



MCKINLAY SHIRE LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT
PLAN
2019/2020

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
1. ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE	4
1.1 Introduction / Purposes and Objectives	4
1.2 Statement of establishment / authority to plan	5
1.3 LDMG terms of reference	5
1.4 Statement of compliance with legislation, guidelines and strategic policy framework..	8
1.5 Approval of executive members.....	8
1.6 Amendment Register and Version Control	9
1.7 Distribution and availability of plan	11
1.8 Roles, Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms	12
1.9 Processes and timeframes – Internal and External Assessment	45
1.10 Governance Processes.....	46
2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP	50
Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework.....	51
3. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT	52
3.1 Community Context.....	52
3.2 Hazards	64
Cyclone (Rain Depression)	65
Flood	66
Extreme temperatures (>36, >40,>44 Degrees, >2 days)	66
Cold Snaps	67
Severe Storm Event	67
Bushfire (Rural/ Urban/ Rural Interface)	67
Prolonged Drought.....	68
Pandemic	69
Insects or Exotic Animal/Plant Disease	69
3.3 Risk Assessment	81
3.4 Risk Treatment.....	83
NATURAL HAZARD RISK REGISTER	83
4. CAPACITY BUILDING	97
4.1 Community Awareness.....	97
4.2 Training	99
4.3 Exercises	99
4.4 Post Disaster Assessment.....	99

5. RESPONSE STRATEGY	100
5.1 Warning notification and dissemination.....	102
5.2 Activation of response arrangements.....	102
5.3 Role of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre operation and management	105
5.4 SES – partnerships.....	106
5.5 Declaration of a disaster situation	106
5.6 Operational reporting.....	107
5.7 Financial Management	108
5.8 Disaster financial assistance arrangements	108
5.9 Media management.....	109
5.10 Logistics support and resource allocation	110
5.11 Resupply	110
6. RECOVERY STRATEGY	112
7. LDMG SUB-PLANS	114

<i>Figure 1 – Location of McKinlay Shire in relation to the State of Queensland.....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Figure__ :Counter – Terrorism Management Structure.....</i>	<i>124</i>

1. ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

1.1 Introduction / Purposes and Objectives

The McKinlay Shire is not immune to natural disasters, whilst these types of events are not common we cannot afford to become complacent. The key to effective disaster response and recovery is the resilience of the community and the willingness of people to work together for the benefit of the community.

The McKinlay Shire through the work of the Local Disaster Management Group will maintain their commitment to effective disaster management for the shire. To be effective our disaster management planning must be a moving feast, we learn from events in the shire and we examine the actions of other shires to ensure that we improve and adapt to changes such as the expectations of the community and climate change.

This plan is a plan for the community, to be truly effective we must draw on the collective knowledge of the community to develop plan that are suitable and effective.

The purpose of the McKinlay Shire Disaster Management Plan is to address the disaster management needs of the McKinlay Shire.

This will be achieved by:

- Ensuring that community risks related to events are effectively managed;
- Ensuring that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to the District Level;
- Ensuring that Local Government and Local Groups comply with their disaster management obligations under the Disaster Management Act 2003; and
- other purposes related to disaster management the Local Government determines.

The plan ensures that community risks relating to disaster events, or events that affect the wellbeing of the community are identified and effectively managed.

The plan is to detail the arrangements and responsibilities between response agencies, supporting government and non-government organisations.

The objective of the plan is to ensure that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to District level.

1.2 Statement of establishment / authority to plan

The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is established under s. 29 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act).

1.3 LDMG terms of reference

Role

s. 4A

The local government, through the LDMG, retains primary responsibility for managing disaster events contained within the local government area.

Functions

s. 30

The LDMG has the following functions:

- To ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;
- To develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management;
- To help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan;
- To identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about, support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area;
- To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- To manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group;
- To provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations;
- To identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area;

- To establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens;
- To ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group;
- To perform other functions given to the group under the Act; and
- To perform a function incidental to any of the previous functions mentioned.

Membership

s. 33

The LDMG consists of the following members:

- The persons appointed as members of the group by the relevant local government for the group;
- At least 1 person nominated by the Chief Executive of the Department of Community Safety (the Chief Executive); and
- At least 1 person who is a councillor of a local government.

s. 34

The LDMG must appoint a member of the group as a Chairperson and a member of the group as a Deputy Chairperson. The member appointed as the Chairperson must be a councillor of a local government.

s. 35

The Chairperson must, after consulting with the Chief Executive, appoint in writing the Chief Executive Officer or an employee of the relevant local government as Local Disaster Coordinator.

s. 37

At least once a year written notice of the members of the group must be given to the Chief Executive and the relevant District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).

Meetings

s. 39

LDMG meetings must be held at least once in every 6 months at the times and places decided by the Chair; or when asked in writing by the relevant DDC or at least one-half of its members.

s. 40

A quorum for a LDMG meeting is the number equal to one-half of the members plus 1, or, if one-half of the members is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

s. 40A

A member of a LDMG may, with the approval of the Chairperson, appoint by signed notice another person as his or her deputy. The deputy may attend a meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under the Act. Deputy members are to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for a meeting.

s. 41

The Chairperson is to preside at all LDMG meetings, or in their absence the Deputy Chairperson. If both are absent the meeting must be chaired by a person nominated by the Chairperson, a member nominated by the Deputy Chairperson, or if those offices are vacant, a member of the group chosen by the members present.

s. 42

Meetings may be held using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. Members who participate in meetings using this technology are taken to be present at the meeting.

s. 43

Minutes must be taken of LDMG meetings.

Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)

s. 57

A local government must prepare a LDMP which must include provision for:

- The State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management;
- The roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area;
- The coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities;
- Events that are likely to happen in the area;
- Strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area;
- The matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan; and
- Other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate.

s. 58

The LDMP must be consistent with the disaster management guidelines

s. 59

The LDMG may review or renew the LDMP when it considers appropriate, however must review the effectiveness of the plan at least once a year.

S. 60

The LDMP must be available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.

1.4 Statement of compliance with legislation, guidelines and strategic policy framework

The McKinlay Shire and the Local Disaster Management Group will ensure that the Shire's responsibilities in its Terms of reference as detailed in section 1.3 of this plan are executed within the available resources of both the group and the district. . The shire is committed to the values of the disaster management strategic framework:

- Protecting health, safety, quality of life and economic vitality.
- Building and maintaining partnerships and collaboration across all levels of government, community and industry, in all aspects of disaster management.
- Protecting our natural and built environment.
- Respecting the diversity of Queensland communities.
- Ensuring accountability and transparency of the Queensland disaster management arrangements.

S57 of Disaster Management Act 2003 requires that a local government must prepare a Local Disaster Management Plan for disaster management in the local government area.

The Local Government Act 2009 states that a local government must prepare a corporate plan that identifies the local and regional issues the local government has identified as affecting its area. These issues are to include disaster management (s.104).

1.5 Approval of executive members

This plan was approved by the McKinlay Shire Council on the _____

This plan is endorsed by the Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group

..... Date

Belinda Murphy

Chair

McKinlay Local Disaster Management Group

This plan has been agreed to and accepted by the McKinlay Shire Council through resolution.

1.6 Amendment Register and Version Control

This plan must reflect the changes in the McKinlay community; as such it will undergo changes as the community and shire develops over time.

Changes to this plan are to be submitted to the CEO of the McKinlay Shire and to the Local Disaster Management Group for inclusion in the plan.

Amendment Register

Amendment Number	Date	Section Amended	Amended By
1	10 Aug 2011	River and airport data	Elliott Dunn
2	2 Dec 201	Whole document post plan review	Tim Vollmer
3	28/7/17	Update membership Meeting section Roles and Responsibilities Definitions Membership Update ABS data Training	ED
4	1/8/18	Update and review	ED
5	12/09/19	Update and review	ED
6			
7			
8			

Version Control

Version	Date	Date accepted by LDMG
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

1.7 Distribution and availability of plan

Organisation	Number of Copies	Hard/Soft copies
<i>McKinlay Shire Council file copy</i>	1	
<i>LDMG Chair</i>	1	
<i>LDMG LDC</i>	1	
<i>Local Controller – SES</i>	1	
<i>Shire Engineer</i>	1	
<i>Works Manager</i>	1	
<i>Aerodrome Reporting Officer</i>	1	
<i>OIC – QPS Julia Creek, McKinlay, Kynuna</i>	1ea	
<i>QFES F&R</i>	1	
<i>Clinic DoN</i>	1	
<i>QFES-EM</i>	1	
<i>Police Superintendent Mount Isa District - DDO</i>	1	
<i>Ergon Energy</i>	1	
<i>Telstra</i>	1	
<i>School</i>	1	
<i>Manager Environmental Health & Community Law</i>	1	

1.8 Roles, Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms

Roles and Responsibilities

The following table outlines the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies in the disaster management system. While not all of these agencies will be available at a local level these can be accessed through the disaster management system by requesting support to the district level.

Organisation	Responsibilities
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance of Local government functions (via Local government business continuity and recovery Planning)• Maintenance of normal Local government services to the community and critical infrastructure protection• Development and maintenance of Disaster Management Plans for the shire• Development and maintenance of a public education/awareness program• Establishment, maintenance and operation of a LDCC including the training of sufficient personnel to operate the centre• Coordination of support to emergency response agencies• Maintenance of warning and telemetry systems• Collection and interpretation of information from telemetry systems• Reconnaissance and post impact assessments for the shire• Debris clearance of roads and bridges• Issuance of public information prior to, during and post disaster impact events• Recommendations with regard to areas to be considered for authorised evacuation• Public advice with regard to voluntary evacuation• Provision of locally based community recovery services in conjunction with other recovery agencies• Evacuation centre management

<p>Department of the Premier and Cabinet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional lead agency for public information • Support and provide advice to the Premier as Chairperson of the Queensland Disaster Management Committee and as leader of the government • Coordinate and liaise with the Australian Government's Crisis Coordination Centre in relation to Queensland Government policy positions (when required) • Represent Queensland at meetings of the National Crisis Committee when initiated by the Australian Government • Coordinate and represent Queensland Government positions on national bodies such as the Australia–New Zealand National Emergency Management Committee and the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Council of Australian Governments • Maintain and coordinate any actions relating to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Queensland Government and Non-Government Organisations – Disaster Relief Appeal Management
--	--

<p>Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support disaster mitigation considerations in development planning, built environment and infrastructure design • Through the State Planning Policy ensure the state's interest in natural hazards, risk and resilience are properly considered in all level of the planning system. Provide advice to assist delivery agencies to plan, sequence and prioritise work • Support the building of flood risk management and resilience in conjunction with the QRA. • Manage the development and implementation of disaster mitigation and resilience funding programs such as the Community Resilience Fund and the Natural Disaster Resilience Program. • Manage the RACQ Get Ready Queensland program
--	--

Queensland Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide high level financial and economic management advice
---------------------	---

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional lead agency for warnings • Prepare guidelines on behalf of the QDMC as per s 63 of the Act • Establish and maintain arrangements between the state and Commonwealth about matters relating to effective disaster management • Ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the State are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework; the State Disaster Management Plan, the disaster management standards and the disaster management guidelines • Ensure that persons performing functions under the Act in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained • Provide advice and support to the State group and local and district groups in relation to disaster management and disaster operations • Planning and Logistics functions of the SDCC • Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents across the State via the SDCC Watchdesk • Primary agency for bushfire response Primary agency for chemical / hazmat related incidents • Provide control, management and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation) • Provide rescue capability for persons trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in confined space • Rescue of persons isolated or entrapped in swift-water / floodwater events • Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at chemical / hazmat incidents • Provide mass and technical decontamination capabilities under State Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster response • Provide Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) capability for building collapse events • Support the Queensland Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan • Support the Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan –
--	---

Queensland Police Service	<p>Primary Agency responsible for terrorism response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide executive support to the Queensland Disaster Management Committee • Preserve peace and good order • Prevent crime • Management of crime scenes and potential crime scenes • Conduct investigations pursuant to the Coroners Act • Provide a disaster victim identification capability • Provide for the effective regulation of traffic • Coordinate evacuation operations • Control and coordinate search and rescue operations • Manage the registration of evacuees and associated inquiries in conjunction with the Australian Red Cross • Provide security for damaged or evacuated premises • Respond to and investigate traffic, rail and air incidents • Coordinate the review and renewal of the SDMP • Command the SDCC on activation • Command the SDCC capabilities of operations and intelligence on activation
---------------------------	---

Public Safety Business Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the State Government owned Aircraft assets to the Disaster Response via the Queensland Government Air Service • Provide support to the SDCC for Logistics, Procurement, Finance, Information Technology and Human Resource management during Disaster Operations • Provide mapping services to the SDCC during operations to support the SDCC and QDMC decision-making
-------------------------------	--

<p>Department of Transport and Main Roads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Lead Agency for transport systems • Functional Lead Agency of the Roads and Transport Recovery Group • Primary Agency for ship-sourced pollution where it impacts, or is likely to impact, on Queensland Coastal Waters • Provide information and advice on the impact of disruptive events on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure as it affects the transport system • Enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure • Assist with the safe movement of people as a result of mass evacuation of a disaster affected community • Ensure the capability of logistics related industries are appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities
---	---

<p>Department of Housing and Public Works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Lead Agency for Building and Engineering Services • Maintain contact registers for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional service providers e.g. engineers (geotechnical, structural, civil) heritage architects, other professional officers and consultants Specialist building contractors; service providers; and suppliers Building services and trade personnel to support regional based disaster response or recovery operations • Coordinate structural assistance grant assessments (excluding caravans and vessels) on behalf of Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services • Provide temporary accommodation solutions and services for impacted members of a community – non-social housing clients and/or response/recovery teams • Coordinate temporary office type accommodation for use by State government agencies and departments as forward command posts, recovery centres, local disease control centres, storage facilities and ablution facilities, including connection of building services • Coordinate temporary leased accommodation for State government agencies and departments • Coordinate technical advice on the structural suitability of buildings for use as community evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters • Other building and engineering services tasks requested by a District Disaster Coordinator or the State Disaster Coordination Centre within the scope of the building and engineering Services function • Coordinate emergency fleet vehicles • Functional Lead Agency of the Building Recovery Group • The Building Recovery Group coordinates the efficient and effective information exchange, issues identification and resolution between government agencies, local government, building industry and insurance providers to ensure efficient and
---	---

<p>Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services</p>	<p>Functional lead agency for the Human and Social Recovery Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of human and social relief and recovery information and advice across all stages of disaster management; • Administering personal financial assistance under the State Disaster Relief Arrangements or the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements; • Provision of support and resources to the local impacted area; • Purchasing and coordinating the efforts of extraordinary relief, recovery and resilience focused services following a disaster; • Provision of State level human and social recovery reporting metrics; • Maintain and coordinate the Queensland Government Ready Reserve human and social Recovery workforce; • Purchasing the registration of volunteers through the Volunteering Queensland Community Response to Extreme Weather (CREW) online service and the referral of offers of assistance from spontaneous volunteers following a disaster; • Upon request source additional relief and recovery volunteers.
--	--

<p>Inspector-General Emergency Management</p>	<p>Regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by the State, including the State disaster management plan and its implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by district and local groups, including district and local disaster management plans • Regularly review and assess cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State, including whether systems and procedures employed by those entities are compatible and consistent; • Make disaster management standards; • Regularly review and assess disaster management standards; • Review, assess and report on performance by entities responsible for disaster management in the State against disaster management standards; • Work with entities performing emergency services, departments and community to identify and improve disaster management capabilities, including volunteers capabilities; • Monitor compliance by departments with their disaster management responsibilities; • identify opportunities for cooperative partnerships to improve disaster management outcomes;
---	---

<p>Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share knowledge, information and advice on Indigenous communities, including advice on engagement and identification of disaster management issues affecting those communities. • Share knowledge, information and advice on multicultural stakeholders and culturally diverse communities including advice on engagement and identification of disaster management issues affecting those communities.
---	--

<p>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary agency for the containment and eradication of emergency animal and plant diseases • Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from pests and diseases, and livestock welfare • Provide advice relative to stock • Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest/disease situation • Administer NDRRA relief measures
--	---

<p>Department of Education and Training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in DET schools, institutes and workplaces • Ensure, as far as practicable, that all State Instructional Institutions and workplaces have a documented emergency management plan • Minimise interruption to essential services to allow teaching and learning to be maintained or resumed as a priority • Protect critical resources where possible • Facilitate the return of State instructional institutions to normal operations as soon as possible
---	---

<p>Department of Energy and Water Supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate the operation of energy and water supply industries • Responsible for maintaining and developing a readiness for energy and water supply emergencies, regardless of the hazard type (all hazards). These energy emergency supply responsibilities cover the electricity, liquid fuels and natural gas sectors, and involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop and implement energy policies and plans to improve the protection and resilience of Queensland’s energy systems; – Develop the capability to coordinate action to mitigate against energy supply deficiencies during any emergency event (including a terrorist incident); and – Facilitate actions within, and across, the energy sectors in response to and emergency event. <p>DEWS water emergency responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure emergency action plans are in place for referable dams to ensure appropriate action is taken in the event of incidents or failures of the dams; – Exercise dam safety emergency powers if needed to minimise the risk of failure of a dam or to minimise the consequences of failure; and • Oversight of drinking water and recycled water incident management.
--	---

<p>Department of Environment and Heritage Protection</p>	<p>Functional lead agency for the Environment Recovery Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate the operation of mining, petroleum and gas, and other industrial sites regarding their environmental impacts, and including water and waste treatment operations; • Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents across industrial sites, and authorise emergency waste water releases as necessary; • Monitor and advise on management of impacted native wildlife outside the national park estate, and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement; • Support the Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan – Chemical Spill Response Plan (a supporting plan of the National Marine Chemical Spill Contingency Plan, and National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan); • Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery (eg. Temporary landfills, beach replenishment, replacement of coastal infrastructure, fill extraction for road repairs, port facility dredge spoil disposal, retrieval of hazardous materials, repairs to heritage listed places and dispensation to nature refuge holders); • Conduct investigations pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act and other environment and conservation legislation; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and coordinate any actions relating to Memoranda of Understanding between relevant state and commonwealth departments and entities
--	--

Queensland Health	<p>Functional Lead Agency for health response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary agency for heatwave and pandemic influenza, biological and radiological incidents • Protect and promote health in accordance with Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011, Hospital and Health Boards Regulation 2012, Health and Public Health Act 2005, other relevant legislation and regulations • Queensland Health provides a whole-of-health emergency incident management and counter disaster response capability to prevent, respond to, and recover from a State declared emergency or disaster event • Hospital and health services provide coordinated multidisciplinary support for disaster response and recovery including specialist health services and specialist health knowledge representation • Provide State representation at the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee • Provide clinical and State wide and forensic services support for disaster and response recovery • Promote optimal patient outcomes • Provide appropriate on-site medical and health support • Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport throughout the State. In a disaster situation provide staff to the Emergency Helicopter Tasking Cell • Provide health emergency incident information for media communications
-------------------	---

Queensland Ambulance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services • Access, assess, treat and transport sick and/or injured persons • Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities • Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during for major emergencies and disasters • Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required • Collaborate with Queensland Clinical Coordination Centre in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations • Participate in search and rescue, evacuation and victim reception operations • Participate in health facility evacuations • Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems • Provide disaster, urban search and rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics
----------------------	---

<p>Department of Justice and Attorney-General</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide high level legal advice to the Government • Deployment and coordination of low-risk prisoners to assist response and recovery operations
---	---

<p>Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing</p>	<p>Provide for the safety of national parks and agency owned recreational centre users including issuing warnings in extreme conditions, closing areas where necessary and coordinating evacuations with QPS.</p> <p>Provide advice on the management of national parks and expert knowledge of national parks to responding agencies</p> <p>Lead fire-fighting on the protected area State and State forests where there is no threat to life or property</p>
---	--

