



# George Town Municipal Emergency Management Plan

## Plan Details:

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| <b>Plan Title:</b>           | Endorsed by George Town Municipal Emergency Management Committee<br>6 <sup>th</sup> November 2024 |
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## Approval:

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|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Approval Authority:</b> | Commissioner Donna Adams<br>State Emergency Management Controller |
|----------------------------|---|

**Signature:**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Donna Adams', is positioned below the 'Signature:' label.

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**Date:** 23 December 2024

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO TRADITIONAL OWNERS

*George Town Council acknowledges the Palawa  
People from the Litarimirina tribe from Port  
Dalrymple as the traditional custodians of the land.  
We honour and give thanks for the caring of country,  
seas and skies of kinimathatakinta and surrounds.  
We pay respect to the elders past, present and future  
for they hold the memories, traditions, culture and  
hope of pakana people in Lutruwita.*



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## SECTION 1 Overview

### 1.1 Glossary

Terms used are consistent with the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements ([TEMA](#)). The *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act) abbreviates some titles (e.g. Municipal Coordinator instead of Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator). This practice also applies to this plan.

**Table 1: Terms**

| Term  | In the context of this plan, this term means:   |
|---|---|
| <b>Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC)</b>                                    | A committee established under section 24E of the Act after an emergency event to coordinate longer term recovery activities at regional and/or local levels; these committees bring together members of the affected community, councils and relevant Tasmanian Government agencies to collaboratively plan, prioritise and coordinate regional and local recovery activities.  |
| <b>Command</b>  | The internal direction of an organisation's resources in an emergency.  |
| <b>Control</b>  | The overall direction and management of emergency management activities in an emergency situation; authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan and carries with it responsibility for tasking other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation; control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations   |
| <b>Community Centres</b><br>NB. Different centre types may be located at one site | <b>Evacuation Centre:</b> 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.<br><b>Information Centre:</b> A facility to provide information and answer enquiries about the emergency or operation in progress. This includes the supply of information of a general nature to assist those affected by the event.<br><b>Recovery Centre:</b> A place or facility where people affected by the emergency may be provided with information or support to recover from that emergency. |
| <b>Coordination</b>   | The bringing together of organisations and other resources to support an emergency management response; coordination involves the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisational, human and equipment) in an emergency situation.  |
| <b>Council</b>  | Tasmanian local governments. In the context of this plan council refers to George Town Council.   |
| <b>Debrief</b>  | 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.   |
| <b>Deputy Municipal Coordinator</b>   | Deputy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator appointed under section 23 of the Act.  |
| <b>Emergency</b>  | An event, actual or imminent, that endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which requires a significant and coordinated response.   |

| Term   | In the context of this plan, this term means:   |
|--|---|
| <b>Emergency Centres</b>                     | <p><b>Emergency Coordination Centre:</b> A facility established to coordinate and organise emergency provision of services at municipal, regional and/or state level.</p> <p><b>Emergency Operations Centre:</b> A facility from which total emergency operation or aspects of the operation are managed.</p> <p><b>Incident Control Centre:</b> The location where the incident Controller and various members of the Incident Management Team provide overall direction of response activities.</p> |
| <b>Emergency Management</b>                  | 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.  |
| <b>Emergency Management Plan</b>             | 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.  |
| <b>Emergency Powers</b>                      | Powers specified in schedules 1 and 2 of the Act  |
| <b>Emergency Risk Management</b>             | A systematic process that produces a range of measures that contribute to the wellbeing of communities and the environment.   |
| <b>Exercise</b>                              | 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 working together.  |
| <b>Hazard</b>                                | A place, structure, source or situation, that may potentially endanger, destroy or threaten to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment.   |
| <b>Heatwave</b>                              | When the maximum and minimum temperatures are unusually hot over a three-day period at a location. This is compared to the local climate and past weather.  |
| <b>Municipal Chairperson</b>                 | The person determined under section 21(2) by a council to be the Municipal Chairperson.   |
| <b>Municipal Committee</b>                   | A Municipal Emergency Management Committee established under section 20 of the Act.   |
| <b>Municipal Coordinator</b>                 | A person appointed as a Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator under section 23 of the Act.   |
| <b>Municipal Emergency Management Plan</b>   | A plan approved by the State Controller for a Municipal Committee area under section 34, as amended or substituted from time to time with the approval of the State Controller under that section.  |
| <b>Municipal Recovery Coordinator</b>        | A person responsible for recovery at the municipal level, appointed under section 24G of the Act.   |
| <b>Municipal/Regional Volunteer SES Unit</b> | A SES volunteer unit established under sections 47 and 48 of the Act.   |

| Term  | In the context of this plan, this term means:   |
|---|---|
| <b>Nearby Safer Place</b>                     | Nearby Safer Places have been assessed by Tasmania Fire Service as places that people can go to as a last resort where they should be able to survive the bushfire attack. Nearby Safer Places do not provide facilities or amenities. Vehicles, pets and other animals may not be able to access Nearby Safer Places.<br><a href="https://www.fire.tas.gov.au/Show?pagelId=colNearBySaferPlaces">https://www.fire.tas.gov.au/Show?pagelId=colNearBySaferPlaces</a> |
| <b>Preparedness</b>                           | Planned and coordinated measures so safe and effective response and recovery can occur.   |
| <b>Prevention and Mitigation</b>              | measures that eliminate or reduce the frequency and/or consequences of emergencies.   |
| <b>Public Information</b>                     | Information provided to the public immediately before, during and after an emergency to reduce the potential impact of an emergency.  |
| <b>Recovery</b>                               | The process of dealing with the impacts of an emergency, with the aim of returning social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments to an effective level of functioning.  |
| <b>Regional Controller</b>                    | The Regional Emergency Management Controller appointed under section 17 of the Act.   |
| <b>Regional Emergency Coordination Centre</b> | The facility that coordinates the emergency and consequence management response within a region.  |
| <b>Regional Committee</b>                     | A Regional Emergency Management Committee established under section 14 of the Act.  |
| <b>Regional Emergency Management Plan</b>     | A plan approved by the State Controller for a region under section 33, as amended or substituted from time to time, with the approval of State Controller under that section.   |
| <b>Response</b>                               | 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.   |
| <b>Risk</b>                                   | The likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, communities and the environment.  |
| <b>Situational Awareness</b>                  | 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.  |
| <b>State Controller</b>                       | State Emergency Management Controller, appointed under section 10 of the Act.   |
| <b>State of Alert</b>                         | A declaration made 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.   |
| <b>State of Emergency</b>                     | 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.  |
| <b>Warnings</b>                               | 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.  |



## 1.2 Acronyms

Acronyms used in this plan are consistent with the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements [TEMA](#).

**Table 2: Acronyms**

| <b>Acronym</b> | <b>Stands for:</b>                                  |
|----------------|---|
| AARC           | Affected Area Recovery Committee                    |
| AO             | Administration Officer                              |
| AT             | Ambulance Tasmania                                  |
| BoM            | Bureau of Meteorology                               |
| CALD           | Culturally and Linguistically Diverse               |
| CBRN           | Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear         |
| DMC            | Deputy Municipal Coordinator                        |
| DoH            | Department of Health                                |
| DoJ            | Department of Justice                               |
| DPAC           | Department of Premier and Cabinet                   |
| DPFEM          | Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management |
| DRFA           | Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements              |
| DSG            | Department of State Growth                          |
| ECC            | Emergency Coordination Centre                       |
| EMP            | Emergency Management Plan                           |
| EOC            | Emergency Operations Centre                         |
| EPA            | Environment Protection Authority                    |
| GIS            | Geographic Information Systems                      |
| GM             | General Manager (Council)                           |
| GTC            | George Town Council                                 |
| GTMA           | George Town Municipal Area                          |
| GTMEMC         | George Town Emergency Management Committee          |
| GTMEMP         | George Town Emergency Management Plan               |
| ICC            | Incident Control Centre                             |
| ICS            | Incident Control System                             |
| IMT            | Incident Management Team                            |
| LGA            | Local Government Area                               |
| MC             | Municipal Coordinator                               |
| MECC           | Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre             |
| MEMC           | Municipal Emergency Management Committee            |
| MEMP           | Municipal Emergency Management Plan                 |
| MRC            | Municipal Recovery Coordinator                      |
| NGO            | Non-Government Organisation                         |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| NRE      | Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania      |
| OSEM     | Office of Security and Emergency Management     |
| PHS      | Public Health Services (of DoH)                 |
| PIU      | Public Information Unit (of DPaC)               |
| PPRR     | Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery |
| PWS      | Parks and Wildlife Service (division of NRE)    |
| RECC     | Regional Emergency Coordination Centre          |
| REMC     | Regional Emergency Management Committee         |
| RFR      | Register Find Reunite (Australian Red Cross)    |
| RMA      | Response Management Authority                   |
| RRC      | Regional Recovery Coordinator                   |
| SEMC     | State Emergency Management Committee            |
| SES      | State Emergency Service                         |
| SEWS     | Standard Emergency Warning Signal               |
| SOP      | Standard Operating Procedure                    |
| SITREP   | Situation Report                                |
| TASPOL   | Tasmania Police                                 |
| TasPorts | Tasmanian Ports Corporation                     |
| TEIS     | Tasmanian Emergency Information Service         |
| TEMA     | Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements     |
| TFS      | Tasmania Fire Service                           |
| THS      | Tasmanian Health Service                        |
| TRRA     | Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements      |
| WebEOC   | Web Emergency Operations Centre                 |
| WoG      | Whole of Government                             |

### 1.3 Introduction

In accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act), George Town Municipal Emergency Management Committee (GTMEMC) is required to develop a Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) that details the municipality's approach to dealing with emergencies.

Legislation relating to emergency management in Tasmania is detailed at Appendix 1 on page 59.

Effective emergency management relies on partnerships between individuals, businesses, local emergency management organisations and all tiers of government. George Town has always prided itself on the standard of emergency services and community groups they have within their municipal area.

Council has an integral role in emergency management and has resources and information about the community that support the process of responding to and recovering from emergency events. The George Town Council (GTC) and local emergency service agencies are committed toward ensuring community safety through effective emergency management planning.

'Future Direction One - Community Pride' of the *George Town Council Strategic Plan 2020-2030*, includes the desired outcome of "*Responsive emergency services*". This priority is supported by strategic outcomes against which council will track progress and performance including:

- Having enough professional, para-professional and volunteer emergency services personnel and equipment
- Maintaining equipment
- Working together with all other agencies for prevention and if necessary co-ordinated responses

This MEMP was prepared by the GTMEMC. It describes all-hazard arrangements across the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) phases. This Plan provides information to the community regarding the identification of hazards and the management of emergencies most likely to affect the George Town municipality.

### 1.4 Authority

This Plan was prepared for issue under the authority of the State Emergency Management Controller, in accordance with [Section 34 of the \*Emergency Management Act 2016\*](#).

### 1.5 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to identify the hazards and describe emergency management arrangements that reduce risks to the community and mitigate the impacts of an emergency on life and property in the George Town Municipal Area (GTMA).

### 1.6 Objectives

The objective of this plan is to support effective response and recovery by:

- a) identifying and documenting:
  - i roles and responsibilities relating to hazards and emergency management functions
  - ii current arrangements for PPRR
  - iii protocols for coordinating mutual support with neighbouring councils
  - iv ways to request/access support from regional, state and national levels
  - v opportunities to reduce risks to the community
- b) increasing community awareness and involvement in emergency management and risk management
- c) enhancing the integration of Council and community safety and wellbeing programs into Council's operational plans

- d) providing a framework for ongoing assessment of risks to the community and environment, and the pursuit of effective treatment options
- e) describing Council's contribution to the management of emergency events within the municipality and the region

## **1.7 Scope and Application**

The arrangements in this Plan are designed to address emergencies that occur in the GTMA.

Emergency management arrangements are intended to be scalable and flexible so they can be adapted as required. Legislated powers and authorised structural arrangements enable response to specific hazards (e.g., pandemic, fire, flood). Hazard-specific legislation and associated State Special Emergency Management Plans are listed in Section 8.

## **1.8 Municipal Context Statement**

The original inhabitants of the George Town Council (GTC) area were the Leterremairrener, Panninher and Tyerrenotepanner Aboriginal people where they lived in harmony with their land. Their rich history reaches back 40,000 years prior to European settlement.

The GTMA is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Tamar River estuary and is bordered to the north by Bass Strait, to the west by the Tamar River, to the south by the municipal area of the City of Launceston and to the east by the municipal area of Dorset. George Town is one of the oldest towns in Australia having been settled in 1804 after Sydney (1788) and Hobart (1803), both previous settlements now carry "city" status with George Town still a country town (township). GTMA does not include any of the waterways of the Tamar River. The eastern edge (at low water mark) of the Tamar River is the boundary of the GTMA. West Tamar Council area covers the Tamar River waterways.

### **1.8.1 History of Emergency Events**

Over the years the GTMA experienced a number of emergencies which have all been met collectively by the GTC, the residents of our area including community groups and emergency services.

Some of those emergencies include:

1975 - Bethua tanker on rocks in Tamar River – considerable area of Low Head evacuated.

1986 - Wildfire threat to Lulworth – fire burnt off ADF Range.

1994 - Wildfire threat to Tippogoree Hills area/coastal strip – considerable area burnt.

1995 - Iron Barron - Hebe Reef - Bass Strait & Tamar River pollution threat to local marine life.

1999 - Small bus MVA - Batman Bridge junction.

2000 - Wildfire threat to Beechford - escaped permit burn by landowner - large coastal wildfire.

2004 - Wildfire threat East Tamar Highway - George Town to Long Reach.

2005 - Storm threat - loss of power and mobile phone communications - some evacuations.

2008 - Wildfire threat to Bellingham and coastal strip and local private forest and residents.

2009 - Preparation for Swine flu pandemic - plan & flu clinic facilities.

2013/14 - East Tamar Wildfires (George Town to Wood Chip Plants).

2015 - Lefroy/Curries River Wildfires.

2016 - George Town tip fire (environmental).

2017 - Fire industrial area Bell Bay – scrap waste (environmental).

2017/18 - Vegetation fires in and around immediate area of George Town.

2018 - Queensland Fruit Fly outbreak.

2020 – COVID Pandemic

2022 October storm and significant flooding events throughout the GTC LGA.

### 1.8.2 Population and Demographics

Based on the 2021 census, the GTMA has a population of 7033. However, during the summer months, this could rise to approximately 10 000 with the increase occurring at Bellingham, Lefroy/Beechford, Low Head, Weymouth, Tam O' Shanter and Lulworth, all of which are located along the NE Coastline of the Municipality. George Town has the largest area of population with approx. 4600 living within the town boundary.

Based on the 2021 census, 5.2% of the GTMA population identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Other census information includes:

- ▶ There are 1966 families with an average of 1.8 children per family. 19.0% of families were reported as being one parent families with 78.9% of those being female lone parents. 50.4% of families were reported as being couples without children.
- ▶ There are 3674 private dwellings across the municipality.
- ▶ 50.5% of the population are male and 49.5% are female (the census does not provide other statistics).
- ▶ The median age is 49 years old with the largest age group being 55-59 years (8.5% of the population).
- ▶ 50.0% of the population work full-time and 33.4% reported working part-time. Occupations were fairly evenly split across:
  - 16.3% - Technicians and Trades workers
  - 15.79% - Labourers
  - 13.3.% - Community and personal service workers
  - 12.4% - Machinery operators and drivers
  - 11.8% - Professionals
- ▶ Over recent years there has been a significant expansion of horticulture within the LGA there has been an increase in the presence of seasonal workers.

### 1.8.3 Natural Environment and Geography

The GTMA is in Northern Tasmania on the eastern side of the Tamar River estuary. It has an area of 653 square kilometres which includes Tamar River frontages, Bass Strait coastline and rural agricultural areas. The main township is George Town and there are numerous settlements including Low Head, Hillwood, Mount Direction, Pipers River, Pipers Brook, Weymouth, Lulworth, Bellingham, Beechford, and Lefroy. George Town's primary natural attribute is the river and coastal environment.

### 1.8.4 Climate and Weather

The GTMA is classed as Zone 7 and has a temperate maritime climate with a moderate temperature range (at Low Head, average daily maximum temperature is 21 degrees Celsius in February, 12.5 degrees Celsius in July). Average annual rainfall is less than 800mm per year with a distinct seasonal cycle. Rainfall in the George Town area can come from the regular westerly frontal rain systems that cross Tasmania however, an important fraction of the rainfall comes from episodic systems from the north and east, including cutoff lows.

### 1.8.5 Conservation Sites

Conservation areas are protected areas of land predominantly in a natural state. The sustainable use of natural resources may be permitted. The GTMA has several conservation areas located at Fanny's Bay, Five Mile Bluff, George Town, Low Head and Tippogoree Hills.

Historic sites are land with significant historic cultural heritage and are conserved for presentation of these features for public appreciation and education. The GTMA has two historic sites located at Low Head and Mount Direction.

Regional reserves are an area of land with a high mineral potential or prospectivity and are predominantly natural in state. The purpose of reservation is for mineral exploration and the development of mineral deposits and/or the controlled use of other natural resources, including special species timber harvesting, while protecting and maintaining the natural and cultural values. The GTMA has three regional reserves namely Emu Ground, Den Ranges and Lefroy.

The coastal areas of the GTMA contain many important sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage as well as unique coastal landforms of geomorphological significance such as lateral graded beaches, turbidite outcrops (belonging to the Mathinna Group) and examples of the Pleistocene desert dune complex.

#### **1.8.6 Environmental Characteristics (including geological, atmospheric, terrestrial, and marine)**

The GTMA is geographically small relative to the state average and has a moderate urban density. The existing landscape of the coastal area and adjoining lands is a mosaic of urban, agricultural lands and native vegetation. The vegetation within the coastal lands is predominantly coastal scrub and coastal heathland with isolated pockets of woodland. While most of the vegetation within the reserve is in moderate condition, there are also areas of high conservation value. Some sections of native vegetation and coastal landforms are becoming increasingly degraded through human impact which in turn may negatively affect native fauna population. Some vegetation communities found within the GTMA provide important habitat for threatened species and the preservation of these areas is considered a high priority by local, state and national management authorities.

