



Local Disaster Management Plan

2021 - 2022

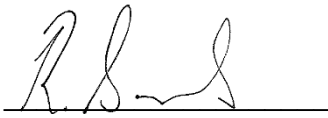
Prepared under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2003, ss. 57 & 58

Foreword

The focus of the document is on using an 'all-hazards' functional approach, minimising impacts on disaster-affected communities, by ensuring a coordinated effort by all levels of government and non-government entities with responsibilities or capabilities in comprehensive disaster management.

This is a dynamic, risk-based document that will be kept up to date to match changes in legislation, or in the region's risk profile, and to reflect learnings from disaster events here and elsewhere.

As a community we are unable to prevent a disaster from happening, however, we are able to minimise the adverse effects a disaster has on a community (both economically and socially) through comprehensive planning and preparation and managing effective response and recovery.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robbie Sands', is written above a horizontal line.

Cr Robbie Sands

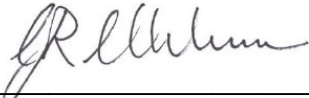
Mayor

Dated: 7 April 2021

Endorsement

The preparation of this Local Disaster Management Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act)*, to provide for effective disaster management in the local government area.

The plan is endorsed for distribution by the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council.



Gary Uhlmann
Chief Executive Officer
Dated: 7 April 2021

Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council acknowledges the assistance of the Queensland and Australian Governments in the facilitation of this project through funding from the Natural Disaster Resilience Program



Table of Contents

FOREWORD	2
ENDORSEMENT	3
ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE.....	6
DOCUMENT CONTROL	6
AMENDMENT REGISTER.....	6
DISTRIBUTION	6
DEFINITIONS	7
ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS	14
THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE IN QUEENSLAND.....	16
AUTHORITY TO PLAN	18
PURPOSE OF THE PLAN	19
OBJECTIVES	20
STRATEGIC POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	21
SCOPE	22
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES	22
REVIEW AND RENEW PLAN.....	23
REVIEW OF LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	23
REVIEW OF RISK TREATMENT STRATEGIES.....	23
REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL AND RECOVERY SUB PLANS.....	23
LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP.....	24
ESTABLISHMENT	24
MEMBERSHIP	24
TERMS OF REFERENCE	26
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES - LDMG MEMBERS	27
MEETING DEPUTIES	31
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP REPRESENTATIVE.....	32
MEETINGS	32
REPORTING	32
DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT - COMMUNITY CONTEXT	33
GEOGRAPHY.....	33
CLIMATE AND WEATHER.....	35
COMMUNITY CAPACITY / PREPAREDNESS.....	36
INDUSTRY	36
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE / ESSENTIAL SERVICES.....	37
TRANSPORT (ROADS).....	37
TRANSPORT (AIR).....	37
POWER.....	37
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	38
EMERGENCY SERVICES.....	39
MEDICAL.....	40
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	40
HAZARDOUS SITES.....	41
PROPOSED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	41
NEIGHBOURING RELATIONSHIPS.....	41
HAZARDS	42
FLOODING	42
SEVERE STORMS	42

WILDFIRE	43
CLIMATE CHANGE	45
MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE	47
MAJOR TRANSPORTATION EVENT	47
TERRORIST ACT.....	48
RISK ASSESSMENT	49
LIKELIHOOD TABLE.....	49
QUALITATIVE RISK MATRIX	50
CAPACITY BUILDING	51
COMMUNITY AWARENESS.....	51
TRAINING.....	52
POST DISASTER ASSESSMENT	56
POST-DISASTER OPERATIONAL REVIEW.....	56
DEBRIEFING.....	56
RESPONSE STRATEGY	58
WARNING NOTIFICATION AND DISSEMINATION	58
ACTIVATION	59
ALERT	59
LEAN FORWARD (STAND BY)	59
STAND UP (ACTIVATE).....	59
STAND DOWN.....	59
LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE	60
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FOR RESPONSE	61
OPERATIONAL REPORTING	61
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	61
MEDIA MANAGEMENT	61
ACCESSING SUPPORT AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES	62
DISASTER DECLARATION	63
RESUPPLY	63
HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS	64
RECOVERY STRATEGY	65
ANNEXES	66
ANNEX A - DISTRIBUTION LIST.....	66
ANNEX B - RISK REGISTER / RISK TREATMENT PLAN.....	67
ANNEX C - DISASTER MANAGEMENT SUB PLANS	70