<p>Department of Natural Resources and Mines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage impacts on unallocated State land including leading fire-fighting where there is no threat to life or property • Provide spatial information for data sets that are owned and managed by DNRM • Maintain DNRM stream gauges that provide stream height, flow and rainfall utilised by BoM • Assist in flood planning, management and study • Provide assistance to QFES, PSBA in the capture of spatial imagery and spatial information analysis and product production as necessary
--	---

<p>Queensland Reconstruction Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy • Lead agency for flood risk management and resilience, including the Brisbane River Catchment Flood Study and the Flood Warning Gauge Network Review • Lead Agency for recovery coordination and monitoring, including developing event-specific recovery plans and reporting to government and the community on recovery progress. • Functional Lead Agency for the administration of the NDRRA and SDRA relief measures and negotiations with the Commonwealth for natural disaster funding arrangements in consultation with DPC and Queensland Treasury • When requested, support the QFES with rapid damage assessments of housing in disaster impacted areas • Provide input as required by QFES to state-wide risk-based planning • Support QFES to coordinate whole-of-government disaster management data and data management policy • Undertake damage assessments of public infrastructure in collaboration with local governments. • Liaise with local governments and state agencies to gather information to ensure NDRRA disaster activations meet Commonwealth Government criteria and prepare briefs to request activation of the NDRRA and the SDRA. • Share knowledge and innovative solutions to build resilience, sustainability and self-reliance across governments, industry and communities. • Drive the enhancement of disaster resilience throughout Queensland, ensuring that the State's resilience goals and objectives are achieved, including implementation of the Queensland Strategy for
--	--

<p>Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation</p>	<p>Functional lead agency for coordination of telecommunications providers in relation to the availability and restoration of critical infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide storm tide and wave height information and expertise; • Provide community call centre operations and government websites for the provision of public information about major events and/or disasters in partnership with relevant content/franchise owners; • Actively manage whole-of-government ICT infrastructure, including data centres and networks; • Provide whole of government and agency specific services that contribute to the government's frontline service-delivery priorities
---	---

<p>Department of State Development</p>	<p>Functional lead agency for the Economic Recovery Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist business and industry in business resilience and recovery strategies (in conjunction with Department of Tourism, Major Events, Small Business and the Commonwealth Games (DTESB))
--	--

<p>Department of Tourism, Major Events, Small Business and the Commonwealth Games</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate / point of contact for tourism industry and tourism-related businesses • Advocate/ point of contact for small business community • Initial situation reporting of impacts on tourism infrastructure • Initial situation reporting of impacts on tourists in affected zones and referral to appropriate agencies for response • Initial situation reporting of impacts on small business and major events (Assisted by DSD with localised reporting and intelligence through the 'Regional Services Queensland' partnership) • Assist business and industry in building resilience and recovery strategies
---	---

QRAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute NDRRA and SDRA funds to primary producers, small businesses and non-profit organisations. Local Government Association of Queensland • Advocate on behalf of local governments at State level • Provide representation and facilitate collaboration with (and between) local government
------	--

<p>Australian Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is an auxiliary to government in the humanitarian field • Provide advice and support to the QDMC, DDMGs and LDMGs in relation to disaster management planning and disaster operations • Provide preparedness activities and resources to assist people to be better prepared for, better connected, and more resilient to emergencies • Work with partner agencies to ensure basic human needs are met during the response stage of a disaster, with a particular focus on assisting local government authorities with sheltering (evacuation centres and cyclone shelters) • Assist Queensland Police Service in the management of Register.Find.Reunite.– the registration of evacuees and associated enquiries • Provide support to Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services in the provision of psychosocial support and community development activities during recovery <p>Provide teams of well trained volunteers to assist communities prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster</p> <p>Australian Defence Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide niche capabilities, when available.
-----------------------------	---

<p>Bureau of Meteorology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonwealth agency responsible for provision of forecasts, warnings and long term outlooks on environmental phenomena that affect the safety, prosperity and resilience of Australians
------------------------------	---

Definitions

Activation of Relief and Recovery Measures	Activated by Minister of Emergency Services for a special geographical area affected by a natural disaster to activate and co-ordinate NDRRA assistance measures
Chairperson	The Chairperson of the Disaster Management Group, means the person appointed or acting as the chairperson of the group under section 20 of the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
Command	The direction of members and resources of an agency in the performance of the agency's roles and tasks. Command operates vertically within an agency.
Control	The overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. Control operates horizontally across all agencies, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.
Coordination	The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective disaster management, but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction.
Coordination Centre	A centre established at State, District or Local level as a centre of communications and co-ordination during response and recovery operations eg. DDCC- District Disaster Co-ordination Centre, SDCC- State Disaster Co-ordination Centre, LDCC-Local Government Disaster Co-Ordination Centre.
Declared Disaster Officer	(i) a police officer; or (ii) a persons authorized under <i>s75(1) of the DMA</i> to exercise declared disaster powers for the disaster situation.
Disaster	A “disaster” is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption. In this section – ‘serious disruption’ means - Loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or widespread or severe property loss or damage; or widespread or severe damage to the environment.

Disaster District	Means a part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
District Disaster Management Group	Means the functional group as set out in the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
District Disaster Coordinator	Means a police officer appointed by the commissioner Queensland Police Service as a district disaster coordinator under section 25.
Disaster Management	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse events, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
Executive Officer - State Disaster Management Committee	Of the State group, means the person who is the executive officer of the group under section 19(3).
Operations Officer – District Disaster Management Group	That person appointed by the District Disaster Coordinator to be the Operations Officer of the District Disaster Management Group for disaster management purposes.
Functional Lead Agency	A Government Department allocated a responsibility by the State Disaster Management Group to coordinate a particular function in respect of disaster management.
Hazard	A potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.
Incident	Day-to-day occurrences which are responded to by a single response agency by itself or in cooperation with other response agencies.
Local Disaster Coordinator	Chief Executive Officer or other council officer appointed by the Chair of the LDMG as the Local Disaster Coordinator.
Local Controller	The controller of a Local State Emergency Service Unit appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003. The Local Controller is usually the appointed leader of a volunteer SES unit.
Local Disaster Management Group	The persons responsible for implementing the requirements of Local Government with respect to development and implementation of disaster arrangements for their area
Local Disaster Management Plan	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Mitigation	Measures taken in advance of an event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and the environment.

NDRRA Financial Guidelines QLD	Financial arrangements for the activation and delivery of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery assistance within Queensland
Non-Government Organisation	A voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency.
Planning	Process of developing arrangements for coordinating a response and establishing priorities, duties roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including an actual state of preparedness.
Preparedness	Action designed to minimise loss of life and damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in case an event. Preparedness is concerned with understanding the threat; forecasting and warning; educating and training officials and the population; and establishing organisations for the management of disaster situations including preparation of operational plans, training relief groups, stockpiling supplies, and accessing necessary funds.
Prevention	Includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce or eliminate potential loss of life or property and protect economic development.
Recovery	Includes the process of returning an affected community to its proper level of functioning after a disaster. This process is divided into short term Recovery and Long Term Recovery/Reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Recovery – the aim of initial recovery operations is to satisfy personal and community needs, and to restore services to the level where the continuing process can be managed by local government and the normal responsible agencies • Long Term Recovery – long term recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation measures are the subject of separate arrangements.
Resources	Includes food, manpower, any horse or other animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.
Response	Includes the process of combating a disaster and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by a disaster.
Risk	Expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged, and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. Based on mathematical calculations, risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability.

Risk Management	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, assessing, treating and monitoring risk.
State Disaster Management Committee	Queensland body responsible for the development of Disaster Management policy and coordination of resources necessary to ensure that all steps are taken to plan for and counter the effects of disaster.
Supporting Organisations	Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other specialist agencies who have indicated a willingness to participate and provide specialist support resources to a functional or threat specific lead agency during disasters.
Warning	Dissemination of message signaling imminent hazard, which may include advice on protective measures.

Acronyms

ADF	Australian Defence Force
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
BSC	Burke Shire Council
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DMA	Disaster Management Act 2003
DOC	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
FWCCQ	Flood Warning Consultative Committee Queensland
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
NCTP	National Counter Terrorism Plan
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
OIC	Officer in Charge
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Service
QH	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SDMC	State Disaster Management Committee
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangement
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situation Report

SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
VMR	Volunteer Marine Rescue
XO	Executive Officer

1.9 Processes and timeframes – Internal and External Assessment

This Local Disaster Management Plan will be reviewed every 12 months by the members of the LDMG, that plan will also be reviewed under the following circumstances:

- Following activation of the LDMG in response to an event,
- Following significant changes to the planning environment including changes in threats or the community,
- In response to changes in the planning guidelines, or
- In any other circumstance that the Chair believes a review is warranted.

1.10 Governance Processes

Core Group

Organisation	Position
McKinlay Shire Council	Committee Chairperson In the absence of the mayor the councillor identified as the deputy chair shall assume the role of chairperson
McKinlay Shire Council	LDC/CEO In the absence of the CEO the person delegated by the CEO shall assume the role of LDC.
QLD Police Service – Julia Creek, McKinlay, Kynuna.	Officer in charge
QFES EMC	EMC
QFES Area Commander	Deputy for EMC

Advisors

Organisation	Position
McKinlay Shire Council	Engineering Manager
McKinlay Shire Council	Works Manager
State Emergency Service	Local Controller
McKinlay Shire Council	Environmental Health & Community Law Manager
QFES – Julia Creek	Officer in charge
QLD Ambulance Service	Officer in charge
Julia Creek Hospital	Director of Nursing
Queensland Rail	Regional Rep
Julia Creek Airport	Aerodrome Reporting Officer

Membership of the Committee shall mean and include the person acting in the capacity of any of the above members or the delegate of the member as the case maybe. The delegate must have the authority to commit resources from parent body

Appointment of representative to District Group

The McKinlay Shire CEO and Mayor are appointed as a member of the District Disaster Management Group.

Notification of membership to State Group

The LDC shall notify the State Disaster Management Group and District Group of the Local groups membership once per annum. Changes to the executive membership will be forwarded to the state and district groups as they occur.

Meeting Schedule

The McKinlay LDMG has an obligation under the Disaster Management Act to meet twice per year. Traditionally these meetings have been held prior to the traditional wet season and post season. The XO of the McKinlay group will schedule these meetings and notify the members. All meeting will be minuted and a copy of these minutes will be sent to the district group.

Administrative responsibilities

The LDC of the local group is responsible for the administrative responsibilities of the group. The following administrative tasks are to be undertaken by the group:

- Keeping of meeting minutes,
- Maintenance of contact list,
- Maintenance of membership lists
- Updating of local plan,
- Registration of correspondence,
- Reporting (as listed), and
- Conduct of meetings

Authority to activate the Group

The group may be activated by the Chair of the local group should the Chair believe that the activation in response to a threat is significant to warrant activation. The level of activation will be determined by the chair taking into account the likelihood and possible impact of the threat.

The group may be activated by the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC)

Activation of the group will occur independently of activation of NDRRA, the decision to activate will be based on threat rather than financial implications.

Once the group is activated situation reports will be compiled and submitted to the district group at a frequency determined by the district group.

Whilst there may be no requirement for the entire group to be in attendance at a coordination centre the chair is to ensure that the entire group is kept informed of the situation and actions of the group.

The group will stand down only after the decision to cease activity has been made from the chair and the DDC.

Once the group has stood down a final situation report will be compiled and sent to the district group.

Reporting Requirements

The LDC of the McKinlay Group is responsible for the administrative and reporting obligations of the group. The following reporting must be undertaken by the group:

Report	Submitted to	Frequency	Format
Meeting minutes	DDMG/SDMG	Following every meeting	Council minutes
LDMG Report	DDMG/SDMG	Yearly	Issued by SDMG
LDMG Membership	DDMG/SDMG	Yearly	With above
Situation reports	DDMG	As negotiated	As issued
Activation report	DDMG	As required	Issued by DDMG

2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

Under the Disaster Management Act 2003 (section 29) a local government must establish a Local Disaster Management Group for the local government area. The roles and responsibilities for the core group are detailed in the Terms of Reference in section 1.3 of this plan.

State government agencies and organisations have designated responsibilities in disasters which reflect their legislated and/or technical capability and authority with respect to hazards, functions and/or activities of disaster management.

This list contained in Annexure A – Agency Roles and Responsibilities of the State Disaster Plan is not exhaustive; it focuses on the roles and responsibilities of agencies at the State level only. Importantly, this list aims to ensure, from a whole-of-government perspective, that all accountabilities of the State government with respect to disaster management have been addressed.

There is an Agreement between McKinlay Shire Council and the Queensland Ambulance Service for the supply of fuel for its vehicles in the event that public supply is unavailable. A copy of this agreement is held by both McKinlay shire Council and Queensland Ambulance Service.

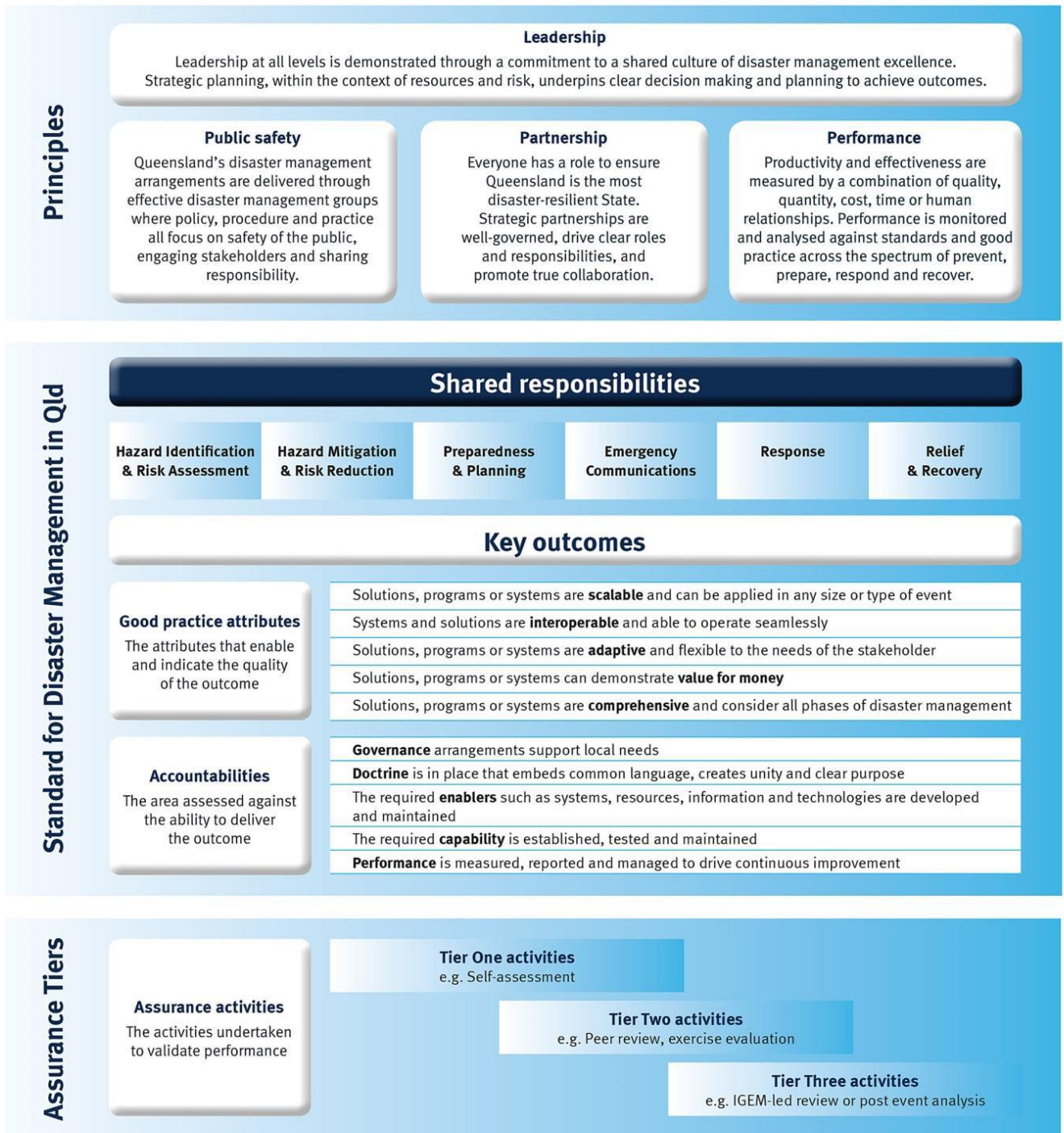
Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework

McKinlay LDMG is committed to the continual improvement and assessment of the capability and capacity of Disaster Management in the Shire through the EMAY system

Extract from the Emergency management Framework

By establishing a Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland (the Standard), the community will have a greater understanding of the Key Outcomes disaster management entities are working towards. This understanding will empower the community to work with the sector and Government to minimise local risk.

Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework



3. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Community Context

CHARACTERISTICS	DETAILS
Geography	<p>The McKinlay Shire covers an area of 40 885Km², it is bordered by Cloncurry to the West, Carpentaria to the North, Croydon to the North East, Richmond to the East and Winton to the South.</p>
Climate and Weather	<p>With latitude of 20° 40' south, the climate of the Julia Creek district is typical of tropical, semi-arid savannah.</p> <p>There is a pronounced wet season, generally between November and May, during which daytime temperatures regularly exceed 40°C. During this period, occasional heavy rainfalls due to cyclonic depressions may cause flooding across the entire shire. Floods have occurred on average once every four years over the last 30 years.</p> <p>The Shire is susceptible to strong winds during the warmer months and occurs with little or no warning. The Shire has adopted near cyclone standards for buildings due to these winds.</p> <p>Historically cold snaps have killed large numbers of cattle (1976) and heatwave distress animals and humans alike.</p> <p>The lack of rainfall collection stations makes predicting river levels difficult, information relating to rainfall is normally unofficial observation data from properties.</p>
Population	<p>The McKinlay Shire population is 1405 (Census 2016), The population is distributed as follows:</p> <p>Julia Creek: approximately 511</p> <p>McKinlay: approximately 30</p> <p>Kynuna: approximately 20</p> <p>Nelia: approximately 5</p>

<i>Vulnerable People</i>	The Local Disaster Management Plan recognises there are a number of people requiring assistance in times of disaster. Persons requiring support in times of crisis can be identified through the McKinlay Shire Council HACC Coordinator, Director of Nursing at the Julia Creek Hospital, Julia Creek Kindergarten and Childcare Centre and the Julia Creek State School.
<i>Community Preparedness</i>	McKinlay Shire Council has engaged GHD to prepare a Community Resilience Plan capturing the preparedness of the Community. A copy of the plan will be annexed to this document.
<i>Industry</i>	The predominate industries are cattle and sheep production and mining.
<i>Critical Infrastructure</i>	
<i>Essential Services</i>	Locations of the essential services are detailed in figures 3-5 for each key population with commentary detailed in this section.
<i>Hazardous Sites</i>	There are two mines located in the shire of Sherrin and Eloise Copper Mine. Large quantities of potentially dangerous chemicals are stored at various locations within the shire. These are monitored by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines).
<i>Public Buildings, Spaces and Events</i>	McKinlay Shire has the following public buildings in Julia Creek – Civic Centre, Library, CSA Building and Indoor Sports Centre. In McKinlay there is the Library. Public Spaces include McIntyre Park, George Sills Oval, Kev Bannah Oval, Peter Dawes Park and Centenary Park. The local area holds the annual Dirt n Dust Festival along with Campdrafts at McIntyre Park, Sedan Dip and Saxby. 4 race meetings a year are held at Julia Creek with 1 at McKinlay.
<i>Proposed Future development</i>	McKinlay Shire Council has developed stage 1 of a 4 stage multi use estate to the west of Julia Creek. It is also proposing a rural residential estate in the same vicinity.
<i>Neighbour relationships</i>	Inter local area engagements are determined at district level.

