Tasmanian Municipal Emergency Management Plan

Flinders Council

Plan Details:

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	Regional Emergency Management Controller

Approval:

Approval Authority:	Donna Adams
	State Emergency Management Controller
Signature:	
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Acknowledgement of Country

The Flinders Council proudly acknowledges Tasmanian Aboriginal people and their rich culture and pays respect to elders past, present and emerging.

We acknowledge Aboriginal people as Tasmania's first peoples and as the traditional owners and custodians of the land and water on which we rely. We recognise and value the ongoing contribution of Aboriginal people and communities to Tasmanian life and knowledge and embrace the spirit of reconciliation.

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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:
Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC)	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.
biosecurity	Biosecurity is the management of risks to the economy, the environment and the community, of pests and disease entering, emerging or establishing or spreading.
capability	Capability is a function of human and physical resources, systems/processes, training and the supply chain (e.g. trained personnel with equipment ready for deployment).
capacity	The extent to which a capability can be applied to a particular task or function.
Centres (community)	Evacuation Centre (see below) Information Centre (see below) Recovery Centre (see below)
command	The internal direction of an organisation's resources in an emergency.
companion animal	A captive-bred animal that is not commercial livestock.
Community Recovery Committee	Committees established under Section 24E of the Emergency Management Act 2006 to guide or coordinate recovery activities at the local or regional level following an emergency event. May be established in the form of an Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC) or other type of committee as determined by the affected community,
consequence	A consequence is defined as: (a) the outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage or gain or (b) the outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. In the emergency risk management context, consequences are generally described as the effects on persons, society, the environment and the economy.
consequence management	Activities undertaken by Support Agencies to minimise recovery needs that emerge due to the emergency and /or the emergency response. It can include, but is not limited to, measures that protect public health standards, restore essential services and provide relief financial assistance.
consultation framework	The various groups within the emergency management system and how they contribute to decision-making, through consultation and collaboration. These groups include established committees, sub-committees, and related stakeholder groups and can be supplemented by temporary working groups.
control	The overall direction 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.
coordination	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.
council	Tasmanian local governments. In the context of this plan council refers to Flinders Council.
debrief	To gather information from participants in an action to gauge the success or otherwise of the action at the end of the task, shift or incident.

Deputy Municipal Coordinator	Deputy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator appointed under section 23 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. The Deputy Municipal Coordinator who can act when the Municipal Coordinator is • absent from duty or Tasmania • unable to perform Municipal Coordinator duties (permanently) or • temporarily not appointed (e.g. has resigned)
disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts.
emergency	An event, actual or imminent, that endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which requires a significant and coordinated response.
emergency centres	Emergency Coordination Centre (see below) Emergency Operations Centre (see below) Incident Control Centre (see below)
Emergency Coordination Centre	A facility established to coordinate and organise emergency provision of services. Can be established at municipal, regional and/or state levels.
emergency management	The planning, organisation, coordination and implementation of measures that are necessary or desirable to prevent, mitigate, respond to, resist, adapt to, overcome and recover from an emergency. Can include civil defence, emergency-related research or training, or the development of emergency policy and procedures relating to any of the above measures or actions (section 3 of the Act).
Emergency Management Act 2006	The legislation that provides for the protection of life, property and the environment in the event of an emergency in Tasmania, the establishment of Tasmania's emergency management arrangements and the provision of certain rescue and retrieval operations.
emergency management plan	A document required by the *Emergency Management Act 2006* that describes governance and coordination arrangements and assigned responsibilities for: a geographic area; identified hazard; or function relevant to Tasmanian emergency management. It includes descriptions of processes that provide for safe and effective operations for emergency situations.
emergency management worker	A member of a statutory service, whether for payment or other consideration or as a volunteer; or an authorised officer; or a person who does or omits to do any act in the assistance of, or under the direction or control of, an authorised officer (see section 3 of the Act).
Emergency Operations Centre	A facility, either static or mobile, from which the total operation or aspects of the operation are managed. A facility established to control and coordinate the response and support to an incident or emergency.
emergency powers (include risk assessment powers)	Powers specified in the Act. Schedule 1: Emergency Powers Schedule 2: Special Emergency Powers of State Controller and Regional Controllers.
emergency risk management	A systematic process that produces a range of measures that contribute to the wellbeing of communities and the environment.
environment	Components including land, air and water; organic matter and inorganic matter; living organisms; humanmade or modified structures and areas; interacting natural ecosystems; all other components of the earth (section 3 of the Act).
evacuation	The movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual safe and timely return.
Evacuation Centre	A place, or facility, where people affected by an emergency may be provided with information in relation to hazards associated with the emergency or with temporary shelter from those hazards (section 3 of the Act).
Executive Officer	A person who is responsible for providing administrative and secretariat services for emergency management committees described in the Act.
exercise	Simulation of emergency management events, through discussion or actual deployment of personnel, in order: to train personnel; to review/test the planning process or other procedures; to identify needs and/or weaknesses; to demonstrate capabilities; and to

	practice people in working together.
Government agency	An Agency within the meaning of the *State Service Act 2000* or (b) a Statutory Authority.
hazard	A place, structure, source or situation, that may potentially endanger, destroy or threaten to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment (section 3 of the Act).
Information Centre	A facility to provide visitors with, and answer inquiries for, information concerning the emergency or operation in progress. It includes the supply of information of a general nature to assist the those affected by the event.
lessons management	An overarching term that refers to collecting, analysing, disseminating and applying learning experiences from events, exercises, programs and reviews.
Liaison Officer	A person nominated to represent his or her organisation for emergency management. Liaison Officers provide advice about their organisation's resources, structures and capabilities; act as a conduit for information; and may be authorised to commit resources of the organisation they represent.
Management Authority	Management Authorities provide direction so that capability is maintained for identified hazards across the PPRR phases. Assess and validate the effectiveness of strategies that they implement across the phases of emergency management.
Municipal Chairperson	The person determined by Council to be the Municipal Chairperson (section 21(2) of the Act).
Municipal Committee	A Municipal Emergency Management Committee established under section 20 of the Act.
Municipal Coordinator	A person appointed as a Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator under section 23 of the Act.
Municipal Emergency Management Plan	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.
Municipal Recovery Coordinator	A council employee responsible for recovery at the municipal level, appointed under section 24G of the Act. .
municipal/regional volunteer SES unit	A SES volunteer unit established under sections 47 and 48 of the Act.
People who are at increased risk in an emergency	Individuals who find preparing for, responding to or recovering from an emergency challenging because they are experiencing factors that compromise their safety and security, health and wellbeing, knowledge, and/or social connection.
PPRR	A comprehensive approach to emergency management that considers prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery aspects of emergencies and their consequences.
preparedness	Planned and coordinated measures so safe and effective response and recovery can occur.
prevention and mitigation	Planned and coordinated measures that eliminate or reduce the frequency and/or consequences of emergencies.
property	Includes an animal and any part of an animal; a plant and any part of a plant, whether alive or dead (section 3 of the Act).
public information	The management of public information and perceptions during the response to an incident.
recovery	The process undertaken in an area or community affected by an emergency that returns all, or part of, the social, economic or environmental features or the infrastructure of that area or community to a functional standard, and/or assists the area or community during and after the emergency to deal with the impacts of the emergency (section 3 of the Act).
Recovery Centre	A place or facility where people affected by the emergency may be provided with information or support to recover from that emergency.
region	The northern region, the north-western region or the southern region of Tasmania, further defined in the Acts Interpretation Act 1931.
Regional Controller	The Regional Emergency Management Controller appointed under section 17 of the Act.

Regional Emergency Coordination Centre	A RECC is the facility from which the coordination of the emergency (consequence) management response occurs.
Regional Emergency Management Committee	A Regional Emergency Management Committee established under section 14 of the Act.
Regional Emergency Management Plan	A regional-level plan developed and amended from time to time and approved by the State Controller under section 33 of the Act.
Regional Coordinator	In the context of this plan the person appointed to the position of State Emergency Service (SES) Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (North).
Resilience & Recovery Tasmania	A division within the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC) that plays a pivotal role in enhancing disaster resilience and recovery efforts in Tasmania.
Regional Recovery Officer	A nominated Tasmanian State Service employee who is authorised to coordinate the delivery of social recovery services within a region, in collaboration with Municipal Recovery Coordinators and their Deputies.
Register.Find.Reunite	Australian Government service operated by Australian Red Cross that registers, finds and reunites family, friends and loved ones after an emergency. Previously known as the National Registration and Inquiry System (NRIS).
resources	Includes any plant, vehicle, animal, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment, other equipment of any kind, persons, agency, authority, organisation or other requirement necessary for emergency management (section 3 of the Act).
response	Actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.
risk	The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
situational awareness	Situational awareness involves not only an understanding of the current emergency incident but also forecasting how it could evolve to provide advance warning of impending threats and to facilitate the planning of response and mitigation strategies.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	A set of directions detailing what actions are to be taken, as well as how, when, by whom and why, for specific events or tasks.
State Controller	State Emergency Management Controller, appointed under section 10 of the Act.
State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)	Established under section 7 of the Act. A management committee which institutes and coordinates policy, arrangements and strategies for State level emergency management; coordinates/oversees the management of emergencies that affect more than one region and other emergencies; and identifies and promotes opportunities for improvement in emergency management.
state of alert	A state of alert declared under Division 3A of the Act for occasions where there is a significant threat of an emergency in Tasmania, or there is credible information that an emergency, existing outside Tasmania, may impact on Tasmania.
state of emergency	A state of emergency declared under Division 4 of the Act for occasions where an emergency, or significant threat of emergency, exists within Tasmania, and that special emergency powers may be required.
statutory authority	A body or authority, whether incorporated or not, which is established or constituted by or under an Act or under the royal prerogative, being a body or authority which, or of which the governing authority, wholly or partly comprises a person or persons appointed by the Governor, a Minister or another statutory authority, but does not include a Government department (section 3 of the Act).
Support Agency	**Primary Support Agency**: Organisations that are responsible for the delivery and/or coordination of specific functional capabilities as agreed with Management Authorities. Support Agencies command their own resources in coordination with the Management Authority, as required. Support Agencies have specific capabilities or resources that address the need for a relevant support function.
	Assisting Support Agency: An organisation with specific capabilities or resources that complement the Primary Support Agency in delivering the relevant support function**.**
TasALERT	

	Tasmania Government's official emergency website that brings together information from emergency services and government agencies.
TRRA	The Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements are the primary means by which the Tasmanian Government provides financial support to communities and local governments for relief and recovery efforts following natural disasters
validation	Activities that are conducted to assess or review the effectiveness of emergency management arrangements. Standard validation activities include exercises, operational debriefs, workshops, and reviews.
warning	Dissemination of a message signalling imminent hazard/s, which may include advice on protection measures.
WebEOC / TEMS	Web based emergency operations platform administered by Tasmania Police. WebEOC is an all-inclusive multi-agency all hazard information sharing system.

