King Island coastline

KING ISLAND MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN – October 2024

KING ISLAND COUNCIL

Tasmanian Municipal Emergency Management Plan

King Island

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Acknowledgement of Country

The King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee proudly acknowledges the First Nations people of lutruwita / Tasmania and their ongoing strength in practicing the world's oldest living cultures.

We pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with whom we work and acknowledge their deep spiritual connection to this land, water, and culture.

British Admiral Beach

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King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee exercise to validate the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Plan

SECTION 1 Overview

1.1 Glossary

Terms used are consistent with the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements. The *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act) abbreviates some titles (e.g. Municipal Coordinator instead of Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator). This practice also applies to this plan.

Table 1: Terms

Term	In the context of this plan, this term means:
Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC)	A committee established under section 24E of the Act after an emergency event to coordinate longer term recovery activities at regional and/or local levels; these committees bring together members of the affected community, councils, and relevant Tasmanian Government agencies to collaboratively plan, prioritise and coordinate regional and local recovery activities.
biosecurity	Biosecurity is the management of risks to the economy, the environment, and the community, of pests and disease entering, emerging or establishing or spreading.
capability	Capability is a function of human and physical resources, systems/processes, training, and the supply chain (e.g. trained personnel with equipment ready for deployment).
capacity	The extent to which a capability can be applied to a particular task or function.
Centres (community)	Evacuation Centre (see below) Information Centre (see below) Recovery Centre (see below)
command	The internal direction of an organisation's resources in an emergency.
Community Recovery Committee	Committees established under Section 24E of the Emergency Management Act 2006 to guide or coordinate recovery activities at the local or regional level following an emergency event. May be established in the form of an Affected Area Recovery Committee or other type of committee as determined by the affected community.
companion animal	A captive-bred animal that is not commercial livestock.
consequence	A consequence is defined as: (a) the outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage or gain or (b) the outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. In the emergency risk management context, consequences are generally described as the effects on persons, society, the environment, and the economy.
consequence management	Activities undertaken by Support Agencies to minimise recovery needs that emerge due to the emergency and /or the emergency response. It can include, but is not limited to, measures that protect public health standards, restore essential services, and provide relief financial assistance.
consultation framework	The various groups within the emergency management system and how they contribute to decision-making, through consultation and collaboration. These groups include established committees, sub-committees, and related stakeholder groups and can be supplemented by temporary working groups.
control	The overall direction and management of emergency management activities in an emergency; authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan and carries with it responsibility for tasking other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation; control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations.
coordination	The bringing together of organisations and other resources to support an emergency management response; coordination involves the systematic

Term	In the context of this plan, this term means:
	acquisition and application of resources (organisational, human and equipment) in an emergency.
council	Tasmanian local governments. In the context of this plan council refers to King Island Council.
debrief	To gather information from participants in an action to gauge the success or otherwise of the action at the end of the task, shift or incident.
Deputy Municipal Coordinator	Deputy Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator appointed under section 23 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. The Deputy Municipal Coordinator who can act when the Municipal Coordinator • is absent from duty or Tasmania. • unable to perform Municipal Coordinator duties (permanently) or • temporarily not appointed (e.g. has resigned)
emergency	An event, actual or imminent, that endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which requires a significant and coordinated response.
emergency centres	Emergency Coordination Centre (see below) Emergency Operations Centre (see below) Incident Control Centre (see below)
Emergency Coordination Centre	A facility established to coordinate and organise emergency provision of services. Can be established at municipal, regional and/or state levels.
emergency management	The planning, organisation, coordination, and implementation of measures that are necessary or desirable to prevent, mitigate, respond to, resist, adapt to, overcome and recover from an emergency. Can include civil defence, emergency-related research or training, or the development of emergency policy and procedures relating to any of the above measures or actions (section 3 of the Act).
Emergency Management Act 2006	The legislation that provides for the protection of life, property, and the environment in the event of an emergency in Tasmania, the establishment of Tasmania's emergency management arrangements and the provision of certain rescue and retrieval operations.
emergency management plan	A document required by the *Emergency Management Act 2006* that describes governance and coordination arrangements and assigned responsibilities for: a geographic area; identified hazard; or function relevant to Tasmanian emergency management. It includes descriptions of processes that provide for safe and effective operations for emergency situations.
emergency management worker	A member of a statutory service, whether for payment or other consideration or as a volunteer; or an authorised officer; or a person who does or omits to do any act in the assistance of, or under the direction or control of, an authorised officer (see section 3 of the Act).
Emergency Operations Centre	A facility, either static or mobile, from which the total operation or aspects of the operation are managed. A facility established to control and coordinate the response and support to an incident or emergency.
emergency powers (include risk assessment powers)	Powers specified in the Act. Schedule 1: Emergency Powers Schedule 2: Special Emergency Powers of State Controller and Regional Controllers.
emergency risk management	A systematic process that produces a range of measures that contribute to the wellbeing of communities and the environment.

Term	In the context of this plan, this term means:
environment	Components including land, air and water; organic matter and inorganic matter; living organisms; humanmade or modified structures and areas; interacting natural ecosystems; all other components of the earth (section 3 of the Act).
evacuation	The movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual safe and timely return.
Evacuation Centre	A place, or facility, where people affected by an emergency may be provided with information in relation to hazards associated with the emergency or with temporary shelter from those hazards (Section 3 of the Act).
Executive Officer	A person who is responsible for providing administrative and secretariat services for emergency management committees described in the Act.
exercise	Simulation of emergency management events, through discussion or actual deployment of personnel, in order: to train personnel; to review/test the planning process or other procedures; to identify needs and/or weaknesses; to demonstrate capabilities; and to practice people in working together.
Government agency	An Agency within the meaning of the *State Service Act 2000* or (b) a Statutory Authority.
hazard	A place, structure, source, or situation, that may potentially endanger, destroy or threaten to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment (section 3 of the Act).
Information Centre	A facility to provide visitors with, and answer inquiries for, information concerning the emergency or operation in progress. It includes the supply of information of a general nature to assist the those affected by the event.
lessons management	An overarching term that refers to collecting, analysing, disseminating, and applying learning experiences from events, exercises, programs, and reviews.
Liaison Officer	A person nominated to represent his or her organisation for emergency management. Liaison Officers provide advice about their organisation's resources, structures, and capabilities; act as a conduit for information; and may be authorised to commit resources of the organisation they represent.
Management Authority	Management Authorities provide direction so that capability is maintained for identified hazards across the PPRR phases. Assess and validate the effectiveness of strategies that they implement across the phases of emergency management.
Municipal Chairperson	The person determined by Council to be the Municipal Chairperson (section 21(2) of the Act).
Municipal Committee	A Municipal Emergency Management Committee established under section 20 of the Act.
Municipal Coordinator	A person appointed as a Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator under section 23 of the Act.
Municipal Emergency Management Plan	A plan approved by the State Controller for a Municipal Committee area under section 34, as amended or substituted from time to time with the approval of the State Controller under that section.
Municipal Recovery Coordinator	A council employee responsible for recovery at the municipal level, appointed under section 24G of the Act. .
municipal/regional volunteer SES unit	A SES volunteer unit established under sections 47 and 48 of the Act.
People who are at increased risk in an emergency	Individuals who find preparing for, responding to or recovering from an emergency challenging because they are experiencing factors that compromise their safety and security, health and wellbeing, knowledge, and/or social connection.

Term	In the context of this plan, this term means:
PPRR	A comprehensive approach to emergency management that considers prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery aspects of emergencies and their consequences.
preparedness	Planned and coordinated measures so safe and effective response and recovery can occur.
prevention and mitigation	Planned and coordinated measures that eliminate or reduce the frequency and/or consequences of emergencies.
property	Includes an animal and any part of an animal; a plant and any part of a plant, whether alive or dead (section 3 of the Act).
public information	The management of public information and perceptions during the response to an incident.
recovery	The process undertaken in an area or community affected by an emergency that returns all, or part of, the social, economic, or environmental features or the infrastructure of that area or community to a functional standard, and/or assists the area or community during and after the emergency to deal with the impacts of the emergency (section 3 of the Act).
Recovery Centre	A place or facility where people affected by the emergency may be provided with information or support to recover from that emergency.
Regional Controller	The Regional Emergency Management Controller appointed under section 17 of the Act.
Regional Emergency Coordination Centre	A Regional Emergency Coordination Centre (RECC) is the facility from which the coordination of the emergency (consequence) management response occurs.
Regional Emergency Management Committee	A Regional Emergency Management Committee established under section 14 of the Act.
Regional Emergency Management Plan	A regional-level plan developed and amended from time to time and approved by the State Controller under section 33 of the Act.
Regional Coordinator	In the context of this plan the person appointed to the position of State Emergency Service (SES) Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (North, North-West or South).
Register. Find. Reunite	Australian Government service operated by Australian Red Cross that registers, finds and reunites family, friends and loved ones after an emergency. Previously known as the National Registration and Inquiry System (NRIS).
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 (section 3 of the Act).
response	Actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.
risk	The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
situational awareness	Situational awareness involves not only an understanding of the current emergency incident but also forecasting how it could evolve to provide advance warning of impending threats and to facilitate the planning of response and mitigation strategies.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	A set of directions detailing what actions are to be taken, as well as how, when, by whom and why, for specific events or tasks.
State Controller	State Emergency Management Controller, appointed under section 10 of the Act.

Term	In the context of this plan, this term means:
State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)	Established under section 7 of the Act. A management committee which institutes and coordinates policy, arrangements and strategies for State level emergency management; coordinates/oversees the management of emergencies that affect more than one region and other emergencies; and identifies and promotes opportunities for improvement in emergency management.
state of alert	A state of alert declared under Division 3A of the Act for occasions where there is a significant threat of an emergency in Tasmania, or there is credible information that an emergency, existing outside Tasmania, may impact on Tasmania.
state of emergency	A state of emergency declared under Division 4 of the Act for occasions where an emergency, or significant threat of emergency, exists within Tasmania, and that special emergency powers may be required.
statutory authority	A body or authority, whether incorporated or not, which is established or constituted by or under an Act or under the royal prerogative, being a body or authority which, or of which the governing authority, wholly or partly comprises a person or persons appointed by the Governor, a Minister or another statutory authority, but does not include a Government department (section 3 of the Act).
Support Agency	**Primary Support Agency**: Organisations that are responsible for the delivery and/or coordination of specific functional capabilities as agreed with Management Authorities. Support Agencies command their own resources in coordination with the Management Authority, as required. Support Agencies have specific capabilities or resources that address the need for a relevant support function.
	Other Support Agency: An organisation with specific capabilities or resources that complement the Primary Support Agency in delivering the relevant support function**.**
TasALERT	Tasmania Government's official emergency website that brings together information from emergency services and government agencies.
validation	Activities that are conducted to assess or review the effectiveness of emergency management arrangements. Standard validation activities include exercises, operational debriefs, workshops, and reviews.
warning	Dissemination of a message signalling imminent hazard/s, which may include advice on protection measures.
WebEOC	Web based emergency operations platform administered by Tasmania Police. WebEOC is an all-inclusive multi-agency all hazard information sharing system. Also known as TEMS.

1.2 Acronyms

Acronyms used in this plan are consistent with the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements Issue 2 (TEMA).

Table 2: Acronyms

Acronym	Stands for:
AARC	Affected Area Recovery Committee
AT	Ambulance Tasmania
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
DMC	Deputy Municipal Coordinator
DoH	Department of Health
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPFEM	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DSG	Department of State Growth
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ICS	Incident Control System
GM	General Manager (of Council)
IMT	Incident Management Team
MC	Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
MECC	Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre
MEMC	Municipal Emergency Management Committee
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MRC	Municipal Recovery Coordinator
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NRE	Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
PHS	Public Health Service (of DoH)
PIU	Public Information Unit (of DPaC)
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service (of NRE)
RECC	Regional Emergency Coordination Centre
REMC	Regional Emergency Management Committee
RFR	Register.Find.Reunite (Australian Red Cross)
RMA	Response Management Authority
RRC	Regional Recovery Coordinator (DPAC RRT)

RRO	Regional Recovery Officer (DPAC RRT)
RRT	Resilience and Recovery Tasmania
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SITREP	Situation Report
TASPOL	Tasmania Police
TasPorts	Tasmanian Ports Corporation
TEIS	Tasmanian Emergency Information Service
TEMA	Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements
TEMS	Tasmanian Emergency Management System (formerly known as WebEOC)
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
THS	Tasmanian Health Service
TRRA	Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements
WebEOC	Web Emergency Operations Centre (now known as TEMS)
WoG	Whole of Government

Tasmania Fire Service response to motor vehicle accident – King Island

1.3 Introduction

In accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act), the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee (MEMC) is required to develop a Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).

Effective emergency management relies on partnerships between individuals, businesses, local emergency management organisations and all tiers of government. Council has an integral role in emergency management and has resources and information about the community that support the process of responding to and recovering from emergency events.

A key priority of the King Island Council Strategic Plan is to continue to support emergency service authorities, professionals and community volunteers plan and prepare for, and respond and recover from emergencies.

This MEMP was prepared by the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee. It describes all-hazard arrangements across the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR). This Plan provides information to the community regarding the identification of hazards and the management of emergencies most likely to affect the King Island municipality.

1.4 Authority

This Plan was prepared for issue under the authority of the State Emergency Management Controller, in accordance with Section 34 of the Emergency Management Act 2006.

