



Australian Capital Territory

Emergency Management Act 1999

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About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Emergency Management Act 1999* effective from 23 June 2000 to 31 December 2000.

Kinds of republications

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- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
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The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation (Republication) Act 1996*, part 3, division 2 authorised the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation (Republication) Act 1996*, s 14 and s 16). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.



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As in force on
23 June 2000



Australian Capital Territory

Emergency Management Act 1999

An Act relating to emergencies and for related purposes

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Emergency Management Act 1999*.

2 Commencement

(1) Sections 1, 2 and 82 commence on the day on which this Act is notified in the Gazette.

(2) The remaining provisions commence on a day, or respective days, fixed by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

(3) If a provision referred to in subsection (2) has not commenced before the end of the period of 6 months commencing on the day on which this Act is notified in the Gazette, that provision, by force of this subsection, commences on the first day after the end of that period.

3 Interpretation

(1) In this Act, the following definitions apply:

Note A definition applies except so far as the contrary intention appears (see *Interpretation Act 1967*, s 11G).

agency, means a Territory agency or a Commonwealth or State agency.

alternate controller means the alternate controller provided for under section 23.

ambulance service means the ACT Ambulance Service provided for under subsection 55 (1).

casual volunteer means a person (whether or not a resident of the Territory) who—

- (a) at the request, or with the consent, of the person in charge of an activity forming part of an operation in which a Territory service is participating, assists members of the Territory service in carrying out the activity without remuneration or reward; or
- (b) on his or her own initiative and without remuneration or reward, assists members of a Territory service participating in an operation;

but does not include—

- (c) a member of a Territory service; or
- (d) a member of a support unit, or a specialist person, operating in the Territory under an arrangement entered into under Division 4 of Part 2.

chief fire control officer means the Chief Fire Control Officer appointed under the *Bushfire Act 1936*.

Commonwealth or State agency means—

- (a) a department of state of the Commonwealth or a State; or
- (b) a body, whether incorporated or not, established for a public purpose by or under an Act of the Commonwealth or a State; or
- (c) the holder of an office established by an Act of the Commonwealth or a State;

and includes, in relation to an office referred to in paragraph (c), the staff required to assist the office-holder but does not include a Territory corporation.

controller—

- (a) in relation to a provision the functions and powers of which are the subject of an assignment under subsection 22 (2)—means the chief police officer, and includes the alternate controller; or
- (b) in relation to any other provision—means the Minister.

declared emergency means an emergency in respect of which a declaration is made under section 20.

determined fee means the fee determined by the Minister under section 79 for the purposes of the provision in which the expression occurs.

director means the director of the emergency service provided for under section 46.

emergency means an event (such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, accident, epidemic or animal disease), actual or imminent, which requires a significant and coordinated response.

emergency area, in relation to a declared emergency, means—

- (a) the Territory; or
- (b) where the declaration of the emergency is expressed to relate only to a part of the Territory—that part.

emergency management means the establishment of plans, structures and arrangements so as to coordinate the resources of agencies, and organisations and other persons in a comprehensive approach to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery in relation to emergencies or emergency risks.

emergency period, in relation to a declared emergency, means the period between the declaration of the emergency and the revocation of the declaration.

emergency plan means the emergency plan prepared under subsection 11 (1), as amended and in force from time to time.

emergency risk includes the risk of an emergency arising from—

- (a) civil defence requirements associated with warlike action; or
- (b) mass gatherings of people at sporting and other events; or
- (c) a significant disruption of essential services; or
- (d) technological problems including the widespread simultaneous failure of computers.

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emergency service means the ACT Emergency Service established by subsection 44 (1).

executive director means the Executive Director provided for under section 4.

executive head means a person with day-to-day control of an agency or organisation.

land includes water.

loss, in relation to a person, includes injury or damage suffered, and expenses reasonably incurred, by the person.

management committee means the Emergency Management Committee established by subsection 7 (1).

manual, in relation to the emergency service, means the operations manual prepared under subsection 48 (1), as amended and in force from time to time.

organisation means a society, body or group of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate but does not include an agency.

Public Sector Management Act means the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

recovery operations means measures taken under this Act during or after an emergency period for the purpose, as far as practicable, of assisting persons and communities to achieve an effective level of functioning.

response operations means measures taken under this Act during an emergency period to protect life or property.

specialist person means a person who possesses a skill appropriate for dealing with an aspect of an emergency whether or not that skill corresponds to a recognised field of expertise.

State includes another Territory.

structure includes industrial plant and equipment.

support unit means a unit (however described) forming part of an agency or organisation being a unit consisting of 1 or more persons and associated equipment (such as ambulance officers and an ambulance) the functions of which consist of, or include, responding to an event such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, accident, epidemic or animal disease.

Territory agency means—

- (a) an administrative unit; or
- (b) a body, whether incorporated or not, established for a public purpose by or under an Act; or
- (c) a Territory corporation; or
- (d) the holder of an office established by an Act;

and includes, in relation to an office referred to in paragraph (d), the staff required to assist the office-holder.

Territory corporation means—

- (a) a Territory owned corporation within the meaning of the *Territory Owned Corporations Act 1990*; or
- (b) any other corporation established under the *Corporations Law* being a corporation the directors of which, or a majority of the directors of which, are appointed by a Minister or a Territory authority or instrumentality.

Territory service means—

- (a) the emergency service; or
- (b) the ambulance service.

vehicle includes an aircraft, a boat and a train.

(2) In this Act, a reference to the **head of a Territory service** shall be taken to be a reference to—

- (a) in the case of the emergency service—the director; and
- (b) in the case of the ambulance service—the chief officer of the ambulance service.

(3) In this Act, a reference to the **head of a Territory agency** shall be taken to be a reference to the person with day-to-day control of the agency.

