MCKINLAY SHIRE LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
2022-23

CONTENTS

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 consisted 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 statement

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 statement:

- 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 …….

Chair Phillip Curr

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.

The CEO (or delegate) is authorised to make administrative changes to the plan as need to without the need for consultation with the LDMG members.

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	June 2020	Update and review	ED
7	July 2021	Update and review	ED
8	Oct 22	Update and review	ED

1.7 Distribution and availability of plan

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

		Capability	
Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)	**Roles**	**Local**	**District**
Provide forecasts, weather warnings and long term outlooks on environmental phenomena that affect the safety, prosperity and resilience of Australians.	Collect, coordinate and distribute environmental observation data in support of advices, warnings and briefings.		
	Provide seasonal climate outlooks for forward planning.		

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)	**Roles**	**Local**	**District**
Lead agency for containment and eradication of emergency animal and plant diseases and pests. DAF also provides advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry in a disaster event.	Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from plant and animal pests and diseases and invasive plants and animals.		
	Provide advice on livestock welfare.		
	Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare management within a community.		
	Provide advice in relation to agriculture, fisheries and forestry disaster impacts.		
	Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest / disease situation.		
	Administer DRFA relief measures including agriculture industry recovery operations as required.		
	Lead the reporting on the disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery.		
	Report on the possible impact seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector.		
	Coordinate the Agriculture Coordination Group with agricultural industry groups to provide information about the effect that a disaster event has on the are facing in responding to and recovering from a disaster event.		

	agriculture, fisheries and forestry industries and the issues that individuals and businesses		
	Engage with industry on preparedness for climate risks and aid with economic recovery.		
	Assist agriculture and fishery industries in prevention and preparedness though normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities.		

Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	**Roles**	**Local**	**District**
Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland.	Coordinate and/or provide human and social recovery information and/or resources to support Local and District Disaster Management Groups.		
	Enable access to information and/or coordinated government and non-government human and social recovery services through a range of service delivery channels which may include:		
	— promotion and/or referral to local community services		
	— 1800 recovery hotline		
	— grants portal		
	— multi-agency recovery hubs		
	— community recovery information & referral centres		
	— case coordination of vulnerable persons		
	— outreach teams.		
	Purchase extraordinary human and social recovery services when local capacity is exhausted.		
	Facilitate matching and enabling of EV CREW registered volunteers.		
	Enable the matching of donated goods and offers of assistance.		
	Enable access to emergency and temporary accommodation assistance.		
	Administer SDRA & DRFA financial relief measures for eligible individuals		
	Manage the Queensland Government's Community Recovery "Ready Reserve".		

Department of Education (DoE)	Roles	Local	District
Lead, manage and coordinate the department's planning, preparation, response and recovery from disasters and emergencies.	Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in DoE schools, institutions and workplaces.		
	Ensure that all state schools, regional offices and other workplaces have a documented emergency response plan.		
	Ensure that all DoE regional offices and key workplaces have a tested business continuity plan.		
	Ensure that DoE is prepared to respond to and recover from, disasters and emergencies.		
	Facilitate the return of affected state schools to normal operations as soon as safe and practicable following an event.		
	Facilitate the transition of DoE facilities to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres as required or directed.		
	Provide workplace health and safety advice, information and awareness about electrical, chemical, asbestos and general safety matters in the lead up to, during and following cyclones, storms, floods and other disasters.		

Department of Environment and Science (DES)	Roles	Capability	
		Local	District
Provide technical advice to response activities, regulatory support to affected stakeholders, coordination of environmental recovery initiatives, and the conservation park, state forest users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets. development of climate change adaptation strategies as well as ensure the safety of national park,	Liaise with key stakeholders regarding an imminent disaster event and the status of their operations to understand pressing issues.		
	Provide expert assessment and advice on:		
	— impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values		
	— priorities for protection of environmental values		
	— contaminant containment and treatment measures		
	— environmental harm mitigation measures		
	— clean up measures for environments and wildlife		
	Provide environmental risk assessment of events and incidents affecting infrastructure, mining and industrial sites and, where necessary, authorise emergency actions and releases.		
	Provide situational monitoring of local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations, and the provision of expert advice.		
	Monitor and coordinate any actions relating to heritage buildings pursuant to the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.		
	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.		
	Provide environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery phases as required under the State Disaster Contingency Action Plan, National Plan for Maritime Emergencies, related MoUs and agreements. Management Plan, State Chemical, Biological and Radiological Plans, Queensland Coastal		
	Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery (e.g. temporary landfills,port nature refuge holders). facility dredge spoil disposal, retrieval of hazardous materials, repairs to heritage listed places and dispensation to beach replenishment, replacement of coastal infrastructure, fill extraction		

	for road repairs,		
	Conduct investigations pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and other environment and conservation legislation.		
	Provide reports under the water catchments target of the National Impact Assessment Model (NIAM) measure # 46 – km of polluted flood water.		
	Maintain plans, skills, preparedness and response capability for disasters through structured training, exercises and review of readiness across all levels of the department.		
	Maintain relationships and cooperative arrangements with other relevant state and Commonwealth departments and entities through regular review of agreed roles and responsibilities.		
	Closing affected national parks, conservation parks, and state forests.		
	Coordinating evacuations of national parks, conservation parks, state forests and department owned areas with the QPS.		
	Lead firefighting on national parks, conservation parks and state forests where there is no threat to life or property.		
	Manage impacts on national parks, conservation parks, and state forests, and reopen facilities to the public.		
	Provide storm tide and wave information, expertise, and advice in accordance with the 12th edition of the Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning Response System Handbook (2016).		
	Undertake post event coastal field investigations to assess coastal impacts and storm tide inundation levels following a significant storm tide event.		
	Provide assistance with satellite imagery processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with Department of Natural Resources Mines and Assistance Team. Energy, Land and Spatial Unit, and Geoscience Australia's Disaster		
	Provide information about land use mapping and supporting services and		

	activities to key government agencies and industry groups.		
	Provide water quality monitoring through Catchment Monitoring Programs including the Great Barrier Reef catchment and other monthly grab sampling of water suspended sediments and selected pesticides that may impact the natural environment. catchments to provide data on nitrogenous and phosphorous contaminants,		
	Deliver hydrodynamic / biogeochemical modelling, through the eReefs data portal providing near real time river plume footprints.		

Department of Communities, housing and digital economy.	**Roles**	**Local**	**District**
Functional lead agency for building and engineering services and building recovery. Functional lead agency for coordination of ICT and telecommunications advice and back-end financial transaction processing on behalf of response and recovery lead agencies. Ensure the safety of recreation centre users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets.	Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters.		
	Coordinate temporary office accommodation for use by state agencies, where occupied.		
	Coordinate structural assistance grant assessments on behalf of the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors.		
	Coordinate emergency fleet vehicles for state agencies.		
	Advise on, and provide temporary emergency accommodation solutions for people displaced by disaster events and for government agency response and/or recovery workers.		
	Maintain contact registers of professional service providers, specialist building contractors, building services and trades.		
	Coordinate evacuations, closures and restoration of damaged infrastructure of recreation centres and department owned areas.		

Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Roles	Local	District
Support disaster mitigation considerations in development planning, built environment and infrastructure design. Manage some funding programs to local governments for disaster resilience and preparedness.	Manage the development and implementation of funding programs that provide funding for works that protect existing essential public infrastructure and/or build resilience to future natural disaster events.		
	Multicultural Affairs Queensland to advise emergency management and recovery agents on the best ways to reach multicultural and ethnic community organisations and groups.		

Department of Resources	Roles	Local	District
Establish and communicate arrangements for an emergency event that impacts or has the potential to impact on security of water, electricity, gas, or liquid fuel supply or pose a risk to dam safety. Develop and maintain DNRME emergency management procedures that provide guidance in the response to an energy or water supply emergency, regardless of the hazard. Deliver innovative policy, planning and regulatory solutions in partnership with stakeholders to support reliable energy and water supply. Contribute to disaster management responses across those areas where the department has responsibilities or special expertise that include: — Manage impacts on unallocated state land and other land managed by the department. — Maintain DNRME stream gauges that provide stream height, flow and rainfall data used by the Bureau of Meteorology. — Provide assistance during a disaster to QFES, the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) in the capture of spatial imagery and spatial information analysis and product production as necessary. — Manage impacts on and from Queensland abandoned mines. — Provide updates on the closure and opening status of current mining operations.	**Energy**		
	Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including advice on, action and implement the use of any emergency powers.		
	Develop capability to facilitate emergency actions and responses to an actual or potential energy supply emergency event.		
	Maintain a watching brief and facilitate information transfer in an emergency that may impact at the local, district, state or national level for an electricity, reticulated gas supply and liquid fuels.		
	Advise the Minister if emergency powers are required to maintain supply security.		
	Where appropriate, undertake process to enable the Minister to invoke emergency powers.		
	Water		
	Provide information and advice on the issues of dam safety and drinking water supply (continuity and/or safety) as required.		
	Dam safety		
	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.		
	Collate information from dam owners on event impacts.		
	Exercise dam safety emergency powers if needed to minimise the risk of failure or consequences of a dam failure.		
	Drinking water		
	Ensure drinking water quality management plans are in place by registered drinking water service providers (this does not include private or unregistered providers).		
	Collate information from service providers and operators of drinking water supply schemes.		
	Work in partnership with Public Health Units (Queensland Health) regarding drinking water quality issues.		
	Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including the support and enactment of emergency powers.		

Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Roles	Local	District
Lead agency for economic recovery during a disaster event, playing a key role in assisting local government, business and industry in resilience and recovery strategies. During a disaster, DSDMIP chairs the Economic Recovery Group (ERG) which provides strategic advice to the Queensland Government and relevant stakeholders on economic impacts, and develops and implements immediate response actions. The ERG also coordinates input from relevant departments, local government and industry bodies to develop a longer-term economic recovery plan.	Initial situation report on economic impacts on jobs, business and industry in disaster affected areas.		
	Initial situation reporting on economic impacts of local government areas (LGAs).		
	Provide support to relevant authorities restoring power, water and communications in the affected communities for the resumption of economic activity.		
	Ongoing coordination and reporting on the economic recovery tasks for the life of the recovery plan.		
	Prepare and implement regional plans that identify and interpret relevant matters of state interests for a particular region, including natural hazards, risk and resilience, to achieve desired outcomes.		

Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Roles	Local	District
Coordinate the effective and efficient delivery of state-controlled road and transport recovery and reconstruction activities. DTMR also engages directly with industry and the community on the recovery and reconstruction phases following the natural disaster and leads the planning and implementation of the roads and transport functional line of recovery activities.	Provide information and advice regarding the impact of event on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure.		
	Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation.		
	Enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure.		
	Ensure the capability of logistics-related industries is appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities.		

Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)	Roles	Local	District
Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities. This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether or not the individuals are sick or injured.	Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services.		
	Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons.		
	Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities.		
	Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters.		
	Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required.		
	Collaborate with Retrieval Services Queensland 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 & rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics.		

Queensland Corrective Services (QCS)	Roles	Local	District
Lead role for deploying and coordinating low risk prisoners and offenders to assist response and recovery operations.	Deployment and coordination of low risk prisoners and offenders to assist response and recovery operations.		

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	Roles	Capability	
		Local	District
Ensure the safety of people and property in Queensland through the provision of effective prevention, preparation, response and recovery activities across a range of emergency situations through the capabilities of Fire & Rescue, Rural Fire Service and State Emergency Service.	Primary response agency for structural incidents.		
	Primary response agency for bushfire incidents.		
	Primary response agency for chemical / hazmat incidents.		
	Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents.		
	Provide mass and technical decontamination capability.		
	Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger.		
	Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities.		
	Ensure that persons performing functions under the Disaster Management Act 2003 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.		
	Emergency supply acquisition and management of supplies and services in support of disaster operations.		
	Resupply of essential goods (food and basic commodities) to temporarily isolated communities, properties and individuals.		
	Ensure the capability and capacity of Disaster Assistance Response Te a m s (DART) to assist communities affected by disasters or emergency situations.		
	Undertake damage assessment function (residential and commercial structures) as soon as practical post disaster / emergency situation and provide findings to disaster management stakeholders.		

Queensland Health	Roles	Local	District
Coordinate and manage the health aspects of a disaster or emergency incident across the full spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery including health advice to the community, public health, clinical care, forensic support and mental health.	Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders.		
	Health services – clinical and forensic.		
	Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated.		
	Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS).		
	Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS).		
	Recovery mental health support to affected communities (with DCDSS).		
	Public health and environmental health advice and support to local governments and affected communities and industries.		
	Environmental health risk assessment advice to other agencies, local government and industries.		
	Messaging on public health risks to affected communities.		
	Communicable disease surveillance and response arrangements.		

