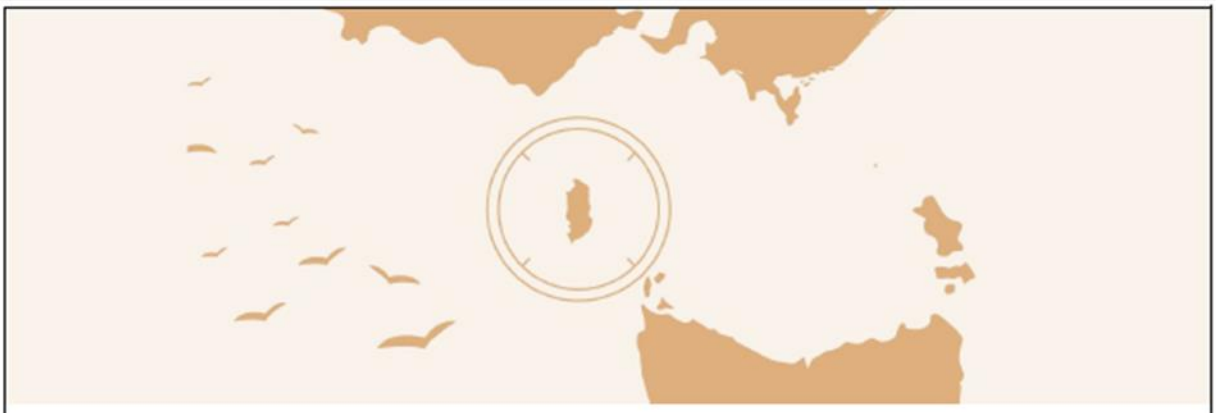

KING ISLAND

MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

KING ISLAND COUNCIL

2020

A20/36147

KING ISLAND

MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

ISSUE 9

July 2020

Approved in accordance with Section 34 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

Commissioner Darren Hine
State Emergency Management Controller

Dated: 27 July 2020

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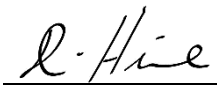
Signature:	
Date:	27 July 2020

I, Greg Alomes, General Manager of King Island Council acknowledge the contents of the Emergency Management Plan and certify to the accuracy and validity of the contents herein.

Signed,

_____

Greg Alomes

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SECTION 1 OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

King Island is exposed to risks from a variety of potential sources. This Emergency Management Plan ensures that collective knowledge, capacity and resources are used effectively to protect life, property and the environment.

1.2 AUTHORITY

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act* 2006. It is issued under the authority of the State Controller following endorsement by the Regional Controller and is maintained on behalf of the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee by the King Island Council in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

1.3 AIM

The aim of the plan is to describe the emergency management arrangements for the municipal area of King Island.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the King Island Emergency Management Plan are to:

a Summarise credible risks which are likely to be municipal in nature or of sufficient magnitude or of political or economic interest to warrant municipal level management;

b Define the emergency management structure relevant to King Island;

c Identify the process for obtaining support external to the municipal area;

d Detail the working relationships of the Regional Controller, General Manager, Council members and Municipal Emergency Management Committee members during emergency events;

e Establish functional arrangements for the following specific activities

  i) organisational responsibilities

  ii) operational and financial recording

  iii) damage assessment processes

  iv) recovery management

  v) exercises and plan review;

f Provide a reference to other plans that may be relevant within King Island;

g Describe responsibilities of all levels of Government for emergency management;

h Outline the current programs for risk assessment, treatment and monitoring and where possible, reduce the levels of emergency related risks to public safety in King Island; and

i Describe the response and recovery arrangements to enable interoperable and effective operations for emergencies occurring in King Island, through the clear identification of organisational roles and responsibilities. This includes defining protocols for providing support to neighbouring regions and the acquisition of State and Commonwealth resources where required.

1.5 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

The Municipal Coordinator can activate the plan. In addition, direction and/or advice to activate these arrangements may be provided by the:

- Regional Controller (North-West Region)
- Regional EM Planner, SES (North-West Region).

These arrangements are intended to be scalable and flexible so that they can be adapted when required. They are always active across the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) spectrum but specific powers may be authorised (typically during response and recovery) to complement existing efforts.

Additional arrangements for specific emergency management information for King Island are described in more detail (see Appendices 5.6 and 5.8).

The King Island Municipal Emergency Management Plan is designed to describe the arrangements to address an emergency affecting King Island. However, during emergencies a number of other plans relate to the management of an event, including:

- King Island Aerodrome Manual – Emergency Plan
- TasPorts Corporation Oil Spill Contingency Plan

This plan should be read in conjunction with the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (TEMA).

1.6 CONTEXT STATEMENT

1.6.1 Brief History/Description and Current Issues

King Island is situated in the western entrance of Bass Strait approximately equal distance from the North West tip of Tasmania and the Victorian coast at Cape Otway. During the 2016 ABS Census King Island had a population of approximately 1594, which has fluctuated slightly since. Currie, the main township has a population of approximately 800, Grassy has an approximate population of 90 and Naracoopa 90. King Island covers 1095 square kilometres and is 64 kilometres long and 26 kilometres at the widest point. The Island is directly 214kms from the nearest regional centre of Burnie in North West Tasmania.

1.6.2 Natural Features

Much of King Island is flat to undulating; the highest point being Gentle Annie, which is 159 metres above sea level with beacon at 162 metres.

Sand dunes run along the length of the western coastline north of Fitzmaurice Point whilst south of Fitzmaurice Point to Stokes Point (southern-most point) through to the eastern shore to Naracoopa is mostly steep rocky cliffs. Naracoopa to Lavinia Point is mostly long beaches with some sand dunes and from Lavinia Point to Cape Wickham (northern most point) the shoreline is mostly rocky with some beaches.

The waters around the Island are extremely dangerous with many reefs, submerged rocks and strong currents hence the large number of ship wrecks.

There are four small rivers, Sea Elephant River, Ettrick River, Fraser River and Grassy River. As well there are some quite large creeks, Yarra Creek being the largest. Yarra Creek runs through a very large gorge, as do all the creeks on the eastern shoreline.

1.6.3 Industry

Agriculture

The Island has approximately 24,000ha of undeveloped land consisting of tea-tree and gum scrub. The developed land supports the Island's main agricultural industries of beef and dairy. King Island also supports a commercial fishing fleet of lobster (crayfish) and abalone.

King Island Multispecies Abattoir is situated adjacent to the Hydro Tasmania King Island Advanced Hybrid Power Station on Grassy Road. A decommissioned Abattoir is situated adjacent to the King Island Airport on Morrison Avenue and is currently non-operational and vacant. A new abattoir has been approved and is planned for construction. It will be situated on a site with entry from Grassy Road approximately 19.5kms south of Currie, in the Lymwood area.

Kelp and Dairy

A Kelp Industry complex is located at Currie and the King Island Dairy Cheese Factory and Fromagerie is located at Loorana, north of the town.

Fishing

King Island has two harbours, at Grassy and Currie. Grassy is the main all weather harbour from which TasPorts King Island base their operations. The Island’s fishing fleet mainly uses Currie Harbour. King Island is reliant upon its regular weekly shipping service. Severe weather that prevents the berthing of the vessel may mean the loss of supplies to the island for at least a week.

Forestry

Large tracts of forestry are contained within King Island. Some are managed by Sustainable Timber Tasmania, others by private owners with Parks and Wildlife managing National Parks, reserves and Crown Land. Sustainable Timber Tasmania has a plantation at Pegarah and this incorporates a landfill site that is managed by the Council. The plantation is pine with a lot of natural gum forest which has a potential for commercial harvesting.

Tourism

The tourism industry is a mainstay of the Tasmanian economy and King Island provides extensive tourism experiences and opportunities. Numerous attractions are spread across the Island; including trail rides, Island tours, cheese tastings, golf courses etc. Major events that attract significant numbers of visitors to the Island include the Festival of King Island held in early February; King Island Imperial 20 footrace held in early March; King Island Long Table Festival held alternately biannually in April and February; King Island Golf Open held in early November; King Island Races held throughout December and January. During such events and in summer months, visitor numbers may swell the population by as much as one-fifth. Golf tourism has significantly increased the number of charter flights to and from King Island between September through to June each year as well as increased traffic flow to and from the airport into Currie and to Cape Wickham at the north of the Island.

1.6.4 Climate

The King Island Municipality has a maritime climate very influenced by the exposure to the Southern Ocean and the mid-latitude westerly circulation (the Roaring 40s). Temperatures are generally cool to moderate with a narrow seasonal cycle (King Island airport records an average daily maximum temperature of around 21°C in February and 13.2°C in July).

King Island has an average annual rainfall of less than 1000mm with a very distinct seasonal cycle. For example, King Island records an average annual rainfall of around 862mm (32mm in February and 117mm in August), and Naracoopa records an average annual rainfall of 978mm (40mm in January and 126.5mm in August).

Rainfall in the municipality comes mainly from the regular westerly frontal rain systems that cross Tasmania, although an important fraction of rainfall comes from episodic systems from the north and east, including cut-off lows.

Year-to-year rainfall variability in the west is correlated with the strength of the westerly circulation over the area, and therefore related to drivers such as the Southern Annual Mode (SAM) in most seasons. There is also some correlation with the Indian Ocean Dipole and the El Niño Southern Oscillation in some seasons.

Average temperatures have risen in the decades since the 1950s, at a rate similar to the rest of Tasmania (up to 0.1°C per decade). Daily minimum temperatures have risen slightly more than daily maximum temperatures.

There has been a decline in average rainfall and a lack of very wet years in the King Island municipality since the mid-1970s, and this decline has been strongest in autumn. This decline was exacerbated by the 'big dry' drought of 1995-2009. The recent two years have seen rainfalls that are close to average.

1.6.5 Energy

Electricity

Hydro Tasmania has a power generation facility King Island Advanced Hybrid Power Station on Grassy Road approximately 4kms from Currie, and includes bulk storage of diesel. Hydro Tasmania is also responsible for the distribution network.

Gas

The Island's main fuel supply is stored in tanks at the TasPorts depot in Grassy. LP Gas is stored in bulk containers at a depot situated at the Grassy Port by Origin Energy. A maximum of 31 tonnes is stored in three separate tanks. Gas cylinders, a mobile bulk gas truck and diesel are also stored at Jim McKenzie Agencies 2 Shaw Street, Currie. Gas cylinders are also stored at an Edward Street residence with access to the cylinders from Albert Street.

Petroleum

Petroleum is shipped into Grassy where storage and distribution facilities are maintained. Road tankers transport across King Island. TasPorts and Jet Air P/L have control of fuel imports and distributions. Bulk fuel is also stored at the Jet Air Pty Ltd depot on Grassy Road approximately 3 kms from Currie and 1 km from the Hydro Tasmania facility.

There are diesel and petroleum fuel bowsers at:

- King Island Motors on the corner of Albert Street and Netherby Road, Currie;
- Reefuel at 26 Edward Street, Currie; and
- EJ Motors, Repairs and Petrol Sales at 2868 Grassy Road, Grassy.

Communication

As Telstra is the sole service provider to King Island for telephone services, the Island is vulnerable to breakdown and disruption to services. Mobile and internet services are limited in some areas on the Island. There have been incidences in the recent past where mobile coverage has been down for up to 5 days. There is currently a fly in fly out presence of a Telstra technician on a fortnightly rotation. It should be noted that in the instance of an Island wide outage for a prolonged period to landline, mobile and/or internet services, Police have the role as the lead agency to formally notify Telstra of the emergency.

1.6.6 Emergency Management

Police, Fire, State Emergency Service, Tasmanian Health Service and Ambulance Tasmania are located on King Island. All of these agencies have an emergency management role to varying degrees. The King Island Hospital & Health Centre (KIHHC) is the primary hospital and where the Ochre Medical Centre General Practice is co-located. The Royal Flying Doctor Air Ambulance based in Launceston is utilised for emergency medical transportation to mainland Tasmania or Victoria.

1.7 Hazard Summary

The main hazards identified that can impact on King Island include, but are not limited to, the following:

1.7.1 Bushfire

The fire season for King Island is traditionally from November to March, although fires can and do occur outside this peak season. The bushfire threat for King Island Fire Management Area increases in late December with January and February generally being the driest and hottest months when bushfires are more difficult to control.

King Island has been subject to a high frequency of fires with fires having had dramatic and adverse effects on King Island's forest communities since the 1800s. In recent times, fires in 2001 and 2007 have burnt extensive tracts of the Island's remaining native vegetation, in particular within Lavinia State Reserve. Repeated damage to the Island's natural assets has resulted in a strong desire in the community to prevent and rapidly contain any bushfires in the future in order to protect the remaining natural environment as well as productive grassland environments on the Island.

1.7.2 Storms and Severe Weather

Storm is considered to be the third most costly natural emergency in Tasmania, after wildfire and flood, impacting on Tasmanian lifestyles. In 2008 storms across the state caused $2 million in damage claims by RACT and similar rates for other insurers and $1 million repair costs reported by Hydro and Aurora.

The mid-latitude westerlies, known as the Roaring 40s, directly affect King Island. The greatest strength and persistence of these winds occur during late winter and early spring, but the speed and direction vary with the passage of high and low pressure systems.

The risk treatment strategies considered by the community to be appropriate covered regular inspection and maintenance/removal of trees causing threat, identification of high risk assets and improved early warning systems for storm events.

Responsibility for implementing these strategies primarily belongs to the King Island Council, with the assistance of the State Emergency Service. The Bureau of Meteorology is consulted and always involved with early warning systems.

1.7.3 Hazardous Material Incidents

There are many hazardous materials in use throughout our community. Whilst the manufacture, storage, routine and commercial use, transport, handling and disposal of these materials usually conforms to acceptable safety standard and procedures, circumstances will arise where these materials may be accidentally released, or combined to form more dangerous compounds, which will adversely affect members of the public and/or environment.