(4) In this Act, a reference to a **member of an agency** shall be taken to include a reference to a person employed by or in an agency.

PART 2—EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Division 1—Executive director

4 Office

- (1) There shall be an executive director.
- (2) The chief executive shall create and maintain an office in the public service the duties of which include performing the functions of the executive director.
- (3) The executive director shall be the public servant for the time being performing the duties of the public service office referred to in subsection (2).

5 Functions

- (1) The executive director is responsible for emergency management.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the executive director shall prepare for emergencies by—
 - (a) conducting education programs and vulnerability analyses; and
 - (b) establishing, and monitoring the continuing effectiveness of, protocols and communication networks; and
 - (c) maintaining, in such a manner as to be readily accessible, formal records of emergency management arrangements with other jurisdictions and with organisations; and
 - (d) assisting in the development of preparedness plans relating to organisations; and
 - (e) coordinating public information regarding emergency management.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the executive director shall establish such committees as he or she thinks necessary to assist in the performance of the functions of the executive director.

6 Additional powers

The executive director has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the performance of his or her functions.

Division 2—Emergency management committee

7 Establishment

- (1) The Emergency Management Committee is established.
- (2) The management committee shall consist of—
 - (a) the executive director; and
 - (b) the chief officer within the meaning of the *Fire Brigade Act 1957*; and
 - (c) the chief fire control officer; and
 - (d) the chief officer of the ambulance service; and
 - (e) the director; and
 - (f) the chief police officer; and
 - (g) the chief health officer provided for under the *Public Health Act 1997*; and
 - (h) such other persons as the Minister may, in writing, appoint from time to time.

8 Functions

- (1) The primary function of the management committee is to provide for liaison between relevant agencies, organisations and other persons in relation to emergency management.
- (2) In performing the function under subsection (1) the management committee shall seek to—
 - (a) enhance emergency management capabilities; and
 - (b) reduce community vulnerability to the effects of emergencies; and
 - (c) improve awareness and training to deal with emergency management matters.
- (3) The management committee shall also have the following functions:
 - (a) provide advice on emergency management;
 - (b) support the executive director in emergency management.

9 Chairperson

- (1) The chief police officer is the chairperson of the management committee but in the absence of the chief police officer the executive director is the chairperson.

(2) However, in the absence of the chief police officer and the executive director, the members present must elect a chairperson from among their number.

10 Meetings

(1) The chairperson shall, from time to time, convene meetings of the management committee.

(2) At a meeting of the management committee, 6 members or half the number of members, whichever is the greater, constitute a quorum.

(3) Subject to subsection (2), the management committee shall determine the procedure to be followed in connection with a meeting of the management committee.

(4) The management committee may hold a meeting by means of instantaneous communication.

(5) In subsection (4)—

instantaneous communication means communication by means of telephone, television or any other device which permits instantaneous audio communication with or without instantaneous visual communication.

Division 3—Emergency plan

11 Emergency plan

(1) The Minister shall prepare and maintain an emergency plan for the Territory to provide a basis for—

- (a) emergency management; and
- (b) coordination of emergency service agencies; and
- (c) coordination of agencies, organisations and other persons; and
- (d) coordination of Territory agencies with agencies of the Commonwealth and the States.

(2) The emergency plan, and amendments of the emergency plan, shall be in writing.

(3) The management committee shall monitor—

- (a) the scope of the emergency plan in respect of the range of emergencies to which it relates; and
- (b) the effectiveness of the emergency plan in relation to each of those types of emergencies.

- (4) The management committee may recommend amendments of the emergency plan to the Minister.
- (5) The Minister may prepare amendments of the emergency plan.

***Division 4—Commonwealth and interstate
cooperation***

12 Definitions for div 4

In this Division, the following definitions apply:

arrangement means an arrangement entered into under subsection 13 (1).

emergency services means services required to respond to an event such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, accident, epidemic or animal disease.

13 Arrangements for cooperation

(1) The chief executive, on behalf of the Territory, may make an arrangement with a Commonwealth or State agency to facilitate co-operation—

- (a) in emergency management; or
- (b) in the day-to-day operations of a Territory agency where those operations involve the provision of emergency services outside the Territory or the provision of emergency services within the Territory by a Commonwealth or State agency.

(2) The chief executive, on behalf of the Territory, may arrange with a Commonwealth or State agency to vary or revoke an arrangement.

(3) Before entering into an arrangement, or a variation or revocation of an arrangement, with a Commonwealth or State agency, the chief executive shall use his or her best endeavours to consult with the corresponding Territory agency.

(4) Failure to comply with subsection (3) does not affect the validity of an arrangement.

(5) An arrangement with a Commonwealth or State agency may be expressed to revoke an agreement relating to cooperation in respect of a matter referred to in paragraph (1) (a) or (b) being an agreement that was entered into on behalf of the Territory or a Territory agency with the Commonwealth or State agency before the commencement of this section.

14 Arrangements etc in writing

An arrangement, or a variation or revocation of an arrangement, shall be in writing.

15 Arrangements relating to resources

(1) Without limiting the generality of subsection 13 (1), an arrangement may provide for the controller, on behalf of the Territory, to determine the nature and amount of resources (if any) required from outside the Territory to deal with an emergency within the Territory and to request the other party to the arrangement to provide those resources to the Territory accordingly.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection 13 (1), an arrangement may provide for the chief executive, on behalf of the Territory, to determine and coordinate the deployment of Territory resources in relation to an emergency outside the Territory.

16 Nominated officers

(1) The chief executive may, by writing, nominate a public employee to give directions for the purposes of section 17.

(2) A nomination under subsection (1) may not be expressed to operate for more than 7 days but may be renewed from time to time.

17 Members of support units and specialist persons subject to directions

A member of a support unit, or a specialist person, operating in the Territory under an arrangement shall comply with a direction given by a nominee under subsection 16 (1).