The coastal landscapes within the GTMA demonstrate a range of geomorphological features including weathered basal outcrops, sea caves, cliffs, headlands, and beaches with parabolic dunes. The dominating feature is the Mathinna Group fold beds which outcrop on the shore platform in the eastern side of Stony Head. These are made up of sandstones, greywackes, and fine graded marine sediments, some of which have undergone low grade metamorphism to form shales and slates. The Mathinna Group is the oldest rock type in north-east Tasmania, being of Ordovician and Devonian origin.

#### **1.8.7 Animals and Habitats**

The Low Head Peninsula, fairy penguins nest and come home at dusk to feed their chicks. The beaches within GTMA provide an important breeding area for resident shore birds species such as the Hooded Plover and Pied Oystercatcher. The dune vegetation and open heathland forest support several native fauna species including some classed as threatened. The coastal zone provides a largely intact strip of sandy/rocky foreshore and littoral vegetation that is likely to be used by a relatively diverse range of fauna species including woodland, wetland and shorebird avifauna species, microchiropteran bats, terrestrial mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

#### **1.8.8 Major Transport (including roads, rail, airports and ports)**

##### **Roads**

Two main access road systems exist within the GTMA. These are the East Tamar Highway to Launceston and the Bridport Rd (B82) which runs east to Bridport. In the event of the East Tamar Highway (A8) being closed between the Bell Bay Road and the Bridport Road, (B82) then access to and from George Town is via North Street from Beechford.

The main road arteries carry considerable traffic of both a general and heavy nature which includes laden log trucks, motorhomes, caravans and tourist coaches. Traffic is considerably increased immediately before and after the change of shift times for heavy industry at Bell Bay.

##### **Rail**

A single railway line runs from Launceston to Bell Bay approximating along the line of the East Tamar Highway. (A8). This railway line is primarily (although limited usage) used for freight only with limited recreational passenger rail (infrequent).

## **Landing Strips – fixed wing aircraft**

The major landing strip for fixed wing aircraft in the GTMA is the George Town Aerodrome (YGTO) situated on Soldier Settlement Rd, George Town at S41 04.8 E146 50. It is a sealed strip 1000 metres long by 18 metres wide and is suitable for all year usage. The frequency for the pilot activated lights is 121.3 MHz. The large Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) turboprop is capable of landing on this facility. Other landing strips are available, and details can be obtained through Air Services Australia.

Sky diving activities operate from this site in season suitable months.

## **Helicopter Landing Sites**

Many suitable helicopter landing sites are available throughout the GTMA. Landing sites are determined on many factors during the actual day, weather conditions flight time etc.

The George Town Airport offers adequate facilities for helicopter landing and refuelling.

A variety of other sites have been used within the rural area of the GTMA. GT Fire Brigade facility at Bell Bay has appropriate area for helicopter landing sites and facilities for helicopter crew and support crew personnel.

## **Port Facilities**

TasPorts Bell Bay provides a pilot service for large vessels from Pilots Bay at Low Head and controls a sheltered deep-water port located at Bell Bay. The port facility consists of a number of wharf areas from the southernmost area at the wood chip plants to a number located immediately within Bell Bay.

### **1.8.9 Industrial Infrastructure and Economic Drivers (including major hazard facilities)**

The GTMA's current major industrial area is sited at Bell Bay and is comprised of many industries. This industrial hub is located some 6kms south of George Town at Bell Bay and its immediate surrounds.

The nationally recognized Bell Bay Advanced Manufacturing Zone is developing further on site and is actively progressing the development of a hydrogen production facility. Whilst there are currently no registered Major Hazard Facilities (MHFs) within the area, this is likely to change in the future, as hydrogen production progresses. It should also be noted that there are several manifest quantity workplace locations registered. These are locations that have bulk quantity of flammable or other hazardous material in storage.

With the support of the Australian and Tasmanian Governments, in 2024 Bell Bay was declared as a dedicated as Hydrogen Hub.

Other industrial sites/areas within the GTMA are located within the Bell Bay Energy Precinct. Additionally, industrial sites are located at Long Reach (Wood Chip Plants) and the Converter Station for the power supply from Victoria on the Bridport Rd (B82) some eight kilometres from the junction of the Bridport Rd (B82) & East Tamar Highway (A8).

The George Town "light industrial area" is located off Franklin Street and Thompson Avenue. It also extends along the southern most end of Main Road George Town.

### **1.8.10 Agriculture**

There is a strong agricultural sector within the GTMA which includes grazing for sheep and beef and plantation forestry holdings. The Pipers River district is a small but significant boutique wine region producing world class cool climate wines. Irrigation projects planned for the area will considerably increase production capacity.

The community of Hillwood is known for its high-quality fresh berries and fruit with expansive operations in that area undertaken by Hillwood Berries. The operations include 20 hectares of tabletop grown strawberries (which equates to a little over 2,000,000 plants) as well as 16 hectares of raspberries, 5 hectares of blackberries and 2,5 hectares of blueberries. The berries are grown under protected cropping structures called polytunnels and almost all are grown using hydroponic growing principles.

### 1.8.11 Tourism

Coastal villages within the GTMA are desirable destinations during the summer months for tourists and intra state visitors, hence an increase in transitory populations occurs during these periods. George Town has a rich maritime history including the Low Head lighthouse, about 7kms from George Town on the east side of the mouth of the Tamar River, and within the Low Head coastal reserve. It is Australia's oldest continuously used pilot station. The light is now unmanned and automated, having been built by convict labour and first lit on 27 December 1833. Penguin tours of the little penguin colony at Low Head run every night throughout the year. Mountain bike trails at Mt George and Tippogoree Hills are proving popular with adventure seekers. With its latitude and unique agricultural conditions, the Pipers River wine region is considered to produce the greatest sparkling wine outside of Champagne. Wineries like Clover Hill and Jansz have earned the region the moniker "Sparkling Tasmania".

### 1.8.12 Dams

Curries River Dam covers an area of 182 hectares with the reservoir surrounded with forest and woodland. The catchment consists of the Curries River, with a catchment area of 83.3 square kilometres, and 5 separate streams, discharging directly into Bass Strait. The area is situated approximately 11.5km from George Town. There are many sheltered shorelines ideal for small boats and kayaks (electric motors only are permitted) and shore-based angling. The water is supplied only to the industrial precinct at Bell Bay.

### 1.8.13 Essential and Community Services

## WATER

**Potable Water** - *potable water is defined as water that has been treated to the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and approved by appropriate authorities as being safe for consumption.*

There are two potential sources of potable water for the GTMA operated by TasWater:

- a) The North Esk Water supply system; and
- b) The Curries River supply system.

The North Esk system is the normal supply for Hillwood, the major industrial area at Bell Bay and George Town.

The Curries River system can provide treated water from the Curries River Dam (via the Bell Bay Water Treatment Plant) to the major industrial area at Bell Bay & George Town in periods of prolonged dry weather or during shutdowns of the North Esk supply system.

**Non-potable Water** - *non-potable water is defined as water that has not been examined, properly treated, and not approved by appropriate authorities as being safe for consumption.*

A variety of locations for non-potable water can be found throughout the GTMA. The largest capacities can be located at the Curries River and Lauriston Dam.

**\*\* Note** these non-potable water supplies should always be treated with caution and are not recommended for human consumption.

Outlying townships and coastal villages rely on tanks/rainwater.

## Stormwater and Sewerage

A system of underground drainage pipes caters for the stormwater and sewerage drainage of urbanised areas of the municipality. Coastal townships operate tanks for storage of water and domestic wastewater flows for basic sewerage treatment.

## Waste Management

GTC operate two waste transfer and recycling sites located at Mt George Road, George Town and Parry's Road, Pipers River. Household garbage is collected weekly in all areas of the GTMA with recycling collected on a fortnightly basis.



## **Electricity Networks**

Electricity generation assets are owned by Hydro Tasmania. Electricity transmission and distribution systems are owned and operated by TasNetworks. The Basslink is currently the sole electricity interconnector between Tasmania and Victoria. The interconnector is 370km long, including a 290km subsea power cable section and runs from Loy Yang, Victoria, to a privately owned converter station at George Town. Administration centres for all electricity organizations are located within the Northern region.

Residential power supply is generally via a network of overhead powerlines and wooden poles, rendering it vulnerable to damage from high wind, lightning, and bushfire. In a worst case scenario, parts of the municipality may be without power for some days.

## **Telecommunications**

GTMA is served by landline and mobile phone services from multiple retail service providers. There are several mobile service towers located throughout GTMA. The National Broadband Network (NBN) has been substantially rolled out across the municipal area and is serviced by a range of telecommunications companies. The Basslink cable also currently includes a 12-core fibre optic telecommunications cable, the first non-Telstra operated fibre cable crossing Bass Strait.

## **Gas**

Commissioned in 2002, the Tasmanian Gas Pipeline (TGP) is the only pipeline supplying natural gas to Tasmania. It transports natural gas from Longford in Victoria, under Bass Strait, coming ashore at Five Mile Bluff, approximately 16km north of Bell Bay. The pipeline supplies gas to both industry and townships across the state of Tasmania. The pipeline is approximately 740km in length with the offshore section being approximately 301km.

## **Health and Medical Services**

GTMA residents have ready access to Health Services via the George Town District Hospital and Community Service. The facility provides 15 acute care beds, physiotherapy and visiting services. Other services provided by the hospital include Community Nursing, Home Help/Personal Care and Home Maintenance. The Launceston General Hospital (LGH) is located in the Launceston City area and provides acute care for residents of the George Town and great northern Tasmanian area.

The George Town Medical Centre is the only general practice in the GTMA and provides a fully accredited range of services. The practice is situated immediately adjacent to the George Town District Hospital.

## **Aged Care**

GTMA has one aged care facility being Southern Cross Care Ainslie at Low Head. The facility provides residential aged care, respite, and palliative care options.

## **Education Facilities**

Education infrastructure in the GTMA includes three schools (government and private) providing early childhood, primary and secondary education. A Trade Training Centre in George Town and the George Town Community Hub provides a suite of State Government health and learning services. The Hub includes a library and a Child and Family Centre.

## **Emergency Management**

George Town is well served by Tasmania's emergency services agencies. Tasmania Police (TASPOL) has a station at George Town. Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) have stations at George Town, Bell Bay, Hillwood, Pipers River, Weymouth, and Pipers Brook. These stations are supported by several community volunteers.

Ambulance Tasmania (AT) has a station located at George Town. A paramedic is on duty by day and on-call during the night. The AT paramedic is supported by volunteers.

State Emergency Services (SES) has a regional office at Youngtown and an operational unit at George Town, resourced from community volunteers.

## 1.9 **Emergency Contacts**

Municipal emergency services and locations:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Life Threatening Emergencies</b>                                | Telephone <b>Triple Zero (000)</b><br>for life threatening, critical or serious situations only |
| <b>State Emergency Service (SES)</b><br>Flood and Storm Assistance | Telephone <b>132 500</b>  |
| <b>Tasmanian Police Assistance Line</b>                            | Telephone <b>131 444</b>  |

## **Non-emergency Contacts**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Tasmanian Fire Service</b>            | To report a fire <b>Triple Zero (000)</b><br>Non emergencies <b>1800 000 699</b>   |
| <b>Ambulance Tasmania</b>                | Non urgent assistance <b>1800 008 008</b><br>Administration <b>1300 303 196</b><br>George Town Ambulance Station <b>6382 2843</b>  |
| <b>Tasmania Police TASPOL</b>            | Non-life threatening <b>131 444</b><br>George Town Police Station <b>6702 3909</b>   |
| <b>Crime Stoppers</b>                    | <b>1800 333 000</b>  |
| <b>Health &amp; Hospital Information</b> | Department of Health <b>1300 135 513</b><br>George Town District Hospital <b>6702 6020</b><br>George Town Medical <b>6382 4333</b> |
| <b>Poison Information Centre</b>         | <b>131 126</b>   |
| <b>Health Direct</b>                     | After hours medical advice <b>1800 022 222</b>   |
| <b>Road Conditions &amp; Closures</b>    | TASPOL – Department of State Growth  |
| <b>Power Supply / Outages</b>            | Tas Networks <b>132 004</b>  |
| <b>Weather Warnings</b>                  | Bureau of Meteorology Site<br>ABC Local Radio  |
| <b>Emergency Animal Disease</b>          | Biosecurity Tasmania <b>1800 675 888</b>   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Orphaned or Injured Wildlife</b>            | Dept of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment<br>Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm <b>6165 4305</b>   |
| <b>Emergency Plant Pest</b>                    | Biosecurity Tasmania Website <b>1800 084 881</b>   |
| <b>Tsunami Warnings</b>                        | Bureau of Meteorology <b>1300 878 6264</b>   |
| <b>Telecommunications</b>                      | Telstra <b>132 203</b> Business <b>132 299</b><br>Optus <b>133 937</b>   |
| <b>Schools</b>                                 | Port Dalrymple School <b>6382 0500</b><br>South George Town Primary <b>6382 1564</b><br>Star of The Sea College <b>6382 1242</b><br>George Town Child Centre <b>6702 6092</b>  |
| <b>Businesses</b>                              | Business Tasmania Website  |
| <b>Family &amp; Sexual Violence Specialist</b> | Emergency <b>Triple Zero (000)</b>   |
| <b>Support Services</b>                        | 1800 Respect <b>1800 737 732</b><br>Safe at Home Family Violence Response & Referral Line <b>1800 533 937</b><br>Statewide Sexual Assault <b>1800 697 877</b><br>Family Violence Counselling <b>1800 608 122</b><br>Men's Referral Service <b>1300 766 491</b><br>MensLine Australia <b>1300 789 978</b> |
| <b>National Relay Service</b>                  | Voice Relay Number <b>1300 555 727</b>   |
| <b>Hearing and or Speech Assistance</b>        | TTY Number <b>133 677</b><br>SMS Relay <b>0423 677 767</b><br>Help Desk 8am to 6pm <b>1800 555 660</b>   |
| <b>Translating and Interpreting</b>            | Translating & Interpreting <b>13 14 50</b>   |

Other key contacts are detailed at Appendix 10 on page 74, as well as media contact at Appendix 11 on page 77.

Figure 1: Map of Municipal Area



## **SECTION 2 Governance and Management**

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This section describes how emergency management in Tasmania is governed and managed and who is involved.

### **2.1 Roles of government and emergency management partners**

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.

The Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements ([TEMA](#)) defines emergency management roles and responsibilities across government, complemented by the work of NGOs, industry, professions, communities and individuals.

Local government authorities are central in coordinating municipal-level emergency management activities across all hazards, as well as resourcing specific emergency functions such as the management of evacuation centres and relief / recovery centres as required.

The George Town Municipal Emergency Management Committee (GTMEMC) plays a pivotal role in ensuring municipal emergency management arrangements are met and coordinated.

### **2.2 Tasmania's legal framework for emergency management**

In Tasmania, powers and authorities for the conduct of emergency management activities are established by the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. The Act provides for the management of emergency events that is flexible and scalable, including provision for emergency powers and the appointment of key individuals to fulfil specific emergency management functions.

Supporting municipal responsibilities are established in the [Local Government Act 1993](#), including functions and powers that:

- provide for the health, safety and welfare of the community
- represent and promote the interests of the community
- provide for the peace, order, and good government of the municipal area.

### **2.3 Emergency Powers and Declarations**

The [Emergency Management Act 2006](#) provides specific powers for authorised officers. This includes Municipal Emergency Management Coordinators, Regional Emergency Management Controllers, and the State Emergency Management Controller. A summary of powers for authorised officers is provided in Appendix 4 of the [TEMA](#).

Powers related to specific hazards are established by Tasmanian legislation or national arrangements. For example, the Tasmanian [Public Health Act 1997](#) provides for the management of public health risks, including provisions for the declaration of a public health emergency. A full list of Tasmanian legislation relating to the management of specific hazards is listed in Section 8.



## 2.4 Governance and administrative framework

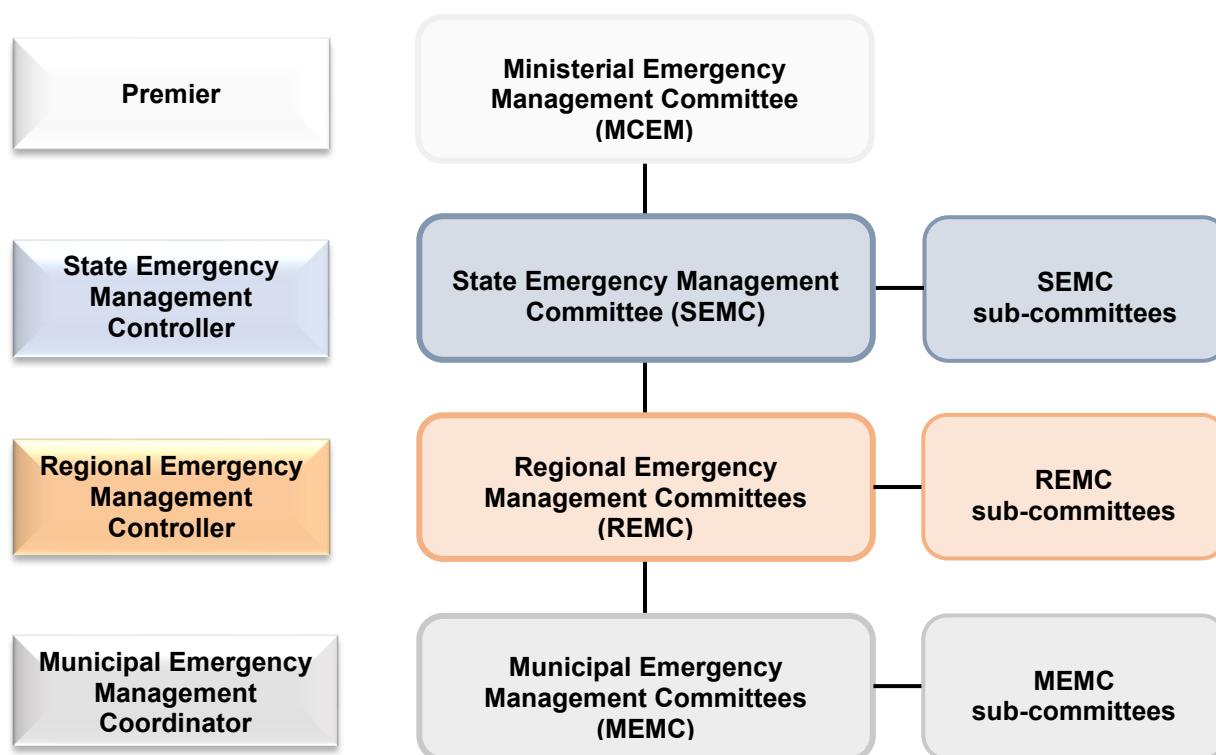


Figure 2—Tasmanian emergency management governance structure

## 2.5 Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management

The Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management provides ministerial-level strategic policy oversight of emergency management (Section 6c of the [Emergency Management Act 2006](#)). The Premier chairs the Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management, and the Department of Premier and Cabinet provide the secretariat.

The Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management is supported by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).

## 2.6 State Emergency Management Committee

The State Emergency Management Committee coordinates emergency management in Tasmania, including the preparation and review of the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* (TEMA) and State Special Emergency Management Plans (SSEMPs). Refer to Section 8 for a comprehensive list of State Special Emergency Management Plans in Tasmania.

The State Emergency Management Committee is chaired by the State Controller, and the SES Emergency Management Unit provide the secretariat. The functions and powers of the State Emergency Management Committee are detailed in Section 9 of the Act.

## 2.7 Regional Emergency Management Committees

There are three emergency management regions in Tasmania. These are North, North-West and South. Regional Emergency Management Committees (REMCs) are established by the Act and operate within each region.

The REMCs have overarching responsibility for emergency management activities within regional boundaries. Municipalities within each region, including George Town, are represented at the Northern region REMC by their respective Municipal Coordinators.

The Northern Region REMC is chaired by the Regional Emergency Management Controller, and the SES Emergency Management Unit provide the secretariat.

## **2.8 George Town Municipal Emergency Management Committee**

The George Town Municipal Emergency Management Committee (GTMEMC) is established by Section 20 of the Act.

Each MEMC is chaired by Council and supported by the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator. The GTMEMC's Terms of Reference are provided Appendix 2 on page 63 of this Plan. The MEMC Terms of Reference are reviewed every two years in conjunction with review of this MEMP, which is provided to the Regional and State committees for noting.

## **2.9 Functions and powers of municipal committees**

The functions of the George Town MEMC are:

- a) to institute and coordinate, and to support the institution and coordination of, emergency management in the municipal area, including the preparation and review of the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and Special Emergency Management Plans that relate to emergency management of the George Town municipal area.
- b) to determine and review emergency management policy for the George Town municipal area.
- c) to review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the George Town municipal area and identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management.
- d) to report to the Northern Regional Emergency Management Controller on any municipal matters.
- e) at the direction of the Municipal Chairperson or a Municipal Coordinator, to assist them or Council in the performance and exercise of functions and powers under the Act.
- f) other functions imposed from time to time by the Regional Committee or Regional Controller.

A George Town MEMC has the following powers:

- a) to establish subcommittees for the purposes of assisting the MEMC in the performance and exercise of its functions and powers;
- b) prescribed powers; and
- c) to do all other things necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the performance and exercise of its functions and powers.

## **2.10 Objectives of municipal committees**

To meet emergency management responsibilities defined by the Act, the objectives of the George Town Municipal Committee are to:

- a) maintain this MEMP to identify and guide the management of hazards and associated risks to the community
- b) review the capacity and capability of George Town Council and participating agencies to manage emergency management responsibilities, including:
  - i. appointments of key personnel (Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator and deputy; Municipal Recovery Coordinator and deputy)
  - ii. management of a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) if required
  - iii. management of evacuation centres as required
  - iv. management of relief or recovery centres as required
- c) recognise the value of partnerships across municipal emergency management networks, in particular:
  - i understanding and documenting the municipal context.
  - ii supporting and maintaining coordinated community engagement activities.

- iii maintaining linkages with related emergency management stakeholders.
  - iii identifying municipal skills, resources, and capabilities able to be integrated with existing emergency management response and recovery structures.
- d) develop and maintain a progressive emergency management review system, based on the principles of continuous improvement.

The MEMC has an important role in effective coordination before, during and after emergencies. George Town Council operates a recovery committee with arrangements for the coordination and provision of recovery services in the GTMA outlined in the Social Recovery Management Plan. The objectives of the Municipal Recovery Committee are to:

- Detail established partnerships and social recovery arrangements, including the identification of Response Management Authorities responsible for specific services.
- Articulate social recovery management structures and processes which ensure community participation in the recovery process.
- Identify, mobilise, and coordinate a range of support services to assist social recovery.
- Ensure social recovery is achieved in a timely manner and in accordance with established National Principles for Disaster Recovery.
- Identify the trigger(s) for the activation of the plan; and
- Enhance community capacity in an Emergency Management context.

## 2.11 Hazard-specific roles and responsibilities

Below [Table 3](#) and [Table 4](#) provide a summary of Response Management Authorities (RMAs), and the support functions of Council for identified hazards in Tasmania. These are not exhaustive, and changes can be made by agreement through the consultation framework over the life of this plan and/or as required during emergencies.

**Table 3: Identified Hazards and Responsible Authorities**

| Row | Hazard / Emergency Event  | Response Management Authority   | Council Support Function  |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1   | Biosecurity   | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Biosecurity Tasmania) | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Access to Disposal Facilities<br>Plant & Machinery     |
| 2   | Coastal Inundation<br>storm tide / tsumami                      | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania                        | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Plant & Machinery                                      |
| 3   | Cybersecurity   | Department of Premier and Cabinet digital strategy services                     | Community Information   |
| 4   | Energy Infrastructure<br>includes electricity gas and petroleum | TasNetworks<br>Enwave (TasGas)<br>Tasmanian Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd                | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Advice on Facilities<br>Requiring Priority Restoration |
| 5   | Energy Supply   | Department of State Growth  | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres   |



| Row | Hazard / Emergency Event   | Response Management Authority  | Council Support Function   |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 6   | Fire - National Parks and Other Reserves                             | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania<br>parks and wildlife service | Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Community Centres  |
| 7   | Fire - Declared Forest Land or Permanent Timber Production Zone Land | Sustainable Timber Tasmania  | Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Community Centres  |
| 8   | Fire - Future Potential Production Forest                            | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania<br>parks and wildlife service | Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Community Centres  |
| 9   | Fire - Urban, Structural and Privately Managed Rural Land            | Tasmanian Fire Service   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Community Centres   |
| 10  | Flood - Dam Failure Dam Safety                                       | TASPOL<br>assisted by dam owners   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery  |
| 11  | Flood - Flash Flood including debris flow                            | State Emergency Service  | Prevention, Preparedness & Mitigation Measures<br>Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Community Centres |
| 12  | Flood - Riverine   | State Emergency Service  | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Community Centres   |
| 13  | Food Contamination   | Department of Health<br>public health services   | Premises Inspection<br>Infection Control<br>Community Information<br>Property Identification   |
| 14  | Hazardous Materials  | Tasmanian Fire Service   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures   |

| Row | Hazard / Emergency Event  | Response Management Authority  | Council Support Function  |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 15  | Harardous Materials<br>radiology unintentional<br>use   | Tasmanian Fire Service   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures  |
| 16  | Heatwave  | Department of Health<br>public health services   | Support Health System<br>Response<br>Community Information  |
| 17  | Infrastructure Failure<br>building collapse   | TASPOL   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operations Centres<br>Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery        |
| 18  | Infrastructure Failure<br>state roads and bridges   | Department of State Growth   | Local Operation Centres<br>Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Alternative Transport Routes                     |
| 19  | Intentional Violence<br>chemical, biological.<br>radiological, nuclear attacks,<br>terrorist events | TASPOL   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery         |
| 20  | Marine Mammal Stranding<br>and Entanglements  | Department of Natural Resources<br>and Environment Tasmania<br>parks and wildlife services | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Community Information<br>Plant & Machinery         |
| 21  | Marine Polution   | Environment Protection<br>Authority  | Infrastructure Information<br>Relating to Stormwater<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Access to Disposal Facilities                |
| 22  | Pandemic Influenza  | Department of Health<br>public health services   | Testing Clinic Facilities<br>Premises Inspection<br>Infection Control<br>Community Information<br>Property Identification |
| 23  | Pest Infection  | Department of Natural Resources<br>and Environment Tasmania<br>biosecurity tasmania        | Premises Inspection<br>Infestation Controls<br>Community Information<br>Property Identification                           |
| 24  | Public Health Emergency   | Department of Health<br>public health services   | Premises Inspection<br>Infection Controls<br>Community Information<br>Property Identification                             |
| 25  | Space Debris  | TASPOL<br>Department of State Growth   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures  |

| Row | Hazard / Emergency Event   | Response Management Authority                  | Council Support Function  |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 26  | Storm - High Winds -<br>Tempest  | State Emergency Service                        | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Plant & Machinery                                |
| 27  | Transport Crash - Aviation<br>less than 1000m from the<br>airport runway | TASPOL   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Plant & Machinery                                |
| 28  | Transport Crash - Aviation<br>more than 1000m from<br>airport runway     | TASPOL   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Plant & Machinery                                |
| 29  | Transport Crash - Marine<br>no environmental<br>emergency                | TASPOL   | Local Operation Centres<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Road Closures<br>Alternative Transport Routes                           |
| 30  | Transport Crash - Railway  | TASPOL<br>Tasmanian Fire Service               | Local Operation Centres<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Road Closures<br>Alternative Transport Routes                           |
| 31  | Transport Crash - Road<br>Vehicles                                       | TASPOL   | Plant & Machinery<br>Road Closures<br>Alternative Transport Routes  |
| 32  | Tsunami  | TASPOL   | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Plant & Machinery                                |
| 33  | Water Supply<br>Contamination<br>drinking water                          | Department of Health<br>public health services | Property Identification<br>Road Closures<br>Local Operation Centres<br>Plant & Machinery<br>Management of Water Carrier |

**Table 4: Emergency Management Support Functions**

| Row | Function or Activity                   | Responsible Organisation       | Typical Council Support                                     |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 1   | Barriers and Signage                   | Council                        | Provide resource support                                    |
| 2   | Dissemination of Public Information    | Response Management Authority  | Promote community information public information & warnings |
| 3   | Essential Services                     |                                |   |
|     | Power                                  | Tas Networks                   | Provide resource support                                    |
|     | Telecommunications                     | Telstra                        |   |
|     | Water Supply                           | TasWater                       |   |
|     | Natural Gas                            | TasGas                         |   |
|     | Stormwater                             | Council                        |   |
| 4   | Human Resources                        | DPaC                           | Provide resource support                                    |
|     |  | Council                        |   |
| 5   | Medical Treatment & Patient Transport  | Ambulance Tasmania             | Provide resource support                                    |
| 6   | Plant and Equipment                    | Council                        | Provide resource support                                    |
| 7   | Recovery Services - including:         |                                |   |
|     | Evacuation Centres                     | Regional and State Resources   | Coordinate delivery of                                      |
|     | Emergency Accommodation                | as required coordinated at the | recovery services at municipal                              |
|     | Emergency Catering                     | municipal level by Council     | level   |
|     | Mental Health and Personal Support     |                                |   |
|     | Financial Assistance                   |                                |   |
|     | Insurance                              |                                |   |
|     | Clothing                               |                                |   |
|     | Children Services                      |                                |   |
|     | Relief and Recovery Centres            |                                |   |
|     | Immunisation                           |                                |   |
|     | Animal Welfare                         |                                |   |
|     | Support for Business and Industry      |                                |   |
|     | Restoration of Critical Infrastructure |                                |   |
|     | Restoation of the Environment          |                                |   |

## SECTION 3: Prevention and Mitigation Arrangements

### 3.1 Definition

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 (e.g. flood levees) and
- increasing the resilience of the community that may be impacted by those hazards.

This section describes the prevention and mitigation for hazards at municipal level.

### 3.2 Overview

The MEMC oversees a range of prevention and mitigation activities in collaboration with emergency management partners at municipal, regional and State levels.

Current areas of focus for prevention and mitigation are

- a) research
- b) risk management (includes risk assessments and risk reduction activities)
- c) protective security and business continuity
- d) land use planning
- e) climate change adaptation.

### 3.3 Research

Through its membership, the MEMC maintains awareness of research in relation to hazards within the municipal area. Hazards-specific responsibilities are described in [Section 2](#) of this plan.

Research findings that are relevant to MEMC's emergency management partners (including the community) are communicated and shared in a coordinated and appropriate way by MEMC members.

### 3.4 Hazard risk management

In Tasmania, 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.

At municipal level, the hazard risk assessment process is used to understand and maintain awareness of local hazards and the risk they pose to the community. Risk assessments also assist Councils to prioritise risk treatment strategies when setting work programs.

### 3.5 Municipal risk assessment

The GTMEMC has identified the following hazards as most likely to affect the municipal area. In consultation with the appropriate Management Authority, these hazards have been risk rated against the Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment Guideline (TASDRA).

| Hazard   | Risk Rating | Municipal Statement in Relation to Hazard   |
|----------|-------------|---|
| Bushfire | High        | The GTMA includes conservation areas, production zones, private land and public reserves. Severe damage to this estate would seriously threaten public health and safety, and Tasmania's environment, tourism industry and future economy. The GTMA risk rating is consistent with that of the state. |

| Hazard  | Risk Rating | Municipal Statement in Relation to Hazard   |
|---|-------------|---|
| <b>Flood (riverine &amp; flash flood)</b>   | High        | Flooding occurs frequently in Tasmania with severe events often linked to an East Coast Low. Floods are often widespread and cause significant damage. Flash flooding is rapidly rising flooding that occurs within 6 hours of rain. It can occur anywhere but flows into and contributes to riverine flooding. The GTMA risk rating is consistent with that of the state.  |
| <b>Critical infrastructure service disruption.</b><br><br><b>TasWater, Hydro, TasNetworks, Telstra, NBN Co.</b> | Medium      | Critical infrastructure includes energy supply (electricity), water and telecommunications (phone, internet). Loss of any of these services for prolonged periods of time can seriously affect public safety, public health, environment, industry and business operations and community wellbeing  |
| <b>Severe storms / Tempest</b>  | Medium      | <p>Tasmania's maritime climate often produces severe storms. Different parts of the state tend to be more exposed to different types of weather systems. BOM defines a weather event as severe when there is/are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained winds of gale force (63km/h) or more</li> <li>• Wind gusts of 90km/h or more (100km/h) or more</li> <li>• Very heavy rain that may lead to flash flooding</li> <li>• Abnormally high tides (or storm tides) expected to exceed highest astronomical tide</li> <li>• Unusually large surf waves expected to cause dangerous conditions on the coast</li> <li>• Widespread blizzards in Alpine area</li> </ul> <p>The GTMA risk rating is consistent with that of the state.</p> |
| <b>Dam failure</b>  | Low         | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death or injury to a person</li> <li>• Damage to or loss of property or services</li> </ul>   |

|                             |     |  |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
|                             |     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material environmental harm or serious environmental harm</li> </ul> <p>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. The GTMA risk rating is consistent with that of the state.</p>  |
| <b>Heatwave</b>             | Low | <p>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 more likely to occur during a series of hot days, particularly when temperatures remain high overnight. The GTMA risk rating is consistent with that of the state.</p> |
| <b>Landslide / Landslip</b> | Low | <p>Landslide is the movement of earth, rock or debris down a slope. It is sometimes termed 'slope failure'. With its hilly, mountainous topography, Tasmania is prone to landslides, particularly in the north-west. The GTMA risk rating is consistent with that of the state.</p>  |

Refer to the [Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment \(TASDRA\)](#) for further information on hazards in Tasmania.

### 3.6 Council prevention and mitigation activities

The GTMEMC has undertaken and validated a risk assessment for the municipality. Emergency Management stakeholders manage programs and projects to treat risks. Management Authorities for prevention and mitigation functions report on the outcomes of risk treatment programs through the emergency management governance framework.

Information captured in Section 8 of this Plan details current risk assessment findings for GTMA and identifies responsibilities for the treatment of risks, including responsibility attributed to:

- Council
- partnerships (combination of local and state government agencies, industry, individuals)
- Tasmanian Government agencies, industry associations, industry sectors or individuals
- whole-of-government.

### 3.7 Protective security and business continuity

Emergency management includes protective security and business continuity arrangements for the municipality and the region. Each asset owner and/or service provider is responsible for maintaining systems, processes, and resources to achieve an appropriate standard of business continuity.

The supply or redundancy of essential services is particularly important for local emergency management operations and requires ongoing review of relationships and arrangements with asset owners or managers for areas including but not limited to:

- a) power supply
- b) potable water
- c) transport networks and alternative route planning
- d) telecommunications
- e) public/environmental health standards.

Protective security practices have been further integrated into all safety management systems due to the increased frequency of events that are politically motivated or associated with intentional violence. Each organisation maintains their own business continuity arrangements to enhance security. Specific advice on counter-terrorism policies and practices may be provided by TASPOL Emergency Management and Special Response Command.

Council's business continuity arrangements are developed with consideration given to [Municipal Guidelines](#) developed by the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT).

The GTC has developed a business continuity plan which will be activated should a disaster be declared.

### **3.8 Land use planning**

Land use planning responsibilities are identified in the [Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993](#). At municipal level, these are largely managed by local government.

