

TASMANIA PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

# Reserve Activity Assessment (RAA) Process Overview

---

Guideline  
2022





**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT TASMANIA**

**October 2022**

Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service  
GPO Box 1751  
Hobart, Tasmania, 7001

1300 TASPARKS (1300 827 727)

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

**ISBN (PDF): 978-1-74380-157-4**

Copyright State of Tasmania (2022)



---

**COVER IMAGE:** Walls of Jerusalem National Park above Lake Adelaide

# Contents

Introduction .....	4
1. What is the RAA process? .....	4
2. What proposals are subject to a RAA process? .....	4
3. When is a RAA process required? .....	5
4. Why is a RAA process required? .....	6
5. How is a RAA process completed? .....	7
6. Pre-lodgement .....	7
7. Is the proposal assessable? .....	8
8. RAA pathway and Checklist .....	8
9. RAA process and other legislation .....	12
Further Information .....	15
Glossary .....	16

# Introduction

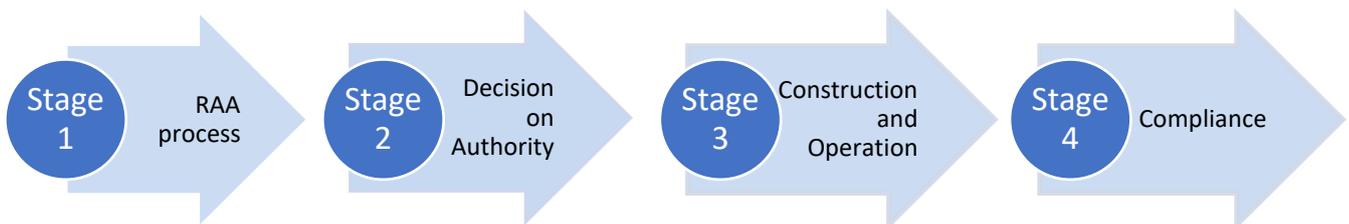
The purpose of this Guideline is to provide proponents, stakeholders and the community with general information on the Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) Reserve Activity Assessment (RAA) process.

The RAA process is equivalent to an environmental impact assessment (EIA) process. The PWS has developed the RAA process for assessments of proposals on land and waters managed by the PWS under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 (NPRM Act)* or the *Crown Lands Act 1976 (CL Act)*.

## 1. What is the RAA process?

The RAA process considers if a use or development proposal is acceptable on reserved land. The RAA process considers legislative requirements statutory management plans and management objectives of the class of reserve, PWS policies and procedures, and the potential impacts on or risks to natural, cultural and social values associated with a reserve.

The RAA process incorporates the principles of an EIA and is an important component informing decisions on whether an authority is to be issued, and any associated conditions (see Figure # 1 below).



**Figure 1. RAA process**

The outcomes from a RAA process include recommendations that a proposal is acceptable, acceptable with conditions or not acceptable. This recommendation is provided to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife, or their delegate, for a decision, and if required, issuing of an appropriate authority to person(s) to undertake the proposal.

An authority may take the form of a lease, licence or authority under the NPRM Act or CL Act. Actions identified to minimise, or avoid environmental impacts may be included in the conditions of the authority. Outcomes and conditions recommended in a completed RAA process are framed to prevent, manage, or mitigate impacts and risks to environmental, social, and cultural values.

## 2. What proposals are subject to a RAA process?

The RAA process is used for assessing both public and private proposals on PWS-managed land. Any person or entity, including the PWS, other government departments and organisations, private entities, or infrastructure providers, may be subject to a RAA process for a proposal on public land.

Whilst there is currently no assessment or application fee for a PWS RAA process the proponent is responsible for meeting all costs of preparing and providing requested information. If a proponent does not provide adequate information the RAA process outcome may be a recommendation that the proposal is not acceptable.

