Inquiry into Broadcasting, Online Content and Live Production to Rural and Regional Australia

Submission of the Indigenous Remote Communications Association

5th February 2016

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the Indigenous Remote Communications Association

The Indigenous Remote Communications Association (IRCA) is the peak body for remote Indigenous media organisations (RIMOs), including Remote Indigenous Broadcasting Services (RIBS, formerly known as BRACS). It is currently transitioning, at the request of the Australian Government, to be the national peak body for Indigenous media.

An Indigenous Board governs IRCA, with IRCA general members being Indigenous persons working in remote Indigenous media.

1.2 Indigenous broadcasting background

The landscape of broadcasting in remote, rural and regional Australia is diverse, including national broadcasters, local and regional non-Indigenous community and commercial broadcasters, and especially in remote communities local and regional Indigenous broadcasting services provided through RIBS.

RIBS services are located in remote Indigenous communities and provide Indigenous community radio services in language to their communities as their primary service, as well as undertaking production of video documentaries, informational, health, sports, oral histories and more for screening locally as well as on Indigenous Community Television (ICTV) and where applicable through the National Indigenous Television (NITV) service.

RIBS are professional Indigenous radio services licenced as Community Broadcasting Services (CBL) or Temporary Community Broadcasting Services (TCBL) by the Australian Communications and Media Association. They represent an Indigenous community of interest, with licences held by a range of not-for-profit organisations such as local Councils/Shires, not-for-profit Indigenous community organisations and RIMOs.

RIBS services are the **primary radio service** in remote Indigenous communities providing for:

- Language and culture retention and strengthening
- Local employment
- Current and relevant community news
- Local productions of content relevant to communities
- Emergency weather and road conditions announcements in language
- Customised messaging of government and non-government program and policy information

RIBS services are coordinated by eight (8) Remote Indigenous Media Organisations (RIMOs)[1]. RIMOs provide supporting media services to RIBS including:

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[1] See Appendix 1 for a list of RIMOs and RIBS

- Indigenous community regional radio services on the VAST satellite service (aggregated through the regional RIBS network and complemented by RIMO produced content);
- Broadcasting technical services;
- Media production support and development;
- Media training;
- News services.

RIMOs also retransmit their regional radio services via the VAST satellite service to over fifty (50) remote Indigenous communities without a CBL or TCBL.

RIMO broadcasting technical services units provide broadcasting technical maintenance and upgrades for RIBS services as well as, in some regions, maintenance services for retransmitted ABC radio services at self-help sites.

ICTV is an independent, Indigenous not for profit organisation. ICTV is delivered on Channel 601 of the VAST satellite service to remote Indigenous communities as well as to other remote eligible sites. ICTV programming is produced in the languages of its contributors and through its diverse slate of material is working to remedy the lack of targeted media and communications for indigenous communities.

1.3   Statistical scope of remote Indigenous broadcasting services

The following statistical information represents the scope and scale of remote Indigenous broadcasting organisations as exemplified by RIBS and RIMOs:

Indicator as at December 2014	Data
Number of remote Indigenous communities with a RIBS radio service	106
Number of additional remote Indigenous communities receiving a retransmitted regional radio service from RIMOs	50
Number of persons employed *in 2014* by RIBS and RIMOs	260
Number of Indigenous employees employed *in 2014* by RIBS and RIMOs	207
Number of non-Indigenous employees employed *in 2014* by RIBS and RIMOs	53
Population served *in 2014* by RIBS and RIMO radio services	101,683
Number of broadcast hours *per week* by RIBS and RIMOs	1,344
Hours training provided *in 2014* by RIMOs to RIBS and RIMO Indigenous workers	11,940
Broadcasting technical services provided *in 2014* by RIMOs to remote RIBS radio transmission sites, including retransmitted ABC radio services at those sites	4,685
Number of ABC radio self-help services maintained *in 2014* by RIMO technical service units[2]	95

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[2] There is no funding available to RIMOs for technical maintenance of ABC transmissions at self-help sites. Technical maintenance is provided pro-bono, but is a drain on RIMO resourcing.

