



KAWERAU DISTRICT COUNCIL CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN 2011



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INTRODUCTION

1.1 AUTHORITY

Pursuant to section 64(1) of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, the Kawerau District Council Plan is produced in order to give effect to Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) arrangements in Kawerau District. It is authorised through incorporation within the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan, as approved by the group on 13 May 2005.

This Plan becomes operative at the time that the Group Plan is approved, and is subject to the same terms of review and renewal.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of this Plan is to:

- Identify persons authorised to declare states of Civil Defence emergency within the Kawerau District.
- Identify persons authorised to act as Local Controllers within the Kawerau District and to carry out such functions and duties as may be delegated by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, including, but not limited to, the powers contained in sections 86 to 94 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.
- Give effect to operational requirements set out in the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan.

This Plan does not address the broad scope of CDEM. It is focused on describing the specific activities that relate to readiness, response and recovery at the district level. It therefore draws on other documentation without repeating it. This documentation includes:

- The National CDEM Strategy.
- The National CDEM Plan.
- The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Plan.
- The Kawerau District Long Term Council Community Plan¹.
- The Pumicelands District Rural Fire Plan².

This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Plan. This Plan is specific and unique to Kawerau District Council and serves as a bridge between the Group Plan and the Standard Operating Procedures for the Kawerau District Council.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The objectives of this CDEM Local Plan are:

- To provide for the safety of life and property in the imminence of, during, and in the aftermath of any event which necessitates the implementation of Civil Defence emergency management measures within the Kawerau District.

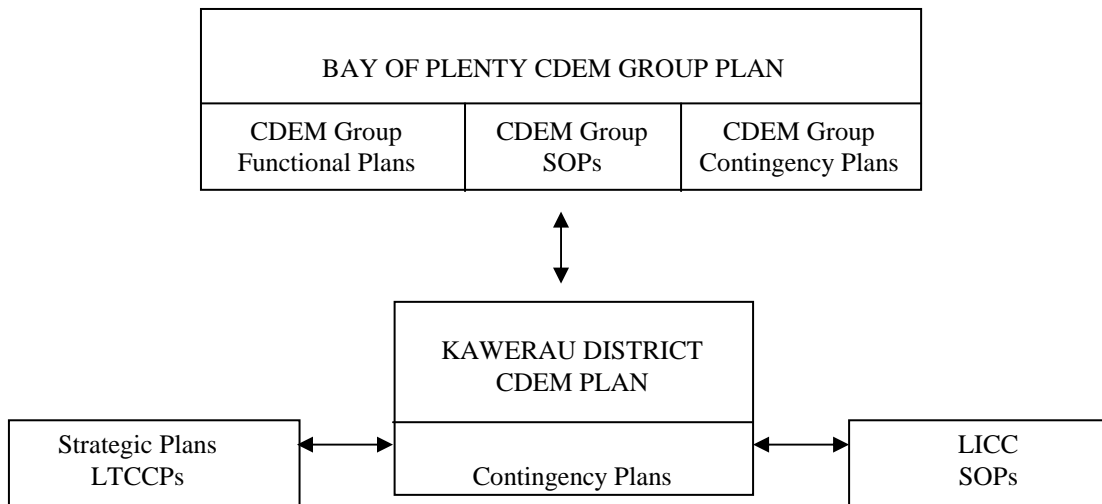
¹ Local Government Act 2002, s93

² Forest & Rural Fires Act 1977

1.4 CDEM GROUP PLAN – RELATIONSHIP

This CDEM Local Plan is consistent with the CDEM Group Plan and meets the requirements of the CDEM Group. It does not repeat details contained in the CDEM Group Plan except where necessary for the purposes of clarification. It should therefore be read in conjunction with the CDEM Group Plan.

Fig 1.4.1. – Relationship of this Plan with the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Plan



For a list of supporting plans and SOPs, see Section 10.

2.0 STRATEGIC ISSUES

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF KAWERAU DISTRICT – (Refer 2.2)

The Kawerau District is located at the south western extremity of the Rangitaiki Plains. The Plains are served by the Rangitaiki and Tarawera Rivers. Kawerau has a compact layout situated along the West Bank of Tarawera River, (see Map 1). The town is approximately 35 kilometres South West of Whakatane and 55 kilometres East of Rotorua. It is served by State Highway 30 and 34 and has rail links between Murupara, Kawerau and Mount Maunganui.