Local Government Authorities

Map Produced by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning
Spatial Services Unit 2010

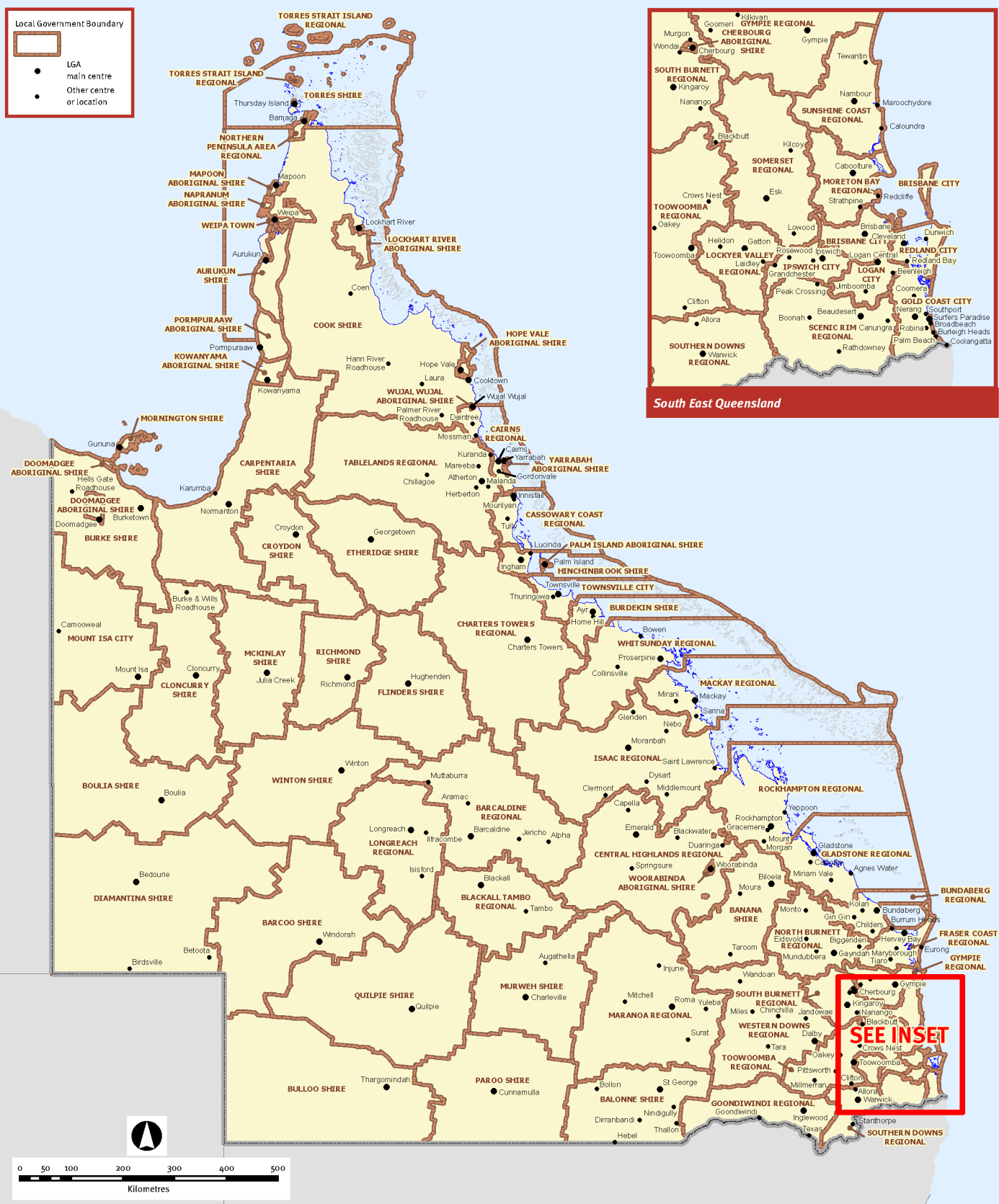
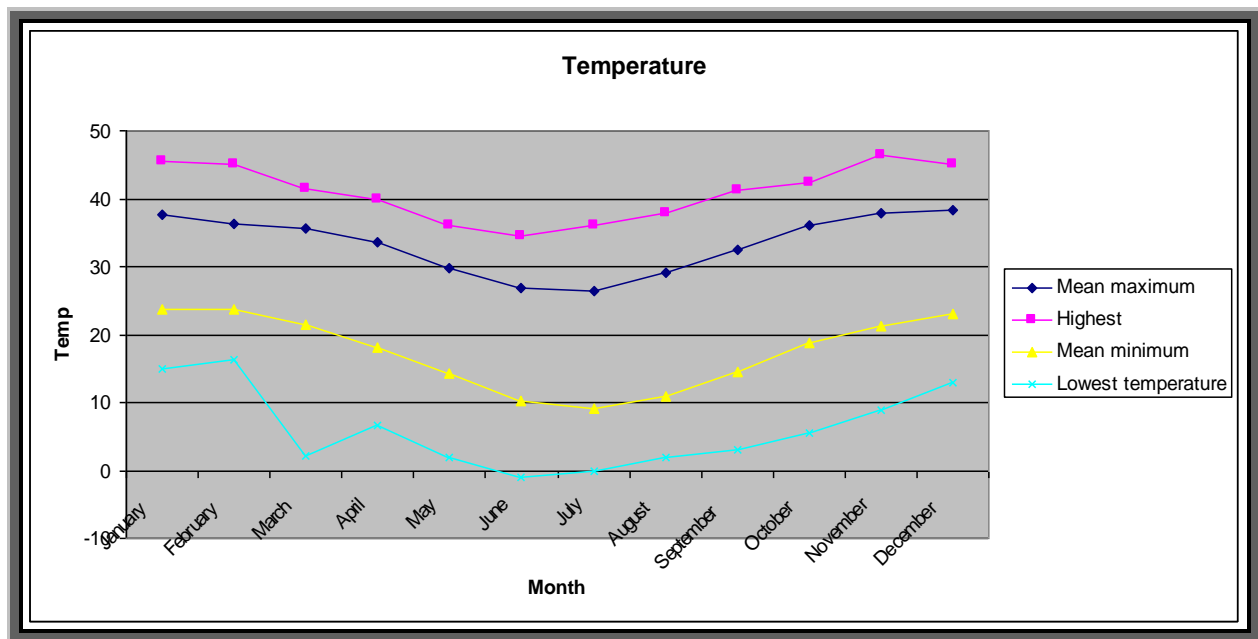


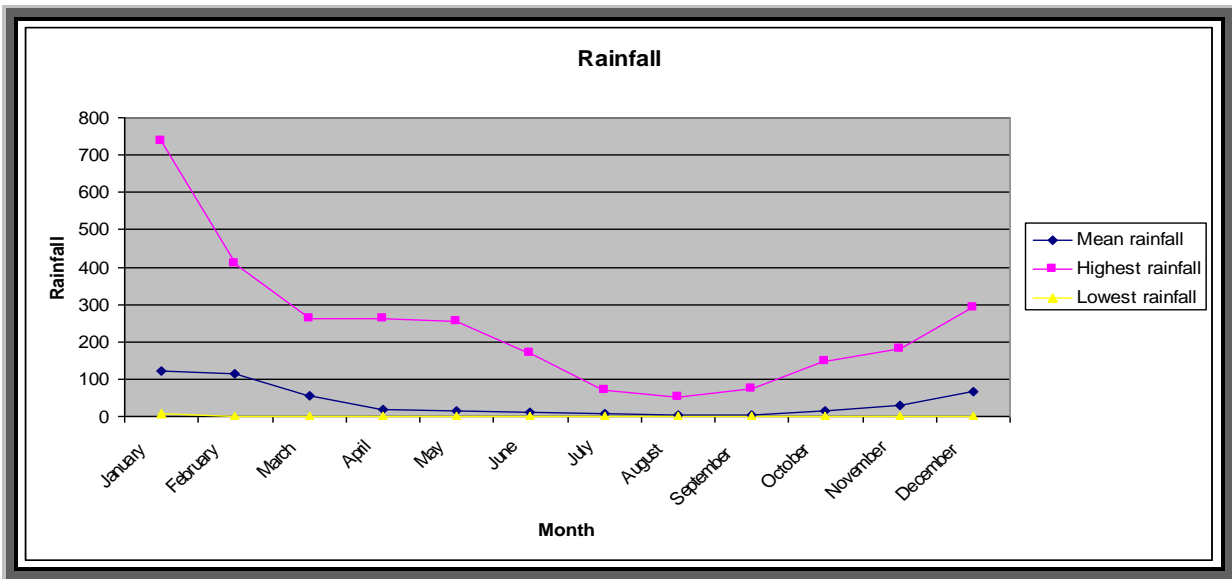
Figure 1 – Location of McKinlay Shire in relation to the State of Queensland

McKinlay Shire Council



Figure 2: Map of McKinlay Shire





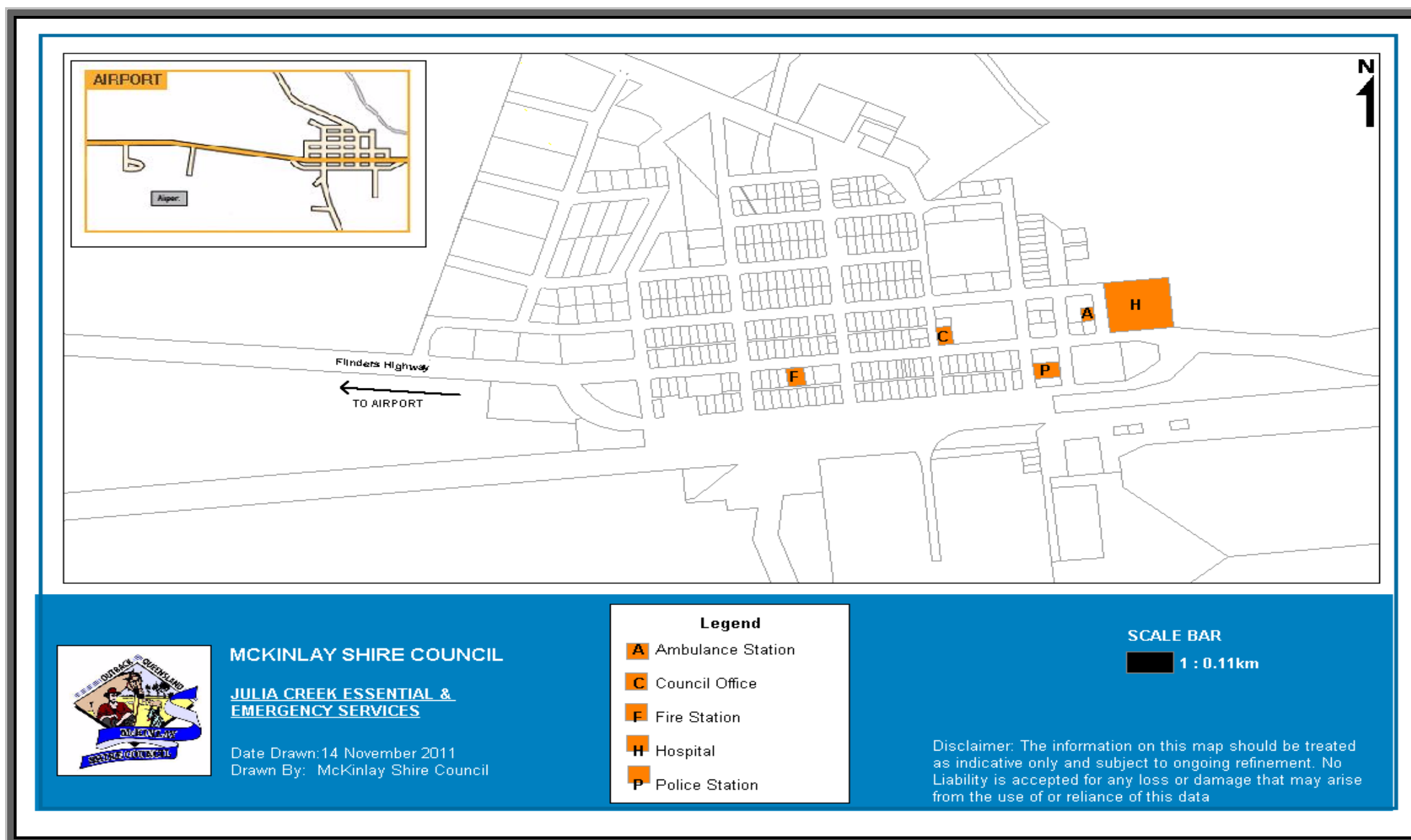


Figure 3 – Location of the Essential Services in Julia Creek Figure 4 –Location of Essential Services in McKinlay

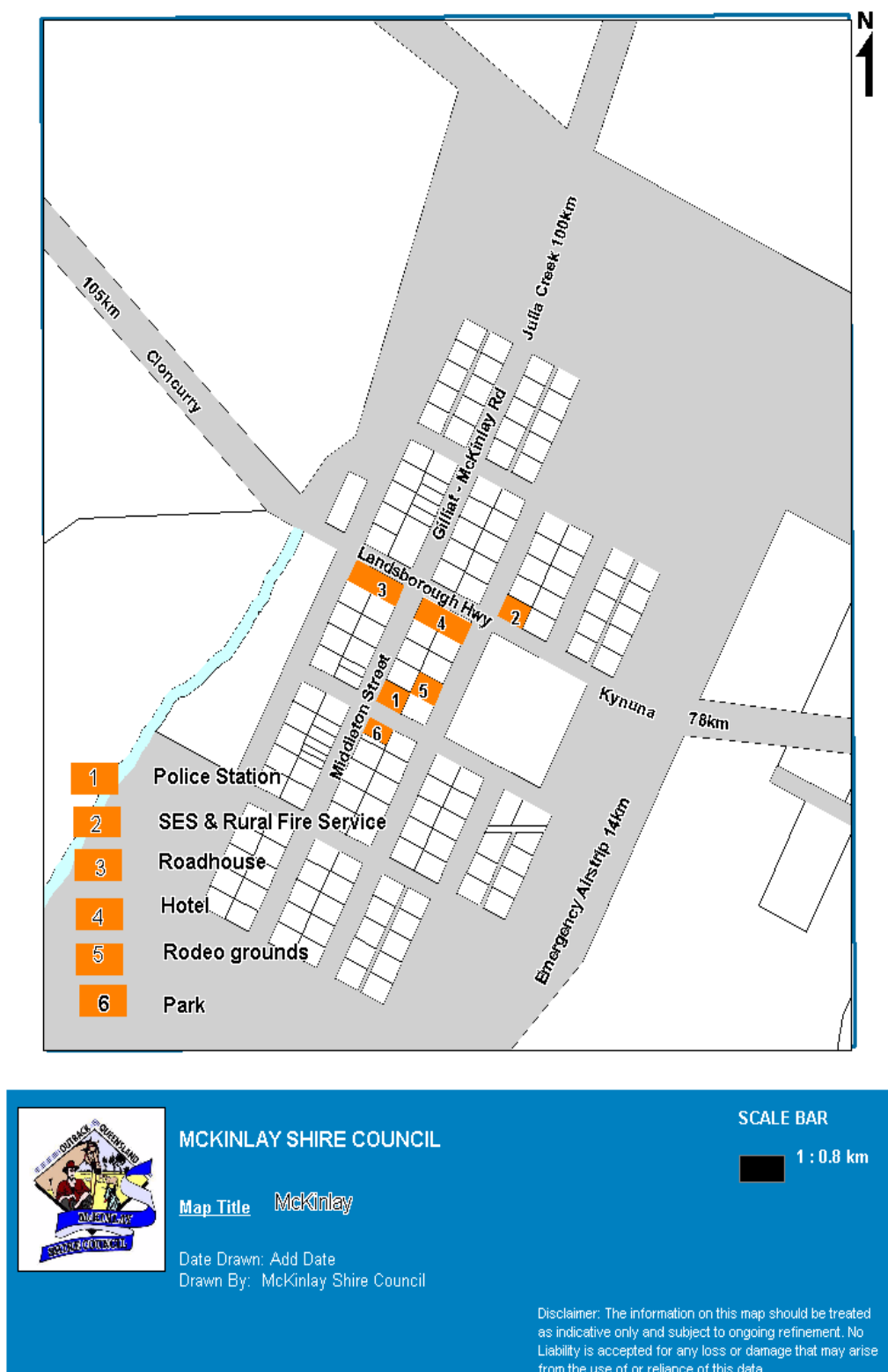


Figure 4 –Location of Essential Services in McKinlay

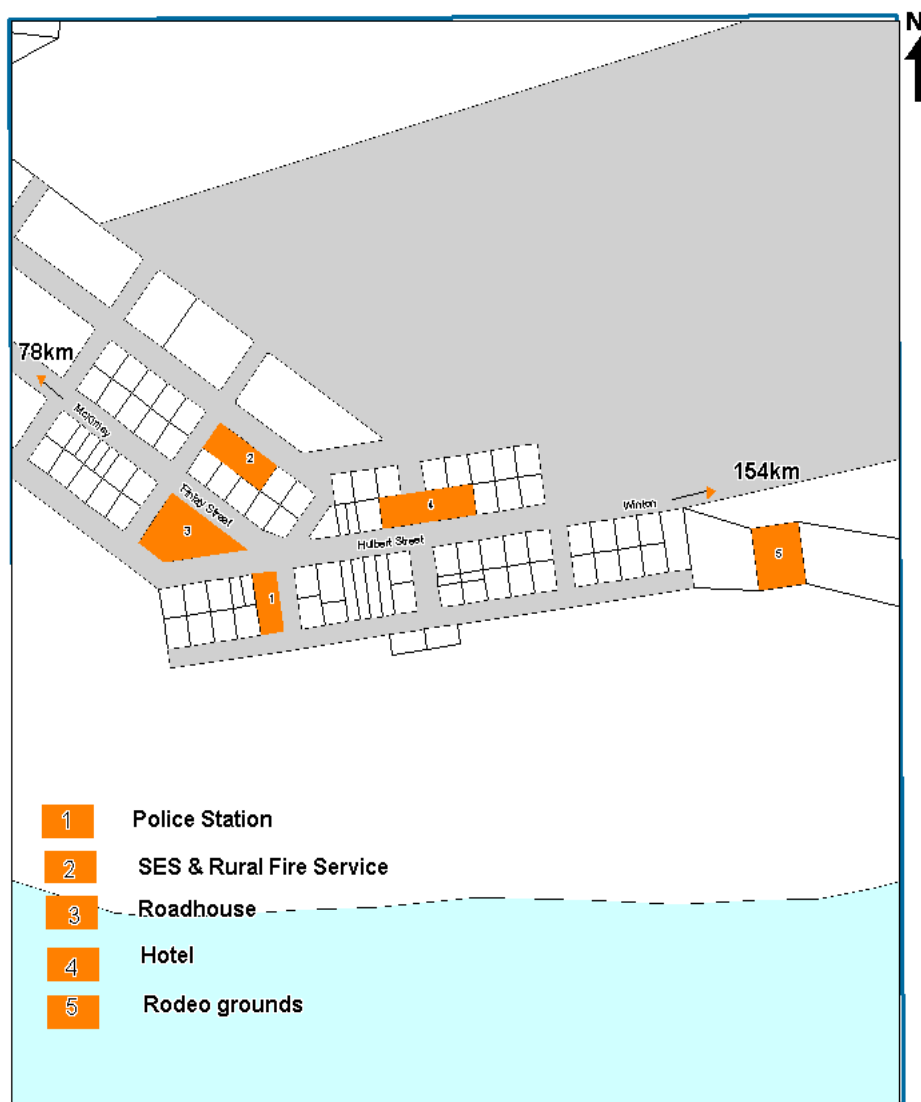


Figure 5 – Location of Essential Services in Kynuna

Essential Services

Power

- Ergon Energy supplies all townships and rural properties.
- Certain rural properties have solar power.

