

Governance and Management

Principle

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

Overview

Role of Government and Emergency Management Partners

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

Legal Framework

- 2.5 The majority of emergency management responsibilities and authorities for specified hazards and functions are identified in a range of legislation and regulations (including Commonwealth). Appendix 5.3 provides a summary of these.
- 2.6 Specific arrangements relating to counter-terrorism in Tasmania draw on the governance framework provided by a combination of State and Commonwealth legislation including *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*, *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005* and *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) 2005*.
- 2.7 Significant additional powers and authorities for emergency management are provided in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. The Act establishes a flexible emergency management system including emergency powers by the appointment of workers for emergency management functions including Municipal Coordinators and Regional and State Controllers.
- 2.8 This system is designed to provide for scalable and flexible emergency management (especially response and community recovery operations), and a safer Tasmania. Responsibility for administration of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* is allocated to the Department of Police and Emergency Management (Section 65). If conflict arises between the powers and authorities provided in different State legislation, the *Emergency Management Act 2006* prevails.
- 2.9 Part 2 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* establishes the broad governance framework for emergency management to be applied in three regions: North-West, Northern and Southern (which are specified groupings of municipal council areas).

Governance Administration Arrangements

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

Current Management Responsibilities

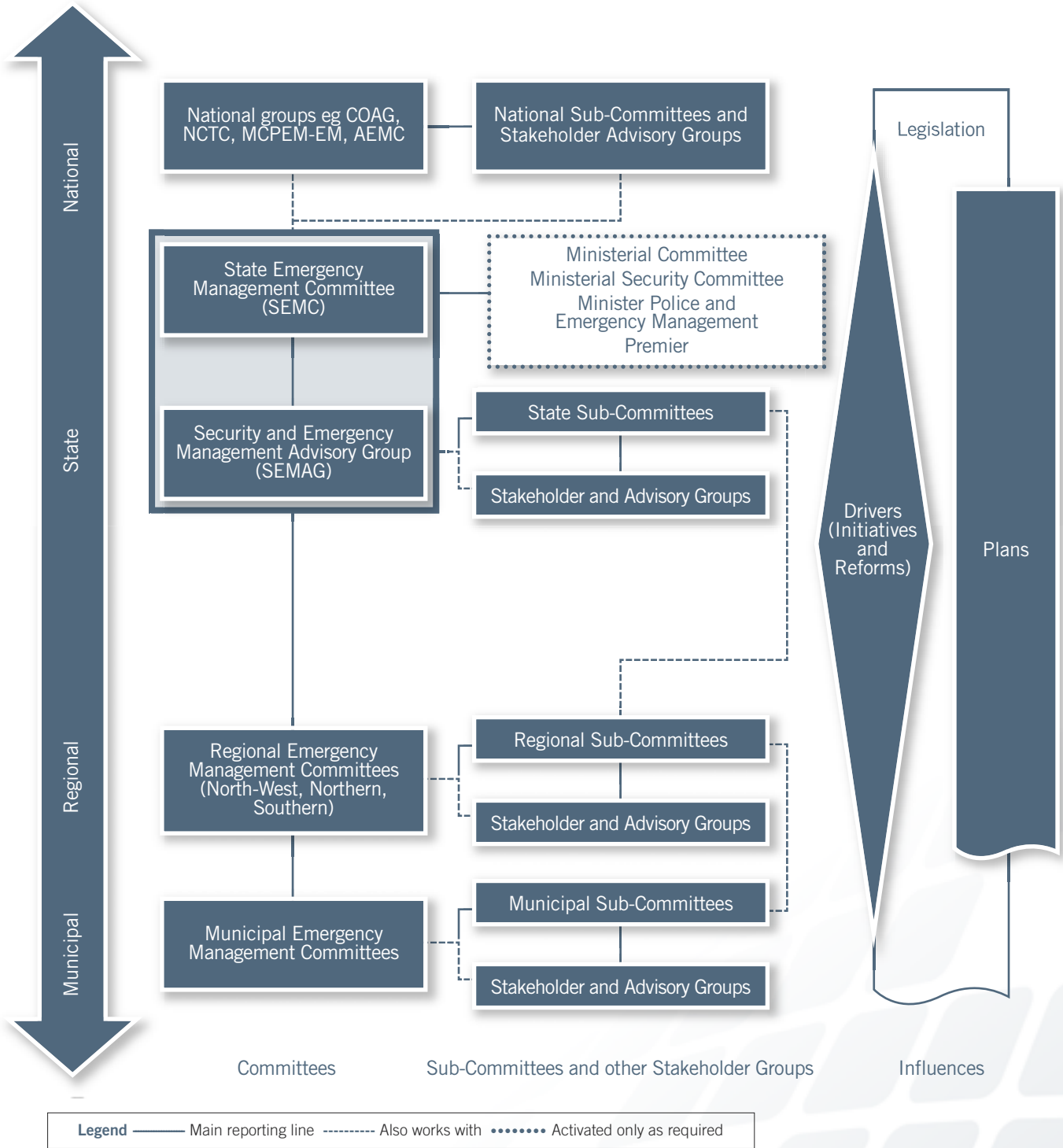
- 2.13 Owners/managers have overall responsibility for the safety and security of their property/premises. This includes but is not limited to:
- maintaining effective arrangements for requesting assistance
 - maintaining emergency management capabilities and arrangements that will be interoperable with relevant Government organisations (when additional assistance/coordination is required)
 - resuming their ongoing responsibilities for the property/premises after response has ended (ie when the emergency has been resolved).
- 2.14 A variety of State Government agencies and other organisations have defined responsibilities for emergency management, protective security and counter-terrorism activities. These are show in Tables 4-6 and are current at the time of issue of this plan.
- 2.15 Emergency management activities are usually undertaken by referring to agreed arrangements described in hazard or function specific plans. A summary list of plans current at the time of approval of this plan is included in Appendix 5.5. This includes specific arrangements relating to counter-terrorism from the National Counter-Terrorism Plan and Handbook. Where specific plans are not maintained, the arrangements in this plan can be used, and may be complemented by national plans.
- 2.16 Response and recovery arrangements are implemented applying Incident Control Systems (eg AIIMS) in a coordinated effort. Nationally, there is current consideration related to the development and adoption of a national incident management system to optimise interoperability.