2. IMPORTANCE OF AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS MEDIA SECTOR

The Review of Australian Government Investment in the Indigenous Broadcasting and Media Sector[3] noted the importance of the Indigenous media sector in its 2010 Report, specifically with regard to potential for:

1. Engaging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the broader economy through access to information;
2. Enhancing self-esteem, sense of identity, sense of community, social inclusion and pride in communities;
3. Providing positive role models to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people;
4. Providing positive representations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples;
5. Providing training and employment opportunities;
6. Being a vehicle for maintenance and transmission of language and culture.

The Review viewed the Indigenous media sector as having an important role in Closing the Gap programs, noting however that the sector was under-utilised, under-valued, and under-funded to fully realise that potential. That situation has not changed in the intervening years.

For Indigenous peoples themselves, the ownership and management of Indigenous media is critical for the affirmation of themselves as the first peoples of Australia, as well as for the maintenance of culture, language, stories and Indigenous histories. It is seen as a fundamental right of citizenship within a settler nation.

Approximately 73% of Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory and more than 50% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across Australia listen to an Indigenous radio station each month. Indigenous radio is highly valued by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

As the media sector transitions into digital technologies, these technologies enable sharing, identity formation, awareness raising and communication without being bound by physical distance and remoteness. The advent of new digital technologies and the convergence of platforms has effectively revolutionised the Indigenous communications sector by making the tools for production and distribution more affordable, accessible and user-friendly.

Just as local broadcasting in the analogue age challenged the beaming in of European content into remote Indigenous communities, new digital media technologies challenge the "old" world media of non-Indigenous produced online content "downloading" into Indigenous communities. Instead new digital media technologies are serving specific community aims and acting as a catalyst for new forms of communication and understanding. It is critical that Indigenous broadcasting be sustained and supported to expand into new digital platforms, whilst preserving the ownership of Indigenous broadcasting in Indigenous hands.

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[3] Neville Stevens. Review of Australian Government Investment in the Indigenous Broadcasting and Media Sector 2010. Office of the Arts, Department of Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

3. INDIGENOUS REMOTE COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION RESPONSE TO INQUIRY

3.1 Expansion of Indigenous radio services in remote, rural and regional Australia

There are approximately one hundred and forty (140) licenced Indigenous radio stations in Australia, the vast majority of which are RIBS in remote Indigenous communities, as set out in the table in Appendix 1 of this Submission.

This leaves a large number of Indigenous communities without an Indigenous specific radio service. IRCA is approached on a regular basis by Indigenous organisations wishing to establish a local Indigenous radio service due to the limitations of national and commercial broadcasters.

National and commercial broadcasters do not provide content on a continuing basis that can support the interests, languages, cultures and needs of Indigenous peoples. Such media is often perceived as being racist at times as well as often breaching complex and nuanced cultural protocols.

It is critical that the localised Indigenous owned and managed media sector be sustained. Their modes of production cater for cultural business needs, local crewing, and cultural protocols of who can and can't tell stories. Most importantly the modes of production enable productions to be fully in language and to be managed according to local protocols. National and commercial productions work at a completely different and sometimes inimical level.

Those communities without an Indigenous broadcasting service cannot be "in-filled" by non-Indigenous broadcasters or national broadcasters.

It is in this context that the needs of communities without an Indigenous radio service need to be addressed. There is a need to provide a program to support aspirant Indigenous communities develop the required skills and knowledge, plan and implement programming, and implement the technical requirements for establishment of broadcasting technologies. A scan of the downloadable ACMA Community Broadcasting Licence (CBL) Application Form[4] will indicate the complexity of the task for small Indigenous community organisations.

As a consequence, some Indigenous community organisations choose to apply with support from a cooperating Indigenous media organisation for a Temporary Community Broadcasting Licence (TCBL). Whilst the application process is less onerous[5], this

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[4] ACMA CBL application form
http://acma.gov.au/~/media/Community%20Broadcasting%20and%20Safeguards/Form/pdf/Application%20for%20a%20community%20radio%20broadcasting%20licence%20in%20the%20broadcasting%20services%20bands.pdf
[5] ACMA TCBL application form
http://acma.gov.au/~/media/Community%20Broadcasting%20and%20Safeguards/Form/pdf/Application%20for%20a%20temporary%20community%20radio%20broadcasting%20licence.pdf

places them into an annual cycle of renewal with consequent administrative workloads and a compromise of funding possibilities given their TCBL status.