Emergencies involving hazardous materials in the following areas are regarded as being the most probable in King Island:

a Handling of hazardous materials at the interface points of ship, air, and road transport and the end user;

b Storage, handling and decanting operations at resale outlets;

c The non-compliance, by any users, with standards for the storage, use, transport, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials; and

d Vehicle crashes/derailments involving hazardous materials; and unpredictable events such as mechanical failure, vandalism etc.

The following industries/businesses store quantities of hazardous materials (such as, but not limited to the following: fuel, gas, paint, chemicals, pesticides) at their premises:

- Jim McKenzie Agencies at 2 Shaw Street, Currie adjacent to the KI Early Learning & Child Care Centre and in the same precinct as the King Island District High School.
- Reefuel service station, Currie CBD.
- King Island Motors service station corner of Netherby Road & Albert Street, Currie.
- EJ Motors service station in Grassy CBD.
- Elders Rural Services in Meech Street, Currie.
- King Island IGA Plus Liquor in Currie CBD.
- TG & DJ Perry in Currie CBD + gas cylinder storage in Edward Street, Currie opposite Snodgrass Park and KI Hospital & Health Centre.
- King Island Hospital & Health Centre, 35 Edward Street, Currie.
- King Island Stockfeeds at 10 Arthur Street, Currie.
- Council's works depot on North Road, Currie and is situated next to a tourist accommodation facility.
- King Island Dairies Pty Ltd at 869 North Road, Loorana.
- Jet Air Pty Ltd depot on Grassy Road
- King Island Advanced Hybrid Power Station on Grassy Road, Currie.
- Origin bulk gas facility, Port Road, Grassy.
- TasPorts bulk fuel facility, Port Road, Grassy.
- Mining activities are focused at Grassy (scheelite) and Naracoopa (sand).

Other hazards

Although not identified as main hazards pertaining to King Island, the following potential hazards require consideration:

- biosecurity;
- industrial accident;
- mass gathering;
- pandemic;
- economic; and
- heat wave .

1.7.4 Transport

King Island has experienced a number of transport emergencies, which, although small in comparison to other jurisdictions, have placed considerable strain on the limited resources of local medical and emergency services organisations. As an Island, transport networks are of critical importance with our seaport and airport enabling access to other parts of the country.

Road

There are many varying quality of roads within the Island, in particular, including a significant number of unsealed roads. Vehicular traffic ranges from cars to motorcycles, tourist buses, trucks and transporters. King Island is well served with roads and has a sealed road from Cape Wickham in the north to Currie and from Currie to Grassy and from the Currie/Grassy turnoff to Naracoopa. Most of the other roads are gravelled roads. There are some bush tracks to the various beaches.

Aviation

King Island has a regional domestic airport. Aircraft movements are both civil and military aircraft, ranging from small fixed wing aircraft to large commercial aircraft. REX, Sharp Airlines and King Island Airlines operate aircraft with to King Island. King Island is serviced by Regional Express (Rex) Airlines between Melbourne and King Island. Sharp Airlines operate regular services to King Island from Wynyard and Launceston via Wynyard; and are now operating from Essendon. Sharp Airlines offer freight services along with Vortex from Moorabbin Victoria and Smithton Tasmania. King Island Airlines service King Island from Moorabbin airport in Victoria. Airlines are also establishing links to Barnbougle. Accidents that occur in the Airport Precinct will be dealt with under the relevant airport emergency plans.

Marine

There is a major port established at Grassy. Freight services operate on a schedule between both Victoria and Tasmania. A significant number of fishing vessels operate within King Island waters. King Island based fishing vessels operate mainly from Currie harbour but some also use Grassy harbour dependent on weather conditions.

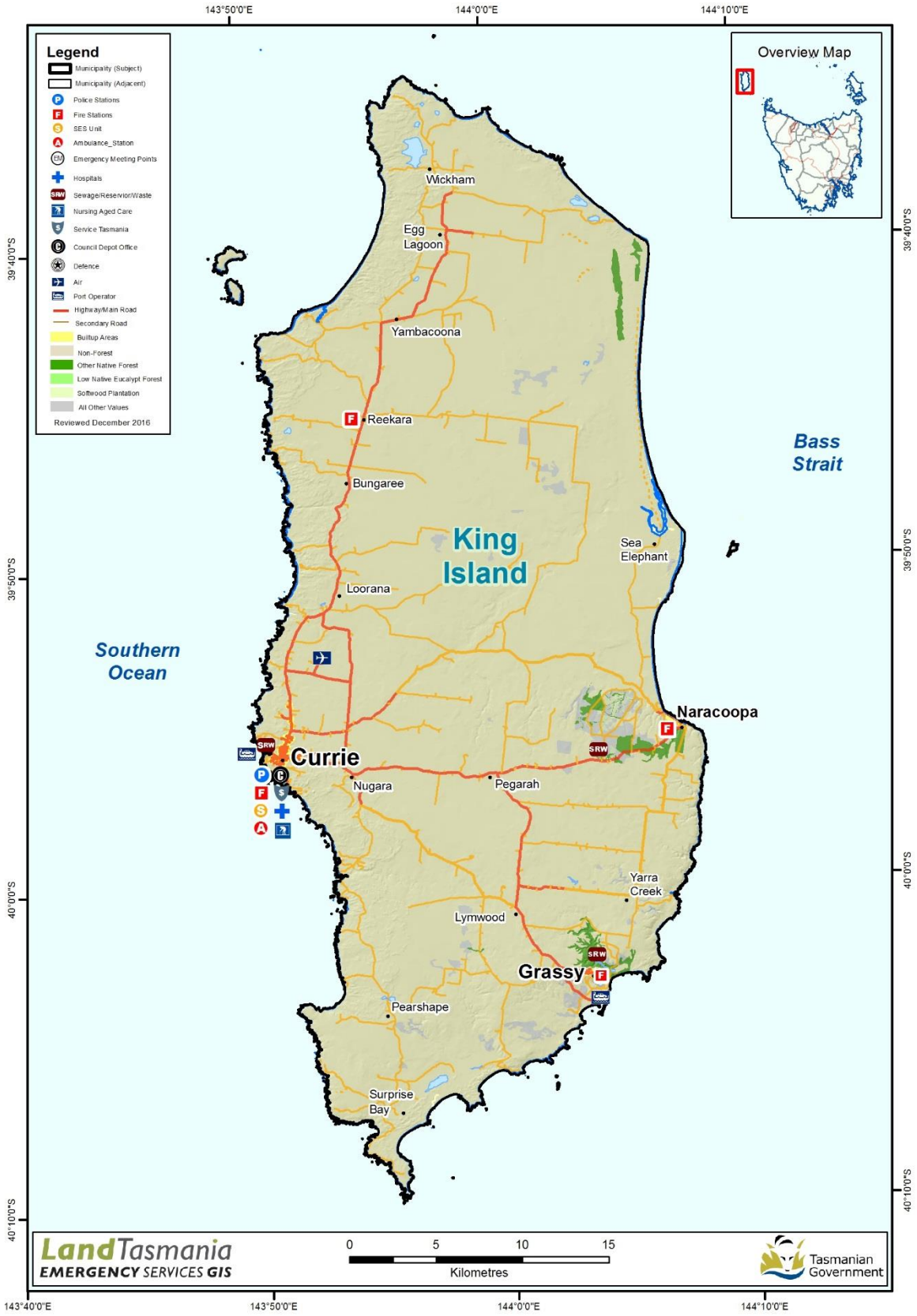
1.7.5 Waste Management Sites

The Currie Waste Management Facility has been established in Charles Street for the disposal of waste. Inert waste is disposed of in landfill at the rear of the facility with putrescible waste transported to the Parenna Landfill Site in the Pegarah State Forest. Waste oil, chemical containers, batteries, aluminium, bottles, tins, plastic and glass is collected at this facility for recycling.

1.7.6 Water Supply

TasWater manage town water supplies for Currie and Grassy. The Currie Water Supply is sourced from two locations being a reserve on Netherby Road and Edward Street. The water is sourced from bores and stored in water reservoirs on North Road. Grassy water is sourced from the Upper Grassy Dam and stored in water tanks on Blackwood Street. A pipeline is currently being constructed from Grassy to Currie and anticipated to be completed in November 2019 when the town water supply for Currie will then be sourced from Upper Grassy Dam. Outside of these two townships residents are reliant on tank water.

Figure 1: *Map of Municipal Area.*



SECTION 2 GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

This section records how municipal emergency management is governed and managed, and who is involved; that is, three levels of government with a focus on the main municipal roles.

2.1. KING ISLAND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

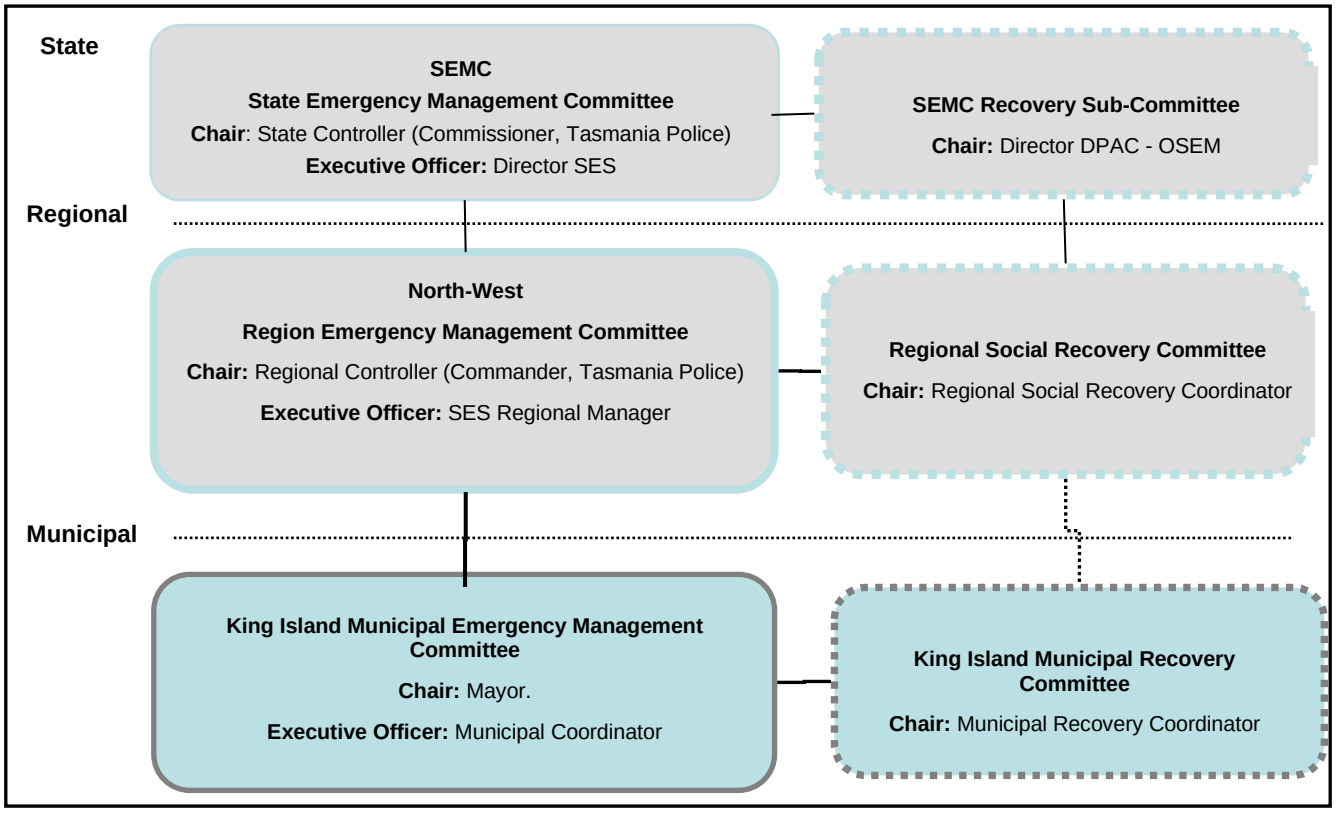
In Tasmania, powers and authorities for emergency management are provided in the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (TEMA). The Act provides a flexible emergency management system, including emergency powers for appointing personnel for emergency management functions, such as Municipal Coordinators, Deputy Municipal Coordinators, Municipal Recovery Coordinator and Municipal Chairpersons.

At municipal level, King Island Council has the role of coordinating a range of emergency management activities for all hazards, as well as resourcing specific council responsibilities for emergency management.

Supporting responsibilities for council functions and powers are specified in the *Local Government Act 1993,* including:

- *providing for the health, safety and welfare of the community*
- *representing and promoting the interests of the community*

Figure 2: *Municipal Emergency Management Structure.*



2.2. ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

State and local government work in partnership to achieve safer, sustainable communities through robust emergency management arrangements. Non-government organisations, industry/professions, communities and individuals complement the work of emergency stakeholders. As a consequence, an effective framework for emergency management requires a high level of collaboration, coordination and interoperability within and across all levels of government and non-government stakeholders.

Management Authority means the organisation which is responsible and has legal control for the management of a particular emergency event.

The Municipal Emergency Management Committee is pivotal in meeting these requirements. Organisations on King Island, which have a management authority role, are:

- Tasmania Police;
- Tasmania Fire Service;
- State Emergency Service;
- King Island Council;
- Department of Primary Industries Parks, Water and Environment;
- TasPorts Corporation; and
- Tasmania Health Service.

2.3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Tasmanian emergency management governance and administrative arrangements are established by the *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act). Emergency powers and authority for King Island are provided for under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. The Act establishes a flexible and scalable emergency management system, particularly with respect to response and recovery.

Sections 19-24 and 34 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* specifically outline the purpose and composition of Municipal Emergency Management Committees and role of Municipal Emergency Management Plans in the Tasmanian context.

