



Australian Government

National Emergency Management Agency

High Risk Weather Season Briefing

2022 - 2023

Aged Care Sector

Agenda Update

Agenda Item		Lead	Start time (AEDST)
1	Welcome and introductions (10 minutes)	Joe Buffone, Deputy Coordinator General, NEMA	13:00
2	Bureau of Meteorology Seasonal Outlook (15 minutes)	Lynette Bettio	13:10
3	NEMA Update (35 minutes)	Joe Buffone, Deputy Coordinator General, NEMA	13:25
4	Department of Health Update (15 minutes)	Jacob Madden	14:00
5	Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Update (15 minutes)	Anthony Speed	14:15
6	Live Poll Crisis Scenario and discussion (30 minutes)	Joe Buffone, Deputy Coordinator General, NEMA	14:30
7	Close	Joe Buffone, Deputy Coordinator General, NEMA	15:00





Seasonal Outlook

October 2022 – April 2023

Lynette Bettio

Technical Lead – Climate Risk

Bureau of Meteorology



Valid at 28 October

High Risk Weather Season summary

1. Elevated and protracted flood risk in eastern Australia
2. Bushfires are always a risk in southern Australian summer
 - risk remains high during spring in north west Western Australia and central Australia
3. Elevated risk of above-average tropical cyclone and tropical low activity, and early-season tropical cyclone



National severe weather outlook: October 2022–April 2023 summary

Impact

Likelihood compared to recent decades



Widespread flooding



More likely for eastern Australia



Coastal flooding



Similar



Severe storms



Similar



Bushfire risk



More likely in parts of NT and WA (spring)



Heatwave



Similar



Marine heatwave



Increased for summer



Drought



Less likely apart from SW WA and W Tas



Dust



Less likely



Tropical cyclone



Early first tropical cyclone and above average seasonal activity likely



Climate drivers currently favour above-average rainfall

La Niña

- expected to persist beyond November 2022; may ease early 2023
- increased likelihood of spring/summer rain for northern and eastern Australia

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

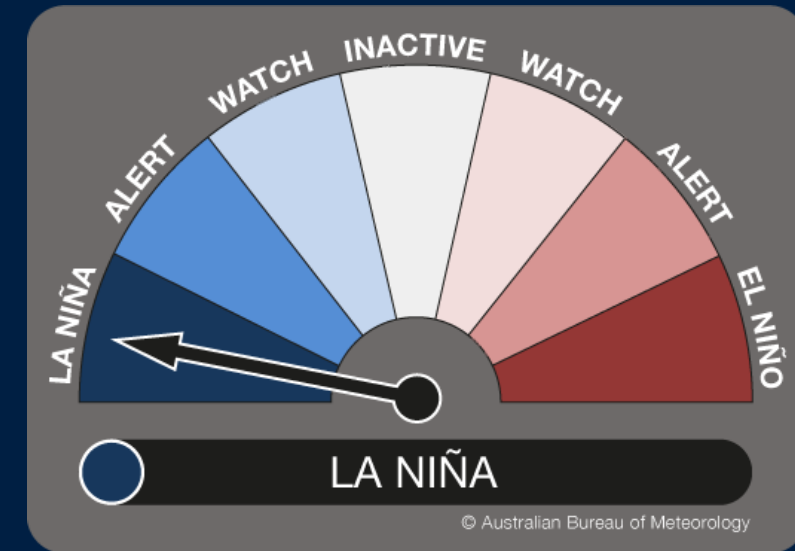
- Negative IOD expected to persist until November 2022
- increased likelihood of rain for much of Australia

Sea surface temperature

- warm waters around Australia contribute to wet seasonal outlooks

Southern Annular Mode (SAM)

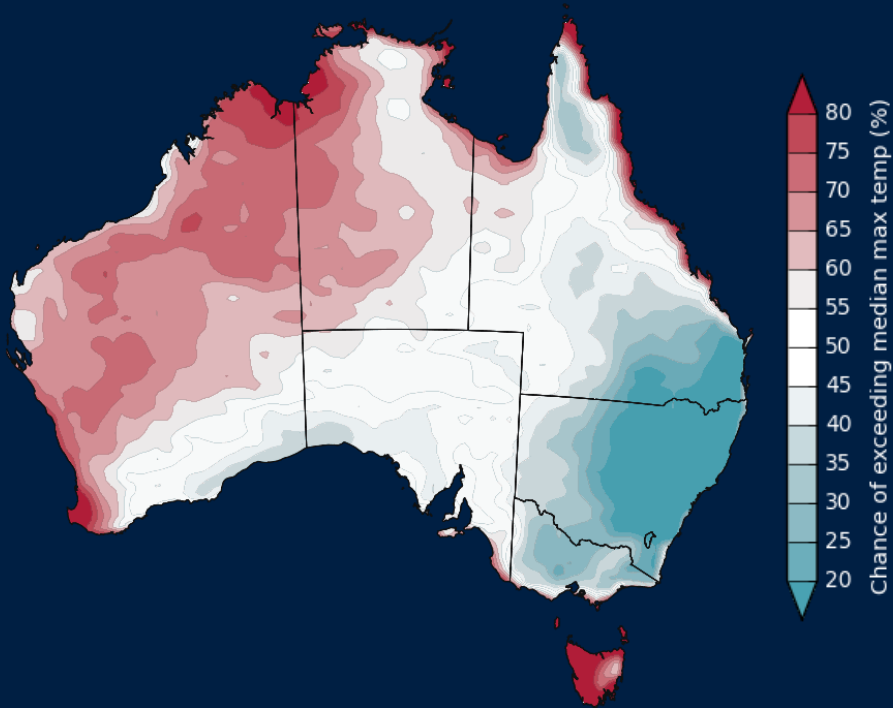
- positive SAM likely to persist to end of November 2022
- increased likelihood of rain for south eastern Australia; reduced likelihood rain for western Tasmania



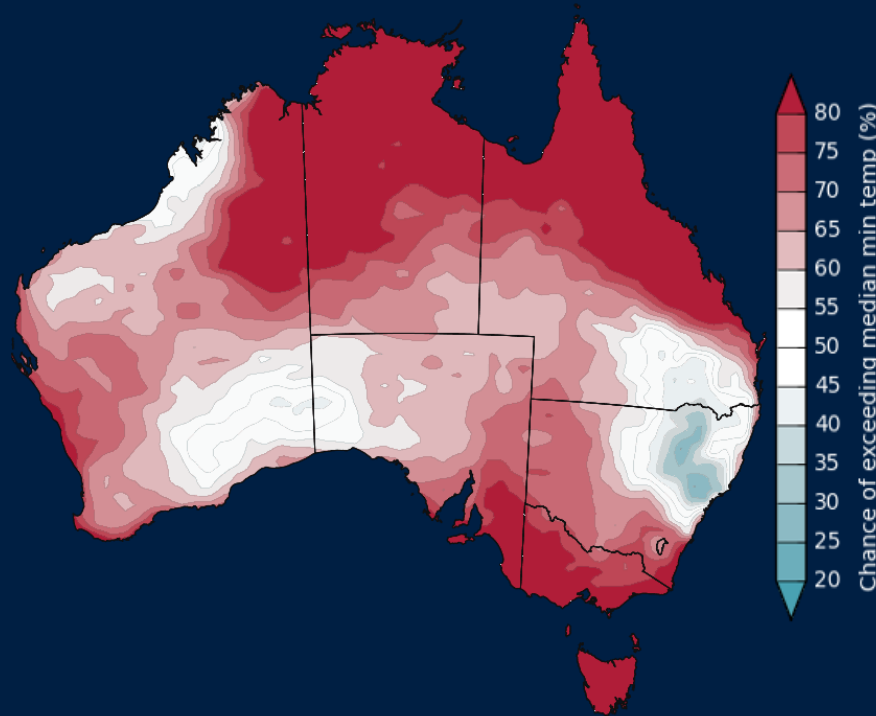
November 2022 – January 2023 outlook

Chance of above median conditions as of 20 October 2022

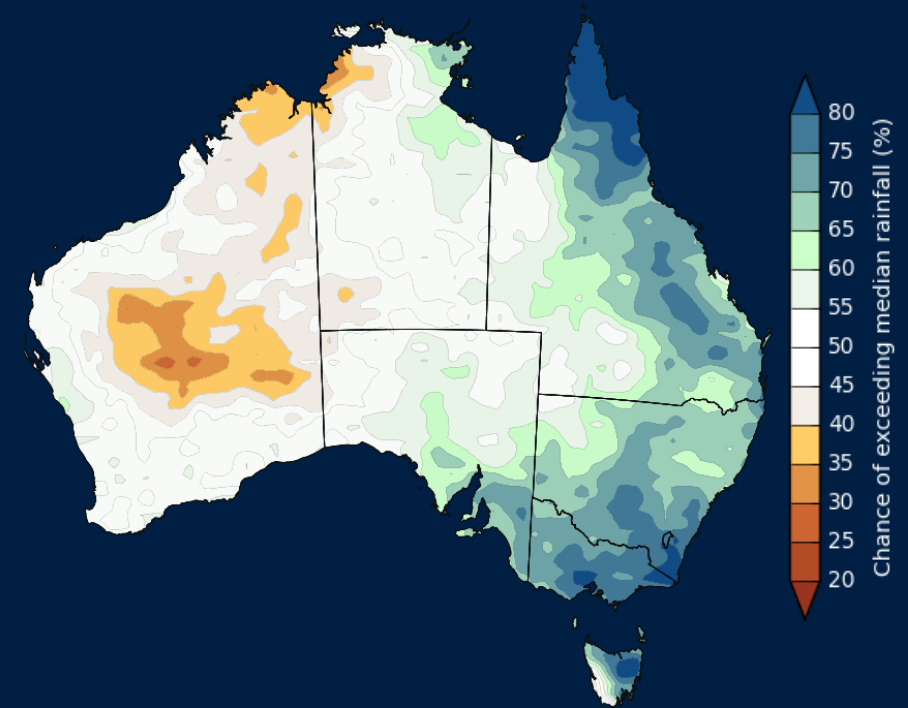
Maximum temperature



Minimum temperature



Rainfall



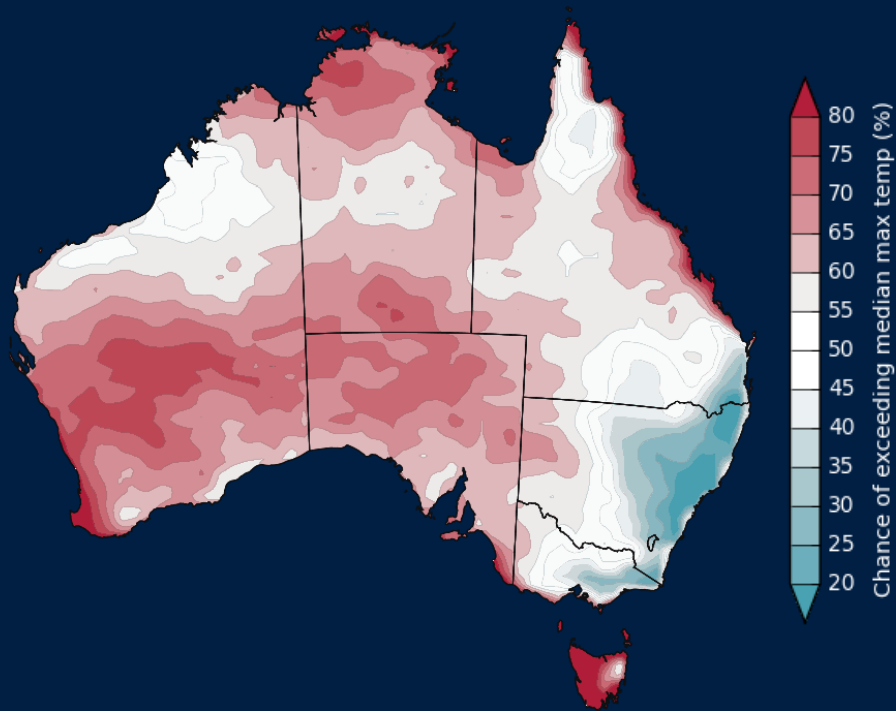
- Near- to below-median daytime temperatures likely for most regions; above median likely for Tasmania and the north-west of Australia
- Near- to above-median minimum temperatures likely for most regions
- Near- to above-median rainfall likely for most regions ; below median likely for parts of WA