IRCA appreciates the need for ACMA rigour in the approval of new licences. However, the requirements for a CBL are insurmountable in many cases for small, not-for-profit Indigenous organisations.

Recommendation

1. That the Inquiry consider the need for funding and supporting a development and seed funding program for aspirant remote, rural and regional Indigenous organisations to gain a community broadcasting licence, or any other permanent Indigenous broadcasting licence that may become available in the future.

3.2   Indigenous broadcasting as "community" broadcasting

Indigenous broadcasting sits within the community broadcasting sector as noted in Section 3.1 above. In statutory law, under the Broadcasting Services Act 1992 Indigenous broadcasters are classified under Part 6 as a community broadcasting sector.

Whilst this positioning reflects the core *community* element of Indigenous broadcasting, and supports its ethical base, the positioning has some disadvantages as follows:

*   The Indigenous broadcasting sector is "cut-off" in policy terms from other broadcasters, such as the ABC, also providing broadcasting services in remote, rural and regional Australia.

*   Australian Government departmental responsibility for the sector has continually shifted as either the "Indigenous community" component on the one hand, or the "broadcasting" component on the other hand is emphasised at different times. This has a detrimental impact on continuity of governmental funding arrangements, administrative overheads in changed funding agreement responsibilities and loss of public service corporate knowledge of the sector, Indigenous broadcasters need to continually introduce themselves to new Departmental staff and provide information all over again about the sector.

*   Where the "Indigenous community" component is emphasised, with the sector consequently coming within the responsibility of a Department with a "community and/or Indigenous remit, Indigenous broadcasters are left out of important consultations on broadcasting policy changes.

*   Employment as a broadcaster or media producer with an Indigenous media organisation/broadcaster is perceived as a being volunteer role and/or attracting a low-wage[6], as well as being of a lower professional standard due to its placement in the "community broadcasting: sector. This works against the provision of appropriate wages for Indigenous broadcasters (although it is to be noted that

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[6] In most cases broadcasters are paid at work-for-the-dole or below-award levels.

RIBS and RIMOs do work to supplement wages for broadcasters under difficult circumstances).

- The statutory requirements for community broadcasters limit their ability to attract paid-advertising, thus having a flow-on effect to their capacity to expand employment and upgrade service provision.

There is a need to consider Indigenous broadcasters as a professional group, within a landscape of other broadcasters nationally, providing a vital service in their communities, with consequent award wages and conditions for employees and operational costs.

Recommendation

2. That the Indigenous broadcasting sector be the responsibility of the Australian Government Department carrying responsibility for broadcasting (i.e. Department of Communications and the Arts) as per Stevens Review Recommendation 1.
3. That consultation takes place with the Indigenous broadcasting sector and ACMA on the need for a new licence category for Indigenous broadcasting under the Broadcasting Services Act.

3.3   Growing Indigenous broadcasting employment and increasing funding

The Australian Bureau of Statistics notes[7] that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15-64 area more than three times as likely as non-Indigenous people in the same age group to be unemployed (17.2% of those in the labour force compared with 5.5%. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men were more likely to be unemployed (18.2%) than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (16.1%), while rates for non-Indigenous men and women were the same.

The latest Closing the Gap Report indicates[8] that Indigenous employment rates vary sharply by remoteness area with inner-regional areas and major cities having the highest Indigenous *employment* rates for those aged 15–64 years at 49.9 per cent and 49.8 per cent respectively. ***Very remote areas*** have the lowest rates of *employment* at 42.2 per cent. Only 30.4 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 15-64 years in very remote areas were employed in a mainstream (non-CDEP) job in 2012-13.

The Indigenous media sector provides a culturally appropriate employment environment building on culture and language skills and local leadership already held by Indigenous peoples. Currently an average of approximately two (2) people per RIBS is employed in the remote Indigenous broadcasting sector. The low employment rate reflects the lack of adequate funding to the sector.