The major employers are Norske Skog Tasman, Carter Holt Harvey Tasman, Carter Holt Harvey Sawmill, SCA Hygiene Australasia, Mighty River Power, Sequal Lumber Company Ltd, Kawerau Engineering Ltd and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.

The District has both light and heavy Industrial Engineering Workshops.

There is also a substantial railhead situated in Kawerau to cope with the needs of the large mills and forestry interests and related support services.

There is a substantial rest home and retirement village for the elderly and infirm situated in River Road.

Situated south of the District is the Tarawera Forest.










The Northern part of the district is flat, but to the South and West the land becomes hilly. There are a number of valleys within the district suitable for urban development.

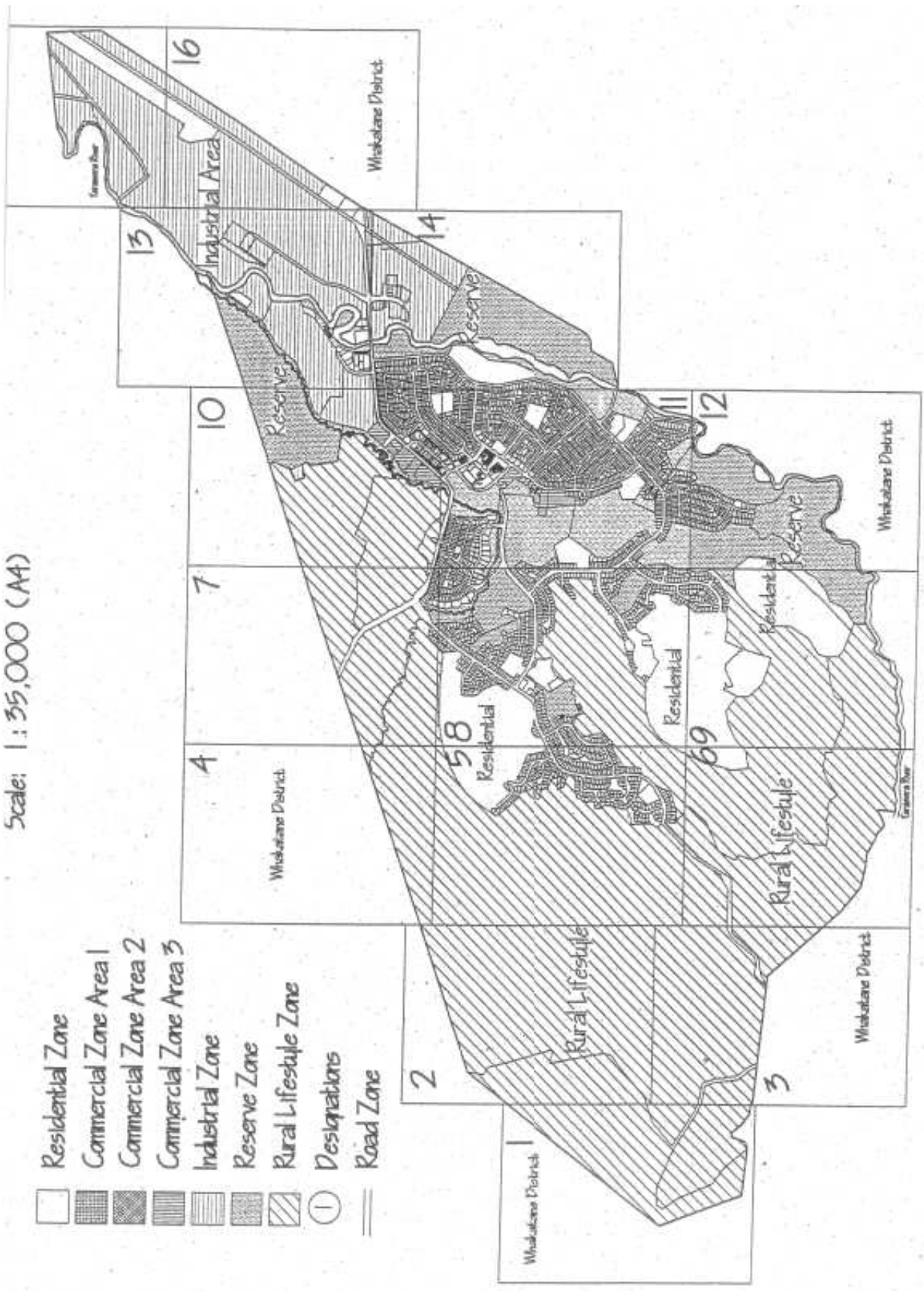
The population at the 2006 census was 6,921.