Administration and Governance

Document Control

The Local Disaster Management Plan is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC). Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Local Disaster Coordinator
 Chief Executive Officer
 Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council
 PO Box 30
 Kowanyama Qld 4871

The LDC may approve inconsequential amendments to this document. Any changes to the intent of the document must be approved and endorsed by the local government.

A copy of each amendment is to be forwarded to those identified in the distribution list. On receipt, the amendment is to be inserted into the document and the Amendment Register updated and signed.

Amendment Register

Amendment		Plan Updated	
No / Ref	Issue Date	Inserted by	Date
1 st Edition		RCM Disaster Management Services	
	August 2015	QFES, Emergency Management Coordinator	August 2015
	18 July 2016	QFES, Emergency Management Coordinator	18 July 2016
	20 June 2017	QFES, Emergency Management Coordinator	
	22 February 2018	Executive Manager Community Services	22 February 2018
	28 August 2019	QFES Emergency Management Coordinator	
	01 July 2020	QFES, Emergency Management Coordinator	
	7 April 2021	Executive Manager Governance and Operations	7 April 2021

Distribution

This plan is distributed in accordance with the distribution list at Annexure A.

Definitions

Advisor	A person invited to participate in the business of a disaster management group in an advisory capacity on an as-required basis.
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.
Chair	The person appointed by the local government as the Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group.
Chief Executive	The chief executive of the department, as referred to in the Disaster Management Act 2003, is currently the Director-General of the Department of Community Safety.
Community	A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function.
Community Resilience	The adaptive capacity of its members to respond to and influence the consequences of disasters to continue an acceptable level in functioning and structure (Adapted from the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; 2002 and The Community Resilience Manual, Canada, 2000)
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operations horizontally across organisations and agencies.
Coordination centre	A facility established at State, district or local level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.
Deputy Chair	The person appointed by the local government as the Deputy Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group.

Disaster	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 to recover from the disruption (Disaster Management Act 2003).
Disaster district	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
Disaster management	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering a disaster (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Disaster management functions	The services essential to managing the impacts and consequences of an event.
Disaster mitigation	The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Disaster operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of an event (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Disaster preparedness	The taking of preparatory measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, communities, resources and services are able to cope with the effects of the event (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Disaster research	May be broadly understood as a systematic inquiry, before and after a disaster, into a relevant disaster management problem (COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002)
Disaster response	The taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support (Disaster Management Act 2003)

Disaster response capability	The ability to provide equipment and a suitable number of persons, using the resources available to the local government, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Disaster response operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Disaster recovery	The taking of appropriate measures to recovery from an event, including action taken to support disaster affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Disaster recovery operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Disaster relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency (COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002)
Disaster risk assessment	The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria (COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002).
District Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the District Disaster Management Group.
District Disaster Management Group	The group established under the Disaster Management Act 2003 to provide coordinated State government support and resources to Local Disaster Management Groups.
District Disaster Management Plan	A plan prepared under the Disaster Management Act 2003 that documents planning and resource management to counter the effects of a disaster within the disaster district.

Event	<p>Any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening; (b) An explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak; (c) An infestation, plague or epidemic; (d) A failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure; (e) An attack against the State; (f) Another event similar to an event mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e). <p>An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Disaster Management Act 2003)</p>
Executive Officer DDMG	A person appointed to the position of Executive Officer to the District Disaster Management Group by the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service
Executive Team	The Chair, Deputy Chair and Local Disaster Coordinator of a local group
Functional Lead Agency	<p>An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead organisations that provide support roles.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Local Disaster Management Interim Guidelines – Final Draft August 2011</p>
Guidelines	Guidelines are developed under s63 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 to inform the SDMG, DDMGs and local governments about the preparation of disaster management plans, matters to be included in disaster management plans and other appropriate matters about the operation of a DDMG or LDMG.
Hazard	<p>A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Emergency Management Australia, 2004)</p>
Lean forward	An operational state prior to ‘stand up’ 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 standby; prepared but not activated.
Local Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the Local Disaster Management Group.

