



MCKINLAY SHIRE LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT
PLAN
2012/2013

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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

The terms of reference for the LDMG are legislated in the Disaster Management Act 2003. The specific terms of reference are detailed in Annexure A of this document.

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Approval of executive members

This plan was approved by the McKinlay Shire Council on the 18th December 2012

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

..... Date 25th January 2013

Belinda Murphy

Chair

McKinlay Local Disaster Management Group

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

1.6 Amendment Register and Version Control

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

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

Amendment Register

Amendment Number	Date	Section Amended	Amended By
1	10 Aug 2011	River and airport data	Elliott Dunn
2	2 Dec 201	Whole document post plan review	Tim Vollmer
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Version Control

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

1.7 Distribution and availability of plan

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

1.8 Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms

Definitions

ACTIVATION OF RELIEF AND RECOVERY MEASURES:	Activated by Minister of Emergency Services for a special geographical area affected by a natural disaster to activate and co-ordinate NDRRA assistance measures
AREA DIRECTOR:	A Public Servant employed by EMQ, Department of Community Safety, appointed to provide advice and training to Local Government and District Groups. in Planning and Operations. Support to SES/VMR Units.
CHAIRPERSON:	The Chairperson of the Disaster Management Group, means the person appointed or acting as the chairperson of the group under section 20 of the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
COMMAND:	The direction of members and resources of an agency in the performance of the agency's roles and tasks. Command operates vertically within an agency.
CONTROL:	The overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. Control operates horizontally across all agencies, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.
CO-ORDINATION:	The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective disaster management, but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction.
CO-ORDINATION CENTRE:	A centre established at State, District or Local level as a centre of communications and co-ordination during response and recovery operations eg. DDCC- District Disaster Co-ordination Centre, SDCC- State Disaster Co-ordination Centre, LDCC-Local Government Disaster Co-Ordination Centre.
DECLARED DISASTER OFFICER	(i) a police officer; or (ii) a persons authorized under <i>s75(1) of the DMA</i> to exercise declared disaster powers for the disaster situation.

DISASTER:	<p>(1) 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.</p> <p>(2) In this section – ‘serious disruption’ means - (a) Loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or (b) widespread or severe property loss or damage; or (c) widespread or severe damage to the environment.</p>
DISASTER DISTRICT:	Means a part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP	Means the functional group as set out in the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
DISTRICT DISASTER COORDINATOR:	means a police officer appointed by the commissioner Queensland Police Service as a district disaster coordinator under section 25.
DISASTER MANAGEMENT:	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse events, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
EXECUTIVE OFFICER -STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP (SDMG):	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 occurrence 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 <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> . The Local Controller is usually the appointed leader of a volunteer SES unit.
LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP	The persons responsible for implementing the requirements of Local Government with respect to development and implementation of disaster arrangements for their area
LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN:	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
MITIGATION:	Measures taken in advance of an event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and the environment.
NDRRA FINANCIAL GUIDELINES QLD:	Financial arrangements for the activation and delivery of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery assistance within Queensland
NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION:	A voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency.
PLANNING:	Process of developing arrangements for coordinating a response and establishing priorities, duties roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including an actual state of preparedness.
PREPAREDNESS:	Action designed to minimise loss of life and damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in case an event. Preparedness is concerned with understanding the threat; forecasting and warning; educating and training officials and the population; and establishing organisations for the management of disaster situations including preparation of operational plans, training relief groups, stockpiling supplies, and accessing necessary funds.
PREVENTION:	Includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce or eliminate potential loss of life or property and protect economic development.

RECOVERY:	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Recovery – the aim of initial recovery operations is to satisfy personal and community needs, and to restore services to the level where the continuing process can be managed by local government and the normal responsible agencies • Long Term Recovery – long term recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation measures are the subject of separate arrangements.
RESOURCES:	Includes food, manpower, any horse or other animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.
RESPONSE:	Includes the process of combating a disaster and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by a disaster.
RISK:	Expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged, and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. Based on mathematical calculations, risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability.
RISK MANAGEMENT:	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, assessing, treating and monitoring risk.
STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP	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 Co-ordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Co-ordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DCS	Department of Community Safety
DMA	Disaster Management Act 2003
DOC	Department of Communities
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMQ	Emergency Management Queensland
FWCCQ	Flood Warning Consultative Committee Queensland
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
NCTP	National Counter Terrorism Plan
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QECC	Queensland Earthquake Coordination Centre
QFRS	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service
QH	Queensland Health