18 Recognition of interstate qualifications

Where—

- (a) a specialist person ordinarily resident in a State is to undertake activities in the Territory under an arrangement; and
- (b) but for this section, those activities are activities that by a law of the Territory may only be undertaken by a person who is qualified by reason of registration, enrolment, membership of an organisation or the holding of a degree, diploma, certificate or other award required by that law; and

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- (c) the person is the holder of a corresponding qualification recognised by the law of that State as a requirement of persons undertaking those activities in that State;

the person shall, for the purpose of undertaking those activities under the arrangement, be taken to hold the qualification required by that law of the Territory.

PART 3—MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCIES

Division 1—Declared emergencies

19 Application

This Part does not authorise the taking of measures directed at—

- (a) bringing an industrial dispute to an end; or
- (b) dealing with a riot or other civil disturbance.

20 Declaration of state of emergency

(1) Where the Chief Minister is satisfied that—

- (a) an emergency has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur; and
- (b) the emergency is, or would be, of such a scale, or of such a nature—
 - (i) as to constitute a significant danger to the health or safety of persons in the Territory, property in the Territory or the environment of the Territory; or
 - (ii) as to cause a significant disruption of essential services in the Territory;

the Chief Minister may, by writing, declare that a state of emergency exists.

(2) In this section, a reference to ***an emergency that is likely to occur*** shall be taken to be a reference to—

- (a) an event that has occurred or is occurring; or
- (b) a circumstance that exists;

which the Chief Minister is satisfied gives rise to the likelihood of an emergency.

(3) In this section, a reference to ***an emergency, event, or circumstance*** shall be taken to include a reference to an emergency, event, or circumstance whether within or outside the Territory.

(4) A declaration may be expressed to relate only to a part of the Territory specified in the declaration.

21 Publication of declaration

As soon as practicable after making or revoking a declaration of a state of emergency, the Chief Minister shall—

- (a) cause notice of the declaration or revocation to be broadcast by a television or radio station in the Territory; and
- (b) cause a copy of the declaration or revocation to be published in the Gazette.

22 Territory controller

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the chief police officer is the controller.
- (2) In relation to a declared emergency, the chief police officer may only exercise the functions and powers of the controller that the Minister assigns.
- (3) In this Act, a reference to the functions or powers of the controller in relation to a declared emergency is a reference to the functions or powers for the time being assigned to the controller for the emergency.

23 Alternate controller

- (1) The controller, with the approval of the Minister, may appoint a public servant or statutory office-holder to be the alternate controller.
- (2) In relation to a declared emergency, the alternate controller may exercise the functions and powers for the time being assigned to the controller.

24 Functions of controller

- (1) The controller shall, in respect of a declared emergency—
 - (a) manage the response to, and the recovery from, the emergency by ensuring that agencies, organisations and other persons committed to dealing with the emergency are appropriately deployed; and
 - (b) co-ordinate the disposition of other resources to manage the emergency; and
 - (c) ensure that appropriate emergency management is implemented; and
 - (d) provide advice to the Minister about the emergency; and
 - (e) undertake activities in cooperation with other persons which the controller considers appropriate for the purpose of discharging his or her other functions; and
 - (f) perform any other functions conferred on the controller by this Act or any other law.

(2) As far as practicable, the controller shall perform his or her functions in accordance with the emergency plan.

25 Management executive

(1) As soon as practicable after an emergency is declared under section 20, the controller must establish a management executive for the emergency to provide support to the controller in the exercise of his or her functions and powers.

(2) The management executive consists of—

- (a) the persons constituting the emergency management committee; and
- (b) such other persons as the controller considers to be appropriate to assist in management of the emergency.

(3) A member of the management executive may nominate another person to represent him or her at a meeting of the management executive.

(4) Failure by the controller to consult with the management executive in respect of the exercise of a power does not affect the validity of the exercise of the power.

26 Management of emergencies

(1) For the purpose of managing a declared emergency, the controller may direct an executive head to undertake response or recovery operations.

(2) A direction under subsection (1), shall not require an executive head to undertake an operation in a particular manner.

27 Emergency powers

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, for the purpose of managing a declared emergency, the controller, by instrument, may authorise a member of an agency or a member of an organisation—

- (a) to direct the movement of persons, animals or vehicles within, into or around the emergency area; and
- (b) to give directions to regulate or prohibit the movement of persons, animals or vehicles within, into or around the emergency area; and
- (c) to enter land, a building, structure or vehicle within the emergency area using such force as is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances; and
- (d) to excavate land or form tunnels; and
- (e) to construct earthworks, erect barriers or temporary structures; and

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- (f) to turn off, disconnect or shut down any motor or equipment; and
 - (g) to open any receptacle, or dismantle any equipment, using such force as is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (h) to bring any apparatus or equipment onto land or into a building, structure or vehicle; and
 - (i) to evacuate persons or animals from the emergency area, or part of the emergency area, to such place as the controller thinks fit; and
 - (j) to contain any animal or substance within the emergency area; and
 - (k) to control, use, close off or block any drainage facility within the emergency area; and
 - (l) to control, shut off or disconnect any supply of fuel, gas, electricity or water; and
 - (m) to appropriate, acquire or abstract from, any supply of fuel, gas, electricity or water and use any such supply; and
 - (n) to take possession of any land, building, structure, vehicle, animal, substance or other thing; and
 - (o) to direct the owner of any property, by notice in writing to the owner, to place the property under the control, or at the disposal, of the controller; and
 - (p) to remove, dismantle, demolish or destroy any building, structure or vehicle within the emergency area; and
 - (q) to remove or destroy any animal, substance or vegetation within the emergency area; and
 - (r) to maintain, restore, or prevent disruption of, essential services.
- (2)** An executive head of an agency or organisation who has been authorised to exercise a power under subsection (1) may authorise a member of the agency or organisation to exercise that power.
- (3)** An executive head may revoke an authorisation under subsection (2).
- (4)** Where an authorisation is expressed to authorise the holder of a specified office or position, the authorisation shall be taken to authorise any person from time to time holding, occupying or performing the duties of, that office or position.
- (5)** An authorisation may be expressed to be subject to such limitations and conditions (if any) as are specified in the authorisation.