2.4. GOVERNANCE AMINISTRATION ARRANGEMENTS

2.4.1 Tasmania Police

In relation to emergency management, Tasmania Police are responsible for:

- maintenance of law and order and the protection of life and property;
- provision of Regional Emergency Controllers in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2006*;
- provision of on-site control in emergency situations other than the responsibilities of a specialist body;
- traffic control;

- security
- evacuation, in consultation with other relevant organisations;
- investigation of criminal action;
- emergency victim identification; and
- provision of coroner's clerks for coronal investigations.

2.4.2 Tasmania Fire Service (TFS)

- firefighting and fire suppression activities in urban and rural areas;
- enforce compliance with General Fire Regulations under the *Fire Services Act of 1979*;
- investigate and determine cause of fire;
- mobilise and coordinate brigade or groups of brigades as required;
- conduct fire prevention campaigns;
- manage fire permit system;
- manage a fire warning system;
- in conjunction with Local Government, implement an abatement notice process for the removal of fire hazards;
- prepare local fire plans; and
- conduct a prescribed fuel reduction burning programme.

2.4.3 State Emergency Service (SES)

The role of the SES unit in emergency management is:

- provision of storm and flood response;
- provision of rescue and retrieval services;
- provision of a search and rescue capability to support Tasmania Police;
- provision of support to other Emergency Services and State agencies as required
- provision of road crash rescue; and
- traffic control.

2.5. KING ISLAND COUNCIL

The role that King Island Council plays during an emergency is:

- Community Support;
- To support Management Authorities with resources; and
- Recovery during and after the event.

2.5.1 Municipal Emergency Management Committee

Municipal emergency management activities are coordinated by a Municipal Emergency Management Committee (MEMC) and supported by the Municipal Coordinator (or Executive Officers). The Municipal Coordinator is appointed by the Minister under Section 23 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and the position is held by a person nominated by King Island Council (usually a staff member).

Membership of the Municipal Emergency Management Committee usually includes staff and elected officials of the King Island Council, representatives of emergency services, other Government agencies and enterprises, utilities and relevant volunteer organisations/non-government organisations.

The Municipal Emergency Management Committee has the following functions:

a. to institute, coordinate and support the emergency management in the municipal area, including the preparation and review of the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and Special Emergency Management Plans that relate to emergency management in the municipal area to determine and review emergency management policy for the municipal areas, to review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the municipal areas and identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management;

b. report to the Regional Controller on any municipal matters that relate to the functions of the regional Controller or Regional Committee;

c. at the direction of the Municipal Chairperson or Municipal Coordinator, to assist him or her or Council in the performance and exercise of his, her or its functions and powers under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*;

d. other functions imposed from time to time by the Regional Committee or Regional Controller; and

e. other functions imposed by any Act.

The functions and powers of the Municipal Emergency Management Committee are detailed in Section 22 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*.

The Municipal Emergency Management Committee consists of:

- Municipal Chairperson – Mayor
- King Island Council Executive Assistant
- Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
- Deputy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
- Municipal Recovery Coordinator
- Tasmania Police – Officer in Charge
- Tasmania Fire Service District Officer
- Tasmania Fire Service Group Officer
- State Emergency Service Regional EM Planner

- State Emergency Service Regional Manager
- State Emergency Service Unit Manager
- Ambulance Tasmania Regional Manager
- Ambulance Tasmania Unit Manager
- Sustainable Timber Tasmania
- Parks & Wildlife – King Island Ranger
- TasPorts
- Biosecurity Tasmania
- TasWater
- Hydro Tasmania – King Island Manager
- Telstra
- Tasmanian Health Service - North West Emergency Management Coordinator (KIHHC Representative)

2.5.2 Current Management Responsibilities and Authorities

***Table 1**: Management Authorities for King Island.*

Hazard	Management Authorities Prevention & Mitigation	Preparedness	Response
Coastal erosion	DPIPWE	Land Use Planning	
Earthquake/landslide/seismic sea waves	Tasmania Police	Tasmania Police	Tasmania Police
Energy supply emergency	DSG Office of Energy Planning and Conservation	DSG Office of Energy Planning and Conservation	DSG Office of Energy Planning and Conservation
Environmental emergency	DPIPWE EPA Division	DPIPWE EPA Division	DPIPWE EPA Division
Exotic Animal Disease	DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania	DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania	DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania
Fire – national parks and other reserves	DPIPWE Parks	DPIPWE Parks	DPIPWE Parks
Fire – declared forest land/State forest	Sustainable Timber Tasmania	Sustainable Timber Tasmania	Sustainable Timber Tasmania
Fire – urban and privately managed rural land	TFS	TFS	TFS

Flooding – flash (townships), mainstream, roads/bridges	KIC DSG	KIC SES DSG	KIC SES
Hazardous materials – chemical, liquid fuel, explosives	Dept of Justice Workplace Standards Tasmania	TFS	TFS
Infrastructure failure – state roads and bridges	DSG KIC	DSG KIC	KIC DSG
Infrastructure failure – water, power, telecommunications	TasWater Hydro Tasmania Telstra	TasWater Hydro Tasmania Telstra	TasWater Hydro Tasmania Telstra
Intentional violence	Tasmania Police	Tasmania Police	Tasmania Police
Mine Emergency	Mine Manager	Mine Manager	Mine Manager
Oil Pollution	DPIPWE EPA TasPorts	DPIPWE EPA TasPorts	DPIPWE EPA TasPorts
Public Health Emergency	Dept Health	Dept Health	Dept Health
Search and Rescue – urban, remote area, and marine	TFS Tasmania Police	TFS Tasmania Police	TFS Tasmania Police
Space debris	SES	SES	Tasmania Police
Storm/high winds	SES KIC	SES KIC	SES KIC
Terrorism	Tasmania Police	Tasmania Police	Tasmania Police
Transport crash – aviation (less than 1200m from the airport runway)	Commonwealth regulated	Commonwealth regulated	Tasmania Police
Transport crash – aviation (more than 1200m from the airport runway)	Commonwealth regulated	Tasmania Police	Tasmania Police
Transport crash – road vehicles	KIC	KIC SES	Tasmania Police SES
Water supply contamination	Dept Health	Dept Health	Dept Health

2.6. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE)

Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania

Parks and Wildlife are the Management Authority in the event of a fire if such fire is in a Parks and Wildlife reserve. Parks and Wildlife Service has a full-time Ranger-In-Charge located on King Island. If such occasion arises and the Tasmania Fire Service responds, at such time that it is determined that the fire is in a Parks and Wildlife reserve then the management would be transferred from Tasmania Fire Service to Parks and Wildlife.

Parks and Wildlife will provide support and personal assistance in relation to any search and rescue being in Parks and Wildlife reserve.

Biosecurity and Product Integrity Division

Biosecurity Tas has full-time and part-time officers located on King Island. This section is responsible for control of measures to eradicate an exotic animal disease outbreak. In particular, this area will:

- control training and exercise programs in disease control measures;
- maintain standard operating procedures, job cards and emergency operations manuals; and
- provide staff for the various disease control headquarters.

2.7 TasPorts King Island

TasPorts King Island will:

- ensure that the *AAPMA Dangerous Substances Rules* and the *International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code* are followed in all port areas;
- ensure appropriate land use planning for activities involving the storage, use and transport of hazardous substances in port areas and on land within their jurisdiction;
- coordinate marine craft and other resources to assist the Tasmania Fire Service in fire-fighting in port areas; and
- provide an effective surveillance and alerting system in relation to their operating ports.

In the event of a major oil spill in port areas, TasPorts will:

- appoint an On-Scene Coordinator;
- alert all relevant organisations;
- appoint a Deputy On-Scene Coordinator off-shore;
- deploy all available resources as required and control the oil spill; and
- liaise with the State Oil Pollution Control Officer.

2.8 DEPARTMENT of Health

Ambulance Tasmania (AT) is responsible for:

- the delivery of high quality patient care, triage and transportation aimed at reducing mortality and morbidity and relieving suffering in all circumstances;
- the coordination of inter and intrastate air transportation for patients (through regional management); and
- the training and accreditation of ambulance staff and volunteers.

SECTION 3 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This section describes the general arrangements for emergency management in the municipal area of King Island. It has four sub sections; Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

3.1. PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

3.1.1. Overview

At times hazards interact with our communities. The negative consequences of such interactions can vary in magnitude considerably. Accordingly, all communities need to consider the levels of risk associated with such interactions and either mitigate these levels of risk based on pre-established standards of tolerance, or plan strategies for responding to the emergencies created by interactions between hazards and the community.

The King Island MEMC oversees a range of prevention and mitigation activities in collaboration with its emergency management partners at municipal, regional and state levels. The current areas of focus for prevention and mitigation on King Island are:

- research;
- risk management; and
- land-use planning.

3.1.2. Principle

Maintaining a proactive and rigorous approach to hazard research, risk assessment and risk treatment is an important investment that works to ensure the sustainability and long-term economic success of the King Island community. These activities act as pre-cursers to preparedness work and enable a safer King Island community by reducing risk, damage and losses (including economic, social and environmental) from emergency events.

3.1.3. Legal Requirements

Broad responsibilities for managing the risks posed by hazards are established under a variety of legislation (e.g. *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 2005*; *General Fire Regulations 2000*, *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, et cetera). Specific responsibilities for mitigating the effects of hazards in Tasmania's North West Region are established under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, the *Local Government Act 1993*, and the *Public Health Act 1997*.

3.1.4. Current Emergency Risk Management Arrangements for King Island

Emergency Risk Management programs seek to identify and assess levels of risk within a particular community and are precursors to effective emergency management planning.

In February 2003, as a part of the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project (TERMP), a comprehensive emergency risk management (ERM) project was conducted for the King Island Municipal Area. The King Island MEMC, as a part of the overall municipal emergency management planning process, maintains this register.

Agency representatives on the King Island MEMC are responsible for conducting risk assessments based on the findings of credible research, and incorporating the outcomes into their risk management programs and hazard registers as required. Risk management activities are completed in line with the relevant national standard e.g. AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management Principles and Guidelines and the relevant requirements/guides of each participating organisation.

The King Island Emergency Risk Register underpins subsequent prevention and mitigation work programs. Those risks requiring mitigation are to be progressively implemented under the direction of the MEMC and the King Island Council.

3.1.5. Current Themes in Prevention and Mitigation

Current themes in Tasmania for reducing the effects of hazards include but are not limited to:

- Business continuity management
- Mitigation works and activities
- Community capacity/resilience building
- Land use planning reforms.

In accordance with these themes, emergency stakeholders on King Island are encouraged to:

- Develop all-hazard business continuity plans
- Undertake risk research activities – e.g. emergency risk management projects
- Identify and implement mitigation works/activities relevant to recognized hazards
- Identify and implement programs that enhance community resilience to risk
- Identify and implement community education programs that focus on raising awareness regarding relevant hazards and risks
- Incorporate risk reduction strategies into land use planning schemes.

3.1.6. Emergency Management Funding Programs

The *National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Risk Reduction* between the Australian Government and State and Territory Governments provides funding to strengthen community resilience to natural disasters through targeted activities consistent with State risk profiles.

The State Emergency Service administers the competitive grants application process for the funds allocated to Tasmania.

3.1.7. Current Arrangements

Research

Through its membership, the King Island MEMC maintains an awareness of research for hazards and emergency management relevant to the municipal area.

The research areas of key focus include:

- bushfire
- high winds and land gales
- animal disease or evasive species outbreak
- loss of diesel power generation
- structural fire
- fuel-based industrial explosion
- oil spill
- transportation accident (air; road; sea)
- public health
- earthquake
- tsunami

Findings of research that has relevance for the King Island MEMC's emergency management partners (including the community) are communicated/shared in a coordinated and appropriate way by committee members.

Business Continuity

All-hazards business continuity planning and management is regarded as a vital prevention and mitigation strategy for the King Island area.

Each asset owner/service provider is responsible for maintaining systems, processes and resources to achieve an appropriate standard of business continuity.

Supply/redundancy of main services is of particular importance for local emergency management operations. Those of particular significance include:

- power supply
- potable water
- transport networks and alternative route planning
- telecommunications
- emergency services; and
- environmental health standards.

Land Use Planning

Land use planning responsibilities are identified in the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* and largely at municipal level they are managed by council. Responsible land use planning is widely recognised as a valuable policy instrument for emergency hazard mitigation, particularly in relation to natural hazards.

Land use planning schemes for the King Island area are reviewed and updated continually to include improved preventative measures, which help mitigate the impact of emergencies on communities. These updates are progressively informed by a number of State and Commonwealth government initiatives and incorporated in line with hazard assessments for each area.

3.1.8. Risk Management

Each organisation is responsible for managing their own risk, and the King Island Municipal Emergency Risk Register is reviewed regularly in conjunction with Council, emergency services and government agencies.

3.2. PREPAREDNESS

3.2.1 Preparedness Requirements for Emergency Management Stakeholders

Municipal emergency management stakeholders (including support authorities) are required to maintain plans, processes and arrangements in order that they are adequately prepared to fulfil their roles and functions during and following an emergency.

This section describes what is done to be ready to respond and manage community recovery, before an emergency occurs or is imminent.

3.2.2. Overview

Preparedness is managed collaboratively between State Government, councils and their emergency management partners. Workplace health and safety legislation and individuals' general legal requirements form the basic 'preparedness' obligations; that is, employers are required to prepare their workers for the workplace environment, including emergencies.

