Recovery Committee, the State Recovery Advisor advises the Government on recovery needs and arrangements, including recommendations for the most appropriate approach to long-term recovery. These arrangements exist regardless of whether the State Control Centre is activated or not.

7.9 Medium to long-term recovery

Medium to long-term recovery involves the implementation of programs to help communities restore, rebuild and return to an effective level of functioning. Assistance may be delivered through government or non-government organisations, guided by relevant plans and arrangements, and the suitability and availability of local support services. Long term recovery may be coordinated by a Municipal Recovery Committee, or through an Affected Area Recovery Committees, which may be supported by a state-level Recovery Unit or Taskforce.

There are three broad approaches for long-term recovery coordination, depending on:

- the scale of impact
- the expected duration and
- the complexity of the recovery process.

While the approach used will be modified according to assessed ongoing needs, the following provides a general guide to the type of governance arrangements that apply to each of the three levels.

Locally coordinated recovery is managed and coordinated by the Municipal Coordinator (or Municipal Recovery Coordinator), with support from the Municipal Emergency Management Committee.

State supported recovery is managed and coordinated through an Affected Area Recovery Committees, with assistance provided by the relevant Tasmanian Government agencies. The Affected Area Recovery Committees may be supported at the state level by a small Recovery Unit.

State coordinated recovery is led by a State Recovery Coordinator who coordinates state-level recovery activities guided by an Affected Area Recovery Committees. A Recovery Taskforce may be established to develop long term recovery plans, and coordinate assistance and capability across Tasmanian Government agencies.

Refer to the State Recovery Plan for further details.

7.10 Critical incident stress management

If emergency response activities have the potential to incur personal stress/trauma, contact with representatives from the Critical Incident Stress Management Program (CISM) must be considered to enable individual and collective access to personal support services provided under this program if required.

CISM is primarily available to emergency management/ services (personnel and volunteers). Non-emergency services should equally consider critical incident stress management through their normal employee assistance programs.

7.11 Financial assistance

The Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA) is the primary policy under which the Tasmanian Government provides financial assistance to individuals, businesses, non-profit organisations and Municipal Councils affected by an emergency. DPAC is responsible for coordinating advice to the Premier regarding the need for and activation of emergency financial assistance measures.

An eligible natural disaster is a naturally occurring rapid-onset event that requires a significant and coordinated multi-agency response. Any one, or a combination, of the following natural hazards can be an eligible natural disaster:

- bushfire
- earthquake
- flood
- storm
- cyclone
- storm surge
- landslide
- tsunami
- meteorite strike or
- tornado.

Emergency assistance for individuals

(Category A activities) include:

- emergency food, clothing and accommodation
- repair or replacement of essential household items of furniture and personal effects
- emergency repairs to housing
- demolition to prepare a residential block for rebuilding
- removal of debris from residential properties to make them safe and habitable
- extraordinary counter-disaster operations for the benefit of an affected individual and / or
- personal and financial counselling.

Category B activities include:

- counter-disaster operations for the protection of the public
- emergency works and immediate reconstruction of essential public assets and
- essential public asset reconstruction.

Each organisation is responsible for authorising, paying and capturing costs relating to their response, relief and recovery activities. Costs should be recorded separately to simplify cost reporting and to assist the cost-recovery process if Tasmanian or Australian Government funding arrangements are activated. Non-government organisations and other third-party service providers are responsible for ensuring fees and cost recovery arrangements are agreed in writing by a Municipal Council or Tasmanian Government agency requesting the service prior to the service being provided.

TasALERT provides up-to-date information on access to emergency recovery services.

Refer to the *Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements: Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government Policy* for further details.

Appendix 1: Glossary

In this glossary the Act refers to the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

AARC—Refer to 'Affected Area Recovery Committee'.

ADF—Australian Defence Force.

AEMO—Australian Energy Market Operator.

Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC)—A committee established under section 24E of the Act to coordinate longer term recovery activities at the regional and/or local levels.

AIIMS—Refer to 'Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System'.

AMSA—Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS)—a system that enables agencies to come together to resolve incidents through an integrated and effective response.

Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN)—the plan for the provision of Australian Government non-financial assistance to states and territories in an emergency or disaster.

Australian Red Cross Lifeblood—a branch of the Australian Red Cross responsible for the collection and distribution of blood and related products.

biosecurity—the protection of public health and wellbeing, industries, and the environment from the negative impacts of pests, diseases, and weeds.

BoM—Bureau of Meteorology.

capability—a function of human and physical resources, systems or processes, training and the supply chain (eg 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. ie. 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.

CBRNE—chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives.

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 Emergency Management Committee (section 19 of the Act).

COMDISPLAN—Refer to 'Australian Government Disaster Response Plan'.

command—the internal direction of an organisation's resources in an emergency.

companion animal—a captive-bred animal that is not commercial livestock.

consequence—the outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage or gain; in the emergency risk management context, consequences are generally described as the effects on persons, society, the environment and the economy.

consequence management—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.

control—the overall direction of 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.

cyber security—the body of technologies, processes and practices designed to protect networks, computers, programs and information from attack, damage or unauthorised access.

Deaf Connect—a not-for-profit interpreting agency in Australia and the sole provider of free interpreting and live captioning for Deaf seniors.

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—Deputy Regional Controller appointed under section 17 of the Act.

Deputy State Controller—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.

DECYP—Tasmanian Government Department for Education, Children and Young People.

DoH—Tasmanian Government Department of Health.

DoJ—Department of Justice.

DoTF—Tasmanian Government Department of Treasury and Finance.