Current Tasmanian Arrangements

Consultation Framework

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

Figure 1: Consultation Framework for Tasmanian Emergency Management



Ministerial Committee

- 2.18 Section 12 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* provides the authority for the Premier to convene a Ministerial Committee for emergency management, as required. This could occur for any number of reasons, including operations that have escalated to State level, or specific validation activities (eg a national exercise).

State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)

- 2.19 State emergency management activities are overseen by the SEMC, which is chaired by the State Controller (Commissioner of Police) and supported by the Executive Officer (Director State Emergency Service).
- 2.20 Membership of the SEMC includes the SEMAG, the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet, and the State Controller.
- 2.21 The functions and powers of the SEMC are detailed in Section 9 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. In summary the SEMC is to:
- a. institute and coordinate policy, arrangements and strategies for State level emergency management (this includes maintaining the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan and any related State emergency plans)
 - b. coordinate/oversight the management of emergencies that affect more than one region and other emergencies the SEMC considers appropriate
 - c. identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management. This can include imposing functions on the Regional Committees and State Sub-Committees.

Security and Emergency Management Advisory Group (SEMAG)

- 2.22 SEMAG is a sub-committee of the SEMC and oversees Whole-of-Government emergency management and counter-terrorism activities in Tasmania. It provides the main conduit for State Sub-Committees and Regional Committees to report to the SEMC.
- 2.23 It comprises the Deputy Secretaries of most State Government departments or their principal advisers. It is co-chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Tasmania Police and the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
- 2.24 SEMAGs main functions are to:
- a. provide strategic policy advice to: the SEMC, State Controller and relevant Ministers to institutionalise and oversight emergency management efforts in Tasmania. This advice is based on good practice, accepted research and lessons identified from reviewing of selected emergency situations
 - b. oversight the development and maintenance of State counter-terrorism and emergency management capabilities
 - c. support Tasmanian representatives on the National Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Australian Emergency Management Committee, and liaise with other jurisdictions and/or other relevant organisations on security and emergency management issues.

Regional Emergency Management Committees (Regional Committees)

- 2.25 Regional emergency management activities are coordinated by Regional Committees, which are chaired by the Regional Controller (Western, Northern, and Southern District Commanders from Tasmania Police), and supported by the State Emergency Service's Regional Managers (North-West, Northern and Southern regions), as the Executive Officers.