QLDVETPLAN	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QTCCC	Queensland Tropical Cyclone Coordination Committee
RFS	Rural Fire Service
RFDS	Rural Flying Doctors Service
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
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 chair shall assume the role of chairperson
McKinlay Shire Council	LDC/CEO In the absence of the CEO the person delegated by the CEO shall assume the role of LDC.
QLD Police Service – Julia Creek, McKinlay, Kynuna.	Officer in charge

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
QLD Fire Service – Julia Creek	Officer in charge
QLD Ambulance Service	Officer in charge
Julia Creek Hospital	Director of Nursing
Julia Creek Airport	Aerodrome Reporting Officer
EMQ Area Director	Advisor

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

Specialist Advisors

The following members whilst not regarded as “core” members of the LDMG, they may be called upon to give specialist advice about the role and capabilities that their organisation may be able to provide to the LDMG

Agency	Member
EMQ	Regional Disaster Management Officer
Essential services	Water & Sewerage
DPI and DNR	Local representative

Ergon	Power station operator
School	Principal
Local welfare groups	As required
Community Groups	As required

Appointment of representative to District Group

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

Notification of membership to State Group

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

Meeting Schedule

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

Administrative responsibilities

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

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

Authority to activate the Group

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting Requirements

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

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

2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

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

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

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

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

Organisation	Responsibilities
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of Local government functions (via Local government business continuity and recovery Planning) • Maintenance of normal Local government services to the community and critical infrastructure protection • Development and maintenance of Disaster Management Plans for the shire • Development and maintenance of a public education/awareness program • Establishment, maintenance and operation of a LDCC including the training of sufficient personnel to operate the centre • Coordination of support to emergency response agencies • Maintenance of warning and telemetry systems • Collection and interpretation of information from telemetry systems • Reconnaissance and post impact assessments for the shire • Debris clearance of roads and bridges

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of public information prior to, during and post disaster impact events • Recommendations with regard to areas to be considered for authorised evacuation • Public advice with regard to voluntary evacuation • Provision of locally based community recovery services in conjunction with other recovery agencies • Evacuation centre management
Organisation	Responsibilities
Emergency Management Queensland	<p>Through the XO to the State Group the functions as described in the DM Act 2003, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of advice and assistance to all agencies within Queensland's disaster management arrangements. • Provision of advice to disaster managers at all levels of the state's disaster management arrangements. • Ensuring that disaster management activities within the State are consistent with the strategic policy framework. • Facilitation of the development and

	<p>maintenance of the State's Disaster Management Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation and maintenance of the SDCC. • The maintenance of arrangements between the State and Australian government about matters relating to effective disaster management; and the coordination of State and Australian government assistance for disaster management and disaster operations. • Training of disaster management stakeholders • Review of District and Local Plans.
<p>Queensland Police Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of peace and good order • Prevention of crime • Maintenance of any site as a possible crime scene • Coronial investigation procedures • Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks • Crowd control • Coordination of evacuation operations • Coordination of rescue operations • Security of evacuated areas • Security of damaged premises • Registration of evacuated persons • Tracing or coordination of search for missing members of the community • Traffic, rail and air accidents • Guidance on Counter-Terrorism Issues
<p>Department of Premier and Cabinet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent advice to the chair of State Group • Public Information Arrangements – Crises Communication Network • Coordinating strategic situational awareness in a terrorist event via the SCC; • Leadership of strategic policy in all hazards • Provision of support and advice to the Premier and Cabinet
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire control

Queensland Fire & Rescue Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire prevention • Rescue of trapped persons • Assist in pumping out of flooded buildings • Management of hazardous material situations • Provision of Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) information relative to hazardous materials • Provision of expert advisory services with regard to chemical incidents
Organisation	Responsibilities
Queensland Ambulance Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment, treatment and transportation of injured persons • Assistance with evacuations (persons with medical conditions) • Provision of advice regarding medical special needs sectors of the community
State Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm damage response • Public education • Rescue of trapped or stranded persons • First aid • Traffic control • Short term welfare support • Assistance with impact assessment • Assistance with communications • Assistance with lighting
Bureau of Meteorology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecasting of weather and the state of the atmosphere • Issue of warnings for gales, storms and other weather conditions likely to endanger life or property, including weather conditions likely to give rise to floods or bushfires • Supply of meteorological information • Publication of meteorological reports and bulletins • Provision of advice on meteorological matters
Department of Communities, Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State's coordinating agency for social/community response and