The dominant feature of the district, but located outside its boundaries, is Mount Edgecumbe (Putauaki) (821 metres a.m.s.l.). The summit has many communications systems in place including the Regional Civil Defence and Police Repeater Sites amongst others.

The Emergency Services comprising Police, Fire and Ambulance administer most of this District's activities from Kawerau. The Police, Fire and Ambulance Control Centre (North Comms) is located in Auckland.

Scale: 1:35,000 (A4)

-  Residential Zone
-  Commercial Zone Area 1
-  Commercial Zone Area 2
-  Commercial Zone Area 3
-  Industrial Zone
-  Reserve Zone
-  Rural Lifestyle Zone
-  Designations
-  Road Zone



2.3 STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The strategic direction for CDEM activities in Bay of Plenty is set out in the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Plan.

The Kawerau District Council CDEM Reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery activities are consistent with the vision, mission and goals of the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Plan.

2.4 KAWERAU DISTRICT RISK PROFILE

2.4.1 Risk Profile

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Plan identifies the hazards with potential to require a Civil Defence emergency management response within the Kawerau area as:

- Flooding
- Lifeline Utility Failure
- Human Epidemic
- Animal Disease
- Exotic pest outbreak
- Weather events
- Volcanic eruption
- Earthquake
- Large-scale hazardous substance release
- Forest fires

We have five large processing mills in Kawerau which process timber pulp and paper products. These mills use tonnes of hazardous chemicals in their processes. The mills have their own on-site emergency plans to manage this risk.

2.5 TARGETS AND ACTIONS

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Plan outlines strategic objectives for identification and management of reduction, readiness, response and recovery activities identified for the Bay of Plenty Region. Targets and actions have been developed at Group level that outline the processes and timeframes for achieving those objectives e.g. public information and hazards review.

Kawerau district is committed to providing resources to ensure that these targets and actions are achieved. Work is also underway locally to modify existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and plans to support this Local Plan, for example:

- SOP1 - Structure staffing activating and operations of LICC
- SOP2 - Public information and media management
- SOP3 - Welfare

3.0 OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 READINESS

3.1.1 Facilities

For the effective management of resources, disaster supplies and other response activities, the Kawerau District Council will activate a Local Incident Control Centre (LICC) at the Kawerau District Council Concert Chambers situated in Ranfurly Court, Kawerau. This facility is fully equipped and resourced to provide a response co-ordination function during a local emergency that supports the local incident controller(s).

3.2 RESPONSE FUNCTIONS

Following a Civil Defence Emergency, the Kawerau District Council is responsible for:

1. Effective co-ordination and leadership of the Community.
2. Collecting, collating and disseminating, reliable information pertaining to the disaster and the recovery requirements.
3. The consideration of Community needs relating to food, clothing and shelter. This function should be a priority early in the recovery stage.
4. Reassurance of the public at all stages of the recovery period.

3.3 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

Operational procedures are documented in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), maintained by the LICC. These detail the actions to be taken and processes to be followed in all aspects of LICC operations, management and administration.

3.3.1 Supporting Plans

The Kawerau District Council has a number of plans, which support the operational activities of the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group (refer to Part 10).

3.3.2 Operational Exercises and Training

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group will co-ordinate multi agency training and exercises in the Region as outlined in the CDEM Group Plan.

The Kawerau District Council will conduct its own Business Continuity exercises and Civil Defence exercises on an “as required” basis.

The Kawerau District Council will participate in the Group training and exercise programme and will ensure that personnel are trained to group standards.

3.3.3 Business Continuity Planning

The Kawerau District Council requires the Chief Executive Officer to plan response arrangements to emergency events that adversely affect the delivery of normal services and functions of Council. This planning is essential to ensure that the Council will be able to function to the fullest possible extent, although this may be at a reduced level, during and after an emergency.