DPAC—Tasmanian Government Department of Premier and Cabinet.

DPFEM—Tasmanian Government Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management.

DSG—Tasmanian Government Department of State Growth.

ECC—Refer to 'emergency coordination centre'.

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 (full definition in section 3 of the Act).

emergency coordination centre (ECC)—a facility established to coordinate and organise emergency provision of services 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 (full definition in section 3 of the Act).

Emergency Management Australia (EMA)—Refer to National Emergency Management Agency.

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.

emergency operations centre (EOC)—a facility from which a total emergency operation or aspects of the operation are managed.

emergency powers—powers specified in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Act.

emergency risk management—a systematic process that produces a range of measures which contribute to the well-being of communities and the environment.

EOC—Refer to 'emergency operations centre'.

EPA—Environment Protection Authority.

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).

evacuation—the movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual safe and timely return.

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.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)—a part of Tasmania Police that provides forensic biology and forensic chemistry services in Tasmania.

GA—Geosciences Australia (Australian Government).

GIS—geographic information systems.

Advisory Agency—an agency that provides subject matter expertise and advice about risk and key mitigation strategies relating to particular hazards and emergencies, which may have legislative and strategic policy responsibilities in Tasmania and nationally.

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).

IMT—Incident Management Team.

incident—an event, occurrence or set of circumstances that: has a definite spatial extent; has a definite duration; calls for human intervention; has a set of concluding conditions that can be defined; and 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 Command and Control System Plus (ICCS Plus)—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.

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 (refer to AIIMS – above).

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.

lessons management—collecting, analysing, disseminating and applying learning experiences from events, exercises, programs and reviews.

LGAT—Local Government Association of Tasmania.

Management Authority—the organisation responsible for coordinating prevention/mitigation, preparedness or response for particular hazards or emergency events, and that may have legislative and strategic policy responsibilities in Tasmania and nationally. Refer to also Response Management Authority.

MAST—Marine and Safety Tasmania.

Migrant Resource Centre Tasmania—a not-for-profit organisation that supports and empowers migrants and refugees to settle and live in Tasmania.

Municipal Committee—a Municipal Emergency Management Committee established under section 20 of the Act.

Municipal Coordinator—a person appointed as a Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator under section 23 of the Act.

Municipal Councils—Tasmanian local governments.

Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC)—the facility that coordinates the emergency and consequence management response within a Municipal Council area.

Municipal Recovery Coordinator—a person responsible for recovery at the municipal level, appointed under section 24G of the Act.

municipal/regional volunteer SES unit—an 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 Emergency Call Centre (NECC)—an Australian Government centre that provides an immediate single first point of contact for enquiries from the public in emergencies, an avenue for the provision of consistent messages to the public and collection of information from the public.

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)—an Australian Government agency responsible for emergency management coordination. NEMA was formed on 1 September 2022 from the merger of the National Recovery and Resilience Agency and Emergency Management Australia.

National Situation Room (NSR)—a 24/7 crisis management information and whole-of-government coordination facility supported by NEMA which provides whole-of-government all-hazards monitoring and situational awareness for domestic and international events affecting Australia or Australian interests.

National Terrorism Threat Advisory System—a system that provides advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism in Australia. This informs what safety measures individuals, businesses and authorities need to take.

NBN Co—An Australian Government business enterprise that designs, builds and operates a wholesale broadband access network for Australia.

NGO—non-government organisation.

NRE—Tasmanian Government Department of Natural Resources.

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.

PIU—Public Information Unit.

PPRR—a comprehensive approach to emergency management that considers prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery aspects of emergencies and their consequences.

preparedness—planned and coordinated measures so safe and effective response and recovery can occur.

prevention and mitigation—measures that eliminate or reduce the frequency and/or consequences of emergencies

public information—information provided to the public immediately before, during and after an emergency to reduce the potential impact of an emergency.

PWS—Tasmanian Government Parks and Wildlife Service (division of NRE).

ReCFIT—Refer to 'Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania'.

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—a group established under section 24C of the Act and lead by a State Recovery Coordinator to support recovery during or after an emergency.

Regional Committee—a Regional Emergency Management Committee established under section 14 of the Act.

Regional Controller—a Regional Emergency Management Controller appointed under section 17 of the Act.

Regional Emergency Coordination Centre (RECC)—the facility that coordinates the emergency and consequence management response within a region.

Regional Emergency Management Team—staff of the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre who perform various roles relating to the coordination of the emergency management response within the region.

region—the northern region, the north-western region or the southern region of Tasmania, further defined in the Acts Interpretation Act 1931.

relief—the provision of material aid and emergency medical care necessary to save and preserve lives and enable families to meet their basic needs.

Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT)—A Tasmanian Government agency within the Department of State Growth that advises the Government on the State's strategic direction on climate change, renewable energy growth and emissions reduction.

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.

resources—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)—Agency responsible for resolving an incident.

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.

SES—Tasmanian Government State Emergency Service

SEWS—Standard Emergency Warning Signal.

situational awareness—understanding of current emergency incident and forecasting how it could evolve, to provide advance warning of impending threats and to facilitate the planning of response and mitigation strategies.

space weather—events beyond the Earth's atmosphere that impact upon our technology and the near-Earth space environment. The primary source of space weather is the sun, with the greatest disturbances usually caused by solar flares and subsequent geomagnetic storms.

special emergency powers—powers specified in Schedule 2 of the Act. If authorised under a declaration of a state of emergency, these powers allow the State or Regional Controller to direct resources to persons involved in emergency management and take such actions considered appropriate for emergency management.

SST—Sustainable Timber Tasmania.