Queensland Police Service (QPS)	Roles	Local	District
To enhance the safety of the community by assisting them to prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events by providing support and guidance to disaster management groups at all levels.	Preserve peace & good order.		
	Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism.		
	Provide the Chair (DDC) and executive support to District Disaster Management Groups.		
	Managing and coordinating the business of District Disaster Management Groups.		
	Develop and facilitate a program of disaster management themed exercises.		
	State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations.		
	Provide support to Local Disaster Management Groups.		
	Manage the registration of evacuees and inquiries in partnership with Red Cross.		
	Provide traffic management, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks.		
	Conduct coronial investigations.		
	Provide a Disaster Victim Identification capability.		

Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)	Roles	Local	District
Manage and coordinate the state government's program of infrastructure reconstruction within disaster-affected communities. QRA focuses on working with state and local government partners to deliver value for money and best practice expenditure and acquittal of public reconstruction funds. QRA is also the lead agency responsible for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy.	Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland.		
	Plan and coordinate Queensland and Australian Government assistance under the Disaster Relief and Funding Arrangements (DRFA).		
	Develop and maintain the Queensland Recovery Plan and event-specific plans.		
	Monitor damage of public infrastructure and private properties.		
	Administer DRFA and State Disaster Relief Arrangements.		
	Manage the service agreement with GIVIT for the coordination of offers of goods and services following a relevant disaster on behalf of the Queensland Government.		
	Monitor reconstruction activities in affected communities.		

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Qld) Ltd (RSPCA)	Roles	Local	District
Provide situational awareness and operational intelligence in relation to animal welfare.	Monitor the responsible care of animals, provide standards of care for animals and protect animals from unjustifiable, unnecessary or unreasonable pain.		
	Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities to ensure effective prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for disaster management within a community.		
	Assist in identifying and addressing immediate, medium and long term animal welfare recovery needs to enhance the capacity of the local community to recover from a disaster.		

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 DRFA 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 *Disaster Management Act 2003*.
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 *s75(1) of the DMA* 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 *Disaster Management Act 2003*
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 Comittee	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.

DRFA 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. • 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 Comittee	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
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
DRFA	Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
NCTP	National Counter Terrorism Plan
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 Comittee
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangement
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situation Report
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
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 cha shall assume the role of chairperson
McKinlay Shire Council	LDC/CEO In the absence of the CEO the perso 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 then 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 meetin	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.

Emergency Management Assurance Framework

Objectives

The objectives of the Framework are to:

- direct, guide and focus the work of all entities working within Queensland's disaster management arrangements to achieve positive outcomes for the community
- support continuous improvement in disaster management
- provide consistency, and reinforce cultural interoperability and cooperation between entities within the sector
- promote excellence in disaster management and facilitate resilience-building within communities.

Principles

The Principles provide the 'why' for the Emergency Management Assurance Framework

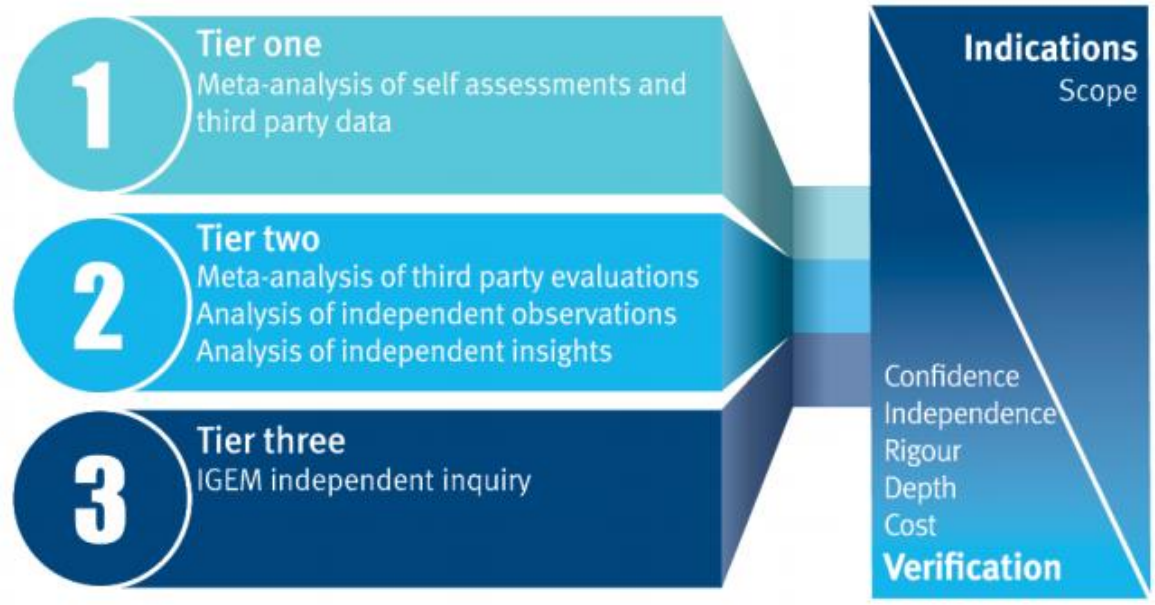
Leadership	Leadership is demonstrated through a commitment to building a shared culture of excellence across the disaster management sector. Strategic planning, within the context of resources and risk, underpins clear decision-making and priorities to achieve positive outcomes for, and to enable, the community
Public Safety	Keeping the community safe is the primary driver for the continuous improvement of Queensland's disaster management arrangements. The arrangements are delivered through disaster management groups with a focus on the safety of the community, engaging stakeholders and sharing the responsibility for disaster management.
Partnership	Every Queenslander has a role to ensure our State is resilient, risks are managed, and identified opportunities lead to improvement. Strong partnerships across the sector improve disaster management outcomes. Partnerships work well when they are well governed, have clear roles and responsibilities, and promote true collaboration.
Performance	A culture of performance drives the productivity and effectiveness of disaster management. Productivity and effectiveness are measured by a combination of quality, quantity, cost, time and human relationships. Performance and continuous improvement are monitored and analysed against Standards.

Good Practice Attributes

Scalable	Arrangements can be applied to any size or type of event and across all levels of Queensland's disaster management arrangements
Comprehensive	Considers all phases of disaster management, all hazards and risks, and a targeted all agencies approach
Interoperable	Promotes linkages and partnerships between systems, programs and people, to enable sharing of information and coordinated activities across the sector
Value Driven	Ensures that the value of services and systems is considered in terms of cost, fit for purpose, quality, and the advancing of broader economic, environmental and social objectives
Adaptable	Arrangements can adapt to a changing climate and environment, remaining flexible to the needs of the community

Assurance Activities

Assurance Activities collectively contribute to the assessment of the overall effectiveness of disaster management in Queensland. Each assurance activity type differs in the level of independence, scope, depth and rigour, to provide insight into the performance of the sector



Source:
https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-12/NEW%20Emergency%20Management%20Assurance%20Framework%20v2.0.pdf
https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-12/NEW%20Standard%20for%20Disaster%20Management%20in%20Queensland%20v2.0.pdf

3.1 Community Context

CHARACTERIATICS	DETAILS
Geography	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.
Climate and Weather	With latitude of 20° 40' south, the climate of the Julia Creek district is typical of tropical, semi-arid savannah. 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. 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. Historically cold snaps have killed large numbers of cattle (1976) and heatwave distress animals and humans alike. The lack of rainfall collection stations makes predicting river levels difficult, information relating to rainfall is normally unofficial observation data from properties.
Population	The McKinlay Shire population is 1405 (Census 2016), The population is distributed as follows: Julia Creek: approximately 511 McKinlay: approximately 30 Kynuna: approximately 20 Nelia: approximately 5

Vulnerable People	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 Counc HACC Coordinator, Director of Nursing at the Julia Creek Hospital, Julia Creek Kindergarten and Childcare Centre and the Julia Creek State School.
Community Preparedness	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.
Industry	The predominate industries are cattle and sheep production and mining.
Critical Infrastructure	
Essential Services	Locations of the essential services are detailed in figures 3-5 for each key population with commentary detailed in this section.
Hazardous Sites	There are two mines located in the shir nington and Eloise Copper Mine. Large quantities of potentially dangerou chemicals are stored at various locations with the shire. These are monitored by th Department of Natural Resources and Mines).
Public Buildings, Spaces and Events	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.
Proposed Future development	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.
Neighbour relationships	Inter local area engagements are determine at district level.