3.3.4 Community Education

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group will also co-ordinate Community awareness and education training as described in the CDEM Group Plan.

The Kawerau District Council is committed in the group to supporting public education initiatives and the development of a public education strategy.

4.0 CIVIL DEFENCE WORKING GROUP

The Working Group comprises of:

1. The Mayor
2. The Chief Executive Officer
3. The Local Controller
4. The Local Alternate Controller(s)
5. The Manager, Operations and Services
6. The Manager, Regulatory and Planning

The Working Group may be convened by any Member as the need arises. Discussions could include matters and events leading up to a Declaration of Local Civil Defence Emergency.

4.1 APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL CONTROLLER AND ALTERNATES

Under the provisions of the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan, the territorial local authorities within the Bay of Plenty Region have nominated suitable persons to act as Local Controllers/Alternative Controllers within their respective Operating Areas. The Civil Defence Emergency Management Group has appointed such persons *vide* Section 27 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 and directed them to carry out any of the functions and duties of, or delegated to the Group Controller and to exercise the powers of a Controller within the Kawerau District.

4.2 POWERS OF LOCAL CONTROLLERS

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group has delegated to the Local Controller and Alternative Controllers appointed to the Kawerau District all the powers of a Group Controller, including but not limited to, the powers in sections 86 to 94 (inclusive) of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. Sections 86 to 94 are broadly outlined as:

- Evacuation of premises and places
- Entry onto premises
- Closing roads and public places
- Removal of aircraft, vessels and vehicles
- A power to requisition assets and property
- Giving directions to stop certain activities
- Power to carry out inspections etc.
- The power to enter into contracts in urgent cases

During an emergency a Local Controller is required to follow any directions given by the Group Controller.

5.0 DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN

5.1 RESPONSE

5.1.1 Incident and Emergency Levels

Incidents or Emergencies are categorised into five levels reflecting intensity or scope of the events and are detailed in the Group Plan.

The broad headings of the levels of emergency response are:

Level 1	Local incident - declaration not required. Incident dealt with by Emergency Services or other appropriate agency.
Level 2	Local incident - declaration not required. Incident dealt with by Emergency Services or other appropriate agency, with external support being required.
Level 3	Imminent or state of local emergency being considered. Local significance.
Level 4	Imminent or state of local emergency declared. Of regional significance.
Level 5	Imminent or state of national emergency.

The table on the following page outlines the levels at which a declaration would be likely to be made and the consequent relationship between controllers at local, group and national level.

5.2 FUNCTIONS

The purpose of Recovery is to assist the Community to return to normal social and economic activities as soon as possible, while at the same time ensuring, as far as possible, the mitigation of any future emergency.

5.2.1 Priorities for Recovery Assistance

Recovery priorities are:

- Health and safety of individuals and the Community
- Physical recovery
- Social recovery
- Economic recovery
- Assess disaster impacts and prioritise activity
- Co-ordinate welfare delivery
- Manage public information release wisely

Table reference 5.1

Level	Local Controller	Group Controller	Declaration?
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains a watching brief. • Reports to the LICC only if activated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal involvement required. 	No
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures LICC is partially or fully activated and adequately resourced. • Co-ordinates agreed functions as set by this plan and SOPs. • Notifies Group Controller of situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains a watching brief. • Notifies senior GEOC staff and places them on standby, particularly if situation has the potential to escalate. 	No
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures LICC is fully activated and resourced. • Considers declaring a local emergency in consultation with the Group Controller and emergency services. • Upon declaration, exercises statutory powers under the CDEM Act. • Provides regular updates to the Group Controller and seeks CDEM Group support as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures GEOC is partially or fully activated (depending on the scale of the emergency). • Gives consideration to escalation (i.e. a wider area declaration) in consultation with the Local Controllers & emergency services. • Advises adjacent CDEM Groups and National Controller. • Deploys a GEOC liaison officer to the LICC. 	Local
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommends (in discussion with the Group Controller, other local Controllers and emergency services) extending local emergency scope to wider Group area(s). • Supports and/or assists the Group Controller as required. • Continues to co-ordinate response efforts at the local level. • Ensures that the LICC remains fully activated in support of the GEOC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places the GEOC on full activation. • Recommend (in discussion with the Local Controllers and emergency services) extending Local emergency to cover wider Group area. • Upon wider declaration, exercises statutory powers under the CDEM Act. • Provides regular updates to ALL Local Controllers and emergency services. • Mediates over issues of use of Group-wide, inter-group or national level provided resources where a conflict arises. • Updates the National Controller on a regular basis. • Deploys a GEOC liaison officer to the LICC. 	Group
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above, but responds to priorities and overall directions set by the Group Controller. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to priorities set by the National Controller. • Co-ordinates Group response. • Provides regular updates to Local Controllers and National Controller. 	National