<p>safety and Disability Services</p>	<p>recovery planning & issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of community recovery services including information on the range of recovery services available • Information on the psychological effects of disaster • Personal support services • Personal Hardship financial assistance measures - NDRRA / SDRA or other approved government assistance measures to eligible applicants • Provision of counselling and mental health services • Long term accommodation services • Facilitation of community participation in the redevelopment of social networks and community infrastructure
<p>Organisation</p>	<p>Responsibilities</p>
<p>Queensland Transport and Main Roads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of transport and transport engineering support for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery • Movement of disaster related equipment and supplies including food, water, fuel, sandbags and medical resources • Movement of people as a result of mass evacuation of a disaster affected community • Repairs to and reinstatement of road, rail and maritime infrastructure • Provision of transport engineering advice including infrastructure service capacities relating to roads, bridges, ports and rail lines

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of information at State and District Disaster levels on road, rail, maritime and air service closures and / or restrictions
<p>Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the Government's efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from pests and diseases that threaten the economy and environment • Lead agency for exotic animal and plant diseases • Advice relative to stock • Destruction of stock or crops as required • Advice relative to disaster recovery processes for primary producers
<p>Department of Housing and Public Works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Lead agency for: Building and Engineering Services; Communications Infrastructure; and Emergency Supply. QBuild provides the functional response at a disaster district level on behalf of Public Works • Inspection and repair of damaged State Government built infrastructure • Support in damage assessment • Access to Government motor vehicle fleet • Liaison with telecommunication providers • Logistical support arrangements • Temporary built infrastructure solutions • DPW utilises a framework of support from all service areas within the departments administrative portfolio
<p>Environment and Heritage Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of storm time advice • Environmental issues • Pest control and fire management programs • Increased level of monitoring, modelling and assessment and supply of relevant information to decision-makers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased effectiveness managing significant environmental risks with potential adverse impacts minimised • Responsibilities under the Hazmat Recovery Plan
Organisation	Responsibilities
Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of medical resources • Lead agency for pandemics • Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community • Psychological and counselling services for disaster affected persons • Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period to preserve the general health of the community

.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.

3. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Community Context

The following table details the characteristics of the environment to which the LDMP applies

CHARACTERISTICS	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	<p>With latitude of 20° 40' south, the climate of the Julia Creek district is typical of tropical, semi-arid savannah.</p> <p>There is a pronounced wet season, generally between November and May, during which daytime temperatures regularly exceed 40°C. During this period, occasional heavy rainfalls due to cyclonic depressions may cause flooding across the entire shire. Floods have occurred on average once every four years over the last 30 years.</p> <p>The Shire is susceptible to strong winds during the warmer months and occurs with little or no warning. The Shire has adopted near cyclone standards for buildings due to these winds.</p> <p>Historically cold snaps have killed large numbers of cattle (1976) and heatwave distress animals and humans alike.</p> <p>The lack of rainfall collection stations makes predicting river levels difficult, information relating to rainfall is normally unofficial observation data from properties.</p>
Population	<p>The McKinlay Shire population is 961 (based on the 2008 DIP estimates), The population is distributed as follows:</p> <p>Julia Creek: approximately 500</p> <p>McKinlay: approximately 30</p> <p>Kynuna: approximately 20</p> <p>Nelia: approximately 5</p>
Vulnerable People	The Local Disaster Management Pla recognises there are a number of people requiring assistance in times of disaster

	Persons requiring support in times of crisis can be identified through the McKinlay Shire Council HACC Coordinator, Director of Nursing at the Julia Creek Hospital, Julia Creek Kindergarten and Childcare Centre and the Julia Creek State School.
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 shire, the Kingoonya and Eloise Copper Mine. Large quantities of potentially dangerous chemicals are stored at various locations within the shire. These are monitored by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines).
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 determined at district level.

3.2 LDMP Mapping

The following maps specific to the plan are detailed in Annexure B – Locality and Essential Services Maps.