1.2　Acronyms

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

Table 2: Acronyms

Acronym	Stands for:
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
CRC	Community Recovery Committee
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
ICS	Incident Control System
GM	General Manager (Council)
IMT	Incident Management Team
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

RR0	Regional Recovery Officer
RRT	Resilience and Recovery Tasmania
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SITREP	Situation Report
TasGRN	Tasmania Government Radio Network
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), Flinders Council Municipal Emergency Management Committee (MEMC) is required to develop a Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP). Legislation relating to emergency management in Tasmania is detailed at *Appendix 1* on page .

Effective emergency management relies on partnerships between individuals, businesses, local emergency management organisations and all tiers of government. 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.

A key priority of the Flinders Council Strategic Plan is to **provide good governance**. Flinders Council will do so by providing effective, efficient and transparent management and operations. Together Flinders Council will achieve:

4.1	**An organisation that provides good governance, effective leadership and high-quality services, within our means.**	
	4.1.1	Council meets its statutory obligations to manage risk, achieve financial sustainability and model good governance.
	4.1.2	Improve communication channels between Council and Community to foster greater community participation and outcomes.
	4.1.3	*Provide effective and timely incident and emergency management planning and response.*
	4.1.4	Collaborate with King Island Council, other councils, and stakeholders to improve efficiencies and advocacy.
4.2	**Skilled, committed, and professional employees in a supportive environment.**	
	4.2.1	Maintain a framework for staff performance management, training, and safety.

This MEMP was prepared by the Flinders Council Municipal Emergency Management Committee. 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 Flinders Council 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 across the Flinders Municipality.

1.6 Objectives

The objectives of this Plan are to:

a identify and document:

    i hazards most likely to impact the municipality

    ii the roles and responsibilities of Council in relation to each hazard

<blockquote>
<blockquote>

iii   the roles and responsibilities of agencies in relation to each hazard

iv   current arrangements for emergency management at municipal, regional and State level

v   opportunities to reduce risks to the Community
</blockquote>

b   increase community awareness, preparedness and resilience to identified hazards.
</blockquote>

1.7   Scope and application

The arrangements in this Plan are designed to address emergencies that occur in the Flinders Council municipal area.

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 Flinders Municipal Area extends from the Victorian/Tasmanian border immediately south of Wilson's Promontory to the south of Clarke Island in Bass Strait. It embraces the Furneaux, Kent and Hogan Groups, which is a scattered chain of islands in eastern Bass Strait and covers a total area of 1992 square kilometres. A map detailed on page outlines the Flinders municipal area.

Flinders Island is the largest (137 400 ha) and most populated island in all the group. The Furneaux Group includes Flinders Island and two other large islands, Cape Barren Island/truwana and Clarke Island. The remaining smaller islands* are of varying size.

(*Smaller islands include Anderson Island, Babel Island, Badger Island, Battery Island, Beagle Island, Big Green Island, Bird Island, Boundary Islet, Boxen Island, Cat Island, Chalky Island, Cone Islet, Craggy Island, Curtis Island, Deal Island, Devils Tower, Doughboy Island, Dover Island, East Island, East Kangaroo Island, East Moncoeur Island, Erith Island, Forsyth Island, Goose Island, Great Dog Island, Gull Island, Hogan Island, Inner Sister Island, Isabella Island, Judgement Rocks, Key Island, Little Anderson Island, Little Badger Island, Little Chalky Island, Little Dog Island, Little Goose Island, Little Green Island, Little Island, Long Island, Middle Pasco Island, Mile Island, Mount Chappell Island, Night Island, North East Isle, North Pasco Island, Outer Sister Island, Passage Island, Pelican Island, Preservation Island, Prime Seal Island, Puncheon Island, Ram Island, Reef Island, Rodondo Island, Round Island, Roydon Island, Rum Island, Sentinel Island, South Pasco Island, South West Isle, Spike Island, Storehouse Island, Sugarloaf Rock, Tin Kettle Island, Twin Islets (north), Twin Islets (south), Vansittart Island, West Moncoeur Island and Wybalenna Island)

Due to the isolated nature of the islands from both mainland Tasmania and Victoria, all support agencies and authorities are encouraged to plan on the basis that external support will not be available for a period of time and that some resources will be unobtainable in the short term.

Emergency response and recovery efforts should be conducted in a way that considers the isolated nature of the Flinders municipal area as well as the diverse communities on the Islands.

History of emergency events

The Flinders Municipality has over the past century experienced a range of emergencies that has impacted the social and economic fabric of the communities to varying degrees. In addition, fires and floods have impacted sensitive environmental and cultural areas as well as key infrastructure that the Islands across the Municipality critically depends upon.

Significant emergencies that have affected the Flinders Council area more recently include:

- 2023 Mt Tanner / Leeka vegetation fire
- 2021 – Flooding (loss of critical bridge infrastructure)

- 2020 - SARS-CoV-19/COVID-19 pandemic
- 2020 - Foo Chow Fire
- 2020 Babel Island Fire
- 2018 - Fruit Fly Outbreak
- 2009 - Influenza H1N1 (Swine flu) pandemic
- 2003 - Bushfire (Western Side of Flinders)

Population and demographics

The population of Flinders Island is approximately 922 persons (2021 census), with the exception that during the period December to April, an increase of up to 40% may be experienced. This figure includes approximately 70 persons who live on Cape Barren Island /truwana.   Of note is the high number of emergency service volunteers from the community. These volunteers make up approximately 20% of the municipality's population.

Key demographic features from the 2021 census are detailed below:

Resident population of Furneaux Island Group in 2021 was 922, living in 689 dwellings with an average household size of 1.94.

Flinders has approximately 129 students studying at either primary, secondary, TAFE/vocational and university institutions;

15.8% of the population identify as Indigenous;

Culture

Flinders has a wide range of cultural and sporting activities encompassing traditional pursuits such as fishing, shooting, mutton birding (recreation and commercial) and arts and crafts. In addition, there are many community-based activities.

Natural environment and geography

Flinders Island is dominated by ridges of granite, which occupy about a third of the island, including the striking features of the Strzelecki Range to the south. In addition there is the Darling Range, Mt Killiecrankie, and the Patriarchs. About half of the Island's area is coastal sand dunes and related soil deposits. These form a broad plain on the eastern side on Flinders Island and a narrow strip on the western side. The highest peaks are Mt Strzelecki on Flinders at 756m. There are many other peaks which exceed 400m.

Many small streams within Flinders Island flow directly to the coast, forming the drainage pattern for the island. Due to the steepness and short distance to catchments, many of the smaller streams only flow after heavy rainfall. Many coastal lagoons exist along the eastern coastline of Flinders and Cape Barren(truwana) Islands due to sand dunes blocking drainage to the coast. Variation in rainfall, altitude, geology and landform has led to considerable variation in soil and vegetation types on the islands.

Rainfall ranges from approximately 600mm to 800mm a year with greater falls likely in the cooler months from May to October. The climate is generally mild as the sea has a moderating effect, which protects the Islands from extreme temperatures. The mean minimum temperate in July is 6.0C and the mean maximum for February is 22.5C. Summer temperatures can reach 40C.

Winds are predominantly westerlies which can blow unabated for several days at a time, particularly during late winter and spring. Sea breezes occur during the summer months. Consequently, coastal waters can be exposed to strong and variable winds and high seas at all times during the year.

Cape Barren Island/truwana lies to the south east of Flinders Island and has an area of 478.4km2.   For the most part, the population of Cape Barren Island/truwana identifies as Aboriginal. The Corner (on the northwest coast) represents the main population hub. The highest point on Cape Barren is Mt Munro at 715 metres.

Sacred sites and sites of conservation

Sites of significance are listed at (**FLI-Table C6.1 Local Heritage Places page 45) i**n the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Flinders.

Built Environment

The communities of Whitemark, Lady Barron and The Corner are home to the Islands' primary built environment. Built environment includes: Multi-purpose Centre, Council administration, Post Office inc banking, ServiceTas shop Whitemark; Cape Barren administration centre, post office, shop and Health Centre at The Corner; residential properties; businesses industrial properties; and holiday homes.

Major transport (including roads, rail, airports and ports)

There are approximately 300-420 kilometres of road in the Flinders Municipal Area, with some 94kms sealed, and the remainder good quality gravel roads.

Many four-wheel drive tracks access the hills and beaches.

The main airport, 5kms north of Whitemark, has two 30 metre wide runways with permanent lighting. Runway 05/23 is sealed and has a length of 1070m. Runway 14/32 is a sealed surface with a length of 1720m.

Cape Barren has an airport which consists of 1 gravel runway.

Critical Infrastructure

The Flinders Municipal Area comprises a variety of critical infrastructure.   These are listed below:

• Flinders Island Multi-Purpose Centre (MPC);

• Hydro Tasmania Power Station;

• Flinders Island District High School;

• Flinders Island Emergency Services Building (Whitemark);

• Tasports Lady Barron Wharf facilities;

• Telecommunications (Telstra / GRN) infrastructure (Mt Tanner; Vinegar Hill; Hays Hill; Middle Patriach Hill; Whitemark Post Office; Emita; Memana; Lackrana; Lady Barron; Ranga).

• TasWater supply infrastructure (Lady Barron water treatment plant; Vinegar Hill water reservoir; Pats River pump station and water treatment plan at Whitemark);

• Lady Barron Fuel Depot;

• Walkers Hill (Edac, VHF and UHF repeater and mobile tower)

• There are approximately 24 airstrips in the Flinders Municipality, with Lady Barron and Whitemark being the primary strips.

Water Supply

Reticulated water supplies are available in the towns of Whitemark, Lady Barron and The Corner..

Energy / Electricity

Electricity is available to most properties on Flinders Island, supplied by Hydro Tasmania from a diesel-fired Power Station, solar arrays located at Whitemark and 3 wind turbines. TasNetworks maintains a role in responding to customer enquiries relating to faults. Momentum is responsible for providing customer service and billing to residents.

Cape Barren Island / truwana has electricity supplied by diesel/wind generator units to the main settlement.

Communication

Telephones

> The primary method of communication in the Flinders area is by telephone. Telstra has a technician on Flinders Island that is responsible for maintaining the telephone system. In the event of a major failure whereby local resources are unable to re-establish the telephone system, support is available from Launceston albeit that considerable delays will occur.

> There are a significant number of radio landline telephones on the Island. Landline services generally are diminishing.

Mobile Radio Network

> Digital radios via the Tasmania Government Radio Network (TasGRN) are utilised by emergency services (Police, SES, AT, TFS), and Parks and Wildlife which enable radio communications from the Island to mainland Tasmania. Council utilises a VHF radio system for their operations, however this system is not integrated with the GRN.

> Support agencies are encouraged to have easy access to Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radios to facilitate immediate on-site communications in the event the GRN is unavailable.

Industry and Commerce

1.1. Agriculture constitutes the key form of commerce for Flinders. Other primary forms of industry and commerce for Flinders include:

- Tourism;
- Retail;
- Fishing.

Education Facilities

Early Learning (Childcare Centres)

There is one registered Early Learning facilities within the municipality.

Schools – Primary and Secondary (Public)

A total of 2 public schools within the Municipality. These are:
- Flinders District High School with approximately 103 students enrolled.
- Cape Barren Island School with approximately 12 students enrolled.