- 2.26 Membership of Regional Committees usually includes senior representatives of emergency services, Municipal Coordinators, Community Recovery representatives, other Government agencies and enterprises, utilities and relevant volunteer organisations/Non-Government Organisations.
- 2.27 The functions and powers of the Regional Committees are detailed in Section 16 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. In summary they are to:
- institute and coordinate policy, arrangements and strategies for regional emergency management (this includes maintaining the Regional Emergency Management Plan and any related regional sub-plans)
 - coordinate/oversight the management of emergencies that affect the region, and support neighbouring regions where able
 - review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the region to identify and promote opportunities for improved emergency management. This can include imposing functions on the Municipal Committees, assisting neighbouring Regional Committees, reporting to the SEMC and proactively engaging with stakeholders to enhance regional emergency management arrangements.

Municipal Emergency Management Committees (Municipal Committees)

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

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

- 2.31 The *Emergency Management Act 2006* provides authority for emergency management committees to establish/recognise groups as Sub-Committees. Their membership usually includes content experts (in content/operations) and/or policy/planning advisers. Sub-Committees usually focus their attention on identified hazards and/or emergency management functions.

- 2.32 The usual functions of Sub-Committees are to:
- undertake, coordinate or oversight emergency management work that may be routine/ongoing, or project based (this can include providing advice for plans)
 - support the committee to set emergency management priorities
 - promote opportunities for improved emergency management including checking that plans and arrangements are interoperable.
- 2.33 Reporting lines for Sub-Committees are shown in Appendix 5.4. Collaborative relationships are also often maintained between Sub-Committees at different levels (eg Regional Community Recovery Committees collaborate with the State Community Recovery Committee).

Other Stakeholder and Advisory Groups

- 2.34 Other groups exist (often established by other legislation or administrative arrangements) at national, State and regional levels to support emergency management activities. These groups provide advice to Governments, forums committees/other groups as required, and they can be recognised as Sub-Committees under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

Affected Area Recovery Committee

- 2.35 Affected Area Recovery Committees can be established under the authority of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* to assist affected council/s coordinate longer term community recovery activities.
- 2.36 They are usually chaired by the Mayor and membership usually includes local, and regional/State representatives related to affected communities, services, conditions and assets.
- 2.37 The main function of the Affected Area Recovery Committee is to provide a management structure for coordinated community recovery activities, and facilitate timely communication and consultation with the community about the recovery effort.

Roles and Responsibilities

Overview

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

SEMC Advisory Agency

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

Management Authority

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

Prevention and Mitigation	Maintains strategic oversight of the relevant research, risk assessment and risk reduction activities within Tasmania across all levels of Government. This can include but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing information on hazards to the Tasmanian Government so priorities can be set for risk reduction activities • supporting councils, critical infrastructure owners and other organisations in hazard research and risk assessment activities
Preparedness	Maintains strategic oversight of, and can provide advice for: emergency planning, validation, capacity building, response capability, and community education within Tasmania across all levels of Government. This can include but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining special plans, sub-plans or other associated plans • evaluation and reporting on needs and deficiencies identified during validations.
Response	Deploys resources to save lives, protect property and the environment, and preserve the social and economic structure of the community. This can include, but is not limited to: dissemination of warnings, gaining and maintaining situational awareness, activating and deploying resources and capabilities, coordinating response actions and flow of operational information (including supporting initial recovery), and arranging deactivation/stand down.
Recovery	Management Authorities are not allocated for community recovery as it is not hazard-specific. Councils hold primary responsibility for community recovery and they are assisted by a variety of State Government agencies as required.

Support Agency

Primary Support Agency

2.42 The role of a Primary Support Agency can include, but is not limited to:

- providing functional support for activities across the PPRR spectrum (this can include providing workers, goods and services especially for operations)
- notifying, requesting assistance from and coordinating efforts with Assisting Support Agencies and other organisations to maximise use of all available resources
- providing advice of progress to the Management Authority and Assisting Support Agencies (eg situation reports, progress reports)
- coordinating agency specific planning and preparation for performing functions in the short term, as well as over extended periods in partnership with Assisting Support Agencies. This can include but is not limited to: development of supporting operational plans/orders/SOPs/checklists/protocols, training, procurement, equipment and supplies maintenance
- identifying ways to improve the capability for the functions.