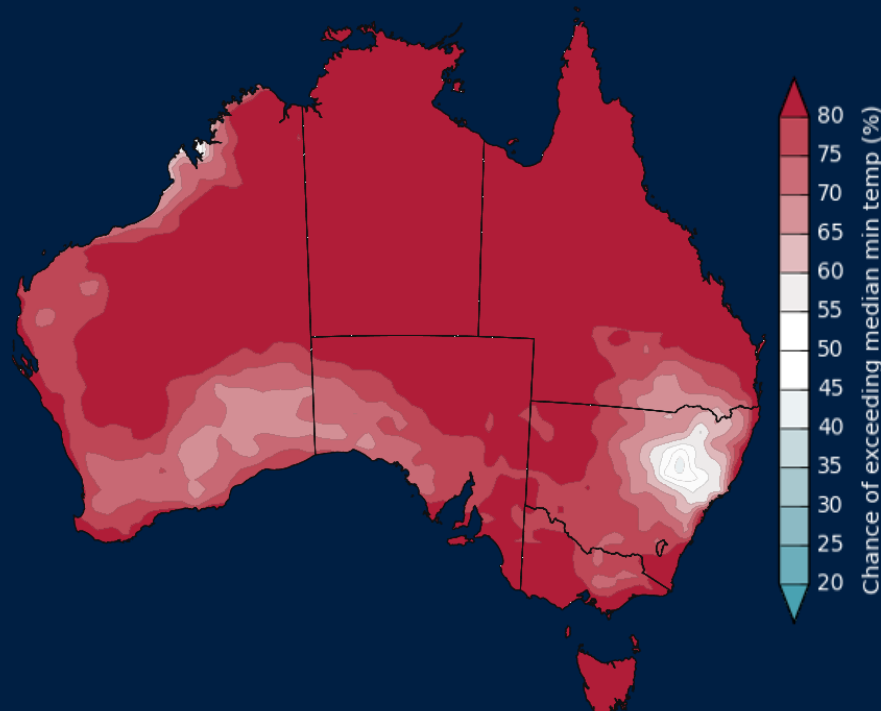
December 2022 – February 2023 outlook

Chance of above median conditions as of 20 October 2022

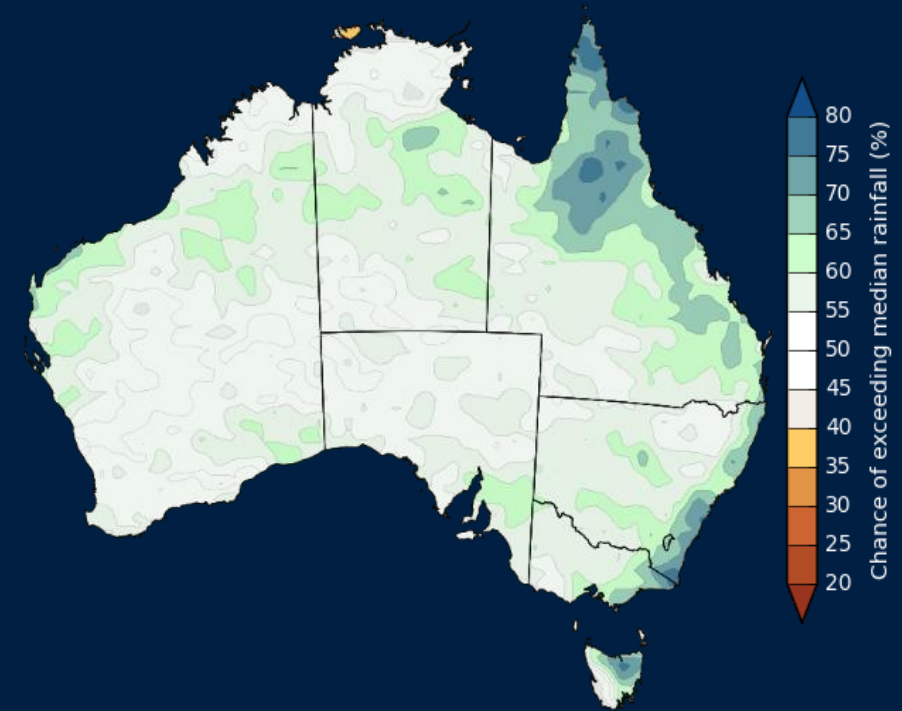
Maximum temperature



Minimum temperature



Rainfall

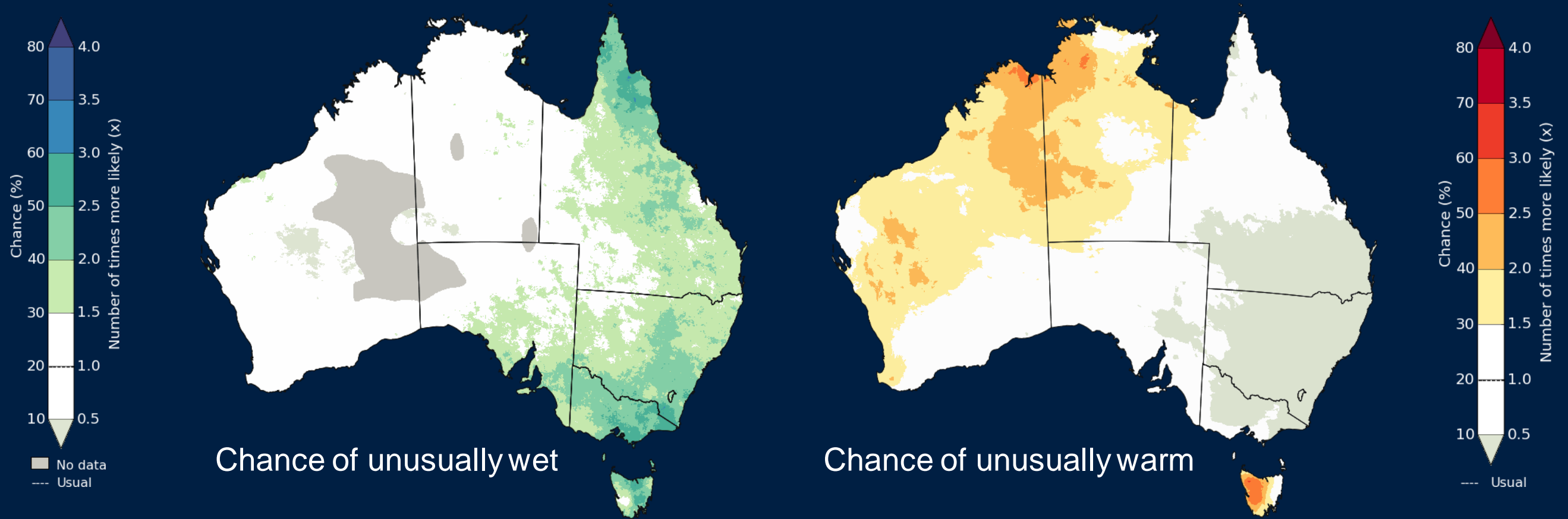


- Near- to above-median daytime temperatures likely for most regions; below median for parts of the mainland eastern states
- Near- to above-median minimum temperatures likely for most regions
- Near- to above-median rainfall likely for most regions



November 2022 – January 2023 outlook

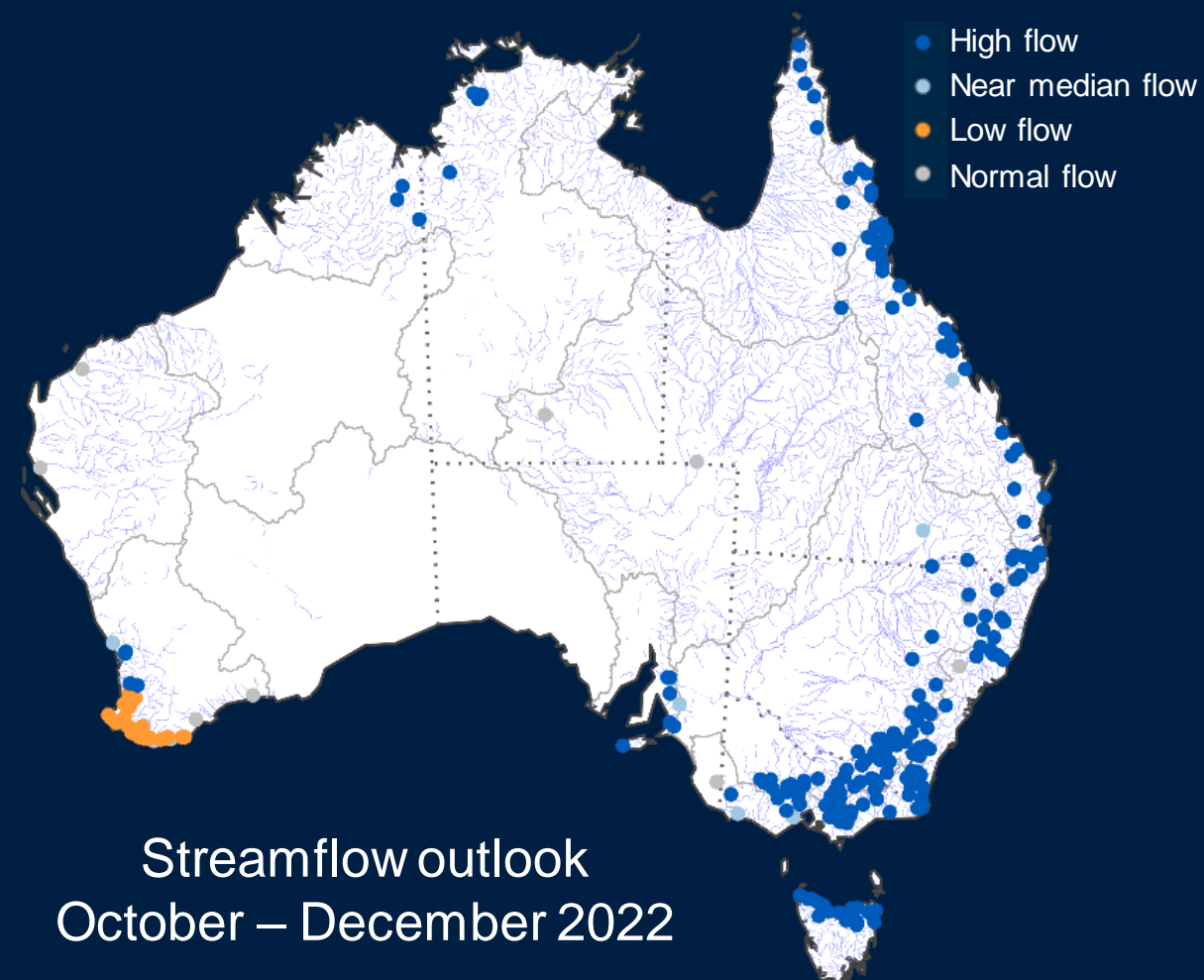
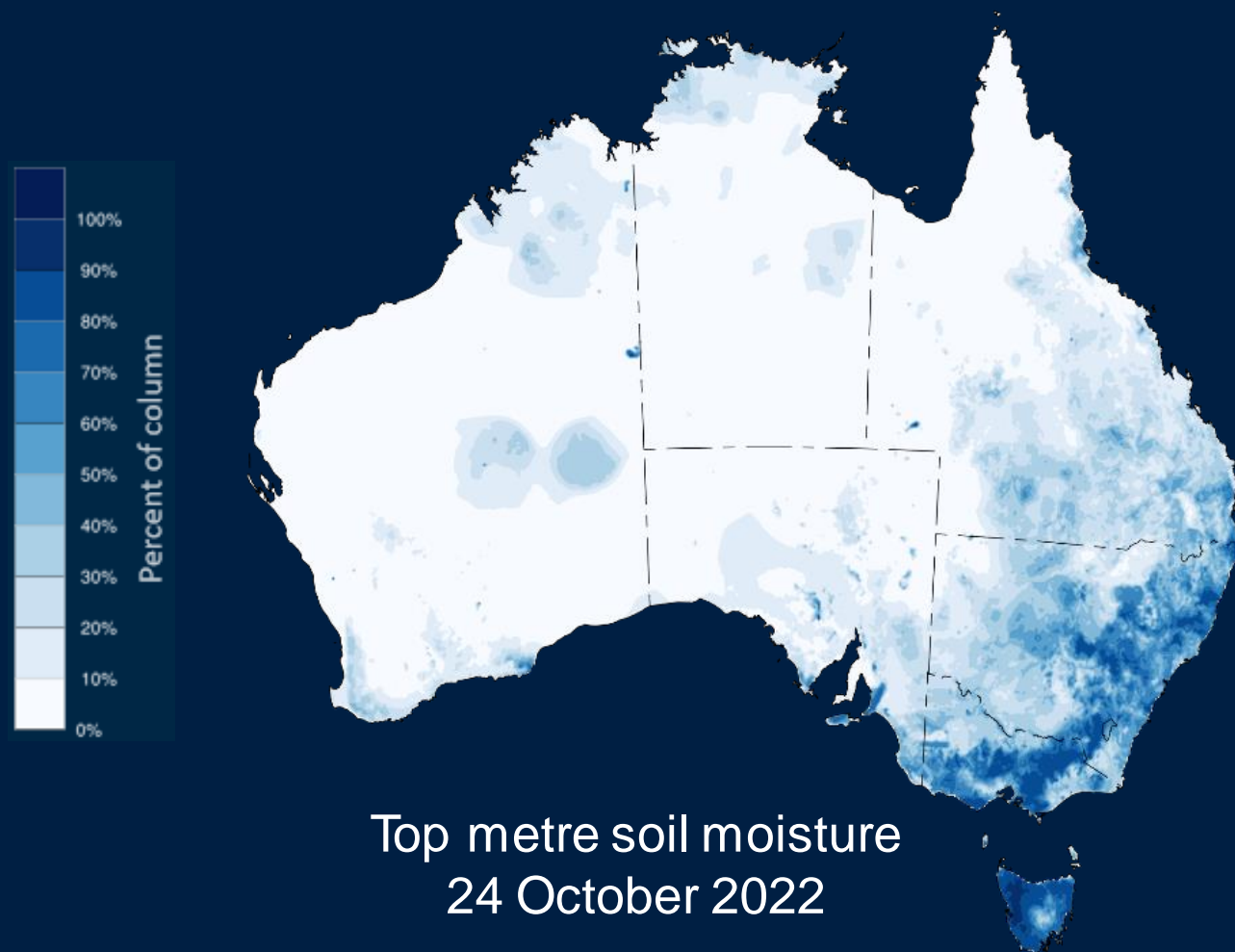
Chance of unusually wet/chance of unusually warm maximum temperatures as of 20 October 2022



- 2-3 times normal likelihood of receiving rainfall in wettest 20% of years in eastern Australia
- 2-3 times normal likelihood of hottest 20% of years in north-western Australia and Tasmania