Water & Sewerage

- Bore water supplied to Julia Creek McKinlay and Kynuna
- Rural properties have access to private bores

Communications

- TV, Radio, Land Line, Next G

Health

- Julia Creek Hospital – 2 residential care, 8 acute care and 2 emergency care
- McKinlay Bush Nurse – 1 emergency bed
- Kynuna uses visiting doctors
- Rural properties require visiting doctors or utilise the nearest facility

Police

- Julia Creek - Station 2 staff, all policing services
- McKinlay - Station + 1 staff, all policing services
- Kynuna - Station + 1 staff, all policing services
- Rural properties - Nil (SARCIS)

Fire

- Julia Creek – QFRS (Aux), all services, staffed and equipped
- McKinlay – Primary producer brigades, slip on or trailer
- Kynuna – Primary producer brigades, slip on or trailer
- Rural properties – Primary producer brigades, slip on or trailer

SES

- Julia Creek – SES facility, flood, Storm, search, equipped and staffed for role
- McKinlay – Depot only
- Kynuna – Depot only
- Rural properties – Nil

QAS

- Julia Creek – 1 officer 24hrs on call

Airstrips

Julia Creek

Airport codes: JCK YJLC
Type: local airport (light traffic)
Scheduled airline service: yes
Latitude: -20.668301 | 20 40.098038 S | S20 40 05
Longitude: 141.723007 | 141 43.380432 E | E141 43 22
Field elevation: 404 ft/123 m MSL
Magnetic variation: 6.4°E
10/28
4,600 x 98 ft (1,402 x 30 m) — paved — lighted

McKinlay

Airport codes: YMCK
Type: local airport (light traffic)
Scheduled airline service: no
Latitude: -21.283300 | 21 16.998024 S | S21 16 59
Longitude: 141.287994 | 141 17.279663 E | E141 17 16
18/36
3,349 ft (1,021 m) — other (N)

McKinlay Emergency Strip

Airport codes:
Type: local airport (light traffic)
Scheduled airline service: no
Latitude: -21.316081 | S21 18 57
Longitude: 141.262488 | E141 15 44
3,290 ft (1,003m) — other (N)

Kynuna

Airport codes: YKYN
Type: local airport(light traffic)
Scheduled airline service: no
Latitude: -21.600000 | 21 36.000023 S | S21 36 00
Longitude: 141.917007 | 141 55.020447 E | E141 55 01
02/20
3,149 ft (960 m) — other (N)

Major Road Network

From	To	Road	Surface	KM
Julia Creek	Cloncurry	Flinders Highway	Sealed	137
Julia Creek	Richmond	Flinders Highway	Sealed	149
Julia Creek	Kynuna	Julia Ck-Kynuna Rd	Sealed	110
Julia Creek	Kynuna	Julia Ck-Kynuna Rd	Unsealed	6
Julia Creek	Kynuna	Landsborough Hwy	Sealed	480
Julia Creek	McKinlay	McKinlay/Gilliat Rd	Sealed	5
Julia Creek	McKinlay	McKinlay/Gilliat Rd	Unsealed	96
Julia Creek	Burke & Wil Roadhouse	Wills Developmental Road	Sealed	232

All roads in the shire are subject to seasonal flooding and inundation.

3.2 Hazards

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) were engaged by McKinlay Shire Council (MSC) to prepare a Hazard Risk Assessment (HRA) in response to the amendments of the Disaster Management Act 2003 (the DMA) which forms the legislative bases for disaster management activities within all levels of Government in Queensland. The HRA has utilised the processes of both the ISO 31000:2009 – Risk Management and the Draft National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) to establish the context, identify the risks, analyse the risks and evaluate the risks for the following nine (9) hazards:

1. Cyclone (Rain Depression)
2. Flood;
3. Extreme Temperature Event;
4. Cold Snaps;
5. Severe Storm Event;
6. Bushfire (Rural, Urban/ Rural Interface);
7. Prolonged Drought;
8. Pandemic; and
9. Insect or Exotic Plant/ Animal Disease

A Hazard Risk Assessment Workshop (HRAW) was undertaken on the 29 May 2012 between GHD, MSC and a range of principle stakeholders from supporting agencies. The purpose of the HRAW was to identify, analyse and evaluate the key risks identified by the NERAG process which feeds directly into the final Hazard Risk Assessment (HRA) including local knowledge and experience. A brief summary of the results and agreed definitions found in the risk workshop are listed below. The detailed results of the HRAW are provided in section 3 of this plan.

Summary of Results

Cyclone (Rain Depression)

A cyclone is a low non frontal pressure system which can bring a large amount of rain (up to 1 cm of rain in 24 hours) and cause strong winds up to 34 knots or greater. Cyclones are generally formed over warm waters and affect mostly regions of the tropics and sub tropics, although they may move further south and cause heavy downpours. Cyclones are destructive since they can generate violent winds and heavy rainfall can cause flash flooding in low lying regions.

Likelihood:

Likely: January to March

Possible: April, November and December

Unlikely: May and October

Improbable: June to September

Consequence:

Moderate

Overall residual risk rating:

High (66): January to March

Medium (54): April, November and December

Medium (51): May and October

Low (30): June to September

Flood

A flood is a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters from the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source (Geoscience Australia).

Likelihood:

Possible

Consequence:

Major

Overall residual risk rating:

High (72)

Extreme temperatures (>36, >40,>44 Degrees, >2 days)

A prolonged period of excessive heat. Queensland Health defines this as temperatures exceeding 36 degrees for a period exceeding 2 days, however there are trigger points at 40 degrees and 44 degrees that will affect various aspects of the community and livelihood. Unusual and uncomfortable hot weather can impact on human and animal health and cause disruption to community infrastructure such as power supply, public transport and services (Emergency Management Queensland).

Likelihood:

Almost certain

Consequence:

Moderate

Overall residual risk rating:

High (69)

Cold Snaps

Cold snaps can be defined as an intermediate period of cold and dry period well below than the yearly average and A short period of cold weather conditions, lower than seasonal means .cold snaps may lead to frosts in inland regions (Bureau Of Meteorology).while a cold snap may cause frosting and cause crop losses in agricultural areas and can also have serious effects on the wellbeing of old people.

Likelihood:

Unlikely: May to August

Improbable: September to April

Consequence:

Moderate

Overall residual risk rating:

Medium (51): May to August

Low (30): September to April

Severe Storm Event

A severe thunderstorm is defined as one which produces: hail with a diameter of 2 cm or more; or wind gusts of 90 km/h or greater; or flash floods; or tornadoes, or any combination of these. Most thunderstorms do not reach the level of intensity needed to produce these dangerous phenomena, but they all produce lightning which can cause death, injury and damage (Australian Bureau of Meteorology).

Likelihood:

Likely

Consequence:

Moderate

Overall residual risk rating:

High (66)

Bushfire (Rural/ Urban/ Rural Interface)

A general term used to describe a fire in vegetation in all vegetation types including grass fires. (Australian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council).

Likelihood:

High (66): November and December

Medium (54): September, October and January

Medium (51): February to August

Consequence:

Major

Overall residual risk rating:

High (72)

Prolonged Drought

A drought in general is an acute water shortage. Defining the end of a period of rainfall deficiency is a difficult matter, and presents more problems than defining the start. In the content of this risk assessment, a drought is interpreted as a prolonged event that impacts directly on the McKinlay Region, its water sources, the linked water grid and the natural environment.

Likelihood:

Likely

Consequence:

Major

Overall residual risk rating:

High (72)

Pandemic

A pandemic is a global disease outbreak. An influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus emerges and, because there is little or no immunity in the human population, it spreads rapidly from person-to-person over a wide geographical area causing serious illness in a significant proportion of those infected. This contrasts with seasonal influenza which, for most sufferers, is a self-limiting though unpleasant illness that does not endanger life (World Health Organisation). For the purposes of this risk assessment, Pandemic is taken to include all influenza and general disease outbreaks, not just the seasonal flu.

Likelihood:

Possible

Consequence:

Major

Overall residual risk rating:

High (72)

Insects or Exotic Animal/Plant Disease

Exotic animal and/or plant disease is a transmissible disease or condition that degrades the health or productivity of a plant or animal.

Likelihood:

Likely

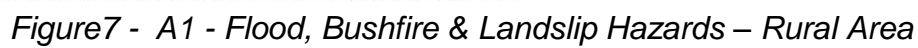
Consequence:

Major

Overall residual risk rating:

High (72)

Extensive mapping has been undertaken for Flood, Bushfire and Landslip Hazards for the Rural and Urban Areas. These are identified in the maps below