Assisting Support Agency

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

Responsibilities Summary

SEMC Advisory Agencies and Management Authorities

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

Table 4: SEMC Advisory Agencies and Management Authorities for Hazards

Row	Hazard	SEMC Advisory Agency	Management Authority		
			Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response*
1.	Bio-security emergencies (includes exotic animal, plant and marine disease, and pest emergencies)	DPIW	DPIW Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division	DPIW Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division	DPIW Biosecurity & Product Integrity Division
2.	Coastal erosion	DPIW	DPIW Resource Management and Conservation Division	DoJ Land Use Planning	---
3.	Earthquake	DIER	DIER Mineral Resources Tasmania	SES	TAS POL
4.	Energy supply emergency (includes petroleum, gas, electricity. Excludes: energy infrastructure failures)	DIER	DIER Office of Energy Planning and Conservation	DIER Office of Energy Planning and Conservation	DIER Office of Energy Planning and Conservation
5.	Environmental emergency (includes marine pollution and spills)	DEPHA	DEPHA Environment Division	DEPHA Environment Division	DEPHA Environment Division
6.	Fire-national parks and other reserves	TFS	DEPHA Parks	DEPHA Parks	DEPHA Parks
7.	Fire-declared forest land/State forest	TFS	Forestry Tasmania	Forestry Tasmania	Forestry Tasmania
8.	Fire-urban and privately managed rural land	TFS	TFS	TFS	TFS
9.	Flood-dams	DPIW	DPIW Water Resources Division	DPIW Water Resources Division	TAS POL (Assisted by dam owner)
10.	Flood-rivers	SES	Councils	SES	SES
11.	Food contamination	DHHS	DHHS Environmental Health	DHHS Environmental Health	DHHS Environmental Health
12.	Hazardous materials-chemical, liquid fuel, explosives (unintentional release of)	TFS	DoJ Workplace Standards Tasmania	TFS	TFS
13.	Hazardous materials-radiological (unintentional release of)	DHHS	DHHS Population Health	DHHS Population Health	TAS POL
14.	Influenza pandemic	DPAC	DHHS Public Health	DPAC	DHHS Public Health

Row	Hazard	SEMC Advisory Agency	Management Authority		
			Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response*
15.	Infrastructure failure-building collapse	TAS POL	DoJ Workplace Standards Tasmania	TFS	TAS POL
16.	Infrastructure failure-State roads and bridges	DIER	DIER Roads and Traffic Division	DIER Roads and Traffic Division	DIER Roads and Traffic Division
17.	Intentional violence (eg CBRN attacks, sieges, terrorist events)	TAS POL	TAS POL	TAS POL	TAS POL
18.	Landslip, landslide	DIER	DIER Mineral Resources Tasmania	Councils	TAS POL
19.	Nuclear powered warship visits	SES	Commonwealth regulated	SES	TAS POL
20.	Public health emergency	DHHS	DHHS Public Health	DHHS Public Health	DHHS Public Health
21.	Sea inundation from storm surge	DPIW	DPIW Resource Management and Conservation Division	DPEM	DPEM
22.	Space debris	SES	SES	SES	TAS POL
23.	Storm, high winds, tempest	SES	SES	SES	SES
24.	Transport crash-aviation (less than 1200m from the airport runway)	TAS POL	Commonwealth regulated	Commonwealth regulated	Initial response: On-Site Agencies eg AFP, Airservices Australia. Then: TAS POL
25.	Transport crash-aviation (more than 1200m from the airport runway)	TAS POL	Commonwealth regulated	TAS POL	TAS POL
26.	Transport crash-marine (no environmental emergency)	MAST	MAST	MAST	TAS POL
27.	Transport crash-railway	DIER	DIER Rail Safety Unit	DIER Rail Safety Unit	TAS POL
28.	Transport crash-road vehicles	TAS POL	DIER Roads and Traffic Division	DIER Roads and Traffic Division	TAS POL
29.	Tsunami and related sea inundation	DPEM	SES	DPEM	DPEM
30.	Water supply contamination	DHHS	DHHS Environmental Health	DHHS Environmental Health	DHHS Environmental Health

Community Recovery Responsibilities

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

Table 5: Community Recovery Responsibilities

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
1.	Psycho-social recovery (immediate) - Municipal	Councils	NGOs Regional Community Recovery Committee Relevant State agencies
2.	Psycho-social recovery (immediate) - Regional	Regional Community Recovery Coordinators	Councils
a.	Accommodation (temporary)	DHHS Housing Tasmania	Councils
b.	Appeals management	DPAC	Councils
c.	Care for children	DHHS Children and Family Services	DoE
d.	Care for pets	Councils	DPIW RSPCA
e.	Centres: assembly, evacuation, information, recovery	Councils	DHHS
f.	Clothing and household items	St Vincent de Paul	Councils DHHS NGOs
g.	Counselling	DHHS	DHHS
h.	Emergency catering	Salvation Army	DHHS
i.	Financial assistance for personal hardship and distress	DHHS	Centrelink
j.	Outreach services	DHHS	NGOs
k.	Pastoral care	Tasmanian Council of Churches	Chaplain Associations
l.	Personal and community support	DHHS	NGOs