(6) Where an authorisation provides for a person to exercise a power of the controller and the exercise of the power by the controller is dependent upon the opinion, belief or state of mind of the controller, that power may be exercised by the person in relation to a matter upon the opinion, belief or state of mind of the person in relation to that matter.

(7) A power exercised by a person under an authorisation shall, for all purposes, be taken to have been exercised by the controller.

(8) Where a person ceases to hold the office of controller or the position of executive head of an agency or organisation, an authorisation in force immediately before the cessation—

- (a) shall, on and after that cessation, be taken to be given by the person's successor in that office or position and shall then, subject to paragraph (b), otherwise have effect according to its tenor; and
- (b) may, by writing, be varied or revoked by that successor.

(9) An authorisation does not affect any power which the person may be authorised to exercise apart from this section.

(10) An authorisation given in respect of a declared emergency shall be taken to be revoked when the declaration is revoked.

(11) A person shall not, without reasonable excuse, contravene a direction under paragraph (1) (a), (b) or (c).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(12) In this section—

authorisation means an authorisation under subsection (1) or (2).

owner, in relation to property, includes the occupant or person apparently in charge of the property.

28 Obstruction

A person shall not, without reasonable excuse, obstruct a person authorised under section 27 in the course of his or her duties during response or recovery operations.

Maximum penalty: 2,000 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or both.

29 Power to remove persons obstructing response or recovery operations

(1) Where the controller believes on reasonable grounds that a person is obstructing or threatening to obstruct response or recovery operations during an emergency period, the controller may remove the person to such a place as he or she thinks proper.

(2) In exercising his or her powers under subsection (1), the controller may use such force as is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not be taken to authorise the detention of a person except for the purpose of the removal.

30 Power to require name and place of residence

(1) In this section—

authorised person means—

- (a) the controller; or
- (b) a person authorised under subsection (2).

(2) The controller, by writing, may authorise a public employee for the purposes of this section.

(3) Where during an emergency period—

- (a) an authorised person has reason to believe that an offence against this Act (other than an offence against subsection (4)) has been or may have been committed; and
- (b) the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that a person may be able to assist him or her in inquiries in relation to that offence; and
- (c) the name or address (or both) of the person is unknown to the authorised person;

the authorised person—

- (d) may request the person to provide his or her name or address (or both) to the authorised person; and
- (e) if making such a request—shall inform the person of the reason for the request.

(4) If an authorised person makes a request of a person under subsection (3), the person shall not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) refuse or fail to comply with the request; or
- (b) give a name or address that is false in a material particular.

(5) As soon as possible after making such a request, an authorised person shall make a written record of the grounds for his or her belief.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

31 Provision of information

The controller shall furnish to the Minister such information relating to his or her operations as the Minister requires.

32 Ministerial directions

(1) The Minister may give written directions to the controller in relation to the performance of his or her functions, either generally or in relation to a particular matter.

(2) The controller shall give effect to any such direction.

33 Deployment of resources outside the Territory

During a declared emergency, the head of a Territory agency shall not deploy the resources of the agency outside the Territory, in relation to an emergency outside the Territory, without the approval of the controller.

34 Additional powers

The controller has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the performance of his or her functions.

Division 2—Other emergencies

35 Application

This Division applies to an emergency other than a declared emergency.

36 Role of executive director

The executive director shall assist in recovery from the effects of an emergency by—

- (a) supporting the activities of agencies, organisations and other persons working in the area of recovery and welfare in their roles of assisting the community to recover from the emergency; and
- (b) ensuring the establishment of persons within the community to act as contacts in conjunction with welfare agencies or organisations; and

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- (c) in conjunction with relevant agencies or organisations—
 - (i) establishing priorities for the short-term recovery of infrastructure; and
 - (ii) assisting in the re-establishment of infrastructure in accordance with those priorities.

PART 4—COMPENSATION

37 Right to compensation

- (1) Subject to this section, a person who suffers loss because of the exercise of a power under section 27 in relation to an emergency is entitled to be paid such amount of compensation by the Territory as will justly compensate the person.
- (2) Compensation is not payable to a person under this Part in respect of a loss to the extent—
- (a) of any amount recovered or recoverable by the person under a policy of insurance; or
 - (b) that the conduct of the person contributed to the loss.
- (3) Compensation is not payable to a person under this Part in respect of a loss if the loss would have arisen in any event as a result of the emergency.

38 Claims

A claim for compensation shall—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) set out particulars of the claimant's loss, the amount of compensation claimed and the grounds for the claim of that amount; and
- (c) be lodged with the chief executive.

39 Acceptance or rejection of claim

- (1) Where the Minister is satisfied that a claimant is entitled to compensation under section 37, the Minister shall accept the claim by giving written notice of acceptance to the claimant setting out—
- (a) an offer to the claimant of the amount of compensation to which the Minister considers the claimant is entitled; and
 - (b) an explanation of how that amount was assessed.
- (2) Where the Minister is satisfied that a claimant is not entitled to compensation under section 37, the Minister shall reject the claim by giving written notice of rejection to the claimant setting out the reasons for the rejection.

40 Acceptance or rejection of compensation offered

A claimant to whom an offer has been made under subsection 39 (1) may—

- (a) accept the offer; or

(b) reject the offer;

by giving written notice to that effect to the chief executive.