Both schools are in a vegetation fire risk area, albeit low risk, however smoke from a fire close by would be of concern.

Other Education Facilities (e.g., Library)

Whitemark has a public library located at 1 Davies Street.

1.9   Emergency Contacts

Municipal emergency services and locations:

Life threatening emergencies	Telephone Triple Zero (**000**) *For life threatening, critical or serious situations only.*
State Emergency Service (SES) flood and storm assistance	Telephone **132 500** Location: 21 Patrick St, Whitemark
Tasmanian Police Assistance Line	Telephone **131 444**
DPAC – On- Call Recovery	Telephone **0491 958 351**

Non-emergency Contacts

Tasmania Fire Service	To report a fire, telephone Triple Zero (**000**) For non-emergencies, contact **1800 000 699** State-wide fire bans Fire alert map | Fire alert list Locations: **Flinders Island** **Cape Barren / truwana** 21 Patrick St, Whitemark 40 Rooks River Rd, Cape Barren Island 3 Main St, Lady Barron 1957 Palana Rd, Emita
Ambulance Tasmania	Non-urgent ambulance assistance: **1800 008 008** Administration: **1300 303 196** Early Access to Defibrillation Program: **1300 979 057** Location: 21 Patrick St, Whitemark
Tasmania Police	**131 444** Locations: 10 Robert St, Whitemark 4 Franklin Pde Lady Barron
Crime Stoppers	**1800 333 000**
Health and hospital information	Contact the Department of Health or phone Service Tasmania on **1300 135 513** **Location of Flinders Island Multi-Purpose Centre** 4 James Street Whitemark
Poison Information Centre	**131 126**
Health direct	After hours medical advice - phone **1800 022 222**
Road conditions and closures	For state-wide details visit: Tasmania Police Department of State Growth
Power supply/outages	TasNetworks: Current power outage information Report fallen powerlines or a power outage: phone **132 004**
Weather and warnings	Visit the Bureau of Meteorology site, or check their Telephone Weather Services Directory for Tasmania. For warnings and advice, tune to your local ABC radio station. Details of your local ABC radio frequency and web page can be obtained from www.abc.net.au/local.
Emergency animal disease	If you suspect a farm animal has an emergency animal disease, report it by calling 1800 675 888 any time. Visit the Biosecurity Tasmania website to find out more about animal biosecurity.
Orphaned or injured wildlife	To report injured or orphaned wildlife, contact the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment Mon to Fri, 9am to 5pm on 6165 4305
Emergency plant pest	If you suspect an emergency plant pest or disease, report it by calling 1800 084 881 any time. Visit the Biosecurity Tasmania website to find

	out more about plant biosecurity.
Tsunami warnings	Check the latest Bureau of Meteorology tsunami warnings. Listen to your local radio and TV announcements. Telephone 1300 TSUNAMI (**1300 878 6264**)
Telecommunications	**Telstra** Web site: www.telstra.com.au Phone: 132 203 - report faults and damage to Telstra property 132 299 - business-only technical support **Optus** Web site: www.optus.com.au Phone: 133 937
Schools	For information on school closures, contact the school directly – phone, web page or socials are suggested. Any Tasmanian Government schools closed because of emergencies will also be listed at Alerts for the Department for Education, Children and Young People Schools and Other Sites. Locations: **Flinders Island** **Cape Barren / Truwana** 121 Thule Rd, Whitemark lot 1 Thunder and Lightning Rd
Businesses	For information on preparing your business for natural disasters, visit the Business Tasmania website.
Family and sexual violence specialist support services	**In an emergency, where someone is in immediate danger, always call Triple Zero (000).** For more information about specialist support services available, visit www.safefromviolence.tas.gov.au **1800RESPECT – 1800 737 732** National sexual assault, domestic, family violence counselling service. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. www.1800respect.org.au **Safe at Home Family Violence Response and Referral Line –** **1800 633 937** Information and referral service that connects callers to the appropriate family violence service, including counselling. After-hours calls are directed to Tasmania Police. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. **Statewide Sexual Assault Crisis Line – 1800 697 877** Statewide crisis support service for recent sexual assaults. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. **Family Violence Counselling and Support Service – 1800 608 122** Statewide counselling and support service for children, young people and adults affected by family violence. Monday to Friday, 9am - midnight Weekends and public holidays: 4pm - midnight **Men's Referral Service – 1300 766 491** Counselling service available to men and families that provide telephone counselling, online chat, information and referrals to local services. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. **MensLine Australia – 1300 789 978** Telephone and online counselling service for men with emotional health

	and relationship concerns. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
National Relay Service	**Voice relay number – 1300 555 727** **TTY number – 133 677** **SMS relay – 0423 677 767** **Help Desk – 1800 555 660 (Available 8am – 6pm)** The National Relay Service (NRS) allows people who are deaf, hard of hearing and/or have a speech impairment to make and receive phone calls.
Translating and Interpreting Service	**13 14 50** The Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) is an interpreting service for people who do not speak English and for agencies and businesses that need to communicate with their non-English speaking clients.

Other localised emergency contacts are detailed at Appendix 12: Flinders Council Emergency Contact List on page 81.

Figure 1: Map of Municipal Area

SECTION 2   Governance and Management

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 Flinders Council MEMC 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*. 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 officer 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.

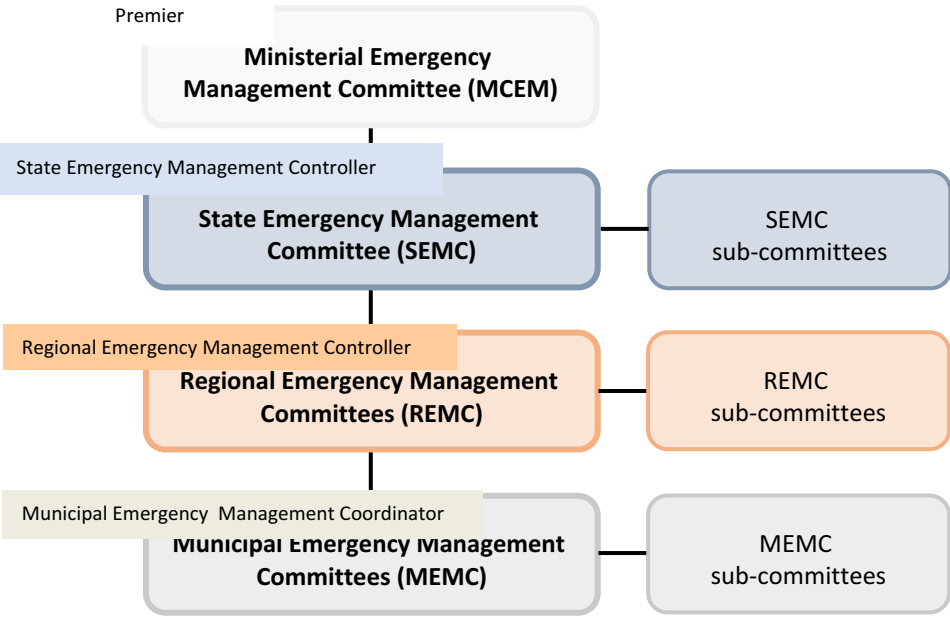## 2.4   Governance and administrative framework

Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 2—Tasmanian emergency

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 Flinders Council are represented at the Northen REMC by their respective Municipal Coordinators. The Northern REMC is chaired by the Regional Emergency Management Controller, and the SES Emergency Management Unit provide the secretariat.

2.8   Flinders Municipal Emergency Management Committee

The Flinders Council Municipal Emergency Management Committee (MEMC) is established by Section 20 of the Act.

Each MEMC is chaired by Council and supported by the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator. The Flinders MEMC's Terms of Reference are detailed at appendix 2 on page . 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. The MEMC has established a maintenance and activity schedule which is detailed at appendix 3 on page .

2.9   Functions and powers of municipal committees

The functions of the Flinders MEMC are to:

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 the Flinders Council municipal area

b) to determine and review emergency management policy for the Flinders Council Municipal area

c) to review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the Flinders Council 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 Flinders Council 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

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 Flinders 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 Flinders 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.

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 or emergency event	Response Management Authority	Council's support function and activities (as required)
1	Biosecurity	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Biosecurity Tasmania)	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres Access to disposal facilities Plant and machinery
2	Coastal inundation (storm tide / tsunami)	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres Plant and machinery
3	Cybersecurity	Department of Premier and Cabinet (Digital Strategy and Services)	Community information
4	Energy infrastructure (includes electricity, gas and petroleum)	TasNetworks Enwave (TasGas) Tasmanian Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd Fuel distributors	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres

			Advice on facilities requiring priority restoration
5	Energy supply (includes: petroleum, gas, electricity. Excludes: energy infrastructure failures)	Department of State Growth (Office of Energy Planning)	Property identification Local operations centres Advice on facilities requiring priority restoration
6	Fire National parks and other reserves	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Parks and Wildlife Services)	Community information Plant and machinery Community centres
7	Fire Declared forest land or permanent timber production zone land	Sustainable Timber Tasmania	Community information Plant and machinery Community centres
8	Fire Future potential timber production land	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Parks and Wildlife Services)	Community information Plant and machinery Community centres
9	Fire Urban, structural and privately managed rural land	Tasmanian Fire Service	Property identification Road closures Plant and machinery Community Centres
10	Flood (dam failure)	TASPOL (assisted by dam owners)	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres Community information Plant and machinery
11	Flood (flash food) (including debris flow)	State Emergency Service	Prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures Property identification Road closures Local operations centres Community information Plant and machinery Community centres
12	Flood (riverine)	State Emergency Service	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres Community information Plant and machinery Community centres
13	Food contamination	Department of Health (Public Health Services)	Premises inspection Infection controls Community Information Property identification
14	Hazardous materials	Tasmanian Fire Service	Property identification Road closures
15	Hazardous materials – radiological (unintentional release)	Tasmanian Fire Service	Property identification Road closures
16	Heatwave	Department of Health (Public Health Services)	Support health system response Community information
17	Infrastructure failure (building collapse)	TASPOL	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres

			Community information
			Plant and machinery
18	Infrastructure failure (state roads and bridges)	Department of State Growth (State Roads)	Local operations centres
			Community information
			Plant and machinery
			Alternative transport routes
19	Intentional violence (e.g., chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear attacks, terrorist events)	TASPOL	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Community information
			Plant and machinery
20	Marine mammal stranding and entanglements	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Marine Conservation Branch)	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery
			Access to disposal facilities
21	Marine pollution	Environment Protection Authority	Infrastructure information relating to stormwater
			Plant and machinery
			Access to disposal facilities
22	Pandemic influenza	Department of Health (Public Health Services)	Testing clinic facilities
			Premises inspection
			Infection controls
			Community information
			Property identification
23	Pest infestation	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Biosecurity Tasmania)	Premises inspection
			Infestation controls
			Community information
			Property identification
24	Public health emergency	Department of Health (Public Health Services)	Premises inspection
			Infection controls
			Community information
			Property identification
25	Space debris	TASPOL, Department of State Growth Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (for preservation of meteorite and impact scene)	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery
			Community information
26	Storm – high winds – tempest	State Emergency Service	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery
27	Transport crash – aviation (Less than 1000m from the airport runway)	TASPOL	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery
28	Transport crash – aviation (More than 1000m from the airport runway)	TASPOL	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery
29	Transport crash marine	TASPOL	Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery

			Road closures
			Alternative transport routes
30	Transport crash – railway	TASPOL	Local operations centres
		Tasmanian Fire Service	Plant and machinery
			Road closures
			Alternative transport routes
31	Transport crash – road vehicles	TASPOL	Plant and machinery
			Road closures
			Alternative transport routes
32	Tsunami	TASPOL	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery
33	Water supply contamination (drinking water)	Department of Health (Public Health Services)	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery
			Management of water carriers
34	Water supply disruption	TasWater	Property identification
			Road closures
			Local operations centres
			Plant and machinery
			Management of water carriers

Table 4: Emergency Management Support Functions

Row	Function or activity	organisation	Typical Council support function/activities
1	Barriers and signage	Council	Provide resource as requested and within Council's capacity to do so
2	Dissemination of public information	Response Management Authority	Council promotes / relays community information / public information and warnings
3	Essential services • Power • Telecommunications • Water supply • Natural gas • Stormwater	TasNetworks Telstra TasWater	Provide resource support within Council's capacity to do so
4	Human resources	DPaC (Interoperability Arrangements) Council	Provide resource support within Council's capacity to do so
6	Plant and equipment	Council	Provide resource within Council's capacity to do so
7	Recovery services including • Evacuation centres • Emergency accommodation • Emergency catering • Mental health and personal support • Financial assistance • Insurance • Clothing	Regional and State resources as required coordinated at the municipal level by Council	Coordinate delivery of recovery services at municipal level

- Children services
- Relief and recovery centres
- Immunisation
- Animal welfare
- Support for business and industry, including primary producers
- Restoration of critical and community infrastructure / assets
- Restoration and rehabilitation 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 overseas 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 Flinders Council Emergency Management Committee 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 & RMA	Risk Rating	Municipal Statement in Relation to Hazard
Bushfire including fires in parks and reserves **PWS and TFS**	High	The Flinders municipality includes national parks, private land and public reserves. Severe damage to this estate would seriously threaten public health and safety, and the environment, tourism industry and future economy of the Furneaux island group.
Severe storms / Tempest **SES**	High	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: ● sustained winds of gale force >60 kmh ● wind gusts of 90 km/h or more (100 km/h) or more ● very heavy rain that may lead to flash flooding ● abnormally high tides (or storm tides) expected to exceed highest astronomical tide ● unusually large surf waves expected to cause dangerous conditions on the coast
Biosecurity (Animal, plant and invasive pest incident) (Bio Security to assess the risk rating at next risk review) **NRE**	Medium	Incursions of diseases of terrestrial and aquatic animals, diseases of plants, and animal and plant pests. Uncontrolled incidents would have a highly detrimental effect on the municipality's economy, environment and image.
Coastal inundation **NRE**	Medium	Coastal hazards, including inundation and erosion, are the result of natural processes such as storms, storm surge, estuarine floods, high tides and global sea-level rise that have the potential to cause considerable damage to communities, industries and infrastructure.
Critical infrastructure service disruption **TasWater, Hydro, TasNetworks, Tesltra**	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 health and safety, environment, industry and business operations and community well being
Flood (riverine / flash flood) **SES**	Medium	A flood is an event where water inundates land that is normally dry. Flooding is the second most costly, widespread, disastrous, and frequent natural hazard in Tasmania.
Marine mammal stranding entanglement **NRE**	Medium	Tasmania is the only Australian state where mass strandings of whales and dolphins regularly occur.

Marine pollution **EPA / TasPorts**	Medium	Marine pollution is any occurrence or series of events with the same origin, including fire and explosion, which results or may result in discharge, release or emission of oil or a hazardous and noxious substance, which poses or may pose a threat to the marine environment, the coastline, animals or other resource, and which requires an emergency action or immediate response
Public health emergency (pandemic influenza) **DoH**	Medium	A public health emergency is defined as an occurrence or imminent threat to human health that poses a substantial risk of a significant number of fatalities, illnesses or health conditions. Both public or environmental health incidents can be caused by bio-terrorism, disease-causing pathogens, chemical or biological toxins, radiological hazard, or a natural hazard.
Transport crash (road, aviation, marine) **State Growth and MAST**	Medium	Flinders Council operates the islands main airport and maintains a road network. Additionally marine transport forms a key component in the efficient running of the island economy. There is considerable marine traffic in and out of the islands both commercial and recreational. Considering these three forms of transports, accident are likely to occur
Dam failure **NRE / TasWater**	Low	A dam incident means any incident or event relating to the structural integrity or safety of the dam which causes, or has the potential to cause: death or injury to a person; damage to, or loss of, property or services; material environmental harm or serious environmental harm. Dam failures may cause a range of consequences including direct and indirect damage and loss to the wider community, environment, and also business impacts on dam owners.
Food contamination **DoH**	Low	Foodborne illness results from eating food or drinking water contaminated with disease-causing microorganisms (such as salmonella), harmful chemicals or toxins. These illnesses affect more than 4 million Australians each year, and can be the cause of emergencies or result as a consequence of an emergency.
Heatwave **DoH**	Low	In the last 150 years, heatwaves have caused more deaths in Australia than all other natural disasters combined, including bushfires, floods and storms. There are four stages of heat illness: dehydration; heat cramps; heat exhaustion; and heat stroke. Heat illness is most likely to occur during a series of hot days, particularly when temperatures remain high overnight.
Landslide / Landslip **State Growth / NRE**	Low	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. Quick-onset slope failures tend to be a consequence of either heavy rainfall or a geological event. Slope failure has caused deaths in Tasmania along transport routes and in mines

Tsunami **TasPol**	Low	Tsunamis are waves caused by sudden movement of the ocean surface due to earthquakes, ocean floor landslides or slumping into the ocean, volcanic eruptions or oceanic meteorite impact. A worst-case tsunami in Tasmania would endanger vessels and swimmers, and inundate low-lying coastal areas to 10 metres elevation above sea level.

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

Note: *The risk rating applied in the table above shall be reviewed by each agency detailed beneath the hazard and any change reported via the Municipal Emergency Management Committee. The review shall be completed by the end of August 2024.*

3.6 Council prevention and mitigation activities

The Flinders Council has undertaken and validated a risk assessment for the Flinders 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 detailed at Appendix 4 Municipal Risk Register on **page** details current risk information for Flinders Council. Responsibilities for the treatment of risks are 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).

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 Flinders Council 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

    e   coastal inundation risk management

    f   coastal erosion 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. Flinders Council Local Provisions Schedules can be access via Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Flinders Council website.

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.

SECTION 4: Planning and Preparedness

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 involves 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.

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.

4.4   Municipal emergency management roles

Key municipal-level emergency management roles are provided below:

Primary role	Relief role
MEMC Chairperson (Elected Member)	MEMC Chairperson Delegate/Proxy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
Municipal Coordinator	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.

Flinders Council will also periodically arrange for the delivery of other emergency management training in order to build additional capability.   Training delivery will be sourced from the relevant state government agency.   Training includes:-

- Evacuation Centre Management
- Survey 123
- WEBEOC / TEMS
- The List / COP
- MEMC Induction / Refresher

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:

a   coordinate council's overall emergency response, immediate relief and recovery activities

b   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 or SES Regional Emergency Management Controller

b   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 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 / TEMS 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 Emergency 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.

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	**Alert**	Alert stage may be declared when the appropriate Management Authority receives notification regarding the *potential* for an emergency event to occur.
		Advice will be relayed to Municipal Emergency Coordinator(s) regarding the *potential* for an emergency which may necessitate response activities.
		Note: Some emergencies can occur without warning, triggering immediate activation (Stage 3).
Stage 2	**Standby**	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.
		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.
Stage 3	**Activation**	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.

		Depending on the size, scale and complexity of the emergency, coordination centres at municipal, regional or State-levels are activated to manage consequences.

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. |
| Stage 4 | **Stand-down** | Stand-down stage occurs when tactical emergency response operations have ceased and the immediate threat to life, property or the environment has passed.

Municipal, regional or State coordination centres continue to operate. Impact and damage assessments commence to inform immediate, medium to long-term recovery measures.

There is potential for a surge in immediate relief activities during this stage. |
| Stage 5 | **Recovery** | Transition to recovery occurs.

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. |

5.4   Activation of a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre

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 and secondary MECC are identified at Appendix 5 on page .

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	MECC Incident Controller (typically the Municipal Coordinator or deputy)
b	Public Information and Communications Coordinator
c	Operations Coordinator
d	Administration and Finance Coordinator
e	Logistics Coordinator
f	Municipal Planning Coordinator (typically the Municipal Recovery Coordinator or deputy)
g	Evacuation Centre Manager(s) as required
h	Safety Officer

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.

Duty statements and action cards for key municipal emergency management positions have been established and can be located at appendix 9 on page . Additionally, guidelines for Municipal Coordinator and the MECC can be located at appendix 10 on page .

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

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**	● Monitor situation ● Brief stakeholders	● Advise council stakeholders and MEMC ● Monitor situation
2	**Stand-by**	● Maintain situational awareness ● Prepare to deploy for response ● Disseminate public information and warnings across municipal networks ● Nominate media/information officer and advise stakeholders ● Consider MEMC meeting	● Update stakeholders (Council, MEMC) and circulate latest Contact List/Action Cards ● Consider MEMC meeting ● Locate keys to centres, notify centre manager, and arrange staff rosters ● Identify MECC personnel and draft rosters for next 24 hours ● Locate supplies to be needed in first few hours
3	**Response**	● Maintain situational awareness of emergency ● Establish command and control arrangements for MECC ● Deploy resources and request extra assistance as required	● Establish and communicate coordination location for council resources/requests ● Establish IMT ● Manage requests for assistance and Council resources ● Provide operational assistance

		• Assess impacts and effectiveness of response strategies	• Open and manage centres as required e.g. evacuation centres	
		• Disseminate public information and warnings as required	• Ongoing assessment of impacts, especially for: power supply; potable water; transport disruption; public and environmental health conditions; and recovery needs	
		• Provide information: SitReps to Regional Controller	• Update stakeholders and RC as required	
		• Conduct impact assessments and provide updates	• Coordinate meals, relief and accommodation for workers	
4	Stand down	• Assess effectiveness of response actions	• Confirm end/close of Council operations for response	
		• Plan for end of response	• Liaise with recovery workers and assess needs (MRC)	
		• Liaise with Council and MRC regarding the status of recovery operations and arrange handover	• Reinstate transport routes etc	
			• Consider establishing municipal Recovery Group	
		• Confirm end/close of response and stand-down	• Close centres as agreed	
			• Collate operational logs	
		• assess need for resupply of consumable items	• Finance: collate all costs associated with emergency response activities.	
5	Debrief	• Conduct internal debrief/s	• Conduct Council worker debrief	
		• Participate in multi-agency debriefs as required and report to RC, MEMC and REMC	• Arrange for MEMC debrief and report to Regional Coordinator, MEMC and REMC	

5.6   Public information and warnings

TasALERT (www.tasalert.com.au) is Tasmania's official online emergency information source. In an emergency, the homepage of the website 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.