1.5 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to identify the hazards and describe emergency management arrangements that reduce risks to the community and mitigate the impacts of an emergency on life and property in King Island.

1.6 Objectives

The objectives of this Plan are to:

a identify and document:

- i hazards most likely to impact the King Island municipality
- ii the roles and responsibilities of the Council and the MEMC in relation to each hazard
- iii the roles and responsibilities of agencies in relation to each hazard
- iv current arrangements for emergency management at municipal, regional and State level
- v opportunities to reduce risks to the King Island community.

b increase community awareness, preparedness, and resilience to identified hazards.

1.7 Scope and application

The arrangements in this Plan are designed to address emergencies that occur in the King Island municipal area.

Emergency management arrangements are intended to be scalable and flexible so they can be adapted as required. Legislated powers and authorised structural arrangements enable response to specific hazards (e.g., pandemic, fire, flood). Hazard-specific legislation and associated State Emergency Management Plans are listed in Section 8.

1.8 Municipal context statement

Natural features

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. King Island covers 1095 square kilometres and is 64 kilometres long and 26 kilometres at the widest point. The Island is directly 214 kilometres from the nearest regional centre of Burnie in North West Tasmania.

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

Sand dunes run along the full length of the western coastline whilst the eastern shore from Stokes Point (southernmost point) 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 shipwrecks.

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.

Population and demographics

The 2021 ABS Census records King Island had a population of approximately 1,617, and this has which has fluctuated slightly. Currie, the main township had a population of 766, Grassy has an approximate population of 121 and Naracoopa 91. According to the 2021 census the population composes 52.3% males and 47.7% females.

Climate and weather

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 season al 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 like 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. Although late 2023 early 2024 King Island experienced unprecedented drought conditions.

Major transport (including roads, airports and ports)

Roads

There are many varying qualities of roads within the Island including a significant number of unsealed roads. Vehicular traffic ranges from cars, tourist buses, trucks, and transporters.

King Island is well served with roads and has a sealed road from Egg Lagoon 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.

Airports and Aviation

King Island has a regional domestic airport. Aircraft movements are both civil and military aircraft, ranging from small, fixed wing aircraft to commercial aircraft (SAAB 340 – 33 seats). Rex, Sharp and King Island Airlines operate aircraft to King Island. King Island is serviced by Regional Express (Rex) Airlines between Melbourne, King Island and Burnie. Sharp Airlines operate regular services to King Island from Wynyard and Launceston via Wynyard; and are now operating from Essendon. Sharp offer freight services along with Vortex from Moorabbin and Smithton. Airlines are also establishing links to Barnbougle.

Accidents that occur in the Airport Precinct will be dealt with under the relevant airport emergency plan.

Ports

King Island has two harbours, at Grassy and Currie. Grassy is the main all-weather harbour from which TasPorts King Island base their operations. Freight services operate on a schedule between King Island and Tasmania. 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. The Island's fishing fleet mainly uses Currie Harbour.

Industrial infrastructure and economic drivers (including major hazard facilities)

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 Abattoir is situated adjacent to the King Island Airport on Morrison Avenue and is currently non-operational and vacant.

Kelp

A Kelp Industry complex is located at Currie.

Cheese

The King Island Dairy Cheese Factory is located at Loorana, north of the town of Currie.

Fishing

King Island also supports a commercial fishing fleet of lobster (crayfish) and abalone . A significant number of fishing vessels operate within King Island waters. The Island's fishing fleet mainly uses Currie Harbour.

Forestry

Large tracts of forestry are contained within King Island. Some are managed by Forestry Tasmania, others by private owners with Parks and Wildlife managing National Parks and reserves.

Sustainable Timbers 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 golf courses, trail rides, island tours, cheese tastings, etc.

Essential Community Services

Water

TasWater manage town water supplies for Currie and Grassy. Grassy water is sourced from the Upper Grassy Dam and stored in water tanks on Blackwood Street.

Outside of these two townships residents are reliant on tank water.

Electricity

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

Petroleum

Petroleum is shipped into Grassy where storage and distribution facilities are maintained. Road tankers transport across King Island. TasPorts has control of all fuel imports and distributions.

Gas

The Island's main fuel supply is stored in tanks at 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.

Bulk fuel is also stored at the Jetair Pty Ltd depot on Grassy Road approximately 3 kms from Currie. Gas and diesel are also stored at Jim McKenzie Agencies in Shaw Street. Gas cylinders are also stored at an Edwards Street residence with access to the cylinders from Albert Street.

Waste Management

The Currie Waste Management Facility has been established in Charles Street for the disposal of waste except for hazardous waste. Inert waste is disposed of in landfill at the rear of the facility with putrescible waste transported by the council 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.

Health, Medical Services and Aged Care

The Doctor’s Surgery located at the King Island Hospital and Health Centre has General Practitioners on staff and provides medical services to individuals for treatment of illness and injury; review of ongoing medical conditions; minor surgical procedures; as well as health prevention screening and education.

The Hospital has a limited number of beds to provide acute care. Patients may be transferred off island for treatment not available, including maternity services. There is a 24-hour Accident and Emergency Service and outpatient’s clinics with visiting medical specialists including: Psychiatrist, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Ophthalmology and Paediatricians.

Adjacent to the Hospital is a sixteen-bed aged care facility with both high care and low care residents.

Emergency Services

Police, Fire, State Emergency Service and Ambulance are on King Island. Tasmania Police maintain the only career staffing on King Island, with the other emergency services consisting of volunteers overseen by regional staff located on mainland Tasmania.

There is also the Air Ambulance for medical transportation to mainland Tasmania or Victoria.

Hazard Summary

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

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, 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 to protect the remaining natural environment as well as productive grassland environments on the Island.

Storms and Severe Weather

Storm is the third most costly natural emergency in Tasmania, after wildfire and flood, impacting on Tasmanian lifestyles.

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.

King Island is reliant on 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.

The risk treatment strategies considered by the MEMC to be appropriate cover 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 involved with early warning systems.

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:

- Handling of hazardous materials at the interface points of ship, air, and road transport and the end user.
- Storage, handling, and decanting operations at resale outlets.
- The non-compliance, by any users, with standards for the storage, use, transport, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- Vehicle crashes/derailments involving hazardous materials; and unpredictable events such as mechanical failure, vandalism etc.

Jim McKenzie Agencies store hazardous material in Shaw Street that is adjacent to the KI Early Learning & Childcare Centre and in the same precinct as the King Island District High School. There are two service stations within the CBD of Currie and Elders have supplies of fuel and chemicals. The council has a works

depot on North Road with hazardous substances and is situated next to a tourist accommodation facility. Mining activities are focused at Grassy.

Transport hazards

King Island has experienced a few 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, as well as internal road networks.

Other hazards

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

- Biosecurity
- Industrial accident
- Mass public gathering
- Pandemic
- Economic recession/depression
- Heat wave
- Drought

Airport emergency management exercise – King Island

Figure 1: Map of Municipal Area.

Table 3: Emergency contacts - state level

Life threatening emergencies	Telephone Triple Zero **(000)** For life threatening, critical, or serious situations only.

Other Emergency Contacts

Ambulance Tasmania	In an emergency call **000** Non-urgent ambulance assistance: **1800 008 008** Administration: **1300 303 196** Locating AEDs in Tasmania
State Emergency Service (SES) Flood and Storm Assistance	Telephone **132 500**
Tasmania Fire Service	To report a fire, telephone Triple Zero (**000**) For non-emergencies, contact **1800 000 699** State-wide fire bans Fire alert map |Fire alert list
Tasmania Police Assistance Line	Telephone **131 444**
Crime Stoppers	Telephone **1800 333 000**

Businesses	For information on preparing your business for natural disasters, visit the Business Tasmania website.
Emergency animal disease	If you suspect a farm animal has an emergency animal disease, report it by calling **1800 675 888** any time. Visit the Biosecurity Tasmania website to find out more about animal biosecurity.
Emergency plant pest	If you suspect an emergency plant pest or disease, report it by calling **1800 084 881** any time. Visit the Biosecurity Tasmania website to find out more about plant biosecurity.
Family and sexual violence specialist support services	In an emergency, where someone is in immediate danger, always call Triple Zero (**000**). For more information about specialist support services available, visit www.safefromviolence.tas.gov.au 1800RESPECT – **1800 737 732** National sexual assault, domestic, family violence counselling service. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. www.1800respect.org.au Safe at Home Family Violence Response **&**and Referral Line – **1800 633 937** Information and referral service that connects callers to the appropriate family violence service, including counselling. After-hours calls are directed to Tasmania Police. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Statewide Sexual Assault Crisis Line – **1800 697 877** Statewide crisis support service for recent sexual assaults. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Family Violence Counselling and Support Service – **1800 608 122** Statewide counselling and support service for children, young people and adults affected by family violence. Monday to Friday, 9am - midnight Weekends and public holidays: 4pm - midnight Men's Referral Service – **1300 766 491** Counselling service available to men and families that provide telephone counselling, online chat, information and referrals to local services. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

	MensLine Australia – **1300 789 978** Telephone and online counselling service for men with emotional health and relationship concerns. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
Health and hospital information	Contact the Department of Health or phone Service Tasmania on **1300 135 513**
Health direct	After hours medical advice **1800 022 222**
National Relay Service	Voice relay number – 1300 555 727 TTY number – **133 677** SMS relay – **0423 677 767** Help Desk – **1800 555 660 (**Available 8am – 6pm) The National Relay Service (NRS) allows people who are deaf, hard of hearing and/or have a speech impairment to make and receive phone calls.
Orphaned or injured wildlife	To report injured or orphaned wildlife, contact the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment Mon to Fri, 9am to 5pm on **6165 4305**
Poison Information Centre	Telephone **131 126**
Power supply/outages	TasNetworks: Current power outage information Report fallen powerlines or a power outage: **132 004**
Road conditions and closures	For state-wide details visit: Tasmania Police Department of State Growth
Schools	For information on school closures, contact the school directly – phone, web page or social media are suggested. Any Tasmanian Government schools closed because of emergencies will also be listed at Alerts for the Department for Education, Children and Young People Schools and Other Sites.
TasALERT	https://alert.tas.gov.au/?view=both Tasmania's TasALERT is the official online source of publicly available emergency management information in Tasmania.
Telecommunications	Telstra Web site: www.telstra.com.au Phone: **132 203** - report faults and damage to Telstra property **132 299** - business-only technical support Optus Web site: www.optus.com.au Phone: **133 937**
Translating and Interpreting Service	**13 14 50** The Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) is an interpreting service for people who do not speak English and for agencies and businesses that need to communicate with their non-English speaking clients.
Tsunami warnings	Check the latest Bureau of Meteorology tsunami warnings. Listen to your local radio and TV announcements. Telephone 1300 TSUNAMI (**1300 878 6264**)
Weather and warnings	Visit the Bureau of Meteorology site, or check their Telephone Weather Services Directory for Tasmania. For warnings and advice, tune to local ABC radio station. Details of your local

	ABC radio frequency and web page can be obtained from www.abc.net.au/local.

SECTION 2 Governance and Management

This section describes how emergency management in Tasmania is governed and managed and who is involved.

2.1 Roles of government and emergency management partners

The Tasmanian Government has primary responsibility for emergency management legislation, policies, and frameworks within Tasmania. Partnerships across all levels of government and sectors underpin these arrangements.

The Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements Issue 2 defines emergency management roles and responsibilities across government, complemented by the work of NGOs, industry, professions, communities, and individuals.

Municipal emergency management structures play a pivotal role in ensuring municipal emergency management arrangements are met and coordinated, as well as resourcing specific emergency functions such as the management of evacuation centres and relief / recovery centres as required.

2.2 Tasmania's legal framework for emergency management

In Tasmania, powers, and authorities for the conduct of emergency management activities are established by the Emergency Management Act. The Act provides for the management and coordination of emergencies that is flexible and scalable, including provision for emergency powers and the appointment of key individuals.

Table 4: Emergency management acts defined by the Act

Activities, functions and powers	Articulated through	Activities are coordinated and supported by
State level (Division 1)	*Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* (TEMA) State Emergency Management Plans (replace with (SEMP)	The State Controller • oversees emergency management activities and • chairs the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).
Regional level (Division 2)	Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP)	Regional Controller supported by the Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC). The Regional Controller's Executive Officer (SES Regional Emergency Management Coordinator) is the conduit between municipal and regional arrangements.
Municipal level (Division 3)	Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMP)	Municipal Emergency Management Committees (MEMC). Municipal Emergency Management (EM) Coordinators.
Recovery (Division 3)	*Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements*	State Recovery Advisor State Recovery Coordinator Recovery Taskforce

Council-specific responsibilities are established in the Local Government Act 1993, including functions and powers that:

- provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the community
- represent and promote the interests of the community
- provide for the peace, order, and good government of the municipal area.