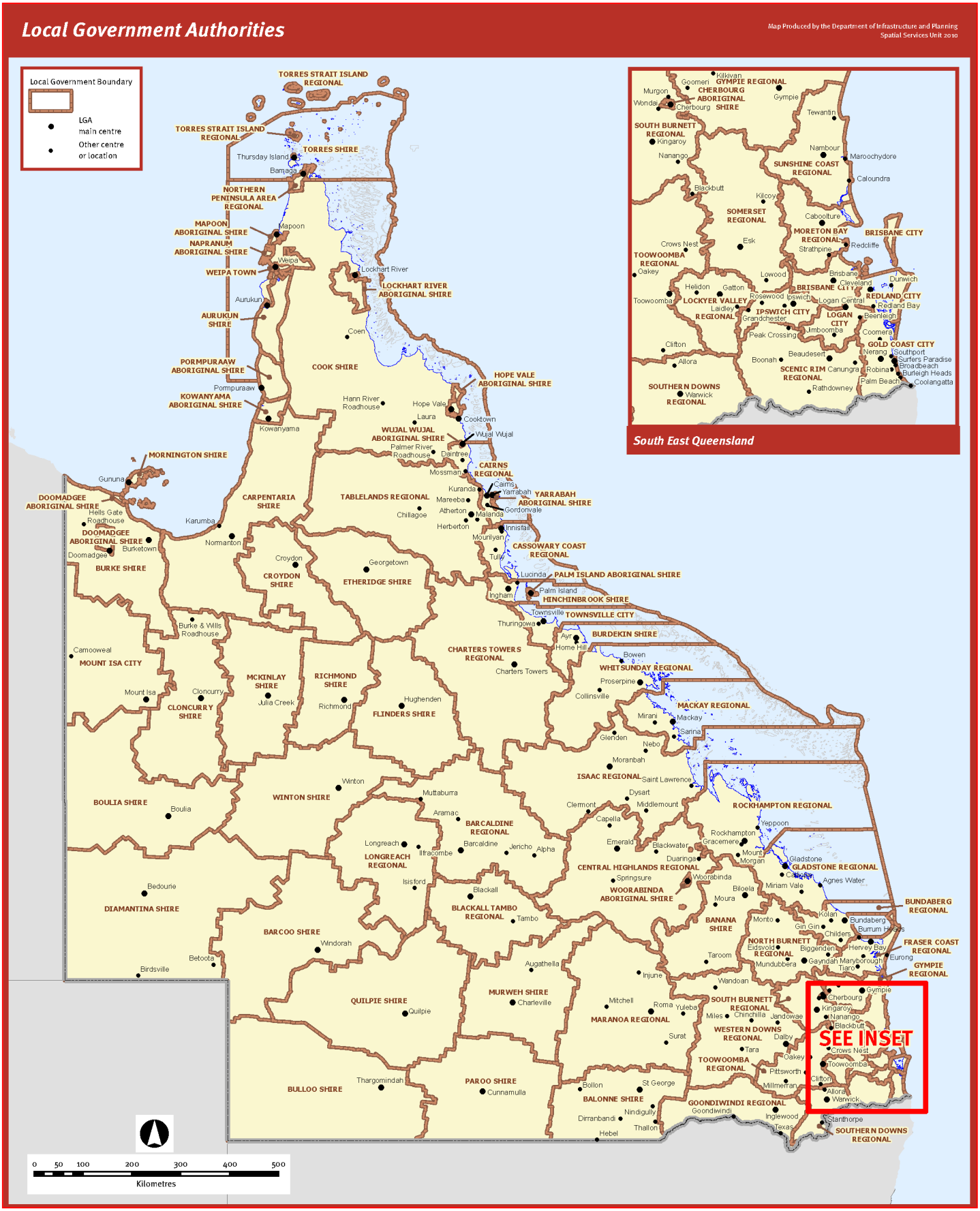


Figure 1 – Location of McKinlay Shire in relation to the State of Queensland

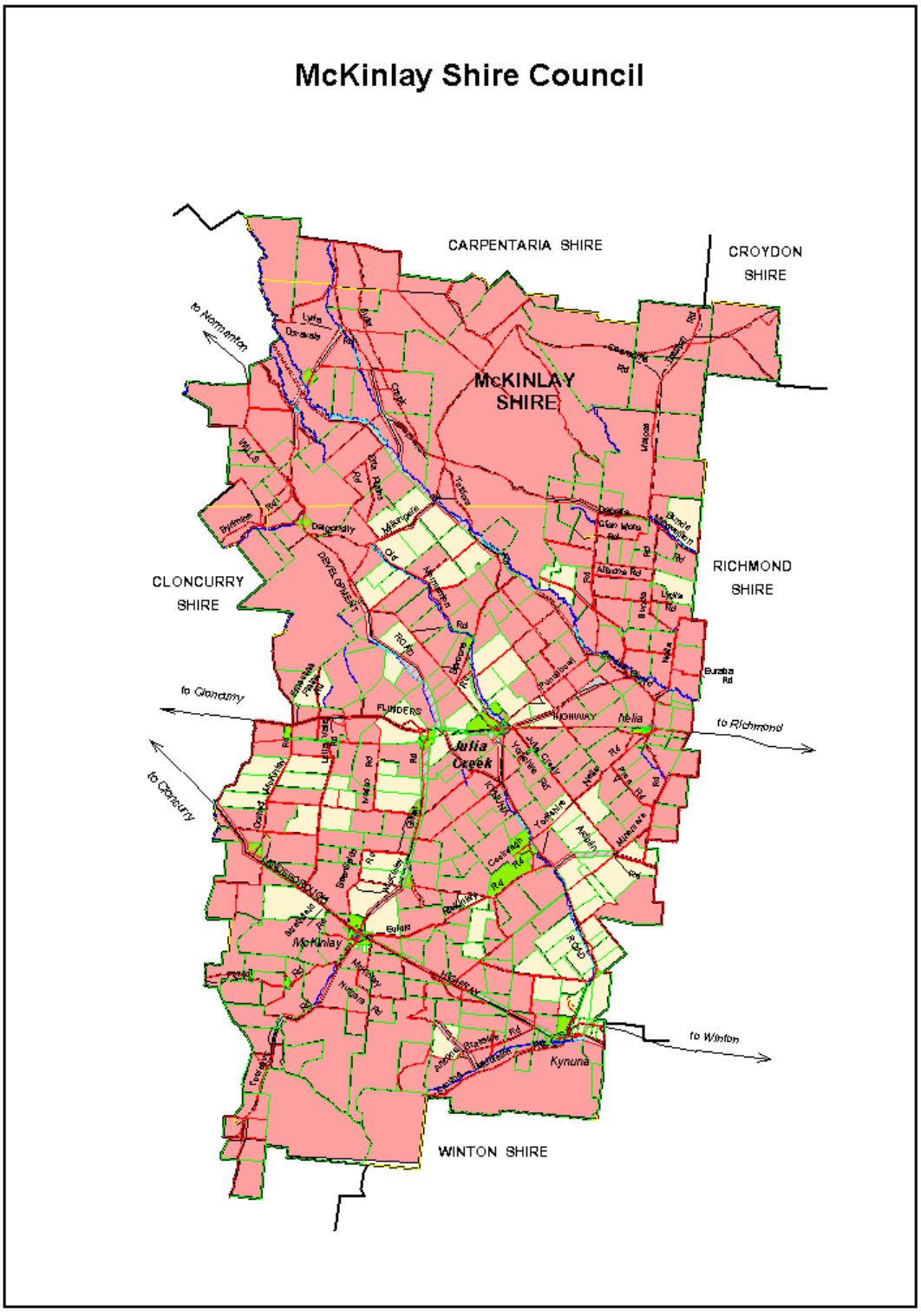
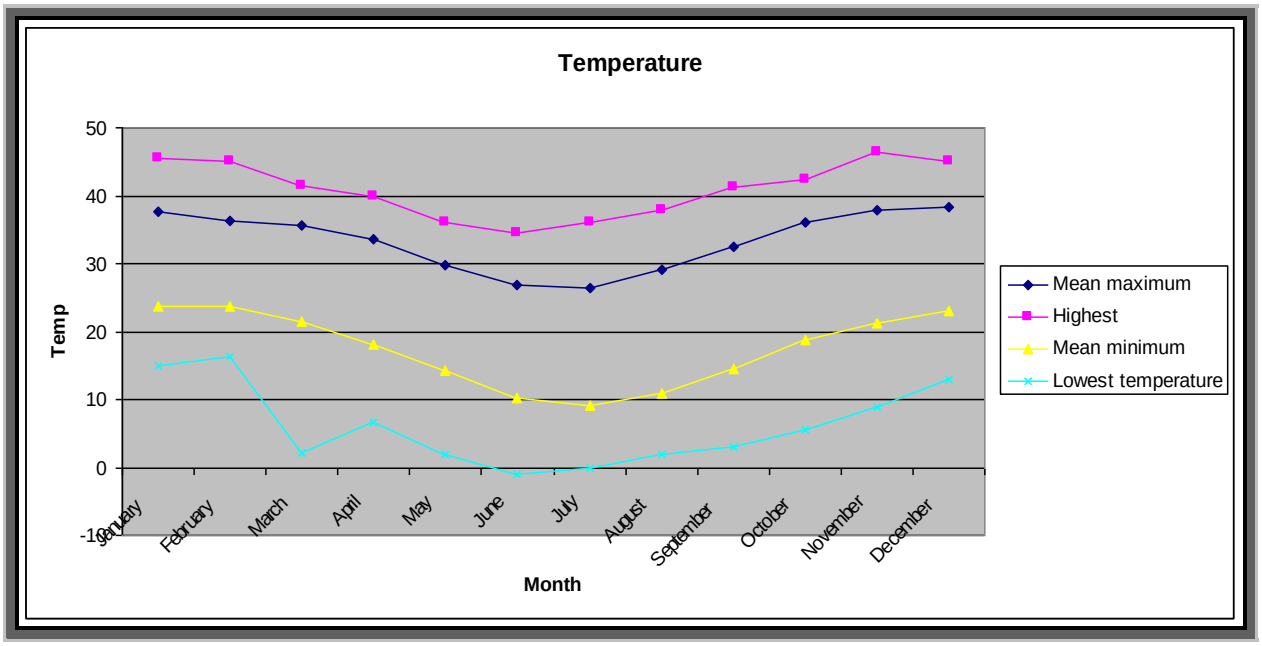
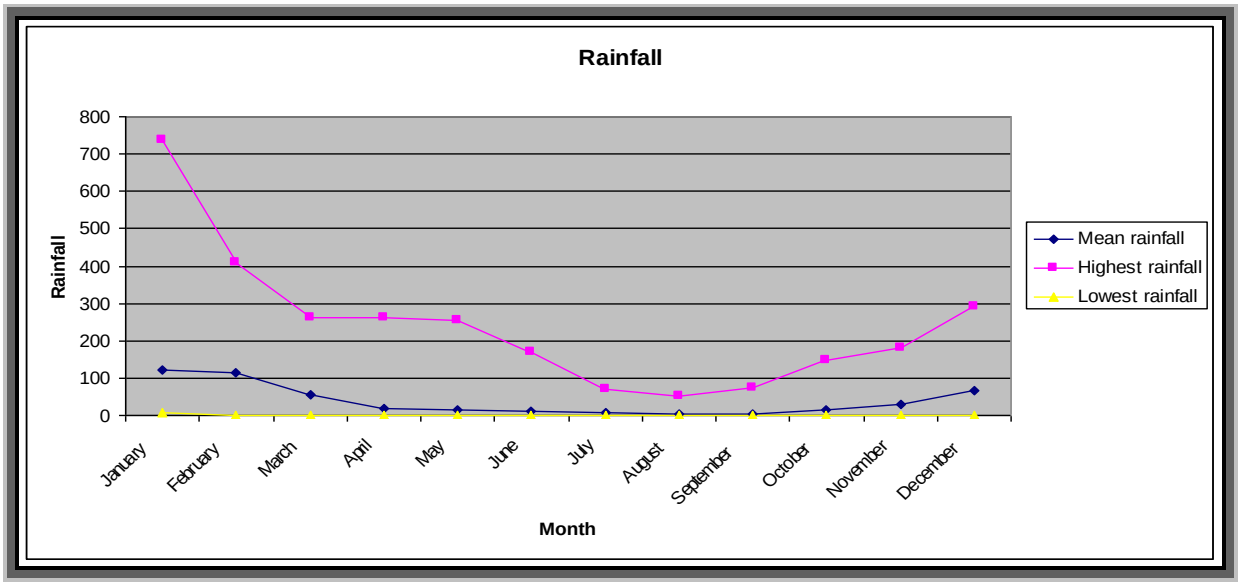


Figure 2: Map of McKinlay Shire


Temperature
Temp
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Month
Mean maximum
Highest
Mean minimum
Lowest temperature


Rainfall
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Rainfall
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Month
Mean rainfall
Highest rainfall
Lowest rainfall

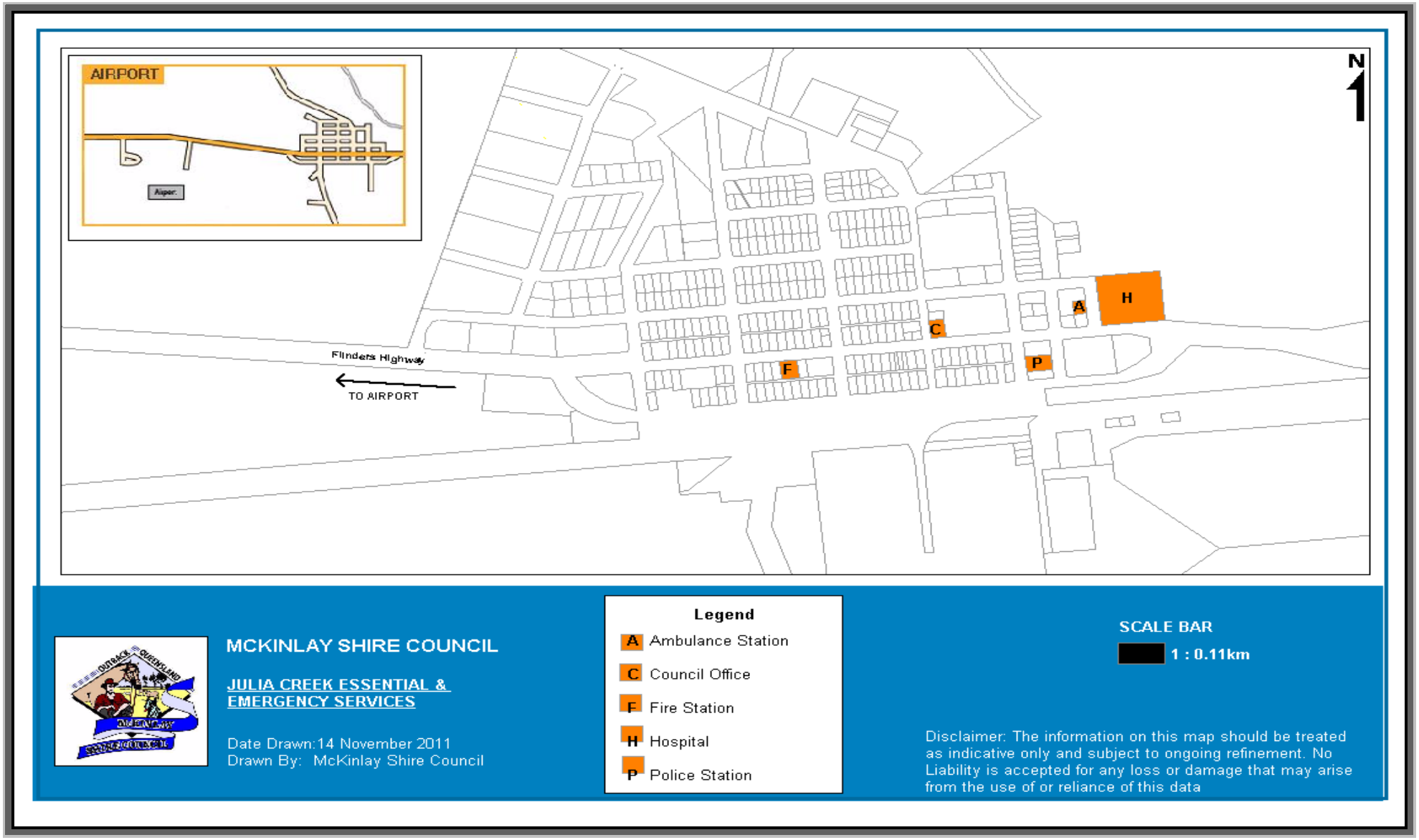


Figure 3 – Location of the Essential Services in Julia Creek Figure 4 –Location of Essential Services in McKinlay