Underlying influences on flooding



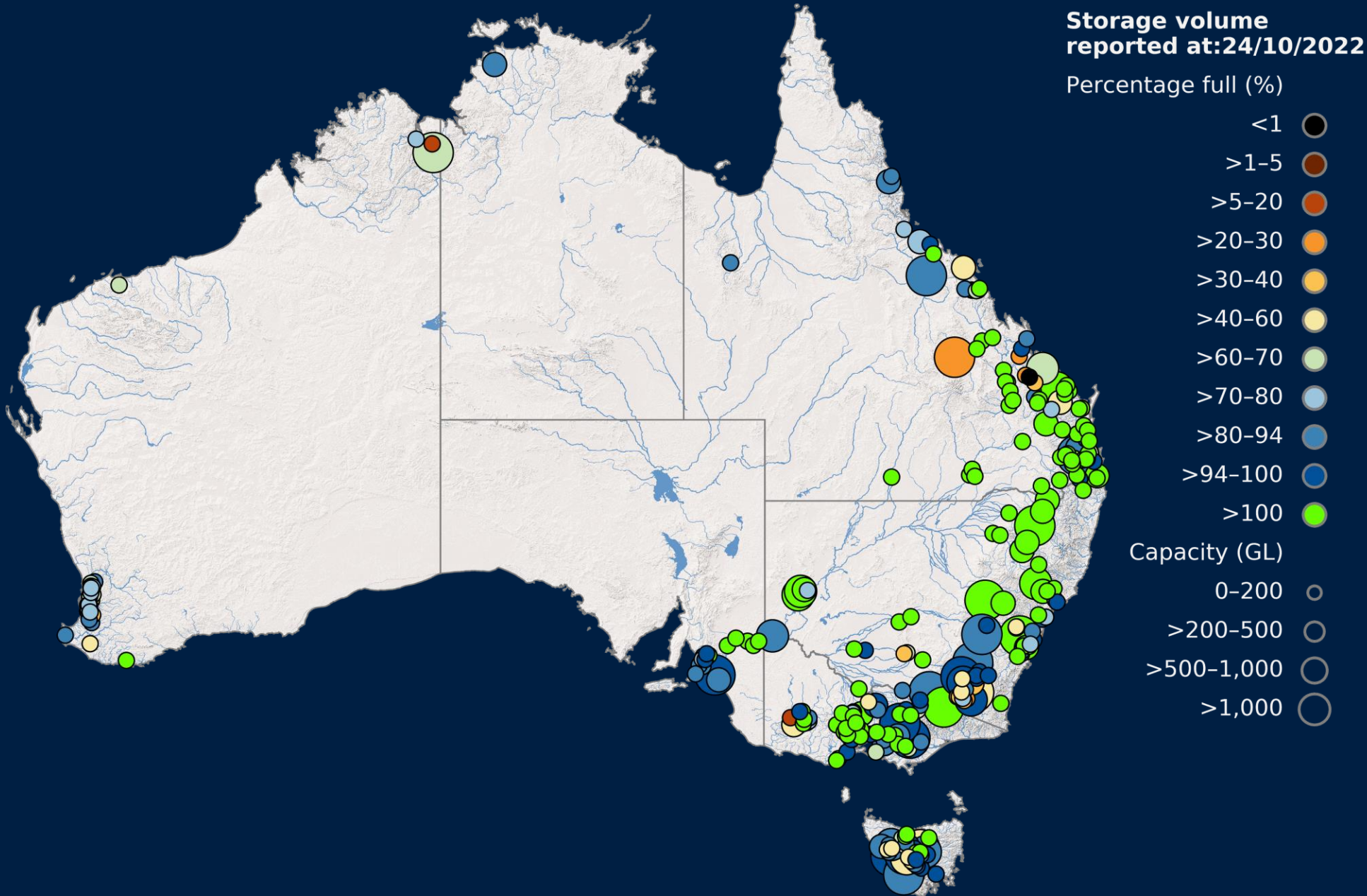
- Soils near full of water across much of eastern Australia
- High streamflows are likely across eastern Australia over the coming months

Valid at 28 October



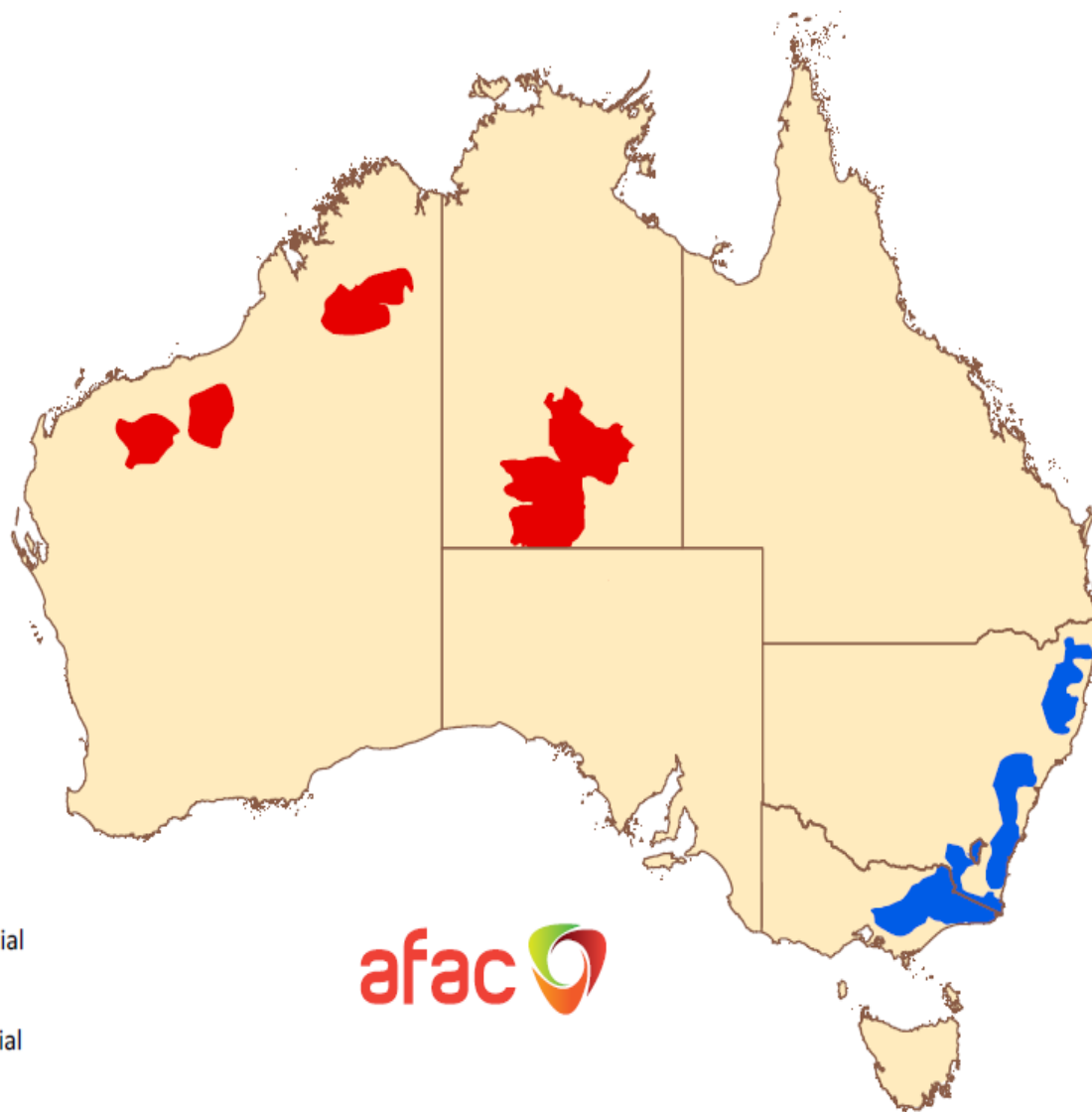
Most water storages full or near full

Urban Storages	Percentage Full
Warragamba (Sydney)	100.1%
Wivenhoe (Brisbane)	83.2%



Australian Seasonal Bushfire Outlook: September – November 2022

Spring 2022

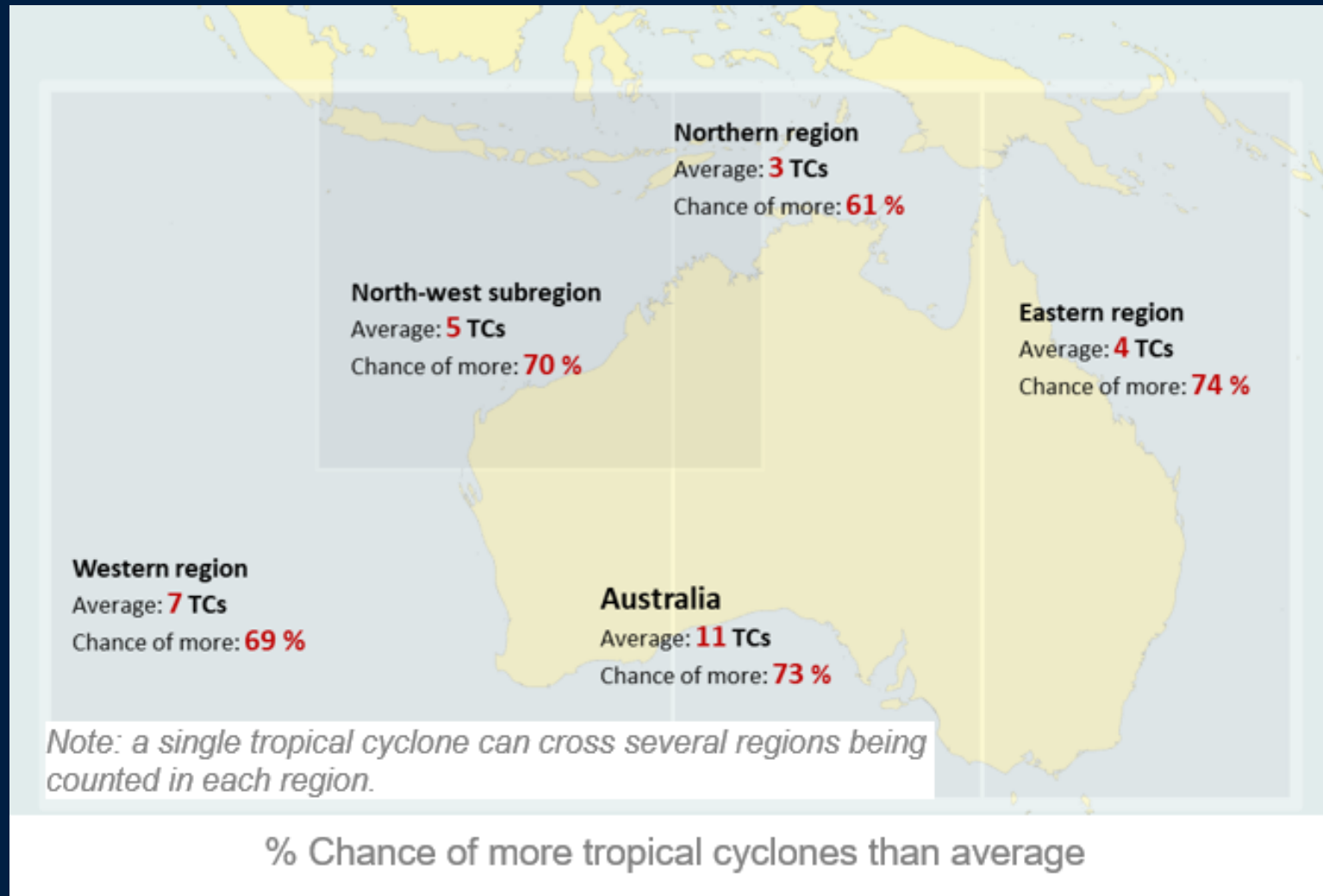


- Mainly normal fire risk – fire possible and hazardous
- Elevated fire risk in parts of northern Western and central Australia
- Lower than average fire risk in coastal south-eastern Australia
- Seasonal Bushfire Outlook uses new Australian Fire Danger Rating System (AFDRS), incorporates weather, climate and fuel information
- For more information: [*Bushfire Seasonal Outlook for Spring 2022*](#)

Issued 24 August 2022



Tropical cyclone seasonal outlook 2022–23



- Ocean temperatures to the north of the country are expected to remain warmer than average for the coming 3 months, marginally increasing the likelihood of tropical cyclones developing.
- The number of tropical cyclones in the Australian region is generally higher with La Niña.
- In recent decades, the annual number of tropical cyclones that form in the Australian Region has decreased, from an average of 11 across all seasons since Australian records began in 1969–70, to 9 for the period since 2000–01.