The *Emergency Management Act 2006* identifies a number of additional responsibilities that are specific to preparedness at the municipal level. Key responsibilities include:

- Providing resources and facilities for the management of emergencies in the municipal area in accordance with the municipal plan
- Providing facilities and resources for the municipal State Emergency Service Unit/s as well as the storage and maintenance of the equipment used by the unit/s and areas for training (arranged in conjunction with the Director State Emergency Service)
- Making recommendations for the Municipal Coordinator and Deputy roles and providing a chairperson for the committee

- The preparation and maintenance of a municipal emergency management plan for the municipal area

Support Authorities and owner/operators of specific facilities maintain processes and arrangements so they are ready to fulfil their roles in emergency management, achieve 'business as usual' for as long as possible, as well as coordinate organisation level recovery and support broader recovery efforts after the emergency, if required.

3.2.3. Legal Preparedness Requirements for Local Government

Preparedness requirements for local government include:

- Establish and maintain a MEMC
- Prepare and biennially review a Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)
- Exercise municipal emergency management arrangements
- Provide and maintain municipal resources and facilities for the management of emergencies in accordance with the MEMP.

3.2.4. King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee

The King Island MEMC plays a significant role in maintaining relationships for the purposes of cooperation, collaboration and interoperability across the PPRR spectrum. Section 1 of this plan outlines the key objectives and responsibilities of the committee.

In alignment with the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, the King Island MEMC is responsible for the following functions:

- Coordinate and support the institution of emergency management in King Island across the PPRR spectrum;
- Identify, determine and advise on Emergency Management policy issues as they affect the region;
- Promote opportunities for emergency management improvement in King Island;
- Report to the State Controller any regional matters that relate to the functions of the State Controller or the State Emergency Management Committee;
- Assess and analyse major risks within King Island;
- Advise all stakeholders and MEMC members on risks and appropriate planning measures including risk treatment options;
- Produce and maintain Emergency Risk Management strategies;
- Produce and maintain relevant Emergency Management plans;
- Review municipal area risk treatment programs and Emergency Management plans; and
- Coordinate actions to reduce the effects of emergencies.

3.2.5. Consultation

This plan recognises that consultation between emergency management stakeholders plays an important role in maintaining effective emergency management arrangements in a way that supports response and recovery activities and other arrangements contained within emergency plans at various levels.

For the most part, consultation between municipal emergency management stakeholders occurs at meetings of the MEMC.

With respect to the review of the King Island Municipal Emergency Plan, the King Island MEMC Executive Officer, with support from the SES Regional EM Planner North West will consult with municipal emergency management stakeholders to ensure that the plan adequately reflects municipal arrangements and needs.

3.2.6. Capacity and Capability

State Government agencies and Government owned businesses' maintain their own capacity and capability arrangements.

In the municipal context the following points are important:

- redundancy for council emergency management roles;
- emergency management education and training for council workers;
- maintaining the municipal emergency coordination centre;
- maintaining basic systems so resources can be requested and shared.

As the community on King Island is relatively isolated, there will inevitably be delays in outside assistance reaching the Island in the event of a major emergency, leading to a number of emergency management arrangements specific to King Island.

In recognition of this fact the community in general, supported by Council and the emergency services, have trained sufficient human resources and been provided equipment to enable the Islanders to be self-sufficient in all but the most serious of emergencies.

No emergency service personnel (other than police) are employed on King Island and there is a strong reliance on volunteers.

The only equipment with a specialist rescue application is that held by the State Emergency Service Unit in Currie. The King Island State Emergency Service Unit is capable of multi-tasking all types of rescue work, but its primary role is road crash rescue. The King Island State Emergency Service Unit is a fully equipped and trained road crash rescue team able to respond anywhere within King Island.

There is, however, a quantity of equipment held by other services and organisations which, although not primarily designed for rescue application, would prove suitable for use in certain rescue situations.

There is a capability within King Island to respond to situations requiring rescue as a result of road and industrial type accidents. A capability also exists to resource medium sized land and inshore sea search and rescue operations. For large-scale land and sea search and rescue operations, resources from outside the municipal area may be required.

Selected trained Police Officers based at Burnie form the primary land search and rescue squad within the North West Region and are deployed anywhere within the region as required.

Ambulance Tasmania operates a volunteer ambulance service on King Island, based at the Emergency Services Centre in Meech Street, Currie, staffed by trained volunteers from within the local area and controlled from the Ambulance Communication Centre in Hobart.

Parks and Wildlife Service staff based on King Island are trained in firefighting activities.

The King Island Hospital is only able to manage emergencies of a minor nature; severe injury or a major emergency usually requires the relocation of patients to a larger hospital off the Island using the Air Ambulance.

Ambulance Tasmania Medical Coordinator is responsible for organising the Retrieval Team and aircraft for emergency evacuation.

3.2.7. King Island Emergency Management Roles

The following list shows the key municipal emergency management roles. Persons allocated to these roles change from time to time.

Table 2: *King Island Emergency Management Roles.*

Primary Role	
Municipal Chairperson **Mayor**	
Municipal Coordinator **General Manager**	Deputy Municipal Coordinator **Compliance Officer / Ranger**
Municipal Recovery Coordinator **Senior Manager Finance and Community Services**	Deputy Municipal Recovery Coordinator **Development Services Coordinator**

3.2.8. Maintaining Resources and Agreements

The Municipal Coordinator maintains a contact list for municipal emergency management. It is checked at each committee meeting, updated and circulated to members and stakeholders.

The Regional Committee's contact list is an important supplement to the Municipal Committee's contact list. It is updated in a similar way (coordinated by the SES Regional EM Planner).

State Government agencies and government owned businesses maintain their own capacity and capability arrangements. King Island Council maintains resources that can be deployed on request.

3.2.9. Education and Training

The SES Regional EM Planner NW provides support to the King Island MEMC with respect to the identification and provision of education and training activities for MEMC members (including induction to new members) and the general community.

Validation activities, which are useful training opportunities, are conducted at various times by a wide range of stakeholders. Municipal Committee members attend these and/or arrange for relevant people from their organisation to attend and/or participate where relevant.

Each organisation is responsible to provide training to its staff and/or volunteers to maintain appropriate skill levels.

Within the King Island Emergency Management Plan, a desktop multi agency exercise will be held yearly and a practical multi agency exercise will be held every two years. The purpose of the exercises is to test the currency and validity of the Plan and to rehearse / practice for emergency events.

3.2.10. King Island Municipal Emergency Operation/Coordination Centre

King Island has capacity to operate both an emergency operations centre (EOC) and a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC). These facilities are maintained by the King Island Council with primary support being provided through the King Island MC.

The EOC/ECC provides a location where an identified group of emergency stakeholders can meet to provide direction for agency specific work related to emergency events. This includes the acquisition and allocation of resources required by lead and supporting agencies. It also includes the coordination of intelligence and consequence management. The objective is to connect the King Island community with regional and incident controllers during major emergencies.

Council has undertaken upgrades to the Council Chambers that includes video and telephone conferencing facilities, sufficient communication systems and a mapping system for King Island. Upgrades are still required to the switchboard as well as the installation of a generator to provide back-up power for the Council building. A UPS has been installed for the server.

Section 3.3 of this plan details arrangements for the King Island EOC specifically as they relate to response.

In the event that a Recovery ECC is required to be established on King Island, this would be located at the King Island Council Chambers. Depending on the nature of the emergency, this would be co-located with the King Island EOC.

A contact list for municipal emergency management is maintained by the Municipal Coordinator. It is checked at each committee meeting, updated and circulated to members and stakeholders.

3.2.11. Community Warnings and Public Information

The dissemination of public warning and information is important to emergency risk reduction. It can assist in preventing loss of life and limit the economic impacts of emergencies.

Response Agencies have well developed websites and social media forums to disseminate information.

Public warnings systems are maintained by responsible agencies. Systems relevant to King Island are:

- Severe weather, for example damaging winds (BoM);
- Bush fire (TFS);
- Emergency Alert (all hazards) (TFS);
- Local ABC Radio (primary Support Authorities or Response Management Authority); and
- tsunami (Tasmania Police).

Public Enquiries and Media

The release of detailed operational information to the media during the course of an emergency is the sole prerogative of the management authority the emergency. The Municipal Emergency Management Committee Executive will appoint Council's Culture and Communications Manager as media liaison officer into the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre wherever that facility is activated. The Mayor of King Island will be provided with detailed briefings of all operational matters during the course of an emergency and may make general media announcements as they see fit about matters concerning the Council responsibilities and operations and the general welfare of the citizens of King Island. Refer to the Section 5.11 for media contact information.

TasALERT

TasALERT is the Tasmanian Government's official emergency management website that brings together information on current emergencies from emergency services and government agencies and provides the community with accurate up to date information.

Emergency Alert (EA)

EA provides Australian emergency authorities with a telephone-based system to warn the community in the event of an emergency. EA complements existing emergency warning processes and systems and is simply an additional tool available to organisations. Public messages in relation to EA emphasise that people must not rely on receiving a message from EA. Instead, King Island individuals and the community must prepare themselves and have an action plan in case of an emergency. The *Protocol for Use of Emergency Alert* provides emergency service agencies with direction on using EA to issue community advice and warnings to the Tasmanian community regarding an actual or potential emergency event.

Essential Services

A number of services on King Island are considered essential to the effective running of the Island. So too, these services are considered essential to the provision of effective emergency response. Essential service providers are expected to have developed emergency plans, including business continuity plans that provide for effective response and recovery localised, regional and state emergencies. An outline of essential services as they apply to King Island is detailed below:

Table 3: *Service Provider Responsibilities.*

Service Provider	Responsibilities
Hydro Tasmania	Is responsible for the management of Hydro dams and the continuity of power generation on King Island.
King Island Council and Department of State Growth	Restoration of roads and bridges is normally the responsibility of the King Island Council or the Department of State Growth (DSG), dependent on the classification of the road. It should be noted that many roads within Parks and reserves, State Forests and declared forest land are owned by Parks and Wildlife Service, Sustainable Timber Tasmania, and private forest companies or have easements held by private property owners.
TasWater	Is responsible for providing water and wastewater services across King Island and was formed under the *Water and Sewage Act 2008*.
Telstra	Is responsible for providing telecommunications across King Island.

3.2.12. Emergency Management

As the community on King Island is relatively isolated, there will inevitably be delays in outside assistance reaching the Island in the event of a major emergency, leading to a number of emergency management arrangements specific to King Island.

In recognition of this fact the community in general, supported by Council and the statutory emergency services, have trained sufficient human resources and been provided equipment to enable the Islanders to be self-sufficient in all but the most serious of emergencies.

Fire

Historically wildfires have occurred over much of the island. Fires in vegetated areas, including coastal areas is almost certain each summer and likely to develop into a wildfire every five years. This is supported by recent events of major wildfires in 2001 and 2007, when fires have occurred on King Island that have burnt out a significant area on the north east of the Island. The King Island Fire Management Area Fire Protection identifies strategies for the management of wildfire on King Island.

The King Island Fire Management Area Committee meets at least twice a year to determine fire prevention and preparedness strategies, and responsibilities for implementation as established in the King Island Municipal Fire Prevention Plan. The response management authority for fire is the Tasmania Fire Service for private land and unallocated Crown Land with Parks and Wildlife Service responsible for crown reserves and Sustainable Timber Tasmania for the Pegarah State Forest. The local resources are able to manage an initial response for a wildfire, however if it is not expected to be contained within the first 12 hours and or patrolling of the fire line will be required for multiple days additional resources are usually required.

Validations

In alignment with King Island's preparedness principle, emergency management stakeholders are encouraged to regularly (bi-annually at a minimum) conduct or participate in validation exercises/activities.

Validations relevant to this plan include:

- exercises (discussion, desktop, field);
- debriefs; and
- workshops/meetings where emergency arrangements are assessed/evaluated (for example risk assessment review in line with Tasmanian Emergency Response Assessment Guidelines - TERAG).

Organising agencies for such activities are strongly encouraged to record and share activity findings.

3.2.13. Administration, Financial and Communication Systems

Management authorities and support authorities are expected to develop suitable systems for use in emergencies in advance of their occurrence. These include administration systems for the collection, recording, reporting and sharing of information.

In addition, processes for capturing the costs incurred during times of emergency should be developed and maintained. Whilst in the first instance, such costs are absorbed within existing operational budgets, depending on the nature and gravity of an emergency incident; it may be possible for organisations to seek additional funds under the Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements.

Communications systems for emergency coordination and response agencies are expected as a matter of course. In addition to communications equipment, emergency management stakeholders should generate and maintain effective emergency communication system protocols and contact lists.

3.2.14. Transport

Air

Aircraft movements to and from the Island average approximately ten (10) per day. Twelve aircraft use the King Island airport on a regular basis and there have been 4 aircraft crashes causing loss of life in the past 15 years. Rescue facilities at King Island airport rely on the volunteer emergency services based in Currie to respond in the event of an accident. There are several privately owned and operated light aircraft on the island that use private landing strips on their own properties. The management authority for aircraft accidents is Tasmania Police supported by local emergency services personnel and resources.

An Emergency Helicopter Service, operated by Tasmania Police, covers the municipality. Requests for its use are directed to the Tasmania Police through the Ambulance Tasmania Communication Centre HQ, Hobart. The main helicopter landing site is the King Island Airport. The preferred site if the Airport is not available is the Sports Oval (Football Oval) in Netherby Road, Currie and secondary to that, is the School Oval at King Island District High School in Hickmott Street, Currie. Depending on land and weather conditions, landing at the emergency site is an option.

The movement of aircraft to and from the island can be disrupted by severe weather, as there is a maximum wind speed of 129 kilometers per hour, above which aircraft are not permitted to operate.

Fog has covered the island for periods of up to 3-4 days and this occurrence usually happens once or twice per year. Aircraft movements cease during these events, which can delay medical support from the Air Ambulance.

The aerodrome emergency procedures for the King Island aerodrome are designed to stand-alone. The emergency procedures for the airport form part of the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Plan. The procedures may also be issued separately as determined by the King Island Council. Aerodrome Emergency Plan for Currie aerodrome are an associated document to this plan.