Land use planning schemes for GTMA are continually reviewed and updated to include improved preventative measures to help mitigate the impact of emergencies on communities. Relevant elements include:

- a) sediment and erosion control
- b) landslip risk management
- c) bushfire risk management
- d) flood and debris risk management

The Tasmanian Planning Scheme is the relevant planning scheme and includes Local Provisions Schedules for councils. For more information refer to the [Tasmanian Planning Commission](#). GTMA Local Provisions Schedules can be accessed via Tasmanian Planning Scheme – George Town Municipal Area.

### **3.9 Climate change adaption**

Climate change is altering risk and hazard profiles for local governments and communities, with more frequent, more extreme weather events intensifying the risk posed by existing and evolving natural hazards.

Adaptation to climate change requires new or changed roles and resource burden at a local government level across the prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery spectrum.

Council is working to maintain and increase its knowledge and understanding of existing and evolving hazards, and to identify programs, assets and services that have the potential to strengthen resilience across the municipal area.

In line with the 'Adaptation and Resilience' priority area of the City of Launceston *Sustainability Action Plan 2022-2030*, climate scientists were engaged from the University of Tasmania's (UTAS) Climate Futures Programme in 2021, to develop a summary of the future impacts of climate change that are projected for the Launceston region. GTMA neighbours that of Launceston. The wider Launceston area is very fortunate to have access to climate projections at a fine scale i.e. the municipality area. Climate projections are vital for planning to adapt to climate variability and longer-term climate trends. These local climate indices will assist Council's strategic, operational, service, adaptation and emergency management planning functions to help manage climate risk.

A summary of the climate projections are as follows:



## **Rising Temperatures**

Predictions are for a rise in average temperatures of 2.6-3.3°C over the entire 21st century, consistent with the rest of Tasmania.

The projected change in average temperature will be accompanied by a change in frequency, intensity, and duration of hot and cold extremes of temperature. For example, projections for Port Sorell are for an increase in the number of Summer Days (>25°C) from up to 30 days per year to almost 50 days. In highland areas, the number of summer days is predicted to double. Projections also indicate more very hot days and less frost-risk days.

## **Higher Average Rainfall**

Rainfall in the lowlands is projected to slightly increase in all seasons, but decrease in the highlands for all seasons, but with some differences in rainfall pattern.

## **Increased Risk of Bushfires**

Fire risk across the year is predicted to change, with the fire season lasting longer into the future. Projections of bushfire danger under future climate conditions suggest that fire danger will increase across Tasmania over the next decades. The frequency of low-moderate fire danger days will decrease, with an increase seen in the number of days per year of High, Very High, Severe and Extreme fire danger days in the area also. Forest Fire Danger (FFDI) risk is expected to increase particularly in spring. This means there will be a narrower window of suitable conditions for prescribed burning in the future. This has important implications for the opportunity to carry out hazard reduction burning, which is used to reduce the risk posed by high fuel loads across the landscape.

## **Flooding**

As extreme weather events are predicted to increase in the future due to climate change, flooding is expected to change in the area resulting in potentially unpredictable impacts.

The establishment of the NTARC is a collaboration of the 8 councils of north-east Tasmania designed to assist to develop the region's resilience to increasing natural hazards and novel and emerging climates, and the challenges of transitioning to a low carbon economy.

## SECTION 4: Planning and Preparedness

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### 4.1 Definition

Preparedness is the ability to be ready for, or to anticipate action, in response to an emergency occurring. Planning, exercising, and lessons management are key to continually improving preparedness.

Planning and preparedness involve actions and activities 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.

In Tasmania, planning and preparedness is managed collaboratively between State and local government organisations, including emergency management partners.

### 4.2 Community resources

This section provides resources and information available to community members on what they can do to plan and prepare for an emergency event before it happens. Visit [TasALERT Get Ready](#) tab for more information and access to resources including:

**Risk Ready** <https://alert.tas.gov.au/get-ready/risk-ready/> A tool designed to improve community resilience to natural hazards. Risk Ready will improve an individual's understanding of natural hazard risks and help to plan, mitigate and manage the risk of damage. Individuals can enter an address in the search bar below to see results for each property.

#### **Bushfire Survival Plan**

<https://www.fire.tas.gov.au/Show?pagelid=colbushfirePrepareActSurvive>

A resource designed to assist members of the community to prepare action to assist in surviving bushfires.

#### **Insurance Checkup**

(<https://alert.tas.gov.au/get-ready/insurance-checkup/>): Having the right insurance will help repair, rebuild, replace and recover. Whether you're a renter, homeowner or run a business, the Insurance Checkup can help you understand how to find the right level and type of insurance for you.

**Know Your Warnings** (<https://alert.tas.gov.au/know-your-warnings/>): Australia is implementing a nationally consistent warning system for emergencies like bushfire, flood, storm, and severe weather. This system is called the Australian Warning System (AWS). In Tasmania, the Australian Warning System currently applies to bushfires and floods. Knowing and understanding these warning levels will help you to be better prepared to take action when the time comes.

### 4.3 Organisational capacity and capability

Council recognises the importance of maintaining and monitoring internal capacity and capability for emergency management, including:

- a) adequate staffing and redundancy to fulfil key council emergency management roles
- b) establishment and management of evacuation centres in the municipal area as required
- c) establishment and coordination of relief and recovery centres in the municipal area as required
- d) emergency management education and training for council workers
- e) maintaining the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) capability
- f) maintaining basic systems so resources can be requested and shared.

The GTC will request state support once municipal resources are exhausted, noting neighbouring Councils may have similar issues. A major emergency (level 2 +) within the municipality will require

state agencies to support GTC in the management and operation of an evacuation, relief, and recovery centres.

#### 4.4 Municipal emergency management roles

Key municipal-level emergency management roles are provided below:

| Primary role                         | Relief role   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| MEMC Chairperson                     | MEMC Chairperson Delegate/Proxy<br>Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator |
| Municipal Coordinator (MC)           | Deputy Municipal Coordinator (DMC)  |
| Municipal Recovery Coordinator (MRC) | Deputy Municipal Coordinator  |

#### 4.5 Emergency management education and training

The Municipal Coordinator is responsible for the provision of advice to Council workers regarding emergency management functions. Validation activities, including exercises, are useful training opportunities that are conducted at various times by a wide range of stakeholders.

The Tasmanian Emergency Management Training ([TasEMT](#)) package is available from the SES website. The TasEMT resources can be used by workers with emergency management responsibilities to increase their knowledge, capability, and proficiency across the PPRR spectrum. The SES Emergency Management Unit also conducts regular workshops.

Council is committed to undertaking awareness and validation activities to ensure that key staff and community groups are fully aware of their roles in emergency management, which includes validation of this plan. Validation activities include debriefs, exercises, workshops, briefings, and meetings. Planned validation activities are outlined at Appendix 3 on page 66.

GTMEMC commits to conduct regular activities to ensure that council's staff and community groups are aware of current emergency plans and procedures and have the skills to implement them. GTMEMC will sponsor annual validation activities to ensure emergency management capability is maintained. These activities may take the form of training sessions, discussion exercises or functional exercises.

Each member organisation must ensure that its processes and procedures are tested regularly and must participate in other validations when able.

Debriefs are conducted by each member organisation after exercises and operations. Combined debriefs for agreed operations are arranged by the Municipal or the Regional Committee. Lessons identified in debriefs are recorded and shared, if relevant, through the consultation framework.

The performance of municipal emergency management is progressively reviewed through debriefs and at committee meetings for the area and the region. If opportunities for improvement are identified, action is taken to address the situation on a risk basis.

#### 4.6 Maintaining the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre

The Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) is maintained by the Municipal Coordinator as a facility from which to:

- coordinate council's overall emergency response, immediate relief and recovery activities.
- coordinate requests from response and recovery organisations.

- c) provide municipal intelligence / information to the RMA or Regional Controller relating to the activities of Council throughout response, immediate relief and recovery phases.
- d) promote community information, warnings and advice as required and aligned with the appropriate Management Authority.

In an emergency the MECC is activated by the Municipal Emergency Coordinator:

- a) at the request of a Response Management Authority
- b) after consultation with the Mayor or General Manager
- c) at the direction of the Regional Controller.

#### **4.7 Maintaining systems and resources**

The MEMC's contact list for emergency management is maintained by the Municipal Coordinator. Details are checked at each MEMC meeting, updated and circulated to members and stakeholders.

Council maintains resources and access to community information which may be required to support emergency response and recovery efforts. Resource support may be provided by other councils, and regional, State, or national support can be accessed through regional emergency management structures as required.

#### **4.8 Get Ready TasALERT**

Tasmania's [TasALERT](#) is the official online source of publicly available emergency management information in Tasmania. Administered by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC), the website brings together authoritative and consistent emergency and resilience information from emergency service organisations and government agencies. TasALERT information is translated into AUSLAN and nine other languages.

Outside emergency response periods, TasALERT provides general information on topics such as volunteering, [Get Ready](#) disaster preparedness and community resilience.

In an emergency, the website and app is updated with information about the event, including spatial (mapped) information with links to dedicated social media channels.

#### **4.9 Information Management**

In Tasmania, personnel involved in emergency management activities use WebEOC to record and share information, decisions, tasks, reports, plans and documents relating to the event.

Systems for recording and managing information during emergencies include draft templates and proformas for documents including but not limited to:

- a) Situation Reports (SITREPS)
- b) operational logs
- c) resource allocation
- d) expenditure records
- e) registration of spontaneous volunteers, public offers, impacted people/groups
- f) damage impact assessment.

#### **4.10 Cost capture and financial administration**

Council maintains systems and processes so that emergency-related expenditure can be authorised and recorded, and (if applicable) reimbursement of emergency event expenditure, which is requested through the Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA). Preparedness includes identifying the positions responsible for collating the costs of response and recovery efforts.

Council maintains arrangements to enable expenditure by the Municipal Coordinator (or delegate) for emergency-related costs. The Municipal Coordinator will arrange for the allocation of specific cost codes prior to an emergency, for distribution to relevant staff as/when required.

- a) The GTMEMC is authorised to commit up to \$50,000 in the event of an emergency without prior Council approval. The General Manager (GM) will authorise the use of orders to hire, purchase or obtain such items and resources by the Council not readily available to assist the emergency management organisations to effectively carry out their duties during times of declared emergency.
- b) The GM may nominate such other persons as considered necessary to authorise orders during the absence of the GM from the municipal area, for the purposes of emergency response.
- c) Other than points a) and b) above, unauthorised committal of resources or requests for outside assistance will necessitate recovery of those expenses incurred from the individual concerned.

## SECTION 5: Response Arrangements

### 5.1 Definition

An emergency response is an immediate, systematic response to an unexpected or dangerous occurrence. The goal of emergency response is the immediate protection of people, property, and the environment. Emergencies warranting an emergency response range from hazardous material spills to natural disasters.

### 5.2 Overview

Emergency response considers actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to minimise its effects so people affected have immediate relief and support.

Tasmania recognises two focus areas of emergency response:

1. **Tactical / Operational Response:** The Response Management Authority asserts command and control of operational resources to resolve the incident.
2. **Emergency Management and Coordination:** Tasmania's emergency management arrangements are activated at either State, regional and/or municipal level to facilitate the coordination and management of consequences. Coordination structures transition emergency response activities, including immediate relief measures, to short-medium- or long-term recovery.

This section describes how roles and responsibilities relevant to municipal emergency management generally apply in periods of emergency response.

### 5.3 Activation of emergency response

In general, emergency response can be segmented into five clearly defined stages. These stages are designed to ensure a graduated response to emergency events, thereby reducing the possibility of under or over reaction.

The stages are:

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Stage 1 <b>Alert</b>      | <p>Alert stage may be declared when the appropriate Management Authority receives notification regarding the <b>potential</b> for an emergency event to occur.</p> <p>Advice will be relayed to Municipal Emergency Coordinator(s) regarding the <b>potential</b> for an emergency which may necessitate response activities.</p> <p>Note: Some emergencies can occur without warning, triggering immediate activation (Stage 3).</p>                     |
| Stage 2 <b>Standby</b>    | <p>Standby stage may be declared when the appropriate Management Authority considers or is advised an emergency response is imminent. During this stage planning for tactical response activities will commence.</p> <p>Notification to Municipal Emergency Coordinator(s) and broader emergency management stakeholders is common. Local and State Government organisations may commence passive measures in preparation for an emergency occurring.</p> |
| Stage 3 <b>Activation</b> | <p>Activation stage is declared when active emergency response measures are required or underway. Tactical emergency response operations and the dissemination of public information and warnings are the responsibility of the Response Management Authority.</p>  |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
|                           | <p>Depending on the size, scale and complexity of the emergency, coordination centres at municipal, regional or State-levels are activated to manage consequences.</p> <p>During this stage immediate relief activities may be operating in parallel (e.g. evacuation centres, emergency financial assistance to affected individuals). Planning for recovery based on anticipated social, environmental, built, and economic impacts should commence.</p> |
| Stage 4 <b>Stand-down</b> | <p>Stand-down stage occurs when tactical emergency response operations have ceased and the immediate threat to life, property or the environment has passed.</p> <p>Municipal, regional, or State coordination centres continue to operate. Impact and damage assessments commence to inform immediate, medium to long-term recovery measures.</p> <p>There is potential for a surge in immediate relief activities during this stage.</p>                 |
| Stage 5 <b>Recovery</b>   | <p>Transition to recovery occurs.</p> <p>Recovery stage is informed by the assessment of social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments after an emergency has occurred. Effective recovery supports the restoration and rehabilitation of each recovery domain, enabling a community to return to an effective level of functioning.</p>   |

#### 5.4 Activation of a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC)

Tactical emergency response operations and the dissemination of public information, warnings and advice is managed by the relevant Response Management Authority.

The Regional Emergency Management Controller can activate broader emergency management arrangements as necessary to manage and coordinate consequences of the emergency. This may include the activation of municipal or regional emergency coordination centres. Legislated emergency powers do not need to be activated for this to occur.

Primary function of a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre is to:

- a) manage and coordinate Council's municipal resources to support emergency response activities.
- b) coordinate requests from the Response Management Authority as required.
- c) manage evacuation, relief and recovery centres as required under the direction of the Regional Emergency Controller or Response Management Authority.
- d) timely provision of information and advice to the Regional Controller or Response Management Authority regarding municipal activities and impacts.
- e) timely dissemination of public information, warnings, and advice to the community.
- f) identification of additional emergency requirements (e.g. activation of regional recovery arrangements).

The location of Council's primary MECC is situated at the George Town Council Chambers, Anne Street, George Town as detailed at Appendix 5 on page 68.

The Municipal Emergency Coordinator leads Council's response to an emergency by establishing an Incident Management Team (IMT) within the MECC. The IMT structure is determined by the size and complexity of the emergency and, but typically comprise officers to fulfil the following functions:

- a) GTMECC Commander (typically the Municipal Coordinator or deputy)
- b) Public Information and Communications Coordinator
- c) Operations Coordinator
- d) Administration and Finance Coordinator
- e) Municipal Recovery Coordinator or deputy)
- f) Evacuation Centre Manager(s) as required

These arrangements are designed to be flexible and scalable. In smaller scale or less complex emergencies, or during the early phases of what may become a large or complex incident, one person may manage all or multiple functions.

If Council's capacity to support response is exceeded, the Municipal Coordinator will seek support from other councils or regional support.

Duty statements for key MECC positions are detailed at Appendix 9 on page 71.

## 5.5 Consequence management and coordination

A key focus for the Regional Controller is consequence management, including public information strategies, in consultation with the regional emergency management network. If support beyond the capacity of the region is required, the Regional Controller may request assistance from other regions or the State Controller.

If Council's capacity to support response is exceeded, the Municipal Coordinator will seek regional support from the REMC through the Executive Officer (Regional Coordinator) or SES Regional Manager/Duty Officer (operational matters).

**Table 5: All hazards response - typical council actions**

*Note: Please refer to [Table 2: Acronyms](#)*

| Row | Phase    | Responsibilities   | Council considerations/actions  |
|-----|----------|--|---|
| 1   | Alert    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor situation</li> <li>Brief stakeholders</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advise council stakeholders and MEMC</li> <li>Monitor situation</li> </ul>   |
| 2   | Stand-by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain situational awareness</li> <li>Prepare to deploy for response</li> <li>Disseminate public information and warnings across municipal networks</li> <li>Nominate media/information officer and advise stakeholders</li> <li>Consider MEMC meeting</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update stakeholders (Council, MEMC) and circulate latest Contact List/Action Cards</li> <li>Consider MEMC meeting</li> <li>Locate keys to centres, notify centre manager, and arrange staff rosters</li> <li>Identify MECC personnel and draft rosters for next 24 hours</li> <li>Locate supplies to be needed in first few hours</li> </ul> |
| 3   | Response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain situational awareness of emergency</li> <li>Establish command and control arrangements for MECC</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and communicate coordination location for council resources/requests</li> <li>Establish IMT</li> <li>Manage requests for assistance and Council resources</li> </ul>   |



|          |                   |  |   |
|----------|-------------------|--|---|
|          |                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy resources and request extra assistance as required</li> <li>• Assess impacts and effectiveness of response strategies</li> <li>• Disseminate public information and warnings as required</li> <li>• Provide information: SitReps to Regional Controller</li> <li>• Conduct impact assessments and provide updates</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide operational assistance</li> <li>• Open and manage centres as required e.g. evacuation centres</li> <li>• Ongoing assessment of impacts, especially for: power supply; potable water; transport disruption; public and environmental health conditions; and recovery needs</li> <li>• Update stakeholders and RC as required</li> <li>• Coordinate meals, relief and accommodation for workers</li> </ul> |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Stand Down</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess effectiveness of response actions</li> <li>• Plan for end of response</li> <li>• Liaise with Council and MRC regarding the status of recovery operations and arrange handover</li> <li>• Confirm end/close of response and stand-down</li> <li>• Assess need for resupply of consumable items</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm end/close of Council operations for response</li> <li>• Liaise with recovery workers and assess needs (MRC)</li> <li>• Reinstate transport routes etc</li> <li>• Consider establishing municipal Recovery Group</li> <li>• Close centres as agreed</li> <li>• Collate operational logs</li> <li>• Finance: collate all costs associated with emergency response activities.</li> </ul>                   |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Debrief</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct internal debrief/s</li> <li>• Participate in multi-agency debriefs as required and report to RC, MEMC and REMC</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct Council worker debrief</li> <li>• Arrange for MEMC debrief and report to Regional Coordinator, MEMC and REMC</li> </ul>  |

## 5.6 Public information and warnings

[TasALERT](http://www.tasalert.com.au) ([www.tasalert.com.au](http://www.tasalert.com.au)) is Tasmania's official online emergency information source. In an emergency, TasALERT Website and App. is updated to highlight current incidents. Each incident will have a dedicated page displaying all available information specific to that incident.