For the tropical cyclone season 2022–23:

- Around 73% chance of an above-average number of tropical cyclones across the Australian Region
- In La Niña years, the first Australian landfall typically occurs early December, about 3 weeks earlier than average

Issued 11 October



Regional hazards: spring to summer

Severe storms

- Northern wet season starts October
- Heavy rainfall and flash flooding
- Damaging winds

Fire danger

- Fire season continues in northern Australia
- Above-normal fire potential in southern NT & northern WA
- High temperatures

Fire danger

- Expected dry conditions
- Rising temperatures

Severe storms

- Heavy rainfall
- Damaging winds
- **Thunderstorm asthma** is a risk October–December

Tropical cyclones

- TC season (officially Nov–Apr)
- Above-average TC/tropical low activity expected in 2022-23
- Early TC risk increased

Flooding

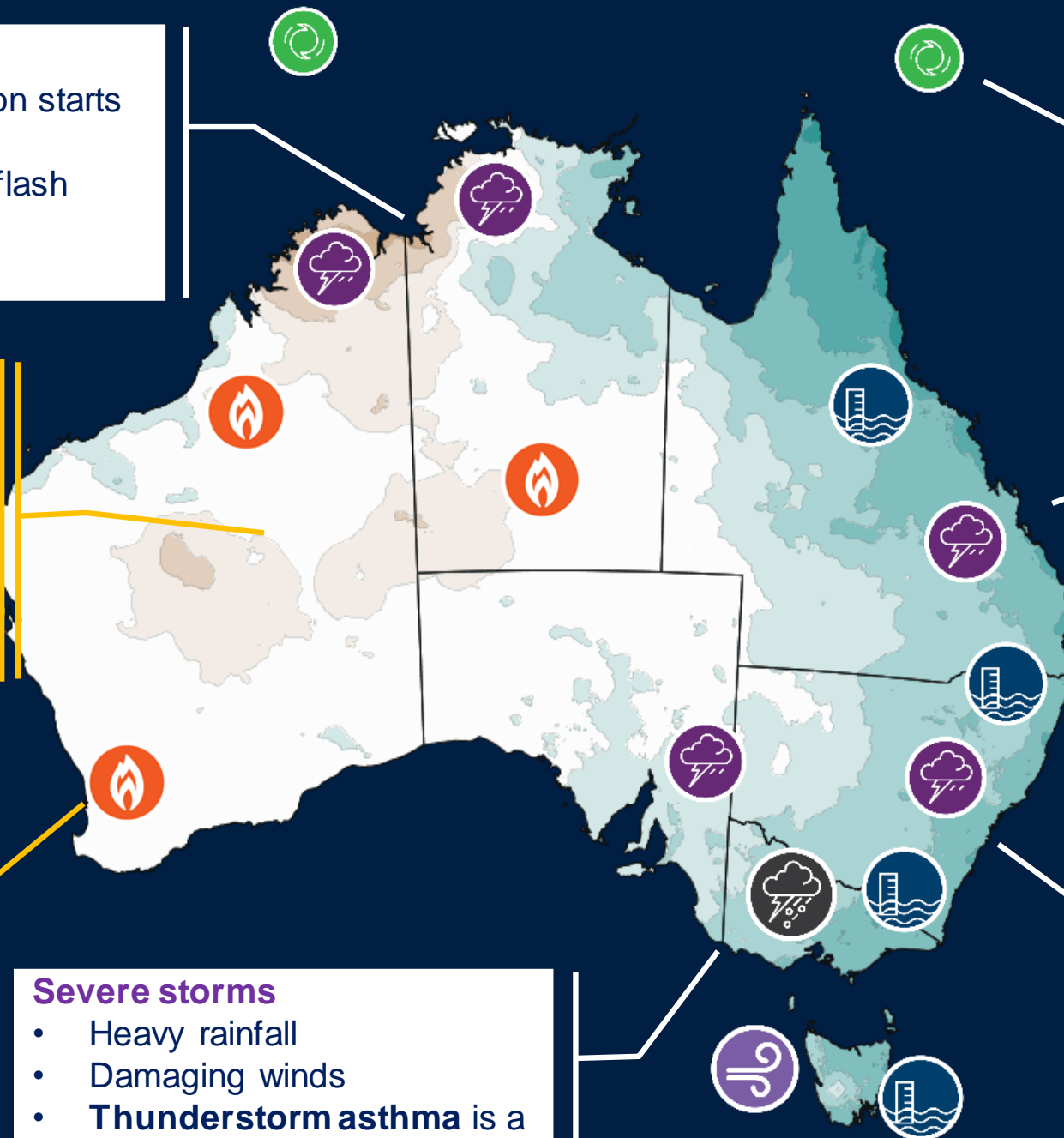
- Flash flooding due to storms
- Riverine flooding due to widespread rain

Severe storms

- Heavy rainfall
- Large to giant hail
- Damaging winds

Flooding

- Much of eastern Australia has relatively wet soils
- Wet soils increase chance of high run-off



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and the BOM Weather app



Thank you

Lynette Bettio
Bureau of Meteorology
Lynette.Bettio@bom.gov.au





Australian Government

National Emergency Management Agency

National Emergency Management Agency

Joe Buffone

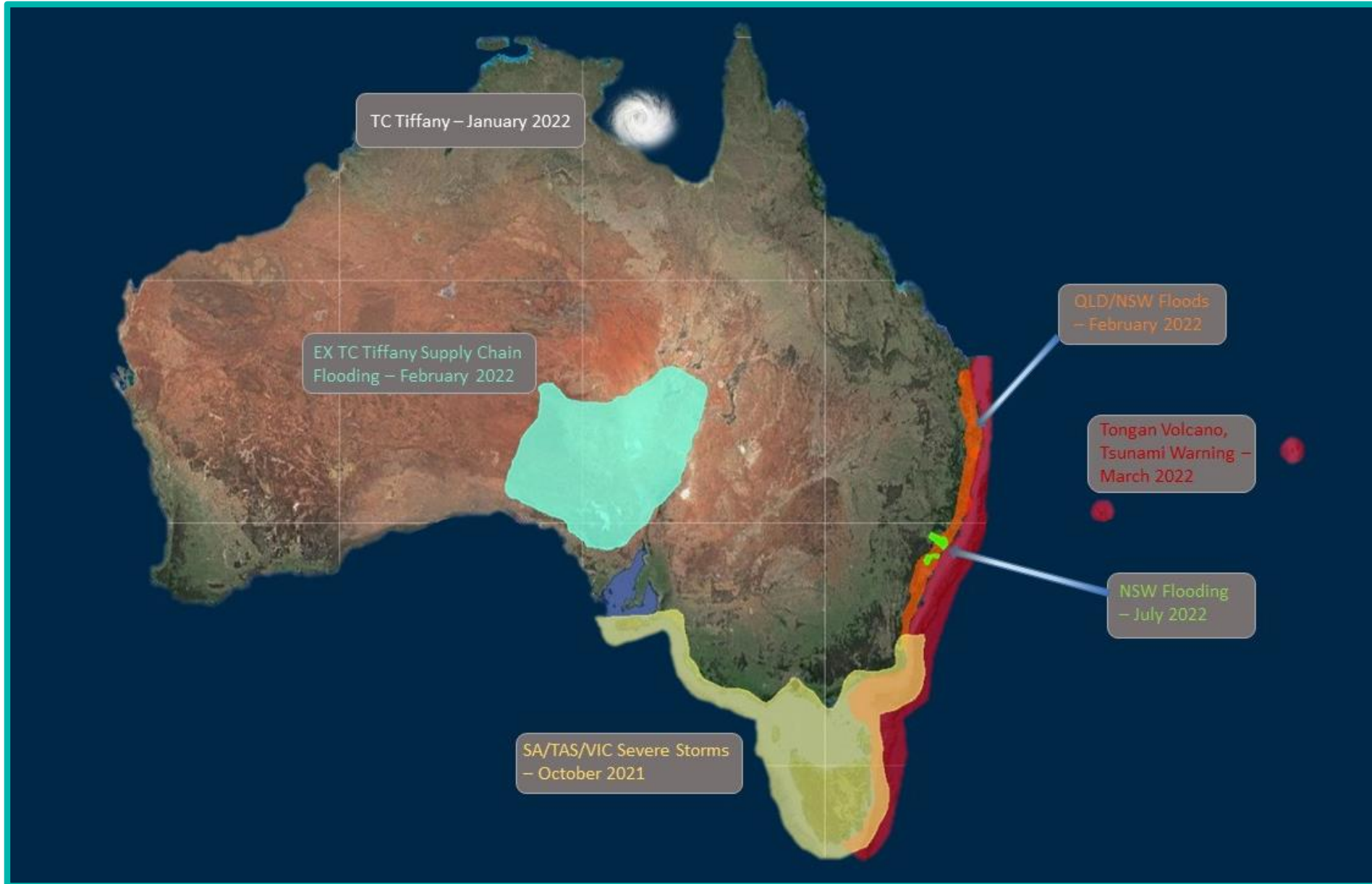
Deputy Coordinator General

National Emergency Management Agency

- Came into effect on 01 September 2022
- NEMA will be a single, enduring, end-to-end agency to better respond to emergencies, help communities recover, and prepare Australia for future disasters.
- It will deliver real impact and leadership, working in collaboration with state and local governments, and hand in hand with local communities, so all Australians are better prepared for disasters.
- The consolidation of Commonwealth emergency management and resilience functions will enhance coordination, recovery efforts, payments, data and information to enable better decision making, streamline service delivery, ensure equitable support, and provide a central point of engagement for affected governments, businesses and communities.