### 3. When is a RAA required?

A RAA process is required for proposals located on reserved land managed by the PWS under the NPRM Act with potential to impact environmental values. For proposals on a public reserve managed by the PWS under the CL Act a RAA process may be required if there is potential for impacts to environmental values. A RAA process may be required for proposals on unallocated Crown land if the area is zoned Environmental Management under the local council planning scheme and is likely to impact significant environmental values.

The management of Crown and reserved land is subject to legislated management objectives or a statutory management plan.

Reserved land includes land that is covered by the sea or other waters and part of the sea or those waters covering that land are reserved under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (NC Act) as one of eight types of public reserves:

- National Park
- State reserve
- Nature reserve
- Game reserve
- Conservation area
- Nature recreation area
- Regional reserve
- Historic site.

Crown land includes public land and land covered by the sea or other waters and the part of the sea or those waters covering that land that are reserved under the CL Act. Crown land includes:

- Public reserves
- Future Potential Production Forest Land (FPPF) and
- Unallocated Crown land.

Proposals may include:

- new proposals
- amendments to existing proposals
- renewal of an existing authority, lease or licence due to expire

Proposal examples include:

- recreational or management facility use/development (huts, carparking, access tracks)
- maintenance works such as pest management and walking track repairs
- use of land for private or commercial purposes (accommodation, adventure activities)
- infrastructure development (transmission lines, roads, water supply)

- use of resources on or from that land (mineral extraction, tree harvesting, apiary)
- group activities or events (weddings, school camps)
- scientific research (samples, monitoring equipment).

To save time, and to provide certainty, proponents should consult with the PWS to determine if a RAA process is required prior to seeking a NPRM Act or CL Act authority, lease or licence (hereafter referred to as an authority).

Section six provides further information on the pre-lodgement process. A decision on any authority will not be made until the RAA process is either completed or determined as not required.

## 4. Why is a RAA process required?

Tasmania is home to 823 public reserves that cover 42% of Tasmania's land area and 7.9% of Tasmania's coastal waters. Tasmania's reserves have a combination of significant values including biological diversity, cultural significance, geological diversity, wilderness quality and water quality.

The RAA process enables the PWS to meet statutory obligations to protect these values from potential impacts, risks and threats, whilst allowing sustainable use such as tourism and reserve management infrastructure.

### A proposal's consistency with statutory requirements

The NPRM Act provides for the management of reserved land declared under the NC Act, and the protection of the values associated with the reserve type. This is achieved through alignment with the objectives set for each reserve type, as prescribed by Schedule 1 of the NPRM Act.

Under the NPRM Act, a statutory management plan may be developed for reserved land. For reserved lands subject to a statutory management plan, objectives stated in the plan take precedence over those prescribed in Schedule 1 of the NPRM Act.

For public reserves declared under the CL Act, the CL Act provides for the development of a management plan. Schedule 4 of the CL Act prescribes the management objectives for Crown land.

The RAA process provides a means of evaluating proposals for consistency with the management objectives and potential impacts to values. Proposals that are inconsistent with the management objectives or requirements of an applicable statutory management plan would not be eligible to commence a RAA process. This is identified in the pre-lodgement phase of the RAA process.

### A proposal's consistency with non-statutory requirements

The RAA process provides for consideration of non-statutory documents applicable to the reserved land, such as site plans, recreation zone plans, conservation management plans, management statements or codes of practice.

Although these documents are non-statutory there is an expectation that proposals will be consistent with the requirements of these documents as they reflect public expectations for the reserved land. Proposals that are not consistent with non-statutory management documents will require assessment.

## RAA and consent for lodgement of a development application (DA) to local council

Where a proposal on reserved land requires a planning permit DA under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPA Act), the PWS as the land manager may be required to consent to the lodgement of the application. The RAA process may be used by the PWS to determine if consent should be given.

## 5. How is a RAA process completed?

The PWS will determine if a RAA process is required to identify potential impacts on values, along with suitable mitigation measures. Based on the proposal description information provided by a proponent, the PWS will determine:

- if the proposal is assessable via the RAA process
- the assessment process required (or level of RAA process) based on the size and scale of the proposal
- what additional information is required for the assessment such as specialist studies
- if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required.

