



Australian Government
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY

Ref: EC20-000197

Ms Ann Palmer
Secretary
The Senate Finance and Public Administration References Committee
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Dear Ms Palmer

Thank you for the opportunity for the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) to provide a submission to the Senate Finance and Public Administration References Committee (the Committee) on *Lessons to be learned in relation to the preparation and planning for, response to and recovery efforts following the 2019-20 Australian bushfire season*. Please find the submission attached.

The scale of the 2019-20 bushfires was unprecedented, devastating local communities and driving unparalleled responses from all levels of government. Following a natural disaster of this significance, we welcome the opportunity to contribute to the Committee's consideration of how we can further strengthen Australia's natural disaster preparedness, response and recovery coordination arrangements.

The Commonwealth has established and is fully funding a joint Royal Commission with the states and territories to examine National Natural Disaster Arrangements. The Royal Commission will deliver its final report by 31 August 2020 and examine three key areas:

- improving natural disaster management coordination across all levels of government,
- improving Australia's resilience and adaptation to changing climatic conditions, and
- the legal framework for the Commonwealth's involvement in responding to national emergencies.

We look forward to the Royal Commission's recommendations in relation to these matters.

I trust this information assists the Committee.

Yours sincerely

Phil Gaetjens
25 May 2020

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Submission to the Senate Finance and Public Administration References Committee on *Lessons to be learned in relation to the preparation and planning for, response to and recovery efforts following the 2019-20 Australian bushfire season*

Preparation

Bushfire preparation, response and recovery is a coordinated whole of Government effort. PM&C supports the Department of Home Affairs in coordinating the Australian Government's crisis response, supporting effective decision-making by the Cabinet and its relevant sub-committees, advising the Prime Minister and facilitating coordination between Australian Government agencies. Emergency Management Australia (EMA) in the Department of Home Affairs is responsible for leading the government's response to bushfires.

The Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF) outlines the arrangements for 'all hazard' crisis management across the continuum of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. The AGCMF enables a flexible whole of government approach to all crises (figure at [Attachment A](#)).

In preparation for the 2019-20 bushfire season, the Australian Government engaged states and territories, as it does regularly each year, through a number of forums. The Director General of Emergency Management Australia (DGEMA) held comprehensive pre-season preparedness briefings with the governments and emergency service agencies in each state and territory, as well as representatives from the private sector, between 26 August and 17 October 2019.

The Australian Government also engaged states and territories through a National Crisis Committee meeting on 11 November 2019. The Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management, the Hon David Littleproud MP, then facilitated a discussion at the 20 November 2019 meeting of the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management (MCPPEM) on preparedness and resource prioritisation for the 2019-20 bushfire season, this occurs each year.

States and territories have primary responsibility for the protection of life, property and the environment within the bounds of their jurisdiction. The Australian Government provides assistance only if requested or if states do not have the capacity to respond.

The Australian Government supports state and territory governments by coordinating national efforts during a state-led response to a crisis and by building resilience through disaster research, information management, and mitigation policy and practice. The unprecedented level of bushfire activity

required an unprecedented response, including the call-out of Australian Defence Force and reservists to support the response and recovery efforts.

Response

As per the AGCMF, PM&C, with the Department of Home Affairs, convenes and co-chairs senior officials meetings during a crisis to coordinate the Government's response, specifically Australian Government Crisis Coordination (AGCC) meetings (Commonwealth Government agencies) and National Crisis Committee (NCC) meetings (Commonwealth and state and territory agencies). PM&C co-chaired regular AGCC and NCC meetings from 17 December 2019 to 15 January 2020 to respond to the bushfire crisis. PM&C provided regular advice to the Prime Minister (including through his office) throughout the bushfire crisis, in close consultation with EMA.

The Prime Minister and senior ministers received daily detailed briefings (between 8 November 2019 and 14 February 2020) from emergency service authorities, including up to four situation reports each day from the Department of Home Affairs. The Commonwealth also mobilised Australian Defence Force (ADF) personnel, equipment and facilities, including the compulsory call out of ADF Reservists, to assist with the response. Over the period September 2019 to March 2020, more than 6,500 ADF members participated in Operation Bushfire Assist. The operation was enabled by cargo aircraft, helicopters, ships and a range of land assets with the task of supporting the emergency services wherever possible. By 13 March 2020, the operation had successfully cleared approximately 5000 kilometres of road, purified 10 million litres of water and delivered more than 7 million tonnes of cargo.