Local Disaster Management Group	The group established under the Disaster Management Act 2003 to manage disaster planning and operations on behalf of the local government.
Local Disaster Management Plan	A plan that documents arrangements to manage disaster planning and operations within the local government area of responsibility.
Post-disaster assessment	Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event in order to improve future development of mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system (Adapted from COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002)
Primary Agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements	Whole-of-government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management
Recovery	The taking of preventative measures to recover from an event, including action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. (EMA: Australian Emergency Management Glossary)
Residual risk	The risk remaining after risk treatment. Residual risk can contain unidentified risk. Residual risk can also be known as 'retained risk' (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and guidelines)
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives (ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)

Risk identification	The process of finding, recognising and describing risks (ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)
Risk management	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating and monitoring risk (Australian Emergency Management Glossary)
Risk management process	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the activities of communicating, consulting, establishing the context, and identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and reviewing risk (ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management - Vocabulary)
Risk reduction	Risk treatments that deal with negative consequences (ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)
Risk register	A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.
Risk treatment	A process to modify risk. Risk treatment can involve avoiding the risk by deciding not to start or continue with the activity that gives rise to the risk; taking or increasing the risk in order to pursue an opportunity; removing the risk source; changing the likelihood; changing the consequences; sharing the risk with another party or parties; and retaining the risk by informed decision (ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)
Serious disruption	Serious disruption means: a. loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; b. widespread or severe property loss or damage; or c. widespread or severe damage to the environment (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Stand down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.

Stand up	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
State Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster response operations for the State Disaster Management Group.
State Disaster Management Plan	A planning tool for disaster managers which provides an overview of Queensland's disaster management arrangements, including agency roles and responsibilities.
State Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the State Disaster Management Group.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact

Acronyms & Abbreviations

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DCS	Department of Community Safety
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DM	Disaster Management
HazMat	Hazardous materials (in the context of emergency response)
KALNRMO	Kowanyama Aboriginal Land & Natural Resource Management Office
KASC	Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRG	Local Recovery Group
NDRP	Natural Disaster Resilience Program
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
PPRR	Prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QPS	Queensland Police Service