3.3 Essential Services

The following essential services are specific to the area

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.

3.4 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

3.4.1 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

3.4.2 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)

3.4.3 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)

3.4.4 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

3.4.5 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)

3.4.6 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)

3.4.7 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)

3.4.8 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)

3.4.9 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 located in Annexure C – Hazard Mapping

3.5 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. A copy of the risk assessment matrix is located in Annexure D.

3.6 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. A copy of the Natural Hazard Risk Register is contained in Annexure E – Natural Hazard Risk Register.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

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

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

Continuous Improvement Process



4.1 Community Awareness

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

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

	LDC	Chair/Deputy Chair	LDMG Member	Local Recovery Coordinator	LDCC Staff	LDMCC Liaison Officer
QDMA	■	■	■	■	■	■
Disaster Management Planning	■	■	■	■	■	■
Disaster Coordination Centre Modules 1, 2 & 3	■	■	■	■	■	■
Evacuation Modules 1 & 2	■	■	■	■	■	■
Evacuation Centre Management	■	■	■	■	■	■
Recovery Modules 1, 2 & 3	■	■	■	■	■	■

Resupply	■	■				
Warnings & Alert Systems	■	■				
Disaster Relief & Recovery Funding Arrangements	■					
LDMG Member Induction	■	■	■			
Local Disaster Coordinator Induction	■					
Local Recovery Coordinator Induction				■		

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

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

- **Strengths:** characteristics of the team that give it an advantage over others
- **Weaknesses:** are characteristics that place the team at a disadvantage relative to others
- **Opportunities:** *external* chances to improve performance in the environment
- **Threats:** *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 P²OST²E 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. Immediately following an

event a HOT debrief will be conducted as detailed in the Exercises heading. A post full post event review will be conducted with the results including any corrective actions to be disseminated to the LDMG members and the XO of the District Group.

5. RESPONSE STRATEGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operational Planning

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

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

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

Management of Residual Risks

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

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

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

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

5.1 Warning notification and dissemination

Extract from Local Disaster Management Guidelines

8.12.1. Warning notification and dissemination

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Activation of response arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

	Triggers	Actions	Communications
Alert	Awareness of a hazard that has been the potential to affect the local government area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard & risks identified • Information sharing with warning agency • LDC contacts EMQ • Initial advice to all stakeholders 	Chair and LDC on mobile remotely
Lean Forward	There is a likelihood that threat may affect local government area Threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent Need for public awareness LDMG is now to manage the event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMQ and LDC conduct analysis of predictions • Chair and LDC on watching brief • Confirm level & potential of threat • Check all contact details • Commence cost capturing • Conduct meeting with available LDMG • Council staff prepare for operations • Determine trigger point to stand up • Prepare LDCC for operations • Establish regular communications with warning agency • First briefing core members of the LDMG • LDC advises DDC of lean forward & 	Chair, LDC and LDMG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely Ad-hoc reporting

		establishes regular contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warning orders to response agencies Public information & warning initiated 	
Stand Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat is imminent Community will be or has been impacted Need for coordination in LDCC Requests for support received by LDMG agencies or to the LDCC The response requires coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting of LDMG Core Group LDCC activated Rosters for LDCC planned implemented Commence operational plans Local Government shifts to disaster operations LDMG takes full control SOPs activated Core group of LDMG located in LDCC Commence SITREPs to DDMG Distribute contact details DDMG advised of potential requests for support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDCC contact through established land lines and generic email addresses Chair, LDC and LDMG members present at LDCC, on established land lines and / or mobiles, monitoring emails
Stand Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No requirement for coordinated response Community has returned to normal function Recovery taking place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final checks for outstanding requests Implement plan to transition to recovery Debrief of staff in LDCC Debrief with LDMG members Consolidate financial records Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting Return to local government core business Final situation report sent to DDMG 	LDMG members involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements

5.3 Role of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre operation and management

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

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

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

In particular, the LDCC is responsible for the:

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

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

5.4 SES – partnerships

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

The functions of the SES are to:

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

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

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

5.5 Declaration of a disaster situation

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

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

It is important to note that the declaration of a disaster situation relates to the situational requirement for additional powers and is not linked to the activation of particular disaster management groups under the QDMA or the activation of disaster financial assistance arrangements. All three actions are independent processes and are not interlinked or conditional. The declaration of a disaster situation does not impact the requirements of a local government under the Act to manage disaster operations in their area.