Response Management Authorities are responsible for the dissemination of public information and warnings and communicating potential impacts and consequences to the community.

Warnings provide individuals and communities with real time information on what is happening and what they need to do. Warnings are also sent to media outlets (radio and television) for public broadcast. Council may support emergency communications by relaying warnings in accordance with the:

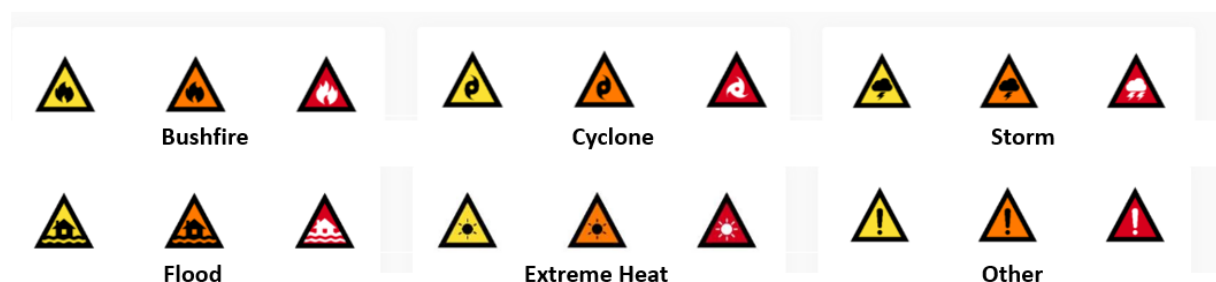
- a) Response Management Authority
- b) Regional Emergency Management Coordinator
- c) Regional Emergency Management Controller

Council and relevant Management Authorities work together to ensure that messages are consistent and coordinated. Radio, television and door-knocking may all need to be used.

## 5.7 Know your warnings

In an emergency, it is critical that information provided to the community is timely, accurate and informative. In a period of uncertainty, community anxiety and concern can be reduced by providing advice on what has happened, what needs to be done and where people can go for assistance. While the media will provide information on what has happened, their focus will not always provide the level of detail required to meet the needs of an affected community.

The [TasALERT Know Your Warning](#) page provides valuable, up-to-date information on emergency icons, and consistent warning system for emergencies like bushfire, flood, storm, and severe weather.



A warning provides point-in-time information about a hazard that is impacting or is expected to impact communities. It describes the impact and expected consequences for communities and includes advice on what people should do.

There are three warning levels:

**Advice** (Yellow): An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes.

**Watch and Act** (Orange): There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start acting now to protect you and your family.

**Emergency Warning** (Red): An Emergency Warning is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to act immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.



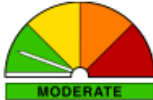
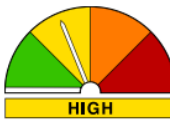

Each warning level has a set of action statements to give the community clearer advice about what to do. Calls to Action can be used flexibly across all three warning levels depending on the hazard.

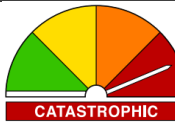
| Advice  | Watch and Act  | Emergency Warning   |
|---|--|---|
| Prepare now<br>Stay informed<br>Monitor conditions<br>Stay informed/threat is reduced<br>Avoid the area<br>Return with caution<br>Avoid smoke | Prepare to leave/evacuate<br>Leave/evacuate now (if you are not prepared)<br>Prepare to take shelter<br>Move/stay indoors<br>Stay near shelter<br>Walk two or more streets back<br>Monitor conditions as they are changing<br>Be aware of ember attacks<br>Move to higher ground (away from creeks/rivers/coast)<br>Limit time outside (cyclone, heat asthma)<br>Avoid the area<br>Stay away from damaged buildings and other hazards<br>Prepare for isolation | Leave/evacuate (immediately, by am/pm/hazard timing)<br>Seek/take shelter now<br>Shelter indoors now<br>Too late/dangerous to leave |

| Advice | Watch and Act   | Emergency Warning |
|--------|---|-------------------|
|        | Protect yourself against the impacts of extreme heat<br>Do not enter flood water<br>Not safe to return<br>Prepare your property (cyclone/storm) |                   |

### Other Warnings

| Hazard  | Warning Type/indication   | Issuing Agency |
|---|---|----------------|
| <b>Flood</b>                                    |   |                |
| Flood watch                                     | <b>Alert, Watch or Advice</b> of possible flooding, if flood producing rain is expected to happen soon/imminently. The general weather forecasts can also refer to flood producing rain.  | BoM            |
| Flood warnings                                  | <b>Warnings of Minor, Moderate or Major</b> flooding in areas where BoM (the Bureau) has specialised warning systems in place. In these areas the flood warning message will identify the river valley, the locations expected to be flooded, and the likely severity of the flooding when it is likely to occur. | BoM            |
| Minor flood warning                             | <b>Causes inconvenience.</b> Low-lying areas next to watercourses are inundated which may require the removal of stock and equipment. Minor roads may be closed, and low-level bridges submerged.   | BoM            |
| Moderate flood warning                          | In addition to the above, the evacuation of some houses may be required. Main traffic routes may be covered. The area of inundation is substantial in rural areas requiring the removal of stock.   | BoM            |
| Major flood warning                             | In addition to the above, extensive rural areas and/or urban areas are inundated. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and major traffic routes likely to be closed. Evacuation of people from flood affected areas may be required.  | BoM            |
| <b>Severe Weather</b>                           |   |                |
| Severe weather warnings                         | These warnings are provided when severe weather is expected that is not directly related to severe thunderstorms, tropical cyclones or bushfires. Examples include land gales, squalls, flash-flooding, dangerous surf or tides.  | BoM            |
| Damaging winds                                  | Gusts expected more than 100 km/h (75 km/h when wind is from the east or south – i.e. an unusual direction), or destructive winds above 125 km/h  | BoM            |
| Dangerous surf                                  | Issued when swell is expected to exceed 6 metres about the north and east coasts, and 7 metres about the southeast coast  | BoM            |
| Abnormally high tides                           | Issued when tides are expected to be sufficiently high to cause damage to foreshore areas or disruption to foreshore and maritime activities (generally when water level expected to reach 40cm above normal spring tide level)   | BoM            |
| Very heavy rain that may lead to flash flooding | Issued when the rainfall rate over one hour is expected to exceed the one in 5 or 1 in 10-year return period  | BoM            |
| Severe thunderstorm warnings                    | Issued when thunderstorms are expected to produce dangerous or damaging conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hail greater than 2cm diameter</li> <li>• wind gusts greater than 100 km/h</li> <li>• flash flooding</li> <li>• tornadoes</li> </ul>   | BoM            |

| Hazard   | Warning Type/indication  | Issuing Agency |
|--|--|----------------|
| Bushwalkers weather alert  | Issued when conditions are likely to pose a danger to bushwalkers – generally cold, wet, windy weather   | BoM            |
| Heatwave   | Issued when heatwave conditions are forecast. Warning provides information on preparing for and coping with extreme heat.  | DoH            |
| Ice and frost on roads   | Road weather alerts to advise of potentially dangerous driving conditions e.g. fog, low visibility in heavy rain, gusty winds, widespread frost, snow  | BoM            |
| <b>Fire</b>  |  |                |
| Fire weather warning   | Issued when the rating on the fire danger scale is expected to exceed thresholds agreed to with fire agencies i.e. when forest fire danger index exceeds 38 in Tasmania.   | BoM            |
| Smoke Alert<br>                               | <b>Smoke Alert</b><br>Provides information about smoke from a fire, bushfire or fuel reduction burn that may impact a community or areas of Tasmania.  | TFS            |
| No Rating (FBI 0-11)<br>                     | On days of minimal risk, no rating will be issued.<br>Action: Fires may start but are unlikely to spread in a fast or threatening way.   | TFS            |
| Moderate Fire Danger Rating (FBI 12-23)<br> | Plan and Prepare<br>Most fires can be controlled.<br>Action: Stay up to date and be ready to act if there is a fire  | TFS            |
| High Fire Danger Rating (FBI 24-49)<br>     | Be Ready to Act<br>Fires can be dangerous<br>Action: There's a heightened risk. Be alert for fires in your area. Decide what you will do if a fire starts. If a fire starts, your life and property may be at risk. The safest option is to avoid bush fire risk areas.  | TFS            |
| Extreme Fire Danger Rating (FBI 50-99)<br>  | Take action now to protect your life and property<br>Fire will spread quickly and be extremely dangerous<br>Action: These are dangerous fire conditions. Check you bushfire plan and that your property is fire ready. If a fire starts, take immediate action. If you and your property are not prepared to the highest level, go to a safer location well before the fire impacts. Reconsider travel through bush fire risk areas. | TFS            |
| Catastrophic Fire Danger Rating (FBI 100+)   | For your survival, leave bush fire risk areas<br>If a fire starts and takes hold, lives are likely to be lost<br>Action: These are the most dangerous conditions for a fire. Your life may depend on the decisions you make, even before there is a fire. Stay safe by   | TFS            |

| Hazard  | Warning Type/indication   | Issuing Agency |
|---|---|----------------|
|  | going to a safer location early in the morning or the night before. Homes cannot withstand fires in these conditions. You may not be able to leave and help may not be available. |                |
| <b>Tsunami</b>  |   |                |
| No threat   | An undersea earthquake has been detected; however it has not generated a tsunami, or the tsunami poses no threat to Australia and its offshore territories.                       | BoM            |
| Marine alert and Land Alert   | Warning of potentially dangerous waves, strong ocean currents in the marine environment and the possibility of only some localised overflow onto the immediate foreshore.         | BoM            |
| Marine warning and Land warning   | Warning for low-lying coastal areas of major land inundation, flooding, dangerous waves and strong ocean currents.  | BoM            |

### 5.8 Tasmanian Emergency Information Service

When activated, the Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS) call centre provides an initial point of contact for the community to access information about an emergency. TEIS is activated by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, on request from the relevant Response Management Authority or Support Agency.

The decision to activate includes acceptance of responsibilities that include appointing:

- a Liaison Officer to be located within TEIS for the duration of the activation, and
- a supporting Information Manager.

TEIS operates on a fee-for-service basis. More information is provided in TEIS Arrangements documentation (refer to Appendix 1) on page 61

**Table 6: Summary of public information arrangements**

| Row | Location                             | Scope of information                   | Provided by  | Developed by                  | Cleared by  | Distribution methods                        |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1   | <b>On site</b>                       | The emergency and its known impact     | Response Management Authority<br>(Support agencies may advise about their own roles) | Response Management Authority | Response Management Authority                             | Media<br>Agency websites<br>Emergency Alert |
| 2   | <b>EOC/ECC</b>                       | Actions/responsibilities of the centre | Centre Coordinator   | Centre Coordinator            | Authorised Emergency Management Coordinator (e.g. MC/MRC) | Media                                       |
| 3   | <b>Other centres e.g. evacuation</b> | Actions/responsibilities of the centre | Centre Coordinator   | Centre Coordinator            | Authorised Emergency Management Coordinator               | Media<br>TEIS                               |

| Row | Location                 | Scope of information   | Provided by                          | Developed by  | Cleared by   | Distribution methods                                   |
|-----|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
|     |                          |  |                                      |   | (e.g. MC/MRC)  |  |
| 4   | <b>Municipal area</b>    | Impact of emergency on local community                             | Mayor                                | Council media officer                                       | Council media officer  | Media<br>Council website<br>TEIS<br>CALD               |
| 5   | <b>Within the Region</b> | Impact of the emergency on the region                              | Regional Controller                  | Regional Planner  | Regional Controller  | Media<br>Council website                               |
|     |                          |  | Response Management Authority        | Regional Media Officer                                      | Response Management Authority<br>Regional Liaison            | TEIS<br>CALD   |
|     |                          |  | Regional Social Recovery Coordinator | Regional Social Recovery Coordinator/                       | Regional Controller through the Regional Planner             |  |
|     | <b>Rest of the State</b> | Impact of the emergency on Tasmania, including relief arrangements | State Controller                     | SES Director<br>DPFEM Media Unit<br>Government Media Office | SES Director<br>DPFEM Media Unit<br>Government Media Officer | Media Agency or event specific website<br>TEIS<br>CALD |
|     |                          |  | Response Management Authority        | State Media Officer   | Response Management Authority<br>State Liaison               |  |
|     |                          |  | Premier or Minister                  | Government Media Office                                     | Head of Government Media Office                              |  |

## 5.9 Evacuation

Evacuation involves the movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual, safe, and timely return. To be effective, evacuation must be appropriately planned and implemented. Coordination and communication must be maintained across all stages of evacuation.

### 5.10 Evacuation management

While emergency management authorities have legislated power to order emergency evacuation, voluntary evacuation is the preferred strategy. Evacuation requires the participation and cooperation of multiple agencies and/or organisations. When evacuation planning involves significant change to traffic flows, road owners or managers should be involved, e.g. Council, Department of State Growth.

The [TEMA](#) and the [Tasmanian Emergency Evacuation Framework \(2018\)](#) provide more detailed information about the evacuation process, roles and responsibilities in Tasmania.

Council has primary responsibility for managing Evacuation Centres within the GTMA, including the registration of evacuees.

Council also has several support roles and the Municipal Coordinator may be contacted for advice and assistance with:

- evacuation risk assessment and decision to evacuate
- withdrawal coordination
- traffic management
- establishment of evacuation centres and recovery centres
- alternative emergency accommodation
- animal welfare (pets, companion animals, livestock) if facilities are available
- decision to return.

If necessary, Tasmanian Police will liaise with Council about concerns for the welfare of individuals or missing person enquiries.

Council maintains a register of appropriate facilities that may be used as short and long-term evacuation centres and provide services for displaced persons. Facility specifications and capabilities are provided in Appendix 6 on page 69 and Appendix 7 on page 69.

### **5.11 Decision to Evacuate**

The decision to evacuate people rests with the Response Management Authority, who consults with the Regional Emergency Controller, Tasmania Police and Council as required. If a decision to evacuate is made, public warnings will be issued.

### **5.12 Withdrawal**

Tasmania Police are the designated Management Authority for evacuations. Once a decision to evacuate has been made, Police will appoint an Evacuation Coordinator to manage the withdrawal process, shelter and safe return of impacted individuals.

### **5.13 Shelter**

The provision of emergency sheltering to protect individuals from the threat of disaster and assist with meeting their basic needs is complex and dynamic. It may involve dealing with people under a great deal of stress; marginalised people affected by homelessness, drug and alcohol abuse or mental health issues; and newly arrived people or tourists.

Emergency sheltering encompasses two different phases – immediate and temporary sheltering. The two phases are not sequential:

1. Immediate sheltering is when people seek temporary short-term respite in a safer location for a period of between 1-18 hours. The provision of bedding and substantial meals may not be available or required. Examples include public cyclone shelters and places of refuge.
2. Temporary sheltering is a stay in a safer location for a period, often in excess of 18 hours and may extend into weeks or even months. The provision of bedding, substantial meals and more comprehensive support is required. Evacuation centres are a type of temporary sheltering.

### **5.14 Nearby safer place**

A nearby safer place is a place of last resort for people during bushfire emergencies. If you have no bushfire survival plan, or your plan has failed, a nearby safer place may be your last resort when there is an imminent threat of bushfire.

Tasmania Fire Service identifies some nearby safer places and lists these in [Community Bushfire Protection Plans](#). Nearby Safer Places are assessed annually.

Nearby Safer Places within the George Town Municipality are listed at Appendix 8 on page 69.



### **5.15 Return**

The Response Management Authority is responsible for deciding when it is safe for evacuees to return to an area, in consultation with Police and other supporting agencies. A TASPOL Evacuation Coordinator may be required to plan and manage the return of evacuees. Longer-term evacuees are managed by recovery agencies.

### **5.16 Damage and impact assessment**

The Response Management Authority is responsible for coordinating rapid impact assessment. Reporting damage and impacts using spatial mapping capability can assist with recording the outcomes of assessments and supporting broader consequence management planning.

Secondary impact assessments may be coordinated through a RECC and Council may be asked to assist with this work by providing municipal-level details and assessments.

Impact and damage assessment factors include, but are not limited to:

- a) number of injuries and deaths
- b) housing/accommodation needs
- c) energy supply interruptions / outages
- d) potable water supply
- e) transport networks and alternative route planning
- f) telecommunications
- g) stormwater infrastructure and waterways
- h) public/environmental health standards.

Where transport corridors provide access for other networks such as power, water and telecommunications, the relevant asset managers/owners will be involved in decision-making, as required.

### **5.17 Debriefs**

Immediately after an emergency, some issues invariably require investigation and discussion to identify learnings and the need for changed or new processes and systems. These are best initially considered in an Operational Debrief forum, the main objectives of which are to:

- a) acknowledge the input of all contributing organisations and individuals
- b) gain constructive feedback from all involved on lessons identified
- c) identify where gaps exist in training and planning systems
- d) determine and program the best course of action for improving planning, management systems etc
- e) foster sound interagency communication
- f) identify the need for specific investigation of issues and further debriefing at an individual or organisational level.

Lessons identified are shared with stakeholders including the MEMC and the REMC.

The MEMC is responsible for reviewing emergencies that are significant to the municipality. Where impacts extend beyond this area, the review may be conducted by NREMC so lessons can be shared easily with emergency management partners.

### **5.18 Administration finance and cost capture**

Records related to response are subject to the usual records management provisions and archiving legislation and treated accordingly. Emergency response logs, reports and briefings from response and recovery are collated progressively and stored centrally for future reference.