Based on the information provided by the proponent (such as a draft EIS), the PWS will determine:

- whether the information in the EIS is sufficient
- whether to recommend the proposal as acceptable, along with any recommended conditions and whether consent to DA lodgement under the LUPA Act should be given (if applicable).

Further details are provided in sections six to eight of this Guideline. The local PWS office can provide further advice and answer queries on the RAA process requirements.

Link: [Contact details for our parks and field centres.](#)

## 6. Pre-lodgement

A proponent is encouraged to contact the local PWS office to discuss the details needed to determine the RAA process pathway and information requirements.

If required, the local PWS office may provide proponents with a **Proposal Description Form**. Proponents seeking a meeting to discuss the proposal's RAA process requirements, should return this form before the meeting. This will provide for a more informative meeting for all parties involved. For further information on the pre-lodgement process refer to the **Guideline – Reserve Activity Assessment – Proposal Description (EG-343)**.

Where a proponent lodges an application directly to the Property Services Section within the PWS, Property Services will determine if a RAA process is required and a RAA process manager will make contact in relation to the application. Types of applications that may require referral include:

- works and DA
- permit to conduct research
- Nature Based Tourism Licence
- lease or licence of Crown land or reserved land

- purchase of Crown land
- tourism proposals under the Expressions of Interest process by the Coordinator General  
Link: [Tasmanian - Gateway of opportunity](#)

Further information on the types of applications can be found at:

- Link: [Property Services, Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service](#)
- Link: [Leases and licences, Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service.](#)

## Community Consultation

The PWS encourages proponents to consult with stakeholders where there may be interest in the proposal. Community consultation forms a key part of the assessment process, including public advertising of an application or proposal that requires a high consultation RAA process. Direct consultation may occur with stakeholders and is sought when impacts on stakeholders are identified. Consultation may include public briefings, stakeholder meetings, request for advice on documents and newspaper or social media interactions.

## 7. Is the proposal assessable?

Proponents should complete a PWS **Proposal Description Form**.

The PWS will determine if a proposal is assessable and can proceed to an appropriate RAA process. Compatibility with the applicable management objectives, including management plans, will form the basis for this determination. Once this determination is made the PWS will advise of the outcome.

An early decision for a proposal that is not acceptable may occur if one or more of the following apply:

- for proposals on reserved land where a statutory management plan **does** apply, and the proposal is inconsistent with requirements of the management plan. Requirements of the management plan could include zoning, limits on proposal types in that reserve or their scale
- for proposals on reserved land where a statutory management plan **does not** apply, and the proposal is inconsistent with the purposes for reservation under the NC Act, or the objectives for management of reserved land stated in the NPRM Act
- for proposals on a public reserve where the proposal is inconsistent with the management objectives for a public reserve under the CL Act
- the proposal does not include effective controls for managing a stated level of impact
- the controls proposed are unsuitable or are novel and not proven
- the proposal poses a significant unacceptable economic or financial risk to the PWS.

Where it has been determined that a proposal cannot be accepted, the PWS will provide written notification, including a statement of reasons, for the outcome.

## 8. RAA pathway and Checklist

To determine if a RAA process is required and the appropriate pathway the PWS will evaluate the proposal using a RAA **Checklist** that considers the proposal's:

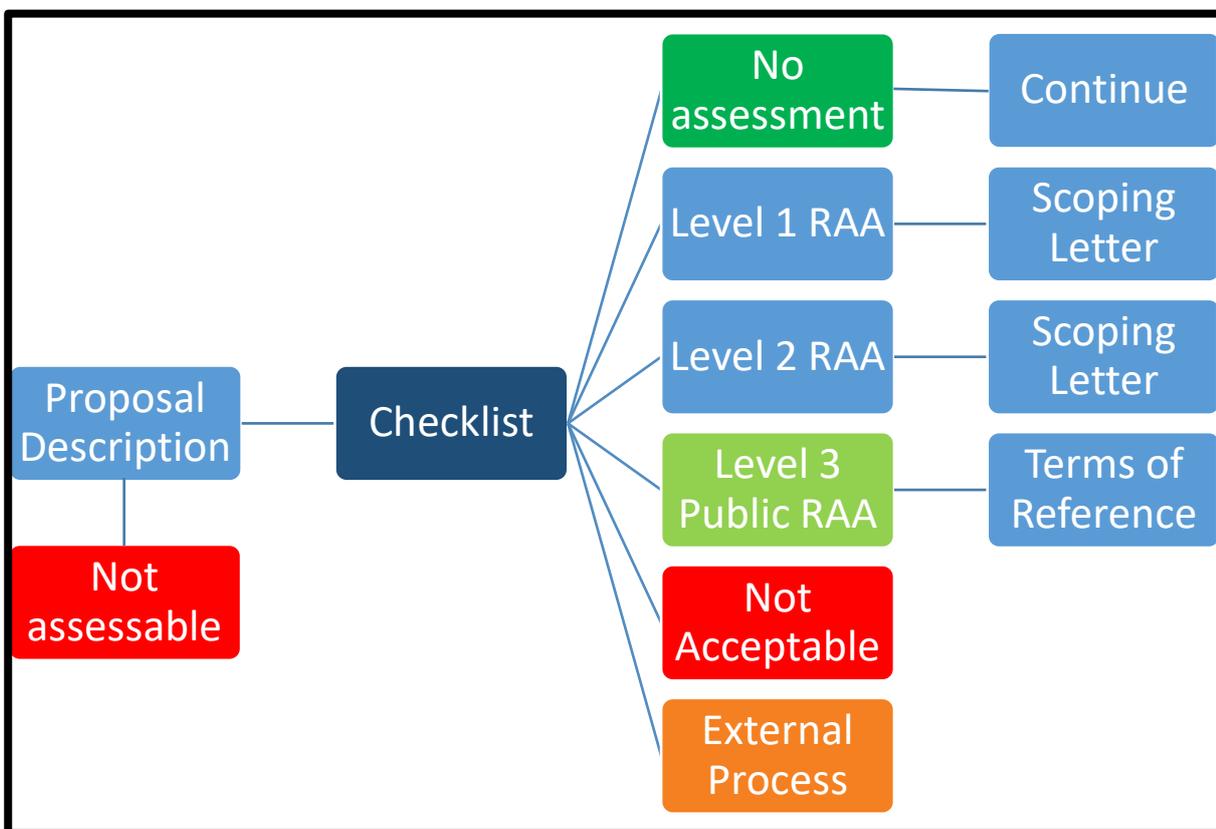
- alignment with statutes, policies and plans
- estimated environmental, social, cultural, economic impacts, risks and benefits

- likely actions required to maximise the benefits and prevent or minimise impacts
- likely public interest in the proposal.

Sufficient information in the **Proposal Description Form** should be provided to inform the Checklist decision. Where detail is lacking, the PWS may determine that a more thorough level of assessment is required. The PWS may also conclude that the proposal is not assessable when there are information gaps.

There are six outcomes from the Checklist determination stage. Figure 2 provides an overview of these.

Of the six outcomes, three require a level of assessment under the PWS RAA process. The **Guideline – Determining RAA process pathways** provides a comparison of the RAA process pathways. A determination of a RAA process pathway does not require all criteria for that pathway to be met. The meeting of one criterion may trigger an appropriate assessment pathway.



**Figure 2 RAA pathways**

A summary of RAA processes follows.

### 8.1 No RAA process required

A determination of no RAA process required for a proposal may occur when the proposal:

- is small-scale
- has no impact to environmental values
- is consistent with management objectives
- is consistent with non-statutory requirements
- is of low public interest
- does not require control mechanisms

- contains disturbance confined to existing disturbed areas, leaves no residual impact.