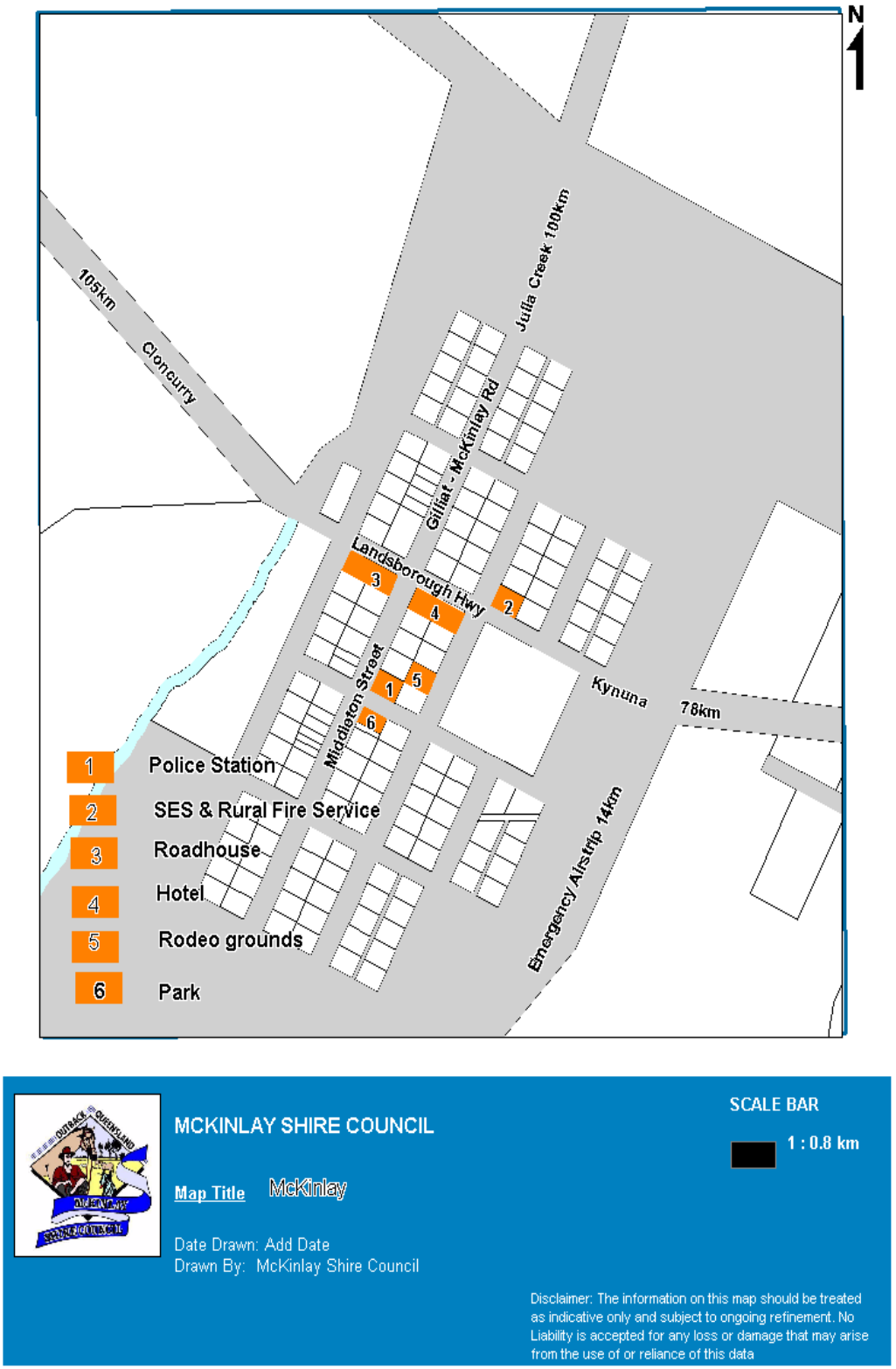


Figure 4 –Location of Essential Services in McKinlay

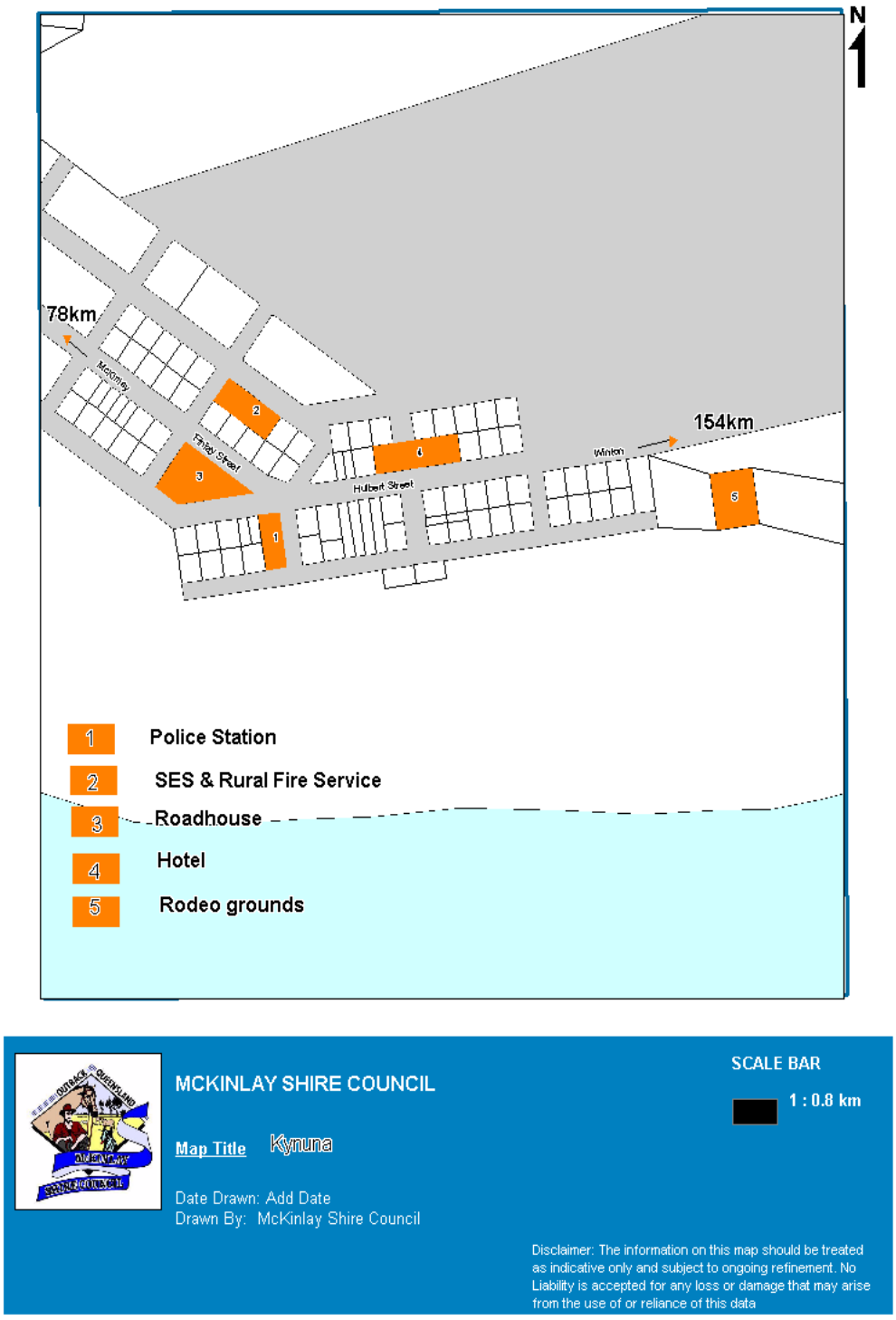


Figure 5 – Location of Essential Services in Kynuna

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

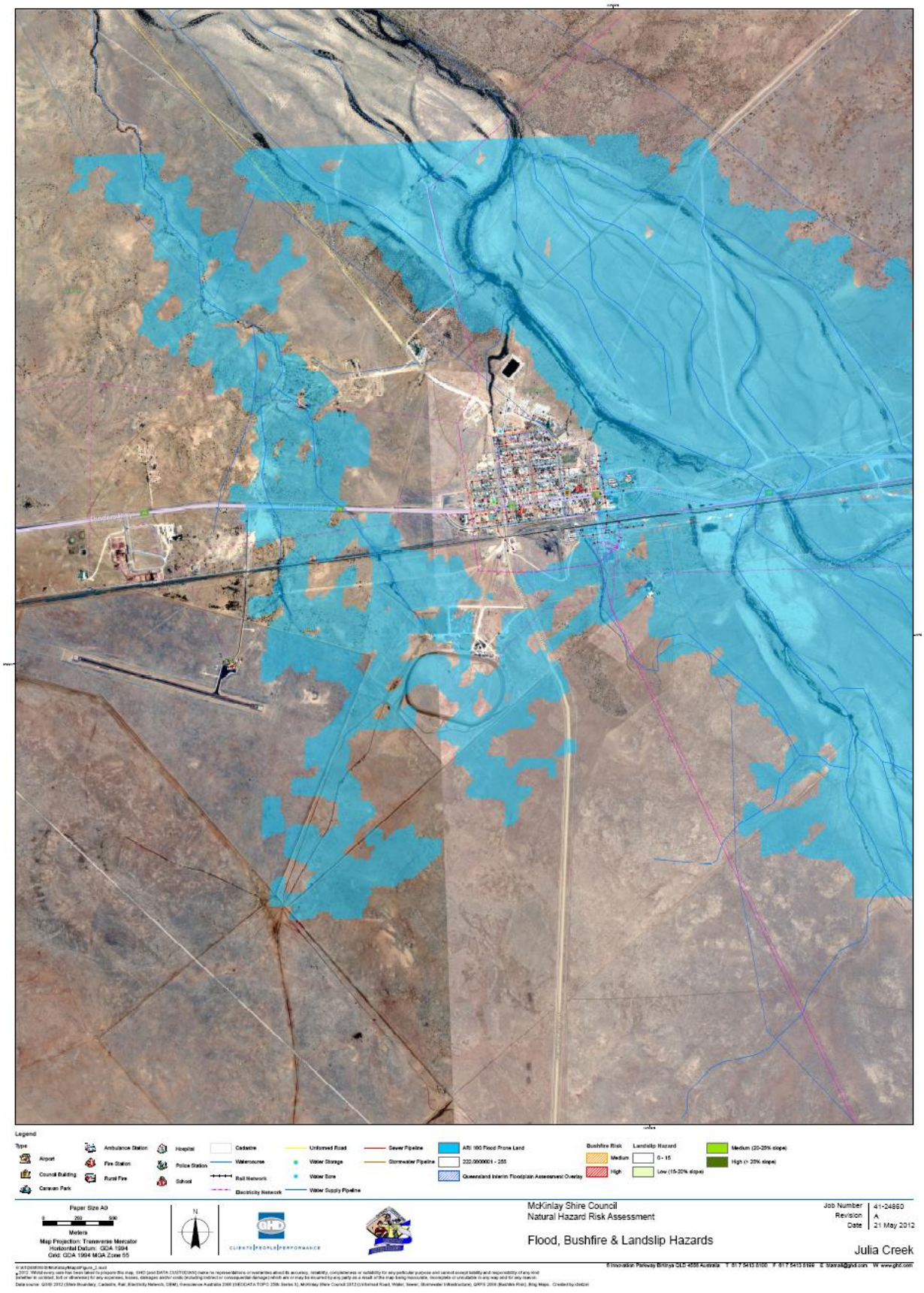


Figure 14 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Urban Area (Julia Creek)