41 Payment

Where a claimant accepts an offer of an amount of compensation, the Territory shall pay the amount to the claimant.

42 Role of court

In any case where a court of competent jurisdiction is of the opinion that the application of any provision of this Part in relation to a claim for compensation would result in the payment of compensation which would not justly compensate the person, the court may determine such an amount for that compensation as, in its opinion, is necessary to ensure just compensation.

PART 5—THE ACT EMERGENCY SERVICE

43 Meaning of *volunteer member*

In this Part, the following definition applies:

volunteer member means a person appointed under subsection 50 (1).

44 Establishment

(1) The chief executive shall create a branch in the administrative unit under his or her control to be known as the ACT Emergency Service.

(2) The emergency service consists of—

- (a) the director; and
- (b) members who hold an office in the branch referred to in subsection (1); and
- (c) volunteer members.

(3) The emergency service has the organisation and structure set out in the manual.

45 Functions of emergency service

The functions of the emergency service are—

- (a) to undertake assistance operations in relation to an emergency and in relation to storms, floods and searches for missing persons; and
- (b) to provide support for community organisations where the director considers that the support to be provided would be relevant to the training of members of the emergency service; and
- (c) to undertake any other operation which the director considers would be of benefit to the community; and
- (d) to undertake any prescribed operation being an operation—
 - (i) to provide assistance to another agency or organisation; or
 - (ii) that is not the function of another agency or organisation.

46 Director

(1) There shall be a director of the emergency service.

(2) The chief executive shall create and maintain an office in the public service the duties of which include performing the functions of the Director of the Emergency Service.

- (3) The director shall be the public servant for the time being performing the duties of the public service office referred to in subsection (2).

47 Functions of director

The functions of the director are—

- (a) to manage the emergency service; and
- (b) to develop standards relating to equipment; and
- (c) to develop procedures relating to service delivery.

48 Operations manual

- (1) The Minister shall prepare an operations manual relating to the organisation and operating procedures of the emergency service.

- (2) The manual, and amendments of the manual, shall be in writing.

- (3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the manual shall provide for—

- (a) the emergency service to be organised so that, as a general rule, a member is normally part of an operational unit; and
- (b) each unit to include commander and leader positions.

- (4) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the manual shall make provision for and in relation to—

- (a) the training of members; and
- (b) the powers and duties of members including commanders and leaders.

- (5) The manual may make provision for a matter by requiring or permitting a member to provide for that matter.

- (6) The director shall administer and from time to time review the manual.

- (7) The director may recommend amendments of the manual.

- (8) The minister may prepare amendments of the manual.

- (9) The director shall make the manual available for inspection by the public at the office of the director when that office is open for business.

49 Direction of members and casual volunteers

- (1) Subject to the Public Sector Management Act, the director shall direct—

- (a) members of the emergency service; and

- (b) casual volunteers participating in operations undertaken by the emergency service.

(2) The director shall exercise his or her powers under subsection (1) subject to the directions of the chief executive and in accordance with the manual.

50 Appointment of volunteer members

(1) Subject to this section, the director may, by writing, appoint a person to be a member of the emergency service.

(2) In appointing a person under subsection (1), the director shall have regard to any recommendations of the commander of the unit to which the person is to be appointed.

(3) The director may revoke the appointment of a volunteer member at any time.

(4) A volunteer member may resign his or her appointment by writing addressed to the director.

51 Delegation

The director may, by instrument, delegate all or any of his or her powers under this Act to a member of the emergency service.

52 Additional powers

The director has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the performance of his or her functions.

PART 6—THE ACT AMBULANCE SERVICE

Division 1—Preliminary

53 Interpretation

(1) In this Part, the following definitions apply:

ambulance fund means a fund established or approved under section 69.

ambulance levy means the levy imposed by virtue of section 63.

ambulance services means the provision of medical treatment and pre-hospital patient care to a patient, and includes the transport by ambulance of a patient.

basic health benefits means the benefits payable by a health benefits organisation in accordance with the basic private table or basic table of the organisation to contributors of the health benefits fund conducted by the organisation.

basic private table or ***basic table*** has the same meaning in relation to a health benefits organisation as it has under the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwlth) in relation to a registered health benefits organisation within the meaning of that Act.

chief officer means the chief officer of the ambulance service provided for under 57.

contributor, in relation to a health benefits fund conducted by a health benefits organisation, means—

- (a) a person who is a contributor to that fund in accordance with the rules of the organisation; and
- (b) a person on whose behalf contributions are paid to that fund.

exempt contributions has the meaning given by subsection 54 (1) or (2).

family rate, in relation to a contributor, means a contributor who is not a contributor at the single rate.

health benefits fund means a fund conducted by a health benefits organisation from which the organisation makes payments to contributors for—

- (a) accommodation in hospitals; and

- (b) surgical, therapeutic or other medical or health treatments, services or procedures in hospitals.

health benefits organisation means an organisation that carries on business in the Territory of providing health benefits to contributors of a health benefits fund conducted by the organisation.

medical treatment means assessment and examination, the rendering of first aid, the institution of medical procedures, the administration of medication, or the provision of medical advice.

member means the holder of an office in the branch referred to in subsection 55 (1) or a person who has been engaged to perform the duties of such an office.

patient means a person who is injured or otherwise suffering from a medical condition.

reference month, in relation to a month corresponding to a month specified in column 1 of the Schedule, means the month specified in column 2 of the Schedule opposite the month specified in column 1.

single rate, in relation to a contributor, means a person who is a contributor only in respect of himself or herself.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, an organisation is to be taken to carry on business in the Territory of providing health benefits to contributors if—

- (a) for the purposes of, or purposes related to, the enrolment of contributors to a health benefits fund conducted by it or the payment of benefits to such contributors—
 - (i) it uses premises in the Territory; or
 - (ii) it uses, in the Territory, the services of a servant or an agent; or
- (b) any of the contributors to a health benefits fund conducted by it are resident in the Territory.