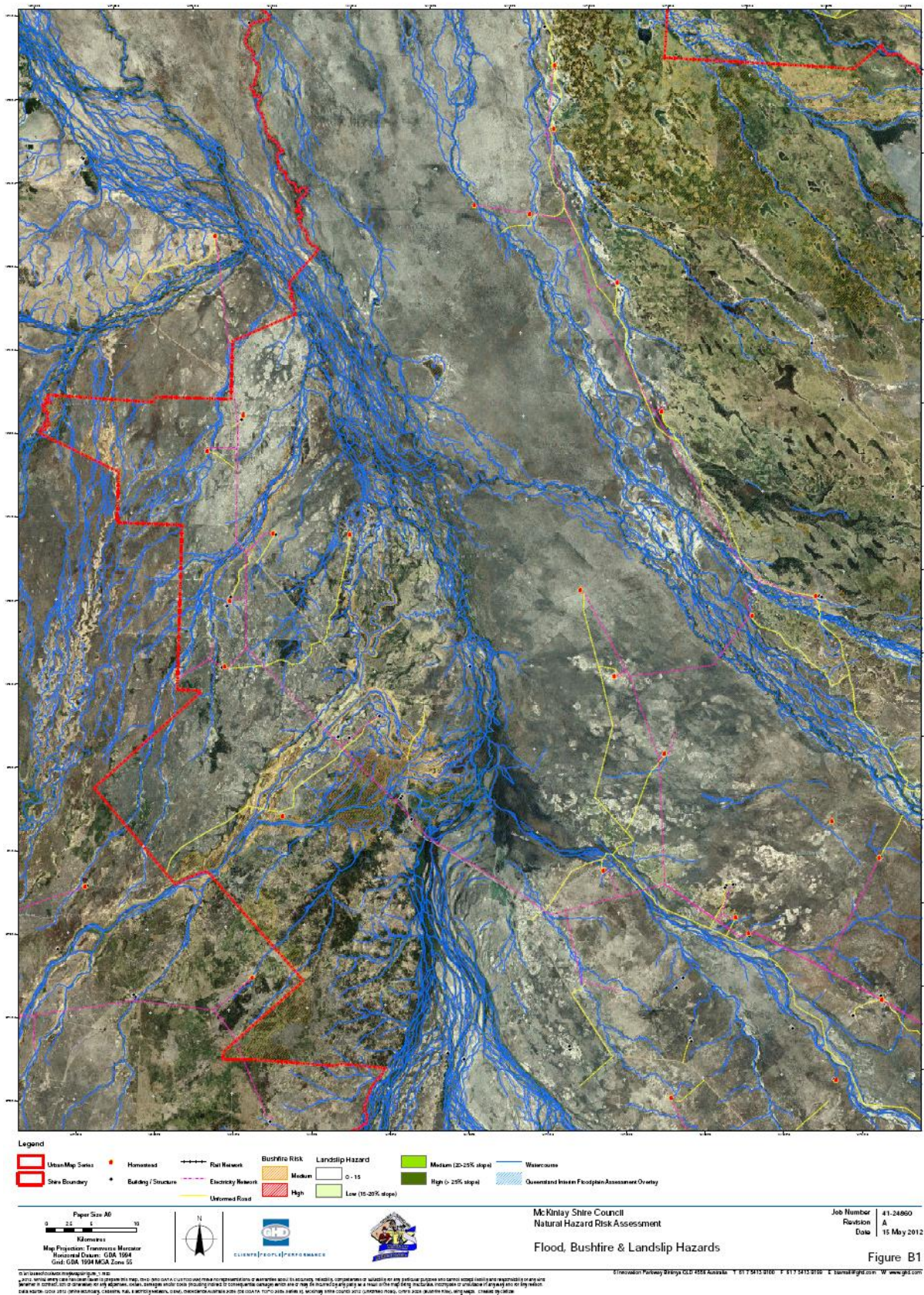


Figure 8 -B1 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Rural Area

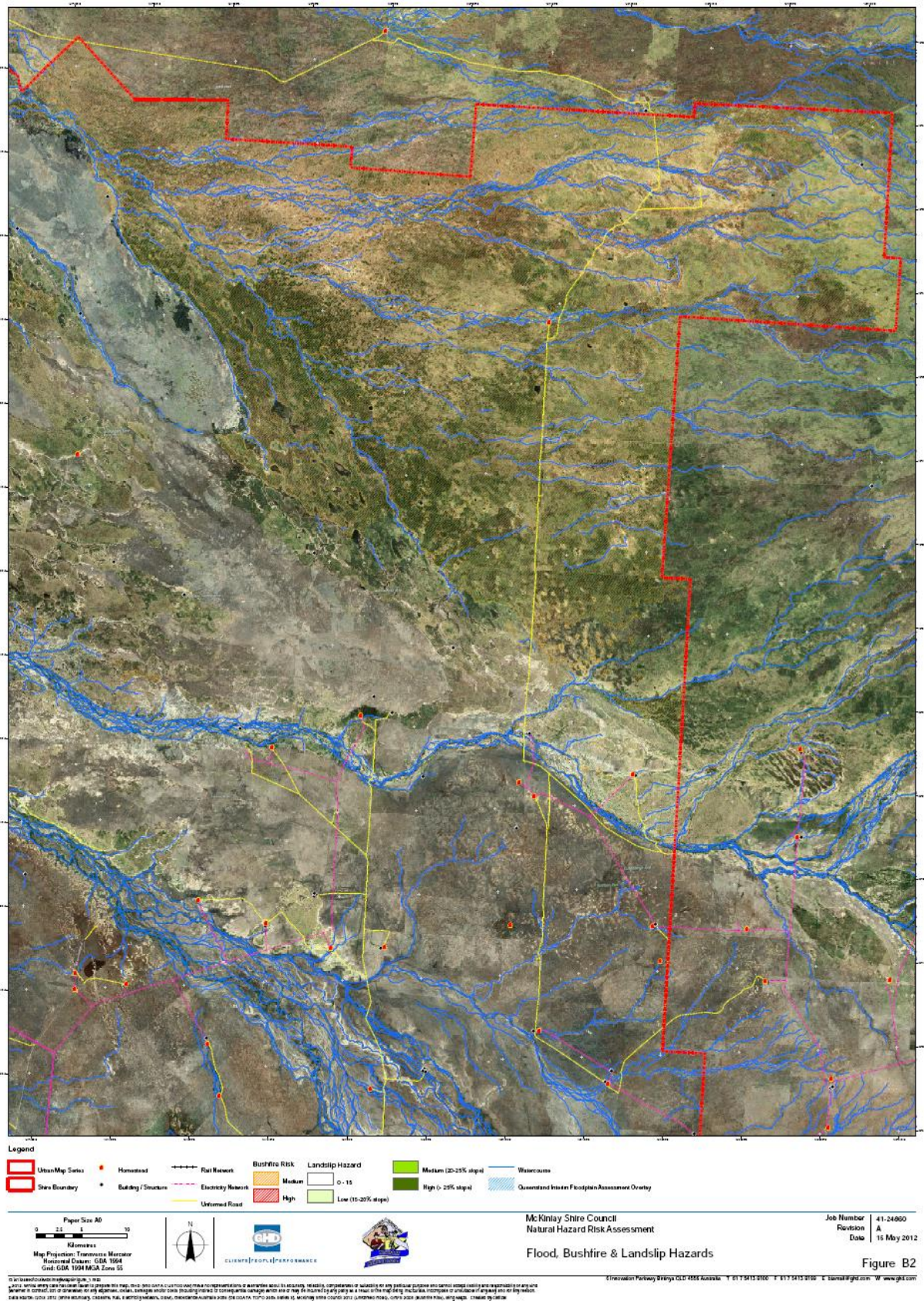


Figure 9 -B2 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Rural Area

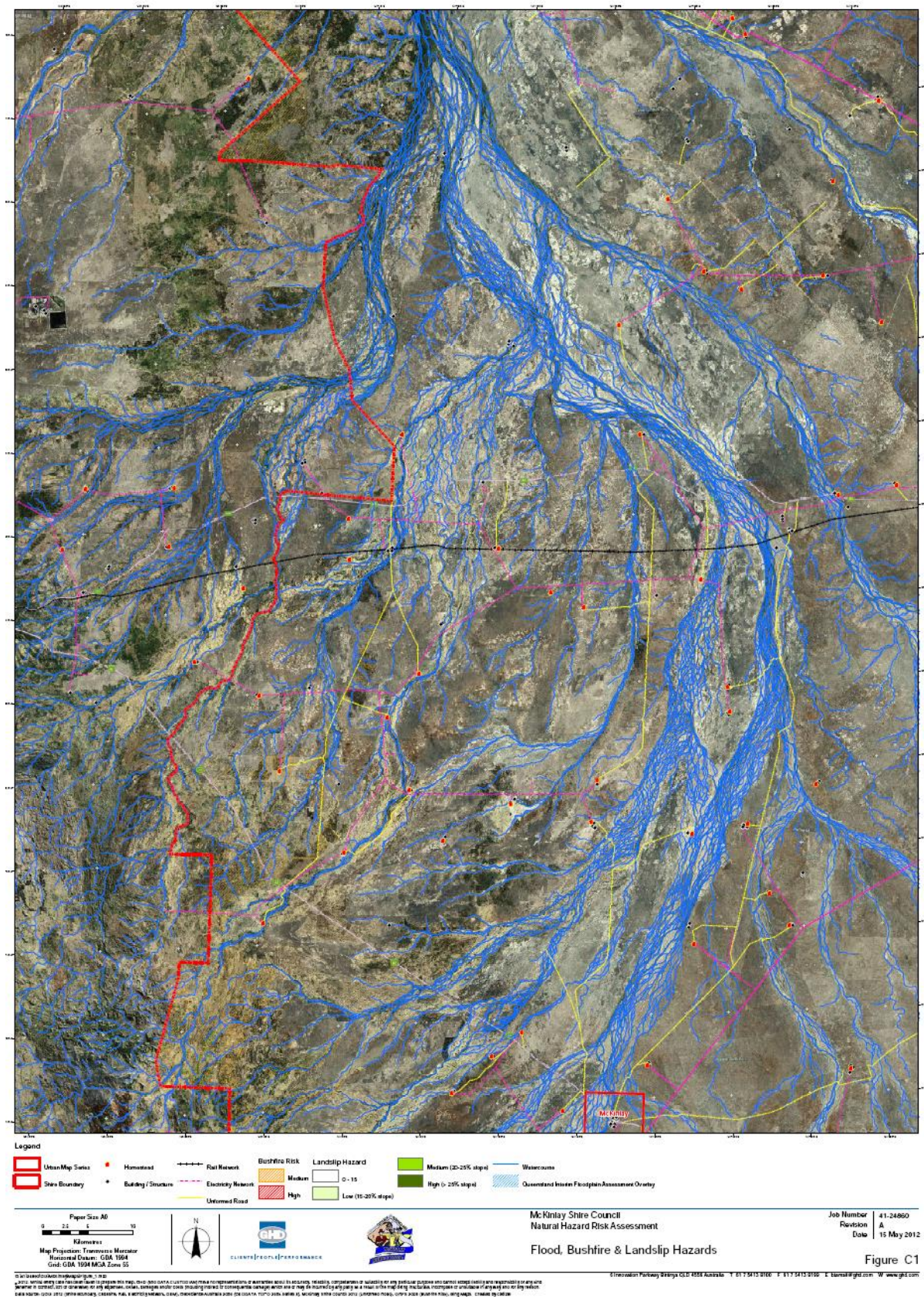


Figure 10 -C1 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Rural Area



Figure 12 - D1 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Rural Area

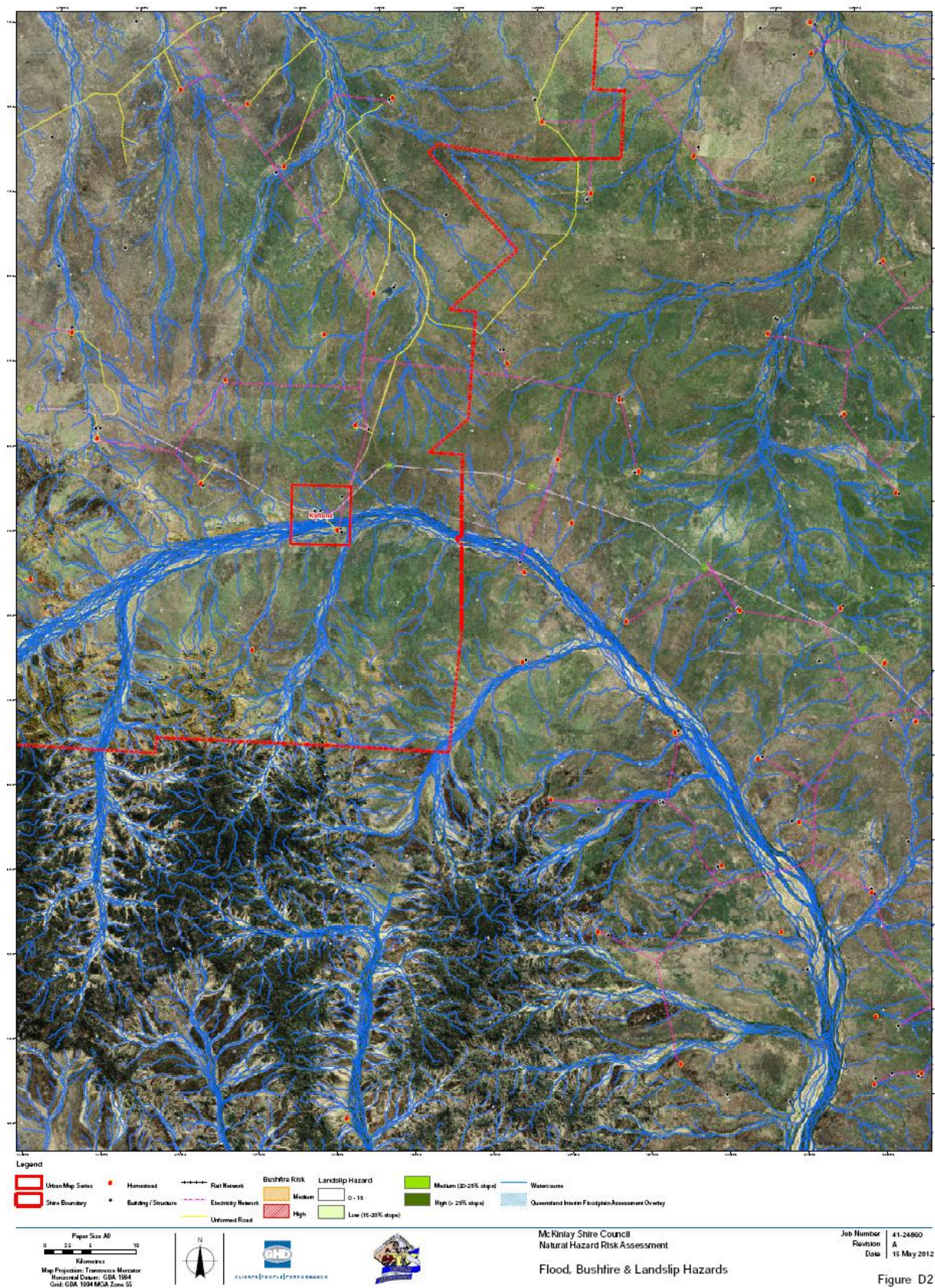


Figure 13 - D2 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Rural Area



Figure 14 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Urban Area (Julia Creek)

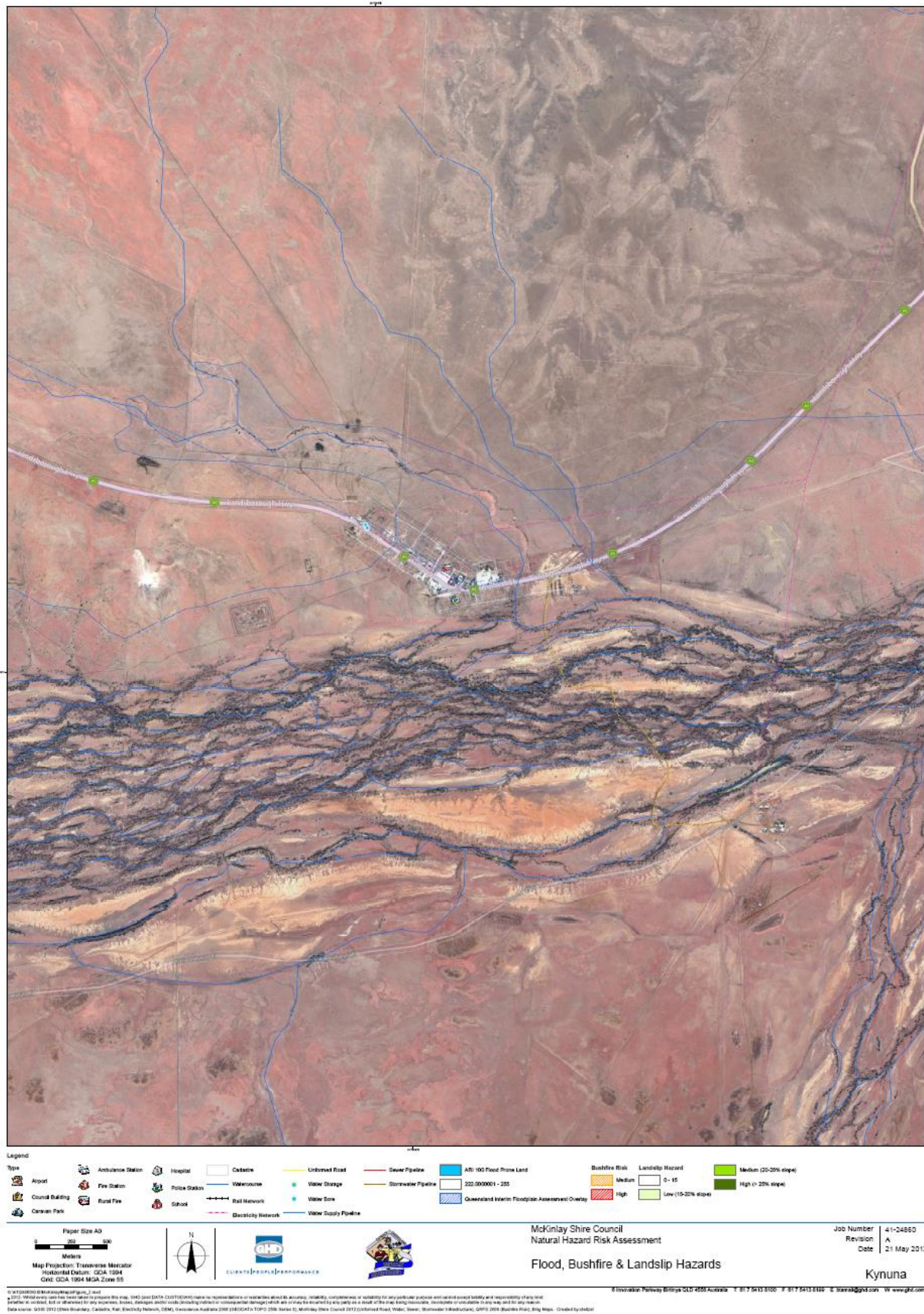


Figure 15 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Urban Area (Kynuna)



3.3 Risk Assessment

Risk analysis and evaluation

Risk assessments were undertaken for all hazards identified to have any relevance to the area covered by the plan. The likelihood of each hazard was considered on a monthly basis as supported by Bureau of Meteorology records. The following matrix was used to determine likelihood, consequence and residual risk.

Risk Table			Consequences				
			Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Likelihood	Almost Certain	The event will occur at least once per year (Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) < 1 year).	Medium - 42	Medium - 48	High - 69	Extreme - 84	Extreme - 90
	Likely	The event could occur at least once every one to ten years . (ARI 1-10 years).	Low - 15	Medium - 45	High - 66	High - 75	Extreme - 87
	Possible	The event could occur at least once every ten to fifty years . (ARI 10-50 years).	Low - 12	Low - 27	Medium - 54	High - 72	High - 81
	Unlikely	The event could occur at least once every fifty to one hundred years . (ARI 50-100 years).	Low - 9	Low - 24	Medium - 51	Medium - 60	High - 78
	Rare	The event could occur at least once every one hundred to one thousand years . (ARI 100-1000 years).	Low - 6	Low - 21	Low - 33	Medium - 57	Medium - 63
	Improbable	The event may occur at least once every thousand years or more . (ARI >1000 years).	Low - 3	Low - 18	Low - 30	Low - 36	Low - 39

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable	Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating			Potential Risk Reduction Measures	Comments
	What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?		Considering adequacy of controls				
	What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event?						
	What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?						
What are the risks?	Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		
For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?							
Are any locations more at risk than others?							
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loss of stockLoss of trade (temporary and permanent)Impact on tourism as amenities damaged Governance impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Functionality of Council may be questioned if catastrophic damage includes a number of council buildings, depots and broad ability to provide an effective responseResources available through SES, Police etcDisruption to communications and accessibility of some areas Governance impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of knowledge of responsive strategies		Infrastructure	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54		
		Comments on seasonal variation to risk: Possible between December-April January to March likely					
Content continues on the next page.							

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable		Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating			Potential Risk Reduction Measures	Comments
<i>What are the risks?</i> <i>For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?</i> <i>Are any locations more at risk than others?</i>		<i>What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?</i> <i>What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event?</i> <i>What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?</i>		<i>Considering adequacy of controls</i>			<i>What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?</i>	
Description		Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk			
Risk 01 – Cyclone (rain depression): (cont.) Social / Community impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability of health/hospital systems to cope with emergency situations• Psychological factors on community scale• Community services not functioning• Panic/concern amongst the community, loss of confidence and trust• Domestic violence• Alcohol abuse• Theft and presence of looters• Inappropriate actions of tourists and sightseers• Loss of services Social / Community impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact of limited insurance cover on the community• Lack of preparedness of the community• Health of the community Infrastructure impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building damages- Total destruction• Infrastructure damaged or destroyed by fires• Power infrastructure- major destruction,• Impact on ability to provide telecommunications• Impact on ability to provide potable water• Roads blocked/homes damaged - vegetation• Airports• Requirements for emergency accommodation• Impact of falling power lines and poles• Ability of the utility services to function• Impact of structural damage Infrastructure impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long term loss of services and recovery time								

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

[illegible]

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable	Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating			Potential Risk Reduction Measures	Comments
	What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?		Considering adequacy of controls				
	Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		
<p>What are the risks?</p> <p>For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?</p> <p>Are any locations more at risk than others?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of trade (temporary and permanent)• Impact on tourism as amenities damaged <p>Governance impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Functionality of Council may be questioned if catastrophic damage includes a number of council buildings, depots and broad ability to provide an effective response• Resources available through SES, Police etc• Disruption to communications and accessibility of some areas <p>Governance impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of knowledge of responsive strategies <p>Social / Community impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability of health/hospital systems to cope with emergency situations• Psychological factors on community scale• Community services not functioning• Panic/concern amongst the community, loss of confidence and trust• Domestic violence• Alcohol abuse• Theft and presence of looters• Inappropriate actions of tourists and sightseers• Loss of services <p>Social / Community impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact of limited insurance cover on the community• Lack of preparedness of the community• Health of the community <p>Infrastructure impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substation disabled in Q100 event• Physical damage to critical Infrastructure including buildings, power transmission, roads, railways, public transport networks, industrial areas• Highway cut off• Sewer Pump stations (secondary issue) can take a day or so to get up after event• Building damage• Impact on ability to provide telecommunications• Impact on ability to provide potable water• Roads blocked/homes damaged - vegetation• Requirements for emergency accommodation• Impact of falling power lines and poles• Ability of the utility services to function• Impact of structural damage <p>Infrastructure impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long term loss of services and recovery time• Medium term strain on accommodation for affected people	<p>(depends on who else is affected)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rescue helicopter at Mt Isa operated by NQRH• Concurry mustering has small helicopter• Commercial operators in Townsville and possibly Charters – they generally make contact. No list formally in place• Airport rated for C130s• No ability to do mass evacuations, and not likely for a cyclone	Comments on seasonal variation to risk: (Note below)					

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable		Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating		Potential Risk Reduction Measures		Comments	
What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?		What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?		Considering adequacy of controls		What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?			
		Description		Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence				
Risk 03 - Extreme Temperatures (>36 degrees, >2 days): A prolonged period of excessive heat resulting in a significant increase in mortality rates, degraded infrastructure assurance and health system pressures. People impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential for multiple fatalities and serious sickness depending on duration of the heat event especially young and elderly People impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enduring social and emotional impacts on mental healthWillingness to remain in area Environmental impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Isolated impact on stock flora and fauna if acute shortage of above ground water (for stock) and extreme temperatures persist Environmental impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">None Economy impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Immediate costs of damage to Infrastructure such as power transmission network overloads, melting roads etcImpact on small business if population decreases normal social and economic activityDamage to dependent essential services including energy, water treatment and supply, sewerage, telecommunications, food supply, medical services etc Economy impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Long term effects of above, costs of repair Governance impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential for some loss of confidence in Council preparation and response strategiesDisruption to communications may impede governance activities in the short term Governance impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential for positive impact if increased awareness and preparedness activities undertaken by the communityEnhance profile of Emergency Services, LDMG and volunteer organisations Social / Community impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Immediate impacts from loss of family/friends lives, degradation in community services and provision of health servicesDisruption to normal social activities (sporting events, markets, community celebrations etc)Disruption of access to community facilities (clubs, libraries, halls, open spaces) if closed due to power outages etc Social / Community impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residual collective mental health and social issues if numerous fatalitiesPotential positive impact through increased connectivity between community members from adversity and experiences Infrastructure impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">First order damage to critical and key infrastructure throughout the regionPotential for second order effects of adjacent regions and infrastructure (eg. Flinders Highway damaged or closed, airport closed etc)Buckled railway lines affecting rail transport and increasing possibility of derailmentWater usage increasedDependency on service providers to reduce impact on energy, water, telecommunications, transport infrastructure Infrastructure impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Longer term recovery strategies required to guide priorities, capital expenditure etcConsideration of infrastructure locations and susceptibility to future disaster events - opportunity to improve resilience		Other impacts and consequences?: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(Note below) <							

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable		Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating		Potential Risk Reduction Measures	Comments
<p>What are the risks?</p> <p>For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts?</p> <p>Are any locations more at risk than others?</p>		<p>What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?</p> <p>What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event?</p> <p>What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?</p>		Considering adequacy of controls		<p>What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?</p>	
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood		
<p>Risk 04 – Cold Snaps:</p> <p>A short period of cold weather conditions, lower than seasonal means cold snaps may lead to frosts in inland regions (Bureau Of Meteorology), temperature drop dramatically in a short period</p> <p>People impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential for people to be caught out overnight outdoors, hyperthermia <p>People impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Effects on the wellbeing of the elderly and youngOnset of related illnesses <p>Environmental impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Isolated impact on stock, flora and fauna if extreme temperatures persist <p>Environmental impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None <p>Economy impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential crop lossesWater pipes cracked <p>Economy impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to grow crops <p>Governance impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None <p>Governance impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential for positive impact if increased awareness and preparedness activities undertaken by the communityEnhance profile of Emergency Services and volunteer organisations <p>Social / Community impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Disruption to normal social activities (sporting events, markets, community celebrations etc)Disruption of access to community facilities (clubs, libraries, halls, open spaces) if closed due to power outages etcAffects reliance on warmth of normal water supply <p>Social / Community impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affects the wellbeing of the elderly and young <p>Infrastructure impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Water infrastructure – pipes could crack <p>Infrastructure impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None	<p>Other impacts and consequences?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(Note below)	<p>Preventive and preparedness controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None <p>Response and recovery controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None	<p>Comments on adequacy / effectiveness: (Note below)</p> <p>Medium 51</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Business continuity planningDevelop Community Resilience Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the late 1970s a cold snap killed 300-400 cattle near Kynuna. The cattle died of cold or shock as a cyclone effect went throughLarge hailstones have been reported“July 2004 had -6 degrees six mornings in a row”	
		People	Minor	Likely			Medium - 45
		Environment	Moderate	Unlikely			Medium - 51
		Economy	Minor	Unlikely			Low - 24
		Governance	Insignificant	Unlikely			Low - 9
		Social / Community	Insignificant	Possible			Low - 12
		Infrastructure	Minor	Possible			Low - 27
		<p>Comments on seasonal variation to risk:</p> <p>April - May</p>					