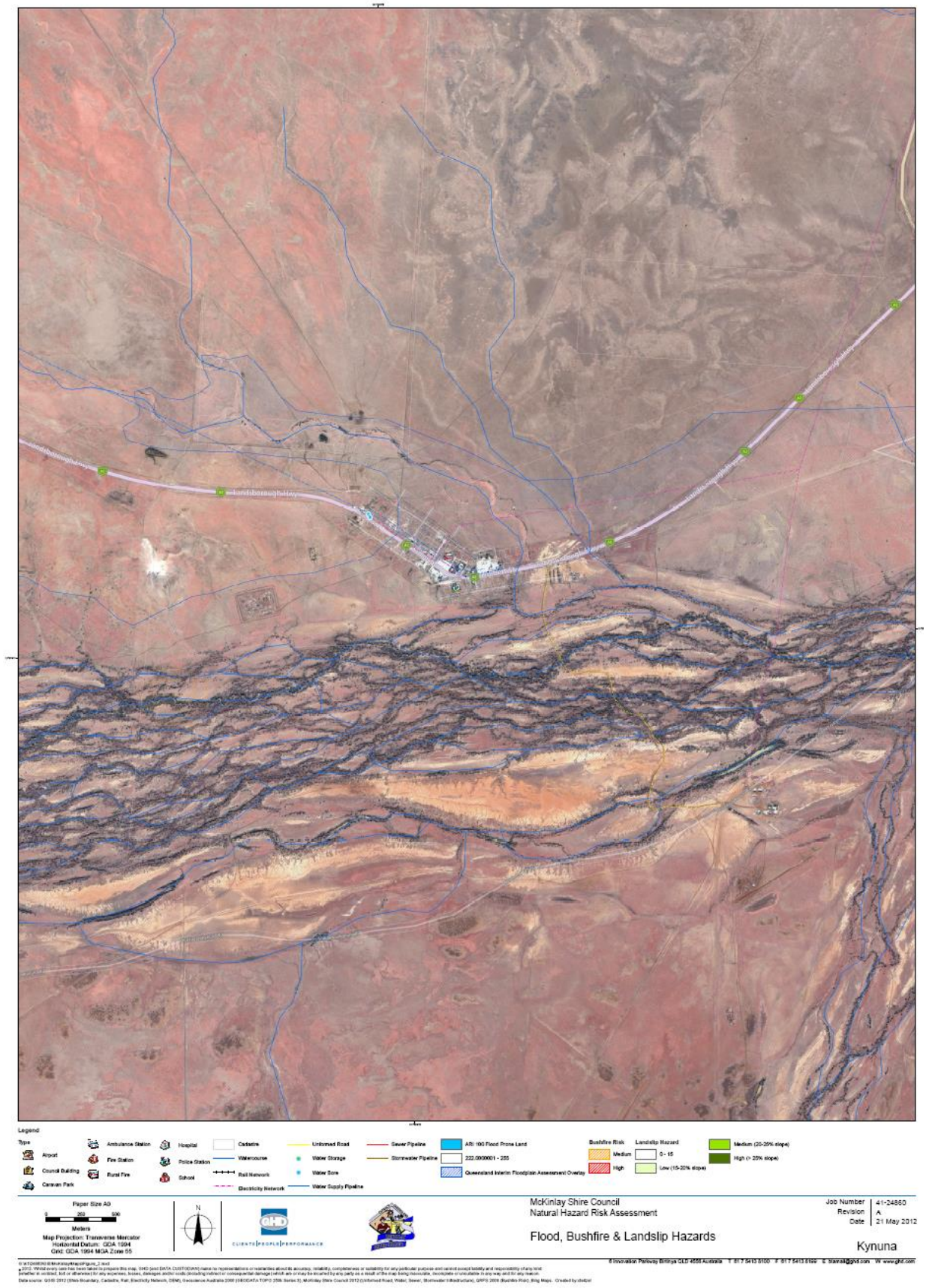


Figure 15 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Urban Area (Kynuna)

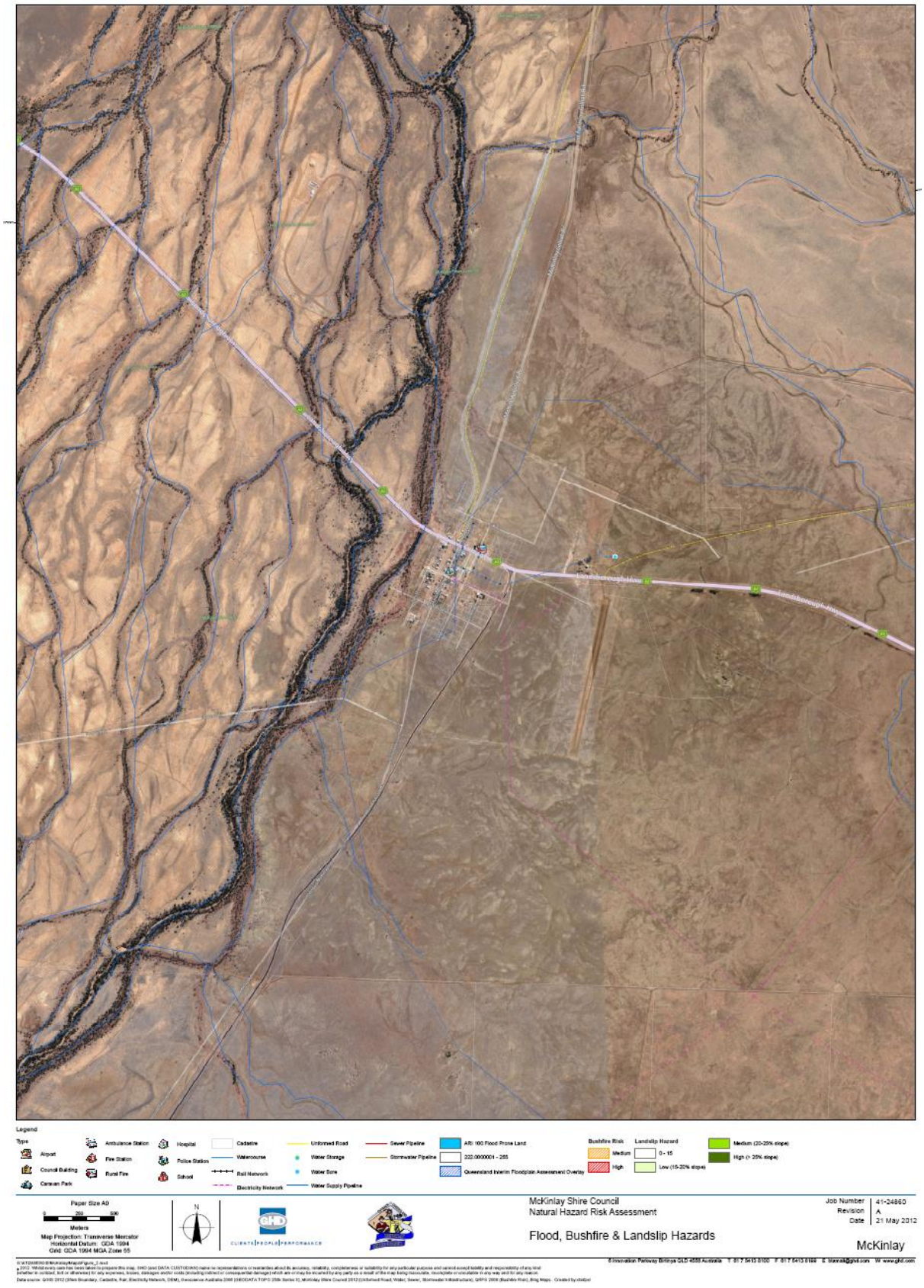


Figure 16 - Flood, Bushfire & Landslip Hazards – Urban Area (McKinlay)

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

3.4 Risk Treatment

The risk assessment identified existing controls for each hazard and possible future treatments to further reduce the identified residual risk. Possible further treatments will only be moved into the existing control category after funding and implementation has occurred.

Natural Hazard Risk Register

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable *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?*		**Existing Controls** *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?*		**Current Risk Rating** *Considering adequacy of controls*			**Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures** *What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?*	**Comments**
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		
Risk 01 – Cyclone (rain depression): **Cyclone crossing the region:** **People impacts – immediate:** • Potential for loss of life and numerous serious injuries, especially electrocution from powerlines, fires • Long term displacement / Homelessness • Evacuation problems – lack of helicopters • Injury to members of the community and those assisting • Impact on family pets, and injury • Impact of power and communication loss especially on the aged and disabled • Power failure may cause food spoilage and impact the health of people on home ventilation/dialysis • People not willing to leave • People providing services are cut off from those with needs **People impacts – strategic:** • Enduring impact across social, economic and service access based on widespread destruction • Degraded provision of essential and community services **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Widespread destruction of fauna and flora, diminished landscape, reduced biodiversity • Widespread destruction of pastoral land, food and seed stock • Erosion • Vegetation damage • Flooding • Swift water risks • Damage to the natural amenity **Environmental impacts – strategic:** • Flow on effects to tourism and associated industries • Spread of weed seed (mesquite, acacia) **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Tourism, agriculture, general industry and commercial activity likely to have significant impact based on extent of damage • Business continuity • Short term loss of employment within the community • Ability of the commercial business to respond during and post event • Ability to access funds, no banks or ATMs **Economy impacts – strategic:** • Longer term loss of employment • Impact of economic loss on the community and service providers post event • Access for the community to Insurers • Impact of limited insurance cover on the community • Loss of income	**Other impacts and consequences?:** • (Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • No specific areas at more risk • Individual stations (isolated) • Built up areas	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protected • McKinlay Shire requires upgrade in wind rating of new buildings or major renovations as per Building Code • Julia Creek Hospital has it's own generator, LDMG, Police Station – Diesel stocks maintained by Council, Shell and others • Register of high risk people covering only community care clients, not regularly updated, and does not include those outside of populated areas • Evacuation of flood prone communities (especially high risk patients) Differentiate shelters and evacuation centres- educate public through press releases and flyers • Usually have 3-4 days warning of an event, and need to keep monitoring and tracking intensity and direction • Some reliance on communications and ability to operate remotely • Dedicated evacuation centre, cyclone rated, but has capacity issues, and another area not cyclone rated, with generators • Water has generators, wastewater doesn't – both have telemetry • Closest veterinary services in Concurry, but ability to euthanase • Skeleton crew maintained for Administration, Engineering, Health and essential services etc. for statutory holidays. Cover in place • Updating website detailing information, webcams on Flinders River at the bridge the Punchbowl crossing – pictures taken at certain regular times • MainRoads website details road closures, introducing the ability for Council to update directly. Engineers make the calls regarding road closures • TMR and councils currently working to coordinate and integrate road closures • Months worth of dry stores kept at each outstation **Response and recovery controls:** • Access to helicopter once emergency declared, but not guaranteed (depends on who else is affected) • 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 adequacy / effectiveness:** (Note below) **Medium 63**				• 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 problems • Insist on a higher cyclone rating for essential buildings • Radar requested – being installed at Mt Isa, which will help, but not completely • Training of others to fulfil roles of those cut off – succession planning • Look at ways to improve remote operation via various methods and communications • Formalise list of chopper operators • Need cyclone rated evacuation centre with enough capacity • Evacuation Plan to be developed as part of Disaster Management Plan in conjunction with TMR • Backup generation for wastewater • Improved veterinary services, more locally based\ • Improved, regularly updated register of high risk people • Ongoing training and familiarity of new roles on LDMG through meetings, exercise environments • Formalise systems to continually update the website (pre-event and post-event), the MainRoads website, and more 'live' photos from webcam • Direct communications via email regarding road closures, ensuring all key people are included on the email • Improve community communications, especially to allay fears and reduce concerns • Formalise wet season approach including essential services and requirements	• Severe winds, described locally as mini tornadoes cause havoc through built areas in the Shire. Most notable examples are October 26, 1998 through Julia Creek and Hughenden, and December 1997 in the Cannington area to the far south of the Shire • Large hailstones have been reported • "Larry went north – one inch rain, Yasi, 28 inches" – demonstrates that there is no rule for how similar storms have different results (qualify with BoM) • Tourism season April – October, so not typically here during critical times • "35% of the population require 90% of the resources" in preparatione for a wet season • Around 160 properties, approximately 80 occupied • Less notice for cyclones than floods • Power delivered from 650km away • *DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKnlay, 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		

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Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable *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?*	**Existing Controls** *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?*		**Current Risk Rating** *Considering adequacy of controls*			**Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures** *What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?*	**Comments**
	Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		
• Loss of stock • Loss of trade (temporary and permanent) • Impact on tourism as amenities damaged **Governance impacts – immediate:** • 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 **Governance impacts – strategic:** • Lack of knowledge of responsive strategies **Content continues on the next page.**		Infrastructure **Comments on seasonal variation to risk:** Possible between December-April January to March likely	Moderate	Possible	**Medium - 54**		

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Risk 01 – Cyclone (rain depression): (cont.) **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • 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:** • Impact of limited insurance cover on the community • Lack of preparedness of the community • Health of the community **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • 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:** • Long term loss of services and recovery time								