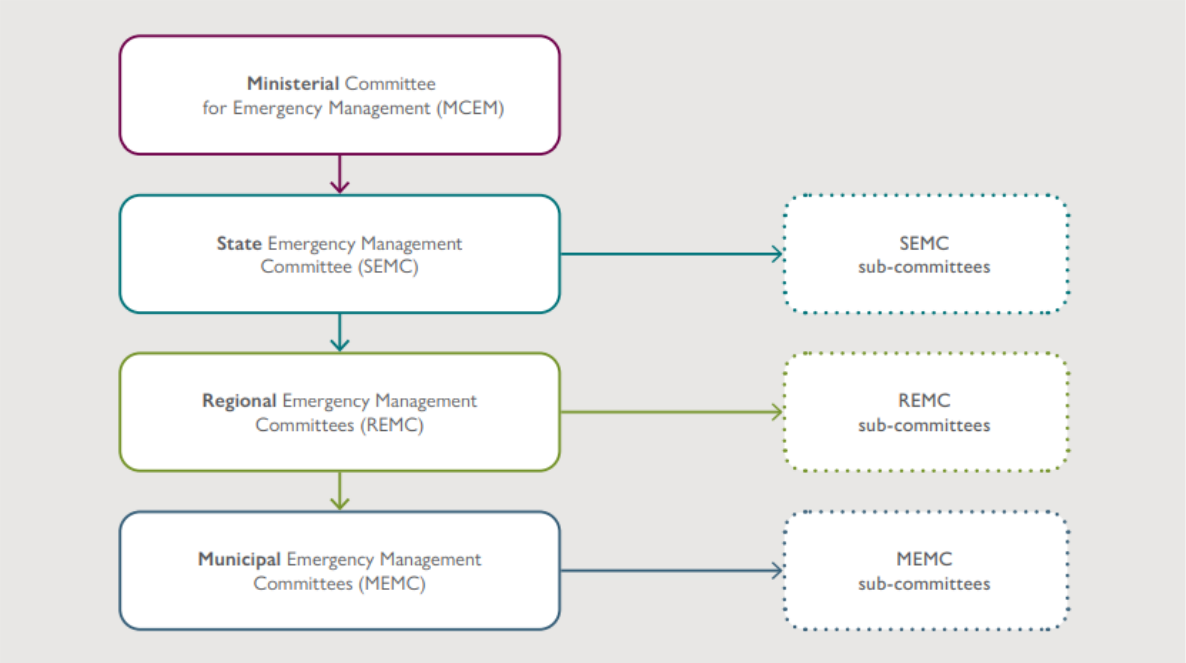
2.3 Emergency Powers and Declarations

The Emergency Management Act provides specific powers for authorised officers. This includes Municipal Emergency Management Coordinators, Regional Emergency Management Controllers, and the State Emergency Management Controller. A summary of powers for authorised officer is provided in Appendix 5 of TEMA Issue 2.

Powers related to specific hazards are established by Tasmanian legislation or national arrangements. For example, the Tasmanian Public Health Act 1997 provides for the management of public health risks, including provisions for the declaration of a public health emergency. A full list of Tasmanian legislation relating to the management of hazards is listed in Appendix 1.

2.4 Governance and administrative framework

Figure 2 Tasmanian emergency governance structure



2.5 Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management

The Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management provides ministerial-level strategic policy oversight of emergency management (Section 6c of the Act). The Premier chairs the Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management, and the Department of Premier and Cabinet provide the secretariat.

The Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management is supported by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).

2.6 State Emergency Management Committee

The SEMC coordinates emergency management in Tasmania, including the preparation and review of the TEMA and State Emergency Management Plans (SEMPs).

The SEMC is chaired by the State Emergency Controller, and the SES Emergency Management Unit provide the secretariat. The functions and powers of the State Emergency Management Committee are detailed in Section 9 of the Act.

2.7 Regional Emergency Management Committees

There are three emergency management regions in Tasmania. These are North, North-West and South. Regional Emergency Management Committees (REMCs) are established under Section 14 the Act and operate within each region.

The REMCs have overarching responsibility for emergency management within regional boundaries. Municipalities, including the King Island Council are represented at the on REMCs by their respective Municipal Coordinators. The North West REMC is chaired by the Regional Emergency Management Controller, and the SES Emergency Management Unit provide the secretariat.

2.8 King Island Council Municipal Emergency Management Committee

The King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee (MEMC) is established by Section 20 of the Act.

Each MEMC is chaired by Council and supported by the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator. The King Island MEMC's Terms of Reference are provided at Appendix 2. The Terms of Reference detail the membership of the King Island MEMC.

The MEMC activity schedule, including the frequency of meetings, is provided at Appendix 3.

2.9 Functions and Powers of Municipal Emergency Management Committees

The functions of the King Island MEMC are to:

a to institute and coordinate, and to support the institution and coordination of, emergency management for the municipal area, including the preparation and review of the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and Special Emergency Management Plans that relate to emergency management across the King Island municipal area

b to determine and review emergency management policy for the King Island municipal area

c to review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the King Island municipal area and identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management

d to report to the North West Regional Emergency Management Controller on any municipal matters that relate to the functions and powers of the Regional Controller or Regional Committee

e at the direction of the Municipal Chairperson or a Municipal Coordinator, to assist them or Council in the performance and exercise of functions and powers under the Act

f other functions imposed from time to time by the Regional Committee or Regional Controller.

The King Island MEMC has the following powers:

a to establish subcommittees for the purposes of assisting the MEMC in the performance and exercise of its functions and powers

b prescribed powers

c to do all other things necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the performance and exercise of its functions and powers.

2.10 Tasmanian Hazards

Table 5 identifies hazards most likely to impact Tasmania. The table includes the relevant Advisory Agency and Response Management Authorities for each hazard. This list is not exhaustive, and changes can be made by agreement through the consultation framework over the life of this plan and/or as required during emergencies.

Response Management Authorities are reliant on many other organisations to fulfill their responsibilities and to manage the consequences of emergencies. These include the advisory agencies and support

agencies who are coordinated at State, regional or municipal level. A comprehensive list of advisory and support agencies for specific emergency management functions is reflected in the TEMA (Chapter 3).

Table 5: Hazards/events & advisory agencies and management authorities

Emergency event	Advisory agency	Management Authority		
		Prevention	Preparedness	Response
Act of violence (e.g. Terrorist events)	TASPOL			
Animal, plant & invasive pest incident	NRE (Biosecurity Tasmania)			
Coastal inundation	SES	DPAC (land-use planning)	SES	
Cyber security emergency	DPAC (Digital Strategy & Services)			
Dam failure	NRE			TASPOL (assisted by dam owner)
Energy infrastructure incident (electricity, gas & petroleum products)	Hydro Tasmania TasNetworks Tasmanian Gas Pipeline petroleum products distributors			
Energy supply disruption (electricity, gas & petroleum products)	DSG (Renewables, Climate & Future Industries Tasmania)			
Environmental contamination	EPA Municipal Councils			
Fire (National Parks, Future Potential Production Forest & other reserves)	NRE (Parks & Wildlife)			
Fire (Permanent Timber Production Zone)	STT			
Fire (urban, structural & private rural land)	TFS			
Flood – flash flood (incl. Associated debris flow)	SES	Land & asset owner		SES
Flood – riverine	SES			
Food & essential goods supply & distribution disruption	DSG			
Food contamination	DoH NRE (Biosecurity Tasmania)			
Hazardous materials incident	DoJ			TFS
Heatwave	DoH			

Emergency event	Advisory agency	Management Authority		
		Prevention	Preparedness	Response
Infrastructure failure (building collapse)	DoJ			TFS
Infrastructure failure (roads & bridges)	DSG (State roads & bridges) relevant road manager (other roads & bridges)			
Marine mammal incident	NRE			
Marine pollution	EPA			
Public or environmental health incident	DoH			
Radiological materials incident	DoH			TFS
Sewerage disruption	TasWater			
Space debris/object	SES	Australian Space Agency National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)		DPFEM
Space weather	BoM	TasNetworks (for electricity) Airservices Australia & commercial airlines (for aviation) DSG (for telecommunications) ADF (Defence assets)		
Storm	SES			
Telecommunications disruption (impact liaison)	DSG	impacted sectors telecommunication service providers		
Telecommunications infrastructure failure	DPAC	telecommunication service providers		
Transport accident (aviation <1km from runway)	TASPOL	Australian Government	airline operator airport manager	TASPOL
Transport accident (aviation >1km from runway)	TASPOL	Australian Government	airline operator	TASPOL
Transport accident (marine)	MAST			TASPOL
Transport accident (railway)	National Rail Safety Reg. DSG	TasRail private rail operators		TASPOL TFS
Transport accident (road vehicles)	DSG relevant road manager			TASPOL
Transport networks & system	DSG			
Tsunami	SES			TASPOL
Water supply contamination & disruption	TasWater			

SECTION 3: Prevention and Mitigation Arrangements

3.1 Definition

Prevention measures seek to eliminate the impact of hazards and/or reduce susceptibility to them. Mitigation measures accept that the event will occur and seek to reduce the inevitable impact by both:

- physical means (e.g. flood levees)
- increasing the resilience of the community that may be impacted by those hazards.

This section describes the prevention and mitigation for hazards at municipal level.

3.2 Overview

The MEMC oversees a range of prevention and mitigation activities in collaboration with emergency management partners at municipal, regional and State level.

Current areas of focus for prevention and mitigation are.

a research

b risk management (includes risk assessments and risk reduction activities)

c protective security and business continuity

d land use planning

e climate change adaptation.

3.3 Research

Through its membership, the MEMC maintains awareness of research in relation to hazards within the municipal area. Hazards-specific responsibilities are described in Section 2. The TEMA provides more details about Advisory Agencies, agencies with responsibility for Prevention and Mitigation and Response (see TEMA Table 8 Management Authorities for emergency events).

Research findings that are relevant to MEMC's emergency management partners (including the community) are communicated and shared in a coordinated and appropriate way by MEMC members.

3.4 Hazard risk management

In Tasmania, Management Authorities responsible for prevention and mitigation functions must ensure that processes are in place to provide specialist advice to support hazard-specific risk assessments.

At municipal level, the hazard risk assessment process is used to understand and maintain awareness of local hazards and the risk they pose to the community. Risk assessments also assist Council to prioritise risk treatment strategies when setting work programs.

3.5 Municipal risk assessment

The King Island Emergency Management Committee has identified the following hazards as most likely to affect the municipal area. In consultation with the appropriate Management Authority, these hazards have been risk rated against the Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines (TASDRA).

Table 6: Municipal hazard risk overview

Refer to the Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA) for further information on hazards in Tasmania.

Hazard	Risk Rating	Context Statement
Acts of violence (e.g. terrorist events)	Low	

Hazard	Risk Rating	Context Statement
Animal, plant & invasive pest incident	Low	Monitored closely at the Airport on arrival; risk posed with cattle feed imported to the Island from mainland locations during drought.
Coastal inundation	Extreme	
Dam failure	High	Grassy Dam, all other dams are on private property
Earthquake	Very Low	Minimal geological risk
Fire (urban or structural)	Medium	
Fire (parks and reserves)	Medium	Climate change, increasing drought
Flood – flash flood	Low	
Flood - riverine	Low	
Food and essential goods supply and distribution disruption	High	Reliance on transportation(aviation and sea) from mainland and Tasmanian mainland. Retail outlets have limited capacity for perishables.
Food contamination	Low	
Hazardous materials incident	Low	
Heatwave	Low	
Critical infrastructure service disruption	Extreme	Airport is a critical infrastructure to the community to access the outside world and needs to remain operational 24/7
Landslide / landslip	Low	
Marine mammal incident	Medium	
Marine pollution	High	
Public health emergency	Medium	Ageing, small population
Space debris	Low	
Space weather	Low	
Storms	High	
Transport crash (road, aviation, marine)	Extreme	Significant risk as first responders (apart from Tas Pol) are volunteer personnel and likely to know/be related to victims; any assistance would be required to arrive by air which is weather dependent. Limited resources and capacity on the Island.
Telecommunications disruption / infrastructure failure	Extreme	Telstra is only provider mobile on King Island. The only other option for mobile communication is Wi-Fi connection via satellite which is reliant on power. Satellite phones are the only remaining option in power outages.
Tsunami	High	Bass Straight Island location

3.6 Prevention and mitigation activities

The King Island MEMC will undertake and validated a risk assessment for the King Island municipality. Emergency Management stakeholders manage programs and projects to treat risks. Management Authorities for prevention and mitigation functions report on the outcomes of risk treatment programs through the emergency management governance framework.

Information captured in the King Island Emergency Risk Register details current risk assessment findings for King Island and identifies responsibilities for the treatment of risks, including responsibility attributed to:

- Council
- partnerships (combination of local and state government agencies, industry, individuals)
- Tasmanian Government agencies, industry associations, industry sectors or individuals
- whole-of-government.

3.7 Protective security and business continuity

Emergency management includes protective security and business continuity arrangements for the municipality and the region. Each asset owner and/or service provider is responsible for maintaining systems, processes, and resources to achieve an appropriate standard of business continuity.

The supply or redundancy of essential services is particularly important for local emergency management operations and requires ongoing review of relationships and arrangements with asset owners or managers for areas including but not limited to:

a power supply

b potable water

c transport networks and alternative route planning

d telecommunications

e public/environmental health standards.

Protective security practices have been further integrated into all safety management systems due to the increased frequency of events that are politically motivated or associated with intentional violence. Each organisation maintains their own business continuity arrangements to enhance security. Specific advice on counter-terrorism policies and practices may be provided by TASPOL Emergency Management and Special Response Command.

For broad protective security advice, refer to Tasmania's Protective Security Policy Framework (TAS-PSPF) and related policies at TAS-PSPF.

Council's business continuity arrangements are developed with consideration given to the Tasmanian Municipal Emergency Management Guidelines developed in conjunction with the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT).