State Control Centre—a facility where whole-of-government emergency management policy and strategy is coordinated during an emergency.

State Controller—the State Emergency Management Controller appointed under section 10 of the Act.

State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)—the peak agency committee established under section 7 of the Act.

state of alert—a declaration 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.

state of emergency—a declaration 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 Recovery Advisor—a person appointed under section 24A of the Act.

State Recovery Coordinator—a person appointed under section 24D of the Act.

State Special Emergency Management Plan—a plan in respect of a particular risk or emergency or class of risk or emergency under section 35 of the Act, as amended or substituted from time to time.

Strategic Directions Framework 2020-2025—a document describing the strategic priorities of the State Emergency Management Committee relating to disaster resilience and emergency management in Tasmania. The Framework is aligned with the Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy and the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements.

Support Agency—an organisation that is 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. Support Agencies have specific capabilities or resources that address the need for a relevant support function.

TasALERT—the home of Tasmanian emergency warnings, providing clear and consistent information before, during and after an emergency.

Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025—a document describing a vision of a disaster resilient Tasmania and paths to work towards that vision and aligns with the United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and related national frameworks such as the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.

Tasmanian Gas Pipeline—the operator of bulk, piped gas supplies in Tasmania.

Tasmanian Irrigation—a Tasmanian Government Business Enterprise that operates irrigation schemes in Tasmania.

TasNetworks—a Tasmanian Government Business Enterprise that operates electricity transmission and distribution networks within Tasmania.

TASPOL—Tasmania Police.

TasPorts—Tasmanian Ports Corporation.

TasWater—a Tasmanian Government Business Enterprise that operates state-wide water and sewerage systems.

TFS—Tasmania Fire Service.

Translating and Interpreting Service—an interpreting service provided by the Australian Government Department of Home Affairs for people who do not speak English and for agencies and businesses that need to communicate with their non-English speaking clients.

warnings—information about an emergency that is impacting or is expected to impact communities that describes the expected consequences and includes advice on what people should do.

Appendix 2:
Tasmanian legislation related to emergency management

Biosecurity Act 2019
Provides for the protection and enhancement of Tasmania's biosecurity status for the benefit of Tasmania's industries, environment and public wellbeing by providing for the prevention, detection and control of animal and plant disease, pests and other biosecurity matter.

Building Act 2016
Provides for building emergency work.

COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Commercial Leases) Act 2020
a. to implement measures that may assist the continued functioning of the economy during the financial hardship period and the recovery of the economy after the end of the period; and

a. to enable an appropriate apportioning, between parties to a protected lease, of the financial burden caused to the parties by, or relating to, the disease-related factors.

Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010
Regulates by nationally consistent legislation the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail in order to promote public safety and protect property and the environment.

Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995
Promotes efficiency and competition in the electricity supply industry, to provide for a safe and efficient system of electricity generation, transmission, distribution and supply, to provide for the safety of electrical installations, equipment and appliances, to enforce proper standards in the performance of electrical work, to protect the interests of consumers of electricity and for related purposes.

Emergency Management Act 2006
Provide for the protection of life, property and the environsment in the event of an emergency, to establish emergency management arrangements, and to provide for certain rescue and retrieval operations.

Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020
Regulates and manage controlled waste which is the most hazardous category of waste and requires special management, including chemicals, poisons, fish waste and sewage.

Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994
Emergency authorisations of an act or omission that might otherwise constitute a contravention of this Act.

Fire Service Act 1979
Consolidates and amends the law relating to preventing and extinguishing fires and the protection of life and property from fire.

Food Act 2003
Emergency powers to prevent or reduce the possibility of a serious danger to public health or to mitigate the adverse consequences of a serious danger to public health.

Gas Industry Act 2019
Regulates gas related activities.

Gas Safety Act 2019
Regulates the gas industry, to provide for safety and technical standards that ensure that the gas supply industry, gas facilities, gas installations, gas appliances, gas storage systems and gas conditioning systems are constructed, maintained and operated to a high standard of safety and in a manner that protects persons and property, and for related purposes.

General Fire Regulations 2021
Regulations regarding fire protection, evacuation and containment of fire hazards.

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993
Makes provision for land use planning and approvals, including risk from environmental or natural hazard.

Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015
Makes provision for and in relation to the management of the likelihood, severity and duration of, and emergencies consisting of, floods in Launceston.

Local Government Act 1993
Provides for local government and establish councils to plan for, develop and manage municipal areas in the interests of their communities.

Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997
To establish the Marine and Safety Authority and for related matters.

Marine Farming Planning Act 1995
Provides for the planning of marine waters for marine farming and the allocation of marine farming leases, including Emergency arrangements.

Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971
Makes provision with respect to the carrying out of certain marine search and rescue operations.

Marine-related Incidents (MARPOL Implementation) Act 2020
Protects State waters from pollution by oil and other substances, and to give effect to certain parts of the MARPOL Convention.

Natural Resource Management Act 2002
To establish committees for natural resource management and to provide for the development of regional strategies for natural resource management.

Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994
Provides for the conservation of petroleum products in the event or likely event of shortages of supplies of petroleum products occurring in the State.

Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005
To authorise police officers to stop and search persons and vehicles, to question persons and to seize things for the purposes of public safety.

Public Health Act 1997
Protects and promote the health of communities in the State and reduce the incidence of preventable illness, including emergency powers.

Radiation Protection Act 2005
For the protection of people and the environment from harmful radiation, including emergency powers.

Rail Safety National Law (Tasmania) Act 2012
To apply as a law of this State a national law relating to the provision of a national system of rail safety.

Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005
Restricts and regulates access to certain dangerous substances whose deliberate misuse would constitute an especial threat to State security and public safety, to regulate and monitor, and improve the security of, commercial, industrial and other activities carried out in connection with such dangerous substances.

Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002
Refers certain matters relating to terrorist acts to the Parliament of the Commonwealth for the purposes of section 51(xxxvii) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Terrorism (Preventive Detention) Act 2005
Allows persons to be taken into custody and detained in order to prevent an imminent terrorist act occurring or preserve evidence of, or relating to, a recent terrorist act.

Water Management Act 1999
Provides for the management of Tasmania's water resources, including water supply emergencies.

Work Health and Safety Act 2012
Secures the health, safety and welfare of persons at work and for related purposes.

Appendix 3: Related Tasmanian emergency management documents

Strategies and frameworks

SEMC Strategic Directions Framework 2020-2025
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Risk assessment

Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA)
Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management

Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines
Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management

National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines
Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience

Prevention, mitigation and risk reduction

Guide to considering natural hazard risks in land use planning and building control
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Principles for the consideration of Natural Hazards in the Planning System
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Preparedness

Managing Exercises: A handbook for Tasmanian Government agencies
Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management

People at Increased Risk in an Emergency: A guide for Tasmanian government and non-government community service providers
State Emergency Management Committee

Response

Communities Responding to Disasters: Planning for Spontaneous Volunteers Handbook
Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience

Emergency Evacuation Framework
Tasmania Police

Heatwave Ready Tasmania: Resources for residential aged care facilities in Tasmania
Department of Health

Spontaneous Volunteer Management Resource Kit: Helping to manage spontaneous volunteers in emergencies
Australian Government Department of Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

State Emergency Management Plans and other plans (available on TEMS – refer to 6.4.3 Tasmanian Emergency Management System (TEMS)):

Biosecurity Emergencies
Department of Natural Resources and Environment,

Cetacean Incident Manual: …
Department of Natural Resources and Environment,

Dam Safety Emergencies
Department of Natural Resources and Environment,

Electricity, Gas and Liquid Fuel Supply Disruption Arrangements
Department of State Growth

Flood
State Emergency Service

Hazardous Materials Emergencies
Tasmania Fire Service

Impact and Damage Assessment
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Interoperability Arrangements for Sharing Skilled Resources in Tasmania
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Pandemic Influenza
Department of Health

Port Safety Plan for Visits of Nuclear-Powered Warships to Hobart
Tasmanian Government State Emergency Service,
Issue 5, 2023

State Fire Protection Plan
Tasmania Fire Service

State Recovery Plan
Department of Premier and Cabinet

State Road and Bridge Emergency Management Plan
Department of State Growth

State Tsunami Emergency Response Plan
State Emergency Service

Structural Collapse
Tasmania Fire Service

Tasmanian Counter-Terrorism Arrangements
Tasmania Police

Tasmanian Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan (TasPlan)
Environment Protection Authority

Tasmanian Mass Casualty Management Arrangements
Department of Health

Tasmanian Public Health Emergencies Management Plan
Department of Health

Tasmanian Search and Rescue Plan
Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan
Department of Natural Resources and Environment

Transport Crash Emergencies
Tasmania Police

Recovery

State Recovery Plan (State Special Emergency Management Plan
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements: Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government Policy
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Working together in recovery: a practical guide for the not-for-profit and public sectors
Curnin, S., University of Tasmania 2019

Appendix 4:
Related national emergency management arrangements

TABLE 18: Related national emergency management arrangements

Function/ hazard	Tasmanian contact	National organisation	References
Biosecurity (animal and plant)	NRE	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)	*Biosecurity Act 2015* *Inter-Governmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB)* *Australian Aquatic Animal Disease Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)* *Australian Emergency Marine Pest Plan (EMPPlan)* *Australian Plant Emergency Response Plan (PLANTPLAN)* *Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)*
Counter-terrorism	TASPOL	Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC)	*Australia's Counter-Terrorism Strategy* *National Counter-Terrorism Plan*
Critical infrastructure	DSG	Critical Infrastructure Security Centre (CISC)	*Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy: Plan* *Protecting Australia Together* *Cyber and Infrastructure Security Centre Compliance and Enforcement Strategy* *Major Aviation Security Incident* *Framework for the Protection of the National Information Infrastructure* *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018*
Cyber security emergency	DPAC	Australian Government Department of Home Affairs	*Cyber Incident Management Arrangements for Australian Governments (CIMA)*
Defence assistance	State Controller	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Australian Defence Force (ADF)	*Australian Government Disaster Response Plan 2020 (COMDISPLAN)* *Defence Assistance to the Civil Community Manual*
Energy supply and security	DSG	National Electricity Market Emergency Management Forum (NEMEMF) National Oil Supplies Emergency Committee (NOSEC) National Gas Emergency Response Advisory Committee (NGERAC)	*Power System Emergency Management Plan (PSEMP)* *Liquid Fuel Emergency Act 1984* *National Liquid Fuel Emergency Response Plan (NLFERP)* *Interruption to Gas Supply Process (ITGSP)*
Food contamination	DoH	Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care	National Food Incident Response Protocol (NFSIRP)