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		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	
Risk 02 - Flood: **Flood (Local, Regional, Riverine) directly or indirectly impacting on the ???** **People impacts – immediate:** • Potential for loss of life and numerous serious injuries, especially electrocution from powerlines, fires • Long term displacement / Homelessness • Evacuation problems – lack of helicopters • Injury to members of the community and those assisting • Impact on family pets, and injury • Impact of power and communication loss especially on the aged and disabled • Power failure may cause food spoilage and impact the health of people on home ventilation/dialysis • People not willing to leave • People providing services are cut off from those with needs • Tourists/motorists stranded in remote areas with no communications • Loss of road transport impacting on access to critical goods and services such as medicines and medical supplies • Children not able to reach families (schools cut off in flooding) **People impacts – strategic:** • Ongoing stress and anxiety in those affected by flooding • Enduring impact across social, economic and service access based on widespread destruction • Degraded provision of essential and community services • Long term effect on tourism and events **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Stock Loss • Contaminated waterways and land areas - debris, chemicals, fuels, sewerage, damage to river banks; • Impact of vegetation on restricting flood waters • Change of path of river run off and siltation • Erosion and sediment transport- Sediment and debris transport during flow of water • Widespread destruction of fauna and flora, diminished landscape, reduced biodiversity • Widespread destruction of pastoral land, food and seed stock • Swift water risks • Damage to the natural amenity **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Tourism, agriculture, general industry and commercial activity likely to have significant impact based on extent of damage • Business continuity • Short term loss of employment within the community • Ability of the commercial business to respond during and post event • Ability to access funds, no banks or ATMs **Economy impacts – strategic:** • Longer term loss of employment • Impact of economic loss on the community and service providers post event • Access for the community to Insurers • Impact of limited insurance cover on the community • Loss of income • Loss of stock	**Other impacts and consequences?:** • (Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • (Note below)	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • External flood warning system (???(DERM) managed) • Community understanding of risks - generally low. • Existing natural and man-made levees, flood bypasses, channel improvements, retention basins and flood mitigation dams • Planning and development controls • Flood studies and mapping- response mapping critical assets • Land use controls (such as zoning and the removal of existing buildings) and building restrictions (such as establishing minimum floor levels and raising buildings) in relation to development on flood-prone land • Early warning system • Comprehensive and rehearsed Counter Disaster Plan • Catchment management plans • Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protected • McKinlay Shire requires upgrade in wind rating of new buildings or major renovations as per Building Code • Julia Creek Hospital has its own generator, LDMG, Police Station – Diesel stocks maintained by Council, Shell and others • Register of high risk people covering only community care clients, not regularly updated, and does not include those outside of populated areas • Evacuation of flood prone communities (especially high risk patients) Differentiate shelters and evacuation centres- educate public through press releases and flyers Evacuation plan • Usually have 3-4 days warning of an event, and need to keep monitoring and tracking intensity and direction • Some reliance on communications and ability to operate remotely • Dedicated evacuation centre, cyclone rated, but has capacity issues, and another area not cyclone rated, with generators • Water has generators, wastewater doesn't – both have telemetry • Closest veterinary services in Concurry, but ability to euthanase • Skeleton crew maintained for Administration, Engineering, Health and essential services etc. for statutory holidays. Cover in place • Updating website detailing information, webcams on Flinders River at the bridge the Punchbowl crossing – pictures taken at certain regular times • Main Roads website details road closures, introducing the ability for Council to update directly. Engineers make the calls regarding road closures • TMR and councils currently working to coordinate and integrate road closures • Months worth of dry stores kept at each outstation • Bores **Response and recovery controls:** • Early transport of the vulnerable population segments to safe areas • Small supply of emergency equipment/generators • Insurance policies for small businesses and individuals • Access to helicopter once emergency declared, but not guaranteed	**Comments on adequacy / effectiveness:** (Note below) **High 72**				• Upgrade of roads, particularly flood prone or boggy sections • Lobby to legislate ability to recoup rescue costs and prosecute those that ignore road closure signage • Seek improvements from communications providers to provide better services, maintenance and protection of infrastructure • Develop 'stock evacuation routes' from flood prone to higher ground. Cooperative approach needed among neighbours, may be facilitated through Landcare • Ensure proposed earthworks receive full hydrological analysis and are certified neutral such that they do not hold back floodwaters (may incur extra costs of major development works, but necessary to avoid exacerbating water retention in flood-prone areas) • 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 problems • Training of others to fulfil roles of those cut off – succession planning • Look at ways to improve remote operation via various methods and communications • Formalise list of chopper operators • Evacuation Plan to be developed as part of Disaster Management Plan in conjunction with TMR • Backup generation for wastewater • Improved veterinary services, more locally based • Improved, regularly updated register of high risk people • Ongoing training and familiarity of new roles on LDMG through meetings, exercise environments • Formalise systems to continually update the website (pre-event and post-event), the MainRoads website, and more 'live' photos from webcam • Direct communications via email regarding road closures, ensuring all key people are included on the email • Improve community communications, especially to allay fears and reduce concerns • Formalise wet season approach including essential services and requirements	• *DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas*
			People	Major	Possible	High 72		
			Environment	Major	Possible	High 72		
			Economy	Major	Possible	High 72		
			Governance	Major	Possible	High 72		
			Social / Community	Major	Possible	High 72		
			Infrastructure	Major	Possible	High 72		

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Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable *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?*	**Existing Controls** *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?*		**Current Risk Rating** *Considering adequacy of controls*			**Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures** *What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?*	**Comments**
	Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		
• Loss of trade (temporary and permanent) • Impact on tourism as amenities damaged **Governance impacts – immediate:** • 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 **Governance impacts – strategic:** • Lack of knowledge of responsive strategies **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • 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:** • Impact of limited insurance cover on the community • Lack of preparedness of the community • Health of the community **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • 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 **Infrastructure impacts – strategic:** • Long term loss of services and recovery time • Medium term strain on accommodation for affected people	(depends on who else is affected) • 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)					

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		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	
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:** • Potential for multiple fatalities and serious sickness depending on duration of the heat event especially young and elderly **People impacts – strategic:** • Enduring social and emotional impacts on mental health • Willingness to remain in area **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Isolated impact on stock flora and fauna if acute shortage of above ground water (for stock) and extreme temperatures persist **Environmental impacts – strategic:** • None **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Immediate costs of damage to Infrastructure such as power transmission network overloads, melting roads etc • Impact on small business if population decreases normal social and economic activity • Damage to dependent essential services including energy, water treatment and supply, sewerage, telecommunications, food supply, medical services etc **Economy impacts – strategic:** • Long term effects of above, costs of repair **Governance impacts – immediate:** • Potential for some loss of confidence in Council preparation and response strategies • Disruption to communications may impede governance activities in the short term **Governance impacts – strategic:** • Potential for positive impact if increased awareness and preparedness activities undertaken by the community • Enhance profile of Emergency Services, LDMG and volunteer organisations **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • Immediate impacts from loss of family/friends lives, degradation in community services and provision of health services • 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 etc **Social / Community impacts – strategic:** • Residual collective mental health and social issues if numerous fatalities • Potential positive impact through increased connectivity between community members from adversity and experiences **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • First order damage to critical and key infrastructure throughout the region • Potential 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 derailment • Water usage increased • Dependency on service providers to reduce impact on energy, water, telecommunications, transport infrastructure **Infrastructure impacts – strategic:** • Longer term recovery strategies required to guide priorities, capital expenditure etc • Consideration of infrastructure locations and susceptibility to future disaster events - opportunity to improve resilience	**Other impacts and consequences?:** • (Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • Delamination of bypass road • Rail lines • Substations	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protected • WH&S policies in business • School closure protocols for extreme temperatures • Prepositioning of Emergency resources such as power supply (generators) for essential services (water treatment, hospitals, wastewater pump station etc) • Pre-disaster season preparation of infrastructure sites **Response and recovery controls:** • >36 degrees public services and schools when aircon fails • >40 degrees BoM mark for extreme temperature initiating community resilience plan, heat policy for outdoor staff • >44 degrees initiates LDMG processes regarding awareness/ communication • Community health nurse • Resources available through emergency service organisations • Business continuity plan activation by critical infrastructure owners and operators • Emergency service support • local services (medical clinics, hospitals, NWQ Allied Health) • Mutual support between regions and districts if required (additional Police, SES crews etc) • Flying padre • Well trained full time and volunteer organisations (SES, etc) • Existing social networks at neighbourhood and community levels • LDCC resource allocation for the protection of priority infrastructure	**Comments on adequacy / effectiveness:** (Note below) High 69 People Environment Economy Governance Social / Community Infrastructure **Comments on seasonal variation to risk:** November – January Likely, possible to April	Moderate Minor Insignificant Minor Minor Moderate	Almost Certain Almost Certain Almost Certain Almost Certain Almost Certain Likely	**High - 69** **Medium - 48** **Medium - 42** **Medium - 48** **Medium - 48** **High - 66**	• Check redundancy of medical services • Work with local business to make sure that high risk people get preferential priority for repairs • Sort out privacy details such that details can be shared with other authorities • Business continuity planning • Develop Community Resilience Strategy • Investigate social services / chaplaincy options	• Extreme temperature event would occur over the entire part of the country meaning that other Councils may need the same external resources simultaneously • Known historical instances of people affected or dying from heat • *DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas*

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		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	
Risk 04 – Cold Snaps: **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** **People impacts – immediate:** • Potential for people to be caught out overnight outdoors, hyperthermia **People impacts – strategic:** • Effects on the wellbeing of the elderly and young • Onset of related illnesses **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Isolated impact on stock, flora and fauna if extreme temperatures persist **Environmental impacts – strategic:** • None **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Potential crop losses • Water pipes cracked **Economy impacts – strategic:** • Ability to grow crops **Governance impacts – immediate:** • None **Governance impacts – strategic:** • Potential for positive impact if increased awareness and preparedness activities undertaken by the community • Enhance profile of Emergency Services and volunteer organisations **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • 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 etc • Affects reliance on warmth of normal water supply **Social / Community impacts – strategic:** • Affects the wellbeing of the elderly and young **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • Water infrastructure – pipes could crack **Infrastructure impacts – strategic:** • None	**Other impacts and consequences?:** • (Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • No areas	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • None **Response and recovery controls:** • None	**Comments on adequacy / effectiveness:** (Note below) Medium 51				• Business continuity planning • Develop Community Resilience Strategy	• 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 through • Large 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	
			Comments on seasonal variation to risk: April - May				

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Risk 05 - Severe Storm Event **Severe storm including lightening, flash flooding, hail and strong winds in a concentrated small area causing widespread damage to property and infrastructure.** **People impacts – immediate:** • Potential for loss of life and numerous serious injuries, especially electrocution from powerlines, fires • Long term displacement / Homelessness • Evacuation problems – lack of helicopters • Injury to members of the community and those assisting • Impact on family pets, and injury • Impact of power and communication loss especially on the aged and disabled • Power failure may cause food spoilage and impact the health of people on home ventilation/dialysis • People not willing to leave • People providing services are cut off from those with needs **People impacts – strategic:** • Enduring impact across social, economic and service access based on widespread destruction • Degraded provision of essential and community services **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Widespread destruction of fauna and flora, diminished landscape, reduced biodiversity • Widespread destruction of pastoral land, food and seed stock • Erosion • Vegetation damage • Flooding • Swift water risks • Damage to the natural amenity **Environmental impacts – strategic:** • Flow on effects to tourism and associated industries • Spread of weed seed (mesquite, acacia) **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Tourism, agriculture, general industry and commercial activity likely to have significant impact based on extent of damage • Business continuity • Short term loss of employment within the community • Ability of the commercial business to respond during and post event • Ability to access funds, no banks or ATMs **Economy impacts – strategic:** • Longer term loss of employment • Impact of economic loss on the community and service providers post event • Access for the community to Insurers • Impact of limited insurance cover on the community • Loss of income • Loss of stock • Loss of trade (temporary and permanent)	**Other impacts and consequences?:** • (Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • (Note below)	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • Power/Communications providers keep systems well maintained and protected • McKinlay Shire requires upgrade in wind rating of new buildings or major renovations as per Building Code • Julia Creek Hospital has it's own generator, LDMG, Police Station – Diesel stocks maintained by Council, Shell and others • Register of high risk people covering only community care clients, not regularly updated, and does not include those outside of populated areas • Evacuation of flood prone communities (especially high risk patients) Differentiate shelters and evacuation centres- educate public through press releases and flyers • Usually have 3-4 days warning of an event, and need to keep monitoring and tracking intensity and direction • Some reliance on communications and ability to operate remotely • Dedicated evacuation centre, cyclone rated, but has capacity issues, and another area not cyclone rated, with generators • Water has generators, wastewater doesn't – both have telemetry • Closest veterinary services in Concurry, but ability to euthanase • Skeleton crew maintained for Administration, Engineering, Health and essential services etc. for statutory holidays. Cover in place • Updating website detailing information, webcams on Flinders River at the bridge the Punchbowl crossing – pictures taken at certain regular times • MainRoads website details road closures, introducing the ability for Council to update directly. Engineers make the calls regarding road closures • TMR and councils currently working to coordinate and integrate road closures • Months worth of dry stores kept at each outstation **Response and recovery controls:** • Access to helicopter once emergency declared, but not guaranteed (depends on who else is affected) • 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 adequacy / effectiveness:** (Note below) Medium 63				• 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 problems • Insist on a higher cyclone rating for essential buildings • Radar requested – being installed at Mt Isa, which will help, but not completely • Training of others to fulfil roles of those cut off – succession planning • Look at ways to improve remote operation via various methods and communications • Formalise list of chopper operators • Need cyclone rated evacuation centre with enough capacity • Evacuation Plan to be developed as part of Disaster Management Plan in conjunction with TMR • Backup generation for wastewater • Improved veterinary services, more locally based\ • Improved, regularly updated register of high risk people • Ongoing training and familiarity of new roles on LDMG through meetings, exercise environments • Formalise systems to continually update the website (pre-event and post-event), the MainRoads website, and more 'live' photos from webcam • Direct communications via email regarding road closures, ensuring all key people are included on the email • Improve community communications, especially to allay fears and reduce concerns • Formalise wet season approach including essential services and requirements	• DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas
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			Infrastructure	Moderate	Possible	Medium - 54	