3.8 Land use planning

The Tasmanian planning system is a comprehensive framework designed to manage land use and development in the state effectively. It encompasses several key components, including the Tasmanian Planning Policies, Regional Land Use Strategies, the Tasmanian Planning Scheme, State Planning Directives, Local Provisions Schedules, and Specific Area Plans. The arrangements are set out in the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

The role of municipal councils is as the Planning Authority to consider development applications and make administrative decisions that are based on the council's planning scheme. The building system

complements the planning system and provides for building standards that will ensure new buildings are resilient to design events for wind, riverine flooding, coastal inundation, coastal erosion, landslip, and bushfire.

The State Planning Provisions provide for hazard codes for riverine flooding, coastal inundation, coastal erosion, landslip, and bushfire. For more information, refer to the Tasmanian Planning Commission and the King Island Interim Planning Scheme 2013.

3.9 Climate change adaption

Climate change is altering risk and hazard profiles for local governments and communities, with more frequent, more extreme weather events intensifying the risk posed by existing and evolving natural hazards.

Adaptation to climate change requires new or changed roles and resource burden at a local government level across the prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery spectrum.

The King Island MEMC is working to maintain and increase its knowledge and understanding of existing and evolving hazards, and to identify programs, assets and services that have the potential to strengthen resilience across the municipal area.

Martha Lavinia – King Island

SECTION 4: Planning and Preparedness

4.1 Definition

Preparedness is the ability to be ready for, or to anticipate action, in response to an emergency occurring. Planning, exercising, and lessons management are key to continually improving preparedness.

Planning and preparedness involve actions and activities to ensure that, as the risk increases or when an emergency happens, communities, resources and services are available and capable of taking appropriate actions for response and recovery.

In Tasmania, planning and preparedness is managed collaboratively between State and local government organisations, including emergency management partners.

4.2 Community resources

This section provides resources and information available to community members on what they can do to plan and prepare for an emergency event before it happens. Visit TasALERT Get Ready tab for more information and access to resources including:

Risk Ready (https://alert.tas.gov.au/get-ready/risk-ready/)**:** A tool designed to improve community resilience to natural hazards. Risk Ready will improve an individual's understanding of natural hazard risks and help to plan, mitigate, and manage the risk of damage. Individuals can enter an address in the search bar below to see results for each property.

Insurance Checkup (https://alert.tas.gov.au/get-ready/insurance-checkup/)**:** Having the right insurance will help repair, rebuild, replace, and recover. Whether a renter, homeowner or run a business, the Insurance Checkup can help users understand how to find the right level and type of insurance.

Know Your Warnings (https://alert.tas.gov.au/know-your-warnings)**:** Australia is implementing a nationally consistent warning system for emergencies like bushfire, flood, storm, and severe weather. This system is called the Australian Warning System (AWS). In Tasmania, the Australian Warning System currently applies to bushfires and floods. Knowing and understanding these warning levels will help individuals to be better prepared to act when the time comes.

4.3 Organisational capacity and capability

Council recognises the importance of maintaining and monitoring internal capacity and capability for emergency management, including:

a adequate staffing and redundancy to fulfil key council emergency management roles

b establishment and management of evacuation centres in the municipal area

c establishment and coordination of the relief and recovery centre in the municipal area

d emergency management education and training for council workers

e maintaining the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) capability

f maintaining basic systems so resources can be requested and shared

4.4 Municipal emergency management roles

Key municipal-level emergency management roles are provided below:

Primary role	Proxy
MEMC Chairperson (Mayor)	MEMC Chairperson Delegate/Proxy– Deputy Mayor
Municipal Coordinator Deputy General Manager	Deputy Municipal Coordinator (DMC) Administration Manager
Municipal Recovery Coordinator (MRC) Community Development Manager	Deputy Municipal Coordinator Development Services Coordinator

4.5 Emergency management education and training

The Municipal Coordinator is responsible for the provision of advice to Council workers regarding emergency management functions. Validation activities, including exercises, are useful training opportunities that are conducted at various times by a wide range of stakeholders.

The Tasmanian Emergency Management Training (TasEMT) package is available from the SES website. The TasEMT resources can be used by workers with emergency management responsibilities to increase their knowledge, capability, and proficiency across the PPRR spectrum. The SES Emergency Management Unit also conducts regular workshops.

Council and the King Island MEMC are committed to undertaking awareness and validation activities to ensure that key staff and community groups are fully aware of their roles in emergency management, which includes validation of this plan.

4.6 Maintaining the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre

The Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) is maintained by the Municipal Coordinator as a facility from which to:

a coordinate council's overall emergency response, immediate relief, and recovery activities

b coordinate requests from response and recovery organisations

c provide municipal intelligence / information to the RMA or Regional Controller relating to the activities of Council throughout response, immediate relief, and recovery phases

d promote community information, warnings and advice as required and aligned with the appropriate Management Authority.

In an emergency the MECC is activated by the Municipal Emergency Coordinator:

a at the request of a Response Management Authority

b after consultation with the Mayor or General Manager

c at the direction of the Regional Controller.

4.7 Maintaining systems and resources.

The MEMC's contact list for emergency management is maintained by the Municipal Coordinator. Details are checked at each MEMC meeting, updated, and circulated to members and stakeholders.

Council maintains resources and access to community information which may be required to support emergency response and recovery efforts. Resource support may be provided by other councils, and

regional, State, or national support can be accessed through regional emergency management structures as required.

4.8 Get Ready TasALERT

Tasmania's TasALERT is the official online source of publicly available emergency management information in Tasmania. Administered by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC), the website brings together authoritative and consistent emergency and resilience information from emergency service organisations and government agencies. TasALERT information is translated into AUSLAN and nine other languages. The TasALERT app was released in 2024.

Outside emergency response periods, TasALERT provides general information on topics such as volunteering, Get Ready disaster preparedness and community resilience.

In an emergency, the website is updated with information about the event, including spatial (mapped) information with links to dedicated social media channels.

4.9 Information Management

In Tasmania, personnel involved in emergency management activities use WebEOC to record and share information, decisions, tasks, reports, plans and documents relating to the event.

Systems for recording and managing information during emergencies include draft templates and proformas for documents including but not limited to:

a Situation Reports (SITREPS)

b operational logs

c resource allocation

d expenditure records

e registration of spontaneous volunteers, public offers, impacted people/groups

f damage impact assessment.

4.10 Cost capture and financial administration

Council maintains systems and processes so that emergency-related expenditure can be authorised and recorded, and (if applicable) reimbursement of emergency event expenditure, which is requested through the Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA). Preparedness includes identifying the positions responsible for collating the costs of response and recovery efforts.

Council maintains arrangements to enable expenditure by the Municipal Emergency Coordinator (or delegate) for emergency-related costs. The Municipal Coordinator will arrange for the allocation of specific cost codes prior to an emergency, for distribution to relevant staff as/when required.

SECTION 5: Response Arrangements

5.1 Definition

An emergency response is an immediate, systematic response to an unexpected or dangerous occurrence. The goal of emergency response is the immediate protection of people, property, and the environment. Emergencies warranting an emergency response range from hazardous material spills to natural disasters.

5.2 Overview

Emergency response considers actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to minimise its effects so people affected have immediate relief and support.

Tasmania recognises two focus areas of emergency response:

1. **Tactical / Operational Response**: The Response Management Authority asserts command and control of operational resources to resolve the incident.
2. **Emergency Management and Coordination**: Tasmania's emergency management arrangements are activated at either State, regional and/or municipal level to facilitate the coordination and management of consequences. Coordination structures transition emergency response activities, including immediate relief measures, to short-medium- or long-term recovery.

This section describes how roles and responsibilities relevant to municipal emergency management generally apply in periods of emergency response.

5.3 Activation of emergency response

In general, emergency response can be segmented into five clearly defined stages. These stages are designed to ensure a graduated response to emergency events, thereby reducing the possibility of under or over reaction.

The stages are:

Stage 1	**Alert**	Alert stage may be declared when the appropriate Management Authority receives notification regarding the ***potential*** for an emergency event to occur. Advice will be relayed to Municipal Emergency Coordinator(s) regarding the ***potential*** for an emergency which may necessitate response activities. Note: Some emergencies can occur without warning, triggering immediate activation (Stage 3).
Stage 2	**Standby**	Standby stage may be declared when the appropriate Management Authority considers or is advised an emergency response is imminent. During this stage planning for tactical response activities will commence. Notification to Municipal Emergency Coordinator(s) and broader emergency management stakeholders is common . Local and State Government organisations may commence passive measures in preparation for an emergency occurring.
Stage 3	**Activation**	Activation stage is declared when active emergency response measures are required or underway. Tactical emergency response operations and the dissemination of public information and warnings are the responsibility of the Response Management Authority.

		Depending on the size, scale and complexity of the emergency, coordination centres at municipal, regional or State-levels are activated to manage consequences. During this stage immediate relief activities may be operating in parallel (e.g. evacuation centres, emergency financial assistance to affected individuals). Planning for recovery based on anticipated social, environmental, infrastructure, and economic impacts should commence.
Stage 4	**Stand-down**	Stand-down stage occurs when tactical emergency response operations have ceased and the immediate threat to life, property or the environment has passed. Municipal, regional, or State coordination centres continue to operate. Impact and damage assessments commence to inform immediate, medium to long-term recovery measures. There is potential for a surge in immediate relief activities during this stage.
Stage 5	**Recovery**	Transition to recovery occurs. Recovery stage is informed by the assessment of social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments after an emergency has occurred. Effective recovery supports the restoration and rehabilitation of each recovery domain, enabling a community to return to an effective level of functioning.

5.4 Activation of a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre

Tactical emergency response operations and the dissemination of public information, warnings and advice is managed by the relevant Response Management Authority.

The Regional Emergency Management Controller can activate broader emergency management arrangements as necessary to manage and coordinate consequences of the emergency. This may include the activation of municipal or regional emergency coordination centres. Legislated emergency powers do not need to be activated for this to occur.

Primary function of a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre is to:

a manage and coordinate Council's municipal resources to support emergency response activities.

b coordinate requests from the Response Management Authority as required

c manage evacuation, relief and recovery centres as required under the direction of the Regional Emergency Controller or Response Management Authority

d timely provision of information and advice to the Regional Controller or Response Management Authority regarding municipal activities and impacts

e timely dissemination of public information, warnings, and advice to the community

f identification of additional emergency requirements (e.g. activation of regional recovery arrangements).

The location of Council's primary and secondary MECC are identified at Appendix 5.

The Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator leads Council's response to an emergency by establishing a Management Team within the MECC. The structure is determined by the size and complexity of the emergency, but may comprise officers to fulfil the following functions:

a King Island MECC Manager (typically the Municipal Coordinator or deputy)

b Public Information and Communications Officer

c Operations Officer

d Administration and Finance Officer

e Logistics Officer

f Planning Officer

g Evacuation Centre Manager(s) as required.

These arrangements are designed to be flexible and scalable. In smaller scale or less complex emergencies, or during the early phases of what may become a large or complex incident, one person may manage all or multiple functions.

If Council's capacity to support response is exceeded, the Municipal Coordinator will seek support from other councils or regional support. King Island Council has limited people resources and will scale up and down dependent on the emergency and will be idiosyncratic to King Island.

5.5 Consequence management and coordination

A key focus for the Regional Controller is consequence management, including public information strategies, in consultation with the regional emergency management network. If support beyond the capacity of the region is required, the Regional Controller may request assistance from other regions or the State Controller.

If Council's capacity to support response is exceeded, the Municipal Coordinator will seek regional support from the REMC through the Executive Officer (Regional Coordinator).

Table 7: All hazard response - typical council actions

Row	Phase	Responsibilities	Council considerations/actions
1	**Alert**	• Monitor situation • Brief stakeholders	• Advise council stakeholders and MEMC • Monitor situation
2	**Stand-by**	• Maintain situational awareness • Prepare to deploy for response • Disseminate public information and warnings across municipal networks • Nominate media/information officer and advise stakeholders • Consider MEMC meeting	• Update stakeholders (Council, MEMC) and circulate latest Contact List/Action Cards • Consider MEMC meeting. • Identify MECC personnel and draft rosters for next 24 hours • Locate supplies to be needed in first few hours
3	**Response**	• Maintain situational awareness of emergency • Establish command and control arrangements for MECC • Deploy resources and request extra assistance as required	• Establish and communicate coordination location for council resources/requests • Establish an MECC (scalable & flexible) • Manage requests for assistance and Council resources • Provide operational assistance • Open and manage centres as required e.g. evacuation centre • Ongoing assessment of impacts, especially for: power supply; potable water; transport disruption; public and environmental health conditions; and recovery needs

Row	Phase	Responsibilities	Council considerations/actions
		• Assess impacts and effectiveness of response strategies • Disseminate public information and warnings issued by the RMA & as required • Provide information: Streps to Regional Controller • Conduct impact assessments and provide updates	• Update stakeholders and RC as required • Coordinate meals, relief, and accommodation for workers
4	**Stand down**	• Assess effectiveness of response actions • Plan for end of response • Liaise with Council and MRC regarding the status of recovery operations and arrange handover • Confirm end/close of response and stand-down • Assess need for resupply of consumable items	• Confirm end/close of Council operations for response • Liaise with recovery workers and assess needs and develop community recovery plans(MRC) • Reinstate transport routes etc • Work with DPAC RRT to assess the need for a Community Recovery Committee and establish as required • Close centres as agreed • Collate operational logs • Finance: collate all costs associated with council emergency activities
5	**Debrief**	• Conduct internal debrief/s • Participate in multi-agency debriefs as required and report to RC, MEMC and REMC	• Conduct Council worker debrief • Arrange for MEMC debrief and report to Regional Coordinator, MEMC and REMC

5.6 Public information and warnings

TasALERT (www.tasalert.com.au and the TasALERT app) is Tasmania's official online emergency information source. In an emergency, the homepage of the website is updated to highlight current incidents.