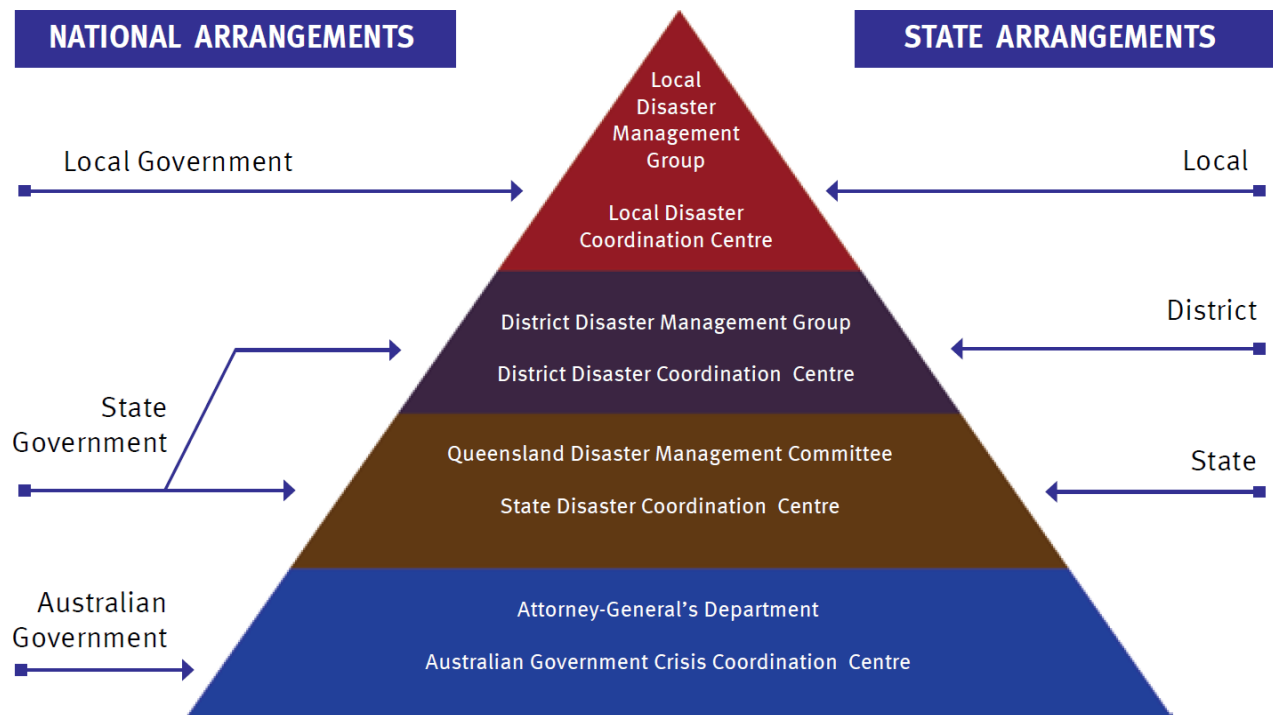
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
RIBS	Remote Indigenous Broadcasting Services
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SES	State Emergency Service
SITREP	Situation report

The Disaster Management Structure in Queensland

The Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act) provides the legislative basis for the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) including:

- Establishment of disaster management groups for the State, disaster districts and local government areas;
- Detailing planning requirements at each level;
- Maintaining the role and operations of the State Emergency Service (SES) and establishment of Emergency Service Units; and
- The conferring of powers on selected individuals and groups.

Queensland's whole-of-government disaster management arrangements are based upon partnerships between government, government owned corporations, non-government organisations, commerce and industry sectors, and the local community. These arrangements recognise each level of the QDMA must work collaboratively to ensure the effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources necessary for comprehensive disaster management. The QDMA is based on a four-tiered system, incorporating the three levels of government (Australian, State and Local), with an additional State government tier known as disaster districts.



The principal structures comprising the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements are:

- Local, District and State disaster management groups, responsible for the planning, organisation, coordination and implementation of all measures to mitigate, prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.
- Local, district and State coordination centres to support disaster management groups in coordinating information, resources and services necessary for disaster operations.
- State government functional lead agencies through which the disaster management functions and responsibilities of the State are managed and coordinated.
- State government hazard-specific primary agencies responsible for the preparation of plans for, and management of, specific hazards.

Authority to Plan

This Plan has been developed by the Kowanyama Local Disaster Management Group, appointed by and on behalf of the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council.

This plan details the arrangements within the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council to plan and coordinate capability in disaster management and disaster operations.

This Plan has been prepared under the provisions of s. 57 of the Act, which states:

“

- (1) *A local government must prepare a plan (a local disaster management plan) for disaster management in the local government's area.*
- (2) *The plan must include provision for the following—*
 - (a) *the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management;*
 - (b) *the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area;*
 - (c) *the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b);*
 - (d) *events that are likely to happen in the area;*
 - (e) *strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area;*
 - (f) *the matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan;*
 - (g) *other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate.”*

Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Kowanyama Local Disaster Management Plan is to:

- Ensure the safety and sustainability of the local community
- Reduce or eliminate risk to the community and community infrastructure
- Inform disaster management responses at the District and State levels
- Be consistent with best practice disaster management issues
- Promote effective liaison between the Council and other agencies involved in disaster management
- Ensure compliance with the Disaster Management Act 2003.