5.3 DECLARATIONS

The following persons may declare a state of Civil Defence Emergency within the Kawerau District:

- The Mayor of the Kawerau District Council.
- An Elected Member of the Kawerau District Council designated to act on behalf of the Mayor if the Mayor is absent.
- A person appointed by the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group.

A declaration of emergency made by a person authorised to do so within the Kawerau District must be made in the form specified at Appendix A. Such declaration may be extended in the form specified at Appendix B.

5.4 POWERS OF LOCAL CONTROLLERS

The CDEM Group has delegated to the Local Controllers the powers outlined in S.86 to 94 inclusive of the CDEM Act, such as:

- Evacuation of premises and places
- Entry onto premises
- Closing roads and public places
- Removal of aircraft, vessels and vehicles
- A power to requisition assets and property
- Giving directions to stop certain activities
- Powers to carry out inspections etc.
- The power to enter into contracts in urgent cases

5.5 LIAISON WITH ADJACENT TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group will co-ordinate inter-agency communication during an event that has regional or national significance. At a local event this responsibility rests with the local controller.

5.5.1 Liaison with Emergency Services and other Organisations

Effective inter-agency communication and co-operation before and during a Civil Defence emergency is critical to ensure successful management of the event. Within the Kawerau District, inter-agency communication and co-operation is achieved through the maintenance of an 'Emergency Services Group' (ESG), comprised of senior representatives of emergency services, councils, departments, agencies and specified community organisations. ESG members also comprise the operations/liaison group in the LICC.

The ESG is further described at Appendix D.

6.0 KAWERAU DISTRICT COUNCIL LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTRE(S) (LICC)

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Plan details the locations and operational functions of Emergency Operations Centres within the Group's area and should be read in conjunction with this Plan.

6.2 LOCAL ICCs

The Kawerau District is served by a primary Local Incident Control Centre (LICC) located at Council's Concert Chamber in Ranfurly Court. This LICC is able to be moved to another venue if necessary.

6.3 LOCAL ICC FUNCTION

Emergency services or other lead agency incident Controllers will manage and control the on-scene response to any incidents. The LICC and Civil Defence Controller are primarily concerned with high level planning and intelligence and the systematic acquisition and prioritisation of resources in response to the requirements of the emergency.

In a declared emergency, overall management becomes the responsibility of the Local Controller and all services and agencies are required to work to tasking and priorities set by the Local Controller.

The functions of the LICC during a declared state of emergency include, but are not limited to:

- Maintenance of a facility from which control and direction may be exercised.
- Provision of staff support to the appointed Local Controller.
- The gathering, collation and assessment of information and intelligence regarding the event for which the LICC has been activated.
- Assessment of disaster impacts and associated Community needs.
- Co-ordination of response activities within the Kawerau District.
- Co-ordination of resources made available for response activities.
- The provision of intelligence to the Group Controller.

The LICC may be activated to support an emergency service or agency responsible for the control of a non-declared emergency. In such a case, the appropriate service will provide an Incident Controller and support staff, but may request additional staff support from Council.

6.4 LICC STRUCTURE

The LICC is based on a modified Co-ordinated Incident Management System (CIMS) structure, comprising control, operations, planning/intelligence and logistics elements.

6.5 LICC HUMAN RESOURCES

Trained operational staff from Council and Volunteers are generally employed in the Plans/Intel group and the Logistics group. The Operations' group generally comprises representatives of emergency services, utility providers and other assisting agencies.