Response Management Authorities are responsible for the dissemination of public information and warnings and communicating potential impacts and consequences to the community.

Warnings provide individuals and communities with real time information on what is happening and what they need to do. Warnings are also sent to media outlets (radio and television) for public broadcast. Council may support emergency communications by relaying warnings in accordance with the:

a Response Management Authority

b Regional Emergency Management Coordinator

c Regional Controller

Council and relevant Management Authorities work together to ensure that messages are consistent and coordinated. Radio including local KI Radio, social media and doorknocking may all need to be used.

5.7 Know your warnings.

In an emergency, it is critical that information provided to the community is timely, accurate and informative. In a period of uncertainty, community anxiety and concern can be reduced by providing advice on what has happened, what needs to be done and where people can go for assistance. While the media will provide information on what has happened, their focus will not always provide the level of detail required to meet the needs of an affected community.

The TasALERT Know Your Warning page provides valuable, up-to-date information on emergency icons, and consistent warning system for emergencies like bushfire, flood, storm, and severe weather.

5.8 Tasmanian Emergency Information Service

When activated, the Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS) call centre provides an initial point of contact for the community to access information about an emergency. TEIS is activated by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, on request from the relevant Response Management Authority or Support Agency.

Table 8: Summary of public information arrangements

Row	Location	Scope of information	Provided by	Developed by	Cleared by	Distribution methods
1	**On site**	The emergency and its known impact	Response Management Authority (Support agencies may advise about their own roles)	Response Management Authority	Response Management Authority	Media Agency websites Emergency Alert
2	**EOC/ECC**	Actions/ responsibilities of the centre	Centre Coordinator	Centre Coordinator	Authorised Emergency Management Coordinator (e.g. MC/MRC)	Media
3	**Other centres e.g. evacuation**	Actions/ responsibilities of the centre	Centre Coordinator	Centre Coordinator	Authorised Emergency Management Coordinator (e.g. MC/MRC)	Media TEIS
4	**Municipal area**	Impact of emergency on local community	Mayor	Customer Experience Coordinator	Deputy General Manager	Media Council website TEIS CALD
5	**Within the Region**	Impact of the emergency on the region	Regional Controller	Regional Coordinator	Regional Controller	Media Council website TEIS CALD
			Response Management Authority	Regional Media Officer	Response Management Authority Regional Liaison	
			Regional Coordinator	Regional Coordinator	Regional Controller through Regional Coordinator	

Row	Location	Scope of information	Provided by	Developed by	Cleared by	Distribution methods
6	**Rest of the State**	Impact of the emergency on Tasmania, including relief arrangements	State Controller	SES Director DPFEM Media Unit Government Media Office	SES Director DPFEM Media Unit Government Media Officer	Media Agency or event specific website TEIS CALD
			Response Management Authority	State Media Officer	Response Management Authority State Liaison	
			Premier or Minister	Government Media Office	Head of Government Media Office	

5.9 Evacuation

Evacuation involves the movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual, safe, and timely return. To be effective, evacuation must be appropriately planned and implemented. Coordination and communication must be maintained across all stages of evacuation.

5.10 Evacuation management

While emergency management authorities have legislated power to order emergency evacuation, voluntary evacuation is the preferred strategy. Evacuation requires the participation and cooperation of multiple agencies and/or organisations. When evacuation planning involves significant change to traffic flows, road owners or managers should be involved, e.g. Council, Department of State Growth.

The TEMA and the Tasmanian Emergency Evacuation Framework (2018) provide more detailed information about the evacuation process, roles and responsibilities in Tasmania.

Council has responsibility for managing Evacuation Centre within the King Island area, including the registration of evacuees.

Council also has several support roles, and the Municipal Coordinator may be contacted for advice and assistance with:

- evacuation risk assessment and decision to evacuate
- withdrawal coordination
- traffic management
- establishment of evacuation centres, relief centres or recovery centres
- alternative emergency accommodation
- animal welfare (pets, companion animals, livestock) if facilities are available
- decision to return.

If necessary, Tasmanian Police will liaise with Council about concerns for the welfare of individuals or missing person enquiries.

Council maintains a register of appropriate facilities that may be used as short and long-term evacuation centres and provide services for displaced persons. Facility specifications and capabilities are provided in Appendix 6 and Appendix 7.

5.11 Decision to Evacuate

The decision evacuate people rests with the Response Management Authority, who consults with the Regional Controller, Tasmania Police and Council as required. If a decision to evacuate is made, public warnings will be issued and DPAC RRT will be notified.

5.12 Withdrawal

Tasmania Police are the designated Management Authority for evacuations. Once a decision to evacuate has been made, Tasmania Police will appoint an Evacuation Coordinator to manage the withdrawal process, shelter, and safe return of impacted individuals.

5.13 Evacuation centres

Evacuation centres are established to protect individuals from the threat of disaster and assist with meet their basic needs. Evacuation centres provide basic facilities and accommodation for people from evacuated areas who are unable to stay with friends or family or arrange their own accommodation.

Evacuation centre management may involve dealing with people under a great deal of stress, marginalised people affected by homelessness, drug and alcohol abuse or mental health issues and newly arrived people or tourists.

The location of evacuation centres will be determined by the Regional Controller in consultation with the relevant Council. Where there is not a facility which is accessible to the evacuated community and safe from the emergency threat within that Council area, the Regional Controller may direct an evacuation centre to be opened in a neighbouring Council area. If an evacuated community becomes isolated and is unable to access evacuation centre facilities, they may seek support at an Assembly Centre or as a last resort shelter at a Nearby Safer Place.

Councils have the primary responsibility for establishing and managing evacuation centres, and maintain plans, operational procedures, and support arrangements to support this function. Regional Social Recovery Committees and DPAC RRT support the provision of supports and services at evacuation centres as required.

5.14 Nearby safer place

A Nearby Safer Place is a place of last resort for people during bushfire emergencies. If people have not prepared their own Bushfire Plan, or their plan has failed, a Nearby Safer Place may be their last resort.

A nearby safer place is a place that has been assessed by Tasmania Fire Service as a place that people can go to as a place of last resort where they should be able to survive a bushfire attack.

Nearby Safer Places do not provide facilities or amenities. Vehicles, pets, and other animals may not be able to access Nearby Safer Places.

There may be risks in getting to, or sheltering at, a Nearby Safer Place. They may be in locations that could be directly impacted by bushfire. If this occurs, Nearby Safer Places may experience heavy smoke, falling ash and embers, intense heat, and loud noise.

Tasmania Fire Service identifies some nearby safer places and lists these in Community Bushfire Protection Plans. The Tasmania Fire Service website has more information on Nearby Safer Places.

5.14 Return

The Response Management Authority is responsible for deciding when it is safe for evacuees to return to an area, in consultation with Police and other supporting agencies. A TASPOL Evacuation Coordinator may be required to plan and manage the return of evacuees. Longer-term evacuees are managed by recovery agencies.

5.15 Damage and impact assessment

The Response Management Authority is responsible for coordinating rapid impact assessment. Reporting damage and impacts using spatial mapping capability can assist with recording the outcomes of assessments and supporting broader consequence management planning.

Secondary impact assessments may be coordinated through a RECC and Council may be asked to assist with this work by providing municipal-level details and assessments.

Impact and damage assessment factors include, but are not limited to:

a number of injuries and deaths

b housing/accommodation needs

c energy supply interruptions / outages

d potable water supply

e transport networks and alternative route planning

f telecommunications

g stormwater infrastructure and waterways

h public/environmental health standards.

Where transport corridors provide access for other networks such as power, water and telecommunications, the relevant asset managers/owners will be involved in decision-making, as required.

5.16 Debriefs

Immediately after an emergency, some issues invariably require investigation and discussion to identify learnings and the need for changed or new processes and systems. These are best initially considered in an Operational Debrief forum, the main objectives of which are to:

a acknowledge the input of all contributing organisations and individuals.

b gain constructive feedback from all involved on lessons identified.

c identify where gaps exist in training and planning systems.

d determine and program the best course of action for improving planning, management systems etc.

e foster sound interagency communication

f identify the need for specific investigation of issues and further debriefing at an individual or organisational level.

Lessons identified are shared with stakeholders including the MEMC and the REMC.

The MEMC is responsible for reviewing emergencies that are significant to the municipality. Where impacts extend beyond this area, the review may be conducted by NWREMC so lessons can be shared easily with emergency management partners.

5.17 Administration finance and cost capture

Records related to response are subject to the usual records management provisions and archiving legislation and treated accordingly. Emergency response logs, reports and briefings from response and recovery are collated progressively and stored centrally for future reference.

Organisations involved in response are responsible for retaining all invoices/records of expenditure and absorbing their own expenses. Some expenses may be reimbursed under:

1. Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (Commonwealth)
2. Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA) (State)

Specific financial assistance to councils is provided under the Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government Policy.

Disaster funding arrangements are activated once eligibility criteria have been met. Cost capture systems are established to align with the difference types of eligible expenditure as per Table 9.

The Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government Policy. provides further information on how councils can seek assistance under the TRRA, eligible activities and expenditure, the claims process, and audit and assurance requirements.

Councils wishing to seek assistance under the TRRA should contact Resilience and Recovery Tasmania within DPAC.

Table 9: Summary of Disaster funding expenses

DRFA Category	Type	Claimable expenses
Category A	Essential	Emergency food, clothing and accommodation Repair or replacement of essential items and personal effects Essential emergency repairs to housing (to make residence safe and habitable) Demolition or rebuilding to restore housing Removal of debris from residential properties Extraordinary counter-disaster operations for the benefit of an affected individual Personal and financial counselling Evacuation Centre costs
Category B	Essential	Restoration or replacement of essential public assets (road, footpath, pedestrian bridge, stormwater, bridges, tunnels, culverts, rivulets, local government offices) Counter-disaster operations for the protection of the general public
Category C	Non Essential	No automatic coverage, however an affected area may apply for a Community Recovery Fund for reimbursement of eligible expenditure associated with repairs of non-essential infrastructure (e.g. repairs to sportsgrounds, playgrounds, tracks, trails, etc) A Fund may also include community awareness and education campaigns and other resilience building grants Applications for Category C assistance are coordinated and submitted by Resilience and Recovery Tasmania for mandatory approval by the Prime Minister
Category D	Non Essential	A Category D measure is an act of relief or recovery implemented to alleviate distress or damage in circumstances which are, according to the Minister, exceptional. Applications for Category D assistance are coordinated and submitted by Resilience and Recovery Tasmania for mandatory approval by the Prime Minister

SECTION 6: Recovery Arrangements

6.1 Definition

Recovery is the process of dealing with the impacts of an emergency and returning social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments to an effective level of functioning.

6.2 Recovery arrangements

Recovery is most effective when communities are supported to lead and participate in processes and activities in their local area. Municipal committees, councils, community groups and local leaders all play a significant role in enabling and facilitating local engagement in recovery planning, and in coordinating the implementation of local recovery activities.

Tasmania's State Recovery Plan describes State and regional-level recovery arrangements and should be read in conjunction with this Plan.

Responsibilities for recovery at municipal level can be met in partnership and with the assistance or support of Tasmanian Government agencies and NGOs, coordinated through regional arrangements.

It is critical that activities are planned and coordinated across all recovery domains being:

- social
- economic
- infrastructure
- environment
- cross-domain.