The Australian Warning System is a new national approach to information and Calls to Actions for hazards like bushfire, flood, storm, cyclone, extreme heat and severe weather.

BUSHFIRE

CYCLONE

STORM

FLOOD

EXTREME HEAT
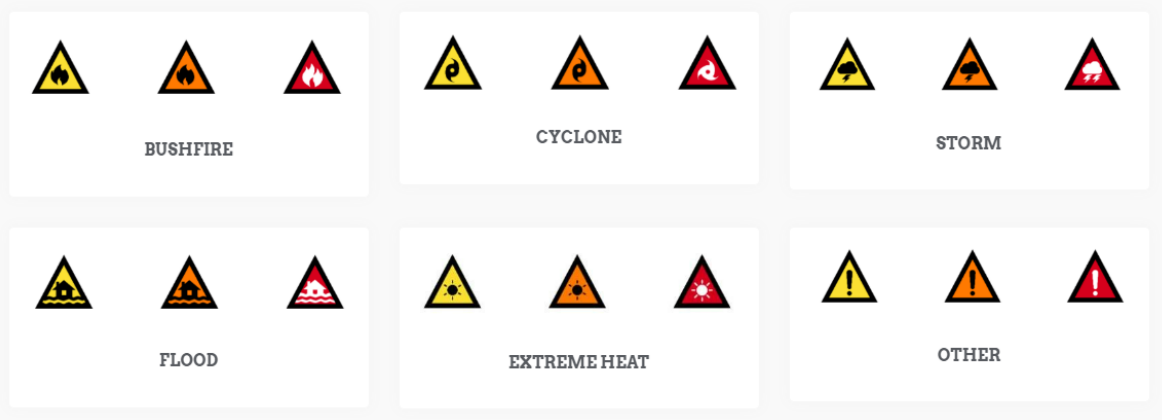
OTHER

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 taking action now to protect you and your family.
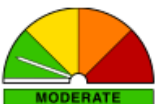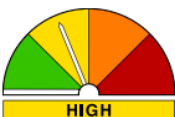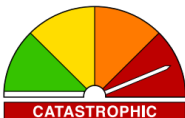
Emergency Warning (Red): An Emergency Warning is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.

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	Prepare to leave/evacuate	Leave/evacuate (immediately, by am/pm/hazard timing)
Stay informed	Leave/evacuate now (if you are not prepared)	Seek/take shelter now
Monitor conditions	Prepare to take shelter	Shelter indoors now
Stay informed/threat is reduced	Move/stay indoors	Too late/dangerous to leave
Avoid the area	Stay near shelter	
Return with caution	Walk two or more streets back	
Avoid smoke	Monitor conditions as they are changing	
	Be aware of ember attacks	
	Move to higher ground (away from creeks/rivers/coast)	
	Limit time outside (cyclone, heat asthma)	
	Avoid the area	
	Stay away from damaged buildings and other hazards	
	Prepare for isolation	
	Protect yourself against the impacts of extreme heat	
	Do not enter flood water	
	Not safe to return	
	Prepare your property (cyclone/storm)	

Other Warnings

Hazard	Warning Type/indication	Issuing Agency
Flood		
Flood watch	**Alert, Watch or Advice** of possible flooding, if flood producing rain is expected to happen in the near future. The general weather forecasts can also refer to flood producing rain.	BoM
Flood warnings	**Warnings of Minor, Moderate or Major** flooding in areas where 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	Causes inconvenience. 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
Severe Weather		
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 in excess of 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: • hail greater than 2cm diameter • wind gusts greater than 100 km/h • flash flooding • tornadoes	BoM
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

Fire		
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 	**Smoke Alert** 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) 	On days of minimal risk, no rating will be issued. Action: Fires may start but are unlikely to spread in a fast or threating way.	TFS
Moderate Fire Danger Rating (FBI 12-23) 	Plan and Prepare Most fires can be controlled. Action: Stay up to date and be ready to act if there is a fire	TFS
High Fire Danger Rating (FBI 24-49) 	Be Ready to Act Fires can be dangerous 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) 	Take action now to protect your life and property Fire will spread quickly and be extremely dangerous 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 If a fire starts and takes hold, lives are likely to be lost 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 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.	TFS

Tsunami		

		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
No threat			
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).

Table 6: Summary of public information arrangements

Row	Location	Scope of information	Provided by	Developed by	Cleared by	Distribution methods
1	**On site**	The emergency and its known impact	Response Management Authority (Support agencies may advise about their own roles)	Response Management Authority	Response Management Authority	Media Agency websites Emergency Alert
2	**EOC/ECC**	Actions/ responsibilities of the centre	Centre Coordinator	Centre Coordinator	Authorised Emergency Management Coordinator (e.g. MC/MRC)	Media
3	**Other centres e.g. evacuation**	Actions/ responsibilities of the centre	Centre Coordinator	Centre Coordinator	Authorised Emergency Management Coordinator (e.g. MC/MRC)	Media TEIS
4	**Municipal area**	Impact of emergency on local community	Mayor	Council media officer	Council media officer	Media Council website TEIS CALD
5	**Within the Region**	Impact of the emergency on the region	Regional Controller	Regional EM Coordinator	Regional Controller	Media Council website TEIS CALD
			Response Management Authority	Regional Media Officer	Response Management Authority Regional Liaison	
			Regional Social Recovery Coordinator	Regional Social Recovery Coordinator/	Regional Controller through the Regional EM	

				Coordinator	
6	**Rest of the State**	Impact of the emergency on Tasmania, including relief arrangements	State Controller	SES Director DPFEM Media Unit Government Media Office	SES Director DPFEM Media Unit Government Media Officer	Media Agency or event specific website TEIS CALD
			Response Management Authority	State Media Officer	Response Management Authority 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 Flinders Council area, 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, relief centres or 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 and* Appendix 7 on page .

5.11 Decision to Evacuate

The decision 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 place established for Flinders Council are detailed at appendix 8 on page .

5.14   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.

5.15   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.

5.16   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 NWREMC so lessons can be shared easily with emergency management partners.

5.17   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 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	Emergency food, clothing
		Repair or replacement of essential items and personal effects
		Essential emergency repairs to housing (to make residence safe and habitable)
		Demolition or rebuilding to restore housing
		Removal of debris from residential properties
		Extraordinary counter-disaster operations for the benefit of an affected individual
		Personal and financial counselling
		Evacuation Centre costs

Category B	Essential	Restoration or replacement of essential public assets (road, footpath, pedestrian bridge, stormwater, bridges, tunnels, culverts, rivulets, local government offices)
		Counter-disaster operations for the protection of the general public
Category C	Non Essential	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)
		A Fund may also include community awareness and education campaigns and other resilience building grants
		Applications for Category C assistance are coordinated and submitted by OSEM for mandatory approval by the Prime Minister
Category D	Non Essential	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.
		Applications for Category D assistance are coordinated and submitted by OSEM for mandatory approval by the Prime Minister

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

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](#) issue 5,describes s

tate 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).
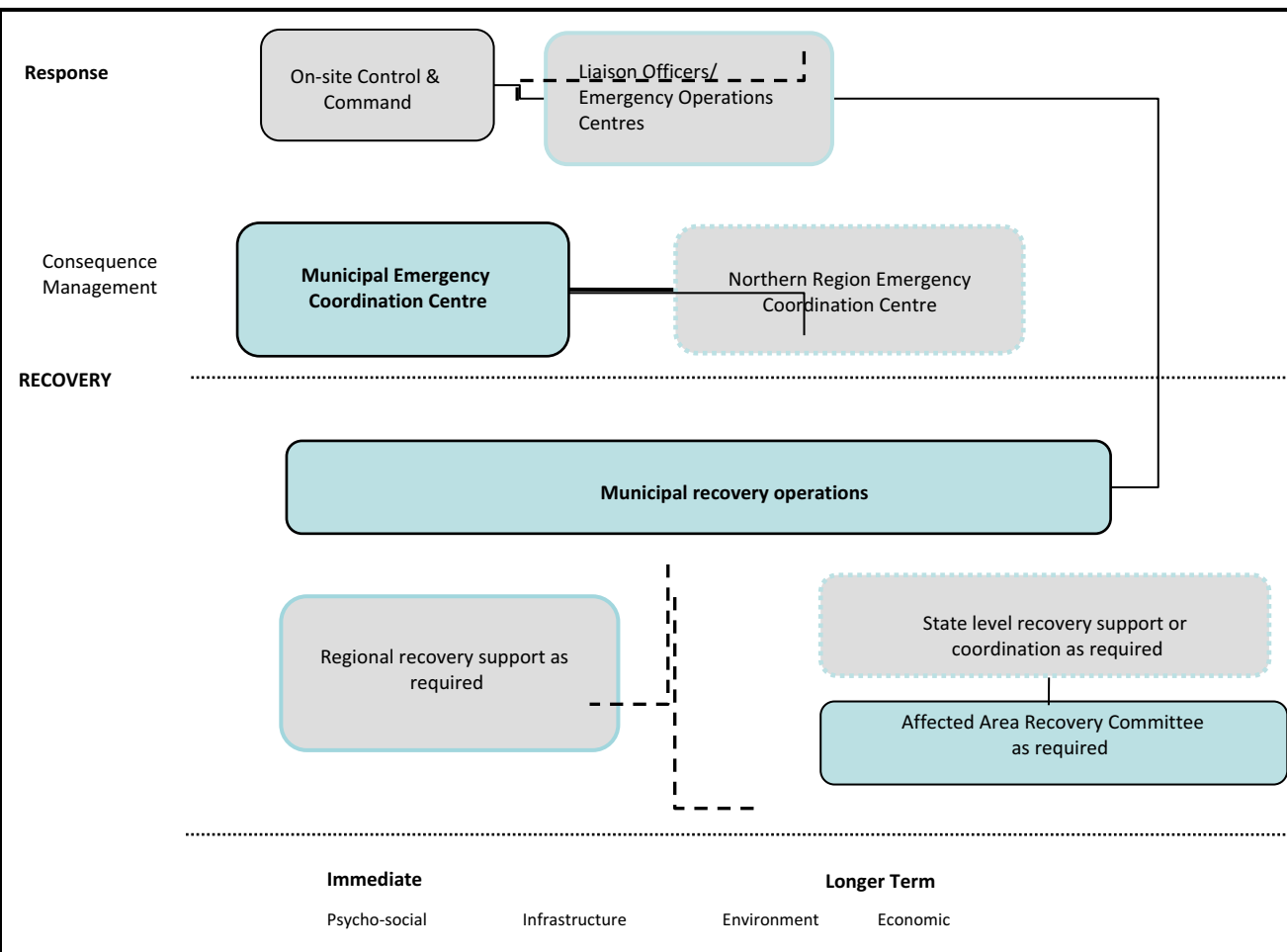
Figure 1: Community recovery arrangements

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 EM Coordinator.