6.6 LICC PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The LICC is equipped to meet CDEM operational requirements, including radio communications, (Group VHF, local simplex band and amateur bands), information display systems and access to Council's telephone, IT systems. The Concert Chamber complex has permanent stand-by generator power available which can power up the whole complex as a "stand alone" operational LICC.

6.7 LICC ACTIVATION

Situations classified as incidents will normally be handled by a lead agency Incident Controller using response resources from one or more departments or agencies and the LICC will not be activated unless the lead agency so requests. However, when multiple incidents occur or when an incident is likely to escalate, consideration will be given to LICC activation.

For operational flexibility, the LICC may be sized according to the anticipated needs of the situation, and the appointed Local Controller is responsible for determining the level of staffing required to manage the response. The structure is intended to provide a capability to expand and contract with the magnitude of the emergency situation and the resources committed to it.

6.8 INFORMATION FLOW

The BOP CDEM Group Plan specifically details the arrangement at a Regional Level for information flow between the Incident Controller, Local LICC, GEOC and National Crisis Centre.

7.0 TRANSITION TO LEVEL 4 EVENTS

7.1 GROUP TRANSITION PROCEDURES

Should a Level 3 event become regionally significant, the Group Controller may exercise his/her powers under the Act to assume overall control of the emergency. Before the Group Controller assumes control, the following procedure will be executed. All steps in this process are mandatory.

- The Group Controller makes a decision to escalate to a Level 4 event and formally advises the Kawerau District Local Controller of the intention to assume Group control at a specified time.
- The Group Controller makes a decision as to whether the existing declaration of a state of local emergency needs to be terminated and a new declaration for a wider or different area made. If a new declaration is to be made, the Group Controller obtains the consent of a person authorised to declare a state of local emergency. The Group Controller formally advises the Kawerau Local Controller of his/her intentions.
- The Kawerau Local Controller prepares a Situation Report effective at the time specified for the transfer of control. The Situation Report includes the advice of the intention to escalate to a Level 4 event.
- If a new declaration is to be made, the Kawerau Local Controller prepares the correct documentation to terminate the state of local emergency (refer to Appendix C) to coincide with the time the Group Controller makes a new declaration and it has been signed by a person authorised to do so.
- Shortly before the designated time the escalation is to take effect, the Kawerau Local Controller provides a comprehensive briefing to the Bay of Plenty Group Controller, particularly focusing on:
 - Established priorities.
 - Current activities and progress.
 - Preparations already made for new initiatives.
 - Areas of concern such as gaps in intelligence, shortages of logistic supplies.
- When the Group Controller is satisfied, he/she formally advises the Kawerau Local Controller that he/she is ready to assume control of the event.
- At the designated time:
 - The prepared Situation Report is released.
 - If required, the existing declaration is terminated and the new one promulgated.
 - The Group Controller assumes control.
 - The Kawerau Local Controller supports the Group controller and acts under his/her direction.
 - The Kawerau LICC continues to manage local aspects of the emergency until such time it is stood down by the Group Controller.

8.0 RECOVERY

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Recovery Plan outlines the recovery arrangement for the Bay of Plenty region.

The Kawerau District Council has Business and Community Disaster Recovery Plans in place outlining local arrangements and these are summarised here for clarity.

8.2 FUNCTION

The purpose of Disaster Recovery is to assist the Community to return to normal social and economic activities as soon as possible, at the same time make such recommendations that may mitigate future occurrence of disasters.

Some of these aspects would cover the following:

- Recovery
- Welfare
- Geotechnical action
- Public Information Management

8.3 PRIORITIES FOR RECOVERY ASSISTANCE

The Recovery priorities of the Kawerau District are:

- Health and Safety of individuals and the Community
- Physical recovery
- Social recovery
- Economic recovery

8.4 BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY RECOVERY MANAGERS

The Kawerau District Council Business Recovery Manager is:

- The Chief Executive Officer

The Kawerau District Council Community Recovery Manager is:

- Manager, Regulatory & Planning

8.5 DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF RECOVERY MANAGER

When required, the Kawerau District Recovery Managers will co-ordinate all disaster recovery activities, whether or not an emergency has been declared.

8.6 TRANSITION FROM RESPONSE TO RECOVERY

If the nature of the emergency indicates that the services of the local Recovery Managers may be required, they should be activated as early as possible during the response phase.