Currie Harbour at sunset

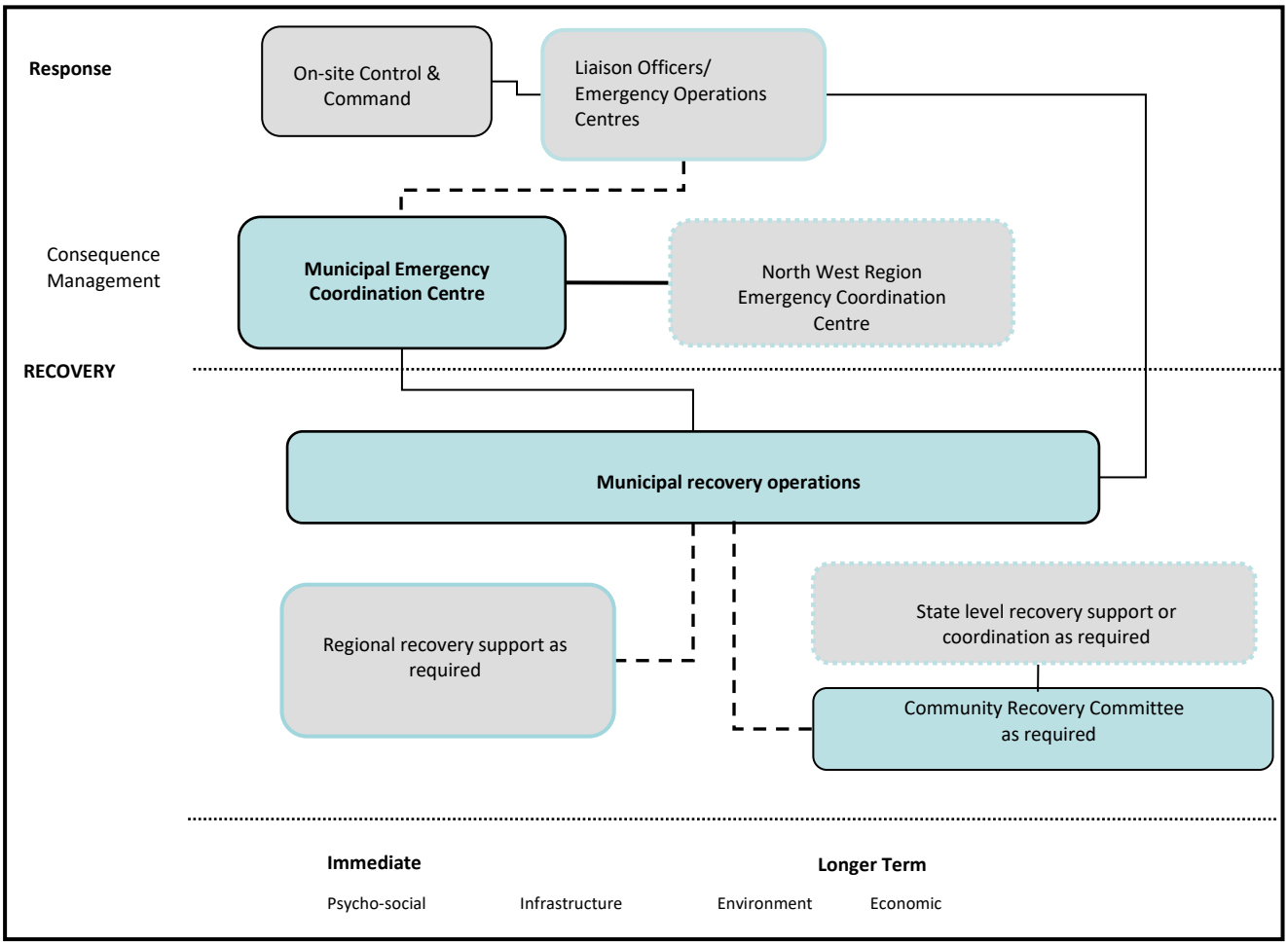


Figure 3: Community recovery arrangements

LEGEND:

Direct reporting relationship

Also works/communicates with

6.3 Recovery information

In recovery, information may be communicated through a range of channels, including:

- Response Management Authority website and social media
- TasALERT website and social media
- radio, television and print media
- public meetings, Evacuation and Recovery Centres and outreach visits.

Council has a critical role in providing community leadership and ongoing information updates to reduce community uncertainty. This role should be implemented as soon as possible after an emergency occurs to reduce the potential for inappropriate action or undue concern.

The Mayor has a pivotal role as community leader to coordinate community information and be the spokesperson for Council and the affected community. The Mayor will need to be supported by the Customer Experience Coordinator, who can prepare community and media statements. The Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator or Municipal Recovery Coordinator will provide the Mayor with recovery-related information.

6.4 At risk groups of people

Council-specific roles and responsibilities support a collaborative stakeholder approach for meeting the emergency management and recovery needs of at-risk people.

The responsibilities of Municipal Recovery Coordinators are set out in Section 24H of the Emergency Management Act 2006. In practice this involves Municipal Recovery Coordinator undertaking the following types of activities:

a manage and maintain evacuation centres that are accessible to a broad cross-section of the community.

b maintain broad knowledge of relevant service providers within the municipality.

c promote community resilience as part of normal Council business

d maintain a broad knowledge of the whereabouts of special facilities (schools, aged care facilities, childcare centres) within the municipality

e provide local demographic information and advice to stakeholders as able and required

f provide support to emergency management stakeholders with a statutory responsibility for vulnerable and at-risk people, as able and required

g develop and maintain relationships with relevant stakeholders whose role it is to directly cater for the emergency management needs of vulnerable and at-risk people, as able and required.

6.5 Short term recovery

In the immediate aftermath of a Level 1 (local) emergency, recovery services are delivered or coordinated by Council. After consultation with the Response Management Authority and other emergency management partners about impact assessment, recovery needs and capacity, local arrangements can be activated by the Municipal Coordinator, supported by the Regional Recovery Officer.

Regional recovery coordination is activated by the Regional Controller through the Regional Coordinator or the Regional Recovery Officer at the request of Council. This may follow advice from the Response Management Authority and/or Regional Controller.

Council is responsible for operating facilities that provide access to recovery services for the community. The places currently identified as suitable for recovery centres/recovery functions are summarised in Appendix 6 . Recovery facilities are activated on request or advice from:

a Municipal Emergency Coordinator

b Municipal Recovery Coordinator

c Regional Emergency Management Coordinator

d Regional Recovery Officer or

e Regional Controller.

Council is responsible for contributing to ongoing impact assessments, particularly as they relate to informing immediate to longer-term recovery measures.

Council registration processes must follow procedures or directions from the Regional Controller, comply with confidentiality and security of personal information requirements, and should be compatible with the Tasmanian Government's Evacuation Centre Registration App (Survey 123). Registration data collected by Council must be provided to Tasmanian Government agencies for recovery purposes.

6.6 Long term recovery

As the response phase draws to a close, recovery activities transition from immediate, short-term relief measures to long-term recovery structures designed to meet anticipated recovery needs.

Arrangements for the assessment of recovery needs and long-term recovery structures are documented in the State Recovery Plan. The State Recovery Advisor (DPAC) works in consultation with the council, Regional Emergency Management Committee (and/or Regional Social Recovery Committee), Regional Controller and Response Management Authority to advise the Tasmanian Government on appropriate long-term recovery requirements.

Responsibility for coordination of recovery escalates from municipal to regional to state levels depending on the scale and complexity of the emergency event.

Where recovery needs can be met within municipal capabilities, medium to long-term recovery is coordinated locally by the MEMC. Recovery activities in this instance are primarily supported by Council resources, business as usual services and community-based initiatives. The Municipal Coordinator may seek support or raise emerging issues through the REMC.

After a lower scale emergency, the Municipal Recovery Coordinator would provide all council coordination, assessment and leadership of the recovery phase for the King island community.

After significant emergencies and/or where recovery needs exceed municipal capabilities and/or resources, additional state-level recovery support may be activated. Level 2 and Level 3 arrangements are detailed in the State Recovery Plan, as well as arrangements for catastrophic (Level 4) emergencies.

Community Recovery Committees (including Affected Area Recovery Committees - AARCs) may be established under section 24E of the Act, in partnership with local government bodies, municipal committees and affected communities. The Community Recovery Committees may be established locally for one Municipality or regionally for multiple municipalities. For more details about Community Recovery Committees and AARCs refer to the State Recovery Plan.

In more localised events, the Municipal Coordinator may consider it necessary to establish a local Community Recovery Committee as soon as practicable. This group may include appropriate affected people, existing community groups and agencies to begin recovery discussions. No matter what the scale or severity of the event, it is important for local communities to have an avenue to discuss and share experiences.

6.7 Recovery functions

Council has municipal-level responsibilities across social, economic, infrastructure, environmental and cross-domain recovery functions. Council undertakes the primary role in providing recovery services in the immediate aftermath of an emergency and can be supported by several Tasmanian Government agencies and NGOs, depending on the capacity and presence of support services in the area.

Table 10: Recovery domain responsibilities

(for more detailed information refer to the State Recovery Plan Chapter 9 Functional responsibilities)

Social Recovery		
Coordinating Agency	**Department of Premier and Cabinet**	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Evacuation centres ▪ Establish emergency shelter for displaced persons ▪ Provide food and water to displaced persons ▪ Arrange laundering of linen / towels used in an evacuation centre	Councils	DPAC (RRT) NGOs
Recovery centres ▪ Establish recovery centres to provide information and access to services	Councils	DPAC (RRT) State Growth (Business Tasmania) NRE-Tas (AgriGrowth) NGOs Insurance Council of Australia (ICA)
Personal support ▪ Arrange Psychological First Aid and chaplaincy services for evacuation and recovery centres ▪ Coordinate support for people with specific needs (e.g. elderly, people with disabilities) ▪ Promote additional psychosocial support through primary health or community-based services.	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs DoH
Mental health advice and support ▪ Assess and assist individuals who require specialised psychological support, including through escalation from NGOs or community-based support services ▪ Coordinate support for people with complex needs through appropriately qualified staff (e.g. social workers) ▪ Provide advice on, and coordinate, appropriate medium and long-term mental health recovery initiatives	DoH	NGOs
Emergency accommodation ▪ Arrange or broker emergency accommodation options for displaced persons who cannot reside with friends/family or in an evacuation centre	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs
Care for children ▪ Provide support and care for unaccompanied minors in an evacuation centre and other emergency settings	DECYP	NGOs
Financial assistance for personal hardship and distress ▪ Deliver the Personal Hardship and Distress Assistance Policy under the TRRA	DPAC (RRT)	
Financial Assistance for not-for-profit organisations ▪ Assess and provide assistance to not- for-profit organisations under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy	DPAC (RRT)	
Technical advice (as required): ▪ Drinking and waste water management	DoH	Councils

▪ Hygiene, sanitation, and infection control ▪ Food safety (handling and storage) ▪ Air quality ▪ Protection against hazardous materials/substances		DOJ (WorkSafe) NRE-Tas (Biosecurity Tasmania)

Economic Recovery		
Coordinating Agency	**Department of State Growth**	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Support for business and industry ▪ Promote and distribute information to assist the business community to build resilience and prepare to support their own recovery (e.g. business continuity plans) ▪ Assist impacted businesses to access information and advice ▪ Provide advice on re-establishment or alternative strategies	State Growth	
Economic and industry-specific programs ▪ Assess and identify business and economic needs ▪ Deliver targeted programs and financial assistance strategies as required	State Growth	Industry bodies Regional Tourism organisations Regional Development organisations
Financial assistance measures for small businesses ▪ Assess and provide small business assistance under the Community Recovery Policy of the TRRA	State Growth	DPAC (RRT)

Infrastructure Recovery		
Coordinating Agency	**Department of State Growth**	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Roads and bridges ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake stabilisation and remediation works ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure ▪ Rebuild and restore infrastructure to be sustainable and more resilient to future events	Asset owners (as applicable): State Growth Councils NRE-Tas (PWS) Sustainable Timber Tasmania TasRail (Rail bridges) Hydro Tasmania	State Growth
Other community infrastructure and recreational facilities ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of infrastructure and facilities	Asset owners (as applicable): Councils NRE-Tas Sustainable Timber Tasmania	
Ports, airports and rail ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasPorts TasRail Airport infrastructure owners	State Growth
Electricity supply and generation ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	Hydro Tasmania TasNetworks	State Growth Australian Energy Market Operator
Natural gas ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs	TasGas	State Growth

▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure		
Liquid fuel supply ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	Liquid fuel suppliers	State Growth

Environmental Recovery		
Coordinating Agency	**Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania** **Environment Protection Authority (EPA)**	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Environmental health and pollution ▪ Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities ▪ Render (disperse/dilute/neutralise) the hazardous material safe ▪ Decontaminate affected people, places and equipment	Councils EPA Asset owner	DOJ DoH
Crown land, National Park and landscape rehabilitation ▪ Coordinate and undertake natural environment rehabilitation works	NRE-Tas	NGOs
Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage ▪ Undertake assessment of risk posed to natural and cultural heritage places in affected areas ▪ Coordinate and undertake Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage rehabilitation works, in consultation with affected communities ▪ Undertake recovery monitoring of Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage places	DPAC (Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania) NRE-Tas	Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council
Animal welfare, feed and fodder ▪ Coordinate assistance for household pets and assistance animals presenting at an evacuation centre ▪ Coordinate services to treat and care for affected wildlife ▪ Coordinate and manage services to meet the immediate needs of affected livestock	Councils NRE-Tas	Community groups NGOs
Assistance measures for primary producers ▪ Assess and provide primary producer assistance under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy ▪ Provide advice and other non- financial support to primary producers	NRE-Tas Industry bodies NGOS	DPAC (RRT)
Waste management and carcass removal ▪ Dispose of contaminated waste ▪ Coordinate the removal of livestock carcasses	Councils NRE-Tas	EPA
Biosecurity and invasive species ▪ Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities ▪ Coordinate the delivery of diagnostic services ▪ Restrict the movement of hazardous organisms	NRE-Tas	

Cross-domain Recovery		
Coordinating Agency	**Department of Premier and Cabinet**	
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**
Large-scale demolition and clean-up ▪ Assess demolition and clean-up requirements and	DPAC (RRT)	Councils State Growth

determine the need for a coordinated approach ▪ Support or coordinate large-scale demolition and clean- up programs		EPA DOJ DoH
Government liaison with the insurance industry ▪ Coordinate insurance information and advice	DPAC (RRT)	ICA Insurers
Registration and enquiry ▪ Identify and register attendees at evacuation centres ▪ Facilitate the reunification of family and friends separated during an emergency ▪ Collect data to inform missing persons investigations and recovery planning	Councils TASPOL	NRE-Tas Australian Red Cross NGOs
Public memorials ▪ Coordinate arrangements to manage spontaneous memorials ▪ Coordinate the establishment of permanent memorials, in consultation with affected communities	DPAC (RRT) Councils	TASPOL NGOs
Public donations – material goods ▪ Coordinate the storage and distribution of donated material goods	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs
Spontaneous volunteers and offers of assistance ▪ Coordinate the registration, training and coordination of volunteers offering assistance ▪ Coordinate and manage community, corporate and business offers of assistance	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs
Public appeals ▪ Coordinate the collection and administration of financial donations on behalf of affected communities	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs Financial institutions

SECTION 7: Plan Administration

7.1 Plan Contact

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: PO Box 147, Currie, TAS 7256

Office phone number (03) 6462 9000

7.2 Review Requirements and Issue History

Section 34 of the Act requires that this MEMP is reviewed at least once every two years after approval by the State Controller.