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable		Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating			Potential Risk Reduction Measures	Comments																						
		What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?		Considering adequacy of controls																										
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk																								
<p>Risk 05 - Severe Storm Event</p> <p>Severe storm including lightning, flash flooding, hail and strong winds in a concentrated small area causing widespread damage to property and infrastructure.</p> <p>People impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential for loss of life and numerous serious injuries, especially electrocution from powerlines, firesLong term displacement / HomelessnessEvacuation problems – lack of helicoptersInjury to members of the community and those assistingImpact on family pets, and injuryImpact of power and communication loss especially on the aged and disabledPower failure may cause food spoilage and impact the health of people on home ventilation/dialysisPeople not willing to leavePeople providing services are cut off from those with needs <p>People impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enduring impact across social, economic and service access based on widespread destructionDegraded provision of essential and community services <p>Environmental impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Widespread destruction of fauna and flora, diminished landscape, reduced biodiversityWidespread destruction of pastoral land, food and seed stockErosionVegetation damageFloodingSwift water risksDamage to the natural amenity <p>Environmental impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Flow on effects to tourism and associated industriesSpread of weed seed (mesquite, acacia) <p>Economy impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Tourism, agriculture, general industry and commercial activity likely to have significant impact based on extent of damageBusiness continuityShort term loss of employment within the communityAbility of the commercial business to respond during and post eventAbility to access funds, no banks or ATMs <p>Economy impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Longer term loss of employmentImpact of economic loss on the community and service providers post eventAccess for the community to InsurersImpact of limited insurance cover on the communityLoss of incomeLoss of stockLoss of trade (temporary and permanent)		<p>Other impacts and consequences?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(Note below) <p>Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(Note below)	<p>Preventive and preparedness controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protectedMcKinlay Shire requires upgrade in wind rating of new buildings or major renovations as per Building CodeJulia Creek Hospital has it's own generator, LDMG, Police Station – Diesel stocks maintained by Council, Shell and othersRegister of high risk people covering only community care clients, not regularly updated, and does not include those outside of populated areasEvacuation of flood prone communities (especially high risk patients) Differentiate shelters and evacuation centres- educate public through press releases and flyersUsually have 3-4 days warning of an event, and need to keep monitoring and tracking intensity and directionSome reliance on communications and ability to operate remotelyDedicated evacuation centre, cyclone rated, but has capacity issues, and another area not cyclone rated, with generatorsWater has generators, wastewater doesn't – both have telemetryClosest veterinary services in Concurry, but ability to euthanaseSkeleton crew maintained for Administration, Engineering, Health and essential services etc. for statutory holidays. Cover in placeUpdating website detailing information, webcams on Flinders River at the bridge the Punchbowl crossing – pictures taken at certain regular timesMainRoads website details road closures, introducing the ability for Council to update directly. Engineers make the calls regarding road closuresTMR and councils currently working to coordinate and integrate road closuresMonths worth of dry stores kept at each outstation <p>Response and recovery controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to helicopter once emergency declared, but not guaranteed (depends on who else is affected)Rescue helicopter at Mt Isa operated by NQRHConcurry mustering has small helicopterCommercial operators in Townsville and possibly Charters – they generally make contact. No list formally in placeAirport rated for C130sNo ability to do mass evacuations, and not likely for a cyclone	<p>Comments on adequacy / effectiveness: (Note below)</p> <p>Medium 63</p> <table><tr><td>People</td><td>Catastrophic</td><td>Rare</td><td>Medium - 63</td></tr><tr><td>Environment</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Possible</td><td>Medium - 54</td></tr><tr><td>Economy</td><td>Minor</td><td>Likely</td><td>Medium - 45</td></tr><tr><td>Governance</td><td>Minor</td><td>Likely</td><td>Medium - 45</td></tr><tr><td>Social / Community</td><td>Minor</td><td>Likely</td><td>Medium - 45</td></tr><tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Possible</td><td>Medium - 54</td></tr></table>	People	Catastrophic	Rare	Medium - 63	Environment	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54	Economy	Minor	Likely	Medium - 45	Governance	Minor	Likely	Medium - 45	Social / Community	Minor	Likely	Medium - 45	Infrastructure	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop communication plan that would encourage residents to clear debris and secure buildings with timely reminders (residents are already conscious to these strategies)Develop a weather warning system to warn people of potential events. Need the ability to contact, and be contacted by all outlying properties, bulk text messaging or calling. Investigate various communication problemsInsist on a higher cyclone rating for essential buildingsRadar requested – being installed at Mt Isa, which will help, but not completelyTraining of others to fulfil roles of those cut off – succession planningLook at ways to improve remote operation via various methods and communicationsFormalise list of chopper operatorsNeed cyclone rated evacuation centre with enough capacityEvacuation Plan to be developed as part of Disaster Management Plan in conjunction with TMRBackup generation for wastewaterImproved veterinary services, more locally based\Improved, regularly updated register of high risk peopleOngoing training and familiarity of new roles on LDMG through meetings, exercise environmentsFormalise systems to continually update the website (pre-event and post-event), the MainRoads website, and more 'live' photos from webcamDirect communications via email regarding road closures, ensuring all key people are included on the emailImprove community communications, especially to allay fears and reduce concernsFormalise wet season approach including essential services and requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas
People	Catastrophic	Rare	Medium - 63																											
Environment	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54																											
Economy	Minor	Likely	Medium - 45																											
Governance	Minor	Likely	Medium - 45																											
Social / Community	Minor	Likely	Medium - 45																											
Infrastructure	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54																											

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable	Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating			Potential Risk Reduction Measures	Comments
	What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?		Considering adequacy of controls				
	Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		
<div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Impact on tourism as amenities damagedGovernance impacts – immediate:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Functionality of Council may be questioned if catastrophic damage includes a number of council buildings, depots and broad ability to provide an effective responseResources available through SES, Police etcDisruption to communications and accessibility of some areasGovernance impacts – strategic:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of knowledge of responsive strategiesSocial / Community impacts – immediate:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability of health/hospital systems to cope with emergency situationsPsychological factors on community scaleCommunity services not functioningPanic/concern amongst the community, loss of confidence and trustDomestic violenceAlcohol abuseTheft and presence of lootersInappropriate actions of tourists and sightseersLoss of servicesSocial / Community impacts – strategic:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Impact of limited insurance cover on the communityLack of preparedness of the communityHealth of the communityInfrastructure impacts – immediate:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Building damages- Total destructionInfrastructure damaged or destroyed by firesPower infrastructure- major destruction,Impact on ability to provide telecommunicationsImpact on ability to provide potable waterRoads blocked/homes damaged - vegetationAirportsRequirements for emergency accommodationImpact of falling power lines and polesAbility of the utility services to functionImpact of structural damageInfrastructure impacts – strategic:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Long term loss of services and recovery time</div></div>							

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable		Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating		Potential Risk Reduction Measures		Comments																									
What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?		What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?		Considering adequacy of controls		What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?																											
		Description		Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk																										
<p>Risk 06 - Bushfire (Rural, Urban/Rural Interface): Extreme or Catastrophic rated bushfire within the region requiring external resources to control and that has significant impact on people, infrastructure, the environment and economy.</p> <p>People impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimal, but always potential for injury, smoke inhalation etc. most likely from those attending the fire <p>People impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None <p>Environmental impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Loss of pastureNatural grasses open to infestation from other types <p>Environmental impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None <p>Economy impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Loss of crop/stock (e.g. farm, plantation etc.)Loss of pasturesLoss of feed stocksLoss of large plantation areaFarm buildings <p>Economy impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None <p>Governance impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Any casualties will impact police and health servicesUncontrolled burns impacting on residential communities will require emergency services <p>Governance impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None <p>Social / Community impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical isolation of communitiesDisruption to communication services - inability to contact family/friendsSudden dependence on local networks for survival/supportLoss of social Infrastructure - sporting clubs, pools, community centres etc.Temporary displacementsTemporary service lossSingle industry failure consequences <p>Social / Community impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">None <p>Infrastructure impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Damage or destruction of key utilities infrastructure including communications, power, water, sewerage, garbage damage or loss of buildings enabling key services (health, education, financial, food, fuel)Closed airportLoss/Damage to power lines and communication towersDestruction of houses, small businesses, contamination of water supplies <p>Infrastructure impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Damage to rail network - impact on adjacent regions for passenger and freight operationsIncreased demand for temporary accommodationIncreased pressure on remaining infrastructurePotential for spike in diseases based on degraded sanitation		<p>Other impacts and consequences?:(Note below)</p> <p>Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Most of the Shire is open savannah Mitchell grassland with open woodland to the northwestMost notable fire Sep and Oct 1976 burning 16,000 sq. km, consequences included loss of hundreds of km of fencesImpact would be far greater if it impacts the urban area		<p>Preventive and preparedness controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">All stations grade a fire break around their boundaries each yearFence lines and exit tracks in various directions from homesteads are graded each yearTraining and reliance on local knowledgeGraziers largely practice full range of sound fire preparation strategiesRural fire brigadeManage overgrown allotmentsActive Counter Disaster planning and rehearsals public education on risks and expected actionsResponsibility for fuel monitoring (National parks & forest conservation, council controlled land)Managing ignition source (fire weather warnings, fire bans & stats of fire emergency fire, permit to burn, area closures)Bushfire control is on the agenda for major State agenciesCouncil Planning SchemeManaging fuel(prescribed burning, smoke management, monitoring & for casting fuel condition)Presence of fire breaks and other mitigation strategies around residential property and outbuildingsVegetation management - fire breaks and trails, I-zonesQRFS/QFRS risk assessments and datahazard monitoring activitiesCommunity Education (QFRS schools)Home School educationABC radio/Media-local televised news.FPQ (resources)- Ergon- summer preparedness and planning Other natural area Council, fire resources from QPWS <p>Response and recovery controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local recovery committees.Managing fire (fire detection & reporting, convectional response resources, aerial attack, fire weather, incident management)InsuranceFederal & State Government AssistanceQRFSLocal government (Council) FPQ QPS QPWSSocial Infrastructure StrategyErgon (Disconnect and Reconnect)Telecommunications carriers repair and temporary mobile phone tower capabilitiesCouncil LDMG/EMQ/Dept of CommunitiesABC RadioCommunications with fire crews on groundWell educated, trained and equipped Rural Fire Services, supported by SES teams and other agencies		<p>Comments on adequacy / effectiveness: (Note below)</p> <p>Medium 54</p> <table><tr><td>People</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Possible</td><td>Medium -54</td></tr><tr><td>Environment</td><td>Minor</td><td>Likely</td><td>Medium -45</td></tr><tr><td>Economy</td><td>Insignificant</td><td>Likely</td><td>Low -15</td></tr><tr><td>Governance</td><td>Insignificant</td><td>Likely</td><td>Low -15</td></tr><tr><td>Social / Community</td><td>Minor</td><td>Likely</td><td>Medium -45</td></tr><tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>Insignificant</td><td>Likely</td><td>Low -15</td></tr></table> <p>Comments on seasonal variation to risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Main fire risk usually possible September and October and likely November and December, January possible if late monsoon. A prior heavy wet season increases the fuel load and likelihood of wildfire		People	Moderate	Possible	Medium -54	Environment	Minor	Likely	Medium -45	Economy	Insignificant	Likely	Low -15	Governance	Insignificant	Likely	Low -15	Social / Community	Minor	Likely	Medium -45	Infrastructure	Insignificant	Likely	Low -15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Investigate small cool burns after good wet seasons while the ground is still moistEncourage double blade width fire breaks around towns and propertiesDevelop 10% burn-off strategy (after wet years) when there is still plenty of moisture in the ground. Cool mosaic burns are recommended to control fuel loads and control woody weedsLarge green road map/sign for road closure, charging those who ignore road closures the full cost of rescueDES and SES support for training <ul style="list-style-type: none">Some understandable resistance to small cool burns in the Downs countryDM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas	
People	Moderate	Possible	Medium -54																														
Environment	Minor	Likely	Medium -45																														
Economy	Insignificant	Likely	Low -15																														
Governance	Insignificant	Likely	Low -15																														
Social / Community	Minor	Likely	Medium -45																														
Infrastructure	Insignificant	Likely	Low -15																														

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable		Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating			Potential Risk Reduction Measures		Comments
What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?		What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?		Considering adequacy of controls			What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?		
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk			
Risk 07 - Prolonged Drought: A period of at least 3 years of extremely low rainfall, low humidity and degraded accessibility of water supplies directly impacting on the ???.	Other impacts and consequences?: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(Note below)	Preventive and preparedness controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Weather warning and monitoring systemsCommunication of risks through mediaLand use controlBusiness Continuity PlanningResource management strategies at State level - eg. Water ManagementWater security programs (desalination plants, reservoirs etc) Other (Note below):	Comments on adequacy / effectiveness: (Note below)						
			High 75						
			People	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54			
			Environment	Major	Likely	High - 72			
			Economy	Major	Likely	High - 75			
			Governance	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54			
			Social / Community	Major	Possible	High 72			
			Infrastructure	Minor	Unlikely	Low-24			
			Comments on seasonal variation to risk: South East area of Shire has less rain						

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

[illegible]

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable		Existing Controls		Current Risk Rating		Potential Risk Reduction Measures		Comments																									
What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?		What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?		Considering adequacy of controls		What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?																											
Description		Adequacy / Effectiveness		Consequence		Likelihood		Risk																									
<p>Risk 09 – Insect or Exotic Plant/Animal Disease: Transmissible disease or condition that degrades the health or productivity of a plant or animal (e.g. foot and mouth, fruit fly, screw worm). Rapid outbreak, wider ground impact on species and industries. Insect infestation</p> <p>People impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical effects if transmission occurs between man and animalIsolation/fencing/confinement to area-no move ordersPsychological impact of loss of stock/animals-livelihood <p>People impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cultural heritage, recreation and social amenity <p>Environmental impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Large quantity of animal disposal- land contaminationWater tables and monitoring- loss of crops and agricultureWidespread landscape damageImpact on biodiversityDecreased productivity (bee production and derived products from apiculture- crop yields and pollinationTrade implications:Loss of international recognition of disease freedom with resultant import and export policies affectedLoss of international markets, loss of consumer and market confidence.Introduced species which are grown for bio fuels may become invasive and threaten native plants. <p>Environmental impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Agricultural lands with high productive values may be rendered useless by the proliferation of exotic plants becoming weeds. <p>Economy impacts – immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Restocking animals costing lots of moneyChickens-mass livestock deathZoo, tourism, reef staying point(mainly rural/hinterland- trail ridesHorse racing StudsCattle/Pork industry - associated industries(cheese, milk etc)ReputationLocal industryEradication and control costs to industryFruit flies may pose problems to the fruit growing regionsCommunity losses, human health affected (medical costs)Increased unemployment <p>Economy impacts – strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Tourism and lifestyle industries may be affected to a certain extent if the affected area is quarantined and access to them is restricted.Loss of man power in racing industriesLoss of bees may prove to be very costly for the agricultural and horticultural industries - the Varroa mite parasite affecting bees all around the world and cost to eradicate the disease from Australia/NZ is estimated to be about \$ 55-70 million <p>Content continues on the next page.</p>		<p>Other impacts and consequences?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(Note below) <p>Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(Note below)		<p>Preventive and preparedness controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Early detection for diseases is considered as an important step in preventing spread of diseases.e.g the Hendra virus and the foot and mouth disease. Feral animal control may help to stop proliferation of diseases - responsibility of Biosecurity QueenslandPreventive approach from concern parties is the best approach towards issues of biosecurity. Prevention of weeds and diseasesPhysical isolation-Australian-international (AQIS)Federal legislationEradication measures (state required-Declared plants- land holders and councils)Monitor and reporting(local government);Airport-organic material control. Emergency Animal Disease response Agreement (EADRA) ratified by Australia's governments and livestock industries to ensure rapid and efficient response to animal disease incursions to Australia;QDMS (Queensland Disaster Management Plan) operating at 3 distinct levels - local, disaster district and state government. also the SDCG , the state level working body of the SDMG (State Disaster Management Plan).Public education- threats about invasive species of plants and animals at all levels;Education for refs- early detectionPest eradication proposals- wild pigs, cats, dogs and other feral animals;Animal control regulations (Local laws);According to the Biosecurity Australia three levels of government, various committees, a diverse range of industries, a large number ofBusinesses, natural resource management groups, other community groups and individuals.Public education- Publication of fact sheets from Biosecurity QLD <p>Other (Note below):</p> <p>Response and recovery controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Emergency Animal disease (EAD) and its sub plans to be consulted.Quarantine of animals and properties infected. The department of Emergency Services (now Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ) . Other plans to be taken into account -AUSVETPLAN (National) QLDVETPLAN, BEOM-Biosecurity emergency Operations Manual and the AQUAVETPLAN (National).Different phases of action from Biosecurity officers- Investigation phase, Alert phase ,operational phase and Stand down phaseSlaughter of livestockTesting of animalsPopulation Health officers (QLD health)Strategic involvement of different bodies should be clearly defined within 5 years according to the Strategy plan 2009-2014 of DEEDI.Biosecurity QLD Set up of local disease control centre <p>Other (Note below):</p>		<p>Comments on adequacy / effectiveness: (Note below)</p> <p>High 72</p> <table><tr><td>People</td><td>Mderate</td><td>Possible</td><td>Medium - 54</td></tr><tr><td>Environment</td><td>Major</td><td>Likely</td><td>High - 72</td></tr><tr><td>Economy</td><td>Major</td><td>Likely</td><td>High - 72</td></tr><tr><td>Governance</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Possible</td><td>Medium - 54</td></tr><tr><td>Social / Community</td><td>Major</td><td>Possible</td><td>High - 72</td></tr><tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>Insignificant</td><td>Unlikely</td><td>Low - 9</td></tr></table> <p>Comments on seasonal variation to risk: (Note below)</p>		People	Mderate	Possible	Medium - 54	Environment	Major	Likely	High - 72	Economy	Major	Likely	High - 72	Governance	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54	Social / Community	Major	Possible	High - 72	Infrastructure	Insignificant	Unlikely	Low - 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Increase education for early detection, DPI to act aggressively in thisIncrease formal surveillance, recent Federal Budget (2010?) should help with coastal and port surveillance (update this comment)Local government need to have in place a local government emergency risk management strategies and emergency plans which can help to deal with emergencies.Local government fits into national emergency management through the Queensland DPI & F (now new department) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Informal movement between PNG and the north Australian coast, and movement of illegal immigrants could be factorsIn 1995, eye infections killed a lot of kangaroos in the Charleville areaThere is a lot of rapid stock movement across the continent	
People	Mderate	Possible	Medium - 54																														
Environment	Major	Likely	High - 72																														
Economy	Major	Likely	High - 72																														
Governance	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54																														
Social / Community	Major	Possible	High - 72																														
Infrastructure	Insignificant	Unlikely	Low - 9																														

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable <i>What are the risks? For each impact category, what are the immediate impacts, and what are the strategic impacts? Are any locations more at risk than others?</i>	Existing Controls <i>What are we doing to avoid the risk or reduce its effect? What controls are in place to prevent or prepare for the event? What controls are in place to respond to and recover from an event?</i>		Current Risk Rating <i>Considering adequacy of controls</i>			Potential Risk Reduction Measures <i>What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?</i>	Comments
	Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		
Risk 09 – Insect or Exotic Plant/Animal Disease:(cont.) Governance impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enforcement of slaughters/isolation/aquaculture(and control)External political control and influence(DDMG/DP!)-Biosecurity Queensland/ State control links-different prioritiesMonitoring regime imposed by State/ national AuthoritiesExamples of emergency animal diseases which the local Biosecurity and Local government need to tackle at earliest : Screwworm fly (exotic), Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (Mad Cow Disease- exotic, foot and mouth disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza-exotic, anthrax- endemic, Australian bat lyssavirus- endemic, rabies- exotic and Hendra virus. Governance impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) requiring more labour to cope with emergency outbreaks in the local district (Biosecurity - decisions to be taken by the Chief Veterinary Officer on strategic approach and the number of staff requiredSDCHQ (State Disease Control Headquarters) established under the direction of the Chief Veterinary Officer - located at 80 Ann St,Brisbane. Social / Community impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Pony Clubs/ recreational activitiesIsolation through quarantine(People and small groups)Impact on the loss of incomeUnemploymentThe Airport may become the entry point of exotic diseases and pests if the passengers coming via international airports are not screened properly upon their arrival. Also the visitors coming from other airportsLoss of community spirit Social / Community impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nil Infrastructure impacts – immediate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Disruption to food chain-Higher impact to region/ shortage of key foodClosure of strategic transport routesLess timber products on the market if forestry industry is hit by diseases affecting trees. Infrastructure impacts – strategic: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategic industries and service industries like power, communication, shipping and water supplies may be affected							

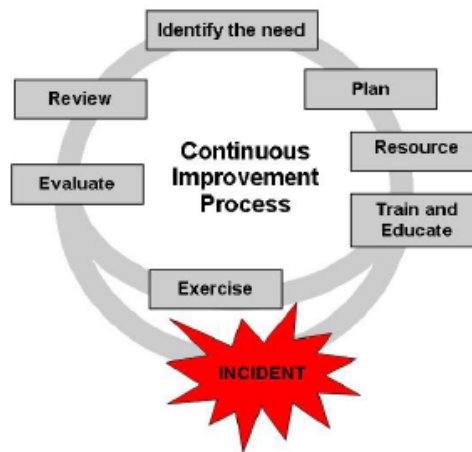
4. CAPACITY BUILDING

8.11. Capacity Building

Capacity is a combination of the capability and the resources available to the LDMG that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. Capacity can be built through a combination of training and exercise programs targeted to specific local requirements.