Road

A road crash where trauma to a person is experienced necessitates the use of an air ambulance to supplement King Island's limited medical resources. A large vehicular crash, for example a school bus full of children, would require the total commitment of all ambulance and medical resources on the Island and would require emergency support from Tasmania and/or Victoria.

Casualties requiring all but basic medical services have to be evacuated to Victorian and mainland Tasmanian hospitals. Ambulance Tasmania is responsible for on-site triage and treatment of casualties. Medical transport arrangements including the movement of casualties from King Island to Victorian or Tasmanian hospitals are made by Ambulance Tasmania in consultation with the General Practitioner on King Island. Traffic control is undertaken by the Police and/or the SES.

Marine

The history of shipwrecks on the King Island coast is very extensive. Commercial fishing fleets operate from the ports of Currie and Grassy and fishing vessels visit and use the facilities of King Island from Victoria and Northern Tasmania. There is a large number of recreational vessels on King Island and frequent use of King Island waters by yachts. Accidents of craft operating close inshore are considered likely.

RMA is Tasmania Police, and maintain a Marine SAR capacity on the island. Tasmania Police rely heavily on the resources of the fishing fleet for search and rescue assistance and advice.

Tasmania Police at Currie maintain a list of personnel and vessels that may be called upon to assist with marine search and rescue activities.

3.2.15. Biosecurity Emergency

There are a full time and a part time Biosecurity officer located on King Island. Any outbreak of an exotic animal disease would have catastrophic consequences to the population and the economic viability of the entire island. The Response Management Authority is the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. A State Special Emergency Management Plan covers this threat.

3.2.16. Earthquake

Insignificant earthquake events occur off the King Island coast. The townships of Currie and Grassy have reticulated water and sewage systems and these are regarded as vulnerable assets in the event of a significant earthquake. In the unlikely event of such activity ever leading to a minor seismic sea wave, the west coast of the Island could be subject to coastal flooding.

3.2.17. Environmental Pollution

Pollution could possibly occur in the Grassy and Currie port environs which could have a major consequence to the local economy and environment. The Tasmanian Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan details the response procedures for this type of emergency. The area to the north of King Island is used regularly by passing ships en-route to Victorian coastal ports. Oil pollution from these vessels is possible, particularly to the west coast of the island therefore posing a threat to the kelp and fishing industries. The only liquid Hydrocarbon fuels imported into King Island in bulk are diesel and petrol. Fuel pollution could occur from the rupturing of underground storage tanks. A spillage of these materials will not cause the environmental damage or concerns created by heavier fuel oils.

3.3. RESPONSE

In the event of any authority, organisation or individual receiving notification of a potential or actual emergency situation, their immediate duty is to:

- contact Tasmania Fire Service if the emergency involves fire, explosions or gas; or
- contact Tasmania Police in all other cases.

3.3.1. Principle

Clearly inform emergency stakeholders of response roles and responsibilities to reduce the community impact of emergency incidents and enhance recovery. The arrangements described in this section are designed to address situations that occur in the Municipality of King Island.

3.3.2. Legal Requirements

A range of State legislation establishes responsibility for emergency response for State (and other) agencies within Tasmania (see section 4 of this plan). The *Emergency Management Act 2006* provides additional responsibilities and powers. Where there is a conflict or inconsistency between any legislation/regulation, the Act prevails.

3.3.3. Emergency Power and Declarations

The emergency powers, special emergency powers and risk assessment powers available under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* can be used at any time, provided the required criteria are met. The REGIONAL EM PLANNER, NW will coordinate activities on behalf of the Regional Controller when emergency powers are authorised. If powers under this Act are authorised the RC/REGIONAL EM PLANNER will assist Municipal Coordinators to perform the functions required of them. Any specified authorised officer, which may include Municipal Coordinators, may need to implement the powers as required by the authorisation.

3.3.4. Coordination, Control and Command Arrangements

The Regional Controller is responsible for overseeing emergency management arrangements across Tasmania's North West Region. During times of localised emergencies, individual management authorities are responsible for the coordination, control and command of response and recovery efforts.

Local government often has a support role and will direct its own resources within the coordination framework. Requests for council to provide support and make resources available are usually made by direct contact with the Municipal Coordinator. At this point, consideration is given to the practicalities of opening the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) to coordinate resources and requests. The RC can assume overall control of response/recovery operations (Section 18 of the Act). Emergency powers from the *Emergency Management Act 2006* do not need to be sanctioned for this to occur.

3.3.5. Support Authorities Roles

Table 4: *Support Authorities Roles.*

Support Required	Co-ordinated By
Barriers / Signage	King Island Council
Commonwealth Support	SES
Emergency Victim ID	Tasmania Police

Support Required	Co-ordinated By
Information	KI Council & media outlets
Essential Services	
• Power	Hydro Tasmania – Control Room
• Telecommunications	Telstra
• Water Supply	TasWater
Evacuation	Tasmania Police
Field Communications	SES – King Island
General Rescue Support	SES – King Island
Emergency Lighting	SES – King Island TFS
Personnel e.g. search	SES – King Island
Medical treatment and patient transport	Ambulance Tasmania
Recovery Services • Accommodation • Catering • Personal Support • Financial and appeals • Insurance • Clothing • Children • Registration • Recovery Centres	KI Municipal Recovery Coordinator (can also link into regional structures as required)
Regional/State Support	SES
Resources	KI Council SES – King Island
Traffic/Crowd Control	Tasmania Police SES
Transport	KI Council SES – King Island
Triage support, medical teams, supplies and patient accommodation	KI Hospital & Health Centre

3.3.6. King Island Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC)

The MECC provides a location where an identified group of emergency stakeholders can meet to address the consequences of an emergency event. The MC has responsibility for establishing the MECC. Primarily this occurs under the following conditions:

- at the request of a Response Management Authority;
- after consultation with the Mayor or General Manager;
- at the direction of the RC NW; and
- at the request of the Regional EM Planner (or delegated representative).

The primary functions of a MECC are to:

- provide a facility for coordinating a Council's response to an emergency situation including the activation, deployment and management of Council and community resources
- co-ordinate any requests from response Management Authorities for additional resourcing at the regional or State level
- monitor all operational activities
- provide a point for the management of information to be reported to the RC
- co-ordinate media management (if required)
- coordinate and disseminate public information
- identify additional emergency requirements

The General Manager is responsible for providing adequate staff and resources to operate the MECC. The Municipal Coordinator is responsible for opening and managing the centre. Liaison Officers for responding agencies can support fellow workers at the emergency scene and provide advice to other agencies at the MECC. The SES Regional EM Planner usually assists and advises the Municipal Coordinator and or the MECC and is responsible for briefing the RC and other stakeholders as required. The SES Regional EM Planner is also responsible for arranging regional support to council, should this be required.

3.3.7. Resource Sharing and Coordination

At the request of the response Management Authority, the Municipal Coordinator will coordinate resources during the emergency. The Municipal Coordinator will be responsible for the coordination of all additional resources, including those belonging to council, to supplement those normally available to the Response Management Authority. The Municipal Committee is responsible through its Executive Officer for the provision of specialist resources and services to combat the emergency. When situations occur where resources not normally available within the Municipal Area are required, the Municipal Coordinator is to seek assistance from the SES Regional EM Planner.

3.3.8. Operational Communications

In the event of an emergency the primary radio communications system for operational control of the situation will be that of the Management Authority. The radio communications system for operational support and resource coordination will be the Municipal frequency, which will be operated from the Council Works Depot. All other communications systems involved will be used for control and coordination of the operating services' own resources only.

There are nine satellite phones available on King Island for use in the instance of total telephone outage. One is at the King Island Hospital and Health Centre and is staffed 24/7. Two are at the Council Works Depot and main Council office, one with Tasmania Police and one with SES, one with Telstra, one with TasPorts Grassy and two with Hydro at the King Island Power Station Control Room and the other in their King Island Distribution on-call vehicle.

The extensive UHF radio network used by private operators on the Island will be utilised as required. Landline and mobile telephones will also be a critical part of operations.

3.3.9. King Island Council All-Hazards Response

Emergency response considerations/efforts typically align to the following phases:
1) Alert 2) Stand-by 3) Respond 4) Stand-down 5) Debrief

Table 5: *All-Hazards Response: Typical Actions.*

Phase	Response actions	Council considerations
Alert	• Monitor situation • Brief stakeholders	• Advise Council stakeholders and committee • Monitor situation
Stand-By	• Prepare to deploy for response • Arrange warnings (if relevant) • Update stakeholders • Nominate media/information officer and advise stakeholders	• Update stakeholders (council, committee and response Management Authority) and circulate latest version of contact list/Action Cards • Locate keys to centres, notify of centre managers of the potential for use • Draft staff rosters for centres/tasks for next 24 hrs • Locate supplies that are likely to be needed in the first few hours e.g. stationary; references (Plans, map books, contact lists), extra

			equipment (phones, lap tops, printers), tea/coffee. • Nominate media officer and advise response agencies
Respond	• Assess emergency scene • Establish command and control arrangements • Deploy resources and request extra assistance as required • Assess impacts and effectives of response strategies • Consider evacuation • Provide further warnings and public information as required • Provide information: Sit Reps and public information • Conduct impact assessments and provide updates		• Establish and communicate coordination location for council resources/requests • Manage requests for assistance/resources • Open and manage centres as required e.g. assembly or evacuation centres • Provide community with information • Ongoing assessment of impacts especially for: power supply, potable water, transport disruption, public/environmental health conditions and recovery needs • Update stakeholders and Regional Controller as required • Coordinate meals, relief/accommodation for council workers
Stand Down (including Recovery handover)	• Assess effectiveness of response actions • Plan for end of response • Liaise with council/Regional Controller regarding the status of recovery operations and arrange 'hand over' as required • Confirm end/close of response and stand down • Collate logs, costs etc and assess needs for re-supply		• Confirm end/close of council operations for response • Liaise with recovery workers and assess needs • Reinstate transport routes etc • Update stakeholders and Regional Controller and confirm ongoing points of contact • Close centres as agreed • Collate logs, costs etc and assess needs for re-supply
Debrief	• Conduct internal debrief/s		• Conduct council worker debrief

• Participate in multi-agency debriefs as required and report to Regional Controller/Committee	• Arrange for committee debrief and report to Regional Controller/Committee

3.3.10. Operational Administration and Reporting

All organisations responding to an emergency situation are responsible for the preparation and appropriate dissemination of reports required to effectively manage all routine activities and provide for status reporting as required. Operational reports may include communications logs, operations/task logs, resource requests, situation reports, and media releases and personnel rosters.

3.3.11. Community Warnings and Public Information

Warnings are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology for severe weather and other events (e.g. floods, tsunami) and the TFS for conditions with severe fire potential. These warnings are sent to media outlets (radio and television) who issue the warnings, which may be preceded by the SEWS (Standard Emergency Warning Signal), in accordance with Tasmania's guidelines. These guidelines note that the Regional Controller can request that the SEWS is used.

Response Management Authorities are responsible for interpreting warnings and communicating the potential impacts and consequences to the community. Individual response and support authorities may support warning dissemination in accordance with their own responsibilities and/or assist other groups if requested by the:

- Response Management Authority
- SES Regional EM Planner
- Regional Controller

Relevant Management Authorities and Support authorities work together so that messages are consistent and coordinated. The provision of information to the public regarding emergencies is normally the responsibility of individual response agencies.

3.3.12. Emergency Alert

'Emergency Alert' is a national capability that can send warnings to landline and mobile telephones via voice and text messages in a geographic area (messages to mobiles are based on their billing address, not actual location). 'Emergency Alert' operates on a 'fee for service'. Cost recovery is coordinated at state level between TFS and the response Management Authority.

Warnings sent using the Emergency Alert system are coordinated by the response Management Authority and TFS. If the Regional Controller identifies a need to use the system, this is arranged with the SES Regional EM Planner.

Relevant Management Authorities and Support authorities work together so that messages are consistent and coordinated. The Incident Controller will coordinate all emergency warnings; *Emergency Alert* is a national capability that can send warnings to landline and mobile telephones via voice and text messages within a geographic area.

3.3.13. Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS)

Tasmania has a state call-centre capability known as the Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS), managed by the Digital Strategy and Services (DSS) of the Department of Premier and Cabinet. This service provides an initial point of contact for the community to access self-help information following an emergency. The service is activated and deactivated by Service Tasmania on request from the State Controller, following the advice of Regional Controllers. It can also be activated by the Response Management Authority or a major support agency for recovery functions. If the council or Municipal Coordinator requires the TEIS, a request is made to the SES Regional EM Planner who will consult with the Regional Controller.

3.3.14. Working with the Media

The release of detailed operational information to the media during the course of an emergency is the sole prerogative of the Response Management Authority. Support authorities and organisations involved in an emergency should restrict their involvement with the media to factual statements about the extent of their involvement and support only.

The Municipal Committee will appoint Council's Culture and Communications Manager as media liaison officer to the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre wherever that facility is activated. The Mayor of King Island will be provided with detailed briefings of all operational matters during the course of an emergency and may make general media announcements as they see fit about matters concerning the Council responsibilities and operations and the general welfare of the citizens of King Island. Media contact information is maintained by the MEMC.

3.3.15. Offers of Assistance/Spontaneous Volunteers

Offers of assistance to the region from organisations and/or individuals that are not usually part of response arrangements will be managed as delegated by the Regional Controller. Volunteer personnel of organisations involved in emergency management operations remain the responsibility of that organisation at all times. Spontaneous volunteers will offer their assistance, and it is critical that they are registered and inducted prior to activation in designated roles. Organisations to which volunteers are temporarily attached during an emergency operation are responsible for the registration, de-registration and welfare of those volunteers.

The Municipal Emergency Management Committee Executive is responsible for determining when, and if centralised coordination of volunteer groups and individuals other than emergency services volunteers is required. The Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator will be responsible for arranging the supply of volunteer staff to the emergency management effort.