The PWS will notify the proponent and the NPRM Act or CL Act delegate that the proposal is acceptable with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in place.

## 8.2 Level 1 RAA process

A determination that a Level 1 RAA process is required for a proposal is likely when:

- a desktop assessment is sufficient to determine impacted values
- environmental values are known - a site visit by PWS officers is not required to identify values
- there are likely very low impacts to environmental values, and any impacts can be managed and mitigated using SOP or Guiding Engineering Standards
- the proposal is within an area of existing disturbance and is not a significant increase in the intensity of disturbance at the location.
- there is no evidence of Aboriginal heritage in the area (an Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) would be required to be in place during the works)
- the proposal is consistent with any non-statutory requirements such as a site plan or management statement
- the proposal would not require a lease, but may require a Grant of Authority or licence
- the relevant planning scheme has no planning permit requirement, or development is permitted use
- there are few local stakeholders are likely to have an interest in the proposal, and their support for the proposal can be demonstrated
- there is very low financial risk to the PWS.

The PWS will provide the proponent with a Level 1 form and associated guideline, including a scoping letter, which will advise of specific information the PWS requires for the RAA. The Level 1 form, once completed and inclusive of all attachments, is the RAA.

## 8.3 Level 2 RAA process

A determination that a Level 2 RAA process is required for a proposal is likely when one or more of these situations occur:

- impacted values require desktop assessment and potentially a specialist study
- a site visit by PWS officers is recommended to check that all values directly and indirectly impacted are identified
- impacts to Aboriginal heritage are identified as unlikely and require further investigation for confirmation
- impacts to values can be managed through SOP, require site specific conditions or an environmental management plan (EMP)
- the proposal is consistent with non-statutory requirements, or if inconsistent, provides a benefit for the whole community
- the proposal requires a licence or lease
- under the relevant planning scheme, a planning permit may be required, and it is unlikely to be a discretionary use
- stakeholder interest is shown to be supportive of the proposal and interest is limited to local community or key user groups
- low financial risk to the PWS.

The PWS will provide the proponent with a Level 2 form and associated guideline, including a scoping letter, which will advise of specific PWS information requirements. The Level 2 form, once completed and inclusive of all attachments, is the RAA.

## 8.4 Level 3 RAA process

A determination that a Level 3 RAA process is required for a proposal is likely when one or more of these situations occur:

- multiple specialist studies are required to support a detailed EIS
- PWS officers and specialists provide for site visits to identify values and the likely impacts
- there is potential to impact on Aboriginal heritage and further investigation is required
- the proposal may have a significant residual impact
- impacts to values may require site-specific management provisions, EMP, and proposal specific authority conditions
- the proposal is inconsistent with non-statutory requirements such as a site plan or zoning in a published non-statutory document
- requires a lease for exclusive use or access
- under the relevant planning scheme, a planning permit is likely and is likely to be a discretionary use
- is likely a high level of local or regional interest or potential State, national or international interest (such as proposals in World Heritage Areas)
- is a likely significant financial risk to the PWS.

The PWS will notify the proponent a Level 3 assessment is required and will outline the specific information that must be considered in preparing a detailed draft EIS.

### Timeframes

The RAA process may commence on receipt of an acceptable **Proposal Description**. If a RAA process is required, the PWS may advise that the proponent prepares a comprehensive draft RAA Form (for Level 1 or 2 RAA processes), or draft EIS (for Level 3 RAA process), assessing the impacts and risks on environmental values and outlining suitable management actions to enable timely assessment by the PWS.

Timeframes vary depending on the complexity of the proposal and the RAA process pathway. The following timeframes assume comprehensive information is provided in accordance with the Guidelines and specific information requirements (Terms of Reference) and no further information will be required as part of the assessment:

Level 1 RAA process: four weeks

Level 2 RAA process: eight weeks

Level 3 RAA process: six - twelve months

PWS guidelines are available describing each of these RAA processes.

### Review and appeal rights

The outcome of a RAA process is a recommendation to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife, or delegate, for a decision on whether to issue an authority under the NPRM Act or the CL Act, if acceptable, and any conditions.