Overview of 2021-2022



Afghanistan Evacuation Jun 2021

Kiribati COVID-19
Jan 2022

PNG COVID-19
Oct-Nov 21

Tonga – Tsunami
March 2022

Timor Leste COVID-19
Sept 2021

Fiji COVID-19
June/Sept 2021

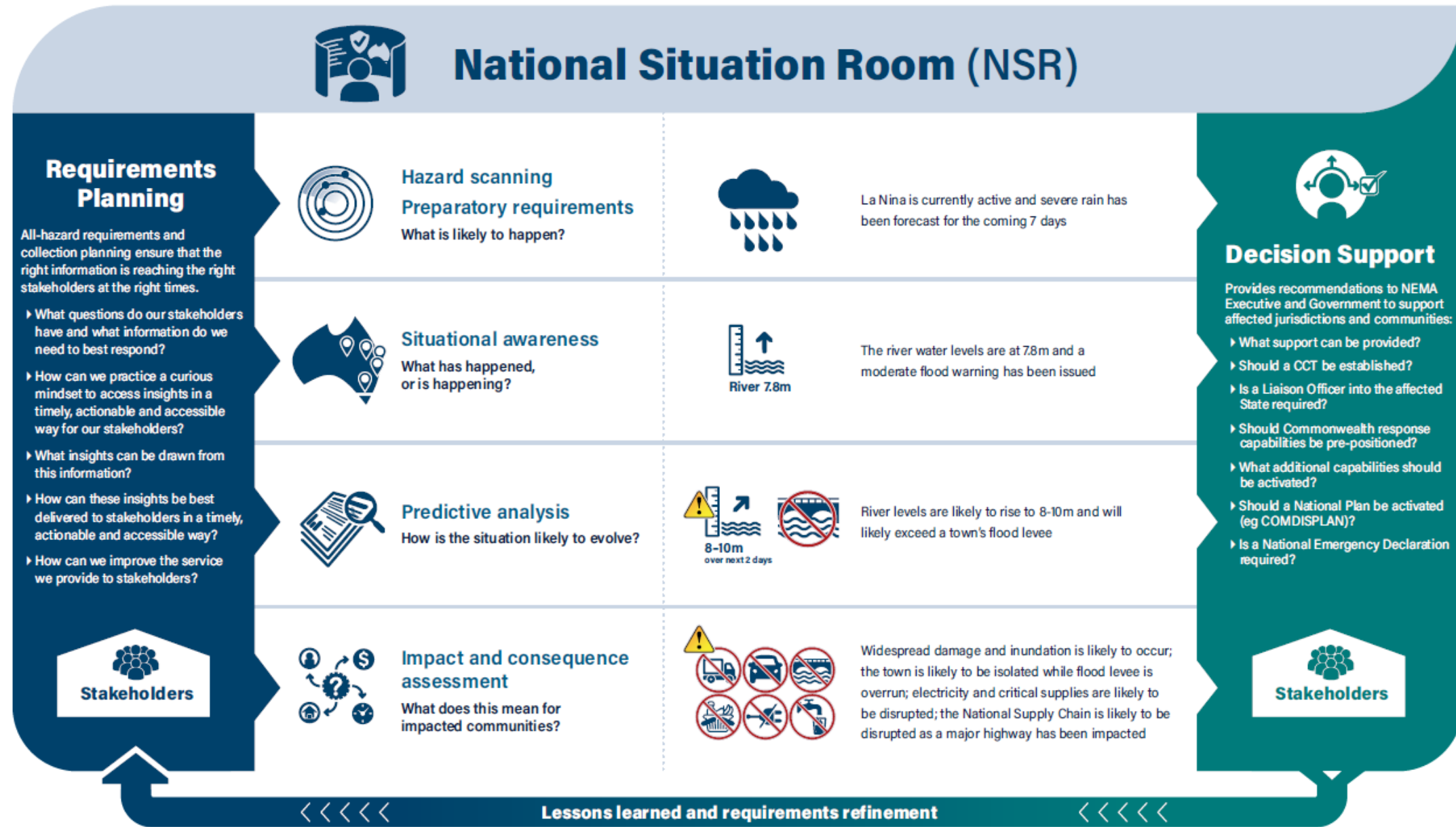
WHO – Geneva/Moldova Support
to Ukraine

Vanuatu COVID-19
Mar 2022

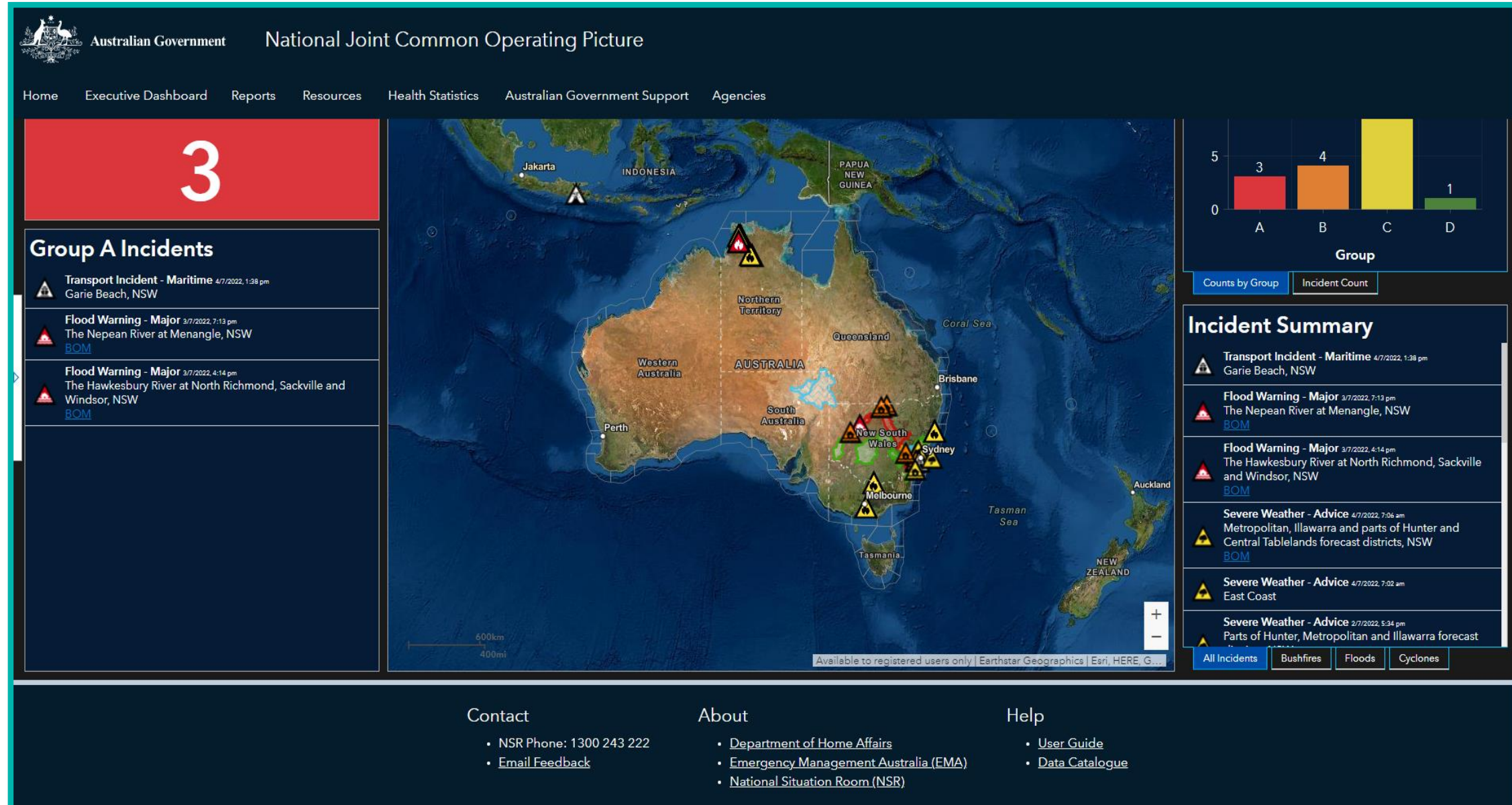
Solomon Islands COVID-19
Jan 2022



National Situation Room



National Joint Common Operating Picture

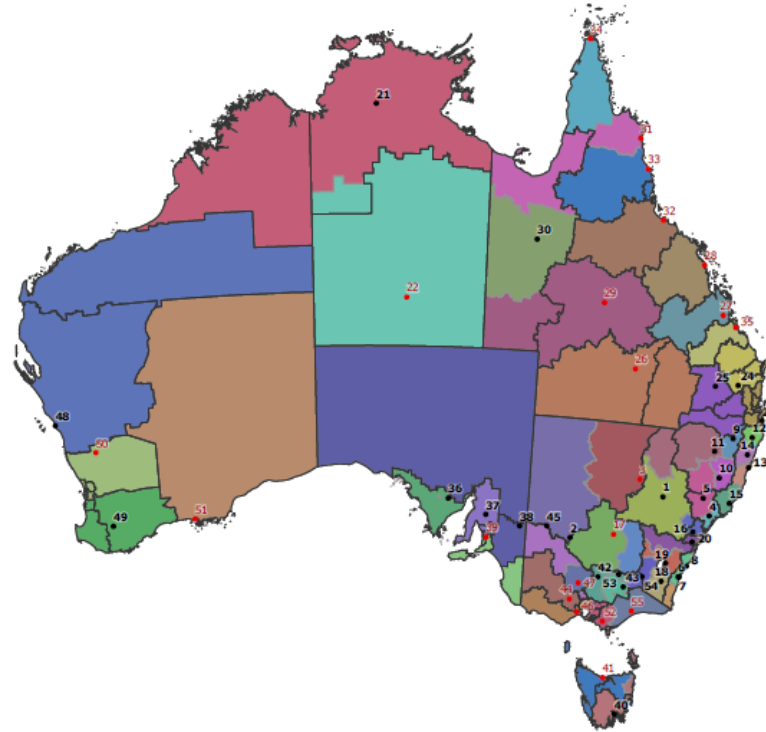


Regional Network and Capability

REGIONAL PLANNING OFFICERS (RPO's)

Located in five regions:

- Victoria (*Tasmania*)
- South Australia
- Western Australia
- New South Wales
- Queensland (*Northern Territory*)
- Australian Capital Territory



RPOs will provide:

- Working knowledge of NEMA and jurisdictional arrangements
- A first point of contact for NEMA in the state
- Undertake a liaison role during events
- Maintain a presence in State Operations Centres

RECOVERY SUPPORT OFFICERS (RSO's)

Located all states and territories:

- Ensuring on the ground local presence
- Working with all levels of government, industry, charities and other organisations to support disaster affected communities

Rural Financial Counselling Service:

- Free independent financial counselling
- Rural financial counsellors are located within key agricultural communities across Australia

National Crisis Exercising Capability

- Following the 2020 report of the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements (Recommendation 6.5), NEMA established the National Crisis Exercising Capability
- The purpose is to uplift Commonwealth exercising and lessons capability and deliver the national catastrophic exercising program in cooperation with states and territories
- To date, NCEC has successfully planned and delivered the following activities:
 - National Emergency Declaration Exercise (held 4 May) with Commonwealth agencies
 - National Crisis Mechanism meeting (held 21 May) with Commonwealth agencies to review observations and lessons identified from the February and March 2022 floods
 - Internal lessons process for the February and March 2022 floods
 - Internal lessons process for the July 2022 floods (ongoing)
 - Catastrophic Space Weather Exercise (held 7 July) with jurisdictions
- Activities underway include:
 - Co-designed Catastrophic East Coast Tsunami Exercise with QLD (as lead jurisdiction), NSW and Australian Tsunami Advisory Group (31 August)
 - Design and develop jurisdictional workshops to assist with forward planning our exercise programs (workshop proof of concept meetings scheduled with SA and QLD)
 - Supporting High Risk Weather Preparedness program

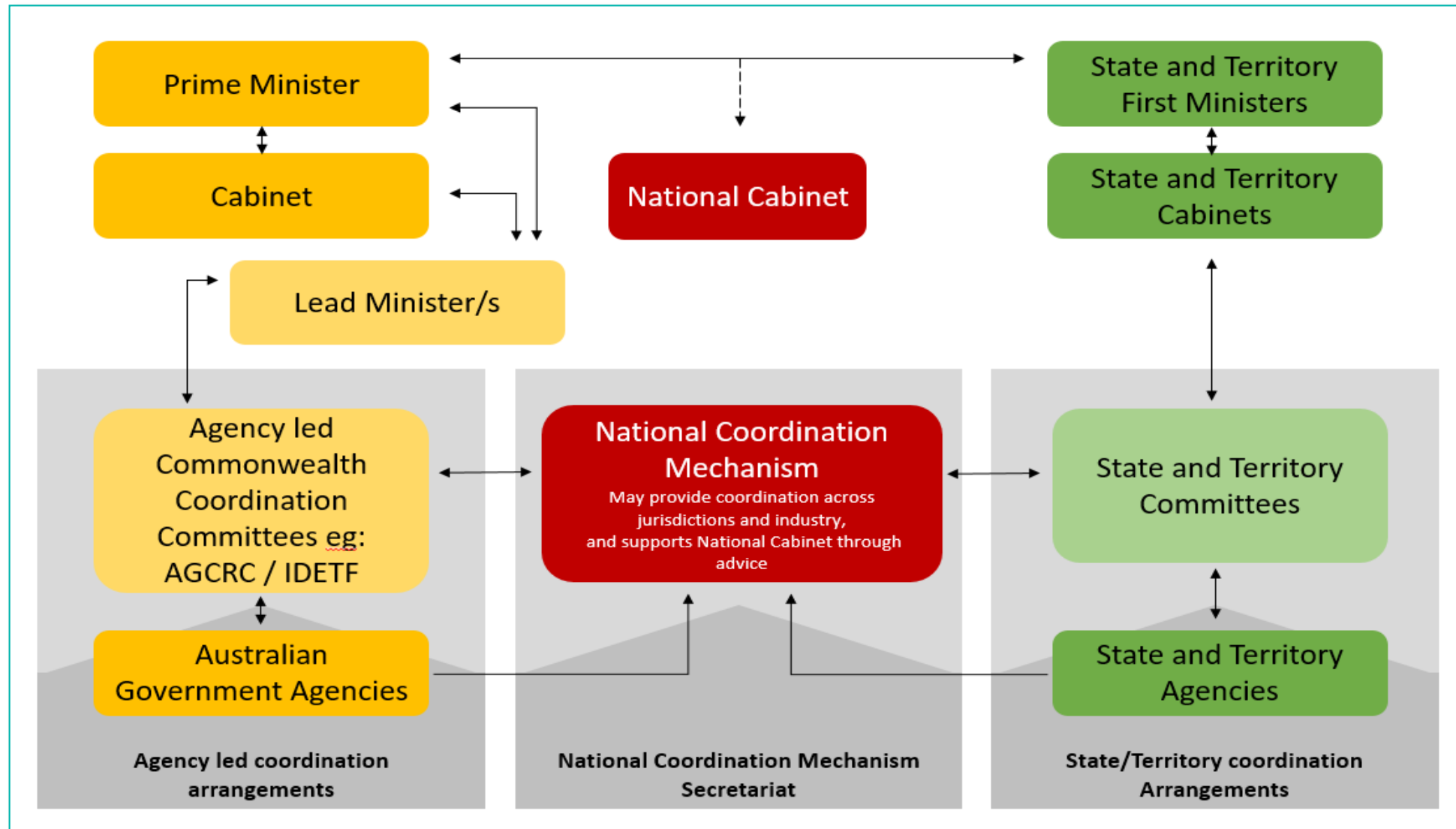


National Emergency Declaration Act 2020 (NED Act)

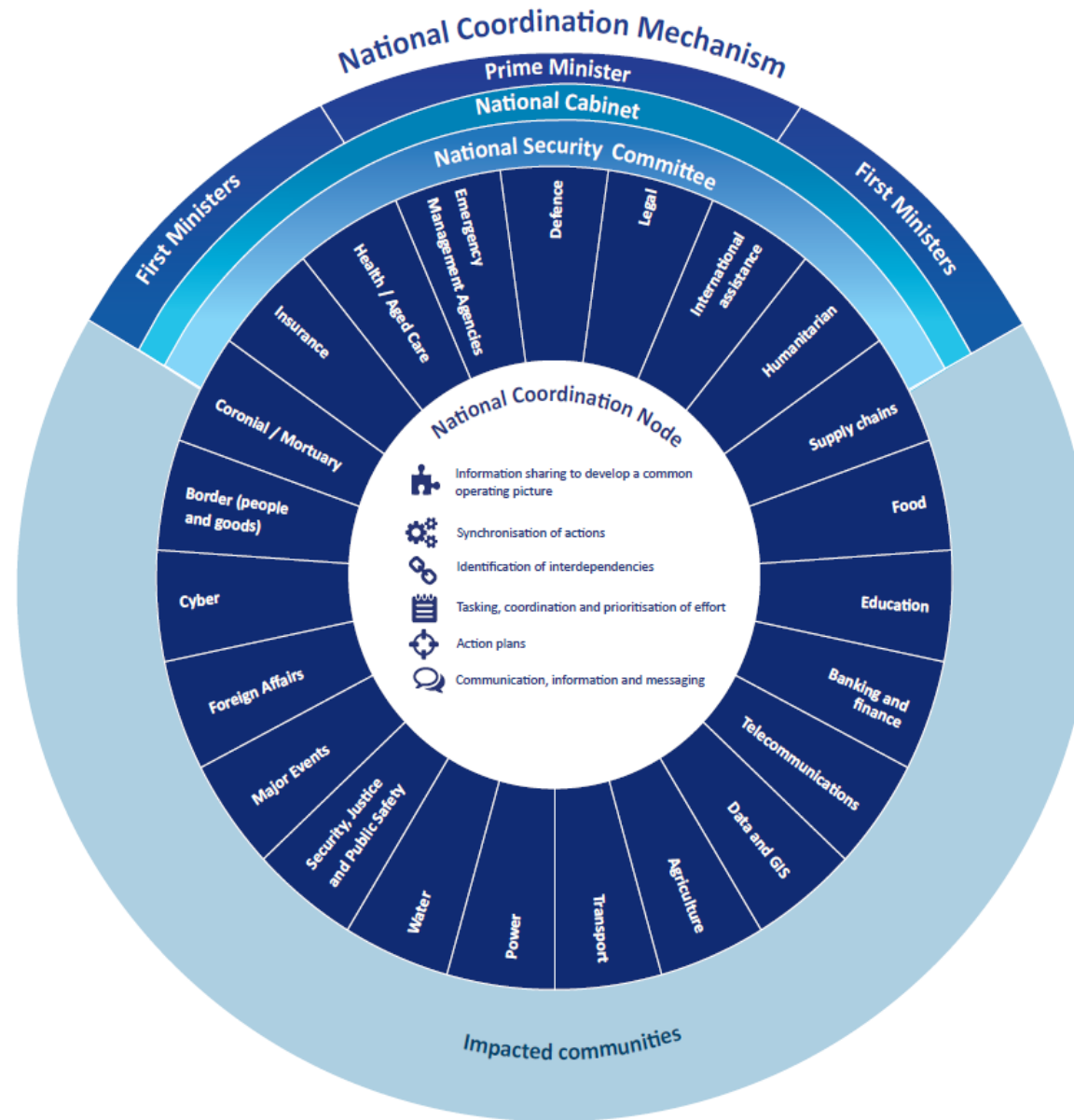
- The NED Act enables the Commonwealth to utilise a number of emergency powers to respond quickly and efficiently to an emergency. These include:
 - A list of 33 existing Commonwealth powers that include an alternative or streamlined legal test to allow Ministers to exercise certain powers when a national emergency is declared
 - Power to remove procedural 'red tape' requirements (for example, requirement to provide ID, requirement to sign a document to access Commonwealth support) where it would be of benefit to the public to support response and recovery from the emergency
- The first NED was made on 11 March 2022, in response to the flood events that impacted regions of NSW – no emergency powers were used as a result of the declaration
- NEMA, through the NSR, works with relevant stakeholders to collect data relating to events that may meet the thresholds in the NED Act. The Australian Government Crisis and Recovery Committee (AGCRC) uses this data to formally consider whether a NED can and/or should be made
- The Coordinator General then provides this advice to the Prime Minister and/or the Minister for Emergency Management