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Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable *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?*		**Existing Controls** *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?*	**Current Risk Rating** *Considering adequacy of controls*			**Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures** *What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?*	**Comments**
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	
• Impact on tourism as amenities damaged **Governance impacts – immediate:** • 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 **Governance impacts – strategic:** • Lack of knowledge of responsive strategies **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • 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:** • Impact of limited insurance cover on the community • Lack of preparedness of the community • Health of the community **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • 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:** • Long term loss of services and recovery time			**Comments on seasonal variation to risk:** (Note below)				

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Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable *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?*		**Existing Controls** *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?*	**Current Risk Rating** *Considering adequacy of controls*			**Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures** *What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?*	**Comments**
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	
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.** **People impacts – immediate:** • Minimal, but always potential for injury, smoke inhalation etc. most likely from those attending the fire **People impacts – strategic:** • None **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Loss of pasture • Natural grasses open to infestation from other types **Environmental impacts – strategic:** • None **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Loss of crop/stock (e.g. farm, plantation etc.) • Loss of pastures • Loss of feed stocks • Loss of large plantation area • Farm buildings **Economy impacts – strategic:** • None **Governance impacts – immediate:** • Any casualties will impact police and health services • Uncontrolled burns impacting on residential communities will require emergency services **Governance impacts – strategic:** • None **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • Physical isolation of communities • Disruption to communication services - inability to contact family/friends • Sudden dependence on local networks for survival/support • Loss of social Infrastructure - sporting clubs, pools, community centres etc. • Temporary displacements • Temporary service loss • Single industry failure consequences **Social / Community impacts – strategic:** • None **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • 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 airport • Loss/Damage to power lines and communication towers • Destruction of houses, small businesses, contamination of water supplies **Infrastructure impacts – strategic:** • Damage to rail network - impact on adjacent regions for passenger and freight operations • Increased demand for temporary accommodation • Increased pressure on remaining infrastructure • Potential for spike in diseases based on degraded sanitation	**Other impacts and consequences?:**(Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • Most of the Shire is open savannah Mitchell grassland with open woodland to the northwest • Most notable fire Sep and Oct 1976 burning 16,000 sq. km, consequences included loss of hundreds of km of fences • Impact would be far greater if it impacts the urban area	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • All stations grade a fire break around their boundaries each year • Fence lines and exit tracks in various directions from homesteads are graded each year • Training and reliance on local knowledge • Graziers largely practice full range of sound fire preparation strategies • Rural fire brigade • Manage overgrown allotments • Active Counter Disaster planning and rehearsals public education on risks and expected actions • Responsibility 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 agencies • Council Planning Scheme • Managing fuel(prescribed burning, smoke management, monitoring & for casting fuel condition) • Presence of fire breaks and other mitigation strategies around residential property and outbuildings • Vegetation management - fire breaks and trails, I-zones • QRFS/QFRS risk assessments and data • hazard monitoring activities • Community Education (QFRS schools) • Home School education • ABC radio/Media-local televised news. • FPQ (resources)- Ergon- summer preparedness and planning Other natural area Council, fire resources from QPWS **Response and recovery controls:** • Local recovery committees. • Managing fire (fire detection & reporting, convectional response resources, aerial attack, fire weather, incident management) • Insurance • Federal & State Government Assistance • QRFS • Local government (Council) FPQ QPS QPWS • Social Infrastructure Strategy • Ergon (Disconnect and Reconnect) • Telecommunications carriers repair and temporary mobile phone tower capabilities • Council LDMG/EMQ/Dept of Communities • ABC Radio • Communications with fire crews on ground • Well educated, trained and equipped Rural Fire Services, supported by SES teams and other agencies	**Comments on adequacy / effectiveness:** (Note below) **Medium 54**				• Investigate small cool burns after good wet seasons while the ground is still moist • Encourage double blade width fire breaks around towns and properties • Develop 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 weeds • Large green road map/sign for road closure, charging those who ignore road closures the full cost of rescue • DES and SES support for training	• Some understandable resistance to small cool burns in the Downs country • DM 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**	
			Comments on seasonal variation to risk: • 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				

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable *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?*		**Existing Controls** *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?*	**Current Risk Rating** *Considering adequacy of controls*			**Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures** *What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?*	**Comments**
		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 ???.** **People impacts – immediate:** • The lack of a rapid onset or dangerous incident minimises immediate impact on people. • Psychological impact of a prolonged drought may be complex. **People impacts – strategic:** • Enduring social and emotional impacts on mental health, particularly if livelihood is impacted (farms, agriculture etc). **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Widespread impact on flora and fauna • Potential for wider impacts on ecosystems depending on the duration and intensity of the drought **Environmental impacts – strategic:** • Longer term recovery of ecosystems required if damage is extensive **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Moderate immediate impact on economy - agriculture and livestock industries affected initially and flow on effects to other industries (transport sector, export trade etc) **Economy impacts – strategic:** • Temporary loss of employment within the community • Agriculture impacts may take 2-3 years to fully recover (eg. Banana industry following Cyclone Yasi in 2011) • Potential for closure of small businesses unable to recover or uninsured **Governance impacts – immediate:** • Potential for loss of confidence in Government preparation and response strategies **Governance impacts – strategic:** • Increased unemployment and dependence of aid may lead to increased social issues at the regional level **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • Gradual degradation in community services if population and funding relocate from rural or remote areas **Social / Community impacts – strategic:** • Residual collective mental health and social issues if numerous bankruptcies declared • Suicide rate increases **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • Minimal immediate impact **Infrastructure impacts – strategic:** • Longer term recovery strategies required to guide priorities, capital expenditure etc • Consideration of infrastructure locations and susceptibility to future disaster events - opportunity to relocate or improve resilience	**Other impacts and consequences?:** • (Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • (Note below)	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • Weather warning and monitoring systems • Communication of risks through media • Land use control • Business Continuity Planning • Resource management strategies at State level - eg. Water Management • Water security programs (desalination plants, reservoirs etc) **Other** (Note below): **Response and recovery controls:** • Local services (medical clinics, hospitals, psychology services, Salvation Army, Red Cross) • Insurances (Health, Life, Vehicle, House and Contents), Government assistance programs • Recovery committee consideration of available activities and resources to assist environmental recovery • Government relief initiatives (tax breaks) • Donations and funding grants for redevelopment • Federal and State Government grants and tax break initiatives • Existing social networks at neighbourhood and community levels **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

Risk Descriptor – details the main component and provides an example of a risk(s) that may be attributable *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?*		**Existing Controls** *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?*	**Current Risk Rating** *Considering adequacy of controls*			**Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures** *What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?*	**Comments**
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	
Risk 08 - Pandemic: **Pandemic resulting in moderate number of fatalities and second order impacts on the health systems, business, infrastructure and community functionality.** **People impacts – immediate:** • >100% occupancy of medical facilities(current) - no scaling) • Key personnel looking after family and decreased productivity • rural communities-less contact • Vulnerable people (elderly, young, sick- notified • Reduction in skilled staff (40% planning figures) • Fear/panic **People impacts – strategic:** • Enduring social impacts of isolation and high mortality rate for small community. **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Could be a cause itself • Infrastructure decline (waste management) • Low density living **Environmental impacts – strategic:** • No identified strategic impact on environment **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Supply chain(no drivers, not rampant) • Panic buying - empty out supermarkets • Tourism decline • Personal awareness and prevention actually reduced case proportions(increased in productivity) • Local businesses declined or decreased in revenues **Economy impacts – strategic:** • Waves of impact on the economy (3-4 months period) **Governance impacts – immediate:** • Decreased availability of health staff/ police/ govt services- public order • Health lead but LDMG role requires clarification • Failure in management process for small fatalities • Notifications and data collection - Health capacity • Duty of care - staff and volunteers- vaccination management **Governance impacts – strategic:** • Prioritisation of local needs against State/ National **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • Education facilities- parents not at work • Isolation from strategically content/family - force people apart • Disruption to normal community • Large fatalities-Mental health impacts **Social / Community impacts – strategic:** • Residual collective health and social issues if numerous fatalities or extended isolation of communities • Food rationing or fuel rationing • Integrate into community Relieve programs e.g. Pandemic Planning checklist for small businesses in the Pandemic Guide for Local Govt. **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • Increased reliance on communication networks and increased reliance on home delivery services- food and medicines • Limited morgue facilities (fridge trucks) • Sewerage/water/contamination/ traffic management • Essential roles of LDMG to continue **Infrastructure impacts – strategic:** • Non-essential services cut (elective surgery) • Supply chain- fuel etc.	**Other impacts and consequences?:** • (Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • (Note below)	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • Queensland Health Pandemic Plan • Monitoring of international indicators and health authorities • Public Health plans • Workplace practices • Integrated Disaster Management arrangements • National and State Pandemic plans • Stockpile of vaccination /treatments • Govt vaccination programs-old and young • Business continuity plans(Health, food etc) • Quarantine Act (in extremis) Govt power to stop travel etc • Essential staff vaccination Plan • Containment of ships if suspect • Vector control/eradication program • WHO monitoring global trends • Handouts for arriving passengers • Awareness campaigns - National and State - Hotline/website • Salt Marsh mosquitoes and water treatment of still water -tanks, creeks and lakes **Other** (Note below): **Response and recovery controls:** • PPE for workers and public • Personal isolation -stay @home • Activation of workplace and community pandemic plans • Emergency service support • Local services (medical clinics, hospitals, psychology services, Salvation Army, Red Cross) • Reduced workplace • Flu clinics- keep away from hospitals • SHUT DOWN of population contact points - school, sporting events and clubs • Quarantine Areas • Community recovery Centres/ flu clinics • Local networks- check on neighbours • Screening of incoming PAX-isolation • State and national Reponses(Additional police, military and Red Cross) • NGOs **Other** (Note below):	**Comments on adequacy / effectiveness:** (Note below) **High 72**				• DM Subplans required for selected communities such as Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay, Saxby and other key population areas
			People	Major	Possible	**High 72**		
			Environment	Major	Possible	**High 72**		
			Economy	Major	Possible	**High 72**		
			Governance	Major	Possible	**High 72**		
			Social / Community	Major	Possible	**High 72**		
			Infrastructure	Minor	Unlikely	**Low -24**		
			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 *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?*		**Existing Controls** *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?*	**Current Risk Rating** *Considering adequacy of controls*			**Potentiial Risk Reduction Measures** *What opportunities do we have to develop controls, or improve the effectiveness of existing controls, to further reduce risk?*	**Comments**
		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	
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** **People impacts – immediate:** • Physical effects if transmission occurs between man and animal • Isolation/fencing/confinement to area-no move orders • Psychological impact of loss of stock/animals-livelihood **People impacts – strategic:** • Cultural heritage, recreation and social amenity **Environmental impacts – immediate:** • Large quantity of animal disposal- land contamination • Water tables and monitoring- loss of crops and agriculture • Widespread landscape damage • Impact on biodiversity • Decreased productivity (bee production and derived products from apiculture- crop yields and pollination • Trade implications: • Loss of international recognition of disease freedom with resultant import and export policies affected • Loss of international markets, loss of consumer and market confidence. • Introduced species which are grown for bio fuels may become invasive and threaten native plants. **Environmental impacts – strategic:** • Agricultural lands with high productive values may be rendered useless by the proliferation of exotic plants becoming weeds. **Economy impacts – immediate:** • Restocking animals costing lots of money • Chickens-mass livestock death • Zoo, tourism, reef staying point(mainly rural/hinterland- trail rides • Horse racing Studs • Cattle/Pork industry - associated industries(cheese, milk etc) • Reputation • Local industry • Eradication and control costs to industry • Fruit flies may pose problems to the fruit growing regions • Community losses, human health affected (medical costs) • Increased unemployment **Economy impacts – strategic:** • 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 industries • Loss 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 **Content continues on the next page.**	**Other impacts and consequences?:** • (Note below) **Any Locations more susceptible to hazard?:** • (Note below)	**Preventive and preparedness controls:** • 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 Queensland • Preventive approach from concern parties is the best approach towards issues of biosecurity. Prevention of weeds and diseases • Physical isolation-Australian-international (AQIS) • Federal legislation • Eradication 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 detection • Pest 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 of • Businesses, natural resource management groups, other community groups and individuals. • Public education- Publication of fact sheets from Biosecurity QLD **Other** (Note below): **Response and recovery controls:** • 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 phase • Slaughter of livestock • Testing of animals • Population 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 **Other** (Note below):	**Comments on adequacy / effectiveness:** (Note below) **High 72**				• Increase education for early detection, DPI to act aggressively in this • Increase 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)	• Informal movement between PNG and the north Australian coast, and movement of illegal immigrants could be factors • In 1995, eye infections killed a lot of kangaroos in the Charleville area • There 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		
			Comments on seasonal variation to risk: (Note below)					

Table 1: Natural Hazard Risk Register

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		Description	Adequacy / Effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		
Risk 09 – Insect or Exotic Plant/Animal Disease:(cont.) **Governance impacts – immediate:** • Enforcement of slaughters/isolation/aquaculture(and control) • External political control and influence • (DDMG/DPI)-Biosecurity Queensland/ State control links-different priorities • Monitoring regime imposed by State/ national Authorities • Examples 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:** • 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 required • SDCHQ (State Disease Control Headquarters) established under the direction of the Chief Veterinary Officer - located at 80 Ann St,Brisbane. **Social / Community impacts – immediate:** • Pony Clubs/ recreational activities • Isolation through quarantine(People and small groups) • Impact on the loss of income • Unemployment • The 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 airports • Loss of community spirit **Social / Community impacts – strategic:** • Nil **Infrastructure impacts – immediate:** • Disruption to food chain-Higher impact to region/ shortage of key food • Closure of strategic transport routes • Less timber products on the market if forestry industry is hit by diseases affecting trees. **Infrastructure impacts – strategic:** • Strategic industries and service industries like power, communication, shipping and water supplies may be affected								

4.1 Community Awareness

The McKinlay community is very aware of the seasonal risks and how to minimise the impact, floods and fires are considered essential for the country and are accepted. The McKinaly Council has very effective engagement as part of normal business and these networks are used to educate and inform the community through events.