Organisations involved in response are responsible for retaining all invoices/records of expenditure and absorbing their own expenses. Some expenses may be reimbursed under:

1. [Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements](#) (Commonwealth)
2. [Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements](#) (State)

Specific financial assistance to councils is provided under the [Tasmanian Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government](#) policy.

Disaster funding arrangements are activated once eligibility criteria are met. Cost capture systems are established to align with the different types of eligible expenditure as the table below.

#### Summary of Disaster Funding Expenses

| DRFA Category | Type          | Claimable expenses  |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| Category A    | Essential     | <p>Emergency food, clothing</p> <p>Repair or replacement of essential items and personal effects</p> <p>Essential emergency repairs to housing (to make residence safe and habitable)</p> <p>Demolition or rebuilding to restore housing</p> <p>Removal of debris from residential properties</p> <p>Extraordinary counter-disaster operations for the benefit of an affected individual</p> <p>Personal and financial counselling</p> <p>Evacuation Centre costs</p>   |
| Category B    | Essential     | <p>Restoration or replacement of essential public assets (road, footpath, pedestrian bridge, stormwater, bridges, tunnels, culverts, rivulets, local government offices)</p> <p>Counter-disaster operations for the protection of the general public</p>  |
| Category C    | Non Essential | <p>No automatic coverage, however an affected area may apply for a Community Recovery Fund for reimbursement of eligible expenditure associated with repairs of non-essential infrastructure (e.g. repairs to sportsgrounds, playgrounds, tracks, trails, etc)</p> <p>A Fund may also include community awareness and education campaigns and other resilience building grants</p> <p>Applications for Category C assistance are coordinated and submitted by OSEM for mandatory approval by the Prime Minister</p> |
| Category D    | Non Essential | <p>A Category D measure is an act of relief or recovery implemented to alleviate distress or damage in circumstances which are, according to the Minister, exceptional.</p> <p>Applications for Category D assistance is coordinated and submitted by OSEM for mandatory approval by the Prime Minister</p>   |

All eligible expenditure TRRA Natural Disaster Local Government Relief Policy must be separately costed for consolidation and audit purposes. Normal maintenance and administration costs are not eligible for assistance. However, additional costs over and above normal operating budgets may be regarded as eligible expenditure (e.g. plant hire and overtime).

Damage to any asset must be directly attributed to the event and should not include normal maintenance operations, particularly for assets that were in a poorly maintained state at the time

of the emergency. For auditing purposes, Council is required to supply records of maintenance on the items and assets in question.

Assistance may be provided to Council to restore an essential public asset to the equivalent of its pre-emergency standard, subject to current planning and developmental controls and building standards. Additional costs incurred by Council beyond that level in restoring or replacing an asset to a higher standard (improvement or betterment) are not eligible for assistance and must be borne by Council.

Where claims are to be made for TRRA relief reimbursement, the Municipal Coordinator will discuss the matter first with OSEM (DPaC). Where appropriate, a written application will be developed and submitted to OSEM.

If the Premier announces TRRA activation for the Council area, Council will collate records accordingly and pursue cost recovery. Council claims under TRRA and Tasmanian Government claims under DRFA are subject to audit and assurance processes before acquittal. The TRRA and DRFA contain details about evidence that agencies and councils must collect and maintain. OSEM will provide information and advice on request.

## **SECTION 6: Recovery Arrangements**

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### **6.1 Definition**

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.

### **6.2 Recovery arrangements**

Recovery is most effective when communities are supported to lead and participate in processes and activities in their local area. Municipal committees, councils, community groups and local leaders all play a significant role in enabling and facilitating local engagement in recovery planning, and in coordinating the implementation of local recovery activities.

Tasmania's [State Recovery Plan](#) describes State and regional-level recovery arrangements and should be read in conjunction with this Plan.

Responsibilities for recovery at municipal level can be met in partnership and with the assistance or support of Tasmanian Government agencies and NGOs, coordinated through regional arrangements.

It is critical that activities are planned and coordinated across all recovery domains being:

- social
- economic
- infrastructure
- environment
- cross-domain.

Typical recovery considerations include but are not limited to:

- a) assessing recovery needs across all domains and prioritising actions required
- b) developing, implementing and monitoring recovery activities that are aligned as much as possible with the Council's long-term planning objectives and goals
- c) enabling community communication and participation in decision-making
- d) wherever possible, contributing to future mitigation requirements or improvements to planning requirements (e.g. through debrief processes).

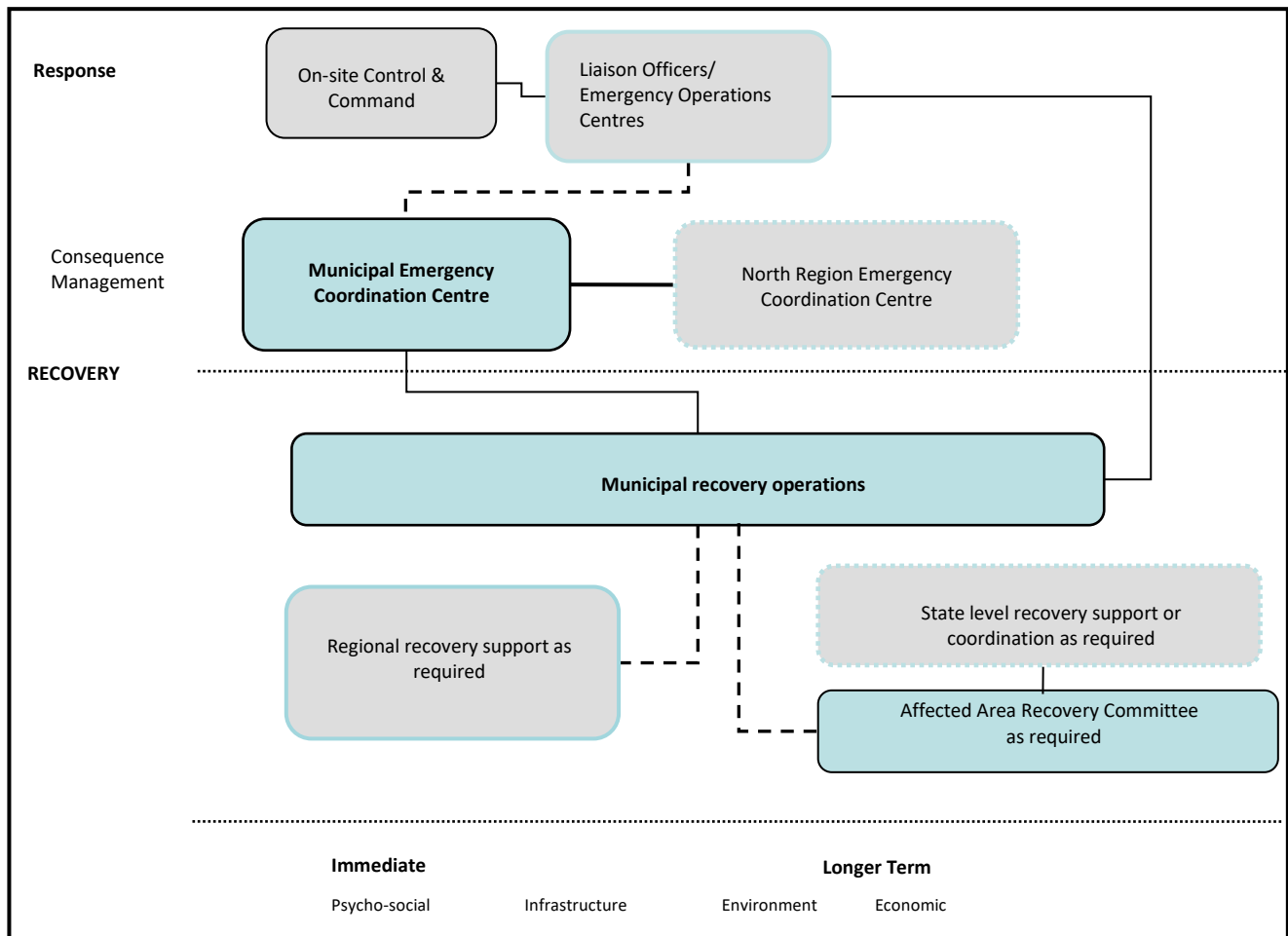


Figure 3: Community Recovery Arrangements

**LEGEND:**

- Direct reporting relationship
- Also works/communicates with

### 6.3 Recovery information

In recovery, information may be communicated through a range of channels, including:

- Response Management Authority website and social media
- TasALERT website and social media
- radio, television and print media
- public meetings, Evacuation and Recovery Centres and outreach visits.

Council has a critical role in providing community leadership and ongoing information updates to reduce community uncertainty. This role should be implemented as soon as possible after an emergency occurs to reduce the potential for inappropriate action or undue concern.

The Mayor has a pivotal role as community leader to coordinate community information and be the spokesperson for Council and the affected community. The Mayor will need to be supported by the media officer, who can prepare community and media statements. The Municipal Coordinator or MRC will provide the Mayor with recovery-related information.

If the whole-of-government PIU is activated for an emergency, it will have dedicated resources tasked with coordinating recovery information and contributing to the development of documentation to guide transition from response to recovery, including development of a *Recovery Communications Strategy*.

## **6.4 At risk groups of people**

Council-specific roles and responsibilities support a collaborative stakeholder approach for meeting the emergency management and recovery needs of at-risk people.

Council's Municipal Recovery Coordinator is responsible for undertaking the following activities:

- a) manage and maintain evacuation centres that are accessible to a broad cross-section of the community.
- b) maintain broad knowledge of relevant service providers within the municipality.
- c) promote community resilience as part of normal Council business.
- d) maintain a broad knowledge of the whereabouts of special facilities (schools, aged care facilities, childcare centres) within the municipality.
- e) provide local demographic information and advice to stakeholders as able and required.
- f) provide support to emergency management stakeholders with a statutory responsibility for vulnerable and at-risk people, as able and required.
- g) develop and maintain relationships with relevant stakeholders whose role it is to directly cater for the emergency management needs of vulnerable and at-risk people, as able and required.

## **6.5 Short term recovery**

In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, recovery services are delivered or coordinated by Council. After consultation with the Response Management Authority and other emergency management partners about impact assessment, recovery needs and capacity, local arrangements can be activated by the Municipal Coordinator, supported by the Regional Planner.

Regional recovery coordination is activated by the Regional Controller through the Regional Planner at the request of Council. This may follow advice from the Response Management Authority and/or Regional Controller.

Council is responsible for operating facilities that provide access to recovery services for the community. The places currently identified as suitable for recovery centres/recovery functions are summarised in Appendix 6 on page 69 and Appendix 7 on page 69. Recovery facilities are activated on request or advice from:

- a) Municipal Emergency Coordinator
- b) Municipal Recovery Coordinator
- c) Regional Emergency Management Coordinator or
- d) Regional Emergency Management Controller.

Council is responsible for contributing to ongoing impact assessments, particularly as they relate to informing immediate to longer-term recovery measures.

Council registration processes must follow procedures or directions from the Regional Controller, comply with confidentiality and security of personal information requirements, and be compatible with the Tasmanian Government's Survey 1, 2, 3 applications. Registration data collected by Council must be provided to Tasmanian Government agencies for recovery purposes.

## **6.6 Long term recovery**

As the response phase draws to a close, recovery activities transition from immediate, short-term relief measures to long-term recovery structures designed to meet anticipated recovery needs.

Arrangements for the assessment of recovery needs and long-term recovery structures are documented in the State Recovery Plan. The State Recovery Advisor (DPAC) works in consultation with the Municipal Emergency Management Committee, Regional Controller and

Response Management Authority to advise the Tasmanian Government on appropriate long-term recovery requirements.

Where recovery needs can be met within municipal capabilities, medium to long-term recovery is coordinated locally by the MEMC. Recovery activities in this instance are primarily supported by Council resources, business as usual services and community-based initiatives. The Municipal Coordinator may seek support or raise emerging issues through the REMC.

In localised events, the Municipal Coordinator may consider it necessary to establish a local Community Recovery Committee as soon as practicable. This group will include appropriate affected people, existing community groups and agencies to begin recovery discussions.

CRCs role is to guide or coordinate recovery activities at the local or regional level following an emergency event. This may be carried out through information sharing, collaboration and shared decision making. A CRC's role includes developing event specific recovery plans, facilitating community engagement and participation in recovery, and guiding the implementation of local recovery projects and activities.

The CRCs may be established in the form of an Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC) or other type of committee as determined by the affected community.

| Category  | Responsibility  | Support  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Long-term recovery management and coordination</b> |   |  |
| Level 1   | Municipal Committee                                   | Supported by councils, Regional Committees and non-government organisations                            |
| Level 2   | DPAC (RRT)<br>CRCs                                    | Supported by Regional Committees, Tasmanian Government agencies and non-government organisations       |
| Level 3   | DPAC (RRT) or Recovery Taskforce<br>CRCs              | Supported by Tasmanian Government agencies and non-government organisations                            |
| Level 4   | Governance structure as determined by Premier<br>CRCs | Supported by the Australian Government, Tasmanian Government agencies and non-government organisations |

**Table 7: Long-term recovery coordination arrangements**

For a municipal scale event, a CRC is usually chaired by the Mayor, the Municipal Coordinator or another regional/local representative. CRCs can include representatives from affected communities, local government, state government agencies and other organisations with a significant recovery role.

For a level 2 event involving state support from multiple Tasmanian government coordinating agencies, as per their functional responsibilities, DPAC (Resilience & Recovery Tasmania) is responsible for coordinating whole-of-government recovery planning and providing executive and secretariat support to CRCs.

A CRC will typically develop a recovery plan that:

- takes account of Council's long-term planning and goals
- includes assessment of recovery needs and determines which functions are required
- develops a timetable for completing major functions
- considers the needs of specific population groups within the community, including but not limited to youth, aged, disabled and non-English speaking people
- allows full community participation and access
- allows for monitoring of recovery progress

- effectively uses the support of Tasmanian and Australian Government agencies
- provides public access to information on proposed programs and subsequent decisions and actions
- allows consultation with all relevant community groups including identified segments of population that may have additional needs in recovery

The CRC is responsible for arranging and monitoring a communications program for the duration of the recovery program. It can include but is not limited to:

- a forums and information sessions for the community
- b debriefs for recovery workers
- c progress reports for Council, the community, SEMC, REMC and any other agency/organisation as agreed and appropriate, including progressive summaries/analysis of records (financial and information).

After significant emergencies and/or where recovery needs exceed municipal capabilities and/or resources, additional state-level recovery support may be activated. Level 2 and Level 3 arrangements are detailed in the State Recovery Plan.

State-supported recovery (Level 2) involves the Tasmanian Government supporting the coordination of recovery coordination at local or regional levels, usually through the establishment of Community Recovery Committees (CRC). CRCs then report to the SRC and may seek additional support or raise emerging issues through the SRC.

State-coordinated recovery (Level 3) involves the Tasmanian Government coordinating recovery through CRCs, as well as appointing a Recovery Taskforce as a temporary division within DPAC.

No matter what the scale or severity of the event, it is important for local communities to have an avenue to discuss and share experiences.

## **6.7 Recovery functions**

Council has municipal-level responsibilities across social, economic, infrastructure, environmental and cross-domain recovery functions. Council undertakes the primary role in providing recovery services in the immediate aftermath of an emergency and can be supported by several Tasmanian Government agencies and NGOs, depending on the capacity and presence of support services in the area.

For emergencies which impact the region or state the primary role in providing recovery services is DPAC, these can be support by Council and by a number of other Tasmanian Government agencies and NGOs, depending on the capacity and presence of support services in the area.

A summary of recovery functions are detailed at Appendix 12 on page 78.

## SECTION 7: Plan Administration

### 7.1 Plan Contact

This Plan is maintained by the Municipal Coordinator, George Town Council, for the George Town Council Municipal Emergency Management Committee. Feedback regarding this plan should be made in writing to:

Email: [council@georgetown.tas.gov.au](mailto:council@georgetown.tas.gov.au)

Mail: 16-18 Anne Street (PO Box 161), George Town Tasmania 7253

Office phone number (03) 6382 8800

Web: [www.georgetown.tas.gov.au](http://www.georgetown.tas.gov.au)

### 7.2 Review Requirements and Issue History

Section 34 of the Act requires that this MEMP is reviewed at least once every two years after approval by the State Controller.

In reviewing the MEMP, the MEMC shall take account of all suggested amendments provided by relevant stakeholders. The MEMP is to be reissued in full, upon confirmation by the State Controller, to all plan-holders, in accordance with the distribution list provided at [Section 7.4](#).

This issue entirely supersedes the previous issue of this MEMP. Superseded issues are to be destroyed, or clearly marked as superseded, and removed from general circulation.

#### Issue table

| Issue No. | Year Approved | Comments/Summary of Main Changes   |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| 7         | 2001          | Update of GTMEMC regarding change of committee members and contact details. Some minimal change to plan content  |
| 8         | 2002          | Completed by not circulated to committee – was basic draft for Version 9 pertaining to Risk Management aspects of future plans   |
| 9         | 2005          | Complete rewrite of plan including details of committee, contact details, incorporating results of emergency management project  |
| 10        | 2007          | Update in terminology as per the <i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i>  |
| 11        | 2010          | Complete rewrite in association with TEMP structure (template) as required by SEMC & NREMC plus the introduction of Community Fire Refuge (CFR) and Nearby Safer Places (NSP) references (plans)   |
| 12        | 2015          | Complete review of plan and rewrite – update in terminology, removal of references to BBIMAG (Bell Bay Industrial Mutual Aid Group); upgrading of committee membership; total review of Risk Assessment profile for GTMA – formatted in line with TEMP |
| 13        | 2018          | Updating of committee membership – Risk Assessment profile for GTMA removed and Regional Risk Assessment profile adopted. Updated MEMC (positional change)   |
| 14        | 2021          | Updated to align with other municipal emergency plans and currency of information  |

| Issue No. | Year Approved | Comments/Summary of Main Changes   |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| 15        | 2024          | Change of format and editing of sections in line with MEMP template provided by Tasmania SES |

### 7.3 Consultation for this issue

Review of this issue was coordinated by the Municipal Coordinator for the MEMC. This issue was updated/rewritten as part of the statutory two-yearly review schedule. MEMC invited comment from:

Northern Regional Emergency Management Controller

Regional Emergency Management Coordinator – North

George Town MEMC members.