All volunteer workers allocated to an organisation must be fully covered by appropriate insurance.

3.3.16. Evacuation Management

If the Response Management Authority identifies the need for evacuation, the Incident Controller will liaise with Tasmania Police to activate arrangements in conjunction with the SES. The Municipal Coordinator can be contacted for assistance. When evacuation plans involve significant changes to traffic flows over roads and bridges, the road owner/manager should be involved (i.e. Council and/or Department of State Growth).Council maintains a register of facilities and services that could be used to provide for evacuees. TFS also maintains a register of Evacuation (Fire) Centres and Nearby Safer Places for bushfires and will provide advice if recommending that the community uses these.

3.3.17. Registrations

Registration is an important system for recording relevant details of persons affected by emergencies or involved in emergency operations. Groups requiring registration are:

- affected persons;
- other stakeholder/affected groups;
- spontaneous volunteers;
- witnesses; and
- potential donors/sponsors.

Tasmania Police have the responsibility to coordinate Registration. This will be supported by Council and can be supplemented by regional arrangements for ongoing coordination of registrations, such as regional recovery arrangements. Registrations could be shared between local government and state government agencies as required.

3.3.18. Impact Assessments

The Response Management Authority is responsible for coordinating impact assessments and reporting them to other responding agencies and the relevant recovery officers (municipal/regional). Council may be asked to assist with this work.

Impact assessments include:

- housing/accommodation needs;
- power supply;
- potable water;
- transport networks and alternative route planning;
- telecommunications; and
- public/environmental health standards.

3.3.19. Administration – Finance and Cost Capture

In any emergency, which affects the municipal area, the normal administrative and financial arrangements operated may be disrupted. It is therefore essential that arrangements be made to cope with administrative and financial matters during times of emergency separately from day to day systems employed in the municipal area. The General Manager for the King Island Council will be responsible for the coordination of all administrative support and documentation during times of emergency which affect the municipal area.

During times of emergency, details of all expenditure incurred by the Council or their agencies must be shown in a separate account. This account must be produced to any State or Federal Government department requesting it, and in support of any claim for compensation for expenditure incurred in municipal emergency coordination operations submitted by the council to the State or Federal Government. The General Manager of King Island Council will maintain an emergency order book to be used to purchase or obtain such items not readily available but required to assist the municipal area's emergency management agencies to effectively carry out their duties during times of declared alert, emergency or emergency.

The General Manager may, with the approval of the Council, nominate such other persons as considered necessary to operate the emergency order book. The emergency order book must be maintained and presented to such State and Federal Government authorities as may be requested at the completion of an emergency operation. All compensation and special payment claims shall be in writing. The supervising officer should avoid acrimonious discussions with the claimant and should make no admission or commitments, which could later be quoted in any proceeding that may arise.

In situations where insufficient resources are available at the local level, the Municipal Coordinator is to seek assistance from the SES Regional EM Planner (North West). This will enable access to Regional, State and Commonwealth support.

Organisations involved in Response are responsible for retaining all invoices/records of expenditure and absorbing their own expenses. Some expenses may be recovered if State/Federal Government relief arrangements are activated and records show the appropriate details. If claims are to be made for reimbursement under the Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA), the Municipal Coordinator will discuss the matter first with the SES Regional EM Planner. When appropriate, a written application will be developed and submitted to the DPAC Director, Office of Security and Emergency Management. If the Premier announces relief, Council will collate records accordingly and apply for reimbursement. The SES Regional EM Planner may provide advice on request from Council.

3.3.20. Briefings

Operational Briefings

Response and recovery stakeholders are responsible for the provision of adequate briefings to their own personnel. These briefings should be programmed, concise and ideally conducted within a suitable forum.

Immediately following an emergency event, specific issues will invariably require investigation, particularly for the purposes of continual improvement.

The main objectives of an operational debrief are to:

- acknowledge the input of all contributing organisations and individuals;
- acquire the input of all contributing organisations and individuals;
- acquire constructive feedback from all involved on lessons learned;
- identify where gaps exist in training and planning systems;
- determine a course of action toward improving planning systems;
- foster sound inter-agency communication; and
- identify a need for specific investigation of issues and further debriefing on an individual or organisational level.

Each organisation is responsible for debriefing their workers. Organisations are responsible for arranging ongoing support of their workers, as and when required.

3.3.21. Critical Incident Stress Management

Each organisation is responsible for the health and wellbeing of their personnel. Consideration should be given to enable individual and collective access to personal support services provided under assistance programs as required. Individuals and communities affected by an emergency event have access to support through a range of health services. These may be accessed directly by the individual or through a referral process in place with emergency services and local government.

3.4. RECOVERY

Recovery is a complex social and developmental process that is part of emergency management (AIDR, Handbook 2: Community Recovery). Recovery involves community restoration after an event.

This section describes what is done in similar time frames to response to support recovery in the short-term and the longer term across the four recovery elements.

3.4.1. National recovery principles

Nationally, six principles guide planning and implementing successful recovery.

1. Understanding the context: successful recovery is based on an understanding of the community context
2. Recognising complexity: successful recovery acknowledges the complex and dynamic nature of emergencies and communities
3. Using community-led approaches: successful recovery is responsive and flexible, engaging communities sand empowering them to move forward

4. Ensuring coordination of all activities: successful recovery requires a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach based on continuing assessment of impact and needs
5. Employing effective communication: successful recovery is built on effective communication with affected communities and other stakeholders
6. Acknowledging and building capacity: successful recovery recognises, supports and builds on community, individual and organisational capacity

3.4.2. Overview

In Tasmania, emergency management arrangements provide for an escalation structure to support the delivery of recovery services appropriate to the extent of an emergency.

Responsibilities for recovery rest primarily with Council. These responsibilities can be met in partnership and with the assistance/support of State Government agencies and Non-Government Organisations, coordinated using regional arrangements.

The Recovery section of the Regional Emergency Management Plan, is the guiding reference when recovery needs to escalate beyond municipal capacity, capability or arrangements.

It is critical that recovery activities are planned and coordinated across all four elements which are nationally recognised, including:

- Social – people, families and communities;
- Economic – employers, industry, investment and job creation;
- Infrastructure and built – public and commercial buildings, roads, paths, essential services (power, water, communications) and other infrastructure; and
- Natural environment – land management, air quality, natural heritage, culture, history and ecological conservation.

The typical considerations in recovery include, but are not limited to:

- assessing recovery needs across the four elements and prioritising the actions required
- developing, implementing and monitoring the provision of recovery activities that are aligned as much as possible with municipal long term planning and goals
- enabling communication with the community and community participation in decision making
- where possible, contributing to future mitigation requirements or improvements to planning requirements (e.g. through debrief processes)

3.4.3. Current Arrangements

Figure 3 (see page 53) shows typical recovery arrangements for all hazards, spanning short and long-term activities. These arrangements are applied as required in each situation and are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

3.4.4. Legal Requirements

There are three main bodies of legislation in Tasmania which provide authority for recovery activities:

- the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, which outlines emergency powers (Schedule 1) and special emergency powers (Schedule 2) for authorised officers (Schedule 31);
- the *Public Health Act 1996*; and
- the *Local Government Act 1993.*

3.4.5. Short Term Arrangements and Recovery Centres

The nature and scale of an emergency will determine the recovery services that need to be delivered and/or level of activation. Small scale incidents are likely to be appropriately managed through existing arrangements and support services at the local level with the initial focus on supporting affected persons to deal with the immediate consequences of the event and to provide basic personal needs.

Council, unless otherwise determined, remain responsible for operating facilities that provide access to recovery shelter/services for the community during regional coordination. The places currently identified as suitable for community centres/recovery functions and/or refuge are summarised in Municipal Emergency Management supporting documentation. These facilities are activated on the request or advice of:

- Municipal Coordinator
- Municipal Recovery Coordinator
- SES Regional EM Planner
- Regional Controller
- Regional Social Recovery Coordinator

Table 6: *Recovery Responsibilities.*

Service/Function Social	Description	Primary Agency	Support Agency
Accommodation	Provision of emergency and temporary accommodation	Dept of Communities (Housing Tasmania)	KIC
Animal Welfare	Provide support to the community for preservation and protection of domestic animals	KIC	BIOSECURITY TAS - RSPCA DPIPWE
Catering	Provision of emergency catering	KIC	NGOs
Clothing and Household Items	Provision of clothing and household items	KIC	NGOs

Personal Support	Provision of support services ranging from providing initial comfort	KIC	NGOs
Financial Assistance	Provision of short and long term financial assistance to enable affected persons to replace essential belongings lost as a result of the emergency	DOH Centrelink	
Legal Services	Provision of legal advice	NW Community Legal Centre	
Recovery Centres	Establishment of one stop shops for a range of services	KIC	THS
Registration and Inquiry	Registration of affected persons and provision of inquiry facilities to locate those persons	Tasmania Police	RMA KIC Red Cross
Transport	Provision of both emergency evacuation support and subsequent coordination of transport	SES	SES
Environment			
Community Clean-up	Provision of assistance with clean-up of households and community assets following an emergency incident	KIC DPIPWE EPA	DPAC
Waste/Refuse Collection	Restoration of waste/refuse collection	KIC	DPIPWE EPA
Disposal of Stock	Facilitation of the disposal of stock	KIC	DPIPWE EPA
Economic			
Financial/Relief Assistance	Facilitate discussion regarding financial relief/assistance Provision of financial assistance	DPaC	DSG DPIPWE TFGA
Infrastructure			
Municipal roads and bridges	Restoration of roads and bridges	KIC	
State roads and bridges	Restoration of state roads and bridges	DSG KIC	

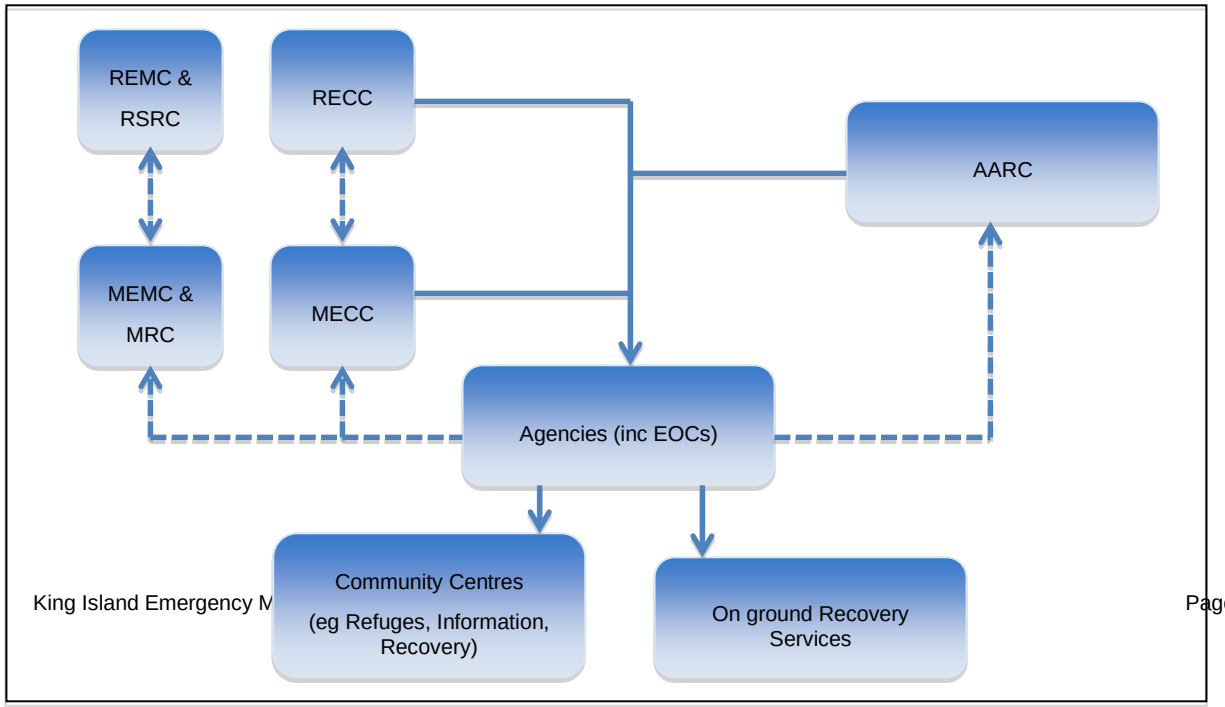
Other assets e.g. dams, pipelines etc.	Restoration of other assets	Asset and utility owner	Land owner
Drinking water	Restoration/re-supply of drinking water	TasWater	Bulk water authorities THS
Electricity	Restoration/re-supply of electricity	Hydro	DSG AEMO
Telecommunications	Restoration of telecommunications	Telstra	

In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, recovery services are delivered or coordinated by Council. Following consultation with the Response Management Authority and other emergency management partners regarding the likely impact, recovery needs and capacity, the Municipal Coordinator, Regional EM Planner or the Regional Controller or their delegate can activate arrangements. A list of Recovery service providers is maintained by the MEMC. These services should be activated through the King Island Municipal Recovery Coordinator.

Regional recovery coordination is activated by the Regional EM Planner or the Regional Controller or their delegate at the request of Council. This may follow specific advice from the response Management Authority. 'Self help' information can be made widely available using the TEIS. The arrangements described in *Section 3.3 Response* apply. In the context of municipal recovery, Council would develop information for clearance through the channels appropriate for the event including the Regional Recovery Coordinator or specific members of the Regional Recovery Committee e.g. Centrelink member to confirm advice for people who may have lost employment due to an event.

Council is responsible for continuing impact assessments particularly as they relate to recovery. This work will inform appropriate governance structures for medium and long-term recovery process.

Figure 3: *Typical Recovery Arrangements.*



3.4.6. Longer Term Recovery

Recovery services are delivered, wherever possible, from recovery centres and councils may establish a community-based recovery group to manage recovery efforts. The Municipal Recovery Coordinator manages this group and arranges for updates to stakeholders and record keeping as required.