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[7] Australian Bureau of Statistics. Exploring the gap in labour market outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4102.0main+features72014

[8] AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT. CLOSING THE GAP - THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPORT 2015
HTTP://WWW.DPMC.GOV.AU/PMC-INDIGENOUS-AFFAIRS/PUBLICATION/CLOSING-GAP-PRIME-MINISTERS-REPORT-2015#JOBS

IRCA is advocating for employment levels in remote Indigenous media and communications roles to be doubled. The remote media sector has demonstrated very good outcomes despite the current low levels of employment. Further targeted jobs funding in this sector would provide excellent return on investment through a broad range of service delivery and community development outcomes.

There has been almost no increase in funding to the sector since the mid 1990s, with a consequent reduction in funding in real terms. Funding for the operation of the approximately one hundred and twenty (140) Indigenous radio stations has stayed steady at around $15 million per annum for over 10 years.

Some employment funding has been redirected to RIBS and RIMOs for Indigenous employment which redirection has been welcomed. However, the funding levels reflect unskilled work, again reinforcing the perception that community broadcasting is not professional broadcasting.

Recommendation

4. That an Indigenous employment program be developed to target Indigenous employment growth in broadcasting, communications and content production, with funding adequate to meet modern award rates, and supported by a nationally coordinated training program.

3.4   Broadband needs of remote Indigenous broadcasters

The lack of access to effective terrestrial and mobile broadband, as well as the lack of affordable broadband where it is available, is hampering the development of a 21st century remote Indigenous broadcasting sector.

The high usage of the interim NBN satellite and increasing demand for Internet access in remote communities means that services are often congested with consequent impact on quality of service. The launch of NBN's Sky Muster for commissioning in April 2016 has not alleviated concerns regarding congestion during peak times. Dr Mark Gregory of RMIT is quoted in ABC news story of 20 October 2015[9] as saying:

> *"During peak times, there's going to be a very high likelihood that traffic is going to become congested, and there's going to be less throughput of traffic, and therefore people can expect the network to slow down considerably."*

At the optimistic scheduled rate of 10,000 installations per month of new customers using the Sky Muster satellite, the 200,000+ eligible premises is in the order of 20 months. This means that remote communities may still be waiting for years to get their service installed with no affordable interim solution while they're waiting.

IRCA is a key member of the Broadband for the Bush Alliance, which seeks to improve the telecommunications access for remote Australians. Members of the Alliance are set

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[9] http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-10-01/sky-muster-launches-amid-concerns-internet-speeds-overpromised/6817998

out at http://broadbandforthebush.com.au/members/. The Alliance in its 2015 Annual
Forum Communiqué notes that:

> "Inadequate access to broadband infrastructure in remote and regional Australia is
> Inhibiting the social and economic opportunities for residents and widening the digital
> divide between urban and regional Australia in terms of access to healthcare,
> education, government services and commercial opportunities.

Remote Indigenous media organisations are important broadcasting services supporting
targeted health, education and other government messaging in language to remote
communities. Their capacity to fulfil their information and community development roles
is being hampered significantly by inadequate broadband in remote and regional
Australia.

Digital technologies provide the opportunity for RIBS and RIMOs to significantly enhance
their operations through actions such as:

- *Effective monitoring and support of local RIBS operations* by RIMO technical staff
  creating cost savings for technical servicing. Technical service costs are considerable
  given the very long distances technicians need to travel to reach RIBS and ABC self-
  help sites often involving travel over a number of days by vehicle, air or boat.

- *Targeted information campaigns* for individual remote communities rather than a
  single regional radio service with the same content for all receiving communities.

- A *high quality live content feed* from anywhere a 3/4G service is available field.

- *Uploading culturally rich video and multimedia content* to TV services such as ICTV
  and NITV providing for both community well-being through affirmation of the strength
  of language and culture but also adding to the wider Australian community's
  appreciation of Indigenous culture.

The lack of adequate, effective and affordable broadband is a limiting factor in:

- Enhancing the listening and watching experience of remote Indigenous
  community members
- Reducing technical servicing costs.
- Making rich cultural and language content available to local and national
  audiences.

Recommendations

5. Creation of a coordinated Remote Australian Digital Strategy that
    incorporates discussion of acceptable service levels to support Indigenous
    broadcasting and digital inclusion in remote, rural and regional Australia.

6. Extension of mobile coverage in remote, rural and regional Australia through
    black-spot remediation programs to support enhancement of live content
    production.