International support and engagement

Australia greatly appreciated the messages of condolence and offers of support from international partners around the world. The Prime Minister spoke to a number of world leaders regarding the bushfires' impacts on Australian communities, and offers of support.

In light of the large number of international offers received, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, in cooperation with EMA, established a centralised coordination function on 2 January 2020. Each international offer of assistance was considered in consultation with state and territory agencies. Those accepted were assessed as being able to contribute to either immediate or future firefighting needs or recovery efforts.

The Australian Government also drew on long-standing reciprocal firefighting support arrangements from the US, Canada and New Zealand. Three US fire fighters were tragically killed on 23 January 2020 when their C-130 crashed near Peak View in the Snowy Monaro area. The Prime Minister's condolence motion on 4 February 2020, announced that the three US fire fighters would be nominated to be posthumously awarded the National Emergency Medal and

would be awarded posthumously the National Medal along with six Australian fire fighters.

Recovery

On 6 January 2020, the Prime Minister announced the establishment of the National Bushfire Recovery Agency (NBRA).

The Australian Government also announced it was establishing a National Bushfire Recovery Fund (Fund) and committing an initial \$2 billion over the next two years to support bushfire recovery across the country. This was not just for areas experiencing fires at the time the Fund was established, but all areas that had or would experience fires in the 2019-20 bushfire season. This support was in addition to the Australian Government's Category A, B and C payments under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.

To enable the provision of strategic advice to the Australian Government on the bushfire response and take coordinated decisions quickly, on 6 January 2020 the Prime Minister established an interdepartmental-committee comprising the Secretaries of all relevant Commonwealth government departments. Chaired by Mr Andrew Colvin APM OAM, this Committee worked together to prioritise and refine the initiatives required to assist the response and recovery effort, for consideration by the National Security Committee of Cabinet.

The Prime Minister stated publicly that the National Security Committee of Cabinet (NSC) was the key decision making body for the Australian Government's bushfire response, with the NSC's decisions subsequently endorsed by the Cabinet. The Prime Minister regularly updated the Australian people on Government decisions as they were made, following meetings of the NSC, which were held frequently to ensure government processes were streamlined and support was delivered as quickly as possible to meet the needs of affected communities.

Supported by the establishment of the NBRA and the Secretaries Interdepartmental Committee, a wide range of support measures were developed, considered, decided upon and announced in quick succession. In January 2020 alone, the following measures were announced:

- 9 January – \$1 million payments to the 42 most affected local councils to repair infrastructure and build resilience; \$18 million additional support for councils most significantly impacted.
- 10 January – \$76 million for immediate mental health services.
- 14 January – \$100 million for grants of up to \$75,000 for primary producers in fire-affected regions.
- 15 January – \$58 million for immediate support for families.
- 17 January – additional support for families including \$8 million for mental health support for children.
- 19 January – a \$76 million tourism recovery package.
- 20 January – a comprehensive suite of measures to support small business including grants up to \$50,000, concessional loans up to \$500,000 and tax relief.

- 30 January – sharing 50:50 with the NSW government clean-up costs for affected residential and commercial properties.

Since then, the Australian Government has announced the following key additional measures:

- 11 March - \$10,000 grants for indirectly impacted small businesses in the most severely impacted local government areas; and
- 11 May 2020 - \$448.5 million for local economic recovery in the most severely impacted regions.

As at 17 May 2020, \$1.99 billion of the \$2 billion National Bushfire Recovery Fund had been allocated, with \$529.2 million expensed to date with further reimbursements to be made to state and territory governments for expenses they have incurred. Table 1 at [Attachment B](#) provides details of the commitments from the Fund.

As at 17 May 2020, the Commonwealth had provided almost \$240 million in direct financial assistance to people affected by the bushfires, through the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment and the Disaster Recovery Allowance.

These amounts are additional to the Australian Government's payments to state and territory governments under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA). Elements of the DRFA reimburse state and territory governments for an agreed percentage of disaster response and recovery costs incurred and therefore the Australian Government's total expenditure under the DRFA will be known after state and territory governments submit details of relevant expenditures.

Role of the NBRA

The NBRA functions as an operationally independent group within the Department and reports through the Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management, to the Prime Minister.