Function/ hazard	Tasmanian contact	National organisation	References
International crisis	DPAC	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	*Australian Government Overseas Disaster Assistance Plan (AUSASSISTPLAN)* *Australian Government Plan for the Reception of Australian Citizens and Approved Foreign National Evacuated from Overseas (AUSRECEPLAN)* *Australian Government Response Plan for Overseas Mass Casualty Incidents (OSMASSCASPLAN)*
Marine mammal incident	NRE	Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	*National Guidance on the Management of Whale and Dolphin Incidents in Australian Waters*
Marine pollution	EPA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)	*Complex Maritime Emergency Management* *National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies*
Marine search and rescue (>3 nautical miles from tasmanian coastline)	TASPOL	Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)	*National Search and Rescue Manual* *Maritime casualty management*
National emergency declaration	DPAC	Australian Government Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C)	*National Emergency Declaration Act 2020*
Public communication	DPAC	Australian Government Department of Social Services (DSS)	National Emergency Call Centre – Triple Zero (000)
Public health	DoH	Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care	*National Health Security Agreement (NHSA)* *National Health Emergency Response Arrangements (NatHealthArrangements)* *Australian Health Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza (AHMPPI)* *Domestic Health Response Plan for Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear Incidents of National Significance (Health CBRN Plan)* *Domestic Response Plan for Mass Casualty Incidents of National Significance (AUSTRAUMAPLAN)* *Emergency Response Plan for Communicable Disease Incidents of National Significance: National Arrangements (National CD Plan)* *Guide to the establishment of an aged care health emergency response operations centre*
Radiological materials	DoH	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA)	*Guide for Radiation Protection in Emergency Exposure Situations*

Function/ hazard	Tasmanian contact	National organisation	References
Resilience and disaster risk reduction	various	Australian Government Department of Home Affairs Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water Australian Government Department of Home Affairs Australian Government Attorney-General's Department	*Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework: A guideline to develop the capabilities required to manage severe to catastrophic disasters* *National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021-2025* *National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework* *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience*
Response assistance	State Controller	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	*Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN)*
Recovery assistance	DPAC	Australian Government Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C)	*Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment (AGDRP)* *Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA)* *Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)*
Satellite imagery	NRE	Geoscience Australia	*International Charter: Space and Major Disasters and the European Union's Copernicus Emergency Management Service*
Space debris/ object	DPFEM	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Australian Space Agency	*Australian Government Space Re-entry Debris Plan (AUSSPREDPLAN)*
Space weather	DPAC	Bureau of Meteorology Australian Government Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C)	*Australian Space Weather Forecasting Centre* *National Space Weather Action Plan (NATSWAP)*
Transport accident (aviation)	TASPOL	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	*Australian Government Aviation Disaster Response Plan (AUSAVPLAN)*
Tsunami	TASPOL	Bureau of Meteorology	*Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre*
Wildlife animal welfare	NRE	Wildlife Information, Rescue and Education Service (WIRES)	*National Emergency Response and Recovery*

Appendix 5: Summary of powers under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*

Risk identification and assessment powers (section 36-39)

Description
Allows the State 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.

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.

Approval authority
State Controller

Reason for approval
State 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 Controller, but conditions at section 37(2) must be met for the extension.

Conditions
- Minister must be informed if entry requires notice to be given (ie 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: 3 days written notice is provided; or the premises is open to the public.
- 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).

Emergency powers (section 40-41 and Schedule 1)

Description
Allows the State Controller (and specified Regional 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 *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

Approval authority
State Controller

Reason for approval
State 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:

- Protect persons from distress, injury or death or
- Protect property or the environment from damage or destruction.

Duration
Up to 7 days unless sooner revoked.

Extensions
Up to 7 days with consent of the Minister.

Conditions
- 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 Controllers and authorised officers who may exercise the powers.
- State Controller must report to the Minister all occasions these powers have been authorised each year.
- Minister must report to Parliament all occasions these powers have been authorised each year.

State of Alert and emergency powers (section 41A-41D)

Description
Allows the State Controller to declare a state of alert under which specified emergency powers may be exercised by the relevant Regional Controller, or any person or class of persons that the State Controller thinks fit.

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 Controller may authorise the exercise of all, or any, emergency powers (unless the State Controller has directed otherwise).

Approval authority
State Controller

Reason for approval
The State 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
- 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 Controller, or any person or class of persons that the State Controller thinks fit.
- The State Controller and relevant Regional Controller are to manage the emergency in accordance with any relevant emergency management plan and as s/he considers appropriate.
- The Regional Controller is to take action 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 Coordinator is to advise and assist the Regional Controller.

Special emergency powers (section 42-45)

Description
Allows the Premier of Tasmania to authorise within a declaration of state of emergency certain special emergency powers from Schedule 2 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* that may be exercised by the State Controller and/or Regional Controllers (as specified in the declaration). These powers apply to major emergencies.

Approval authority
Premier of Tasmania

Reason for approval
The Premier may declare a state of emergency if he or she is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, of one or more of the following:

- that an emergency, or a significant threat of an emergency, is occurring or has occurred in Tasmania
- that the existing circumstances require, or may require, the exercise of special emergency powers.

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
- 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.
- Minister must report to Parliament all occasions these powers have been authorised each year.

Appendix 6: Examples of PPRR activities

Prevention (mitigation)
Maintains strategic oversight of relevant research, risk assessment and risk treatment activities within Tasmania, across all levels of government and the emergency management sector. This can include:

- risk management
- supporting Municipal Councils, critical infrastructure and services and other organisations in hazard research and risk assessment activities.

Preparedness
Maintains strategic oversight of, and can provide planned and coordinated measures for:

- emergency planning
- validation
- capacity building
- response capability and
- education within the Tasmania community, and across all levels of government and the emergency management sector to ensure continuous improvement.

This can include:

- planning process, strategy and risk treatments
- maintaining special plans, sub-plans or other associated plans and
- evaluating and reporting on observations identified during exercises and operations.