### 7.4 Distribution List

This Plan will be available electronically through WebEOC once approved. Electronic copies will be provided as follows:

| Organisation                 | Position  |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Council</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All MEMC Members</li> <li>Mayor and Councillors</li> <li>General Manager</li> </ul>  |
| <b>SES</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit Manager, SES George Town Unit</li> <li>Regional Emergency Management Coordinator</li> <li>Regional Emergency Management Controller</li> <li>SES Regional Manager</li> <li>SES Emergency Management Unit (for SES Director, State Controller)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Tasmania Police</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officer in Charge (OIC), George Town Police Station</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Tasmania Fire Service</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Chief and District Officer (DO), Northern</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ambulance Tasmania</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Superintendent, Northern Region</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Neighbouring Councils</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dorset, Launceston, West Tamar</li> </ul>  |
| <b>TasPorts</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional HQ</li> </ul>   |
| <b>TasNetworks</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional HQ</li> </ul>   |
| <b>TasWater</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional HQ</li> </ul>   |
| <b>DoH (THS)</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Nursing – George Town Hospital</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Energy Precinct</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydro Tasmania</li> </ul>  |



## **7.5 Communications plan summary**

When endorsed by Council and approved by the State Controller, update of this MEMP will be communicated as follows:

- a) email copies sent to the positions listed in the above Table.
- b) submitted for noting by Northern REMC
- c) endorsement by Council
- d) published on Council's public website.

## **7.6 Validation of this plan**

Arrangements in this Plan will be validated within the two-year review cycle by:

- a) participating, where able, in other municipal/regional exercises
- b) conducting/participating in relevant debriefs.

## **SECTION 8: Appendices**

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Appendices are part of this MEMP and as such are not to be updated or circulated as separate attachments without this MEMP being approved by the State Controller.

Appendix 1 - List of Tasmanian Legislation

Appendix 2 - MEMC Terms of Reference

Appendix 3 - MEMC Maintenance and Activity Schedule

Appendix 4 - Municipal Risk Register

Appendix 5 - Centres for emergency management

Appendix 6 - Evacuation Centre

Appendix 7 - Other Community Centres

Appendix 8 - Nearby Safe Places

Appendix 9 - Duty Statements and Action Card for the MECC

Appendix 10 – George Town Council Key Emergency Management contacts

Appendix 11 – Media contact list

Appendix 12 – Recovery Functions Summary

## Appendix 1: List of Tasmanian Legislation

Tasmanian legislation related to emergency management.

**Table 8: Applicable Tasmanian Legislation**

| Legislation   | Subject  |
|---|--|
| <i>Biosecurity Act 2019</i>   | to provide 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.  |
| <i>Building Act 2016</i>  | building emergency work  |
| <i>COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Commercial Leases) Act 2020</i>                            | (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<br>(b) 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.  |
| <i>Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010</i>                                 | to regulate by nationally consistent legislation the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail to promote public safety and protect property and the environment   |
| <i>Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995</i>   | to promote 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 |
| <i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i>  | to provide for the protection of life, property and the environment in the event of an emergency, to establish emergency management arrangements, and to provide for certain rescue and retrieval operations   |
| <i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020</i> | to regulate and manage controlled waste which is the most hazardous category of waste and requires special management, including chemicals, poisons, fish waste and sewage   |
| <i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>                            | emergency authorisations of an act or omission that might otherwise constitute a contravention of this Act   |
| <i>Fire Service Act 1979</i>  | to consolidate and amend the law relating to preventing and extinguishing fires and the protection of life and property from fire  |
| <i>Food Act 2003</i>  | 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  |
| <i>Gas Industry Act 2019</i>  | to regulate gas related activities   |
| <i>Gas Safety Act 2019</i>  | to regulate 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   |
| <i>General Fire Regulations 2021</i>  | regulations regarding fire protection, evacuation and containment of fire hazards  |

| Legislation  | Subject   |
|--|---|
| <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>                  | to make provision for land use planning and approvals, including risk from environmental or natural hazard  |
| <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>                                 | to provide for local government and establish councils to plan for, develop and manage municipal areas in the interests of their communities  |
| <i>Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997</i>                      | to establish the Marine and Safety Authority and for related matters  |
| <i>Marine Farming Planning Act 1995</i>                          | to provide for the planning of marine waters for marine farming and the allocation of marine farming leases, including Emergency arrangements   |
| <i>Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971</i>                         | to make provision with respect to the carrying out of certain marine search and rescue operations   |
| <i>Marine-related Incidents (MARPOL Implementation) Act 2020</i> | to protect State waters from pollution by oil and other substances, and to give effect to certain parts of the MARPOL Convention  |
| <i>Natural Resource Management Act 2002</i>                      | to establish committees for natural resource management and to provide for the development of regional strategies for natural resource management   |
| <i>Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994</i>                     | to provide for the conservation of petroleum products in the event or likely event of shortages of supplies of petroleum products occurring in the State  |
| <i>Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005</i>                    | to authorise police officers to stop and search persons and vehicles, to question persons and to seize things for the purposes of public safety   |
| <i>Public Health Act 1997</i>                                    | to protect and promote the health of communities in the State and reduce the incidence of preventable illness, including emergency powers   |
| <i>Radiation Protection Act 2005</i>                             | for the protection of people and the environment from harmful radiation, including emergency powers   |
| <i>Rail Safety National Law (Tasmania) Act 2012</i>              | to apply as a law of this State a national law relating to the provision of a national system of rail safety  |
| <i>Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005</i>          | to restrict and regulate 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 |
| <i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002</i>                  | to refer 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  |
| <i>Terrorism (Preventive Detention) Act 2005</i>                 | to allow 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  |
| <i>Water Management Act 1999</i>                                 | to provide for the management of Tasmania's water resources, including water supply emergencies   |
| <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>                           | to secure the health, safety and welfare of persons at work and for related purposes  |

## Standards, reports and resources

| Row | Title   | Custodian | Version | Date |
|-----|---|-----------|---------|------|
| 1   | Choosing Your Words                                 | AGD       | 2       | 2008 |
| 2   | Tasmanian Municipal Emergency Management Guidelines | LGAT      | Issue 2 | 2020 |
| 3   | Tasmanian State Disaster Risk Assessment            | SES       |         | 2022 |
| 4   | Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines      | SES       |         | 2017 |

| Strategies and frameworks   |  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#">SEMC Strategic Directions Framework 2020-2025</a>   | Department of Premier and Cabinet  |
| <a href="#">Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025</a>  | Department of Premier and Cabinet  |
| Risk assessment   |  |
| <a href="#">Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA)</a>   | Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management                                    |
| <a href="#">Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines</a>  | Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management                                    |
| <a href="#">National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines</a>   | Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience   |
| Prevention, mitigation and risk reduction   |  |
| <a href="#">Guide to considering natural hazard risks in land use planning and building control</a>                                       | Department of Premier and Cabinet  |
| <a href="#">Principles for the consideration of Natural Hazards in the Planning System</a>  | Department of Premier and Cabinet  |
| Preparedness  |  |
| <a href="#">Managing Exercises: A handbook for Tasmanian Government agencies</a>  | Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management                                    |
| Response  |  |
| <a href="#">Communities Responding to Disasters: Planning for Spontaneous Volunteers Handbook</a>   | Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience   |
| <a href="#">Emergency Evacuation Framework</a>  | Tasmania Police  |
| <a href="#">Heatwave Ready Tasmania: Resources for residential aged care facilities in Tasmania</a>                                       | Department of Health   |
| <a href="#">People at Increased Risk in an Emergency: A guide for Tasmanian government and non-government community service providers</a> | State Emergency Management Committee   |
| <a href="#">Spontaneous Volunteer Management Resource Kit: Helping to manage spontaneous volunteers in emergencies</a>                    | Australian Government Department of Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs |
| State Special Emergency Management Plans and other plans (available on the <a href="#">Tasmanian Emergency Management System</a> )        |  |
| Biosecurity Emergencies   | Department of Natural Resources and Environment  |
| Cetacean Incident Manual: ...   | Department of Natural Resources and Environment  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#"><u>Dam Safety Emergencies</u></a>   | Department of Natural Resources and Environment             |
| <i>Electricity, Gas and Liquid Fuel Supply Disruption Arrangements</i>  | Department of State Growth                                  |
| <i>Flood</i>  | State Emergency Service                                     |
| <i>Hazardous Materials Emergencies</i>  | Tasmania Fire Service                                       |
| <i>Impact and Damage Assessment</i>   | Department of Premier and Cabinet                           |
| <i>Interoperability Arrangements for Sharing Skilled Resources in Tasmania</i>  | Department of Premier and Cabinet                           |
| <i>Pandemic Influenza</i>   | Department of Health  |
| <i>Port Safety Plan for Visits of Nuclear-Powered Warships to Hobart</i>  | Tasmanian Government State Emergency Service, Issue 5, 2023 |
| <i>State Fire Protection Plan</i>   | Tasmania Fire Service                                       |
| <a href="#"><u>State Recovery Plan</u></a>  | Department of Premier and Cabinet                           |
| <a href="#"><u>State Road and Bridge Emergency Management Plan</u></a>  | Department of State Growth                                  |
| <i>State Tsunami Emergency Response Plan</i>  | State Emergency Service                                     |
| <i>Structural Collapse</i>  | Tasmania Fire Service                                       |
| <i>Tasmanian Counter-Terrorism Arrangements</i>   | Tasmania Police   |
| <a href="#"><u>Tasmanian Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan (TasPlan)</u></a>                             | Environment Protection Authority                            |
| <i>Tasmanian Mass Casualty Management Arrangements</i>  | Department of Health  |
| <i>Tasmanian Public Health Emergencies Management Plan</i>  | Department of Health  |
| <i>Tasmanian Search and Rescue Plan</i>   | Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management         |
| <i>Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan</i>  | Department of Natural Resources and Environment             |
| <i>Transport Crash Emergencies</i>  | Tasmania Police   |
| <b>Recovery</b>   |   |
| <a href="#"><u>State Recovery Plan</u></a> (State Special Emergency Management Plan)                                  | Department of Premier and Cabinet                           |
| <a href="#"><u>Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements: Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government Policy</u></a> | Department of Premier and Cabinet                           |
| <a href="#"><u>Working together in recovery: a practical guide for the not-for-profit and public sectors,</u></a>     | Curnin, S., University of Tasmania 2019                     |

## Appendix 2: MEMC Terms of Reference

### George Town Council Municipal Emergency Management Committee Terms of Reference

**Committee:** George Town Council Municipal Emergency Management Committee (GTCMEMC)

**Date** September 2024

**Enquiries** Executive Officer  
Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator (MEMC)  
George Town Council  
Anne St George Town 7253  
Ph: 6382 8800 E: [rickd@georgetown.tas.gov.au](mailto:rickd@georgetown.tas.gov.au)

These terms of reference shall be reviewed every two years and shall coincide with the review of this MEMP

**General  
Standards  
& Practices**

- The Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan describes the framework for this committee.
- The committee will meet half-yearly (June and December) in the carrying out of its functions and powers at times determined by the Chairperson. The chair, upon advice from the municipal emergency management coordinator may elect to meet more regularly.
- The Quorum of the Committee shall consist of one more than half of the Members (Quorum – 5 in attendance).
- Each Member shall have full rights to discuss and vote upon any matter before the Committee provided that all members of the committee, whether members of the Council or not, are subject always to the provisions of the Interests Section of the *Local Government Act 1993*, and should not vote or take part in any discussion on any issue in which he or she has a pecuniary interest.
- All motions shall be determined by a majority of the votes of those members present and entitled to vote.
- The meeting room is the Council Chambers, George Town Council, George Town
- Minutes for the meeting are distributed to all committee members as well as identified stakeholders.

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**1. Authority & Background:** The GTCMEMC forms a vital part of Tasmania's emergency management framework. It exists under the authority of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*)

**2. Functions** Key functions of the GTCMEMC include:

- Providing a forum for liaison between organisations with emergency management responsibilities in the region.
- Work with stakeholders to facilitate the assessment of major risks within the George Town Council municipal area.

- Work with the committee's stakeholders to develop and implement risk treatment strategies for the George Town municipality.
- Provide emergency management advice and support to the committee's stakeholders across the PPRR spectrum.
- Provide a consultative forum for the development of the municipal emergency and recovery plans.
- Coordinate actions to reduce the frequency and impacts of emergencies.
- Coordinate emergency response activities for emergencies within the George Town municipal area.
- Review the management of significant emergencies that have occurred in George Town municipality and identify and/or support opportunities for improvement.

**3. Reports to:** Northern Regional Emergency Management Committee and

#### **4. Membership**

Chairperson: Mayor or an elected representative

Executive Officer: Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator

Members: Current members (and organisations) are listed below. These organisations are confirmed as part of the review of the Terms of Reference.

- George Town Council
- State Emergency Service
- Tasmania Police
- Tasmania Fire Service
- Department of Premier and Cabinet
- DoH (THS)
- Ambulance Tasmania

Council may from time to time vary the number of members constituting the Management Committee.

The Committee may second expertise from outside sources as required.

At this stage security clearances are not required.

**4.1 Proxies** Member organisations are responsible for nominating proxy representatives. A list of these representatives is not held by the Committee as it is subject to regular change.

**4.2 Acting Chairman** In the absence of the Chairman, the Municipal Coordinator or Deputy Municipal Coordinator shall fill the role for the purpose of presiding over the meeting.

#### **5. Appendices**

**5.1 Work Program** During the December quarter the committee identifies a suitable maintenance and activities schedule for the following calendar year. The focus for the committee will be related to emergency preventative and preparation arrangements. Progress in relation to this program is assessed as a part of each successive meeting.



|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 5.2 Sub-Committees | Sub-committees to coordinate elements of Recovery or Emergency Situations may be formed. |
|--------------------|--|

### Appendix 3: MEMC Maintenance and Activity Schedule

| Action   | Responsibility                    | Frequency                   | Scheduled for conduct |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Conduct meeting of GTMEMC  | Municipal Coordinator             | Twice yearly or as required | March & September     |
| Review and update contact lists  | Municipal Coordinator             | Twice yearly                | June/December         |
| Coordinate emergency management training for selected staff member/s on rotating basis and maintain training records | Municipal Coordinator             | As required                 | As required           |
| Plan, conduct and review a related exercise  | Municipal Coordinator             | Annually                    | As identified         |
| Review MEMP. Lodge plan with Regional Planner for approval   | MEMC                              | Every 2 years               | June                  |
| Attend NREMC meetings  | Municipal Coordinator             | Quarterly                   | As advised            |
| Attend NRSRC meeting   | Municipal Recovery Coordinator    | Quarterly                   | As advised            |
| Review risk register and treatment plans with municipal strategic plan and budget.                                   | Municipal Coordinator (with MEMC) | Annually                    | September             |

## **Appendix 4: Municipal Risk Register**

The GTC manages its Risk Register. This document is maintained internally, and the Emergency Management sections are reviewed and the Municipal Emergency Management Committee will be informed of any impacting changes.

### **Tasmanian Government responsibilities – emergency risk management**

Tasmania's commitment to emergency risk management is demonstrated through development of Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (TERAG) and risk assessment workshops.

### **Local government responsibilities and benefits – emergency risk management**

Tasmania's local government authorities supported development of TERAG. The benefits of participating in this process include:

- demonstrates sound commitment to managing emergency risks within the community and a primary interest in community safety
- potentially reduces levels of risk within the community
- ensures the identification of risks that are the focus of emergency management planning
- ensures a focus on preventing emergencies rather than reacting to them
- enables improved community understandings of emergency management and the risk management process
- improves governmental understanding of risks from a community perspective
- provides an opportunity to reduce the cost to communities from emergency impacts
- enables use of a best practice standard in risk management
- ensures and maximises access to national DRFA funding
- complements Council's existing practices and commitment to risk management.

### **Risks, recommended treatment strategies and timeframes**

The following risk assessment includes a description of risks and treatment strategies. Sources of risk were reviewed and assessed with review of this MEMP.

Timeframes for undertaking treatment options are defined as:

- Immediate: action must be completed as soon as practical within current budget cycle (12 months)
- Short-term: action must be completed as soon as practical within the next budget cycle (12-24 months)
- Long-term : action must be completed within five years.

Ongoing: continuously monitor the adequacy of existing arrangements to mitigate the risk, or as described in the table.

### **Responsibility for treatment**

Council along with the relevant agencies, is responsible for managing the incorporation of treatment strategies that are either the responsibility of Council, or of both Council and other levels of government or agencies, into appropriate operational plans and/or partnership agreements, as required.

## Appendix 5: Centres for Emergency Management

### Emergency Operations Centres (EOC)

EOCs are operational focus points for providing municipal resources and support at the request of the relevant Response Management Authority. The following information summarises the main details for agency specific facilities that can be used as emergency operations centres.

| Organisation            | Municipal Location                   | Contact                   | Regional Location             | Contact   |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| George Town Council     | Council Chambers                     | Municipal Coordinator     | Anne Street, George Town      | Rick Dunn   |
| Tasmania Police         | George Town Police Station           | OIC                       | Macquarie Street, George Town | Nick Clark  |
| NREMC (RECC)            | Level 2, Police Northern Regional HQ | Northern Police Commander | Cimitiere Street, Launceston  | Regional Controller / Regional Emergency Management Coordinator |
| Tasmania Fire Service   | George Town Fire Station             | District Officer          | Goulburn Street, George Town  | Paul Beechey  |
| Tasmania Fire Service   | TFS Northern Regional HQ             | Regional Chief - North    | 339 Hobart Road, Youngtown    | Regional Chief  |
| State Emergency Service | George Town Unit                     | OIC                       | Goulburn Street, George Town  | Andrew Taylor   |
| State Emergency Service | Northern Regional HQ                 | Regional Manager - North  | 339 Hobart Road, Youngtown    | SES Duty Officer  |

### Municipal Emergency Coordination Centres (MECC)

The MECC is the focal point for coordinating municipal and consequence management activities arising from the emergency, including the activation of Council and community resources. The MECC also monitors operational activities, coordinates the provision of information to local communities and identifies and coordinates local community recovery support. The following information summarises the main details for facilities that can be used as emergency coordination centres.

|           | Municipal Location  | Contact               | Regional Location            | Contact   |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Primary   | GT Council Chambers | Municipal Coordinator | Anne Street, George Town     | Rick Dunn |
| Secondary | GT Works Depot      | Municipal Coordinator | Franklin Street, George Town | Rick Dunn |

## Appendix 6: Evacuation Centre

An Emergency Evacuation Centre is a facility that may be established to coordinate and meet the immediate needs of people evacuated from an emergency-affected area.