The practice of continuous improvement involves processes and arrangements being regularly evaluated and improved to ensure they remain relevant, efficient, effective and flexible.

Figure 7: Continuous Improvement Process



4.1 Community Awareness

McKinlay Shire Council has engaged GHD to capture the community awareness and resilience to the disasters associated with the hazards identified in section 3 of this plan. A copy of the Community Resilience Plan will be annexed to this document on completion.

8.11.1. Community awareness

LDMGs and DDMGs have a joint responsibility to ensure their community is as prepared and resilient for potential events as available resources will allow. It is important to acknowledge that hazards and community characteristics may be similar across local government and media broadcast areas will routinely overlap local government boundaries. In recognition of these facts, LDMGs should identify opportunities for consistent messaging, joint programs and commonalities in conjunction with the relevant DDMG.

The LDMG can also add to community awareness by identifying and consulting on consistencies and inconsistencies across local, district and State boundaries. Local government areas that border on State boundaries may wish to coordinate consistent community awareness programs with their jurisdictional neighbours.

LDMGs should develop a community awareness program targeted at addressing the specific needs of local communities through:

- community awareness events;
- joint projects and opportunities for community engagement; and
- social marketing projects.

The McKinlay Shire will ensure that public education material in relation to natural hazard events is available on the Council website on a page specifically dedicated to Local Disaster Management..

Prior to the onset of the traditional wet season additional public education will be undertaken by the State Emergency Service and Queensland Fire and Rescue. The focus of this education will be school aged children.

During flood events the Shire will work closely with media to ensure that the condition of roads in the shire is widely disseminated, this will assist in reducing the number of persons becoming stranded in the town and on roads in the shire.

4.2 Training

The McKinlay Local Disaster Management group will undertake disaster management training in line with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.

4.3 Exercises

The LDMG has the responsibility to conduct disaster management exercises with each individual agency to ensure they have exercised and practiced procedures. EMQ will be utilised to facilitate exercises conducted for groups in the disaster management arrangements.

4.4 Post Disaster Assessment

Following any operational activity the LDMG will meet to identify and adopt any lessons that can be learnt from the actions taken during the response to continuously improve the LDMP. The LDMP has been delegated the role of continually reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of disaster management

5. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The McKinlay Shire has access to the staff and equipment to deal with the majority of events that threaten the shire. Widespread damage or multiple events would require the resources of the shire to be supplemented by the district group.

McKinlay Shire has the resources to provide assistance to neighbouring shires only if the McKinlay Shire is not affected at the time. The resources needed to manage an event in the shire would detract from the council's abilities to continue many of its normal functions for the duration of the incident.

McKinlay has predominantly activated for flooding in the past. Due to the nature of the flooding there is a considerable lean forward phase where flooding can be reasonably predicted. In the event of incident with little or no warning and widespread damage (earthquake or dam failure) local emergency response agencies would be quickly overwhelmed. In this case additional resources would be requested from Mount Isa (less than 1hr).

Due to the size of the shire and the number of pastoral areas within it the LDMG is required to conduct resupply operations during most wet seasons. The LDMG is able to coordinate these after permission is sought from the DDMG for the sourcing of appropriate transport (normally helicopters).

During major or prolonged flooding the LDMG may need to request a resupply of essential good for the Julia Creek Township or for other townships with the shires area of responsibility.

The McKinlay Shire has the capability to manage events that occur in the shire on a regular basis, these include minor to moderate flooding, fires with minimal structural damage and short duration storms.

Larger scale events in the shire or multiple events would require the support of outside agencies. The shire has the capacity to effect small scale evacuations however larger scale evacuation with prolonged shelter phases would require assistance from outside of the shire.

Whilst the shire has access to a range of services it recognises the limitations within these services. An example of this is that lack of a surgical facility in the shire.

Events that would be beyond the capacity of the shire would include, but not be limited to:

- Flash flooding of significant dwellings,
- Earthquake with multiple structural failures,
- Exotic animal disease,
- Events that require long term housing for evacuated persons, and
- Events with multiple fatalities or multiple serious injuries.

Operational Planning

The Concept of operations document is held separately to this plan.

The Concept of operations document is known as the working papers and is a summary of this document design to assist LDMG in times of disaster by providing quick access to important information contained in this plan.

The COO details the stages of activations of the group and the roles of the staff in the coordination centre. Within the COO document there is a large portion of operational plans, these plans detail items that should be covered during different phases or actions of the response.

Management of Residual Risks

Throughout the risk management process there will be residual risks. These are the risks to the shire that cannot be reduced within the capacity of the shire.

For the McKinlay shire there will be two main residual risks:

Staffing: It is recognised that the shire will lack the staff or specialised skill sets that may be required during an event. These identified residual risks will be referred to the DDMG for inclusion in the district disaster management plan.

Engineering: In order to remove or significantly reduced certain risks modification assets through engineering will be required. As an example, in order to flood proof the highway to Townsville all bridges and roads must be constructed above Q100. Residual risk will remain where these engineering modifications are not cost effective for the risk posed, this residual risk will be accepted by the shire.

5.1 Warning notification and dissemination

Extract from Local Disaster Management Guidelines

8.12.1. Warning notification and dissemination

Warning products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology include, but are not limited to, severe weather warning, tropical cyclone advice and tsunami warning. The LDC can also request, through their EMQ member on the LDMG, an Emergency Alert campaign to be delivered via landline and text messages to potentially affected constituents.

The LDMG has an important role in ensuring the notification and dissemination of warnings to members of the LDMG and elements of the community that may fall under the responsibility of LDMG member agencies.

It is important that the LDMG has an established notification and dissemination process prepared, documented within the LDMP, and able to be implemented. It is essential that this notification and dissemination process takes into account the time restrictions of rapid onset events like tsunami.

The process for the notification and dissemination of warning products is not a function dependent on the activation of the LDMG; rather it should be the automatic responsibility of LDMG Executives and members, regardless of the status of activation of the LDMG.

For further information on warnings see the section on Public Information and Warnings Sub-Plan in section 9 of this document and also refer to the Emergency Alert Operational Guidelines available at www.disaster.qld.gov.au

5.2 Activation of response arrangements

Timely activation of the LDMG is critical for an effective response to an event. The decision to activate is dependent upon a number of factors including the perceived level of threat. The activation of the QDMA may either be bottom up or top down. Bottom up activations escalate up through the disaster management arrangements where the LDMG requires support and top down activations involve escalation down through the arrangements from the SDMG where the imminent threat has a broader implication across the State.

The QDMA are activated using an escalation model based on the following levels:

- **Alert** – A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. No action is required however the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat.
- **Lean forward** – An operational state characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on stand by and prepared but not activated.
- **Stand up** – An operational state where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
- **Stand down** – Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and / or continuance of recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.

The movement of disaster management groups through this escalation phase is not necessarily sequential, rather is based on flexibility and adaptability to the location and event. Activation does not necessarily mean the convening of the LDMG, rather the provision of information to group members regarding the risks associated with a pending hazard impact.

The four levels of activation, as defined in the SDMP, are shown in table below.

	Triggers	Actions	Communications
Alert	Awareness of a hazard that has been the potential to affect the local government area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard & risks identified • Information sharing with warning agency • LDC contacts EMQ • Initial advice to all stakeholders 	Chair and LDC on mobile remotely
Lean Forward	There is a likelihood that threat may affect local government area Threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent Need for public awareness LDMG is now to manage the event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMQ and LDC conduct analysis of predictions • Chair and LDC on watching brief • Confirm level & potential of threat • Check all contact details • Commence cost capturing • Conduct meeting with available LDMG • Council staff prepare for operations • Determine trigger point to stand up • Prepare LDCC for operations • Establish regular communications with warning agency • First briefing core members of the LDMG • LDC advises DDC of lean forward & establishes regular contact • Warning orders to response agencies • Public information & warning initiated 	Chair, LDC and LDMG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely Ad-hoc reporting
Stand Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat is imminent • Community will be or has been impacted • Need for coordination in LDCC • Requests for support received by LDMG agencies or to the LDCC • The response requires coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of LDMG Core Group • LDCC activated • Rosters for LDCC planned implemented • Commence operational plans • Local Government shifts to disaster operations • LDMG takes full control • SOPs activated • Core group of LDMG located in LDCC • Commence SITREPs to DDMG • Distribute contact details • DDMG advised of potential requests for support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDCC contact through established land lines and generic email addresses • Chair, LDC and LDMG members present at LDCC, on established land lines and / or mobiles, monitoring emails

Stand Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No requirement for coordinated response • Community has returned to normal function • Recovery taking place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final checks for outstanding requests • Implement plan to transition to recovery • Debrief of staff in LDCC • Debrief with LDMG members • Consolidate financial records • Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting • Return to local government core business • Final situation report sent to DDMG 	LDMG members involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements
-------------------	---	---	--

5.3 Role of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre operation and management

The main aim of the LDCC is to coordinate resources and assistance in support of local agencies and stakeholders who are engaged in disaster operations.

The primary functions of a LDCC revolve around three key activities:

- Forward planning;
- Resource management; and
- Information management.

In particular, the LDCC is responsible for the:

- Analysis of probable future requirements and forward planning including preliminary investigations to aid the response to potential requests for assistance;
- Implementation of operational decisions of the LDC;
- Advice of additional resources required to the DDMG; and
- Provision of prompt and relevant information to the DDMG concerning any disaster event occurring within their district.

The LDC has overall responsibility for the establishment and operation of the LDCC. The LDC should ensure appropriate levels of staff are identified and trained in operation of the LDCC. LDCC training would form a component of the LDMG training program. To support the operation of the LDCC, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) should be developed and utilised to inform training.

5.4 SES – partnerships

The SES is a vital part of the QDMA, providing a response capability on behalf of the LDMG to assist communities in times of disaster or emergency situations. State and Local Governments maintain an important partnership in assisting SES volunteers to provide a valuable volunteer emergency service to their local communities.

The functions of the SES are to:

- Perform search and rescue or similar operations;
- Help injured persons or protect persons or property from danger or potential danger; and
- Conduct other activities to help communities prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster.

The SES also provides valuable assistance to other emergency service agencies in disaster or emergency situations.

The SES Local Controller should ideally be a member of the LDMG and will be able to assist with planning and procedures surrounding activation and operations of SES groups in local government areas.

5.5 Declaration of a disaster situation

In accordance with s. 64 of the Act, a DDC may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the district or one or more local government areas within the district in whole or in part. As outlined in s. 75 and s. 77 of the Act, the declaration confers extra powers on particular groups to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.

In declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to be satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen and it will be necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment. Before declaring a disaster situation the DDC is to take reasonable steps to consult with each local government under the Act to manage disaster operations in their area.

It is important to note that the declaration of a disaster situation relates to the situational requirement for additional powers and is not linked to the activation of particular disaster management groups under the QDMA or the activation of

disaster financial assistance arrangements. All three actions are independent processes and are not interlinked or conditional. The declaration of a disaster situation does not impact the requirements of a local government under the Act to manage disaster operations in their area.

5.6 Operational reporting

Situation Report (SITREP)

During operational activity the LDMG, through the operation of the LDCC, will be responsible for the preparation and distribution of SITREPs. Situation reports are aimed to capture accurate information from the day's operations through communicating a current and forecast situation during a disaster event.

The LDMG will need to ensure regular and accurate information is received from operational areas to inform operational response, forward planning and the contents of the LDMG SITREP.

The production of SITREPs takes time and effort and LDMGS will need to consider the allocation of appropriate staff in the LDCC to compile the SITREP.

If a disaster event requires the activation of a DDCC, the LDMG will be required to develop a SITREP to be forwarded regularly from the LDCC to the DDCC. If an event is contained within a local government area and has not progressed to DDCC activation, the DDMG will still have activated to 'lean forward' level and the DDC may still request LDMG SITREPS to monitor and assess the situation. The nature of the disaster and the involvement of the DDMG will determine the timings, complexity and format of the SITREP for a given event.

Tasking Log

It is recommended that a tasking log be used during activations to record actions taken and the responsible agency or officer. It is anticipated that the log will be used by the LDC or in larger operations the Tasking or Operations Officer in the LDCC.

A tasking log may contain details of:

- The specific operational task to be undertaken
- The date and time of commencement of the task
- The agency and responsible officer to which the task has been delegated
- Relevant contact details
- The date and time of completion of the task
- Actions taken and contextual comments.

The use of a tasking log will ensure that planned operational contingencies have been executed. Tasking logs should be treated as official records and should be stored and archived appropriately to provide information to any post-event review.

5.7 Financial Management

Due to the nature of many disaster situations, finance operations will often be conducted with compressed time constraints and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. This in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability.

The LDMG should predetermine event-related financial management arrangements to ensure costs are appropriately endorsed and captured from the onset of operations.

The LDC, consultation with the LDMG Executive Team, is responsible for establishing and maintaining financial management procedures for the LDCC. Each support agency is responsible for providing their own financial services and support to its response operations relevant to their agency.

Authority to expend funds

Each participating agency should predetermine the type and limit of expenditure permitted (individual expense and cumulative expense) by their group members without further reference to senior management.

This also includes predetermining management processes for the expeditious financial authorisation of support and relief staff, as may be required.

Document management

When an event occurs, each participating agency should immediately begin accounting for personnel and equipment costs relating to disaster operations. Reimbursement is not an automatic process and requires solid evidence of disaster-related expenditure. Care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the disaster operations period to maintain logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditure (including personnel timesheets), in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justifications for future audit and potential reimbursement purposes.

The LDMG will ensure that expenditure is inline with LG procurement processes.

5.8 Disaster financial assistance arrangements

There are two sets of financial arrangements which, if activated by the Minister, provide financial support to Queensland communities impacted by a disaster event through the reimbursement of eligible expenditure:

State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)

The intent of the SDRA is to assist in the relief of communities whose social wellbeing has been severely affected by a disaster event (natural or non-natural). The SDRA is State funded, and therefore not subject to the Australian government imposed event eligibility provisions or the activation threshold that exists under the NDRRA. As a consequence, SDRA is able to address a wider range of disaster events and circumstances where personal hardship exists.

Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA)

The intent of the NDRRA is to assist the relief and recovery of communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a disaster event.

The arrangements provide a cost sharing formula between the State and Australian Government and include a range of pre-agreed relief measures.

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under SDRA and NDRRA arrangements:

- The relevant arrangements must be activated;
- The relevant relief measures must be activated and the expenditure must meet the eligibility requirements of that measure; and
- Documentary support for all eligible expenditure detailed in the claim must be provided by the claimant.

5.9 Media management

During a disaster it is critical that the public information provided to the media is consistent across all levels of the QDMA. To ensure the release of appropriate, reliable and consistent information it is recommended that:

- Joint media conferences be held at designated times involving key stakeholders, including the Mayor of the relevant LDMG where geographically feasible; and
- Key spokespersons should be senior representatives of the LDMG agencies involved in the event.

Significant issues to consider are:

- The scheduling of media conference requires a coordinated approach to ensure there is no conflict between State, district or local announcements;
- Statistics are a potentially contentious issue requiring checking carefully with all agencies before release; and
- Each agency is only to comment on its own areas of responsibility.

It is recommended that the LDMG develop a media management strategy that:

- Is flexible for application in any given event;

- Identifies key messages to inform the community, including reinforcing the LDMG's role in coordinating support to the affected community;
- Identifies preferred spokespersons for factual information (e.g. evacuation measures, road closures);
- Is consistent with the crisis communication network arrangements outlined in the *Queensland Government Arrangements for Coordinating Public Information in a Crisis* available at www.disaster.qld.gov.au/publications; and
- Consistent with the McKinlay Shire Council Communications Policy

5.10 Logistics support and resource allocation

Where a LDMG requires logistics support and / or resources to meet operational requirements that are beyond local capacity and capability, the LDMG should formally seek assistance through a Request for Assistance forward to the DDCC.

It is recognised that administrative boundaries may unnecessarily separate resources from impacted communities. In developing the LDMP, LDMGs should consider all resources located within their area, and may also record resources located within neighbouring areas. Any proposed cross boundary arrangements should be acknowledged through the relevant planning processes and documented within the LDMP.

The LDMG will need to consider strategies for the prioritisation of the allocation of support and resources, and ensure these strategies are documented within the LDMP.

5.11 Resupply

LDMGs are responsible for preparing communities for the possibility of temporary isolation and ensuring that communities are resupplied with food and other essentials during times of isolation.

Most events that isolate communities occur on a seasonal basis and their effects upon surface access routes can be predicted with reasonable accuracy. Communities which are likely to be affected by such events are expected to prepare well in advance for both the event and the expected period of isolation. For this purpose, LDMGs are responsible for conducting community awareness programs with respect to the preparations to be made prior to the expected time of impact and any coordinating activities with respect to such preparation.

Community awareness strategies could include:

- Including information about the existence and location of the Queensland Resupply Guidelines with rates notices;
- Placing notices in local media;
- Holding information session in at risk communities;

- Encouraging retailers to make financial and delivery arrangements with their wholesale suppliers; and
- Involving their local Australia Post contractor in planning for resupply.

Planning for resupply operations should take into account how the LDMG should apply for a resupply operation, how the request should be managed and coordinated and the financial arrangements to be implemented.

Resupply operations are required to be conducted with the approval of the relevant DDC and as such resupply plans should be submitted to the relevant DDMG for approval upon completion.

6. RECOVERY STRATEGY

For the purpose of effective coordination aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into four functions. It is important to acknowledge that the four functions of recovery overlap and recovery arrangements must reflect the inter-relationship between each of these functions.

Economic

Economic recovery includes renewal and growth of the micro economy (within the affected area) and the macro economy (overall economic activity of the state). Economic recovery includes individual and household entities (e.g. employment, income, insurance claims), private and government business enterprises and industry. It includes assets, production and flow of goods and services. It includes capacity for the export of goods and services from the affected region, and securing confidence of overseas markets.

Environment

Environment, or natural environment, recovery includes restoration and regeneration of biodiversity (species and plants) and ecosystems, natural resources, environmental infrastructure, amenity/aesthetics (e.g. scenic lookouts), culturally significant sites and heritage structures. It includes management of environmental health, waste, contamination and pollution and hazardous materials.

The functional lead agency for environmental recovery is Department of Environment and Resource Management.

Human-social

Human-social recovery includes personal support and information, physical health and emotional, psychological, spiritual, cultural and social well-being, public safety and education, temporary accommodation, financial assistance to meet immediate individual needs and uninsured household loss and damage.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure, or built environment, recovery includes repair and reconstruction of residential and public buildings, commercial, industrial and rural buildings and structures, government structures, utility structures, systems and services (transport, water, sewerage, energy, communications) and other essential services and dam safety.

The functional lead agency for infrastructure recovery is the Department of Local Government and Planning.

The LDMG has adopted the nationally established principles for recovery which recognise that successful recovery relies on:

- Understanding the context;
- Recognising complexity;
- Using community-led approaches;
- Ensuring coordination of all activities;
- Employing effective communication; and
- Acknowledging and building capacity.