Response
Deploys, commands and controls resources to save lives, protect property and the environment. Preserves the social and economic structure of the community. This can include:

- dissemination of warnings
- gaining and maintaining situational awareness
- activating and deploying resources and capabilities
- coordinating response actions and flow of operational information
- coordinating short-term relief to affected areas and supporting short term recovery activities
- ensuring the formal transition to recovery
- arranging de-activation/stand-down of operations and coordination centres and
- evaluating and reporting on observations identified during operations.

Recovery
Management Authorities are not allocated for recovery from specific hazards.

Recovery planning and coordination occurs at municipal, regional and state-level across four domains: social, economic, infrastructure and environment. This includes:

- assessing recovery needs
- establishing appropriate governance and coordination arrangements
- coordinating recovery activities
- reporting and financial arrangements and
- evaluating and reporting on observations identified during recovery.

Agencies are allocated for each of the recovery domains. They are responsible for managing and coordinating the planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting on recovery functions within the domain.

DPAC is the Advisory Agency for recovery and maintains the State Recovery Plan.

Appendix 7: Emergency event context statements

The following table:

- briefly describes emergency events
- summarises the roles of Advisory A;gencies and Management Authorities (refer to 3.8 Advisory Agencies); and
- outlines agencies that may provide support.

While Response Management Authorities work to resolve an incident or emergency, other organisations may be required to manage the consequences of these emergency events (refer to 3.10 Support Agencies for further information).

TABLE 19: Emergency event context

Emergency event	Context statement
Act of violence (eg Terrorist events)	Acts of violence, including terrorism, can have severe consequences for individuals and communities, requiring the preservation of human life and public safety, apprehension of the actors, securing the crime scene, and preserving and collecting evidence. Tasmania Police are the Management Authority for acts of violence. See the *Tasmanian Counter-Terrorism Arrangements* for further details.
Animal, plant and invasive pest incident	Biosecurity incidents include incursions of diseases of terrestrial and aquatic animals, diseases of plants, and animal and plant pests. Uncontrolled incidents would have a highly detrimental effect on the Tasmanian economy, environment and image. Biosecurity emergency response aims to prevent the spread of the pest or disease, identify areas of infection and eradicate the pest or disease, control, eradicate and prove freedom from the pest or disease, provide advice and information to communities and industries and support recovery from pest or disease incursions. Biosecurity Tasmania, a division of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, are the Management Authority for biosecurity incidents. Biosecurity Tasmania works closely with primary industry producers and industry groups to prevent, prepare for, respond to and help recover from biosecurity emergencies. During a biosecurity emergency Biosecurity Tasmania are likely to receive specialist advice and assistance from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, and other states and territories. See the *SEMP Biosecurity Emergencies* for further details.
Coastal inundation	Coastal hazards, including inundation and erosion, are the result of natural processes such as storms, storm surge, estuarine floods, high tides and global sea-level rise that have the potential to cause considerable damage to communities, industries and infrastructure. Community members and industries may require warnings, evacuation advice and temporary shelter, and infrastructure owners may need to undertake protective actions and repairs. The Coastal Hazards Package prepared by the Department of Premier and Cabinet provides guidance for the management of coastal hazards in the land use planning and building system. The State Emergency Service is the Response Management Authority. See the *State Emergency Management Plan Flood* for further details.
Cyber security emergency	A cyber security emergency is an identified occurrence of a system, service or network state indicating a possible breach of information security policy or failure of safeguards, or a previously unknown situation that may be security relevant. Cyber security is the body of technologies, processes and practices designed to protect networks, computers, programs and information from attack, damage or unauthorised access. Each individual and organisation is responsible for their own cyber security. The Department of Premier and Cabinet (Digital Strategy and Services) is the Response Management Authority and may receive advice and assistance from the Australian Signals Directorate and its Australian Cyber Security Centre.

Emergency event	Context statement
Dam failure	A dam incident means any incident or event relating to the structural integrity or safety of the dam which causes, or has the potential to cause: death or injury to a person; damage to, or loss of, property or services; material environmental harm or serious environmental harm. Dam failures may cause a range of consequences including direct and indirect damage and loss to the wider community, environment, and also business impacts on dam owners. Generally all dams, including levees and weirs, are regulated by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment under the *Water Management Act 1999* and the *Water Management (Safety of Dams) Regulations 2015*. The potential consequences of a dam failure mean that prompt advice to DPFEM, usually results in DPFEM assuming control, and forming a multi-agency team with: the dam owner; NRE; SES for operational support; and Councils. See the *SEMP Dam Safety Emergencies* for further details.
Energy infrastructure incident (electricity, gas and petroleum products)	Energy infrastructure includes electricity, gas and petroleum products. Damage to significant parts of this infrastructure for prolonged periods of time can seriously affect public health and safety, and industry and business operations. Essential critical infrastructure and services providers must determine and discharge their legal obligations and must manage risks to their operations that could impact others. TasNetworks, Hydro Tasmania, Tasmanian Gas Pipeline and petroleum products distributors are responsible for managing their own infrastructure and incidents.
Energy supply disruption (electricity, gas and petroleum products)	Energy supply includes electricity, gas and petroleum products. Loss of any of these services for prolonged periods of time can seriously affect public health and safety, and industry and business operations. Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania within the Department of State Growth is the Response Management Authority for energy supply disruption, and would work with suppliers to restore service. See the *SEMP Electricity, Gas and Liquid Fuel Supply Disruption Arrangements* for further details.
Environmental contamination	Environmental contamination means the condition of land or water where any chemical substance or waste (a pollutant) has been added as a direct or indirect result of human activity and is present in concentrations above accepted background levels. The presence of contaminated soil or water may indicate an adverse health or environmental impact. To ensure land is suitable for its current or intended use, it may require environmental assessment, management and/or remediation. The management of contaminated land is shared by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and local Councils under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (EMPCA)*.
Fire (national parks, future potential production forest and other reserves)	There are nearly 4 million hectares of National Parks, Future Potential Production Forest and other reserves in Tasmania. Severe damage to this estate would seriously threaten public health and safety, and Tasmania's environment, tourism industry and future economy. The Bureau of Meteorology monitors weather and issues fire weather warnings. The Parks and Wildlife Service as the Management Authority is responsible for fire management in this type of forest. If fire support is required during a fire, the Parks and Wildlife Service coordinates with the Tasmania Fire Service and Sustainable Timbers Tasmania. See the *State Fire Protection Plan and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan* for further details.