5.6 Operational reporting

Situation Report (SITREP)

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

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

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

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

Tasking Log

It is recommended that a tasking log be used during activations to record actions taken and the responsible agency or officer. It is anticipated that the log will be

used by the LDC or in larger operations the Tasking or Operations Officer in the LDCC.

A tasking log may contain details of:

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

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

5.7 Financial Management

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

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

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

Authority to expend funds

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

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

Document management

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

clear and reasonable accountability and justifications for future audit and potential reimbursement purposes.

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

5.8 Disaster financial assistance arrangements

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

State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)

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

Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA)

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

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

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under SDRA and NDRRA arrangements:

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

5.9 Media management

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

- Joint media conferences be held at designated times involving key stakeholders, including the Mayor of the relevant LDMG where geographically feasible; and

- Key spokespersons should be senior representatives of the LDMG agencies involved in the event.

Significant issues to consider are:

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

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

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

5.10 Logistics support and resource allocation

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

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

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

5.11 Resupply

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

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

Community awareness strategies could include:

- Including information about the existence and location of the Queensland Resupply Guidelines with rates notices;
- Placing notices in local media;
- Holding information session in at risk communities;
- Encouraging retailers to make financial and delivery arrangements with their wholesale suppliers; and
- Involving their local Australia Post contractor in planning for resupply.

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

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

6. RECOVERY STRATEGY

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

Economic

Economic recovery includes renewal and growth of the micro economy (within the affected area) and the macro economy (overall economic activity of the state). Economic recovery includes individual and household entities (e.g. employment, income, insurance claims), private and government business enterprises and

industry. It includes assets, production and flow of goods and services. It includes capacity for the export of goods and services from the affected region, and securing confidence of overseas markets.

Environment

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

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

Human-social

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

Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

7. PUBLIC HEALTH

Maintenance of sewage, water and domestic refuse services are the responsibility of the McKinlay Shire.

Vector control is undertaken by the McKinlay Shire, these services are increased during flood events due to the increase in insect activity.

Specialist public health advice is available through Queensland Health Public and Environmental health services.

8. EVACUATION AND EVACUATION CENTRE MANAGEMENT

McKinlay LDMG has the capacity and capability to conduct and support the evacuation of small numbers of persons from effected areas of the town to non-effected areas of the town. It is acknowledged by the LDMG and the DDMG that larger scale evacuations would require significant coordination and assistance from both District and State levels of the Disaster Management system.

Evacuation Centres

The table on the following page lists the buildings which have been identified as potential evacuation centres subject to their adequate provision.

McKinlay Shire will request bedding and other materials required from District and make them available to the shelters on their activation.

a) Evacuation Centre Managers

McKinlay Shire will appoint welfare centre managers for each centre in consultation with the owners of each centre. Local welfare is usually co-ordinated under the auspices of the SES, through a Welfare Officer. The managers will be responsible for welfare arrangements on a daily basis.

Duties of Evacuation Centre Managers

Evacuation Centre Managers will be responsible for the day to day operation of the Evacuation Centre. This will include:

1. Organise physical set up and adequate provision of the Evacuation Centre.
2. Be responsible for the overall co-ordination of the centre.
3. Liaise with LDCC to ensure the adequate provision of food, bedding, volunteers, access to medical treatment and any other needs of evacuees.
4. Registration of evacuees (names/address, telephone, next of kin).
5. Ensure persons with special needs are given appropriate assistance.
6. Ensure adequate feed back to LDCC regarding problems, either in respect of management of the Welfare Centre or special needs of clients.

7. Ensure information, i.e. medical, insurance, financial assistance (Govt Dept) etc is available to all people.
8. Ensure adequate records of activities and expenses are maintained.

Owner	Building	Contact	Number of Toilets	No of Showers	Cooking Facilities	Shortcomings	Additional Facilities Required	Comments	Estimated Shelter Capacity
Kinlay re uncil	Civic Centre	CEO	4	0	Kitchen	Category C wind rating			
Kinlay re uncil	Julia Creek Library / Medical Centre	CEO	4	1	Sink, fridge and microwave in medical centre				
WA	CWA Hall McKinlay	Pauline Fegan	1	0	Kitchen	Category C wind rating			
	Other								

9. LDMG SUB-PLANS

There are currently no Sub-plans developed to support the LDMG

NEED TO INSERT BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN

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. An influenza pandemic will most likely emerge overseas, and will probably be imported into Australia via an infected traveller. International travel may bring the virus to Australia quickly, and planning should ensure Queensland can move quickly from preparedness activities to immediate response if required.