Selection of the most suitable site for an Evacuation Centre will be determined by the Recovery Coordinator and Municipal Coordinator after consultation with the Response Management Authority. Council staff and managers have access keys. Prospective locations are listed on COP Emergency Management layer and are listed below.

| Centre Title              | Facilities  | Location                      | Contact   | Usage Frequency | Comments  |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---|
| George Town Memorial Hall | Male/female/accessible toilets (number)<br>Kitchen area<br>Meeting rooms<br>Offices<br>Phone lines<br>Internet outlets<br>Showers | Macquarie Street, George Town | Rick Dunn | Daily           | Designated as evacuation and/or recovery centre |

## Appendix 7: Other Community Centres

This list summarises a range of locations that may be useful for managing emergencies.

## Appendix 8: Nearby Safer Places

Nearby Safer Places are places of last resort where people can shelter during bushfires. Sheltering at a Nearby Safer Place is not without risk in an emergency.

The identification and assessment of nearby safer places involves:

- consulting the local community to identify where they are likely to go to seek shelter in a bushfire
- using desktop geographic information systems and site visits to evaluate shelter options
- undertaking field surveys to accurately measure and assess sites
- analysing bushfire attack level and radiant heat flux using computer modelling.

Tasmania Fire Service identifies [Nearby Safer Places](#) and lists these in [Community Bushfire Protection Plans](#). Nearby Safer Places in GTMA are identified below:

Visit: [www.fire.tas.gov.au](http://www.fire.tas.gov.au) for more information about preparing for bushfires.

|   | Nearby Safer Place       | Location                                     | Community Bushfire Protection Plan | Comments        |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Tam O' Shanter Bay Beach | Henry Street and/or Bennett Street, Lulworth | Weymouth                           |                 |
| 2 | Tam O' Shanter Golf Club | Fairway Avenue, Tam O'Shanter                | Weymouth                           | Privately owned |
| 3 | Pipers River             | Major Street, Weymouth                       | Weymouth                           |                 |

|   |                             |  |            |                            |
|---|-----------------------------|--|------------|----------------------------|
| 4 | Weymouth Sports Ground      | Walden Street and/or Blamey Street, Weymouth     |            |                            |
| 5 | Beechford Recreation Ground | Davis Street, Beechford                          | Beechford  |                            |
| 6 | Bellingham Beach            | Albert Street and/or Clifford Street, Bellingham | Bellingham |                            |
| 7 | Bellingham Hall             | Howard Street, Bellingham                        | Bellingham | GT Council leased property |

## Appendix 9: Duty Statements and Action Cards

### Chair - Emergency Management Committee

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Responsible To</b> | George Town Council  |
| <b>Duties</b>         | Manage and focus the discussion of emergency management issues at MEMC meetings as conducted   |
|                       | Liaise with the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator in relation to emergency management matters which may impact the municipality |
|                       | Oversee the development and review of this plan  |
|                       | Promote pro-active emergency management in the community via the MEM Committee   |
|                       | Endorse for Council approval Emergency Management plans as appropriate, the MEM Plan and any subordinate plans, e.g. Recovery Plan       |
|                       | Receive notification of emergency from Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator  |
|                       | Maintain contact with and support Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator during an emergency event                                   |

### General Manager

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>RESPONSIBLE TO</b> | George Town Council  |
| <b>DUTIES</b>         | Notify the Mayor and Councilors, if warranted  |
|                       | Assist the Mayor with community and media information  |
|                       | Manage ongoing information to the community and media  |
|                       | Providing resource support as requested by the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator prior, during and after an emergency |
|                       | Providing council support as requested by the Municipal Coordinator  |

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### **Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator**

**RESPONSIBLE TO** Chair – Emergency Management Committee

**DUTIES** Responsible for the overall management of the council response to an emergency

Coordinate resources and activities in the coordination center

Liaise with Emergency Services, particularly the SES Duty Officer, SES Regional Manager and SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator

Liaise with Regional Controller (declared emergencies or significant events)

Notify the Mayor, Chair of Municipal Emergency Management Committee and General Manager of an emergency or potential emergency

Initiate the activation of response and recovery provisions of this plan and or relevant sub-plans as required.

Liaise with external agencies during response and recovery phases of emergency management

Authorise required expenditure in combating an emergency event and advise council as soon as possible after such expenditure.

Oversee the activities of the Deputy Municipal Coordinator

### **Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator**

**RESPONSIBLE TO** Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator or Chair – Emergency Management Committee

**DUTIES** Assist the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator in all duties

Act as Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator in his/her absence

To be a member of the George Town Municipal Emergency Management Committee

Propose and/or support emergency management initiatives



## Municipal Recovery Coordinator

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>RESPONSIBLE TO</b> | Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator   |
| <b>DUTIES</b>         | <p>Receive notification of emergency from Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator</p> <p>Identify and establish Evacuation Centre or Recovery Centre as directed</p> <p>Notify appropriate recovery organisations</p> <p>Maintain contact with and support Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator</p> <p>Manage assessment of community needs with support from all Recovery agencies</p> <p>Maintain ongoing liaison with Department of Health during the provision of services to the community</p> <p>To be a member of the George Town Municipal Emergency Management Committee, and Northern Region Social Recovery Committee</p> <p>Represent George Town Council at meetings of the Northern Regional Social Recovery Committee</p> <p>Providing social recovery advice to the George Town Municipal Emergency Management Committee and Council</p> <p>Oversee the activities of the Deputy Recovery Coordinator(s).</p> |

## Appendix 10: George Town Council Key Emergency Management contacts

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This public-facing document has been edited to exclude contact information in compliance with applicable privacy laws.

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## **Appendix 11: Media Contact list**

This public-facing document has been edited to exclude contact information in compliance with applicable privacy laws.

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## Appendix 12: Recovery Functions Summary

|  <b>Social Recovery</b>   |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Coordinating Agency</b>   | <b>Department of Premier and Cabinet</b> |  |
| <b>Function</b>  | <b>Responsible Agency</b>                | <b>Support Agency</b>  |
| <b>Evacuation Centre's</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish emergency shelter for displaced persons</li> <li>Provide food and water to displaced persons</li> <li>Arrange laundering of linen / towels used in an evacuation centre</li> </ul>   | Councils                                 | DPAC (RRT)<br>NGOs   |
| <b>Recovery Centre's</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish recovery centres to provide information and access to services</li> </ul>  | Councils                                 | DPAC (RRT)<br>State Growth (Business Tasmania)<br>NRE-Tas (AgriGrowth)<br>NGOs<br>Insurance Council of Australia (ICA) |
| <b>Personal support</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange Psychological First Aid and chaplaincy services for evacuation and recovery centres</li> <li>Coordinate support for people with specific needs (e.g. elderly, people with disabilities)</li> <li>Promote additional psychosocial support through primary health or community-based services.</li> </ul> | DPAC (RRT)                               | NGOs<br>DoH  |
| <b>Care for children</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support and care for unaccompanied minors in an evacuation centre and other emergency settings</li> </ul>  | DECYP                                    | NGOs   |
| <b>Financial assistance for personal hardship and distress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver the Personal Hardship and Distress Assistance Policy under the TRRA</li> </ul>   | DPAC (RRT)                               |  |
| <b>Financial Assistance for not-for-profit organisations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess and provide assistance to not-for-profit organisations under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy</li> </ul>  | DPAC (RRT)                               |  |

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| <b>Technical advice (as required):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drinking and waste water management</li> <li>▪ Hygiene, sanitation, and infection control</li> <li>▪ Food safety (handling and storage)</li> <li>▪ Air quality</li> <li>▪ Protection against hazardous materials/substances</li> </ul> | DoH | Councils<br>DOJ (WorkSafe)<br>NRE-Tas<br>(Biosecurity<br>Tasmania)<br>EPA |
|--|-----|---|



## Economic Recovery


| Coordinating Agency  |                    | Department of State Growth  |  |
|--|--------------------|---|--|
| Function   | Responsible Agency | Support Agency  |  |
| <b>Support for business and industry</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and distribute information to assist the business community to build resilience and prepare to support their own recovery (e.g. business continuity plans)</li> <li>Assist impacted businesses to access information and advice</li> <li>Provide advice on re-establishment or alternative strategies</li> </ul> | State Growth       |   |  |
| <b>Economic and industry-specific programs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess and identify business and economic needs</li> <li>Deliver targeted programs and financial assistance strategies as required</li> </ul>  | State Growth       | Industry bodies<br>Regional Tourism organisations<br>Regional Development organisations |  |
| <b>Financial assistance measures for small businesses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess and provide small business assistance under the Community Recovery Policy of the TRRA</li> </ul>   | State Growth       | DPAC (RRT)  |  |





| Infrastructure Recovery   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Coordinating Agency   | Department of State Growth   |   |
| Function  | Responsible Agency   | Support Agency                                    |
| <b>Roads and bridges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs</li> <li>Undertake stabilisation and remediation works</li> <li>Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure</li> <li>Rebuild and restore infrastructure to be sustainable and more resilient to future events</li> </ul> | Asset owners (as applicable):<br>State Growth Councils<br>NRE-Tas (PWS)<br>Sustainable Timber Tasmania<br>TasRail (Rail bridges)<br>Hydro Tasmania | State Growth                                      |
| <b>Other community infrastructure and recreational facilities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake and facilitate the restoration of infrastructure and facilities</li> </ul>   | Asset owners (as applicable):<br>Councils<br>NRE-Tas<br>Sustainable Timber Tasmania  |   |
| <b>Ports, airports and rail</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs</li> <li>Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure</li> </ul>   | TasPorts<br>TasRail<br>Airport infrastructure owners   | State Growth                                      |
| <b>Electricity supply and generation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs</li> <li>Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure</li> </ul>  | Hydro Tasmania<br>TasNetworks  | State Growth<br>Australian Energy Market Operator |
| <b>Natural gas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs</li> <li>Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure</li> </ul>  | TasGas   | State Growth                                      |
| <b>Liquid fuel supply</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs</li> <li>Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure</li> </ul>   | Liquid fuel suppliers  | State Growth                                      |
| <b>Other infrastructure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake and facilitate the restoration of infrastructure and facilities               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public schools and libraries</li> <li>Hospitals and health centres</li> <li>Irrigation infrastructure</li> <li>Dams</li> <li>Other infrastructure</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                | DECYP<br>DoH<br>Tas Irrigation<br>TasWater<br>NRE-Tas<br>Asset owners  |   |



| <div> <div>  Environmental Recovery </div> </div>  |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Coordinating Agency   | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania<br>Environment Protection Authority (EPA) |   |
| Function  | Responsible Agency   | Support Agency                            |
| <b>Environmental health and pollution</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities</li> <li>Render (disperse/dilute/neutralise) the hazardous material safe</li> <li>Decontaminate affected people, places and equipment</li> </ul>  | Councils<br>EPA<br>Asset owner   | DOJ<br>DoH                                |
| <b>Crown land, National Park and landscape rehabilitation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate and undertake natural environment rehabilitation works</li> </ul>   | NRE-Tas  | NGOs                                      |
| <b>Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake assessment of risk posed to natural and cultural heritage places in affected areas</li> <li>Coordinate and undertake Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage rehabilitation works, in consultation with affected communities</li> </ul> Undertake recovery monitoring of Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage places | DPAC (Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania)<br>NRE-Tas   | Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council |
| <b>Animal welfare, feed and fodder</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate assistance for household pets and assistance animals presenting at an evacuation centre</li> <li>Coordinate services to treat and care for affected wildlife</li> </ul> Coordinate and manage services to meet the immediate needs of affected livestock   | Councils NRE-Tas   | Community groups NGOs                     |
| <b>Assistance measures for primary producers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess and provide primary producer assistance under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy</li> </ul> Provide advice and other non- financial support to primary producers   | NRE-Tas<br>Industry bodies NGOS  | DPAC (RRT)                                |
| <b>Waste management and carcass removal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispose of contaminated waste</li> </ul> Coordinate the removal of livestock carcasses   | Councils NRE-Tas   | EPA                                       |
| <b>Biosecurity and invasive species</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities</li> <li>Coordinate the delivery of diagnostic services</li> <li>Restrict the movement of hazardous organisms</li> </ul>  | NRE-Tas  |   |

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|--|--|---|
| <b>Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undertake assessment of risk posed to natural and cultural heritage places in affected areas</li> <li>▪ Coordinate and undertake Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage rehabilitation works, in consultation with affected communities</li> <li>▪ Undertake recovery monitoring of Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage places</li> </ul> | DPAC (Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania)<br>NRE-Tas | Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council |
| <b>Animal welfare, feed and fodder</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate assistance for household pets and assistance animals presenting at an evacuation centre</li> <li>▪ Coordinate services to treat and care for affected wildlife</li> <li>▪ Coordinate and manage services to meet the immediate needs of affected livestock</li> </ul>   | Councils<br>NRE-Tas                            | Community groups<br>NGOs                  |
| <b>Assistance measures for primary producers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assess and provide primary producer assistance under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy</li> <li>▪ Provide advice and other non- financial support to primary producers</li> </ul>   | NRE-Tas<br>Industry bodies<br>NGOS             | DPAC (RRT)                                |
| <b>Waste management and carcass removal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dispose of contaminated waste</li> <li>▪ Coordinate the removal of livestock carcasses</li> </ul>   | Councils<br>NRE-Tas                            | EPA                                       |
| <b>Biosecurity and invasive species</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities</li> <li>▪ Coordinate the delivery of diagnostic services</li> <li>▪ Restrict the movement of hazardous organisms</li> </ul>   | NRE-Tas  |   |



## Cross-Domain Recovery

| Coordinating Agency  | Department of Premier and Cabinet |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Function   | Responsible Agency                | Support Agency                             |
| <b>Large-scale demolition and clean-up</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Assess demolition and clean-up requirements and determine the need for a coordinated approach</li><li>Support or coordinate large-scale demolition and clean- up programs</li></ul>   | DPAC (RRT)                        | Councils State<br>Growth EPA<br>DOJ<br>DoH |
| <b>Government liaison with the insurance industry</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coordinate insurance information and advice</li></ul>  | DPAC (RRT)                        | ICA<br>Insurers                            |
| <b>Registration and enquiry</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify and register attendees at evacuation centres</li><li>Facilitate the reunification of family and friends separated during an emergency</li><li>Collect data to inform missing persons investigations and recovery planning</li></ul> | Councils<br>TASPOL                | NRE-Tas<br>Australian Red Cross<br>NGOs    |
| <b>Public memorials</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coordinate arrangements to manage spontaneous memorials</li><li>Coordinate the establishment of permanent memorials, in consultation with affected communities</li></ul>   | DPAC (RRT)<br>Councils            | TASPO<br>L NGOs                            |
| <b>Public donations – material goods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coordinate the storage and distribution of donated material goods</li></ul>   | DPAC (RRT)                        | NGOs                                       |
| <b>Spontaneous volunteers and offers of assistance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coordinate the registration, training and coordination of volunteers offering assistance</li><li>Coordinate and manage community, corporate and business offers of assistance</li></ul>                               | DPAC (RRT)                        | NGOs                                       |
| <b>Public appeals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coordinate the collection and administration of financial donations on behalf of affected communities</li></ul>  | DPAC (RRT)                        | NGOs<br>Financial institutions             |

|   |            |   |
|---|------------|---|
| <b>Land information and data services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide web, mobile and desktop mapping infrastructure (subject to licensing) for data collection across all domains</li> <li>Coordinate the provision of remotely sensed imagery</li> <li>Conduct property reinstatement (survey and valuation)</li> </ul>  | NRE-Tas    | DPAC (RRT)  |
| <b>Impact and damage assessments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate and compile of whole-of-government impact and damage assessments</li> <li>Coordinate whole-of-government Secondary Impact Assessments, if required</li> <li>Analyse impact and damage information to determine recovery needs and priorities</li> </ul>  | DPAC (RRT) | Coordinating Agencies<br>NRE-Tas  |
| <b>Internal and external recovery communication</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate and manage Tas RECOVERY and social media content</li> <li>Coordinate and manage TEIS if activated</li> </ul>  | DPAC (RRT) | Councils<br>Community groups<br>NGOs<br>Coordinating Agencies                                     |
| <b>Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administer, maintain and coordinate TRRA policies</li> <li>Assess and deliver assistance provided under TRRA Local Government Policy</li> </ul>   | DPAC (RRT) | Councils  |
| <b>Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collate eligible costs for emergency events and submit DRFA claims to the Australian Government</li> </ul>  | DPAC (RRT) | Councils<br>Department of Treasury and Finance<br>Tasmanian Audit Office<br>Coordinating Agencies |
| <b>Emerging issues and enquiries</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a point of referral for community and government, through TEIS/recovery hotline and Ministerial Offices, and refer issues to relevant Coordinating Agencies as necessary</li> <li>Coordinate the resolution of emerging issues that do not fall within a specific domain, including referral to appropriate agencies</li> </ul> | DPAC (RRT) | Coordinating Agencies<br>Councils<br>NGOs   |