7. LDMG SUB-PLANS

There are no sub plans required for the McKinlay LDMG

McKinlay Shire Rural Properties Contact List- Held by council

Pandemic Disease (Human)

(extracted from the Queensland Pandemic plan)

A flu pandemic occurs when a new subtype of flu virus emerges in humans, causing serious disease and spreading easily and rapidly to infect large numbers of people worldwide. Unlike other disasters, a flu pandemic could be prolonged for over a year, causing large global numbers of illness, fatalities, economic downturn and hardship across many sectors of society.

Table 1: Summary of influenza pandemics during the 20th century

Year	Name of pandemic	Attack rate	Estimated mortality	Highest mortality risk group
1918-1919	Spanish flu	28 – 90%	20 – 40 million	20-45 year olds especially males
1957-1958	Asian flu	20-70%	1/2,000 to 1/10,000 infections	Those aged over 65 years
1968	Hong Kong flu	25-30%	1/2,000 to 1/10,000 infections	Those aged over 65 years

Figure__: *Summary of Influenza Pandemics during the 20th century*

Assumptions

In line with the AHMPPI, the Queensland Government has adopted the following key assumptions for the purposes of nationally consistent planning. n An influenza pandemic will most likely emerge overseas, and will probably be imported into Australia via an infected traveller. International travel may bring the virus to Australia quickly, and planning should ensure Queensland can move quickly from preparedness activities to immediate response if required.

The flu pandemic will spread between people in two main ways:

- (i) respiratory droplets from an infected person's coughs or sneezes to an uninfected person in relative proximity (usually within one metre); and an uninfected person touching a contaminated surface or fluid and then touching their mouth, nose or eyes. Up to 40% of the population could show clinical signs of infection during a pandemic, but this could be reduced to 10% if effective mitigation measures are in place. Up to 2.4% of those infected could die, but this could be halved to 1.2% with appropriate medical care (early antiviral and antibiotic therapy). Between 30-50% of the population may not attend work at the peak of a pandemic. The duration of a pandemic in Australia could be 7 to 10 months in a single wave or could occur in multiple waves.

DoHA anticipates that a pandemic-specific vaccine could be available in Australia in time to prevent subsequent waves. However, it could take up to a year before sufficient vaccine is available to bring the pandemic under control in Australia. Disruption to services could last for up to two years.

Impacts and effects

Vulnerability of People: The population of McKinlay Shire is no less susceptible to pandemic disease than any other area of Queensland. The spread of disease would be higher in the town areas than the rural properties due to the density of population and the reduced social distancing. Traditionally school children show a higher transmission rate than adults.

Vulnerability of Social Structures: The impact of widespread disease on the social structure of the shire would be dependant on the strain of virus prevalent in the community. This may range from short term illness to widespread deaths from the disease.

At a minimum it is expected that the community would experience hardship from social distancing measures including:

- Care for those quarantined at home unable to access normal facilities.
- Reduction in social events.
- Closure of schools requiring parents to care for children,
- Absenteeism from workplace due to illness; and
- Requirement to care for ill family.

In the worst case of a disease with a high morbidity rate the impacts on the social structure would be significantly higher. In addition to the items listed above these would include:

- Significant increase in death rate within the shire,
- Higher admission rates to the health facilities,
- Losses of key staff,
- Periods of grieving from family and friends of deceased,
- General fear in the community, and
- Significant reduction in industry due to staff shortages.

Vulnerability of Buildings and Lifelines: Whilst building will not be directly affected there may be a requirement to allocate some facilities to assist the health services in managing the disease.

Vulnerability of Essential Services and Critical Facility, Council or Business: The reduction in the available workforce within the shire would lead to a reduction in the services available to the shire. While the disease may not directly impact on the essential services and critical facilities, reduced staff may lead to maintenance issues and reduced operating capacity of these essential services.

Business continuity planning would necessitate that reallocation of staff to maintain these essential lifelines.

Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment: The affect of pandemic disease on the local economy is dependant on the virulence and type of virus. In the case of a milder strain of a virus the shire could expect:

- Need to reduce non essential services;
- Closure of schools;

- Increase absenteeism from normal workplaces through illness; and
- Parents absent from work due to need to care for children

The effects of a disease with a high morbidity rate may include:

- Loss of key staff and skills;
- Reluctance of staff to attend work areas due to fear of infection;
- Closure of businesses due to staff unavailability;
- Significant decrease in staff attendances at work; and
- Re allocation of staff to maintain essential services.

Period	Global phase	Australian phase	Description of phase	Main Strategy
Inter-pandemic		Aus 0	No circulating animal influenza subtypes in Australia that have caused human disease	Containment
	1	Overseas 1	Animal infection overseas: the risk of human infection or disease is considered low	
		Aus 1	Animal infection in Australia: the risk of human infection or disease is considered low	
	2	Overseas 2	Animal infection overseas: substantial risk of human disease	
		Aus 2	Animal infection in Australia: substantial risk of human disease	
Pandemic alert	3	Overseas 3	Human infection overseas with new subtype/s but no human to human spread or at most rare instances of spread to a close contact	
		Aus 3	Human infection in Australia with new subtype/s but no human to human spread or at most rare instances of spread to a close contact	
	4	Overseas 4	Human infection overseas: small cluster/s consistent with limited human to human transmission, spread highly localised, suggesting the virus is not well adapted to humans	
		Aus 4	Human infection in Australia: small cluster/s consistent with limited human to human transmission, spread highly localised, suggesting the virus is not well adapted to humans	
	5	Overseas 5	Human infection overseas: larger cluster/s but human to human transmission still localised, suggesting the virus is becoming increasingly better adapted to humans, but may not yet be fully adapted (substantial pandemic risk)	
		Aus 5	Human infection in Australia: larger cluster/s but human to human transmission still localised, suggesting the virus is becoming increasingly better adapted to humans, but may not yet be fully adapted (substantial pandemic risk)	
Pandemic	6	Overseas 6	Pandemic overseas: increased and sustained transmission in general population	Maintain essential services
		Aus 6a	Pandemic in Australia: localised (one area of country)	
		Aus 6b	Pandemic in Australia: widespread	
		Aus 6c	Pandemic in Australia: subsided	
		Aus 6d	Pandemic in Australia: next wave	

Figure 1:

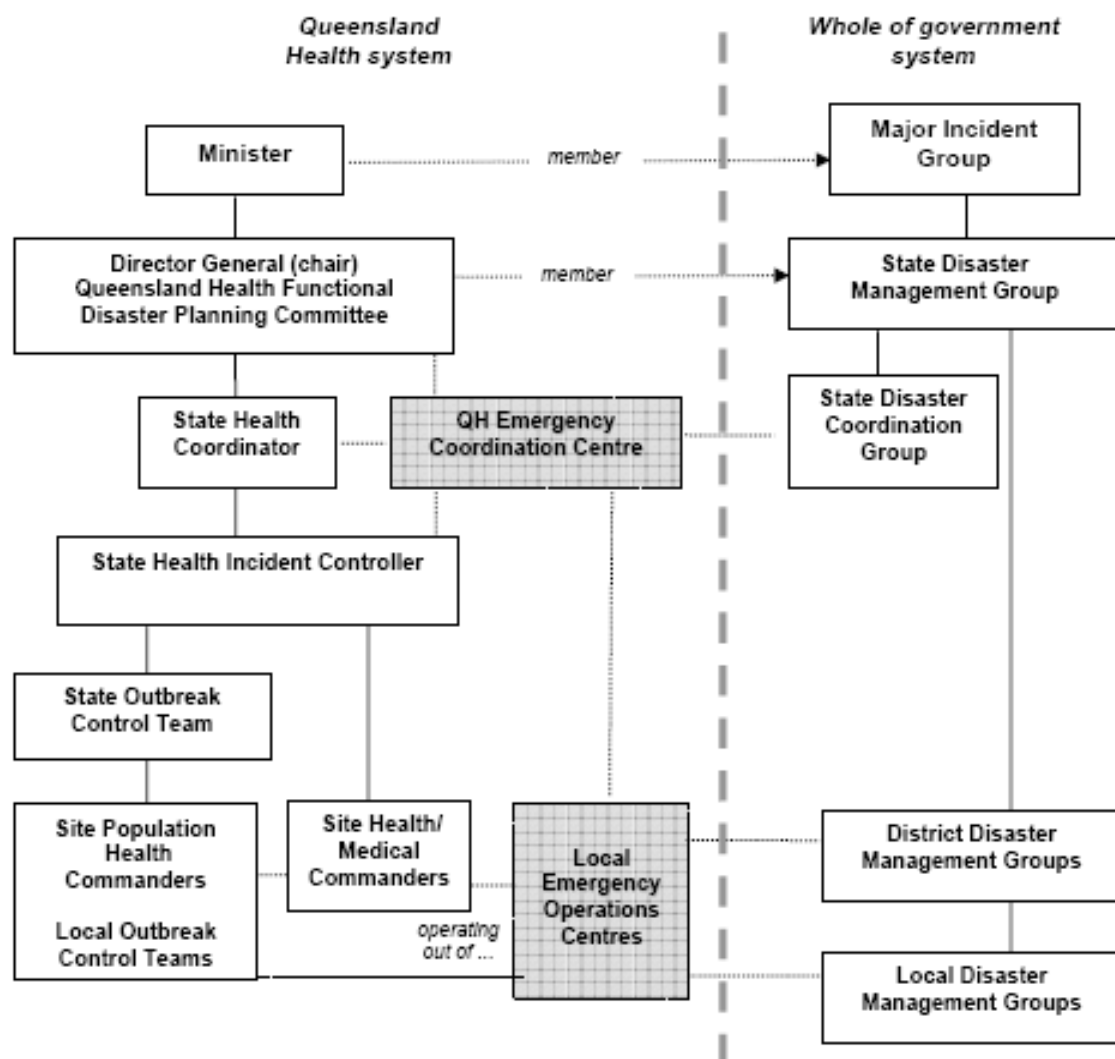


Figure 1: National Decision Making Pathway

Hazard Description – Exotic Disease in Animals (extracted from the Aus Vet plan)

The risk to industry and the local economy through exotic animal disease is considered a medium risk to the Shire, whilst the impact of a widespread disease outbreak would be extreme the likelihood of this occurring is considered low.

Australian agriculture benefits enormously from its freedom from the more devastating disease epidemics that plague livestock industries in other parts of the world. An exotic disease incursion or a serious outbreak of an emerging or endemic disease could cause serious production losses to livestock industries in this country, jeopardise exports of livestock and livestock products and/or have serious public health implications. It is therefore essential that effective contingency plans and competency-assessed, trained personnel are available to counter such diseases.

The Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN) is a coordinated national response plan for the management and wherever possible, eradication of exotic disease incursions and outbreaks of certain emerging or endemic animal diseases. The term 'emergency animal disease' (EAD) is used in this manual to collectively describe all these disease categories.

General Policy

In most cases, where this is applicable and is considered to be cost-effective, the policy for control and eradication of an EAD will be stamping out. This would involve:

- quarantine and/or movement controls;
- destruction and disposal of infected and exposed animals;
- decontamination of infected premises;
- surveillance of susceptible animals; and
- restriction of the activities of certain enterprises.

These measures may be supplemented where necessary (or replaced when stamping out is not appropriate) by one or more of the following options:

- vaccination;
- vector or wild animal control; and
- animal treatment

Infected and disease-free zones may be established to contain the disease agent and to protect Australia's export trade.

Impacts and effects

Vulnerability of People: In general individuals are not affected by exotic diseases that effect animals. Restriction on movement of people would be expected but

unless the disease develops the ability to pass from animal to human there would be little direct effect on people.

Vulnerability of Social Structures: McKinlay is a large agricultural area with the main product being beef with the agricultural industry being the largest employer in the shire. Any outbreak of exotic disease in animal with the shire would have a direct and significant impact on the social structure of the shire. Experiences drawn from the foot and mouth outbreak in the United Kingdom show:

- Isolation of property owners and staff unable to leave the infected property,
- 100% stock loss on some properties resulting in unrecoverable losses,
- Individuals being targeted with blame for introduction or spread of disease, and
- Loss of market confidence.

Vulnerability of Buildings: No effect

Vulnerability of Essential Services and Critical Facilities: No effect

Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment: The effect of exotic disease in animals on the McKinlay economy would be significant. The impact on the economy will be dependant on the nature of the disease and the control measures required to contain it. Widespread job losses would be expected in the McKinlay shire. Economic losses may extend for some time if there is an embargo on beef from the region as a result of disease.

The following is an extract from the World Bank on animal disease

The consequences of animal diseases in domesticated birds and livestock can be complex and generally go well beyond the immediate effects on affected producers. These diseases have numerous impacts, including:

- Loss of well-being of human beings (morbidity and even mortality rates; food safety and quality)
- suboptimal use of production potential (animal species, genetics, livestock practices)
- productivity losses for the livestock sector (e.g. production losses, cost of treatment, market disturbances)
- loss of income from activities using animal resources (in such sectors as agriculture; energy; transportation; tourism)
- prevention or control costs (production costs; public expenditure)

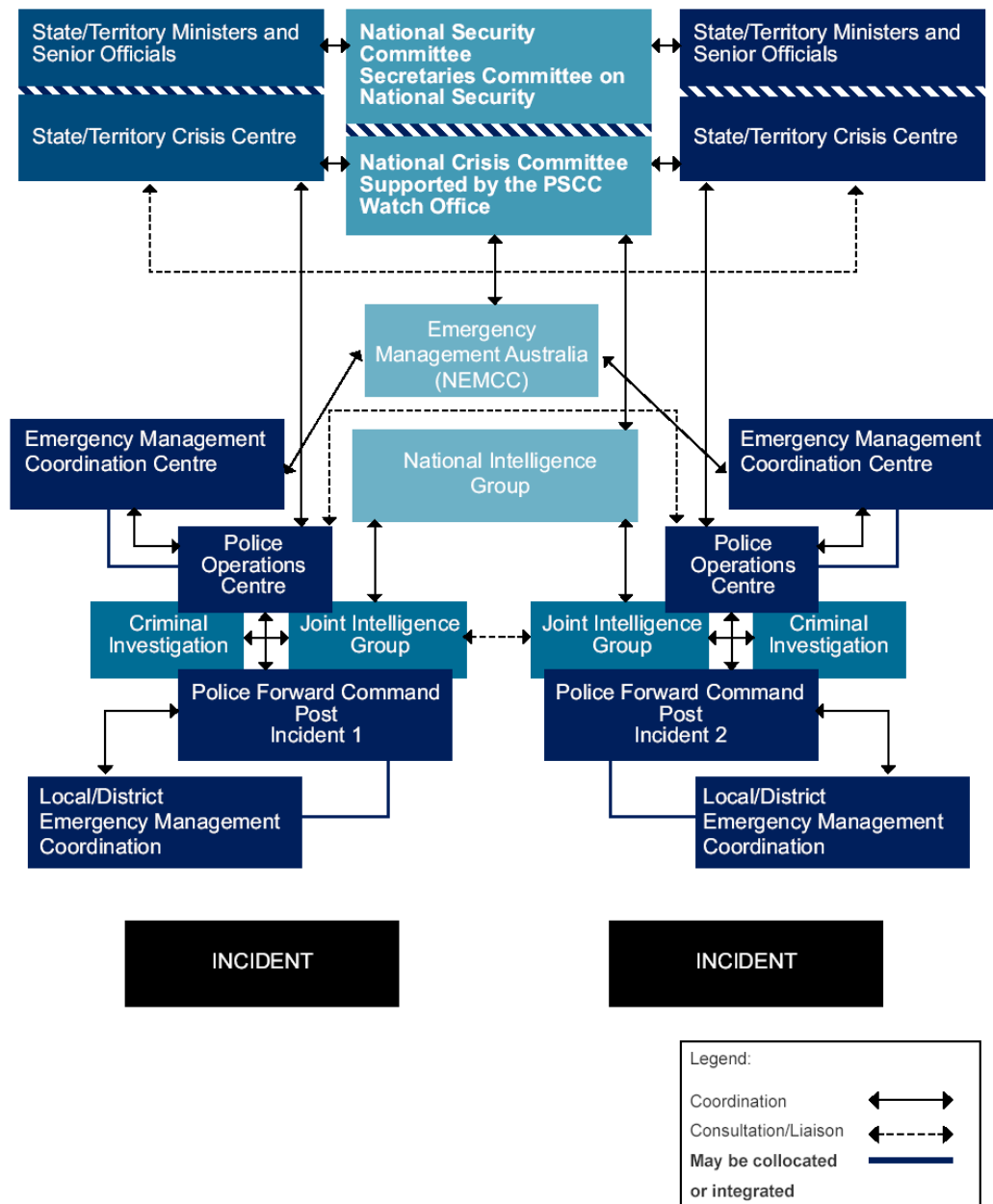
Hazard Description (extract form the National counter terrorism Plan)

1. A 'terrorist act' is defined under Australian law as an act or threat, intended to advance a political, ideological or religious cause by coercing or intimidating an Australian or foreign government or the public, by causing serious harm to people or property, creating a serious risk to the health and safety to the public, or seriously disrupting trade, critical infrastructure or electronic systems. (Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cwlth))
2. A 'terrorist incident' is a combination of circumstances or conditions which may lead to or result from a terrorist act, and which require preventative and/or responsive action.
3. The nature of terrorism means that its implications may cross jurisdictional boundaries. This, and the range of preventive measures and capabilities that may be required, necessitates that Australia maintain a national, cooperative approach to counter terrorism. Coordination and consultation between jurisdictions is formalised by the Inter-governmental Agreement on Australia's National Counter-Terrorism Arrangements of 24 October 2002 and is managed through the mechanisms outlined in this chapter.
4. The National Counter-Terrorism Alert System consists of four levels:
 - a) **Low** - terrorist attack is not expected;
 - b) **Medium** - terrorist attack could occur;
 - c) **High**- terrorist attack is likely; and
 - d) **Extreme** - terrorist attack is imminent or has occurred.

A change to a counter-terrorism alert level may be considered when:

- a) the situation is such that it is necessary to adjust community or business/industry sector vigilance or preparedness; or
- b) there may be sufficient grounds for declaration of a National Terrorist Situation.

DIAGRAM: COUNTER-TERRORISM MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE: NATIONAL TERRORIST SITUATION;
MULTIPLE JURISDICTIONS



NOTE: In some circumstances some elements may be collocated or integrated.

Figure__ :Counter – Terrorism Management Structure

The threat from terrorist activity in the McKinlay Shire is considered low. The role of the LDMG is to deal with the effects of a terrorism event as it would with any other event affecting the shire, the role of investigating and preventing a terrorism incident is the role of the Queensland Police Service. Consideration needs to be given to

potential attacks upon BHP Billiton Cannington Mine due to chemicals stored at facility.

Impacts and effects

Vulnerability of People: There are very few circumstances or areas in the McKinlay shire that require the gathering of many people. One of the intents of a terrorist act is to create fear in the public, the residents of the shire are no more immune from this than any other area of Queensland.

Vulnerability of Social Structures:

97. Recovery will be planned for and managed in a structured manner. The broad needs created by the impact of a terrorist incident on a community will only be met through a range of services. These may be provided by a variety of both government and non-government organisations.

98. The focus of recovery planning and management is on community input. Emergency planning must cater for local conditions and incorporate localised recovery planning to address the five key aspects of recovery.

99. Local government has responsibilities to provide and maintain physical services relevant to recovery. Most local government authorities also provide a range of human and community services to individuals and the community.

Vulnerability of Buildings: There are few buildings in the shire that would meet the criteria detailed in the Local Government counter terrorism risk management kit.

Vulnerability of Essential Services & Critical Facilities: The critical facilities are considered at low risk of terrorist activity.

Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment: Whilst there is potential for a terrorist act to disable one of the significant mines in the area thus leading to major job losses the likelihood of this is considered low.

Should the nations alert level increase there would be some delays and increased expense involved to the mining sector in the production and transport of explosives.