The roles and functions of the NBRA are to:

- provide strategic leadership and coordination for Commonwealth supported recovery and rebuild activities in communities affected by bushfire;
- build on the effective working relationships with state, territory and local governments, including their recovery and reconstruction bodies, to work with stakeholders in bushfire affected communities and relevant Commonwealth agencies to inform and integrate recovery and rebuild activities;
- consult directly with communities, understand their needs and aspirations and communicate this back to Government;
- ensure affected communities have ready access to meaningful support and are aware of all available support services, including by providing clear,

effective and visible communication on the Commonwealth support available to affected communities;

- provide advice to the Prime Minister, the Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management, and other relevant Ministers, on:
 - the administration of the National Bushfire Recovery Fund;
 - how existing and new Commonwealth policies and programs can best contribute to the recovery and rebuild efforts in bushfire affected areas; and
 - the economic and social impacts of bushfire on affected communities, in consultation with relevant agencies across levels of government.
- design, develop, consult on and coordinate the delivery of a long-term plan for the recovery, rebuild and resilience of bushfire affected communities;
- monitor the progress of recovery and rebuild efforts nationally and to report regularly on progress, obstacles and solutions to ensure the rebuild progresses effectively; and
- undertake other relevant tasks the Prime Minister may require.

Leadership and coordination

The NBRA is responsible for coordinating and informing Commonwealth supported recovery activities, which are delivered by Commonwealth entities, states, local government and non-government groups. The states and territories are the primary delivery arm for recovery assistance, particularly financial support provided through the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA). Local government is responsible for recovery at the local level, focusing primarily on guiding and delivering community and infrastructure activity. For the 2019-20 bushfire season, the Commonwealth has played a key role as a national coordinator in supporting states to deliver support and working with local government to inform long-term recovery support.

The primary mechanism for national coordination of recovery following the 2019-20 bushfire season is the State-Federal National Bushfire Recovery Forum. This forum is chaired by the Deputy National Coordinator, Engagement and Operations, and is attended by Recovery Coordinators from all states and territories, as well as the Chief Executive of the Australian Local Government Association. The forum allows for parties to share learnings, coordinate and align recovery efforts, and escalate and rapidly resolve issues. Regular reporting assists this process.

The group also meets monthly for a planning day which involves a more in-depth discussion of particular issues. As necessary, the forum is supplemented by subject matter specific coordination groups. For example, groups have been established for communications, fencing and small business financial assistance.

Policy and program design and implementation

NBRA's recovery planning, funding and design can be viewed in two stages: immediate relief/recovery and longer term community recovery. The National Principles for Disaster Recovery have been central to the development of policy and program design throughout both stages.

Initially, recovery planning was focused on meeting the immediate recovery needs across the four domains of environment, social, economic and infrastructure. Coordinated by the NBRA, the Commonwealth supported short-term recovery through funding State activities through the DRFA, through the delivery of new or enhanced Commonwealth services or funding non-government partners to provide services.

Commonwealth funding decisions were coordinated and prioritised through a NBRA chaired inter-departmental committee (referenced previously) ahead of Government consideration. This involved enhancements to standard DRFA programs, as well as new programs. The NBRA gained situational awareness to inform these considerations through the State-Federal National Bushfire Recovery Forum, Charities Forum, Peak Bodies Forum, community visits, media monitoring and network of regional staff.

NBRA has engaged with states and territories to understand the long-term local and regional recovery and development needs of local councils and affected communities. States have led this process with local councils and affected communities, which is tested against NBRA's own understanding gained from direct engagement. On 11 May 2020, the Australian Government announced a longer term recovery program funding allocation to support local recovery projects. NBRA is now working with states to identify priority recovery projects to be funded through this allocation, guided by local and regional recovery plans.

Observations and key issues identified

Effective local recovery requires coordinated focus from the Commonwealth on community recovery and rebuild activities as well as economic recovery initiatives that:

- facilitate new economic opportunities, including those driven by infrastructure;
- promote regional development;
- bolster recovery at industry or sector levels; and
- reduce disaster risk and build future resilience.