Affected Area Recovery Committees (AARC) operate under the protection of the *Emergency Management Act* 2006 when the Regional/State Controller accepts the Terms of Reference developed by the committee. A model Terms of Reference for an AARC is available at www.ses.tas.gov.au. The AARC's role is to assist council by coordinating recovery activities through information sharing and collective decision-making. The typical membership of this committee is included in the model Terms of Reference and the Mayor of the affected council usually chairs it.

The AARC usually develops a plan that:

- takes account of councils long-term planning and goals;
- includes an assessment of the recovery needs and determines which recovery functions are still required;
- develops a timetable for completing the major functions;
- considers the needs of specific population groups within the community, including but not limited to youth, aged, disabled and non-English speaking people;
- allows full community participation and access;
- allows for the monitoring of the progress of recovery;
- effectively uses the support of State and Commonwealth agencies;
- provides for the public access to information on the proposed programs and subsequent decisions and actions; and
- allows consultation with all relevant community groups.

The AARC is responsible for arranging and monitoring a communications program for the duration of the recovery program. It can include but is not limited to:

- forums/information sessions for the community;
- debriefs for recovery workers; and
- progress reports for council, the community, the SEMC, and any other agency/organisation as agreed. As appropriate this includes progressive summaries/analysis of records (financial and information).

The Department of Premier and Cabinet will coordinate State Government agency recovery efforts to assist Affected Area Recovery Committees. Regional recovery coordination is activated by the Regional Controller or their delegate who may be the SES Regional EM Planner, Regional Social Recovery Coordinator or at the request of Council. This may follow specific advice from the Response Management Authority.

3.4.7. Recovery Summary

Service Providers

A list of Recovery Service Providers is maintained by the Municipal Emergency Management Committee. These services should be activated through the KI Municipal Recovery Coordinator. Brief descriptions of some of the key recovery service areas are provided below listing recovery responsibilities.

Recovery Coordinator

The Municipal Recovery Coordinator is appointed by the King Island Council. This position provides recovery co-ordination assistance upon the request of the Municipal Coordinator and /or SES Regional EM Planner.

Recovery Centres

Recovery/Evacuation centres may be established to co-ordinate the needs of evacuees from an emergency area. These centres should be sited in buildings capable of providing for the basic needs of the projected numbers of evacuees. The establishment of recovery centres will normally be at the direction of the Municipal Recovery Coordinator although assistance in the management of these centres can be coordinated through Tasmania Health Service (THS) and the Regional Social Recovery Coordinator.

Accommodation

Emergency and temporary accommodation should be arranged with the affected persons' relatives, friends or in commercial establishments if necessary. In the instance of an affected persons' principal place of residence being destroyed, financial assistance may be available from DHHS.

Catering

Where possible, all agencies are expected to provide catering for their workers through their own resources. In some situations, agencies may share catering efforts through the Municipal Recovery Coordinator, where reimbursement of cost may be pursued through relevant agency. In situations where this is not practical, the KI Municipal Recovery Coordinator is to be notified of numbers requiring catering and reimbursement of costs may be pursued through the relevant agency.

The Management Authority should identify, early in the response phase, if the emergency event is likely to be protracted and if workers may need more substantial catering than can be supplied by its own providers. In such cases, local catering services or the hospital may be approached to provide needs. On some occasions, catering services may need to be provided for affected persons, usually at any evacuation centres established. This service is coordinated by the Municipal Recovery Coordinator.

Clothing

The Municipal Recovery Coordinator will liaise with the Regional Recovery Coordinator to ensure clarity and appropriate financial arrangements are in place, prior to commitments being made to affected persons.

Personal Support

The provision of advice, guidance, personal support and spiritual assistance to affected persons should be provided by appropriately qualified persons as arranged by the Municipal Recovery Coordinator. Additional support may be available from THS through the Regional Recovery Coordinator.

Registration of Evacuees

The names of all displaced persons and their temporary whereabouts are to be recorded to facilitate management and inquiry on a national and potentially international scale. This should be undertaken at evacuation centres.

SECTION 4 PLAN ADMINISTRATION

4.1. KING ISLAND MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Municipal Committee is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of this plan. The plan is reviewed at least every two years after it was last approved. The SES provides guidance for the plan's format and content and arranges for its approval by the State Controller.

4.2 COUNCIL CONTACT DETAILS

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

Email:	kicouncil@kingisland.tas.gov.au
Mail:	King Island Council PO Box 147 Currie, King Island Tasmania, 7256
Office phone number:	(03) 6462 9000

4.3 REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

Section 33 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* requires that this plan is reviewed at least once every two years after approval by the State Emergency Management controller. This issue (Issue 9) entirely supersedes previous issues of this plan. Previous issues should be destroyed or clearly marked as superseded and removed from general circulation.

4.4 PLAN HISTORY AND REVIEW DATES

This plan is to be reviewed every two years.

This issue entirely supersedes any previous versions of the plan. Superseded issues should be destroyed, or clearly marked as superseded and removed from general circulation.

Table 7: *Plan History and Review Dates.*

Issue No.	Year Approved	Comments/Summary of Main Changes
1	1980	Amended March 1984
2	1986	
3	1993	
4	1996	
5	1999	
6	2008	

Issue No.	Year Approved	Comments/Summary of Main Changes
7	2009	
8	2016	Use of State template – issue
9	2020	

4.5 MEMP CONSULTATION

The review of MEMP was coordinated by the Municipal Coordinator for the Municipal Committee.

Over this period the committee invited comment from:

- SES Regional Manager
- SES EM Planning Staff
- Regional Recovery Coordinator
- KI MEMC

4.6 VALIDATION / EXERCISES

Arrangements in this Plan will be tested within the two-year review cycle by:

- conducting an inter-agency exercise every two years and a desktop exercise annually (which may be in conjunction with an aerodrome exercise).
- conducting/participating in relevant debriefs.

Plan Distribution List

This Plan is issued electronically on the SES website and King Island Council website, after it is approved. Print/paper copies are provided as per the following:

Table 8: *Plan Distribution List.*

Organisation	Position
Council	• Municipal Emergency Management Committee-all committee members • Mayor • General Manager • Municipal Coordinator, Deputy Municipal Coordinator • Municipal Recovery Coordinator
State Emergency Service	• Unit Manager, SES Unit – King Island • Regional EM Planner, North West Region • Regional Manager, North West Region • Senior Planning & Education Officer (for Director SES, State Controller, FireComm, Tasmania Police intranet and libraries)

Organisation	Position
Tasmania Police	• Commander (Regional Controller NW) • Officer in Charge (OIC), King Island Station
Tasmania Fire Service	• District Officer, Arthur District (DO) • Group Officer, King Island • Supervisor Communications (FireComm)
Tasmania Health Service	• Emergency Management Coordinator – Tasmania Health Service North West
Ambulance Tasmania **King Island Hospital & Health Centre**	• AT Superintendent, North-West Region • AT King Island Coordinator • Director of Nursing / Manager
Dept. State Growth	• Network Manager (North West)
DPIPWE, Parks & Wildlife Service	• Regional Manager NW • Ranger in Charge, King Island
King Island Airport	• Manager
Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd	• General Manager • Grassy Port

Communication Plan Summary

Once approved:

- Send to all people / organisations on the Distribution List.
- Noted by REMC.
- Posted on Councils' website and made available at Council Chambers.
- Posted on WebEOC.

SECTION *5 APPENDICES*

5.1 GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

The following terms are used in this plan. All terms used are consistent with the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (TEMA).

Term	In the context of this plan, this means:
Community Centre	**Assembly**: A location where affected people can assemble. Assembly centres are generally established for a short time to meet the immediate personal support needs of individuals and families (e.g. Community Fire Refuges).
	Evacuation: A location for people to be temporarily accommodated. This includes the provision of basic services to meet affected people's immediate personal needs.
	Information: A location where information is made available for the community. They can be virtual (e.g. call centres or web based), or physical (e.g. at a community centre).
	Recovery: Location access assistance after an emergency has occurred. A range of Government and Non-Government Organisations operate from recovery centres.
Deputy Municipal Coordinator	A ministerial appointment in each municipal area that can act for the Municipal Coordinator when the Municipal Coordinator is: • Absent from duty or Tasmania • Unable to perform the Municipal Coordinator duties.
Emergency	Any event where loss of, or damage to life, property or the environment occur, or are imminent, and so requires the immediate deployment and coordination of resources by statutory services to prevent or mitigate its consequences.
Emergency Coordination Centre	Any facility or location where a team coordinates an emergency. The work at Emergency Coordination Centres can be agency specific or be community focused.
Emergency Management	*(a) The planning, organisation, coordination and implementation of measures that are necessary or desirable to prevent, mitigate, respond to, overcome and recover from an emergency; or* *(b) The planning, organisation, coordination and implementation of civil defence measures.*

Term	In the context of this plan, this means:
Emergency Powers (include risk assessment powers)	Emergency powers are authorised by the State Controller or conferred on Regional Controllers and relate to: • Directing/controlling movement of people, animals, wildlife • Medical examination and/or treatment, decontamination • Destruction of animals, wildlife, vehicles, premises/property suspected to be contaminated with chemical, biological, radiological materials • Disposal of human and animal remains • Managing energy supply (electricity, liquids, gas, other) • Traffic control • Closing public places/events • Allowing entry to vehicles or premises (stop, enter, inspect; seize, copy, take extracts of relevant items) • Property (e.g. excavate, earthworks, modify) • Required cooperation for emergency management.
Hydro Tasmania	Hydro are responsible for production of electricity and provision of network services to the King Island community, while Momentum are responsible for the billing of electrical use.
Management Authority	The organisation that is responsible for the management of a particular emergency event.
Municipal Chairperson	*Municipal Chairperson means the person determined under s21 by council to be the Municipal Chairperson. This person chairs/facilitates the deliberations and decision-making of the Municipal Emergency Management Committee.*
Municipal Committee	The Municipal Committee is a group established to institute and coordinate emergency management for the municipal area.
Municipal Coordinator	The Municipal Coordinator responsibilities include to: • Act as Executive Officer for the Municipal Committee • Assist and advise the Municipal Chairperson, Regional Controller, SES Unit Manager and council • Act as an Authorised Officer when required or nominate others to act as Authorised Officers.
Municipal Recovery Coordinator	A person who is authorised to coordinate municipal recovery arrangements.
Recovery	Measures that support individuals and communities recover from an emergency, including but not limited to economic, social, infrastructure and natural environment support.

Term	In the context of this plan, this means:
Region	Means the northern region, the north-western region or the southern region.
Regional Committee	The Regional Committee institutes and coordinates emergency management in the region, established under s14
Regional Recovery Coordinator	A person who is authorised to coordinate the delivery of recovery services within a region.
Regional Controller	A Police Commander determined by the Commissioner of Police and the State Controller OR A person appointed by the Minister.
Resources	Includes any plant, vehicle, animal, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment, other equipment of any kind, persons, agency, authority, organisation or other requirement necessary for emergency management.
State Committee	Means the State Emergency Management Committee.
State Controller	The Head of Agency for the Department of Police and Emergency Management OR A person appointed by the Minister to manage an emergency at a State level.
State of Emergency	Declared by the Premier when an emergency is occurring or has occurred in Tasmania and results circumstances that might require special emergency powers, and when emergency powers would be insufficient to deal with the emergency.
Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan	Means the plan approved by the Minister under section 32, as amended or substituted from time to time with the approval of the Minister under that section.
TasWater	As prescribed in the *Water and Sewerage Corporation Act* TasWater are responsible for the provision of water and sewerage functions in Tasmania and services to the King Island community

Acronym	Stands for…
AARC	Affected Area Recovery Committee
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AT	Ambulance Tasmania
DSG	Department of State Growth (formerly Department of Infrastructure Energy & Resources, Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts)
DOH	Department of Health (formerly Department of Health & Human Services)
DPFEM	Department of Police, Fire & Emergency Management
DPaC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industry, Parks, Water and the Environment
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
FMAC	Fire Management Area Committee
KIMEMC	King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee
KIC	King Island Council
MC	Municipal Coordinator
MRC	Municipal Recovery Coordinator
MECC	Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre
REMC	Regional Emergency Management Committee
RMA	Response Management Authority
RRC	Regional Recovery Coordinator
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SES	State Emergency Service
SFMC	State Fire Management Committee
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TAS POL	Tasmania Police
TEIS	Tasmanian Emergency Information Service
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
THS	Tasmania Health Service
TEMA	Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements

5.2 LEGISLATION AND ASSOCIATED PLANS

Legislation

Legislation	Related Hazard/Function	Administration
Emergency Management Act 2006	All Hazards State-wide emergency management provisions	SES
Local Government Act 1993	Council responsibilities	DPaC

Associated Emergency Management Plans

The plans listed below are specific emergency management documents and are found appended to this document.

Title	Custodian	Version/Date	Review Due
King Island Aerodrome Emergency Plan	King Island Council	Feb 2017	Annually
TasPorts Oil Spill Contingency Plan	TasPorts Corporation		
TasPorts – King Island Emergency Management Plan	TasPorts Corporation	Dec 2012	Annually
King Island Fuel Depot – Grassy Harbour Emergency Response Plan	TasPorts Corporation	Dec 2012	Dec 2014
State Special Emergency Management Plan – State Recovery Plan	Tasmanian Government	2018	Every 2 years

Plans and Arrangements

Title	Custodian	Version/Date	Notes
Operational Handbook TEIS	DPAC	Version 9 May 2009	Available from SES Regional EM Planner
Protocol for Use of Emergency Alert	TFS	Version 3.2 July 2012	Available from SES Regional EM Planner
Regional Recovery Plan	THS		
Regional Emergency Management Plan	SES		Available from SES Regional EM Planner and SES website
State Road and Bridge Emergency Management Plan	STATE GROWTH	Issue 1 December 2009	Available from SES website and STATE GROWTH website www.transport.tas.gov.au/roads

Title	Custodian	Version/Date	Notes
Tasmanian Emergency Animal Disease Management Plan			
Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan	SES	Issue 8 2015	www.ses.tas.gov.au/Publications
Tasmanian Marine Oil Pollution Contingency Plan			
TasPorts Emergency Management Plan	TasPorts	Version 1.0 June 2009	Available from SES website

5.3 KING ISLAND RISK ASSESMENT

King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee maintains a Municipal Emergency Risk Assessment. The Risk Assessment is regularly reviewed and updated to ensure it identifies current issues.