Presently, there are no statutory appeal rights for a RAA process outcome under the NPRM Act.

A proponent or third party may seek a review or appeal of decisions made under the RAA process in other ways. Proponents or stakeholders must have administrative or legal grounds for requesting a review or commencing an appeal process; they cannot seek a review merely because they are dissatisfied with a RAA outcome. Review options are:

#### **a) Internal review**

The PWS provides a process for assisting external entities seeking to have a decision reviewed. The three-tiered process involves frontline resolution (informal complaints), internal review (formal complaints) and external review (where complaints are unresolved).

Link: [Making a Complaint to NRE Tas - For External Persons](#)

#### **b) Ombudsman**

Proponents may request the Ombudsman undertake a review of the RAA process and outcome. If the proponent is not in agreement with the Ombudsman's review, they can seek a judicial review of the RAA process or outcome under limited circumstances.

Link: [Ombudsman Tasmania](#)

#### **c) Administrative review**

The Resource and Planning Stream of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (TASCAT) resolves appeals and applications regarding a wide range of administrative acts and decisions. TASCAT can make orders protecting environmental or planning rights and values and operates under the *Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2020*.

Link: [TASCAT Tasmanian Civil & Administrative Tribunal](#)

#### **d) Judicial review**

A judicial review under the *Judicial Review Act 2000* is another administrative review that enables the proponent to challenge the legality of an administrative decision through the Supreme Court (only the Court has the power to make decisions based on law). A judicial review does not examine the merits of a case and is expensive and time consuming. Again, in the context of RAA process decisions, the option to request a judicial review is limited.

It should be noted that when a proposal requires other agency approvals, such as under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) or LUPA Act, then appeal processes on those decisions are provided under that legislation.

## **9. RAA process and other legislation**

The RAA process is used by the PWS to assess the environmental impacts of a proposal on reserves. In some circumstances, another government agency may provide an assessment process that allows the PWS to assess the proposal without the need for a RAA process. This avoids process duplication. Other State assessment processes that may be considered include:

- a) Planning authority (local council) is responsible under the LUPA Act for conducting development assessments within the municipal area.

Link: [Effective planning schemes - Tasmanian Planning Commission website](#).

- b) Independent panel (assembled by the Tasmanian Planning Commission) (TPC)) may conduct a Major Projects assessment process under the LUPA Act. This process is used to assess eligible projects of a scale, impact or complexity that affects multiple municipal areas. The process includes a coordinated assessment of land use, heritage, Aboriginal heritage, environmental, threatened species and infrastructure requirements. Opportunity for public involvement is provided through consultation and exhibition processes as well as public hearings. Link: [Planning Reform : Major projects assessment process](#).
- c) Board of the Environment Protection Authority Tasmania (EPA) responsible under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPC Act) for conducting an EIA in relation to activities as defined in Schedule 2 of the EMPC Act. Other activities that are not classified as Level 2 activities may be assessed by the EPA under some circumstances. Link: [Assessment Process | EPA Tasmania](#).
- d) [Tasmanian Planning Commission](#) established under the *State Policies and Projects Act 1993* and are responsible for conducting an EIA in relation to a Project of State Significance (POSS) under the *State Policies and Projects Act 1993*. The POSS process is used to assess large-scale proposals of State significance or of national interest. The process requires approval by both houses of Parliament. Link: [project of State significance assessment](#)
- e) [Tasmanian Planning Commission](#) may conduct a Major Infrastructure Development Approvals assessment process to assess linear projects, such as gas pipelines or transmission lines. The process requires approval by both houses of Parliament. The process requires land use, heritage and environmental approvals and includes opportunity for public involvement through consultation and exhibition processes. Link: [major infrastructure development assessment – Tasmanian Planning Commission Website](#).