Disasters of any scale impact on the delivery of, and need for, Commonwealth services, and test the capacity of local and state governments and recovery frameworks. The scale of the 2019-20 bushfires took this to the extreme. The creation of the NBRA improved the effectiveness and efficiency of national recovery efforts that could benefit future disasters, most notably by:

- Providing a singular national coordination point for all elements of disaster recovery within the Commonwealth, across jurisdictions, for non-governmental organisations and the community:
 - This allowed the NBRA to drive national consistency in recovery measures and messaging with the objective of recovery being viewed through the lens of Australians
 - Additionally, it has provided a mechanism for the rapid sharing of expertise and resolution of issues across jurisdictions and organisations.
 - It ensured Commonwealth interventions were aligned and informed as well as enabled a contact point within the Commonwealth for guidance on the various Commonwealth supports.
 - It also enabled non-government groups to be involved in the recovery through coordinating resources and interventions, as well as aligning messaging of the full suite of supports available noting their community level engagement.
- Developing a national situation awareness:
 - The varied engagement and outreach activities of the NBRA allowed it to be a central store of information which provided a locally informed, national perspective of needs and recovery progress. This awareness led to the NBRA advising government rapidly on adjustments to the delivery of Commonwealth services and new Commonwealth supported recovery programs. Through a feedback loop, it also informed state responses and drove economies of scale and consistency of delivery and community experience.
- Driving long-term recovery:
 - The Commonwealth holds significant levers for long-term recovery, and responsibility for many of the issues that arise (for example, social security, skills and training). The NBRA's mandate allows it to rally Commonwealth programs to drive holistic local and regional development through the medium and long-term. This commitment to the long term recovery also incentivises the early insertion of resilience and betterment into recovery actions.

The Commonwealth also provided, and continues to provide, health support for individuals, families and communities affected by the bushfires, including mental health support and distress counselling. The Commonwealth is also ensuring continued access to affordable Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) subsidised medicines, and getting doctors to bushfire-affected communities as fast as possible.

Measures include:

- Counselling and psychological services for people on the fire fronts, including ongoing psychological support and telehealth services.
- Trauma-informed care and support for bushfire trauma response coordinators.

- Specific Post Traumatic Stress Disorder support services for emergency services workers (and their immediate families).
- Community grants, and support for young people through expanded or expedited funding for headspace centres in fire-affected areas.
- Development of a new National Cross-Services Framework to ensure all jurisdictions work together to develop a mental health framework, which will ensure we are prepared and resourced to deliver effective mental health supports in response to national disasters in future.
- Temporary, emergency measures to ensure people affected by bushfires are continued to receive PBS subsidised medicines when a doctor's prescription was not immediately available.
- Establishing emergency protocols to expedite the process of getting GPs and allied health workers to bushfire-affected communities.
- Committing funding through the Medical Research Future Fund for research into the physiological impacts of prolonged exposure to bushfire smoke as well as the mental health impacts of bushfires.

Risk reduction and resilience

The Australian Government recognises reducing disaster risk from natural hazards such as bushfire, flood and storm, is essential to building national resilience.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework sets a national, comprehensive approach to proactively reducing disaster risk, with three goals:

- to take action to reduce existing disaster risk
- to minimise the creation of future disaster risk through decisions taken across all sectors, and
- to equip decision makers with the capabilities and information they need to reduce disaster risk and manage residual risk.

The Australian Government established the National Resilience Taskforce in April 2018 to develop this Framework. The Framework was endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments on 13 March 2020 as the guiding national framework to reduce the impact of future disasters.

The Framework outlines priorities, outcomes and strategies for governments at all levels, private sector and communities, working together, to reduce the risk and impact of disasters on Australian communities and the economy. It highlights the need to understand and reduce disaster risk in all its dimensions (hazard, exposure, vulnerability, capacity and environment). The framework identifies the need to assess and reduce disaster risk in all environments, with land-use planning being one priority area (Priority 2, Outcome 4). The framework also identifies the need to utilise Indigenous knowledge (Priority 1, Strategy F).

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Resilience Taskforce also published key documents to assist in better understanding disaster risk: *Profiling Australia's Vulnerability: the interconnected causes and cascading consequences of systemic*

disaster risk highlighting the importance of understanding and reducing vulnerability – the least understood dimension of risk – to build resilience to a range of shocks and threats, and Strategic Disaster Risk Assessment Guidance to support decision makers to understand and act to reduce disaster risk.

In addition, the Australian Government's National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy (NCRAS) articulates how Australia is managing the risks of a variable climate and identifies a set of principles to guide adaptation and resilience building. NCRAS focuses on key sectors, including water resources and natural ecosystems.