This programme comprises the following elements:

(a) Publications explaining flooding and emergency procedures;

(b) Preparation of media releases explaining flooding preparedness and emergency procedures;

(c) Publications prepared by statutory services detailing the measures that should be taken to prevent, minimise and deal with the effects of emergency situations; and

(d) Ongoing media campaign to encourage the public to "be aware".

Providing such information is not urgent, the Disaster Management information will be passed to radio and television media for dissemination to the public of as directed by the Controlling Authority. However, where there is insufficient time for this means of dissemination, it will be necessary to inform the public directly and this will become a task for the LDMG.

All outside media inquiries are to be directed to the Chairperson or their delegate.

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. QFES will be utilised to facilitate exercises conducted for groups in the disaster management arrangements.

A hot debrief will be conducted immediacy following the exercise, the debrief will be conducted in the format of SWOT:

- **S**trengths: characteristics of the team that give it an advantage over others
- **W**eaknesses: are characteristics that place the team at a disadvantage relative to others
- **O**pportunities: *external* chances to improve performance in the environment
- **T**hreats: *external* elements in the environment that could cause trouble for the team.

Any issues identified should be noted and recorded against one or more of the P^2OST^2E categories, depending on your perception of the reason behind the issue identified.

People	roles, responsibilities and accountabilities, skills
Process	includes plans, policies, procedure, processes
Organisation	structure and jurisdiction
Support	infrastructure, facilities, maintenance
Technology	equipment, systems, standards, interoperability, security
Training	capability qualifications/skill levels, identify courses required
Exercise Management	exercise development, structure, management, conduct

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 then 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

Public information during the response phase of a disaster management operation provides the community with awareness of hazards and information about events and recommended actions, such as local evacuation arrangements and specific measures available for vulnerable groups (e.g. the elderly, ill and people with a disability).

Traditional media, including radio, television and print, is used for public information in most events, however local governments and emergency service agencies should also use social media, local warning systems, websites and other channels to provide information to stakeholders and the community.

The BoM is responsible for issuing meteorological warnings such as severe weather warnings, tropical cyclone advice, and tsunami warnings. Local governments should constantly monitor these messages to ensure situational awareness. Warnings about incidents such as bushfire, biosecurity threats, chemical spills, dams and water releases are issued by the relevant functional lead agency.

The notification and dissemination of information and warnings does not rely on the activation of a disaster management group. Rather, they should be the automatic responsibility of disaster management agencies, regardless of the status of activation of a disaster management group.

The Watch Desk – the 24/7 disaster monitoring unit in the SDCC – is key in disseminating warnings from BoM to agencies across all levels of Queensland's disaster management arrangements. Additionally, the Watch Desk is the primary authority for disseminating non-opt-in warnings via the EA system.

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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• No requirement for coordinated response • Community has returned to normal function • Recovery taking place	• 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 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.

Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

The intent of the DRFA 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 DRFA 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 (including roads)

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 then any other area of Queensland. The spread of disease would be higher in the town areas then the rural properties due to the density of population and the reduced social distancing.
Traditionally school children show a higher transmission rate then 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,
- Loses 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__: _____

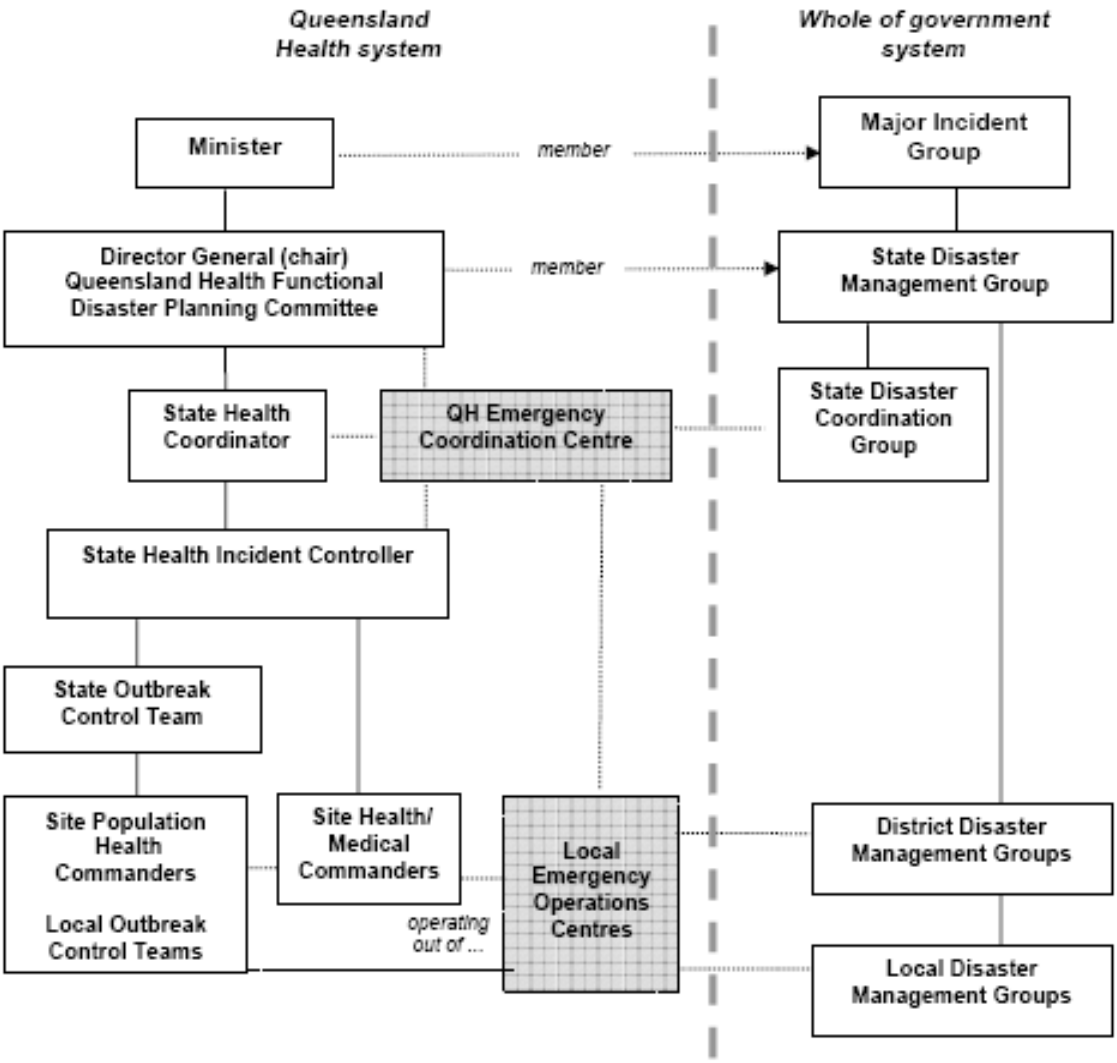


Figure__: National Decision Making Pathway

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.

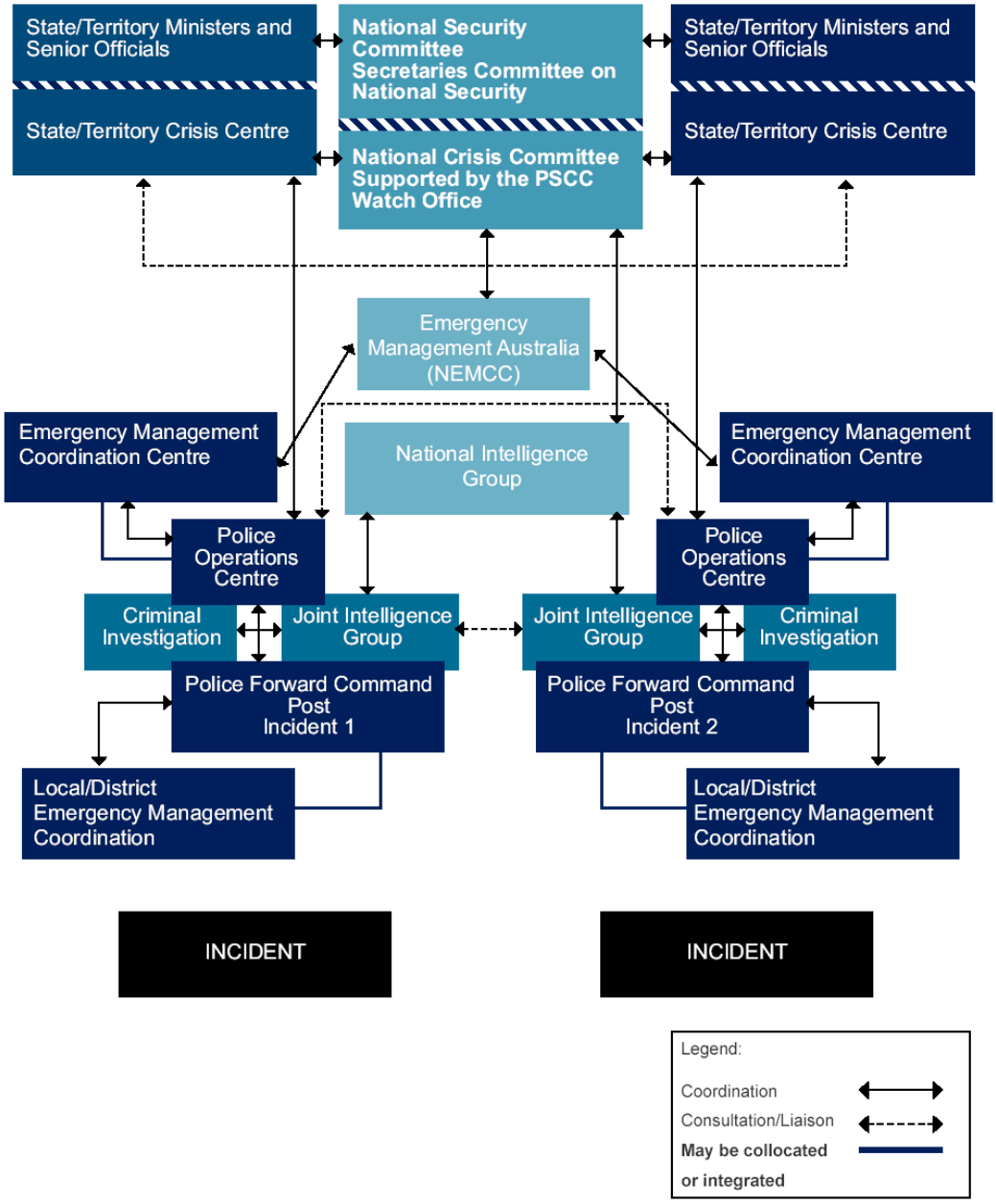
3. The nature of terrorism means that its implications may cross jurisdictional boundaries. This, and the range of preventive measures and capabilities that may be required, necessitates that Australia maintain a national, cooperative approach to counter terrorism. Coordination and consultation between 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 then 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 facilitates 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.