Emergency event	Context statement
Fire (permanent timber production zone)	Timber production zones account for 800,000 hectares of the area of Tasmania. Severe damage to this estate would seriously threaten public health and safety, and Tasmania's environment, tourism industry and future economy. The Bureau of Meteorology monitors weather and issues fire weather warnings. Sustainable Timbers Tasmania as the Management Authority is responsible for fire management in this type of forest. If fire support is required during a fire, Sustainable Timbers Tasmania coordinates with the Parks and Wildlife Service and the Tasmania Fire Service. See the *State Fire Protection Plan* for further details.
Fire (urban, structural and private rural land)	The Tasmania Fire Service responds to more than 350 house fires each year. Tasmania has one of the highest fire fatality rates per capita in Australia. Urban, structural and rural land fires public health and safety, and Tasmania's environment, tourism industry and future economy. The Bureau of Meteorology monitors weather and issues fire weather warnings. The Tasmania Fire Service is the Management Authority for urban, structural and private rural land fires. See the *State Fire Protection Plan* for further details.
Flood	A flood is an event where water inundates land that is normally dry. Flooding is the second most costly, widespread, disastrous, and frequent natural hazard in Tasmania. Floods in this context include: riverine flooding; flash flooding; flooding related to dam safety emergencies; coastal inundation due to storm surge; debris flow; and flooding of underground karst systems including caves. The State Emergency Service, with other state government agencies, is developing flood maps for areas at risk in Tasmania. The Bureau of Meteorology monitors weather, and issues flood warnings in partnership with the State Emergency Service. Municipal councils and land use planning authorities play a role in preventing and mitigating flood risks to the built environment. The state Emergency Service is the response management authority for floods. See the *State Emergency Management Plan Flood* for further details.
Food contamination	Foodborne illness results from eating food or drinking water contaminated with disease-causing microorganisms (such as salmonella), harmful chemicals or toxins. These illnesses affect more than 4 million Australians each year, and can be the cause of emergencies or result as a consequence of an emergency. The Department of Health regulates and monitors food contaminants. The Department of Health and the Department of Natural Resources and Environment are the management authorities for food safety incidents.
Hazardous materials incident	A hazardous material is any substance that could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers during manufacture, storage, transportation and disposal. The Department of Justice is the advisory agency for hazardous materials, and the Tasmania fire Service is the response management authority. See the *SEMP Hazardous Materials Emergencies* for further details.
Heatwave	In the last 150 years, heatwaves have caused more deaths in Australia than all other natural disasters combined, including bushfires, floods and storms. There are four stages of heat illness: dehydration; heat cramps; heat exhaustion; and heat stroke. Heat illness is most likely to occur during a series of hot days, particularly when temperatures remain high overnight. The Heatwave Service for Australia of the Bureau of Meteorology, monitors heatwaves and issues heatwave warnings. The Department of Health is the advisory agency and management authority for heatwaves.

Emergency event	Context statement
Infrastructure failure (building collapse)	A major building collapse can be caused by any number of sources including earthquake, explosion, transport accident, fire, tsunami, excavation, flood, storm, cyclone, erosion, landslide, subsidence or terrorist act. The Department of Justice is the advisory agency for building collapse, and the Tasmania fire Service is the response management authority. See the *SEMP Structural Collapse* for further details.
Infrastructure failure (roads and bridges)	State Roads is responsible for over 3,700 kilometres of roads, 1,300 bridges and major structures and 9,500 hectares of land, as well as traffic signals, signage, and electronic traffic management systems. There are also about 14,300 kilometres of council roads in Tasmania. Restoring road access and functioning is particularly important in assisting communities to recover from emergency events. The Department of State Growth is responsible for State roads and systems, and local government for council roads. See the *State Road and Bridge Emergency Management Plan* for further details.
Marine mammal incident	Tasmania is the only Australian state where mass strandings of whales and dolphins regularly occur. Marine Conservation Program of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment is the management authority for marine mammal incidents.
Marine pollution	Marine pollution is any occurrence or series of events with the same origin, including fire and explosion, which results or may result in discharge, release or emission of oil or a hazardous and noxious substance, which poses or may pose a threat to the marine environment, the coastline, animals or other resource, and which requires an emergency action or immediate response. The EPA is the designated jurisdictional authority for maritime environmental emergencies in Tasmania, specifically oil pollution and noxious substance pollution events. The Director, EPA is the Tasmanian Marine Pollution Controller (TMPC) and has powers relating to pollution events under Marine-related Incidents (MARPOL Implementation) Act 2020. See the *Tasmanian Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan (TasPlan)* for further details.
Public or environmental health incident	A public health emergency is defined as an occurrence or imminent threat to human health that poses a substantial risk of a significant number of fatalities, illnesses or health conditions. Both public or environmental health incidents can be caused by bio-terrorism, disease-causing pathogens, chemical or biological toxins, radiological hazard, or a natural hazard. The Department of Health is the advisory agency and response management authority for public or environmental health incidents. See the *Tasmanian Public Health Emergencies Management Plan* for further details.
Radiological materials incident	A radiological materials incident is an incident adversely affecting, or likely to adversely affect, the environment or the health or safety of any person because of the emission of radiation. Reports on such incidents should be made to the Department of Health. The Department of Health is the advisory agency for radiological materials incident and the Tasmania Fire Service the response management authority, See the *SEMP Hazardous Materials Emergencies* for further details.
Sewerage disruption	Sewerage disruptions can be caused natural hazards such as earthquakes and floods, by technical failures such as damaged pipes, or power outages. TasWater the advisory agency and the response management authority for sewerage disruptions.