In reviewing the MEMP, the MEMC shall take account of all suggested amendments provided by relevant stakeholders. The MEMP is to be reissued in full, upon confirmation by the State Controller, to all plan-holders, in accordance with the distribution list provided at Section 7.4.

This issue entirely supersedes the previous issue of this MEMP. Superseded issues are to be destroyed, or clearly marked as superseded, and removed from general circulation.

Issue No.	Year Approved	Comments/Summary of Main Changes
1	1980	Amended March 1984
2	1986	
3	1993	
4	1996	
5	1999	
6	2008	
7	2009	
8	2016	Use of state template
9	2020	Review
10	2024	Review

7.3 Consultation for this issue

Review of this issue was coordinated by the Municipal Coordinator for the MEMC. This issue was updated/rewritten as part of the statutory two-yearly review schedule. MEMC invited comment from:

North West Regional Emergency Management Controller

Regional Emergency Management Coordinator

King Island MEMC members

7.4 Distribution List

This Plan will be available electronically on the King Island Council website and through WebEOC once approved. Electronic copies will be provided as follows:

Organisation	Position
Council	• All MEMC Members • Mayor and Councillors • General Manager
SES	• Regional Emergency Management Coordinator for Regional Emergency Management Controller • SES Regional Manager • SES Emergency Management Unit (for SES Director, State Controller)
Tasmania Police	• Officer in Charge (OIC), Currie Police Station
Tasmania Fire Service	• District Officer (DO) for King Island
Ambulance Tasmania	• North West Region

7.5 Communications plan summary

When endorsed by Council and approved by the State Controller, update of this MEMP will be communicated as follows:

a email copies sent to the positions listed in the above table

b submitted for noting by North West REMC

c endorsement by Council

d published on Council's public website.

7.6 Validation of this plan

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

a participating, where able, in other municipal/regional exercises

b conducting/participating in relevant debriefs.

SECTION 8: Appendices

Appendices are part of this MEMP and as such are not to be updated or circulated as separate attachments without this MEMP being approved by the State Controller.

Appendix 1 – List of Tasmanian Legislation

Appendix 2 – MEMC Terms of Reference

Appendix 3 – MEMC Maintenance and Activity Schedule

Appendix 4 – Municipal Risk Register

Appendix 5 – Centres for emergency management

Appendix 6 – Evacuation Centre within <insert municipality>

Appendix 7 – Nearby Safe Places within <insert municipality>

Appendix 8 – Recovery Functions Summary

Appendix 1: List of Tasmanian Legislation

Tasmanian legislation related to emergency management.

Legislation	Subject
Biosecurity Act 2019	to provide for the protection and enhancement of Tasmania's biosecurity status for the benefit of Tasmania's industries, environment and public wellbeing by providing for the prevention, detection and control of animal and plant disease, pests and other biosecurity matter.
Building Act 2016	building emergency work
COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Commercial Leases) Act 2020	(a) to implement measures that may assist the continued functioning of the economy during the financial hardship period and the recovery of the economy after the end of the period; and (b) to enable an appropriate apportioning, between parties to a protected lease, of the financial burden caused to the parties by, or relating to, the disease-related factors.
Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010	to regulate by nationally consistent legislation the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail in order to promote public safety and protect property and the environment
Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995	to promote efficiency and competition in the electricity supply industry, to provide for a safe and efficient system of electricity generation, transmission, distribution and supply, to provide for the safety of electrical installations, equipment and appliances, to enforce proper standards in the performance of electrical work, to protect the interests of consumers of electricity and for related purposes
Emergency Management Act 2006	to provide for the protection of life, property and the environment in the event of an emergency, to establish emergency management arrangements, and to provide for certain rescue and retrieval operations
Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020	to regulate and manage controlled waste which is the most hazardous category of waste and requires special management, including chemicals, poisons, fish waste and sewage
Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994	emergency authorisations of an act or omission that might otherwise constitute a contravention of this Act
Fire Service Act 1979	to consolidate and amend the law relating to preventing and extinguishing fires and the protection of life and property from fire
Food Act 2003	emergency powers to prevent or reduce the possibility of a serious danger to public health or to mitigate the adverse consequences of a serious danger to public health
Gas Industry Act 2019	to regulate gas related activities
Gas Safety Act 2019	to regulate the gas industry, to provide for safety and technical standards that ensure that the gas supply industry, gas facilities, gas installations, gas appliances, gas storage systems and gas conditioning systems are constructed, maintained and operated to a high standard of safety and in a manner that protects persons and property, and for related purposes
General Fire Regulations 2021	regulations regarding fire protection, evacuation and containment of fire hazards
Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993	to make provision for land use planning and approvals, including risk from environmental or natural hazard

Legislation	Subject
Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015	to make provision for and in relation to the management of the likelihood, severity and duration of, and emergencies consisting of, floods in Launceston
Local Government Act 1993	to provide for local government and establish councils to plan for, develop and manage municipal areas in the interests of their communities
Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997	to establish the Marine and Safety Authority and for related matters
Marine Farming Planning Act 1995	to provide for the planning of marine waters for marine farming and the allocation of marine farming leases, including Emergency arrangements
Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971	to make provision with respect to the carrying out of certain marine search and rescue operations
Marine-related Incidents (MARPOL Implementation) Act 2020	to protect State waters from pollution by oil and other substances, and to give effect to certain parts of the MARPOL Convention
Natural Resource Management Act 2002	to establish committees for natural resource management and to provide for the development of regional strategies for natural resource management
Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994	to provide for the conservation of petroleum products in the event or likely event of shortages of supplies of petroleum products occurring in the State
Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005	to authorise police officers to stop and search persons and vehicles, to question persons and to seize things for the purposes of public safety
Public Health Act 1997	to protect and promote the health of communities in the State and reduce the incidence of preventable illness, including emergency powers
Radiation Protection Act 2005	for the protection of people and the environment from harmful radiation, including emergency powers
Rail Safety National Law (Tasmania) Act 2012	to apply as a law of this State a national law relating to the provision of a national system of rail safety
Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005	to restrict and regulate access to certain dangerous substances whose deliberate misuse would constitute an especial threat to State security and public safety, to regulate and monitor, and improve the security of, commercial, industrial and other activities carried out in connection with such dangerous substances
Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002	to refer certain matters relating to terrorist acts to the Parliament of the Commonwealth for the purposes of section 51(xxxvii) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth
Terrorism (Preventive Detention) Act 2005	to allow persons to be taken into custody and detained in order to prevent an imminent terrorist act occurring or preserve evidence of, or relating to, a recent terrorist act
Water Management Act 1999	to provide for the management of Tasmania's water resources, including water supply emergencies
Work Health and Safety Act 2012	to secure the health, safety and welfare of persons at work and for related purposes

Plans and Arrangements

Strategies and frameworks	
SEMC Strategic Directions Framework 2020-2025	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Risk assessment	

Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA)	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines	Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience
Prevention, mitigation and risk reduction	
Guide to considering natural hazard risks in land use planning and building control	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Principles for the consideration of Natural Hazards in the Planning System	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Tasmania's Protective Security Policy Framework	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Preparedness	
Managing Exercises: A handbook for Tasmanian Government agencies	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
Response	
Communities Responding to Disasters: Planning for Spontaneous Volunteers Handbook	Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience
Emergency Evacuation Framework	Tasmania Police
Heatwave Ready Tasmania: Resources for residential aged care facilities in Tasmania	Department of Health
People at Increased Risk in an Emergency: A guide for Tasmanian government and non-government community service providers	State Emergency Management Committee
Spontaneous Volunteer Management Resource Kit: Helping to manage spontaneous volunteers in emergencies	Australian Government Department of Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
State Special Emergency Management Plans and other plans (available on the TEMS)	
Biosecurity Emergencies	Department of Natural Resources and Environment,
Cetacean Incident Manual: …	Department of Natural Resources and Environment,
Dam Safety Emergencies	Department of Natural Resources and Environment,
Electricity, Gas and Liquid Fuel Supply Disruption Arrangements	Department of State Growth
Flood	State Emergency Service
Hazardous Materials Emergencies	Tasmania Fire Service
Impact and Damage Assessment	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Interoperability Arrangements for Sharing Skilled Resources in Tasmania	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Pandemic Influenza	Department of Health
Port Safety Plan for Visits of Nuclear-Powered Warships to Hobart	Tasmanian Government State Emergency Service, Issue 5, 2023
State Fire Protection Plan	Tasmania Fire Service
State Recovery Plan	Department of Premier and Cabinet

State Road and Bridge Emergency Management Plan	Department of State Growth
State Tsunami Emergency Response Plan	State Emergency Service
Structural Collapse	Tasmania Fire Service
Tasmanian Counter-Terrorism Arrangements	Tasmania Police
Tasmanian Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan (TasPlan)	Environment Protection Authority
Tasmanian Mass Casualty Management Arrangements	Department of Health
Tasmanian Public Health Emergencies Management Plan	Department of Health
Tasmanian Search and Rescue Plan	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
Transport Crash Emergencies	Tasmania Police
Recovery	
State Recovery Plan (State Special Emergency Management Plan)	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements: Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government Policy	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Working together in recovery: a practical guide for the not-for-profit and public sectors	Curnin, S., University of Tasmania 2019

Standards, reports and resources

Row	Title	Custodian	Version	Date
1	"Choosing Your Words"	AGD	2	2008
2	Tasmanian Municipal Emergency Management Guidelines	LGAT	Issue 2	2020
3	King Island Fire Management Area Committee Bushfire Risk Management Plan	State Fire Management Council	1.1	2023

Appendix 2: King Island MEMC Terms of Reference

King Island Emergency Management Committee
Terms of Reference

Committee	King Island Municipal Emergency Management Committee (KIMEMC)
Date and status	Endorsed by KIMEMC 15 August 2024
Enquiries	Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
Review Notes	Next review due August 2026
General standards & practices	The *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements* (TEMA) describes the framework for this committee.

1. Authority	Section 13-16 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act) establishes KIEMC within the Tasmanian emergency management framework for the North-West Region (Region).
2. Functions	KIMEMC functions are to: 2.1 Institute, coordinate, and support the institution and coordination of, emergency management on King Island, including the preparation and review of the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and any Special Emergency Management Plans that relate to emergency management on King Island. 2.2 Determine and review emergency management policy for King Island. 2.3 Review the management of emergencies that have occurred on the Island and identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management. 2.4 Report to the Regional Emergency Management Controller (Regional Controller) on any King Island matters that relate to the functions or powers of the Regional or State Controller or North West Regional Emergency Management Committee (NWREMC). 2.5 At the direction of the Regional Emergency Management Controller (Regional Controller), assist them in the performance and exercise of their functions and powers. 2.6 Carry out any other functions imposed from time to time by the NWREMC or the State Controller, and any prescribed and other functions imposed by the Act.
3. Reports to	North West Regional Emergency Management Committee (NWREMC)
4. Membership	The Act establishes KIMEMC membership, supplemented by the following: 4.1 Membership is reviewed every time the Terms of Reference are reviewed, and members are confirmed in writing by the King Island Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator. 4.2 Proxies assume a member's role if the member is unable to attend a meeting or is unable to perform his/her usual role for KIMEMC. 4.3 Invited guests support King Island emergency management as requested by the Chairperson within the limits of their knowledge and training. 4.4 At this stage, security clearances are not required. Information of a protected or greater security classification will not be discussed in this forum.
5. Chairperson	Mayor, King Island Council

6.	***Executive Officer***	KIMEMC member: King Island Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
7.	***Members***	Tasmania Police: Inspector Central West Division, Sgt OIC King Island State Emergency Service: Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (NW), Regional Manager, King Island Unit Manager Tasmania Fire Service: District Officer (King Island), King Island Group Officer Ambulance Tasmania: Ambulance Tasmania North West, Volunteer Ambulance Officers King Island Department of Natural Resources & Environment – KI Parks & Wildlife Department of Premier & Cabinet – Resilience & Recovery Hydro Tasmania TasPorts TasWater Tas Farmers Telstra King Island Council G6 Metals Mine OCHRE Health Tasmania Health Service: NW Region Director of Nursing, KI Hospital and Health Centre Chaplaincy Sustainable Timbers King Island Radio – Observer (Community Communications)
8.	***Proxies***	Proxies may be nominated by any member organisation or member. A list of these representatives is not held by the Committee as it is subject to regular change.
9.	***Observers & guests***	KIMEMC may choose to invite people to meetings to provide specific information relating to KIMEMC functions.
10.	***Meeting arrangements***	The committee meets quarterly on the second Thursday of the months of February, May, August, and November following the NWREMC. Extraordinary meetings may be held due to an emergency event or at the request of the Regional Controller or the Mayor. Meetings are scheduled by the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator. Meeting papers will be issued a minimum of three business days before each regularly scheduled meeting.