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

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

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

Impacts and effects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Need to reduce non essential services;

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

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

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


Period	Global phase	Australian phase	Description of phase	Main Strategy	
Inter-pandemic	1	Aus 0	No circulating animal influenza subtypes in Australia that have caused human disease	Containment 	
		Overseas 1	Animal infection overseas: the risk of human infection or disease is considered low		
	2	Aus 1	Animal infection in Australia: the risk of human infection or disease is considered low		
		Overseas 2	Animal infection overseas: substantial risk of human disease		
	Pandemic alert	3	Aus 2		Animal infection in Australia: substantial risk of human disease
			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
4		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		
		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		
5		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		
		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)		
Pandemic	6	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)		
		Overseas 6	Pandemic overseas: increased and sustained transmission in general population		
		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	Maintain essential services	

Figure _____

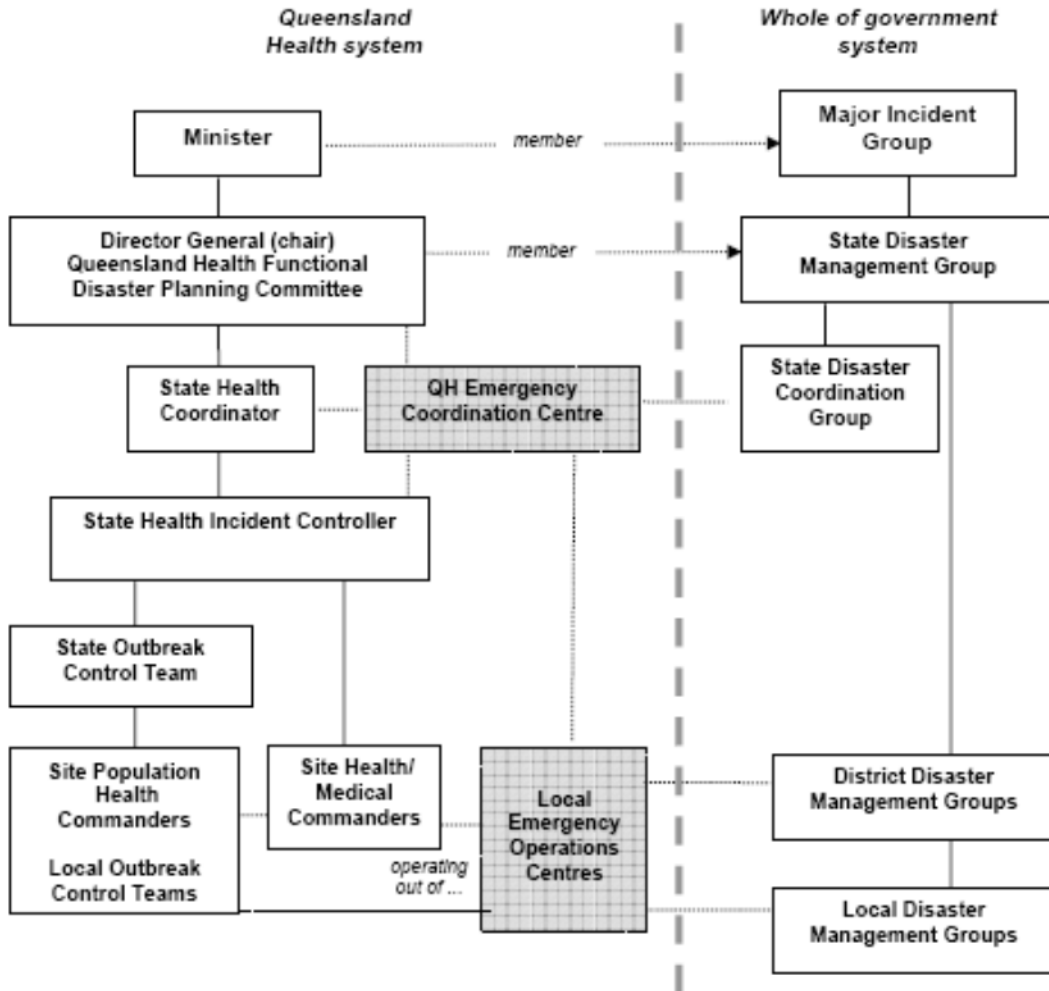


Figure __: National Decision Making Pathway

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)