54 Meaning of *exempt contributions*

(1) Contributions are ***exempt contributions*** where they are paid into a health benefits fund conducted by a health benefits organisation, by contributors included in a prescribed class of persons for the purpose of securing entitlement to basic health benefits.

- (2) Contributions are also ***exempt contributions*** where—
- (a) the contributions are paid into a health benefits fund conducted by a health benefits organisation for the purpose of securing entitlement to basic health benefits; and
 - (b) the contributions—
 - (i) if paid at the single rate—are paid while the contributor is absent from Australia for the prescribed period; or
 - (ii) if paid at the family rate—are paid while all of the contributors are absent from Australia for the prescribed period.

- (3) In subsection (2)—

prescribed period means a continuous period that is not less than the period prescribed for the purposes of this section.

Division 2—Establishment and operation

55 Establishment

- (1) The chief executive shall create a branch in the administrative unit under his or her control to be known as the ACT Ambulance Service.
- (2) The ambulance service is taken to be the successor of the ambulance service established and conducted under the *Ambulance Service Levy Act 1990*.
- (3) The ambulance service consists of the chief officer and other members.
- (4) The ambulance service has the organisation and structure determined by the chief officer in writing.

56 Functions

The function of the ambulance service is to provide ambulance services.

57 Chief officer

- (1) There shall be a chief officer of the ambulance service.
- (2) The chief executive shall create and maintain an office in the public service the duties of which include performing the functions of the chief officer of the ambulance service.
- (3) The chief officer shall be the public servant for the time being performing the duties of the public service office referred to in subsection (2).

58 Functions of chief officer

The functions of the chief officer are—

- (a) to manage the ambulance service; and
- (b) to develop standards, and authorise protocols, for medical treatment provided by the ambulance service or by a person or agency acting on behalf of the ambulance service.

59 Direction of members, volunteers etc

(1) Subject to the Public Sector Management Act, the chief officer shall direct—

- (a) members of the ambulance service; and
- (b) casual volunteers participating in operations undertaken by the ambulance service; and
- (c) a person or agency acting on behalf of the ambulance service.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), a direction may relate to the provision of medical treatment.

(3) The chief officer shall exercise his or her powers under subsection (1) subject to the directions of the chief executive except in relation to a direction referred to in subsection (2).

60 Powers of chief officer

For the purpose of providing ambulance services, the chief officer may—

- (a) enter land, a building, structure or vehicle using such force as is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances; and
- (b) turn off, disconnect or shut down any motor or equipment; and
- (c) open any receptacle, or dismantle any equipment, using such force as is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances; and
- (d) bring any apparatus or equipment onto land or into a building, structure or vehicle; and
- (e) remove, dismantle, demolish or destroy any structure or vehicle; and
- (f) remove or destroy any animal, substance or vegetation; and
- (g) control, shut off, close off or cut off any supply of fuel, gas, electricity or water; and
- (h) direct a person to take all reasonable measures to assist the member; and

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- (i) give directions to regulate or prohibit the movement of persons, animals or vehicles; and
- (j) revoke or vary a direction given under this section.

Division 3—Ambulance levy

61 Incorporation of Taxation Administration Act

The *Taxation Administration Act 1999* is incorporated and shall be read as one with this Division.

62 Administration

The commissioner has the general administration of this Division.

63 Liability for ambulance levy

A health benefits organisation is liable to pay in relation to each month the levy determined in accordance with this Division.

64 Calculation of ambulance levy

- (1) The ambulance levy payable by a health benefits organisation in relation to a month shall be calculated in accordance with the formula—

$$(S + 2F) \times RA \times \frac{D}{7}$$

where—

S is the number of contributors (other than contributors whose contributions are exempt contributions) who, at the beginning of the reference month, were contributing to the organisation at the single rate.

F is the number of contributors (other than contributors whose contributions are exempt contributions) who, at the beginning of the reference month, were contributing to the organisation at the family rate.

RA is the relevant amount.

D is the number of days in the reference month in relation to that month.

- (2) For subsection (1), where a person is paying contributions at the family rate and only 1 of the persons on whose behalf those contributions are being paid is resident in Australia, the person paying the contributions is taken to be contributing at the single rate.

(3) Where a health benefits organisation is not able to determine accurately a matter that is required to be determined for the purpose of calculating the amount of the ambulance levy payable by it, the organisation may make such a determination of the matter as it considers reasonable in the circumstances of the case.

(4) In this section—

relevant amount means—

- (a) such amount as the Minister from time to time determines under section 139 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1999* for this section; or
- (b) where no such amount is determined—83 cents.

65 Returns

(1) A health benefits organisation shall, on or before the 15th day of each month, lodge with the commissioner a return in relation to that month.

(2) A return must be in writing in a form approved by the commissioner and must specify, in relation to the reference month to which the return relates—

- (a) the number of contributors who are contributors at the single rate; and
- (b) the number of contributors at the family rate; and
- (c) the number of days in the reference month.

(3) Where a person contributing at the family rate is, by virtue of subsection 64 (2), taken to be contributing at the single rate in relation to the reference month, that contributor is to be included in the number referred to in paragraph (2) (a).

66 Records

A health benefits organisation shall, in connection with a return lodged by it under section 65 in relation to a month, maintain a record of—

- (a) the name and address of each contributor of the health benefits fund conducted by the organisation by whom a contribution was paid in the reference month applicable to that month; and
- (b) the amount of the contribution; and
- (c) the name of each person entitled to receive health benefits from the organisation by virtue of that contribution; and
- (d) the period to which that contribution relates; and

- (e) any other matter relating to the payment of the ambulance levy to which that return relates that the commissioner, by notice in writing given to the organisation, specifies.