Australian Government Crisis Management Framework



National Coordination Mechanism



Requesting Australian Government Assistance

- Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN) authorises the provision of Australian Government 'non-financial assistance' to Australian states and territories in an emergency or disaster
- The Minister responsible for Emergency Management authorises assistance.
- Requests will be considered when
 - Local resources exhausted (fully utilised)
 - Unable to mobilise in time
 - Capability gaps exist



Preparing for, and responding to, adverse events in aged care settings

Jacob Madden, Assistant Secretary
Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch



Understanding the potential impacts of severe weather events

- Aged care services are likely to experience impacts throughout the high-risk weather season.
- In high-risk seasons, aged care services and facilities are more likely to experience:
 - evacuations
 - staff shortages
 - power and system failures
 - restricted access to essential supplies
- For more information and resources visit www.health.gov.au



Emergency planning for adverse weather events

- Effective leadership and governance is essential in planning for, and responding to emergency situations.
- Planning and preparedness is essential in reducing the risk and mitigating issues arising from emergency situations.
- It is essential to know, and exercise, your local emergency plans, applying lessons from earlier events and focusing on continuous improvement.



Preparing for the high-risk weather season

Providers should:

- Familiarise themselves with the local first responders in their area, including how to contact them for assistance in the event of an emergency.
- Ensure their plans are contemporary and that staff understand their roles in the event of an emergency.
- Have in place evacuation and relocation plans should they be needed.
- Stay informed.



In the event of an emerging situation

- As you become aware of potential issues, it is important you consider your response plan to ensure you can continue to provide safe and quality care to older Australians.
- This may involve considering when to activate your evacuation plan.
- Your local emergency plan should also contemplate how you will repatriate residents that you may have had to evacuate in an emergency situation.



Concurrently managing an emergency and a COVID-19 outbreak

- Does your outbreak management plan work in an emergency?
- Consideration needs to be given as to how you would relocate COVID-19 positive residents.
- Planning for workforce impacts resulting from an emergency while needing additional staff to assist with an outbreak.
- Have you considered how much PPE you need on hand to manage an outbreak and is it stored safely to avoid damage during an emergency.

Concurrently managing an emergency and a COVID-19 outbreak

- Does your outbreak management plan work in an emergency?
- Consideration needs to be given as to how you would relocate COVID-19 positive residents.
- Planning for workforce impacts resulting from an emergency while needing additional staff to assist with an outbreak.
- Have you considered how much PPE you need on hand to manage an outbreak and is it stored safely to avoid damage during an emergency.



Home care responsibilities during an emergency and responsibility for costs

- Home service and CHSP providers are still responsible for older people living in areas impacted by emergencies.
- Home Care Package funding can be used to cover evacuation/relocation costs.
- Residential aged care providers are responsible for the costs of evacuating/relocating residents.
- The Australian and/or State or Territory Government may make emergency funding available following extraordinary events.



Support from the Department in response to a severe weather event

- The Department's State Office Network link the Department, providers and state and territory governments, and will assist with regulatory and compliance activities.
- Aged care providers can also contact the Department through the relevant State Office 24/7 In the event of severe weather event.
- The State Office Network provides a direct point of call for impacted services linking them in with necessary supports in emergency situations.
- Contact details are set out on the Department's website.



Questions





Australian Government
Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission

Engage
Empower
Safeguard

A photograph of an elderly woman with short grey hair sitting in a wheelchair, wearing a light pink top and a white cardigan. A young woman with long brown hair, wearing a white lace top, is pushing the wheelchair from behind. They are walking on a paved path in a park with green grass and trees in the background. The sun is low in the sky, creating a warm, golden light. The image is partially obscured by a blue and purple graphic overlay at the bottom.

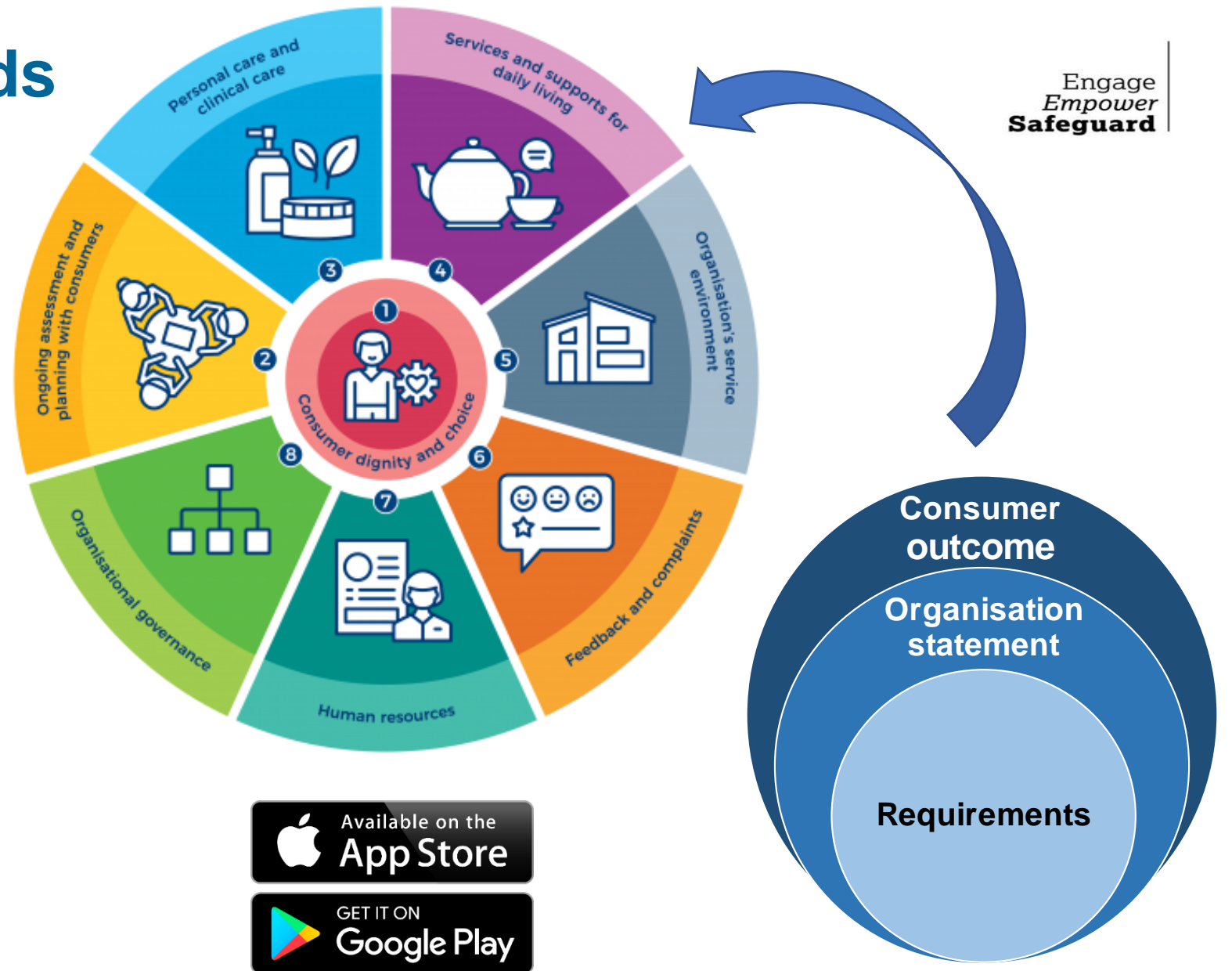
High Risk Weather Season Aged Care Sector Briefing

Anthony Speed, Executive Director, Quality Assessment and Monitoring Group

1800 951 822
agedcarequality.gov.au

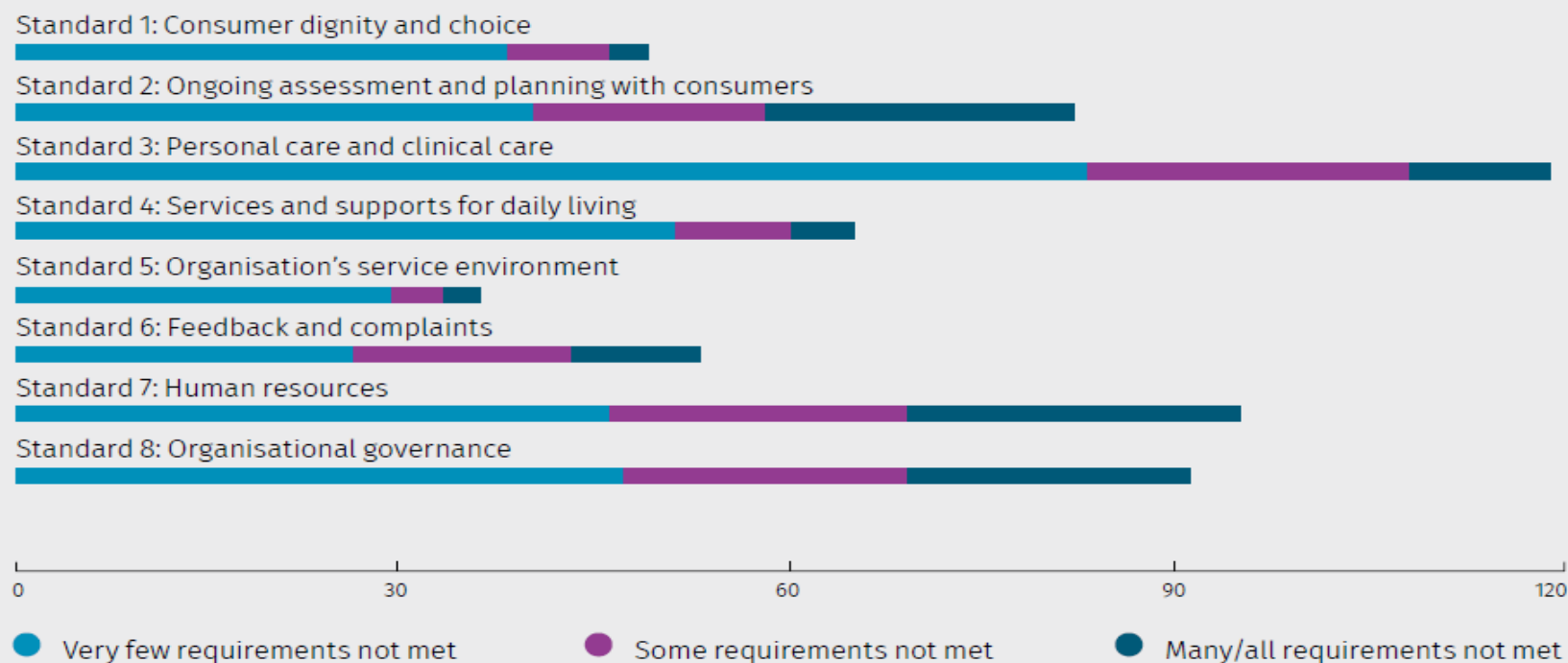
Aged Care Quality Standards

1. Consumer dignity and choice
2. Ongoing assessment and planning with consumers
3. Personal care and clinical care
4. Services and supports for daily living
5. Organisation's service environment
6. Feedback and complaints
7. Human resources
8. Organisational governance

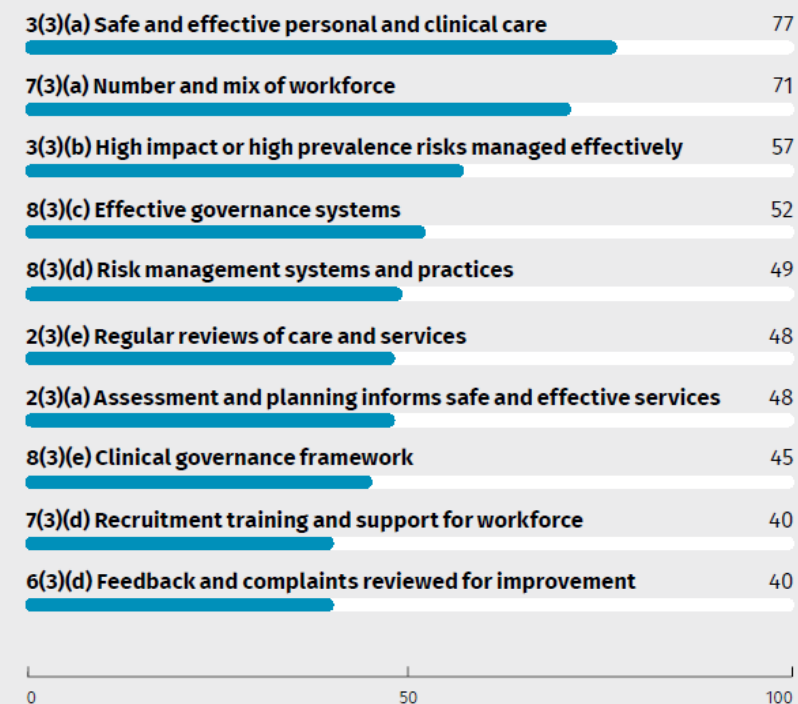


Recent Findings of Non-compliance – Residential Aged Care

Number of services where non-compliance was found with each Aged Care Quality Standard