Assessing climate change impacts

The Government takes advice on the science from our leading science institutions. The Government draws on the expertise of the CSIRO, the Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia, Chief Scientist Dr Alan Finkel and his Office, the Bushfire and National Hazards Cooperative Research Centre, the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, and the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources.

The Bureau of Meteorology and the CSIRO are the key agencies which provide information on how Australia's climate is changing, including through major reports such as the biennial State of the Climate Report.

The Commonwealth invests in and coordinates a range of science-based initiatives to improve our resilience to extreme weather events like bushfires. For example, the Australian Government's Climate Science Advisory Committee published a strategy in December 2019, available at <https://www.industry.gov.au/data-and-publications/climate-science-for-australias-future>.

Research and publications from Australia's leading science institutions, like the above, enables those with planning and operational responsibilities, such as state and local governments, land managers and emergency services organisations, to better plan and prepare for the foreseeable impacts of climate change.

Land use planning and management, hazard reduction, indigenous fire practices and support for fire fighting

States and territories have primary responsibility to reduce bushfire risk in their jurisdiction, particularly relating to land-use planning and management, hazard reduction and support for firefighting services and capabilities.

In relation to land management, for the six national parks under Commonwealth control, the Director of National Parks manages fire to protect life and property, and to protect and conserve natural and cultural values in accordance with its Fire Management Statement 2017-2026. Each Commonwealth controlled fire-prone park – Booderee, Kakadu and Uluru-Kata Tjuta – has responsibility for fire management within its borders. These parks develop a fire management plan giving consideration to risk assessment, WHS, and climatic conditions and patterns as core components of their annual planning.

Other disaster mitigation measures

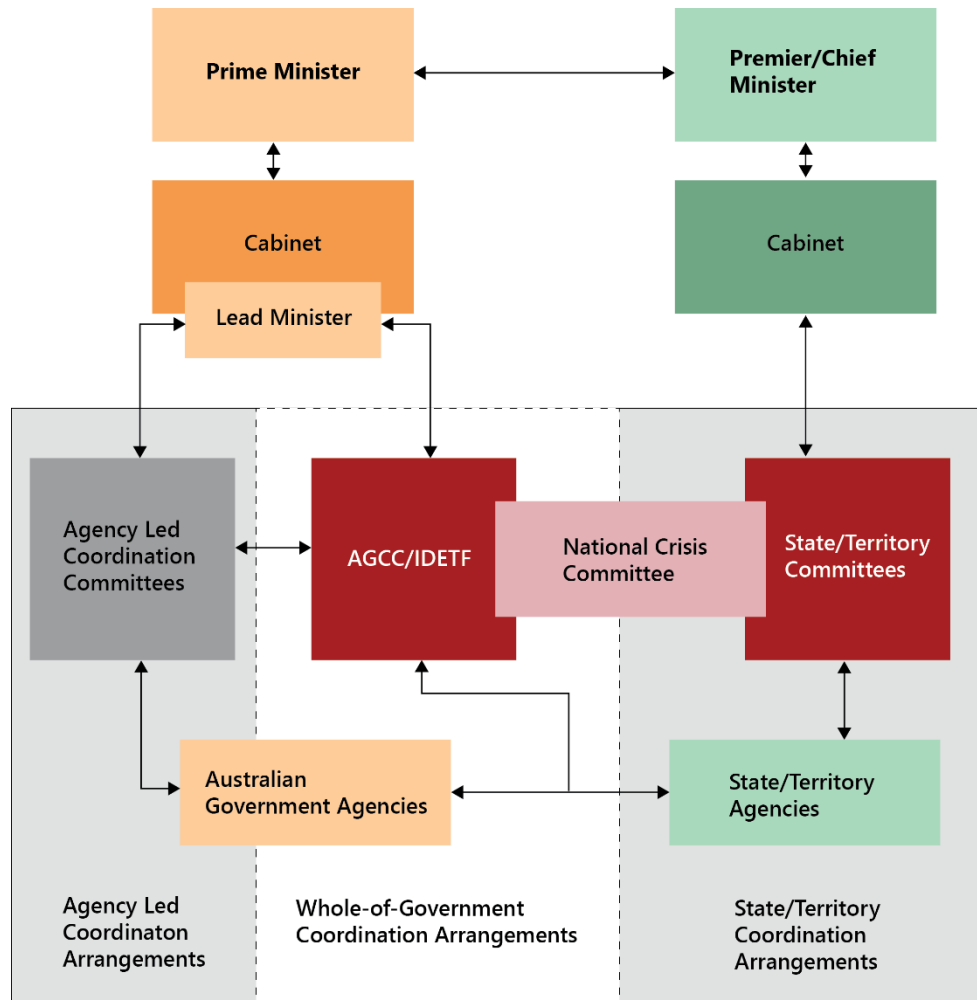
While these measures positioned Australia well to improve our coordinated effort to understand and reduce disaster risk, the Government recognises there are always opportunities to improve and, since the 2019-20 bushfires has commissioned further work. On 13 March 2020, Council of Australian Governments (COAG) tasked emergency management ministers to develop a national action plan to implement the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework. The federal Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management, the Hon David Littleproud MP, is leading the development of the first National Action Plan to implement this framework to present leaders at their next meeting. Leaders also agreed to take immediate action to improve the resilience of the telecommunications network, adapt the built environment to future climate and hazard conditions, and improve national natural hazard intelligence.