67 Cessation of operations by health benefits organisation

(1) Where a health benefits organisation ceases to carry on business in the Territory of providing health benefits to contributors, it—

- (a) is liable to pay the levy determined in accordance with this section; and
- (b) shall, on or before the 15th day of the month in relation to which the levy is payable, lodge with the commissioner a return in relation to that month.

(2) The levy payable by an organisation by virtue of subsection (1)—

- (a) is payable—
 - (i) where the organisation ceased to carry on business before the 15th day of a month—in relation to that month; and
 - (ii) where the organisation ceased to carry on business on or after the 15th day of a month—in relation to the next succeeding month; and
- (b) shall be calculated in accordance with the formula referred to in subsection 64 (1).

(3) Subsection 65 (2) applies in relation to a return under paragraph (1) (b) in the same manner as it applies in relation to a return under subsection 65 (1).

(4) In the application of—

- (a) subsection 65 (2) in relation to a return required to be lodged by an organisation under paragraph (1) (b) in relation to a month (the **payment month**); and
- (b) Part 10 (Compulsory vehicle insurance) of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*;

all contributions paid into the health benefits fund conducted by the organisation that have not previously been required to be taken into account as contributions paid in respect of a reference month for the purpose of calculating the ambulance levy payable by the organisation shall be taken to have been paid into that fund in the reference month applicable to the payment month.

Division 4—Miscellaneous

68 Fees

- (1) A person to whom a particular type of ambulance service is provided by the ambulance service shall pay the determined fee.
- (2) A person is liable to pay the fee determined for a service despite the fact that the person did not request or consent to the service.
- (3) A person is not liable to pay the fee determined for a service if, at the time the service was provided, the person was a contributor to—
- (a) a health benefits fund conducted by a health benefits organisation; or
 - (b) an ambulance fund.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not affect the operation of—
- (a) the *Workers' Compensation Act 1951*; or
 - (b) Part V of the *Motor Traffic Act 1936*.

69 Ambulance fund

The chief officer may, by writing, establish an ambulance fund, or approve a person to operate an ambulance fund, for the purpose of enabling contributors to the fund to receive ambulance services at no cost or at a reduced rate.

70 Delegation

The chief officer may, by instrument, delegate all or any of his or her powers under this Act to a member of an agency.

71 Additional powers

The chief officer has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the performance of his or her functions.

72 Approval of ambulance services

- (1) A person must not, without the approval of the Minister, provide ambulance services.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

- (2) Subject to the regulations, in considering an application for approval, the Minister must have regard to—
- (a) the public benefit; and
 - (b) the impact that approval of the application would have on the health and safety of the community.

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- (3) An application for approval shall be accompanied by the determined fee.
- (4) An approval under subsection (1) may be expressed to be subject to renewal under this section after a period specified by the Minister in the approval.
- (5) An approval under subsection (1) may be expressed to be subject to conditions determined by the Minister.
- (6) The ambulance service shall be taken to have been approved under subsection (1).
- (7) Subsection (1) does not apply—
 - (a) to a doctor who provides medical treatment, or pre-hospital patient care to a patient, in the course of, or as an incident of, conducting his or her medical practice; or
 - (b) to an organisation in respect of first aid rendered by a member of the organisation in the course of his or her duties as such a member; or
 - (c) to any other person who renders first aid.
- (8) In this section—
approval includes renewal of an approval.

PART 7—MISCELLANEOUS

73 Emergency relief funds

(1) In this section—

account means the account referred to in subsection (3).

emergency includes an emergency outside the Territory.

emergency relief money means money for the relief of persons who suffer loss in consequence of an emergency.

(2) Emergency relief money received by the Territory—

- (a) from members of the public; or
- (b) from a person who has received the money from members of the public;

whether or not in response to a public appeal, shall be held by the Territory in trust, and administered by the chief executive, in accordance with this section.

(3) A trust bank account shall be maintained under section 51 of the *Financial Management Act 1996* to hold emergency relief money received by the Territory.

(4) Subject to this section, money in the account shall only be applied for the relief of persons who suffer loss in consequence of an emergency.

(5) Money in the account received, or apparently received, for the relief of persons who suffer loss in consequence of a particular emergency may be applied for the relief of persons who suffer loss in consequence of another emergency.

(6) Where the chief executive is satisfied that a person has been overcompensated for loss in consequence of an emergency by reason of being paid—

- (a) money from the account; and
- (b) damages or compensation from another source;

the chief executive may, by notice in writing posted to the last-known address of the person, require the person to pay an amount determined by the chief executive being all or part of the money referred to in paragraph (a).

(7) A person who receives a notice referred to in subsection (6) is liable to pay to the Territory, as a debt due to the Territory, the amount specified in the notice within the period specified in the notice (being a period of not less than 1 month from the day on which the notice is posted).

(8) An amount paid in accordance with a notice under subsection (6) shall be credited to the account and held on trust as if it were emergency relief money.

(9) No money in the account may be used to defray the administrative costs of administering the trust.

74 Gifts and donations

(1) A gift, devise or bequest of money or any other property purporting to be made—

- (a) to, or for the purposes of, a Territory service (however described); or
- (b) for the purposes of providing or maintaining—
 - (i) the services of the Territory service; or
 - (ii) equipment or training for the Territory service; or
- (c) to the Territory for the purposes of, or in relation to, any of the matters referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);

shall be taken to be a gift, devise or bequest to the Territory to be held by the Territory in trust, and administered by the chief executive.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), where a gift, devise or bequest of money or any other property is expressed to be subject to a condition, the chief executive may agree to carry out the condition and the condition shall be observed, as far as practicable, in the administration of that gift, devise or bequest.