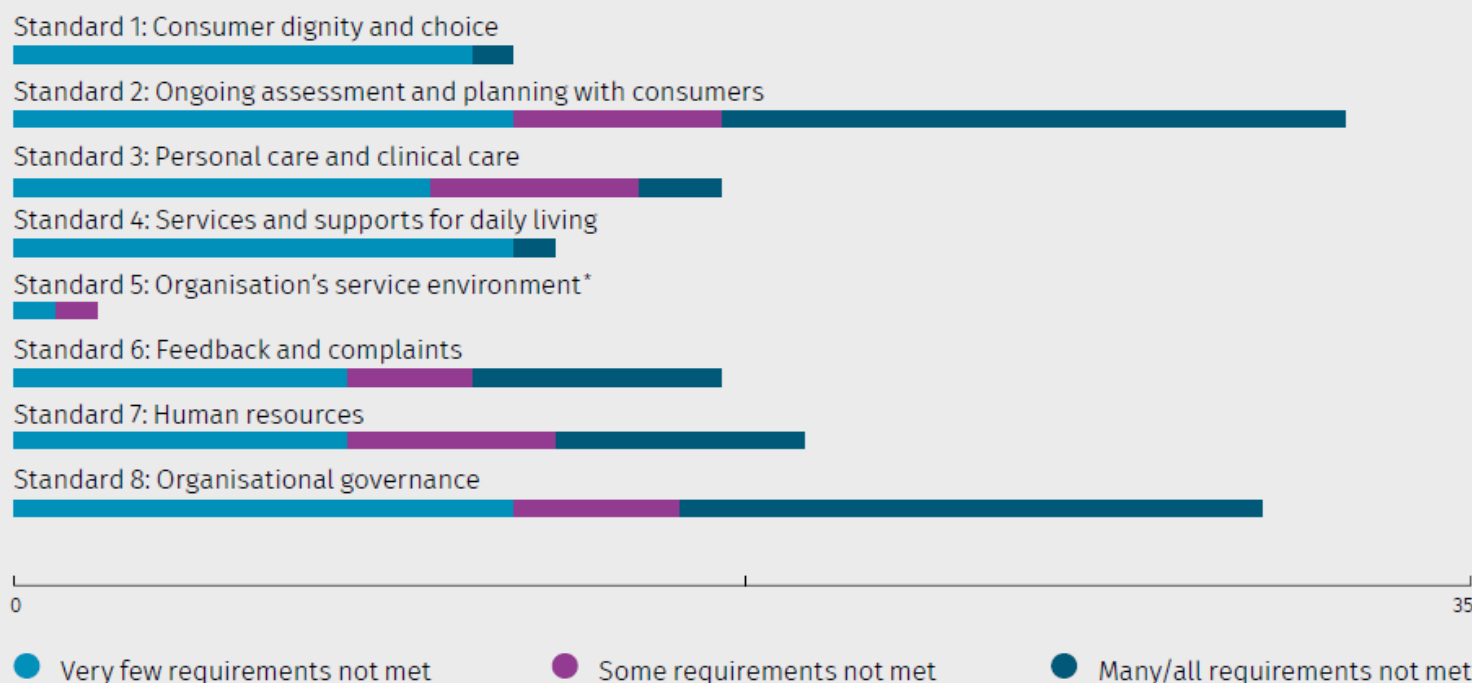


Most frequently cited requirements where non-compliance was found

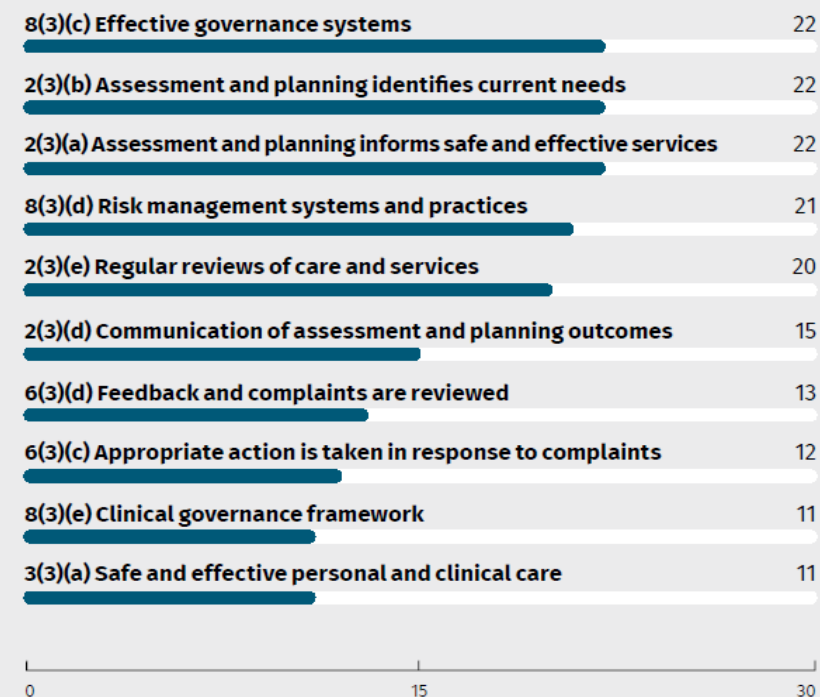


Recent Findings of Non-compliance – Home Services

Number of services where non-compliance was found with each Aged Care Quality Standard



Most frequently cited requirements where non-compliance was found



Examples of Effective Preparation and Practice

- Documented business impact analysis, continuity and recovery planning
- State (and territory) emergency services resources and templates
- Senior personnel training and scenario testing
- Consumer relocation and evacuation planning arrangements
- Vulnerable consumer cohort including consumer documentation
- Staffing profile and rostering for continuity of care including partners in care
- Welfare checks and consumer safety contacts



Live Poll Results

To participate, please scan the QR code.



National Situation – January 1-8 2023



Australian Government | National Joint Common Operating Picture | SCENARIO DATA ONLY

Data set developed for the EMA Scenario 2022 Exercise and is not an official observation, forecast, or warning issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Information Current To: 19 Aug 2022 03:08 pm AEST



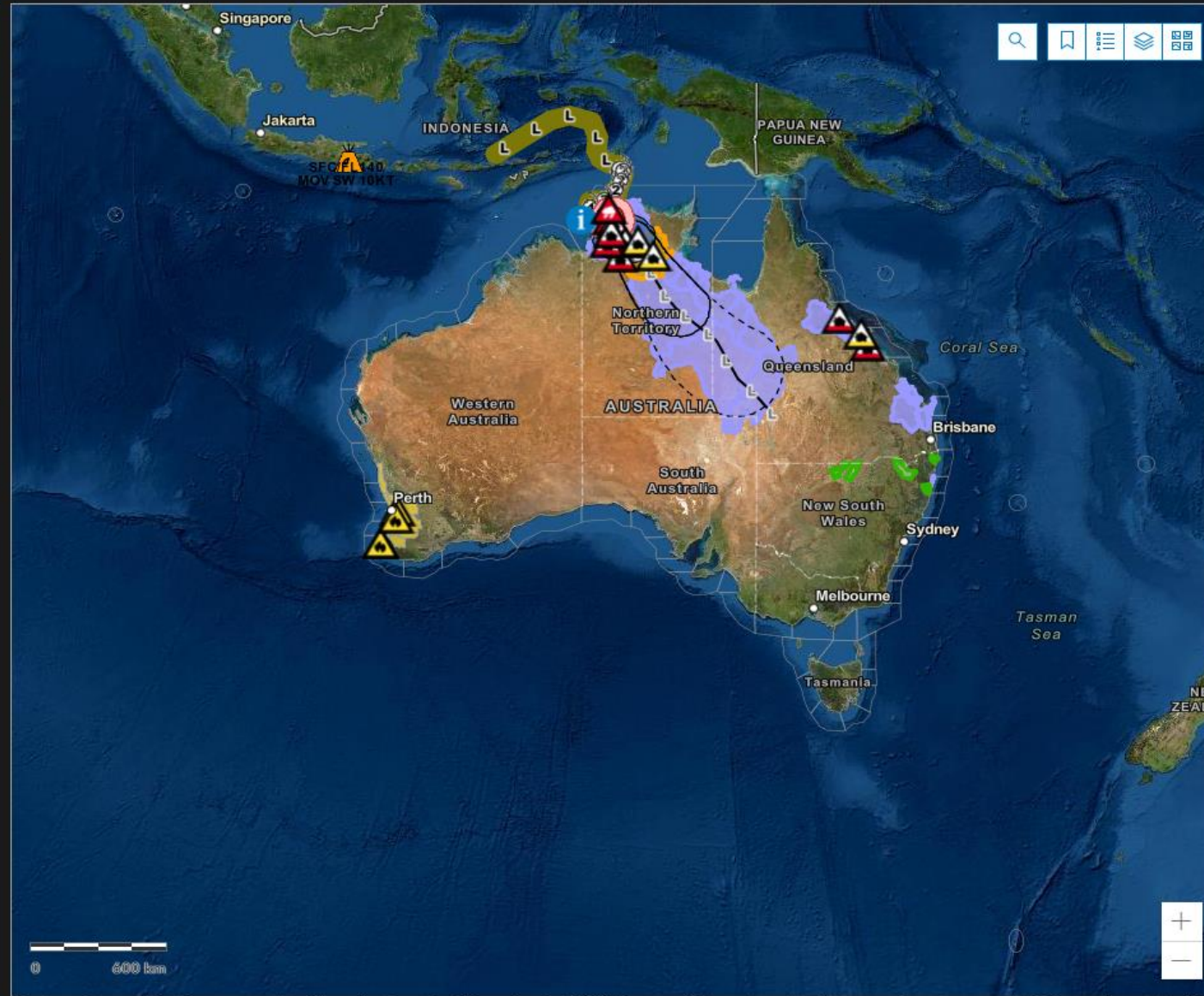
Group A Incidents

1

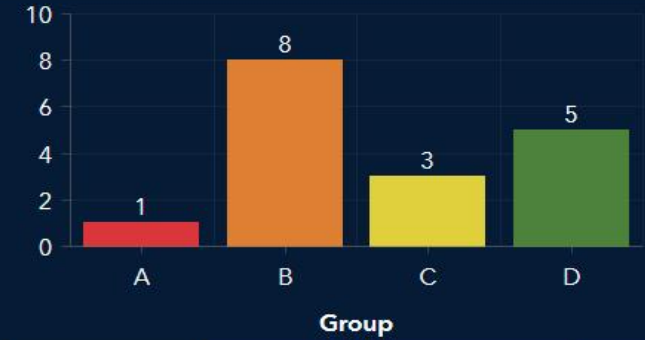
Group A Incidents



Cyclone - Emergency Warning 16/08/2022, 2:59 pm
Darwin, NT
Four fatalities and 467 injuries are associated with this event.



Earthstar Geographics | Commonwealth of Australia, Australian Climate Service (2022) | Bureau of Meteorology | Available to registered users only | Esri, ... Powered by Esri



Counts by Group

Incident Count

Group Summary

Incident Summary



Cyclone - Emergency Warning 16/08/2022, 2:59 pm
Darwin, NT
Four fatalities and 467 injuries are associated with this event.