Following is an outline of other State assessment processes and how the PWS RAA process may be involved:

### ***Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPA Act)***

Use and development in reserves is subject to the LUPA Act and the Tasmanian Planning Scheme ([Planning Reform: Tasmania Planning Scheme](#)). The introduction of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme has not changed the need to submit applications for planning permits unless the activity is exempt.

Where a permit is required from a local council under the LUPA Act for a proposal on reserved land, the PWS needs to be assured that the use or development proposed is likely to be acceptable before supporting an application for DA.

When providing consent as landowner for proceeding to a DA, the PWS advises the local planning authority whether the proposal is located on a reserve to which a management plan applies and if there are any constraints. In the event a DA consent is not provided, reasons are given.

For use or development on reserved land to be permitted the PWS assessment process (RAA process) should be sufficiently progressed prior to any consent to submit a DA is given by the PWS to the proponent. The assessment process of the DA by the relevant local council under the LUPA Act may be finalised before any PWS authority under the NPRM Act or *National Parks and Reserves Management Regulations 2019* is decided.

### ***Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1996***

The PWS is a stakeholder agency and often provides advice on proposals going through a Level 2 Activity assessment under EMPCA. In many cases, where a proposal is on reserved land and the assessment is managed by the EPA, the PWS will recognise the assessment process in lieu of a RAA process. The proponent would provide the information the PWS needs to the EPA as part of the EIS. The PWS would continue to liaise with the EPA.

### ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999***

Under the Commonwealth EPBC Act actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) require approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment, who will decide whether an assessment process and approval is required (whether the proposal is a controlled action).

MNES relevant to reserve management in Tasmania include:

- World Heritage properties
- National Heritage places
- Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities
- Migratory species protected under international agreements
- Commonwealth marine areas.

The onus is on a proponent to refer their proposal under the EPBC Act to the Commonwealth and follow any requirements prior to commencing works. It is an offence to have a significant impact on MNES without Commonwealth approval.

The PWS encourages proponents to refer a proposal for determination of whether it is a controlled action (likely to have a significant impact on MNES). The proponent may arrange a pre-referral meeting with the responsible Commonwealth agency at an early stage in the proposal.

The PWS may decide not to issue an authority if the EPBC Act requirements are not clearly determined.

### ***Crown Lands Act 1976***

The CL Act requires that the PWS ensures that development or use on Crown land dedicated as a public reserve is consistent with the management objectives listed in Schedule 4 of the CL Act, or is in accordance with an applicable management plan.

The management objectives relate to the conservation of natural and cultural resources, therefore the impact of use or development proposals on these values must be considered during the RAA process.

### **Infrastructure Providers**

Infrastructure providers, including government agencies, may conduct their own assessment processes that the PWS considers to be commensurate with the requirements of the PWS RAA process. In these cases, the external process may be sufficient without the need for the PWS to conduct a separate RAA process.

Where a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or other agreement applies between the PWS and an external agency or infrastructure provider, the terms of the agreement may determine the process for assessing use and development proposals. The PWS RAA Checklist provides a way to evaluate the eligibility of any external process.

The PWS will consult with the relevant agency and may request specific requirements be considered.

## Further Information

For further information contact a local PWS office.

**Website:** [Reserve activity assessment](#)

Queries may be sent to this email address: [PWSAssessments@parks.tas.gov.au](mailto:PWSAssessments@parks.tas.gov.au)