Regional recovery coordination is activated by the Regional Controller through the Regional EM Coordinator 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 and Appendix 7 on page . 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 application. 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.

CRC's 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
Long-term recovery management and coordination		
Level 1	Municipal Committee	Supported by councils, Regional Committees and non-government organisations

Level 2	DPAC (RRT) CRCs	Supported by Regional Committees, Tasmanian Government agencies and non- government organisations
Level 3	DPAC (RRT) or Recovery Taskforce CRCs	Supported by Tasmanian Government agencies and non-government organisations
Level 4	Governance structure as determined by Premier CRCs	Supported by the Australian Government, Tasmanian Government agencies and non-government organisations

Table 7: Long-term recovery coordination arrangements, State Recovery Plan, Issue 5, p27

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 for municipal level emergencies, these can be supported by a number of Tasmanian Government agencies and NGOs, depending on the capacity and presence of support services in the area. Considering the isolation of municipality a delay in provide support services is expected to occur. Details are included at Appendix 11: Recovery Functions Summary on page 76.

SECTION 7: Plan Administration

7.1 Plan Contact

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

> Email: office@flinders.tas.gov.au
> Mail: Flinders Council, PO BOX 40, Whitemark TAS 7255
> Office phone number: (03) 6359 5011

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 4.4*.

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
12	2023	Update to align to TEMA issue 2, revised MEMP template and legislative obligation to review
11	2020	Update to reflect alignment with TEMA and legislative obligation to review
10	2015	Updated Associated Documents list in line with State Emergency Service Website and legislative obligation to review
09	2013	Major update in line with Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan and legislative obligation to review

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 Region Emergency Management Controller
>
> SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator – North
>
> Flinders Council 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
Council	● Municipal Emergency Management Committee-all members ● Mayor ● General Manager ● Deputy Mayor ● Municipal Coordinator ● Deputy Municipal Coordinator
SES	● Unit Manager, SES Flinders Unit ● Regional Emergency Management Coordinator for Regional Emergency Management Controller ● SES Regional Manager ● SES Emergency Management Unit (for SES Director, State Controller)
Tasmania Police	● Officer in Charge (OIC) Whitemark Station
Tasmania Fire Service	● Regional Chief (North) and District Officer (DO) North East
Ambulance Tasmania	● Superintendent, Northern Region
Dept of Natural Resources and Environment	● Principal Advisor (Security and Emergency Management)
Neighbouring Councils	● Dorset Council
Dept of Health	● Senior Planner – Emergency Preparedness and Response ● Director of Nursing – Flinders Island Multi Purpose Centre
Other Organisations	● St Johns Ambulance - Chief Executive Officer (for distribution to Volunteer Division) ● TasNetworks / Hydro ● Cape Barren Island Aboriginal Association ● Flinders Island Airport ● CWA ● Telstra ● FIAAI ● Flinders Island District High School

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

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 within Flinders Municipality
Appendix 7	–	Other Community Centres
Appendix 8	–	Nearby Safe Places within Flinders Municipality
Appendix 9	–	Duty Statements and Action Card for the MECC
Appendix 10	–	Guidelines for Municipal Coordinator and MECC
Appendix 11		Recovery Functions Summary
Appendix 12		Flinders Council Emergency Contact List

Appendix 1: List of Tasmanian Legislation

Tasmanian legislation related to emergency management.

Legislation	Subject
Biosecurity Act 2019	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.
Building Act 2016	building emergency work
COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Commercial Leases) Act 2020	(a) to implement measures that may assist the continued functioning of the economy during the financial hardship period and the recovery of the economy after the end of the period; and (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.
Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010	to regulate by nationally consistent legislation the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail in order to promote public safety and protect property and the environment
Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995	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
Emergency Management Act 2006	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
Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020	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
Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994	emergency authorisations of an act or omission that might otherwise constitute a contravention of this Act
Fire Service Act 1979	to consolidate and amend the law relating to preventing and extinguishing fires and the protection of life and property from fire
Food Act 2003	emergency powers to prevent or reduce the possibility of a serious danger to public health or to mitigate the adverse consequences of a serious danger to public health
Gas Industry Act 2019	to regulate gas related activities
Gas Safety Act 2019	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
General Fire Regulations 2021	regulations regarding fire protection, evacuation and containment of fire hazards
Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993	to make provision for land use planning and approvals, including risk from environmental or natural hazard
Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015	to make provision for and in relation to the management of the likelihood, severity and duration of, and emergencies consisting of, floods in Launceston
Local Government Act 1993	to provide for local government and establish councils to plan for, develop and manage municipal areas in the interests of their communities
Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997	to establish the Marine and Safety Authority and for related matters
Marine Farming Planning Act 1995	to provide for the planning of marine waters for marine farming and the allocation of marine farming leases, including Emergency arrangements
Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971	to make provision with respect to the carrying out of certain marine search and rescue operations
Marine-related Incidents (MARPOL Implementation) Act 2020	to protect State waters from pollution by oil and other substances, and to give effect to certain parts of the MARPOL Convention
Natural Resource Management Act 2002	to establish committees for natural resource management and to provide for the development of regional strategies for natural resource management
Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994	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
Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005	to authorise police officers to stop and search persons and vehicles, to question persons and to seize things for the purposes of public safety
Public Health Act 1997	to protect and promote the health of communities in the State and reduce the incidence of preventable illness, including emergency powers
Radiation Protection Act 2005	for the protection of people and the environment from harmful radiation, including emergency powers
Rail Safety National Law (Tasmania) Act 2012	to apply as a law of this State a national law relating to the provision of a national system of rail safety
Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005	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

Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002	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
Terrorism (Preventive Detention) Act 2005	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
Water Management Act 1999	to provide for the management of Tasmania's water resources, including water supply emergencies
Work Health and Safety Act 2012	to secure the health, safety and welfare of persons at work and for related purposes

Plans and Arrangements

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
	Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines	SES		2017

Strategies and frameworks	
SEMC Strategic Directions Framework 2020-2025	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Risk assessment	
Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA)	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines	Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience
Prevention, mitigation and risk reduction	
Guide to considering natural hazard risks in land use planning and building control	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Principles for the consideration of Natural Hazards in the Planning System	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Preparedness	
Managing Exercises: A handbook for Tasmanian Government agencies	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
Response	
Communities Responding to Disasters: Planning for Spontaneous Volunteers Handbook	Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience
Emergency Evacuation Framework	Tasmania Police

Heatwave Ready Tasmania: Resources for residential aged care facilities in Tasmania	Department of Health
People at Increased Risk in an Emergency: A guide for Tasmanian government and non-government community service providers	State Emergency Management Committee
Spontaneous Volunteer Management Resource Kit: Helping to manage spontaneous volunteers in emergencies	Australian Government Department of Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
State Special Emergency Management Plans and other plans (available on the Tasmanian Emergency Management System)	
Biosecurity Emergencies	Department of Natural Resources and Environment,
Cetacean Incident Manual: …	Department of Natural Resources and Environment,
Dam Safety Emergencies	Department of Natural Resources and Environment,
Electricity, Gas and Liquid Fuel Supply Disruption Arrangements	Department of State Growth
Flood	State Emergency Service
Hazardous Materials Emergencies	Tasmania Fire Service
Impact and Damage Assessment	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Interoperability Arrangements for Sharing Skilled Resources in Tasmania	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Pandemic Influenza	Department of Health
Port Safety Plan for Visits of Nuclear-Powered Warships to Hobart	Tasmanian Government State Emergency Service, Issue 5, 2023
State Fire Protection Plan	Tasmania Fire Service
State Recovery Plan	Department of Premier and Cabinet
State Road and Bridge Emergency Management Plan	Department of State Growth
State Tsunami Emergency Response Plan	State Emergency Service
Structural Collapse	Tasmania Fire Service
Tasmanian Counter-Terrorism Arrangements	Tasmania Police
Tasmanian Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan (TasPlan)	Environment Protection Authority
Tasmanian Mass Casualty Management Arrangements	Department of Health
Tasmanian Public Health Emergencies Management Plan	Department of Health
Tasmanian Search and Rescue Plan	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
Transport Crash Emergencies	Tasmania Police
Recovery	
	Department of Premier and Cabinet

State Recovery Plan (State Special Emergency Management Plan)	
Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements: Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government Policy	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Working together in recovery: a practical guide for the not-for-profit and public sectors,	Curnin, S., University of Tasmania 2019

Appendix 2: Flinders MEMC Terms of Reference

Flinders Municipal Emergency Management Committee

Committee:	Flinders Municipal
Date and Status of these Terms:	TOR Endorsed April 2024
Enquiries	Deputy Municipal Coordinator, Flinders Council
Review Notes	These Terms of Reference are due for review in 2026
General Standards & Practices	The Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements issue 2, section 2.2.6 describes the activities for this committee.

Authority & Background:	The Flinders MEMC is a committee that forms a vital part of Tasmania's emergency management framework. It exists under the authority of the *Emergency Management Act* 2006)
Purpose:	Section 22 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* outlines the Committee's purpose and functions generally as:
	"… to institute and coordinate, and to support the institution and coordination of, emergency management in the municipal area, or in the case of a combined area, in the municipal are that constitutes the combined area, including the preparation and review of the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and Special Emergency Management Plans that relate to emergency management …",
	and specifically, to mitigate the impacts of an emergency on life and property within the Flinders municipality through the emergency management arrangements as outlined within the Municipal Emergency Management Plan ("MEMP").
Functions	Key functions of the Flinders MEMC include:
	☐ Maintain the Flinders Emergency Management Plan to guide the management of risks to the community arising from emergencies by considering all elements of PPRR (Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery);
	☐ Recognise the value of relationships and partnerships for emergency management;
	☐ Develop a progressive review system which is implemented for all emergency management elements which is based on continuous improvement principles; and
	☐ Maintain an active and relevant municipal committee.
Reports to:	Northern Regional Controller and Flinders Council
Membership	Section 21 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* establishes the arrangements for this committee's membership. These are supplemented by the following practices:
	membership is reviewed every time the Terms of Reference is reviewed and members are confirmed in writing by the responsible officer/manager, unless the Committee determines otherwise in writing;
	Proxies must be nominated, and they assume the member's role if the member is unable to attend the meeting or is unable to perform their usual role for the

Committee.

Current member organisations are listed below. These organisations are confirmed as part of the review of the Terms of Reference.

- Flinders Council
- Tasmania Police
- State Emergency Service
- Tasmania Fire Service
- Ambulance Tasmania
- Dept Natural Resources and Environment (PWS, Emergency Management)
- TasNetWorks / Hydro
- Flinders Multi-Purpose Centre
- Dept of Health
- Cape Barren Island Aboriginal Association
- Flinders Island Airport
- CWA
- Telstra
- FIAAI
- Flinders Island District High School

Invited guests are more than welcome to provide and present emergency management information upon prior approval from the Chairperson.