On 29 January 2020, the Prime Minister announced that he had asked the CSIRO, support by Chief Scientist Dr Alan Finkel and an expert advisory panel, to provide a report with recommendations for all Australian governments on practical options to support and improve Australia's climate and disaster resilience. This includes options that could be implemented ahead of next fire season, and options to be implemented in the medium to longer term.

COAG leaders were presented with the preliminary report at their meeting on 13 March 2020. The final report is due by 30 June 2020 for consideration at the next COAG meeting. The Royal Commission has also been asked to consider Australia's arrangements for improving resilience and adapting to changing climatic conditions (Letters Patent, paragraph (c)), with particular mention made to land management (including hazard reduction), land-use planning (Letters Patent, paragraph (f)) and traditional land and fire management practices of Indigenous Australians (Letters Patent, paragraph g).

Attachment A

Crisis Coordination Arrangements



Attachment B

Table 1: National Bushfire Recovery Fund (NBRF)

Program	Portfolio (including PAES reference where available)	Commitments (\$m) (May 2020)					Spent (\$m) (May 2020) (a)
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total	2019-20
Non-demand driven programs							
Bushfire Immediate Wildlife Rescue and Recovery Program (b)	Agriculture, Water and the Environment (1.1 Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment)	28.3	25.1	-	-	53.4	27.1
Rural Financial Counselling Service	Agriculture, Water and the Environment (3.12 Rural Programs)	3.8	7.5	3.8	-	15.0	3.8
Bushfire Recovery for Native Wildlife and Habitats	Agriculture, Water and the Environment (*New*)	-	76.5	73.1	-	149.7	Starts 1 July 2020
Forest Industries – salvaged log transport	Agriculture, Water and the Environment (*New*)	-	15.0	-	-	15.0	Starts 1 July 2020
Legal Assistance Services to Support Bushfire Relief and Recovery	Attorney-General’s (*New*)	2.9	5.8	-	-	8.7	Starts 1 July 2020
Mental Health Support for School Communities	Education, Skills and Employment (1.5 Early Learning and Schools Support)	4.0	4.0	-	-	8.0	4.0
	Education, Skills and Employment (Delivered through states/territories)	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
Small Business Recovery Centres	Education, Skills and Employment (*New*)	-	6.4	6.4	-	12.8	Starts 1 July 2020
	Foreign Affairs and Trade	5.0	-	-	-	5.0	5.0