The transition from the response phase to the recovery phase must be seamless and care must be taken to avoid a public perception that the emergency has ended following the termination of a declaration. In practical terms, recovery begins during the response phase and may continue for a considerable time after the response phase has ended.

8.7 COUNCIL GOVERNANCE

The Council will decide the nature of governance it wishes to adopt at the time of the emergency. Options include the full Council retaining oversight, an existing Committee assuming the role, or a special-purpose Committee being formed.

Early in the recovery phase, arrangements for responsive governance will be crucial to the achievement of effective day-to-day management by the Recovery Managers.

The Council will give consideration to specific actions, including, but not limited to:

- Seeking special legislation to vary the processes under which resource and building consents are granted vide the Resource Management Act and the Building Act to aid speedy recovery activity.
- Making a resolution to amend or make decisions inconsistent with their Annual Plan as appropriate and create a new plan the following year.
- Consider any implications for the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP).
- Reviewing the priority of all service delivery activities, including ceasing or suspending discretionary outputs, based on the recommendations of the Recovery Managers.
- Consider any consequences for other statutory obligations arising from the Forest & Rural fires Act 1977 and the Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act 1996.

8.8 EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

The Kawerau District Council Recovery Plan prescribes the accounting arrangements during an emergency.

The management and recording of expenditure is vital to support future claims for Government subsidies and assistance.

8.9 MAYORAL RELIEF FUND

There are provisions for the Mayor to establish and administer a Mayoral Relief fund should it become apparent that there may be individuals and businesses suffering financial hardship as a result of the emergency.

9.0 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 KAWERAU DISTRICT COUNCIL CDEM ACTIVITIES

The Kawerau District Civil Defence Officer co-ordinates all aspects of Reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery to ensure that this Plan can be implemented and meet the requirements of the CDEM Act 2002.

The Civil Defence Officer reports to the Manager, Regulatory and Planning.

9.2 BAY OF PLENTY CDEM GROUP REPRESENTATION

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group is established pursuant to s.12 of the Act.

The Kawerau District Council representative on the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group Joint Committee is Mayor Malcolm Campbell, JP.

9.3 BAY OF PLENTY CEG REPRESENTATION

The Bay of Plenty Co-ordinating Executive Group (CEG) was established pursuant to s.20 of the Act.

Kawerau District Council's representative is Chris Jensen, Manager, Regulatory & Planning.

9.4 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The initial and primary duty for responding to and dealing with the consequences of emergencies rests with the local authorities who are initially responsible for funding all Civil Defence Emergency expenditure.

In the event of the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group being activated in support of the local authorities, the Group will be responsible for all expenses incurred in the course of those functions.

Lead agencies and supporting agencies that have an emergency management response function are responsible for all expenses incurred in the course of those functions.

The Kawerau District Council is a contributing member to the financial arrangements of the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group and has agreed to contribute funding as outlined in the Administrative Section of the Group Plan. The agreed apportionment for programmed activities is in line with the arrangements set out in the Group Plan.

10.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AND SUPPORTING PLANS

10.1 KAWERAU DISTRICT COUNCIL SOPs

- Local Incident Control Centre (LICC) Activation
- After Hours Callout Procedures
- Minimum Training Standards
- Manager Responsibilities

10.2 KAWERAU DISTRICT COUNCIL SUPPORTING PLANS

Community Response Plans (CRPs)

- Community Disaster Recovery Plan
- Business Recovery Plan
- Kawerau Evacuation Plan

10.3 KAWERAU DISTRICT COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLANS

- Kawerau District Council Long Term Plan
- Kawerau District Council Annual Plan

Form 8, Schedule 2, CDEM Regulations 2003c

Declaration of state of local emergency

Section 68, Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

I, _____,
[full name]

declare that a state of local emergency exists in _____
[specify names of Civil Defence Emergency Management Group area, districts, or wards]

owing to _____
[describe emergency]

The state of local emergency comes into force [select one]

- immediately on the making of this declaration, or
- at _____
[specify later time and date]

The state of local emergency expires [select one]

- with the commencement of the seventh day after the date on which this declaration is made, or
- at _____
[specify time and date, which must not be later than the commencement of the seventh day after the date on which this declaration is made].