Chairperson:	Flinders Council Mayor or Mayor's delegate
Executive Officer:	Deputy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
Proxies	Member organisations, listed above, are responsible for nominating proxy representatives. A list of these representatives is not held by the Committee as it is subject to regular change.
Presiding at Meetings	The chairperson of the Municipal Emergency Management Committee is to preside at all meetings of the committee at which he or she is present.
	If the Municipal Chairperson is not present at a meeting, the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator will be the chair.
Quorum at meetings	A quorum of the Committee must not be less than 5 members and consist of the chairperson and the Committee Executive Officer.
	A meeting of a Committee at which a quorum is present is competent to transact any business of the Committee
Secretariat	The Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation of Agendas. A representative from the Flinders Council is responsible to the recording of minutes. Minutes of meetings and agendas will be distributed by the Flinders Council representative to Committee members in advance of meetings.
Sub Committees	Nil
Meeting Schedule	The MEMC will aim to meet at a minimum two times per calendar year. The chair may choose to meet more frequently in the event new identified hazards require closer scrutiny.

Appendix 3: MEMC Maintenance and Activity Schedule

Action	Responsibility	Frequency	Scheduled for conduct
Conduct meeting of MEMC	Municipal Coordinator	Twice annually	May / November
Review and update contact lists	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	Feb / May / Aug / Nov
Coordinate emergency management training for selected staff member/s on rotating basis and maintain training records	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	Feb / May / Aug / Nov Webeoc./TEMS, Listmap COP, TasEMT,
Plan, conduct and review a related exercise	Municipal Coordinator	Biennial	October
Review MEMP. Lodge plan with Regional EM Coordinator for approval	MEMC	Biennial	September of scheduled review year
Attend NREMC meetings	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	Feb / May / Aug / Nov
Attend NRSRC meeting	Municipal Recovery Coordinator	Quarterly	Feb / May / Aug / Nov
Review risk register and treatment plans with municipal strategic plan and budget.	Municipal Coordinator (with MEMC)	Annually	May (see **note** on page 31)

Appendix 4: Municipal Risk Register

The Flinders Council MEMC risk register is maintained in a corporate drive by Flinders Council. The risk register has been structured to reflect hazards and risks to the municipality. The risk register will guide the risk reduction endeavours of the MEMC over and beyond the life of the plan. The register is reviewed prior to or at the May meeting of the MEMC. The Risk Register is not attached as the MEMC manages the register as a dynamic document.

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 to 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 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
Council	Davies Street Whitemark	Municipal Coordinator 03 6359 5001		
Tasmania Police	Police Northern Regional HQ	Northern Police Commander	Cimitere Street, Launceston	Regional Controller
NREMC (RECC)	Level 2, Police Northern Regional HQ	Northern Police Commander	Cimitere Street, Launceston	Regional Controller / Regional Emergency Management Coordinator
Tasmania Fire Service	TFS Northern Regional HQ	Regional Chief - North	339 Hobart Road, Youngtown	Regional Chief
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
Primary	SES centre	Municipal Coordinator 03 6359 5001
Secondary	Davies Street Whitemark	Municipal Coordinator 03 6359 5001
Secondary overflow	Flinders Arts and Entertainment Centre Patrick Street Whitemark	Municipal Coordinator 03 6359 5001

Appendix 6: Evacuation Centres

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
1	Flinders Arts and Entertainment Centre	Kitchen, toiletss, large hall, meeting rooms	Patrick Street Whitemark	Municipal Coordinator 03 6359 5001	Most days	

Appendix 7: Other Community Centres

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

Row	Centre/Location Title & Contact	Facilities	Location	Usage Frequency	Could be used for:	Comments
1	Emita Hall	Kitchen, toilets, large hall, potential meeting space, water, power, wifi, outdoor space	East of Emita	Weekly	Recovery centre or communication centre	
2	Holloway Park	Kitchen, toilets, potential meeting space, outdoor space, water, power, close to shop	Lady Barron	Monthly	Recovery centre if outdoor camping	
3	Lady Barron Hall	Kitchen, large hall, toilets, gym space/meeting room, water, power, close to FIAAI ofice	Lady Barron	Daily	Recovery centre or communications centre	

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 asses 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 Flinders Council identified in the table below. A map of current Nearby Safer Places is also included and was current as at 30 October 2023.

Visit: www.fire.tas.gov.au for more information about preparing for bushfires.

	Nearby Safer Place	Location	Community Bushfire Protection Plan	Comments
1	Cleared Area adjoining Palana Rd	Palana	Palana Area	
2	Killiecrankie Beach	Killiecrankie	Killiecrankie area	
3	Emita Hall and Showground	Emita	Emita Area	
4	Flinders Island Airport	Flinders Island Airport	Whitemark Area	
5	Whitemark Municipal Hal	Whitemark	Whitemark Area	
6	Lady Barron Wharf	Lady Barron	Lady Barron Wharf Area	
7	Cape Barren Community Centre	Cape Barren Island	Cape Barren / truwana Area	
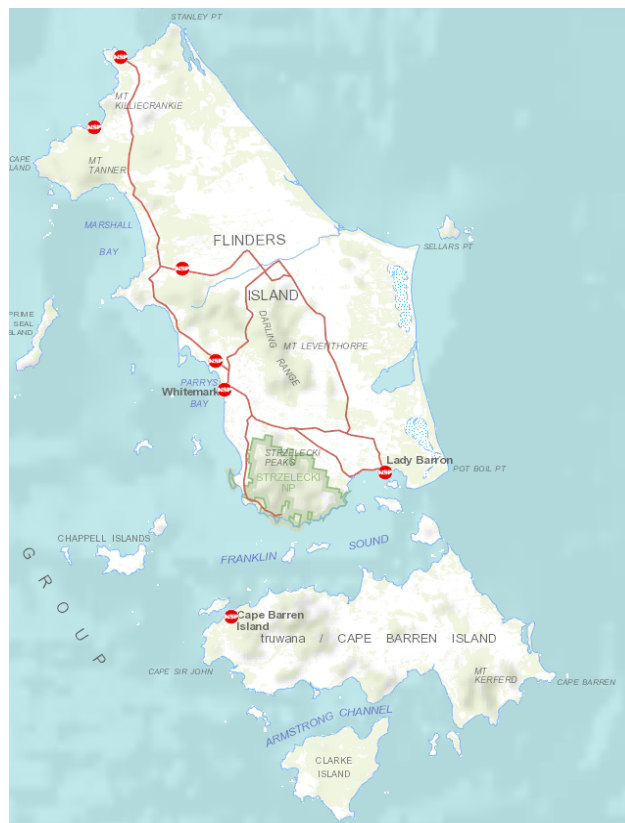
Appendix 9: Duty Statements and Action Cards

Chair - Emergency Management Committee	
Responsible To	Council
Duties	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	
Responsible To	Flinders Council
Duties	Notify the Mayor and Councillors, 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 Deputy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator prior, during and after an emergency
	Providing council support as requested by the Flinders Council Emergency Coordination Centre

Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator	
Responsible To	Mayor (Geneal Manager, if the GM has not filled this position)
Duties	Duties Responsible for the overall management of council response to an emergency
	Coordinate resources and activities in the coordination centre
	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 GM, Mayor / Chair of Municipal Emergency Management Committee 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 General Manager
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 Flinders Council Emergency Management Committee
	Propose and/or support emergency management initiatives

Municipal Recovery Coordinator	
Responsible To	Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
Duties	Receive notification of emergency from Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
	Identify and establish Evacuation Centre or Recovery Centre as directed
	Notify appropriate recovery organisations
	Maintain contact with and support Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
	Manage assessment of community needs with support from all Recovery agencies
	Maintain ongoing liaison with Department or Premier and Cabinet during the provision of services to the community
	To be a member of the Flinders Council Emergency Management Committee, and Northern Region Recovery Committee
	Represent Flinders Council at meetings of the Northern Regional Recovery Committee
	Providing social recovery advice to the Flinders Council Emergency Management Committee and Council
	Oversee the activities of the Deputy Recovery Coordinator(s) if appointed.

Appendix 10: Guidelines for Municipal Coordinator and MECC

When first advised of an emergency or potential emergency, the following guidelines will be referred to and where necessary, applied:

Municipal Coordinator (MC)

When first alerted about an emergency or potential emergency the MC must:

a   Assess the necessity to establish the MECC and/or EOC;

b   Notify key Council staff / activate response teams/supervisors and other potentially affected operational areas as deemed appropriate;

c   Notify Council's Media Officer; and

d   Contact those staff that may have a direct role in the emergency.

If the first alert is received outside usual working hours, the MC must re-assess and determine the appropriate people to contact. Such contact will depend on the type and extent of the incident.

Liaison with Emergency Services

In the event of an emergency within the municipal area that threatens life and/or property, the MC will liaise with all emergency services through NREMC and through the SES Regional EM Coordinator or the Regional Controller.

The NREMC Executive Officer (Regional Emergency Management Coordinator) will arrange, if required, briefings from the Response Management Authority. These briefings will identify the role of Council and the physical and human resources that may be required to assist.

Bushfire

The MC will be advised of severe fire weather days and this will provide the trigger to alert Council staff to be vigilant in identifying fire outbreaks, and monitoring the current situation through the TFS website (www.fire.tas.gov.au).

Should any Council employee become aware of a fire that may have the potential to threaten any residential area of the Flinders municipality, it will be reported immediately to TFS (phone 000) in the first instance, and then the MC.

The MC shall then be responsible for the coordination of information and response.

Council's employees are not required to provide frontline firefighting capability, however, support to the TFS will be provided in mop-up operations when the major fire risk has abated and when requested to provide such support.

Floods

SES has responsibility for receiving flood alerts and warnings from BoM and for conveying that advice to local government authorities that may be affected by potential floods.

Council is responsible for supporting the community during a flood emergency.

The MC will be provided with advice on the potential for flood events, the possible extent of flood inundation, and the resources available from SES to assist with flood mitigation actions.

If evacuation is required, the decision to evacuate will be made by the Regional Controller in consultation with SES and the MC.

Depending upon the severity of the rainfall event and potential for flooding, the MC may request the GM to move all available crews to flood response operations and, if necessary activate the MECC.

Storms

SES has responsibility for receiving storm warnings from BoM and conveying that advice to local government authorities that may be affected by severe weather storms.

The MC will be advised of any severe weather warnings that are issued by BoM that indicate an impact within the Flinders municipal area.

SES will provide the initial response to any report of structural damage. In severe events, Council may be requested to support SES in responding to calls for assistance from the community. This request will be received through the MC.

Depending upon the severity of the storm and associated damage, the MC may decide to move all available crew to flood response operations and, if necessary, activate the MECC.

Operations Areas

To provide accurate and timely coordination of resources in an emergency, the existing management structure will be used as far as practical. Outdoor crews across the municipality will work together under the coordination of the MECC Manager, who would take advice from the MC for managing the allocation of resources. Supervisors and team leaders will be assigned specific responsibilities as they are defined.

Communications

Telstra

All Telstra lines and systems are managed through Launceston.

Communications Functions

The RMA uses the Government Radio Network (GRN). GRN can be configured by Firecomm so that all emergency service response agencies and others on the GRN can communicate on the one channel or group.

A number of businesses, farmers and private citizens have UHF CB radio bases and mobile radios and telephones. All radios are fitted with channels reserved for emergency calls only.

During any emergency or disaster, the various emergency services will communicate to each other via the GRN.