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
m.	Registration and enquiry (of affected persons related to evacuations)	Red Cross	Councils DHHS
n.	Volunteer (spontaneous) training & support	Regional Committees	NGOs
3.	Environmental recovery	DEPHA Environment	Councils DPAC
4.	Financial relief/assistance	DPAC	DEDT DPIW (Primary producers) Councils DTF
5.	Infrastructure recovery:		
a.	Roads and bridges-Municipal	Councils	---
b.	Roads and bridges-State	DIER Roads and Traffic Division	---
c.	Other assets eg dams, pipelines, power lines etc	Asset or utility owner	Land owner
6.	Community recovery coordination (Long Term)		
a.	Municipal/regional coordination	Councils	AARC NGOs Relevant State agencies
b.	Coordination of State Government assistance	DPAC	Relevant State agencies
c.	Planning for long term coordination (municipal/regional)	Councils/AARC	DHHS Regional Committees
7.	Restoration/Re-supply of services or conditions		
a.	Drinking water	Councils	Bulk water authorities DHHS
b.	Electricity (very high voltage)	Transend	DIER Office of Energy Planning and Conservation NEMMCO
c.	Electricity (domestic and commercial supply)	Aurora	DIER Office of Energy Planning and Conservation NEMMCO Transend

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
d.	Environmental health	Councils	DHHS
e.	Food (for livestock)	DPIW	---
f.	Food (for people)	DEDT	---
g.	Natural Gas	Powerco	DIER
h.	Liquid fuel and LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) and LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)	Liquid fuel suppliers	DIER Office of Energy Planning and Conservation
i.	Telecommunications including radio network	Network owner/manager	---
j.	Waste/refuse collection	Councils	---

Other Functional Responsibilities

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

Table 6: Other Functional Responsibilities

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
1.	Advice:		
a.	Aboriginal heritage sites-protection during operations	Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania	DEPHA Aboriginal Heritage Office
b.	Consultation framework	SES	---
c.	Emergency management plans- (from the <i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i>)	SES	---
d.	Emergency plans (other)	Relevant State agencies	---
e.	Emergency risk management	SES	---
f.	Environmental health	DHHS	Councils
g.	Evacuation-fire, potential fire, hazardous materials	TFS	---
h.	Evacuation-other	TAS POL	SES
i.	Hazard risk assessments	Prevention and Mitigation Management Authorities	DPEM DPIW GIS and Desktop Mapping Services
j.	Historic heritage	DEPHA	Heritage Tasmania
k.	Mitigation funding programs	SES	DPAC TFS
l.	Protective security and counter-terrorism arrangements	DPEM (SSU)	DIER DPAC DoJ WST

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
m.	Radiological and nuclear hazards	DHHS Population Health	---
2.	Blood supplies	Red Cross	DHHS
3.	Casualty care and transport (single and multi/mass-casualty events)	TAS	St John Ambulance
4.	Centres:		
a.	Emergency Coordination-Municipal	Councils	Municipal Committees SES
b.	Emergency Coordination-Regional	SES	Regional Committees TAS POL
c.	Emergency Operations	Response Management Authority	Support Agencies
d.	Flu Clinics	DHHS	Councils GP Associations
e.	State Crisis Centre	DPEM	DPAC
5.	Civil defence	SES	ADF JOSS Councils TAS POL
6.	Commonwealth assistance for the State in emergency operations (response and recovery)	Commonwealth agencies eg EMA, DAFF	SES
7.	Community awareness	Preparedness Management Authorities	Councils SES
8.	Coronial investigation	DoJ	TAS POL FSST
9.	Criminal investigations (during emergencies)	TAS POL	Support Agencies
10.	Debriefs (combined/multi-agency)	Regional Committees	Response Management Authorities
11.	Decontamination from:		
a.	Bio-security emergencies	DPIW	TFS
b.	CBRN events	DHHS	Councils Facility/site owner TFS