7. Investigation of excising remote, rural and regional Indigenous broadcasters
    from carrier data limits.

8. Expansion of NBN fibre to the node and wireless for connecting small
    communities to nearby fibre backhaul services to support inclusion of very
    small communities in radio broadcasting digital enhancements.

3.5 Realising the potential of digital technologies for content distribution: disrupting "traditional" broadcasting

Any Inquiry into broadcasting must recognise the disruption of traditional broadcasting by digital technologies. Digital technologies disrupt one-way broadcasting, enabling a rich user generated on-demand content environment that can be utilised by broadcasters or run parallel to broadcasters using online platforms. The disruption of time-based broadcasting by online content providers such as You Tube, Netflix and ABC's iView have changed the ways in which people view video content and TV shows.

IRCA and ICTV have developed the IndigiTUBE platform (www.indigitube.com.au) to provide a culturally appropriate platform for Indigenous video, radio and music. It has a growing contributor and viewer base, with associated app development underway for RIMO radio services. The growth of smart phone and tablet computer ownership in communities with 3G availability is increasing, although as noted above the issues of affordability and congestion continue to create frustrations for usage.

RIBS and RIMOs are active content producers for IndigiTUBE. A growing archive of content is being produced for which IndigiTUBE provides one platform for distribution.

Digital technologies and communications provide the potential for development of community WiFi systems. Such systems can provide channels of user generated content available on fixed and mobile platforms, as well as provide targeted messaging.

Communities can effectively create their own local, online "broadcasting" channels. This provides opportunities for local employment growth in managing the systems, as well as providing a culturally rich environment contributing to the well-being of community members.

Recommendation

> 9. That a funding program be developed for establishment and community management of Indigenous community WiFi systems.

3.6 Addressing compromised TV delivery to VAST eligible communities

The digital switchover of 2013 in remote communities was effected through direct-to-home satellite provision delivered on the VAST satellite platform. Households were provided with a roof top satellite dish, and a set-top box/satellite receiver. All receivers were registered on the VAST system, with receivers activated by a VAST authorisation card inserted in the receiver. The responsibility for the ongoing maintenance of the equipment was transferred to the 'householder'[10].

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[10] The definition of 'householder' was not specified for remote communities or town camps where housing is centrally managed. Consequently there is no coordinated maintenance plan for these sites with no access to affordable technical support.

IRCA's experience of the implementation of the same domestic receivers, as mandated by the Australian Government under funding made available for the digital switchover of RIBS receivers, is that the domestic receivers are very susceptible to:

- Prolonged loss of signal under the weather conditions of Northern Australia.
- Deactivation of the VAST authorisation card under random circumstances.
- Accidental damage of the receiver or roof-top satellite dish.
- Loss of the receiver.

IRCA has since coordinated the replacement of the domestic receivers in RIBS with professional satellite receivers with the funding cooperation of the Australian Government upon the extent of the problem becoming evident.

At the domestic household level, VAST has brought a greater range of channels to remote Indigenous communities, and has provided a wider platform for delivery of the Indigenous Community Television Channel (Channel 601 on VAST). However, anecdotal evidence coming to IRCA is that there is an increasing loss of TV services in remote households[11].

The implementation of direct-to-home satellite TV has replaced a relatively robust system of terrestrial retransmission, with individualised systems for reception that are highly vulnerable to signal loss and damage. Remote Indigenous community members have limited opportunities to source replacement equipment, access help-lines, or reactivate the VAST receiver authorisation cards.

There is an urgent need to identify the scale of the problem and develop appropriate systems that provide a more robust TV solution for VAST eligible communities.

> **Recommendation**
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> 10. That the Australian Government conduct a survey of the operational status of household direct-to-home VAST satellite services, and implement a remediation program relevant to the findings.

4. CONCLUSION

IRCA appreciates the opportunity to respond to the Inquiry. We would welcome the opportunity to further discuss this submission or provide more details on specific elements.

IRCA wishes to reiterate its view that the provision of Indigenous broadcasting, Indigenous media content production and Indigenous online content is of vital importance for Indigenous communities. We also wish to reiterate the need for expansion of radio services, funding and employment, and the need to position Indigenous broadcasting as a sector in itself.