<i>Bushfire Recovery Plan for the Tourism Sector</i>	(1.1. Foreign Affairs)						
	Foreign Affairs and Trade (1.7. Tourism Australia)	41.5	29.5	-	-	71.0	
<i>Supporting the Mental Health of Australians affected by Bushfires (c)</i>	Health (2.1 Mental Health and 4.1 Medical Benefits)	15.8	30.6	7.1	-	53.4	9.0
<i>Community wellbeing support</i>	Health (*New*)	-	6.7	6.8	-	13.5	Starts 1 July 2020
<i>Additional Fire-fighting Aircraft</i>	Home Affairs (1.7 National Security and Criminal Justice)	20.0	-	-	-	20.0	20.0
<i>Mental Illness Support for Emergency Services Workers</i>	Home Affairs (1.7 National Security and Criminal Justice)	10.5	4.0	1.4	-	15.9	0.0
<i>Telecommunications Emergency Resilience (d)</i>	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications (*New*)	-	12.2	15.0	-	27.1	Starts 1 July 2020
<i>Bushfire Recovery Evaluations</i>	Prime Minister and Cabinet (*New*)	-	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	Starts 1 July 2020
<i>Immediate Bushfire Assistance to Local Governments</i>	Prime Minister and Cabinet (Delivered through states/territories)	62.0	-	-	-	62.0	62.0
<i>Regional Bushfire Recovery and Development Program</i>	Prime Minister and Cabinet (*New*)	-	158.6	149.9	140.0	448.5	Starts 1 July 2020
<i>Additional Emergency Relief and Financial Counselling for Bushfire Affected Communities</i>	Social Services (2.1 Families and Communities)	50.0	-	-	-	50.0	44.5
<i>Small Business Financial Counselling for Bushfire Affected Communities</i>	Treasury (1.1 Department of the Treasury)	1.0	1.5	0.9	-	3.5	1.0
Sub TOTAL		246.8	383.9	264.7	140.5	1035.7	178.4
Demand-driven programs							
<i>Back to School Support</i>	Home Affairs (1.10 Australian Government Disaster Financial Support Payments)	34.0	-	-	-	34.0*	33.5
<i>Emergency Bushfire Response in Primary Industries Grants Program (e)</i>	Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Cost shared with states/territories)	82.8	3.0	-	-	85.8*	98.1

<i>Compensation for Volunteer Firefighters</i>	Home Affairs	15.0	45.0	-	-	60.0*	10.7
<i>Enhanced Grant Assistance for Small Businesses and Concessional Loans (f)</i>	Prime Minister and Cabinet (Cost shared with states/territories)	58.9	9.5	-	-	68.4*	35.2
<i>\$10,000 Grants for Small Businesses (g)</i>	Prime Minister and Cabinet (Cost shared with states/territories)	204.9	29.1	-	-	234.0*	173.3
Sub TOTAL (Non-demand and demand driven)						1,517.9	529.2
Additional demand-driven program – expenditure subject to final reconciliation or reimbursement							
<i>Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements – Other Category C and Category D Funding (including Debris Clean-Up)</i>	Home Affairs (Delivered through states/territories)	220.4	225.5	-	-	445.9*	445.9*
<i>Assisting Families in Bushfire Affected Areas (h) (i)</i>	Education, Skills and Employment (1.2 Child Care Subsidy)	0.7	23.9	*	*	24.6*	25.9* CCS activity test debt is calculated as part of reconciliation at the end of each financial year
	Social Services (1.1 Family Tax Benefit)	1.2	0.1	-	-	1.3*	
Sub TOTAL (Additional demand-driven)						471.8*	471.8*
TOTAL		864.7*	720.0*	264.7*	140.5	1,989.8*	1,001.0*
<i>Original NBRF allocation</i>		<i>500.0</i>	<i>1,000.0</i>	<i>500.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,000.0</i>	

Notes for Table 1

- (a) Released funding details are reported where available – final expenditure will be reported for the 2019-20 Final Budget Outcome. Payments may exceed Additional Estimates in 2019-20 as estimates are not available in some cases and some measures are demand driven.
- (b) Estimates in 2019-20 include \$13 million transferred to the States from the Treasury portfolio.
- (c) The Government has also announced \$7.4 million for supporting youth through Headspace – this is an existing appropriation.
- (d) This measure also includes a further \$10.0 million in 2020-21 from an existing appropriation.
- (e) This is the total amount of funding spent by the Commonwealth from the National Bushfire Recovery Fund. If State and Territory contributions are included, the total amount of funding released via this program is \$116.9 million.
- (f) This total includes \$17 million for loans approved which are not direct and immediate payments from the NBRF.
- (g) This is the total amount of funding spent by the Commonwealth from the National Bushfire Recovery Fund. If State and Territory contributions are included, the total amount of funding released via this program is \$183.0 million.
- (h) Measure involves revenue foregone through debt exemption. It is anticipated the true benefit of this program will be seen at the end of the financial year when reconciliations occur.
- (i) The Government has also announced \$5 million for the expansion of Community Child Care Fund Special Circumstances Funding – this is an existing appropriation.
- (*) Estimates only or no estimates available as program is demand driven or reliant on claims.