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
c.	Hazardous Materials emergencies (chemical, biological, explosives)	TFS	Councils DHHS Facility/site owner
12.	Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)	TAS POL	DoJ Coronial Division FSST
13.	Disposal (for bio-security emergencies)	DPIW	DEPHA DIER TFS
14.	Emergency powers (Emergency Management Act 2006):		
a.	emergency	State Controller	Regional Controllers SEMC
b.	special emergency (declaration of a state of emergency)	Premier	Regional Controllers SEMC State Controller
c.	risk identification and assessment	State Controller	Executive Officer, SEMC
15.	Environmental spill management (oil/chemicals)-land	Facility/site owner	Councils DEPHA Environment TFS DoJ WST
16.	Environmental spill management (oil/chemicals)-marine:		
a.	In port	TasPorts	BoM DEPHA Environment Shipping operator TFS
b.	Less than 3 nautical miles from the coast	DEPHA Environment	AMSA BoM Shipping operator TasPorts TFS
c.	More than 3 nautical miles from the coast	AMSA	BoM DEPHA Environment TasPorts TFS Shipping operator

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
17.	Evacuation	TAS POL	SES
18.	Fire response on a marine vessel eg ship	Captain	TFS (By agreement with Captain of the vessel)
19.	Forensic chemistry and biology services	FSST	TAS POL
20.	GIS and desktop mapping services	DPIW	----
21.	Guidelines for expenditure in emergencies	DTF	DPAC SES
22.	Insurance industry advice	Insurance Council of Australia	---
23.	Impact assessments (initial)	Response Management Authorities	Support Agencies Councils
24.	Land use planning	Dept of Justice	Land Use Planning Unit Councils DIER DPAC DPIW SES TFS DoJ WST
25.	Liaison (in emergencies):		
a.	Colleges and schools	DoE	Association of Independent Schools
b.	Councils	SES	DPAC LGAT
c.	Media (at the emergency site)	Response Management Authority	Support Agencies
d.	Media (at centres)	Centre coordinator	Support Agencies
e.	Media (for the community)	Council Mayor	---
26.	Operational information-Situation reports, operational logs	Centres (Coordination, Operations, others)	Response Management Authorities Support Agencies
27.	Performance management of emergency management arrangements	Emergency management committees	---
28.	Registration:		
a.	Affected persons	Refer to Table 5	
b.	Casualties	TAS	TAS POL

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
c.	Other stakeholders eg businesses	Refer to paragraph 3.3.71	
d.	Spontaneous volunteers/donors	Refer to paragraph 3.3.71	
e.	Witnesses	TAS POL	SES
29.	Rescue (technical):		
a.	Aircraft crash (all areas except Hobart and Launceston airports)	TFS	Airline operators SES TAS
b.	Aircraft crash (Hobart and Launceston airports)	Airservices Australia	Airline operators SES TAS TFS
c.	Confined space	TFS	Infrastructure/asset owner TAS
d.	Domestic and industrial accidents	TFS	Infrastructure/asset owner TAS
e.	Extrication from road crash and heavy vehicles (rural)	SES	TAS TFS Transport operator
f.	Extrication from road crash and heavy vehicles (urban)	TFS	TAS Transport operator
g.	Mines	Mine manager	TFS TAS (By agreement with mine manager)
h.	Trench	TFS	Councils TAS
i.	Urban (USAR)	TFS	TAS TAS POL SES
j.	Vertical (built environment)	TFS	SES
k.	Vertical (natural features)	TAS POL	SES TFS

Row	Function	Support Agency	
		Primary	Assisting
30.	Road management:		
a.	Municipal roads	Councils	DIER
b.	State roads	DIER	Roads and Traffic Division DIER Land Transport Safety (Vehicle Operations)
31.	Search:		
a.	Air search of coastal and inland waters	TAS POL	SES Surf Life Saving Australia Volunteer Coast Guard
b.	Air search of territorial waters	AMSA	BoM TAS POL
c.	Land	TAS POL	SES
32.	SEWS (Standard Emergency Warning Signal)	See paragraph 3.3.47	---
33.	Traffic control -Any emergency except road/bridge infrastructure failure	TAS POL	DIER Roads and Traffic Division SES
34.	Traffic control-Road/bridge infrastructure failure	DIER Roads and Traffic Division	TAS POL SES
35.	Translation and interpreter service:		
a.	AUSLAN (sign language)	NGOs	Community leaders Councils
b.	Languages Other Than English (LOTE)	Department of Immigration & Citizenship (DIAC)	Community leaders Councils DHHS NGOs eg Migrant Resource Centre
36.	Warnings for the community (community warnings):		
a.	About severe weather events	BoM	Media SES TAS POL TFS
b.	About the emergency	Response Management Authority	Councils Media SES TAS POL
37.	Wildlife care in emergencies	DEPHA	DPIW

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