Public Information and working with the media

During any emergency the provision of information to the public is critical. As such emergency information is vital for relaying important emergency event information to the community.

Media Access

During an emergency, accredited media representatives should only be granted access to any site at the discretion of the lead agency and the respective site controller.

Media Releases

Release of media information relating to the emergency event is the sole prerogative of the response management agency. In the event Council needs to reinforce any messaging released from the RMA, the messaging will be shared to residents via council's appropriate media channels, including social media.

Media Centre

Should an emergency attract unusual levels of media presence, Flinders Council in consultation with the lead agency, designate a site as a media centre from which all media representatives should operate, to avoid unnecessary invasion of space required for managing the emergency.

Media Announcements

Public announcements during an emergency are to be made by the person appointed from the response management authority. The Mayor or his/her delegate will be the spokesperson for Flinders Council in the event support is required to reinforce announcements.

Public announcements can be made through media agencies within the region.

Emergency Service Announcements

Emergency service announcements will be released to the media on the authority of the response agency or the RC or his/her nominated representative. They are not to be released at council level.

Directions and Public Information

Directions for coordination and control of members of the public, volunteers and volunteer groups will be issued from the Flinders Council MECC.

Information bulletins, situation reports and information regarding facilities, emergency assistance and emergency management arrangements will be provided through the Flinders Council MECC from an officer authorised by the MC. All such information will be retained and wherever possible the WebEOC application is to be utilised to retain the information.

Appendix 11: Recovery Functions Summary

Details outline at this appendix are extracted from the issue 5 of the State Recovery Plan

Social Recovery		
Coordinating Agency	**Department of Premier and Cabinet**	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Evacuation centres ▪ Establish emergency shelter for displaced persons ▪ Provide food and water to displaced persons ▪ Arrange laundering of linen / towels used in an evacuation centre	Councils	DPAC (RRT) NGOs
Recovery centres ▪ Establish recovery centres to provide information and access to services	Councils	DPAC (RRT) State Growth (Business Tasmania) NRE-Tas (AgriGrowth) NGOs Insurance Council of Australia (ICA)
Personal support ▪ Arrange Psychological First Aid and chaplaincy services for evacuation and recovery centres ▪ Coordinate support for people with specific needs (e.g. elderly, people with disabilities) ▪ Promote additional psychosocial support through primary health or community-based services.	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs DoH
Mental health advice and support ▪ Assess and assist individuals who require specialised psychological support, including through escalation from NGOs or community-based support services ▪ Coordinate support for people with complex needs through appropriately qualified staff (e.g. social workers) ▪ Provide advice on, and coordinate, appropriate medium and long-term mental health recovery initiatives	DoH	NGOs
Emergency accommodation ▪ Arrange or broker emergency accommodation options for displaced persons who cannot reside with friends/family or in an evacuation centre	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs
Care for children ▪ Provide support and care for unaccompanied minors in an evacuation centre and other emergency settings	DECYP	NGOs
Financial assistance for personal hardship and distress ▪ Deliver the Personal Hardship and Distress Assistance Policy under the TRRA	DPAC (RRT)	
Financial Assistance for not-for-profit organisations ▪ Assess and provide assistance to not- for-profit organisations under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy	DPAC (RRT)	
Technical advice (as required): ▪ Drinking and waste water management ▪ Hygiene, sanitation, and infection control ▪ Food safety (handling and storage) ▪ Air quality ▪ Protection against hazardous materials/substances	DoH	Councils DOJ (WorkSafe) NRE-Tas (Biosecurity Tasmania) EPA

Economic Recovery

Coordinating Agency	Department of State Growth	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Support for business and industry ▪ Promote and distribute information to assist the business community to build resilience and prepare to support their own recovery (e.g. business continuity plans) ▪ Assist impacted businesses to access information and advice ▪ Provide advice on re-establishment or alternative strategies	State Growth	
Economic and industry-specific programs ▪ Assess and identify business and economic needs ▪ Deliver targeted programs and financial assistance strategies as required	State Growth	Industry bodies Regional Tourism organisations Regional Development organisations
Financial assistance measures for small businesses ▪ Assess and provide small business assistance under the Community Recovery Policy of the TRRA	State Growth	DPAC (RRT)

Infrastructure Recovery

Coordinating Agency	Department of State Growth	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Roads and bridges ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake stabilisation and remediation works ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure ▪ Rebuild and restore infrastructure to be sustainable and more resilient to future events	Asset owners (as applicable): State Growth Councils NRE-Tas (PWS) Sustainable Timber Tasmania TasRail (Rail bridges) Hydro Tasmania	State Growth
Other community infrastructure and recreational facilities ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of infrastructure and facilities	Asset owners (as applicable): Councils NRE-Tas Sustainable Timber Tasmania	
Ports, airports and rail ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasPorts TasRail Airport infrastructure owners	State Growth

Electricity supply and generation	Hydro Tasmania	State Growth
▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasNetworks	Australian Energy Market Operator
Natural gas ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasGas	State Growth
Liquid fuel supply ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	Liquid fuel suppliers	State Growth

Other infrastructure
• Undertake and facilitate the restoration of infrastructure and facilities
    o Public schools and libraries
    o Hospitals and health centres
    o Irrigation infrastructure
    o Dams
    o Other infrastructure
	DECYP
	DoH Tas Irrigation
	TasWater NRE-Tas
	Asset owners	

Environmental Recovery		
Coordinating Agency	**Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania Environment Protection Authority (EPA)**	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Environmental health and pollution ▪ Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities ▪ Render (disperse/dilute/neutralise) the hazardous material safe ▪ Decontaminate affected people, places and equipment	Councils EPA Asset owner	DOJ DoH
Crown land, National Park and landscape rehabilitation ▪ Coordinate and undertake natural environment rehabilitation works	NRE-Tas	NGOs
Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage ▪ Undertake assessment of risk posed to natural and cultural heritage places in affected areas ▪ Coordinate and undertake Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage rehabilitation works, in consultation with affected communities ▪ Undertake recovery monitoring of Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage places	DPAC (Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania) NRE-Tas	Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council
Animal welfare, feed and fodder ▪ Coordinate assistance for household pets and assistance animals presenting at an evacuation centre ▪ Coordinate services to treat and care for affected wildlife ▪ Coordinate and manage services to meet the immediate needs of affected livestock	Councils NRE-Tas	Community groups NGOs

Assistance measures for primary producers	NRE-Tas	DPAC (RRT)
▪ Assess and provide primary producer assistance under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy ▪ Provide advice and other non- financial support to primary producers	Industry bodies NGOS	
Waste management and carcass removal	Councils NRE-Tas	EPA
▪ Dispose of contaminated waste ▪ Coordinate the removal of livestock carcasses		
Biosecurity and invasive species	NRE-Tas	
▪ Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities ▪ Coordinate the delivery of diagnostic services ▪ Restrict the movement of hazardous organisms		

Cross-domain Recovery

Coordinating Agency	Department of Premier and Cabinet	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Large-scale demolition and clean-up ▪ Assess demolition and clean-up requirements and determine the need for a coordinated approach ▪ Support or coordinate large-scale demolition and clean-up programs	DPAC (RRT)	Councils State Growth EPA DOJ DoH
Government liaison with the insurance industry ▪ Coordinate insurance information and advice	DPAC (RRT)	ICA Insurers
Registration and enquiry ▪ Identify and register attendees at evacuation centres ▪ Facilitate the reunification of family and friends separated during an emergency ▪ Collect data to inform missing persons investigations and recovery planning	Councils TASPOL	NRE-Tas Australian Red Cross NGOs
Public memorials ▪ Coordinate arrangements to manage spontaneous memorials ▪ Coordinate the establishment of permanent memorials, in consultation with affected communities	DPAC (RRT) Councils	TASPOL NGOs
Public donations – material goods ▪ Coordinate the storage and distribution of donated material goods	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs
Spontaneous volunteers and offers of assistance ▪ Coordinate the registration, training and coordination of volunteers offering assistance ▪ Coordinate and manage community, corporate and business offers of assistance	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs
Public appeals ▪ Coordinate the collection and administration of financial donations on behalf of affected communities	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs Financial institutions

Land information and data services ▪ Provide web, mobile and desktop mapping infrastructure (subject to licensing) for data collection across all domains ▪ Coordinate the provision of remotely sensed imagery ▪ Conduct property reinstatement (survey and valuation**)**	NRE-Tas	DPAC (RRT)
Impact and damage assessments ▪ Coordinate and compile of whole-of- government impact and damage assessments ▪ Coordinate whole-of-government Secondary Impact Assessments, if required ▪ Analyse impact and damage information to determine recovery needs and priorities	DPAC (RRT)	Coordinating Agencies NRE-Tas
Internal and external recovery communication ▪ Coordinate and manage TasRECOVERY and social media content ▪ Coordinate and manage TEIS if activated	DPAC (RRT)	Councils Community groups NGOs Coordinating Agencies
Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA) ▪ Administer, maintain and coordinate TRRA policies ▪ Assess and deliver assistance provided under TRRA Local Government Policy	DPAC (RRT)	Councils
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) ▪ Collate eligible costs for emergency events and submit DRFA claims to the Australian Government	DPAC (RRT)	Councils Department of Treasury and Finance Tasmanian Audit Office Coordinating Agencies
Emerging issues and enquiries ▪ 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 ▪ Coordinate the resolution of emerging issues that do not fall within a specific domain, including referral to appropriate agencies	DPAC (RRT)	Coordinating Agencies Councils NGOs

Appendix 12: Flinders Council Emergency Contact List

Emergency telephone numbers for government departments and statutory authorities for the Flinders Municipal Area are:

State Government Departments		
Premier and Cabinet (DPAC)	**Resilience and Recovery Tasmania** On-call Officer	0491 958 351
Education (DECYP)	State Office	1800 816 057
Health Department (DoH)	Launceston General Hospital	6348 7111
Dept of Natural Resources and Environment		1300 368 550
Parks & Wildlife Service		1300 827 727

Contact numbers for Emergency Management Partners

The following table indicates the hazards most likely to occur in the municipal area and the principle agency responsible to take action and / or provide advice on any specific hazard.

Emergency	Advisory Agency	Initial Contact Number
Australia Post		131318
TasNetworks		1800 638 449
TasWater (all hours)		136992
Telstra		1100
Land based hazardous substance spill or explosion	Tasmania Fire Service	000
Transportation accident	Department of Police, Fire & Emergency Management	000
Earth tremor, earthquake or landslide	Department of State Growth	1800 030 688
Storm, tempest or flood	Flinders Council	B/H 63595 001 A/H Emergency 0487 548 049
Public Health Emergency	Department of Health	1800 671 738
Food contamination	Department of Health	1800 671 738
Water supply contamination	Department of Health	1800 671 738
Animal disease	Dept of Natural Resources and Environment (Chief Veterinary Officer)	1800 675 888
River based environmental emergency	EPA	1800 005 171

River based oil spill or pollution above high water line	EPA	1800 005 171
Marine accident	Department of Police, Fire & Emergency Management	000 6233 8911
	Marine & Safety Tasmania	0418 145 439