Emergency event	Context statement
Space debris/object	Space debris and objects include human-made objects and meteorites. Whilst most such objects are destroyed passing through the earth's atmosphere or impact in the sea, a significant number impact on land. The United States Strategic Command and other agencies monitor the decaying orbit of space debris and provide advice to the ADF (Australian Space Operations Centre—AUSSpOC) on likely re-entry paths and risks. The ADF notifies NEMA, who in turn notify the SES and the Australian Space Agency. The SES is the advisory agency for space debris, and the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management are the response management authority. See *Australian Government Space Re-entry Debris Plan (AUSSPREDPLAN)* for further details.
Space weather	Space weather includes events beyond the Earth's atmosphere that impact upon our technology, primarily from the sun. The worst-case scenario in Australia may result in: disruption to satellite infrastructure and communications; disruptions to VHF/UHF and loss of HF telecommunications; and power supply instability and transformer damage. The Australian Space Weather Forecasting Centre of the Bureau of Meteorology monitors solar activity on a daily basis, and provide alerts to operators of critical infrastructure, aviation and satellite assets. Electricity, aviation and telecommunications operators and the Australian Defence Force, as management authorities, take the alerts into consideration in each of their sectors.
Telecommunications disruption	Telecommunications disruptions to mobile phone, landline, transmission and internet services can be caused natural hazards such as earthquakes and space weather, by technical failures such as damaged cables, power outages or intentional actions. The Department of Premier and Cabinet is the advisory agency for telecommunications disruptions and the response management authorities are telecommunication service providers and the Department of State Growth.
Transport accident (aviation)	There was an average of about 150 million commercial air transport passenger movements per year in Australia between 2010 and 2019. There was an average of 35 serious injuries and 33 fatalities per year related to aviation in Australia over the same period. There have been no fatalities in scheduled commercial air transport in Australia since 2005. Tasmania Police is the advisory agency and response management authority for aviation transport accidents. A number of Australian Government agencies regulate aviation safety. Airline operator and airport managers are management authorities within their areas of responsibility. See the *SEMP Transport Crash Emergencies* for further details.
Transport accident (marine)	There are more than 62,000 recreational boating license holders and over 30,000 registered vessels in Tasmania. 34 boating and watercraft drowning deaths occurred in Tasmanian between 2006 and 2015. Reports on marine transport accident should be made to Marine and Safety Tasmania. Marine and Safety Tasmania is the advisory agency and Tasmania Police in the response management authority. See the *SEMP Transport Crash Emergencies* for further details.

Emergency event	Context statement
Transport accident (railway)	Tasmanian rail services include 611 kilometres of operational track and focus primarily on bulk freight, with few operational commercial passenger services. Since 2011 there have been seven collisions at level crossings in Tasmania between trains and vehicles or trains and pedestrians that have resulted in the death of three people. The Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator has regulatory oversight of rail safety across Australia. TasRail and private rail operators are the management authorities for prevention and preparedness. Tasmania Police and the Tasmania Fire Service are the response management authorities. See the *SEMP Transport Crash Emergencies* for further details.
Transport accident (road vehicles)	Most roads in Tasmania are owned and maintained by the Department of State Growth and Municipal councils. There are over 14,300 kilometres of council roads, and 3,700 kilometres of State roads and 1,280 State bridges in Tasmania. In 2020, 6 million kilometres were travelled on Tasmanian roads. There was an average of 270 serious injuries and 33 fatalities per year related to road accidents in Tasmania between 2012 and 2021. The Department of State Growth and Municipal councils are prevention and preparedness management authorities for roads, Tasmania Police is the response management authority, and the Tasmania Fire Service and Ambulance Tasmania are supporting agencies. See the *SEMP Transport Crash Emergencies* for further details.
Tsunami	Tsunamis are waves caused by sudden movement of the ocean surface due to earthquakes, ocean floor landslides or slumping into the ocean, volcanic eruptions or oceanic meteorite impact. A worst-case tsunami in Tasmania would endanger vessels and swimmers, and inundate low-lying coastal areas to 10 metres elevation above sea level. The Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre of the Bureau of Meteorology provides tsunami warnings. DPFEM, as the Management Authority, would issue public warnings and begin evacuation of potentially affected coastal areas, and the Regional EM Controller may formally request a Municipal Council to activate an evacuation centre. See the *State Tsunami Emergency Response Plan* for further details.
Water supply contamination and disruption	Tasmania has over 6,500 kilometres of water mains and 60 drinking water systems supplying 80% of the population. The Department of Health regulates and monitors water quality. TasWater is the advisory agency and management authority for water supply contamination and disruption.

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