(3) Where the Executive is satisfied that a condition attached to a gift, devise or bequest is inappropriate, impracticable or impossible to observe, or has become inappropriate, impracticable or impossible to observe, the Executive, by instrument published in the Gazette may vary the terms of the condition to the extent necessary to make it appropriate and practicable to observe.

75 Evidence

(1) The head of a Territory service may issue a certificate to the effect that a person specified in the certificate was a member of the service, or was a casual volunteer, taking part in operations conducted by the service on a day specified in the certificate.

(2) The head of a Territory service may, in a certificate issued under subsection (1), specify the type of operations conducted by the service.

(3) In any proceedings, a certificate is evidence of the matters certified.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person shall be considered to be taking part in operations conducted by a Territory service only when the person is effectively devoting his or her time to those operations by making himself or herself available for those operations (even if not actively engaged in those operations at the time) in accordance with arrangements made with the service.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (1), travel to or from the place where operations are being conducted, being on standby at or near that place and rest during those operations (in accordance with arrangements made with a Territory service) constitute taking part in those operations.

76 Victimisation

(1) An employer shall not victimise an employee of the employer for being absent from employment if the absence was due to the employee taking part in operations as a voluntary member of a Territory service or a casual volunteer.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an employer shall be taken to victimise an employee if the employer—

- (a) dismisses the employee from employment with the employer or terminates the engagement of the employee by the employer; or
- (b) alters the employee's position in his or her employment with the employer, or alters the circumstances of the employee's engagement by the employer, to the employee's prejudice; or
- (c) otherwise injures the employee in his or her employment with, or engagement by, the employer.

(3) Where the head of a Territory service is satisfied that—

- (a) a person (the *employee*) is ordinarily employed by another person (the *employer*); and
- (b) the participation of the employee in operations conducted by the service would cause significant hardship to the business of the employer;

the head of the service shall release the employee from participation in those operations.

77 Review by tribunal

(1) Application may be made to the administrative appeals tribunal for review of a decision of the Minister—

- (a) under subsection 39 (1) as to the amount of compensation; or

- (b) under subsection 39 (2) to reject a claim for compensation; or
- (c) under subsection 72 (1) to refuse approval to operate an ambulance service.

(2) Application may be made to the administrative appeals tribunal for review of a decision of the chief executive under subsection 73 (6) as to the amount to be paid.

(3) A notice under subsection 39 (1) or (2) or 73 (6) shall be in accordance with the requirements of the code of practice in force under subsection 25B (1) of the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1989*.

78 Exclusion of liability

(1) Except as provided in Part 4, a person is not liable to an action, suit or proceeding in relation to any act done or omitted to be done in good faith in the exercise or purported exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act

(2) Subsection (1) also applies to vicarious liability.

79 Determined fees

The Minister may, by notice in writing published in the Gazette, determine fees for the purposes of this Act.

80 Regulations

(1) The Executive may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The regulations may make provision for a matter by requiring or permitting the Minister or a public employee to provide for that matter.

81 Transitional

(1) NIB Health Funds Limited is taken to have been approved under section 69.

(2) This section expires 3 months after it commences.

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SCHEDULE

(See s 53 (1))

Payment month	Reference month
January.....	October—previous year
February.....	November—previous year
March	December—previous year
April	January—same year
May.....	February—same year
June.....	March—same year
July	April—same year
August	May—same year
September.....	June—same year
October	July—same year
November	August—same year
December.....	September—same year

ENDNOTES

1 About this republication

This is a republication of the *Emergency Management Act 1999* as in force on 23 June 2000. It includes all amendments made to the Act up to Act 1999 No 79.

Amending laws are annotated in the table of legislation and table of amendments.

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office currently prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws: authorised printed republications to which the *Legislation (Republication) Act 1996* applies and unauthorised electronic republications. The status of this republication appears on the cover.

Section 13 of the *Legislation (Republication) Act 1996* authorises the Parliamentary Counsel, in preparing a law for republication, to make textual amendments of a formal nature which the Parliamentary Counsel considers desirable in accordance with current legislative drafting practice. The amendments do not effect a substantive change in the law.

In preparing this republication, amendments have not been made under section 13.

Not all amendments made under section 13 are annotated in the table of amendments. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

2 Abbreviation key

Key to abbreviations in tables

am = amended	par = paragraph
amdt = amendment	pres = present
ch = chapter	prev = previous
cl = clause	(prev...) = previously
def = definition	prov = provision
dict = dictionary	pt = part
div = division	r = rule/subrule
exp = expires/expired	reg = regulation/subregulation
Gaz = Gazette	renum = renumbered
hdg = heading	reloc = relocated
ins = inserted/added	R[X] = Republication No
LR = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	s = section/subsection
mod = modified	sch = schedule
No = number	sdiv = subdivision
notfd = notified	sub = substituted
o = order	SL = Subordinate Law
om = omitted/repealed	sp = spent
orig = original	* SL unless otherwise stated
p = page	† Act or Ordinance unless otherwise stated

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3 Table of legislation

Act†	Year and number†	Gazette Notification	Commencement	Transitional provisions
<i>Emergency Management Act 1999</i>	1999 No 76	23 Dec 1999	ss 1, 2 and 82: 23 Dec 1999 div 3 of pt 6: 24 Dec 1999 (see Gaz 1999 No S69 p 2) remainder: 24 Dec 1999 (see Gaz 1999 No S69 p 2) s 72: 23 June 2000	
<i>Road Transport Legislation Amendment Act 1999</i>	1999 No 79	23 Dec 1999	1 Mar 2000 (see s 2 and Gaz 2000 No S5)	—

4 Table of amendments

Provision	How affected†
s 67.....	am 1999 No 79 s 5 sch 3
s 82.....	exp (see s (8) (b))

5 Table of earlier republications

Republication No	Amendments to	Republication date
1	Act 1999 No 79	1 March 2000
1A	Act 1999 No 79	1 March 2000

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