5.4 KING ISLAND MUNICIPAL EM COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

KING ISLAND COUNCIL

Emergency Management

KING ISLAND MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference

Committee:	King Island Emergency Management Committee
Date and Status of these Terms:	Approved January 2019
Enquiries:	King Island Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
Review Notes:	These Terms of Reference are due for review in January 2021.
General Standards & Practices:	Schedule 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; Section 5, 5.4.1.5 of the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan in conjunction with Section 2 of the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Plan describe the framework for this Committee. Its functional practices are aligned with the guidelines maintained by the SES for emergency management committees (available from www.ses.tas.gov.au).
1. Authority & Background:	Section 20 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* establishes King Island Emergency Management Committee within the Tasmania emergency management framework from the North-West Region.
2. Purpose:	The purpose of this Committee is to ensure that the King Island Council meets their responsibilities under the Act, in particular S22. Section 22 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* outlines this Committee's purpose and functions generally as: "…to institute and coordinate, and to support the institution and coordination of, emergency management in the municipal area, or in the case of a combined area, in the municipal area that constitutes the combined area, including the preparation and review of the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and Special Emergency Management Plans that relate to emergency management…"
3. Functions:	
3.1	Institute and coordinate policy, arrangement and strategies for municipal emergency management, aligning activities where relevant with regional strategies and priorities.
3.2	Enhance emergency management arrangement by reviewing the management of emergencies that have occurred in the municipal area/s and identifying excellence as well as opportunities for improvement.
3.3	Oversight the management of emergencies where Council's resources are required to support response and recovery.
3.4	Provide a municipal forum for organisations with emergency management responsibilities in the municipal area/s.

4. Reports to:

a) King Island Council
b) General Manager, King Island Council
c) North West Regional Emergency Management Committee

5. Membership:

Section 21 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and Section 4 of King Island Emergency Management Plan establishes the arrangements for the Committee's membership. These are supplemented by the following practices:

- Membership is reviewed every time the Terms of Reference is reviewed and members are confirmed in writing by the responsible Office/Manager.
- Proxies assume the member's role if the member is unable to attend the meeting or is unable to perform their usual role for the Committee.
- Quorum of 5 organisations.

Invited guests support municipal emergency management as requested by the Chairperson, within their limits of safety and training. At this stage, security clearances are not required.

Chairperson

Municipal Chairperson – Mayor

Secretary

King Island Council Executive Assistant

Members

- Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
- Deputy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
- Municipal Recovery Coordinator
- Tasmania Police – Officer in Charge
- Tasmania Fire Service District Officer
- Tasmania Fire Service Group Officer
- State Emergency Services Regional EM Planner
- State Emergency Services Regional Manager
- State Emergency Services Unit Manager
- Ambulance Tasmania Regional Manager
- Ambulance Tasmania Unit Manager
- Sustainable Timber Tasmania
- Biosecurity Tas – King Island Officer
- Parks & Wildlife – King Island Ranger
- TasPorts
- TasWater
- Hydro Tasmania – King Island Manager
- Telstra
- Tasmanian Health Service -North West – Emergency Management Coordinator (KIHHC Representative)

Sub-Committees

King Island Recovery Network memberships as deemed at the time of recovery requirement

The Committee may establish other working groups or subcommittees as required from time to time.

5.5 MEMC ACTION PLAN/SCHEDULE

Action	Responsibility	Frequency	Scheduled for Conduct
Conduct meeting of the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	Feb/May/Aug/ Nov
Coordinate Emergency Management training for selected staff members on rotating basis and maintain training records	KIMEMC	Annual	Aug
Plan, conduct and review an Emergency Management related exercise	KIMEMC	Annual	As Advised
Review Municipal Emergency Management Plan and all *Appendices*. Lodge revised Plan with SES Regional Controller for State Controller approval.	KIMEMC	Bi-Annual	Mar/Apr
Review and update contact lists	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	Feb/May/Aug/ Nov
Attend North West Region Emergency Management Committee meetings	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	As Advised

5.6 SOP EMERGENCY CHECKLIST AND CONTACTS

5.6.1 Plan Activation

The Municipal Coordinator is responsible for the initial activation of the King Island Municipal Emergency Management when information received indicates that:

- The emergency is or may be beyond the known resources of the statutory emergency services.
- An evacuation is ordered which involves registration of evacuees.
- An evacuation is ordered which will involve the establishment of a recovery response.
- Significant community resources may be required.
- Resources of the State or Commonwealth are required.

Once alerted to the emergency, the Executive should either meet or confer immediately to establish:

- Organisations that require activation.
- The need to issue a public warning and announcement.
- The need to activate a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre and the requirement for Liaison Officers from each organisation to attend the MECC.
- Define the operational information requirements of each organisation.

It is the responsibility of the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator to assist the initiate the standby, call-out and the stand down of organisations required to lead Response Management Authority during an emergency. The Municipal Coordinator will contact organisations requesting standby, or give instructions in the case of a call out.

5.6.2 Flow of Information

It is essential that operational information is passed regularly to the Incident Controller, and to the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre if established, on a regular basis and without delay in the event of a significant change in an emergency. Situation reports should be dispatched at least hourly in the initial stages of an emergency or more frequently if required. This flow of information will enable all involved organisations to be kept informed by the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) throughout the emergency.

5.6.3 Stand Down

On information being received from the Incident Controller at or near the completion of the emergency, the stand down of all organisations should begin. The order to stand down will be made by the Municipal Emergency Management Executive Committee. The MECC Staff Officer will be responsible for arranging the stand down and/or recall of organisations through their Liaison Officers situated at the MECC, or by direct contact with their headquarters.

5.6.4 Debriefing

As soon as is practical but preferably no later than seven days after the completion of emergency operations, the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee is to hold a debrief of all organisations involved.

A detailed report of the operation and debrief is then to be prepared by the Committee for presentation to Council at its next scheduled meeting. Copies of this report are also to be made available to all involved organisations and the Regional EM Planner (NW) State Emergency Service.

5.6.5 Escalation of Emergency Control

Most emergencies that occur will be managed within the capabilities of a Management Authority in conjunction with supporting organisations as activated. Each of these Management Authorities will manage the response activities to the emergency through an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). Should an event escalate to a level which exceeds Management Authority coordination structures, there may be a requirement to activate a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) for the co-ordination of support required by Management Authority and the provision of information to the public. If required, a MECC for KIC will be established at the KI Council Chambers, Currie.

It may further be determined by the Regional Emergency Management Controller on advice from the SES or respective Management Authority that a regional management structure be established to assume overall control for the emergency. This would require the activation of the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre (RECC), which is located at SES Headquarters in Burnie.

5.6.6 Activation of King Island State Emergency Service Unit

Requests for activation of the King Island State Emergency Service Unit can be made by any of the following:

- any officer of Tasmania Police
- any officer of Ambulance Tasmania
- any officer of the Tasmania Fire Service
- any officer of the State Emergency Service
- any responsible officer of a Government Department
- nominated officers of the King Island Council or the General Manager
- members of the public requiring assistance (by calling 132 500).

The officers who are authorised to activate the King Island Municipal State Emergency Service Unit are:

- SES North-West Regional Duty Officer
- SES King Island Unit Manager

5.7 COUNCIL PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

General

The following procedure details the duties of specific Council officers during minor and major emergencies within King Island. (The activation procedure for the King Island State Emergency Service Unit is also detailed.)

Council Contacts

- Main Office: 6462 9000

Switchboard Operator

The Council switchboard operator will immediately report all emergencies and request for assistance to:

- Emergencies of a minor nature;
  - i Senior Operations Manager (or)
  - ii Senior Manager Finance and Community Services.
- Emergencies of a major nature;
  - i General Manager (and/or)
  - ii Mayor.

Managing Minor Emergencies

The General Manager for the King Island Council and their staff are responsible for assessing all requests for emergency assistance made to Council and managing the response of Council resources to these emergencies.

Managing Major Emergencies

The officer of Council informed after hours of a major emergency shall immediately inform the General Manager who will:

- inform statutory emergency services
- inform the Municipal Coordinator
- inform the Mayor
- inform other Council officers as appropriate
- any other person or organisation deemed appropriate.

Definition of a Major Emergency

A major emergency for the King Island Council should be regarded as an event which:

- endangers human life or health
- causes or threatens to cause serious damage to property or interruption to commercial operations
- threatens the water supply system within the municipal area
- threatens the sewerage system within the municipal area
- causes or threatens to damage the property of Council or a number of its citizens.

5.8 SUMMARY OF KING ISLAND PUBLIC INFORMATION ARRANGEMENTS

	Location	Scope of emergency information	Provided by	Developed by	Cleared by	Distribution methods
1	**EOC/ECC**	Actions/ responsibilities of the centre	Incident Coordinator or nominated media officer	Incident Coordinator or nominated media officer	Incident Coordinator or nominated media officer	Briefings, local bulletins, KI council website
		Update of the emergency to the local community	Nominated media officer	Nominated media officer	Nominated media officer	TEIS, phone enquiries, media
			Council switchboard	Council media officer	Council media officer	
2	**Other centres – assembly, evacuation points**	Actions/responsibilities of the centre Update of arrangements	Centre Coordinator or nominated media officer	Centre Coordinator or nominated media officer	Centre Coordinator or nominated media officer	Briefings, local bulletins, KI council website TEIS, phone enquiries, media
3	**Within the region**	Impact of the emergency on the region	Regional Controller	SES Regional EM Planner or delegate	Regional Controller	Media, KI council website, EIS CALD, others
			Response Management Authority	Media Officer	Response Management Authority, regional liaison	
			Regional Social Recovery Coordinator	Regional Social Recovery Coordinator / Media Officer	Regional Social Recovery Coordinator/ SES Regional EM Planner or delegate	
4	**Rest of the State**	Impact of the emergency for the State, including relief arrangements	State Controller	SES Director, TAS POL Media Unit, Govt. Media Office	SES Director, TAS POL Media Unit, Govt. Media Office	Media, agency or SCC website, TEIS

Location	Scope of emergency information	Provided by	Developed by	Cleared by	Distribution methods
		Response Management Authority	Media Officer	Response Management Authority, State liaison	CALD, others
		Premier/ Minister	Govt Media Office	Govt Media Office	

5.9 EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTRE (ECC)

The following information summarises the main details for facilities that can be used as emergency coordination centres.

	Municipal		**Regional**	
	Location	Contact	Location	Contact
Primary	King Island Council Chambers, George Street, Currie	King Island Council	Refer to SES Regional EM Planner	SES Duty Officer
Secondary	Police Station, Meech Street, Currie	King Island Police	Refer to SES Regional EM Planner	N/A
	King Island Hospital & Health Centre, 35 Edward Street, Currie	King Island Hospital & Health Centre		

When activated, the emergency coordination centre should be staffed to undertake the following tasks.

- Communications – radios, telephones and computers;
- Information recording - includes intelligence reports, resource requests, allocated tasks, mapping, and situation reports; and
- Briefing and meeting room – to enable key agency representatives an appropriate forum to discuss and brainstorm issues at hand and current priorities etc.

The General Manager of King Island Council is responsible for the provision of staff and resources to operate the MECC on a continuous basis for the duration of the emergency. The Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator (Municipal Coordinator) is responsible for the management of the MECC, once established.

5.10 LIST OF COMMUNITY CENTRES

The King Island Council and Municipal Emergency Management Committee will maintain a list of suitable community centres for use during emergencies.

The list will be maintained in the King Island Recovery Manual.

5.11 MEDIA CONTACTS

Name of Media Organisation	Contact	Email	Phone
ABC TV ABC Radio Radio National	Attention: Chief of Staff	tasmania.new@abc.net.au	General enquiries 13 99 94
The Mercury Sunday Tasmanian The Gazette Tasmanian Country	Attention: Chief of Staff	mercury.cos@themercury.com.au	Editorial (03) 6230 0732
The Advocate	Lachlan Bennett	news@theadvocate.com.au lachlan.bennett@fairfaxmedia.com.au	(03) 6440 7409 0448 289 902
The Examiner		mail@examiner.com.au	(03) 6336 7111
Southern Cross	Director of News	sxnews@sca.com.au	(03) 6281 7500
Win Television		winnews@wintas.com.au articles sent to this email are received by everyone in the news department	Reception (03) 6341 5999
King Island Courier	Kathleen Hunter	kingislandcourier@bigpond.com	(03) 6462 1422 0409 778 733
King Island Community Radio	Wade Roskum	kiccomradio@gmail.com	0413 203 706
Channel 10 Melbourne			(03) 9275 1010
TDT Ten Hobart	Stephen Giles (GM)	Stephen.Giles@tdtv.com.au	(03) 6228 8912
TAS Broadcasting Network		news@tasmanianbroadcasters.com.au	(03) 6331 4844
SEA FM (Burnie)	Sylvia Sayers (GM)	ssayers@7ad.com.au	(03) 6431 2555
SBS National		comments@sbs.com.au	1800 500 727
Coast FM North West Coast		info@coastfm.org	(03) 6442 3666

5.12 EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

An emergency contact list will be maintained by the KI MEMC and distributed to all relevant organisations and key personnel.