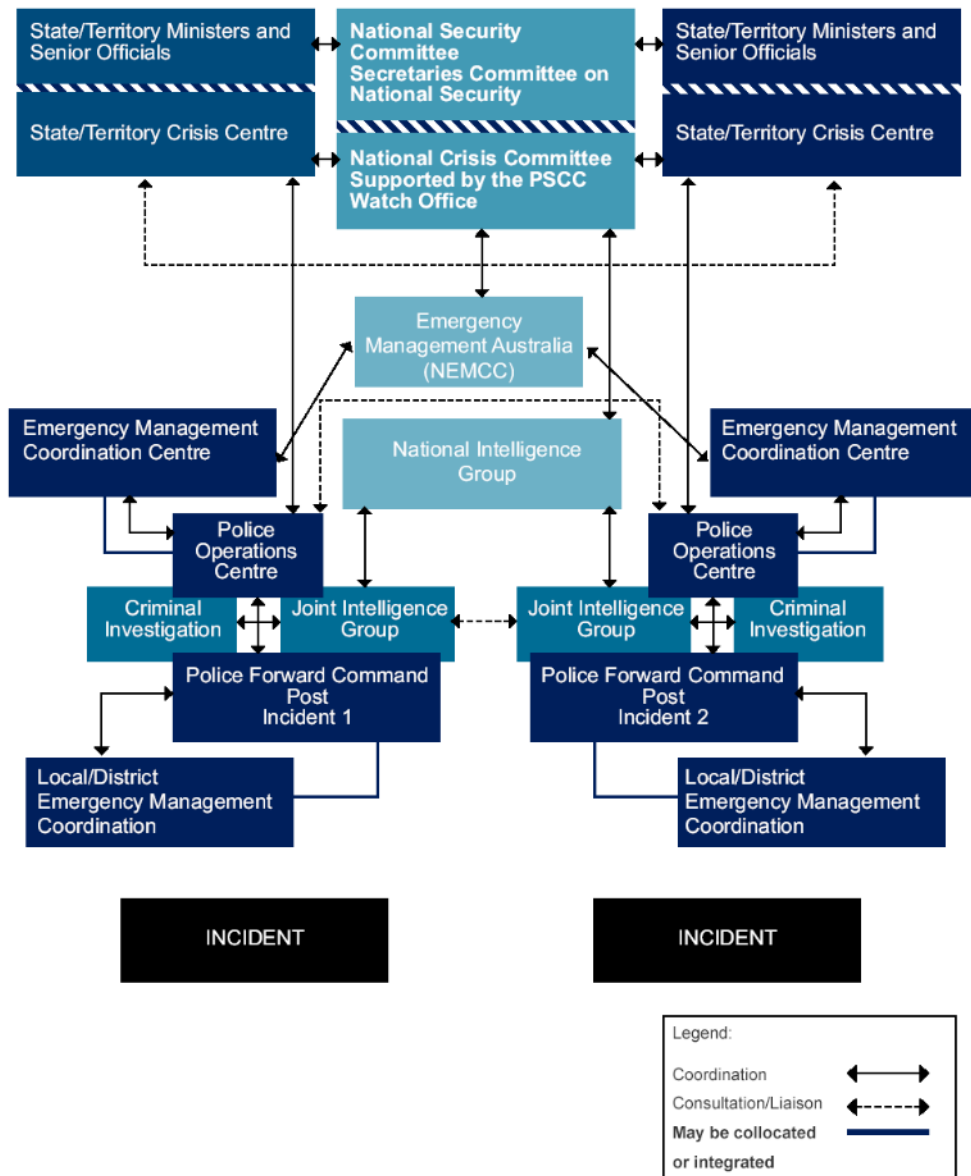
Hazard Description (extract form the National counter terrorism Plan)

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 than any other area of Queensland.

Vulnerability of Social Structures:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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