Declared by: _____
[signature]

Designation: [Select the applicable designation]

- Person appointed and authorised by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group to declare a state of local emergency for its area.
- Representative of a member of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group [select this designation where no appointed person is or is likely to be able to exercise the power to declare a state of local emergency].
- Mayor of the district for which the state of local emergency is declared.
- Elected member of the district for which the state of local emergency is declared (designated to act on behalf of the mayor when the mayor is absent).

Time and date of declaration: _____

Notes

1. This declaration must be—
 - (a) notified to the public immediately by any means of communication that are reasonably practicable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) published in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable. It is recommended that publication in the *Gazette* occur within 20 working days after the state of emergency is terminated.
2. Calculating “the commencement of the seventh day after the date on which this declaration is made”: If the declaration is made at any time on 1 January, it will expire at the beginning of 8 January. If the declaration is made at any time on a Friday, it will expire at the beginning of the following Friday.

Form 8, Schedule 2, CDEM Regulations 2003c

Declaration extending state of local emergency

Section 71, Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

I, _____,
[full name]

extend the state of local emergency declared at _____
[specify time and date, also include times and dates of any previous extensions]

for _____
[specify names of Civil Defence Emergency Management Group area, districts, or wards]

owing to _____
[describe emergency]

The state of local emergency expires [select one]

- with the commencement of the seventh day after the date on which this declaration is made, or
- at _____
[specify time and date, which must not be later than the commencement of the seventh day after the date on which this declaration is made].

Declared by: _____
[signature]

Designation: [Select the applicable designation]

- Person appointed and authorised by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group to declare a state of local emergency for its area.
- Representative of a member of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group [select this designation where no appointed person is or is likely to be able to exercise the power to declare a state of local emergency].
- Mayor of the district for which the state of local emergency is declared.
- Elected member of the district for which the state of local emergency is declared (designated to act on behalf of the mayor when the mayor is absent).

Time and date of declaration: _____

Notes

1. This declaration must be—
 - (a) notified to the public immediately by any means of communication that are reasonably practicable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) published in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable. It is recommended that publication in the *Gazette* occur within 20 working days after the state of emergency is terminated.
2. Calculating “the commencement of the seventh day after the date on which this declaration is made”: If the declaration is made at any time on 1 January, it will expire at the beginning of 8 January. If the declaration is made at any time on a Friday, it will expire at the beginning of the following Friday.
3. If this is a second or subsequent extension of a state of emergency, specify the time and date each previous extension was made, as well as the time and date the state of emergency was first declared.

Form 10, Schedule 2, CDEM Regulations 2003

Declaration terminating state of local emergency

Section 72, Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

I, _____,
[full name]

terminate the state of local emergency declared at _____
[specify time and date, also include times and dates of any extensions]

for _____
[specify names of Civil Defence Emergency Management Group area, districts, or wards]

owing to _____
[describe emergency]

The termination of the state of local emergency takes effect [select one]

- From the time and date of this declaration, or
- from _____
[specify time and date, which must not be later than the commencement of the seventh day after the date on which the state of local emergency was declared or last extendede].

Declared by: _____
[signature]

Designation: [Select the applicable designation]

- Person appointed and authorised by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group to declare a state of local emergency for its area.
- Representative of a member of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group [select this designation where no appointed person is or is likely to be able to exercise the power to declare a state of local emergency].
- Mayor of the district for which the state of local emergency is declared.
- Elected member of the district for which the state of local emergency is declared (designated to act on behalf of the mayor when the mayor is absent).

Time and date of declaration: _____

Notes

1. This declaration must be—
 - (b) notified to the public immediately by any means of communication that are reasonably practicable in the circumstances; and
 - (c) published in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable. It is recommended that publication in the *Gazette* occur within 20 working days after the state of emergency is terminated.
2. Calculating “the commencement of the seventh day after the date on which this declaration is made”: If the declaration is made at any time on 1 January, it will expire at the beginning of 8 January. If the declaration is made at any time on a Friday, it will expire at the beginning of the following Friday.
3. If this is a second or subsequent extension of a state of emergency, specify the time and date each previous extension was made, as well as the time and date the state of emergency was first declared.