Appendix 3: MEMC Maintenance and Activity Schedule

Action	Responsibility	Frequency	Scheduled for conduct
Conduct meeting of MEMC	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	
Review and update contact lists	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	
Coordinate emergency management training for selected staff member/s on rotating basis and maintain training records	Municipal Coordinator		
Plan, conduct and review a related exercise	Municipal Coordinator	Biennial	
Review MEMP. Lodge plan with Regional Coordinator for approval	MEMC	Biennial	
Attend NWREMC meetings	Municipal Coordinator	Quarterly	
Attend NWRSRC meeting	Municipal Recovery Coordinator	Quarterly	
Review risk register and treatment plans with municipal strategic plan and budget.	Municipal Coordinator (with MEMC)		

Appendix 4: Municipal Emergency Risk Register

The TERAG principles were applied to the existing Municipal Emergency Risk Register.

The Risk Register reflects common hazards and risks and municipality specific risk.

The risk register will guide the risk reduction endeavours of the KIMEMC over the life of the plan

The Register is reviewed annually and following significant events.

The King Island MEMC Executive Officer, the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator is the custodian of the Municipal Emergency Risk Register.

Appendix 5: Centre for Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Centres (EOC)

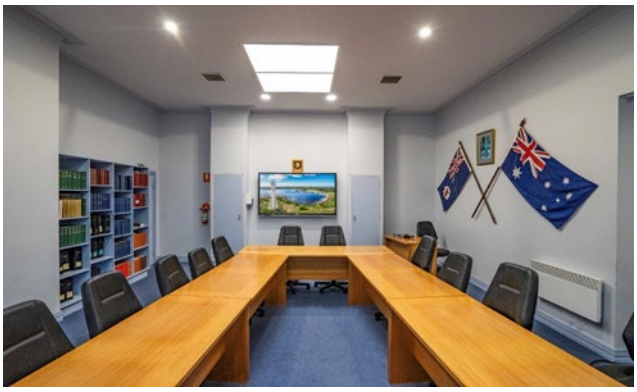
EOCs are operational focus points for providing municipal resources and support at the request of the relevant Response Management Authority. The following information summarises the main details for agency specific facilities that can be used as emergency operations centres.

Organisation	Municipal Location	Contact	Regional Location	Contact
Council	Council Chambers 10 George Street, Currie 7256	Deputy General Manager or Administration Manager		6462 9000 Municipal Coordinator
Tasmania Police	King Island Police Station Meech Street, Currie 7256	Officer in Charge 13 1444	Western District Headquarters 90-98 Wilson Street, Burnie 7320	13 1444
Tasmania Fire Service			North-West Regional Headquarters 15 Three Mile Line, Burnie 7320	6477 7250
State Emergency Service			North West Regional Headquarters 88 Wilson Street, Burnie 7320	6477 7293

Municipal Emergency Coordination Centres (MECC)

The MECC is the focal point for coordinating municipal and consequence management activities arising from the emergency, including the activation of Council and community resources. The MECC also monitors operational activities, coordinates the provision of information to local communities and identifies and coordinates local community recovery support. The following information summarises the main details for facilities that can be used as emergency coordination centres.

	Municipal Location	Contact	Regional Location	Contact
Primary	Council Chambers 10 George Street, Currie 7256	6462 9000	North West Regional Headquarters 88 Wilson Street, Burnie 7320	6477 7293 Regional Emergency Management Coordinator



King Island Council Chambers

Appendix 6: Evacuation Centres

An Emergency Evacuation Centre is a facility that may be established to coordinate and meet the immediate needs of people evacuated from an emergency-affected area.

Selection of the most suitable site for an Evacuation Centre will be determined by the Recovery Coordinator and Municipal Coordinator after consultation with the Regional Coordinator and the Response Management Authority. Council staff and managers have access keys. Prospective locations are listed on LISTmap Emergency Management layer and are listed below.

Centre Title	Facilities	Location	Contact	Usage Frequency	Comments
Town Hall		10 George Street, Currie 7256	6462 9000 Municipal Coordinator		Capacity 230, Kitchen, Disabled toilets

King Island Council offices and Town Hall

Appendix 7: Nearby Safer Places

Nearby Safer Place is a place of last resort for people during bushfire emergencies. If people have not prepared their own Bushfire Plan, or the plan has failed, a Nearby Safer Place may be their last resort.

Nearby Safer Places have been assessed by Tasmania Fire Service as places that people can go to as a last resort where they should be able to survive the bushfire attack.

Nearby Safer Places do not provide facilities or amenities. Vehicles, pets and other animals may not be able to access Nearby Safer Places.

If choosing to shelter from a bushfire at a Nearby Safer Place, people may need to move around the site to be safe from radiant heat. If a Nearby Safer Place is a building, access into the building is not guaranteed. People may need to shelter behind the building and move around it to protect themselves as the bushfire passes around them

There may be risks in getting to, or sheltering at, a Nearby Safer Place. They may be in locations that could be directly impacted by bushfire. If this occurs, Nearby Safer Places may experience heavy smoke, falling ash and embers, intense heat and loud noise. It may be difficult to see and breathe.

Nearby Safer Places are not Evacuation Centres or Assembly Areas. If choosing to shelter at a Nearby Safer Place, individuals may be there alone, without any support from emergency services.

In some communities, Tasmania Fire Service may not identify any Nearby Safer Places. This may be because there are no publicly accessible sites that are suitable.

Tasmania Fire Service identifies Nearby Safer Places and lists these in Community Bushfire Protection Plans. Nearby Safer Places in King Island identified below:

Visit: www.fire.tas.gov.au for more information about preparing for bushfires.

	Nearby Safer Place	Location	Community Bushfire Protection Plan	Comments
	Sports Oval – King Island High School	26 George Street Currie	Currie	
	Currie Harbour Jetty	2 Edward Street Currie	Currie	
	King Island Terminal	King Island Airport 102 Morrison Avenue Loorana	Currie	
	King Island Dairy Factory Carpark	15 Barnes Road Loorana	Currie	Western side of factory
	Grassy Recreation Ground	27 Grassy Road Grassy	Grassy	Access via Blackwood Street
	Naracoopa Esplanade	Naracoopa Esplanade Fraser Road Pegarah	Naracoopa	Access open space opposite Bertram Street

Appendix 8: Recovery Functions Summary

Responsible Municipal coordinating position - Municipal Recovery Coordinator, Community Development Officer

Social Recovery			
Coordinating Agency	**Department of Premier and Cabinet**		
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**	**Municipal Arrangements**
Evacuation centres ▪ Establish emergency shelter for displaced persons ▪ Provide food and water to displaced persons ▪ Arrange laundering of linen / towels used in an evacuation centre	Councils	DPAC (RRT) NGOs	Currie Town hall George Street, Supper Room, Use account at IGA and Food Works
Recovery centres ▪ Establish recovery centres to provide information and access to services	Councils	DPAC (RRT) State Growth (Business Tasmania) NRE-Tas (AgriGrowth) NGOs Insurance Council of Australia (ICA)	
Personal support ▪ Arrange Psychological First Aid and chaplaincy services for evacuation and recovery centres ▪ Coordinate support for people with specific needs (e.g. elderly, people with disabilities) ▪ Promote additional psychosocial support through primary health or community-based services.	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs DoH	
Mental health advice and support ▪ Assess and assist individuals who require specialised psychological support, including through escalation from NGOs or community-based support services ▪ Coordinate support for people with complex needs through appropriately qualified staff (e.g. social workers) ▪ Provide advice on, and coordinate, appropriate medium and long-term mental health recovery initiatives	DoH	NGOs	Council disseminates information on access to various services
Emergency accommodation ▪ Arrange or broker emergency accommodation options for displaced persons who cannot reside with friends/family or in an evacuation centre	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs	

Care for children ▪ Provide support and care for unaccompanied minors in an evacuation centre and other emergency settings	DECYP	NGOs	Facilitate communication and liaison with local groups
Financial assistance for personal hardship and distress ▪ Deliver the Personal Hardship and Distress Assistance Policy under the TRRA	DPAC (RRT)		
Financial Assistance for not-for-profit organisations ▪ Assess and provide assistance to not- for-profit organisations under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy	DPAC (RRT)		
Technical advice (as required): ▪ Drinking and waste water management ▪ Hygiene, sanitation, and infection control ▪ Food safety (handling and storage) ▪ Air quality ▪ Protection against hazardous materials/substances		Councils DOJ (WorkSafe) NRE-Tas (Biosecurity Tasmania)	

Economic Recovery			
Coordinating Agency	**Department of State Growth**		
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**	**Municipal Arrangements**
Support for business and industry ▪ Promote and distribute information to assist the business community to build resilience and prepare to support their own recovery (e.g. business continuity plans) ▪ Assist impacted businesses to access information and advice ▪ Provide advice on re-establishment or alternative strategies	State Growth		Growth & Strategy Manager share information and liaise with local support agencies such as KIRDO. KI Chamber of Commerce
Economic and industry-specific programs ▪ Assess and identify business and economic needs ▪ Deliver targeted programs and financial assistance strategies as required	State Growth	Industry bodies Regional Tourism organisations Regional Development organisations	Growth & Strategy Manager share information and liaise with local support agencies such as KIRDO. KI Chamber of Commerce
Financial assistance measures for small businesses ▪ Assess and provide small business assistance under the Community Recovery Policy of the TRRA	State Growth	DPAC (RRT)	Growth & Strategy Manager share information and liaise with local support agencies such as KIRDO. KI Chamber of Commerce

Infrastructure Recovery			
Coordinating Agency	**Department of State Growth**		
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**	**Municipal Arrangements**
Roads and bridges ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake stabilisation and remediation works ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure ▪ Rebuild and restore infrastructure to be sustainable and more resilient to future events	Asset owners (as applicable): State Growth Councils NRE-Tas (PWS) Sustainable Timber Tasmania TasRail (Rail bridges) Hydro Tasmania	State Growth	Works Manager – Council owned roads and bridges Liaison
Other community infrastructure and recreational facilities ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of infrastructure and facilities	Asset owners (as applicable): Councils NRE-Tas Sustainable Timber Tasmania		Works Manager - Liaison and oversight, administration processes
Ports, airports and rail ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasPorts TasRail Airport infrastructure owners	State Growth	Airport is critical infrastructure to King Island
Electricity supply and generation ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	Hydro Tasmania TasNetworks	State Growth Australian Energy Market Operator	Tas Water have responsibility for Currie and Grassy township water supply (potable), remainder of the Island are bore, tanks and dams
Natural gas ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasGas	State Growth	
Liquid fuel supply ▪ Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs ▪ Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	Liquid fuel suppliers	State Growth	

Environmental Recovery			
Coordinating Agency	**Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania** **Environment Protection Authority (EPA)**		
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**	**Municipal Arrangements**
Environmental health and pollution ▪ Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities ▪ Render (disperse/dilute/neutralise) the hazardous material safe ▪ Decontaminate affected people, places and equipment	Councils EPA Asset owner	DOJ DoH	Council would have a liaison and coordination role
Crown land, National Park and landscape rehabilitation ▪ Coordinate and undertake natural environment rehabilitation works	NRE-Tas	NGOs	
Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage ▪ Undertake assessment of risk posed to natural and cultural heritage places in affected areas ▪ Coordinate and undertake Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage rehabilitation works, in consultation with affected communities ▪ Undertake recovery monitoring of Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage places	DPAC (Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania) NRE-Tas	Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council	Works Manager – Council land and parks
Animal welfare, feed and fodder ▪ Coordinate assistance for household pets and assistance animals presenting at an evacuation centre ▪ Coordinate services to treat and care for affected wildlife ▪ Coordinate and manage services to meet the immediate needs of affected livestock	Councils NRE-Tas	Community groups NGOs	Council is a party to various processes not immediate control, support as required
Assistance measures for primary producers ▪ Assess and provide primary producer assistance under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy ▪ Provide advice and other non-financial support to primary producers	NRE-Tas Industry bodies NGOS	DPAC (RRT)	Deputy General Manager – attend round table forums and support as necessary based on situational assessment
Waste management and carcass removal ▪ Dispose of contaminated waste ▪ Coordinate the removal of livestock carcasses	Councils NRE-Tas	EPA	Works Manager – operational support as required Situational – management as required
Biosecurity and invasive species ▪ Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities ▪ Coordinate the delivery of	NRE-Tas		

diagnostic services ▪ Restrict the movement of hazardous organisms			

Cross-domain Recovery			
Coordinating Agency	**Department of Premier and Cabinet**		
Function	**Responsible Agency**	**Support Agency**	**Municipal Arrangements**
Large-scale demolition and clean-up ▪ Assess demolition and clean-up requirements and determine the need for a coordinated approach ▪ Support or coordinate large-scale demolition and clean- up programs	DPAC (RRT)	Councils State Growth EPA DOJ DoH	Works Manager – assist as required
Government liaison with the insurance industry ▪ Coordinate insurance information and advice	DPAC (RRT)	ICA Insurers	
Registration and enquiry ▪ Identify and register attendees at evacuation centres ▪ Facilitate the reunification of family and friends separated during an emergency ▪ Collect data to inform missing persons investigations and recovery planning	Councils TASPOL	NRE-Tas Australian Red Cross NGOs	Recovery Coordinator
Public memorials ▪ Coordinate arrangements to manage spontaneous memorials ▪ Coordinate the establishment of permanent memorials, in consultation with affected communities	DPAC (RRT) Councils	TASPOL NGOs	Customer Experience Coordinator
Public donations – material goods ▪ Coordinate the storage and distribution of donated material goods	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs	
Spontaneous volunteers and offers of assistance ▪ Coordinate the registration, training and coordination of volunteers offering assistance ▪ Coordinate and manage community, corporate and business offers of assistance	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs	
Public appeals ▪ Coordinate the collection and administration of financial donations on behalf of affected communities	DPAC (RRT)	NGOs Financial institutions	