Flood Warning - Major 17/08/2022, 11:25 am
Fergusson River, NT



Flood Warning - Major 17/08/2022, 11:25 am
Daly River, NT



Flood Warning - Major 17/08/2022, 11:25 am
Lower Daly River, NT



Flood Warning - Major 17/08/2022, 11:25 am
Upper Adelaide River



Flood Warning - Major 17/08/2022, 11:26 am
Adelaide River



Flood Warning - Major 17/08/2022, 11:28 am
Ross, Bohle and Black rivers, Qld



Flood Warning - Major 17/08/2022, 11:28 am
Pioneer River, Qld



Severe Weather - Emergency Warning 19/08/2022, 11:40 am
Tiwi Islands



Flood Warning - Moderate 17/08/2022, 11:24 am
Roper and Waterhouse Rivers, NT

All Incidents

Bushfires

Floods

Cyclones

For Exercise Use Only

National Situation – January 9-15 2023



Australian Government | National Joint Common Operating Picture | SCENARIO DATA ONLY

Data set developed for the EMA Scenario 2022 Exercise and is not an official observation, forecast, or warning issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

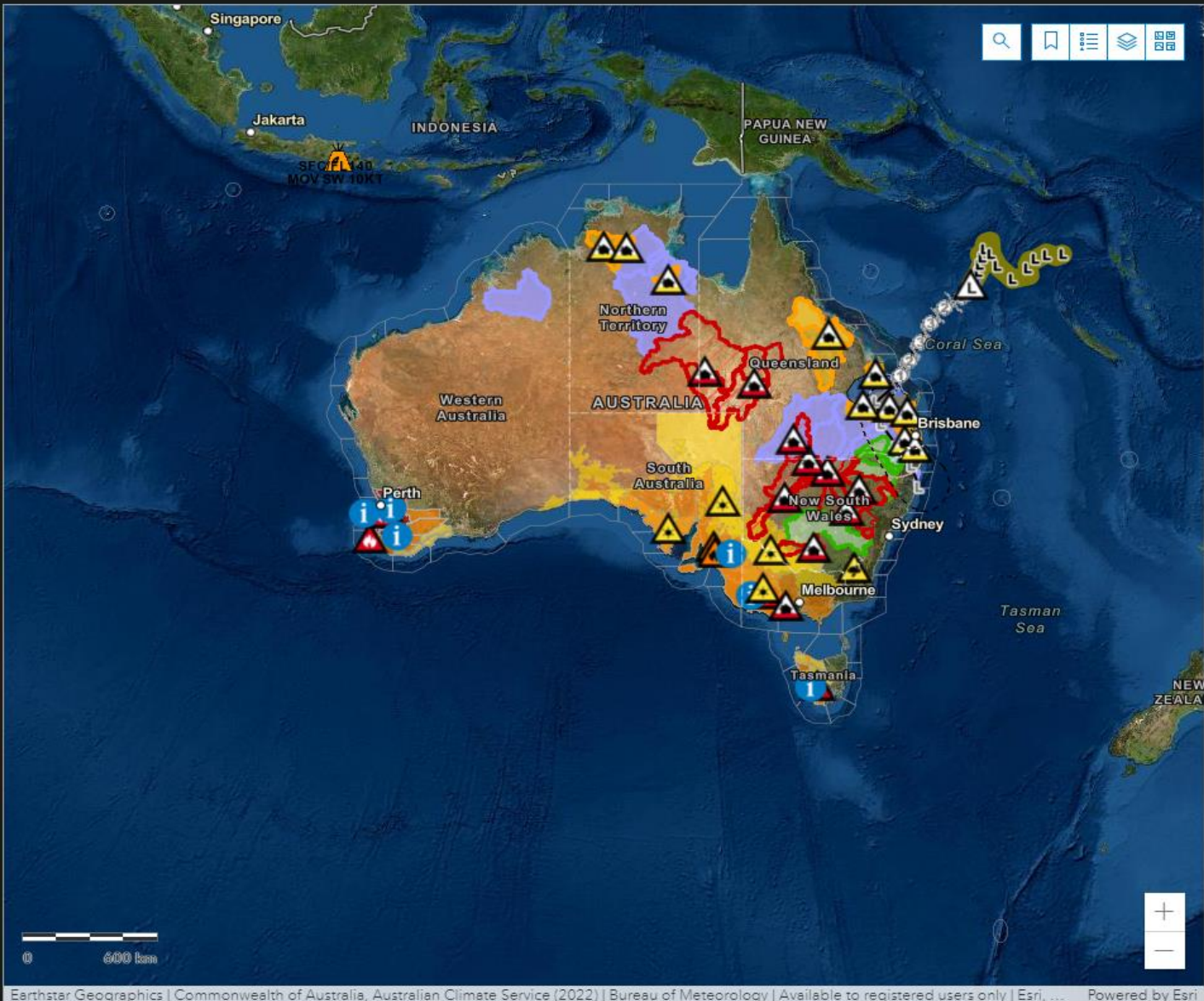
Information Current To: 19 Aug 2022 03:12 pm AEST

Group A Incidents

0

Group A Incidents

There are no active Group A incidents



Counts by Group Incident Count Group Summary

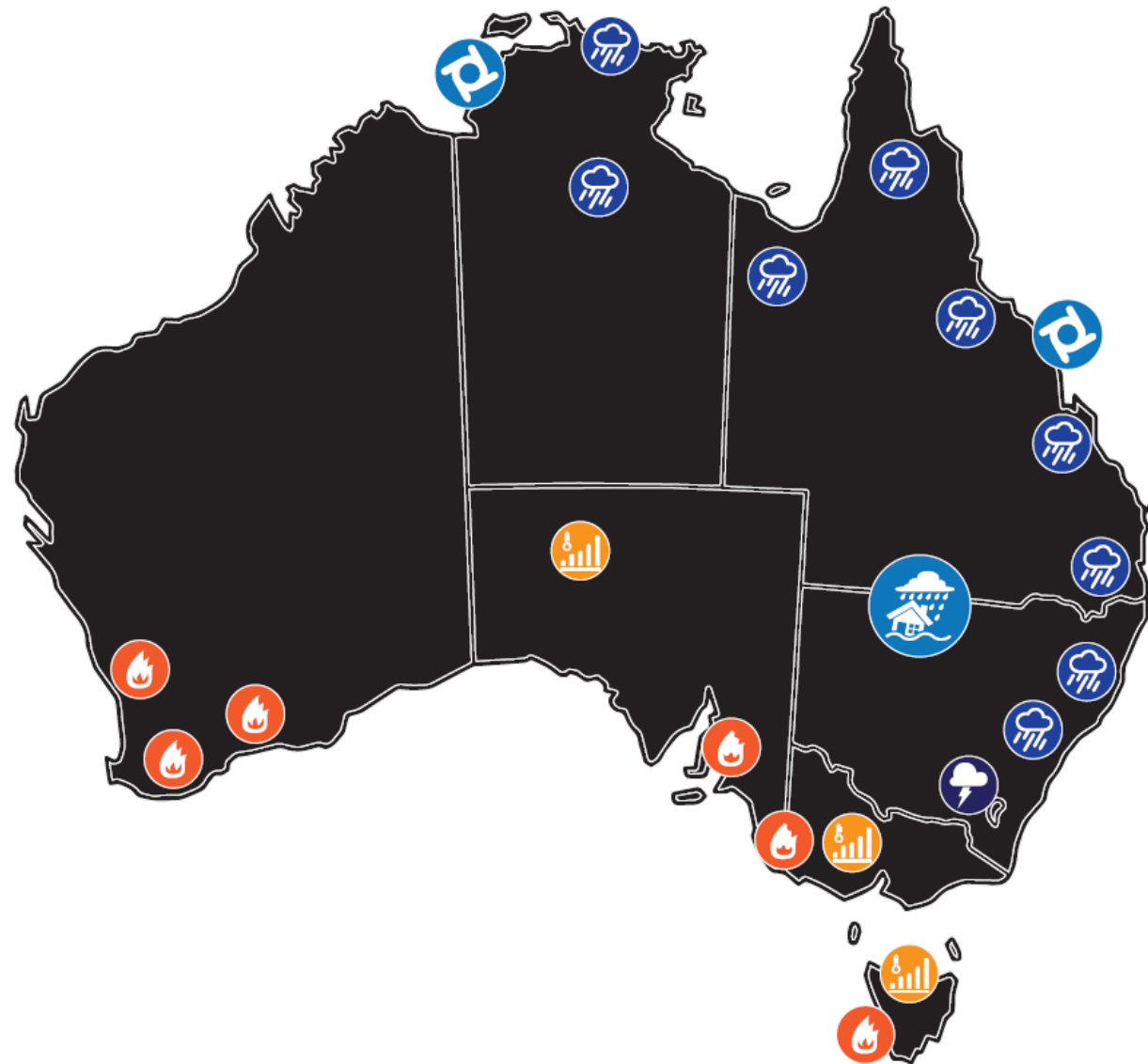
Incident Summary

- Flood Warning - Major 17/08/2022, 1:21 pm Barwon River, Vic.
- Bushfire - Watch and Act 17/08/2022, 2:07 pm East of Adelaide, SA
- Bushfire - Watch and Act 17/08/2022, 2:08 pm East of Adelaide, SA
- General 18/08/2022, 9:32 am Arthur, Avon, Blackwood, Brockman, Geographe, Swan Coastal, Swan Inland - North and Swan Inland - South
- Flood Warning - Major 18/08/2022, 12:36 pm Diamantina River, Qld and SA
- Flood Warning - Major 18/08/2022, 12:39 pm Georgina River and Eyre Creek, Qld, NT and SA
- Flood Warning - Major 18/08/2022, 1:53 pm Darling River, NSW
- Flood Warning - Major 18/08/2022, 2:07 pm Murrumbidgee River, NSW
- Flood Warning - Major 19/08/2022, 10:15 am Paroo River, NSW and Qld
- Flood Warning - Major 19/08/2022, 10:19 am Barwon, Birrie, Bokhara and Narran rivers, NSW

All Incidents Bushfires Floods Cyclones

For Exercise Use Only

National Situation – January 2023



Australian Capital Territory

Impacted by severe storms, flash flooding and large hail.

New South Wales

Major flooding develops on the Murray downstream of Albury as a result of the cold front moving across the state. Over 4,000 residents are likely to be evacuated and health experts become concerned about the outbreak of mosquito borne diseases. 1500 dwellings in the Northern River communities are inundated with approximately 2000 people made homeless.

Northern Territory

Tropical Cyclone Ellin results in 4 fatalities, 467 injured, 200+ homes destroyed and 8,000 with extensive damage, ongoing power outages and damage to multiple segments of the Stuart highway affecting food and fuel supply.

Victoria

Severe heatwave and blackouts throughout much of the state. Bushfires occur in southern parts of the state. Low lying areas around Mildura are likely to be inundated with flood water with some small damage to permanent plantings.

South Australia

Severe heatwaves and fires affecting the southern regions.

Tasmania

Widespread fires and a heatwave with up to 20,000 residents without power for period of time.

Queensland

Flooding results in supply chain issues with flooding impacting many transit routes and the Landsborough Highway is closed for a period of time. Tropical Cyclone Freddy makes landfall just south of Rockhampton and major flooding occurs throughout the Gold Coast.

Western Australia

Intense bushfires occur across the South West regions and as a result supply chain issues occur.



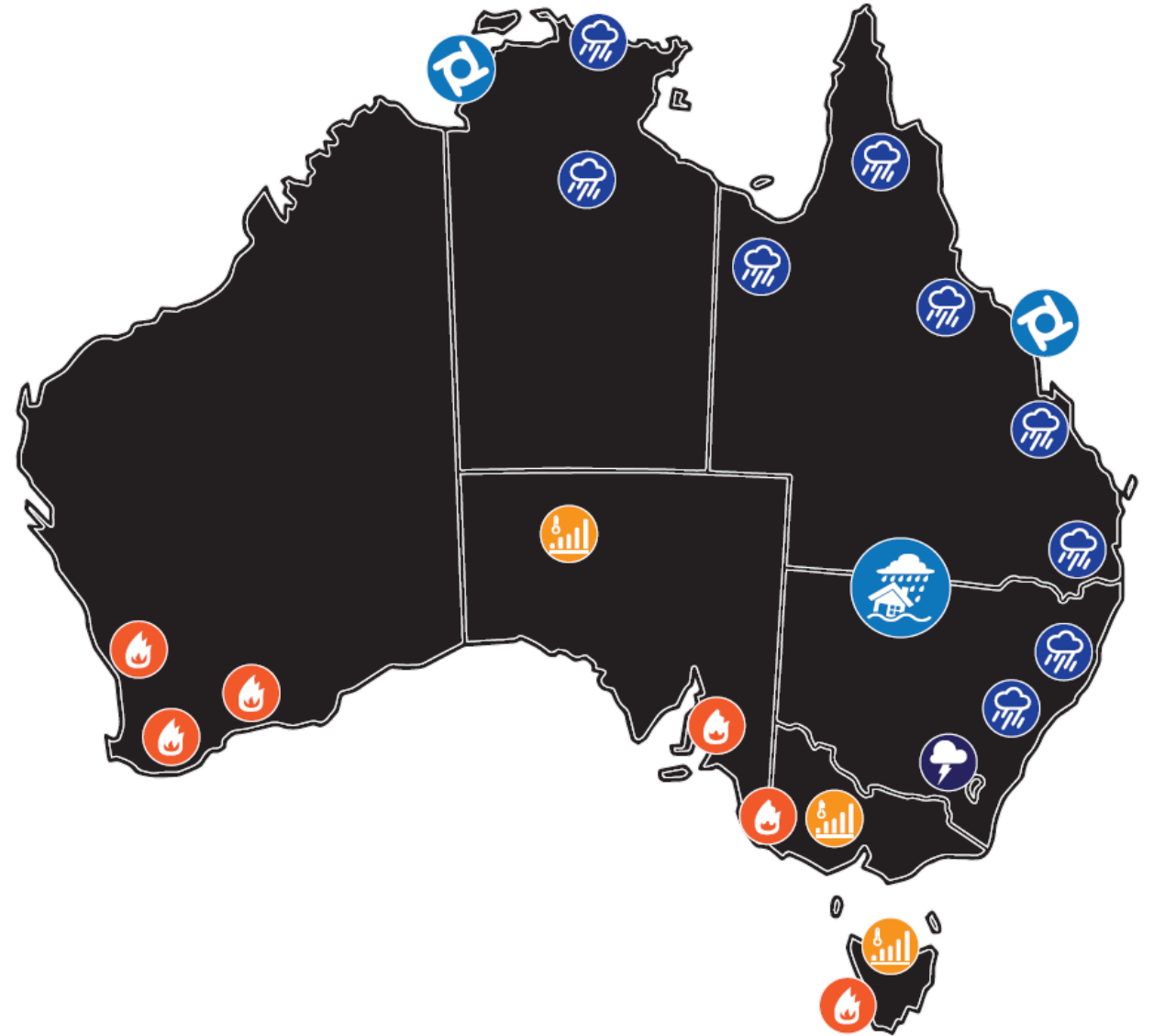
Questions?

What are your priorities?

What actions are you undertaking?

Where do you see your capability gaps?

What requests for assistance would you anticipate?



EXERCISE ONLY

Questions?