## Glossary

Term	Meaning
<b>AHT</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania. AHT conduct the Aboriginal Heritage Property Search and set the requirements for surveys for Aboriginal artefacts or areas of cultural significance. For further information visit: Link: <a href="#">Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania</a>
<b>Authority</b>	An authority, lease or licence granted under the NPRM Act or CL Act.
<b>CEMP</b>	Refers to a Construction and Environmental Management Plan. A CEMP describes how activities undertaken during the construction phase of development will be managed to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts on site and how those environmental management requirements will be implemented. A CEMP is usually required for Level 2 and Level 3 RAA processes.
<b>Checklist</b>	The PWS uses a Checklist to determine appropriate EIA process requirements.
<b>CL Act</b>	<i>Crown Lands Act 1976.</i>
<b>Controls</b>	Actions taken, or to be taken, to avoid or minimise adverse impacts and maximise beneficial outcomes.
<b>DA</b>	Development Application under the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> .
<b>Development</b>	Has the same meaning as that in the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> : Development includes: (a) the construction, exterior alteration or exterior decoration of a building; and (b) the demolition or removal of a building or works; and (c) the construction or carrying out of works; and (d) the subdivision or consolidation of land, including buildings or airspace; and (e) the placing or relocation of a building or works on land; and (f) the construction or putting up for display of signs or hoardings.
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>Environment</b>	Has the same meaning as described in ISO 14050 <i>Environmental management – Vocabulary</i> . Environment includes air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, human-made or modified structures or areas. Social, political, and recreational environments are included. Hence the term “environment” encompasses the natural, cultural, social and economic environments.
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan. Used by proponents to outline timing of management activities, risks and potential impacts and the preventative or

	mitigative measures (as commitments) to be implemented. May be known as a Construction EMP (CEMP).
<b>EOI</b>	Expression of Interest. The Tourism EOI process run by the Tasmania Government invites private investors and tourism operators to develop sensitive and appropriate tourism experiences and associated infrastructure in Tasmania's national parks, reserves and Crown land.
<b>External RAA process</b>	A RAA process completed using an external proponent's impact assessment process which has been agreed to by the PWS.
<b>Level 1 RAA process</b>	RAA process for proposals that are low impact and can be assessed using desktop assessments rather than any specialist studies.
<b>Level 2 RAA process</b>	RAA process for proposals that may require preparation of specialist studies.
<b>Level 3 RAA process</b>	RAA process which requires preparation of a draft EIS which is made available for public comment.
<b>LUPA Act</b>	<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.</i>
<b>MNES</b>	Matters of National Environmental Significance. MNES are listed under the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.</i>
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum Of Understanding. The PWS has MOUs in place with entities that have demonstrated EIA processes that reflect the PWS EIA process requirements.
<b>NC Act</b>	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002.</i> Schedule 1 states the classes of reserves and the values of land and purposes of reservation.
<b>NPRM Act</b>	<i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002.</i> Schedule 1 states the management objectives for each class of reserved land.
<b>NPRM Regulations</b>	<i>National Parks and Reserves Management Regulations 2019.</i> Regulations which prohibit types of activities on reserved land. PWS officers can issue a legal instrument known as a Grant of Authority. These Grants of Authority can authorise types of activities which would otherwise be prohibited.
<b>Pre-lodgement</b>	Meetings and discussions held prior to submission of a proposal description form.
<b>Proposal</b>	The description of the potential development or use for which assessment is required.

<b>Proposal Description Form</b>	Form given to proponents for them to describe their proposal. The form requires proponents to evaluate how their proposal is consistent with the management objectives, whether there are alternatives to the proposal and define the size, scale and scope of the proposal.
<b>Public reserve</b>	Crown land reserved as a public reserve under the <i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i> .
<b>PWS</b>	The Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service, a division of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.
<b>RAA</b>	Reserve Activity Assessment. The process the PWS uses to identify and assess environmental and social impacts and risks associated with a proposed use or development on reserved land, as well as suitable measures and controls to mitigate impacts and risks. The RAA process is equivalent to an environmental impact assessment process.
<b>RAA Process Manager</b>	The PWS officer assigned to manage the RAA process for a proposal.
<b>Reserved land</b>	Land, including land covered by water, and the water reserved under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>
<b>UDP</b>	Unanticipated Discovery Plan. A UDP is required by AHT when a proposal will cause ground disturbance.
<b>Use</b>	Has the same meaning as that in the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> . In relation to land, includes the manner of utilising land but does not include the undertaking of development.

## CONTACT DETAILS

Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service  
GPO Box 1751

Hobart, Tasmania, 7001

1300 TASPARKS (1300 827 727)

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