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[11] Reports of up to 50% failure rates in some communities after only two years.

Indigenous broadcasting is the primary broadcasting service for Indigenous peoples. It needs to be valued, funded and supported adequately to achieve its full potential and address the needs of the communities it serves.

IRCA is also aware of the recommendation by Regional Arts Australia for an independent inquiry into regional arts and culture and we broadly support this notion.

APPENDIX 1 REMOTE INDIGENOUS MEDIA ORGANISATIONS AND COORDINATED RIBS AND RETRANSMISSION SITES

Central Australia Aboriginal Media Association
Based at Alice Springs, Northern Territory
Coordinated RIBS and regional/remote retransmission sites:

Alice Springs	Coober Pedy	Katherine
Alpurrurulam	Docker River	Marla
Alyangula	Elliott	Mutitjulu
Ampilatwatja	Finke	Papunya
Areyonga	Glendambo	Santa Teresa
Arlparra	Haasts Bluff	Tennant Creek
Batchelor	Harts Range	Titjikala
Canteen Creek	Hermannsburg	Wallace Rockhole
Ceduna	Imanpa	Yulara

Ngaanyatjarra Media
Based at Irrunytju, Ngaanyatjarra Lands, Western Australia
Coordinated RIBS and regional/remote retransmission sites:

Blackstone	Kanpa	Tjuntjuntara
Coonana	Kiwirrkurra	Wanarn
Cosmo Newberry	Mt Margaret	Warakurna
Irrunytju	Patjarr	Warburton
Irrunytju	Tjirrkarli	
Jameson	Tjukurla	

Pilbara and Kimberley Aboriginal Media
Based at Broome, Western Australia
Coordinated RIBS and regional/remote retransmission sites:

Balgo	Imintji	Port Hedland
Beagle Bay	Jigalong	Punmu
Bidyadanga	Kalumburu	Warmun
Billiluna	Kununurra	Yakanarra
Derby	Looma	Yandeeyarra
Djarindjin	Mulan	Yiyili
Fitzroy Crossing	One Arm Point	Yungngora
Halls Creek	Parngurr	

Pintupi, Anmatjerre and Warlpiri Media
Based at Yuendumu, Northern Territory
Coordinated RIBS and regional/remote retransmission sites:

Ali Curung	Laramba	Willowra
Engawala	Mt Liebig	Wilora
Imangara	Nyirrpi	Yuelamu
Kintore	Pmara Jutunta	Yuendumu
Lajamanu	Ti Tree	

Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Media
Based at Umuwa, APY Lands, South Australia
Coordinated RIBS and regional/remote retransmission sites:

Amata	Kalka	Pipalyatjara
Ernabella	Kanpi	Umuwa
Fregon	Mimili	Yunyarinyi
Indulkana	Nyapari	

Queensland Remote Aboriginal Media
Based at Cairns, Queensland
Coordinated RIBS and regional/remote retransmission sites:

Atherton	Hope Vale	Pormpuraaw
Aurukun	Kowanyama	Woorabinda
Bamaga (Northern	Lockhart River	Wujal Wujal
Peninsular Area)	Mapoon	Yarrabah
Doomadgee	Napranum	
Gununa	Normanton	

Top End Aboriginal Bush Broadcasting Association
Based at Darwin, Northern Territory
Coordinated RIBS and regional/remote retransmission sites:

Angurugu	Milikapiti	Peppimenarti
Barunga	Milingimbi	Pirlangimpi
Beswick	Milyakburra	Ramingining
Borroloola	Minjilang	Timber Creek
Bulman	Nauiyu Nambiyu	Umbakumba
Daguragu	Nguiu	Wadeye
Galiwinku	Ngukurr	Warruwi
Gapuwiyak	Numbulwar	Yarralin
Kalkarindji	Oenpelli	Yirrkala
Maningrida	Palumpa	

Torres Strait Islands Media Association
Based at Thursday Island, Torres Strait Islands
Coordinated RIBS and regional/remote retransmission sites:

Badu Island	Kubin	Saibai Island
Boigu Island	Mabuiag	St Pauls
Dauan Island	Masig	Thursday Island
Erub	Murray Island	Ugar
Iama	Poruma	Warraber