NB It is important that all agencies understand that there are major differences between ‘Incident Management’ and ‘Disaster Management’.

- **Incidents** can be managed via the emergency services or other agencies, employing resources normally available to them. This includes traffic accidents, missing persons, etc. Incidents do not usually cause major community disruption.

Disasters require a coordinated multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional response, and usually result in some sort of community dislocation or severe disruption.

Incident Management

- Single site response
- Minor off-site co-ordination
- Single agency responsibility
- Resources available
- Support available
- Support agencies practiced
- Day to day business
- Core function
- Short term effects

Disaster Management

- Multi-site response
- Major off-site co-ordination
- Multi agency responsibility
- Multi-faceted problems
- External resources required
- External support required
- Government Dept involvement
- Community affected
- Long term effects

This document does not address Incident Management.

Objectives

The objective of the Local Disaster Management Plan is to facilitate the implementation of effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

- The development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the local government area, including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster
- Compliance with the State Disaster Management Group's (SDMG) Strategic Policy Framework; the State Disaster Management Plan; the Local Disaster Management Guidelines, and any other Guidelines relevant to local level disaster management and disaster operations;
- The development, implementation and monitoring of priorities for disaster management for the local government area.

Strategic Policy Framework

Disaster management and disaster operations in Kowanyama are consistent with the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework. This is achieved by:

- ensuring a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
- supporting the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations
- aligning disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms
- promoting a transparent, systematic and consistent approach to disaster risk assessment and management, based on the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines
- recognising the commitment of stakeholders and the need for collaboration across all levels of government, community, industry, commerce, government owned corporations, private and volunteer organisations, and local communities in all aspects of disaster management
- emphasising building and maintaining sincere relationships, trust, teamwork, consultative decision-making and shared responsibilities among stakeholders promoting community resilience and economic sustainability through disaster risk reduction.

Scope

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management of community-controlled lands within Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire, and the pastoral leases of Sefton and Oriners.

Disaster Management Priorities

Disaster management priorities for the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council will ensure compliance with the disaster management legislation and will provide a sound legal grounding for disaster management within Kowanyama

The Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council Corporate Plan 2018 – 2022 addresses disaster management in section 8:

Disaster Management

Aim

Work in collaboration with our fellow community groups for the benefit of the whole community

Actions

- Collaborate with our elders, traditional owners

Current Operational Plan Deliverables

8	Disaster Management	Disaster Management Planning
---	---------------------	------------------------------

The Corporate Plan also identifies a number of issues which are addressed as a part of the hazard and risk assessment process undertaken in concert with the development and maintenance of this Local Disaster Management Plan. Such issues include governance, capacity building, health, the environment, economic and infrastructure development, etc, all of which can impact on the resilience of the community.

Each of these areas have been identified as priorities for the general business of Council, but are also priorities for Council’s broader disaster management efforts, and will be documented as a part of this Local Disaster Management Plan.

Review and Renew Plan

S. 59 of the Act allows Council to review or renew the plan as appropriate, but requires that the Plan be assessed for effectiveness on an annual basis.

Review of Local Disaster Management Plan

The Local Disaster Management Plan should be reviewed by a working group from the Local Disaster Management Group as follows:

June	Working group reviews and amends (as required) the main plan
July	Draft plan submitted to full Local Disaster Management Group for acceptance or amendment
August	Reviewed plan submitted to Council for approval as required
September	Update plan submitted (as required) to District Disaster Management Group for endorsement

Review of Risk Treatment Strategies

The risk treatment strategies should be reviewed on a regular basis, preferably prior to the annual budgetary determinations by Council in relation to its annual Operation Plan.

Review of Operational and Recovery Sub Plans

The Disaster Management Operational and Recovery Sub-Plans should be reviewed by LDMG working groups as follows:

April-July	Working groups review and amend (as required) the supporting plans
September	Draft amended plans submitted to full Local Disaster Management Group for acceptance or further amendment

N.B. If at any time during the year, it becomes apparent that an urgent amendment to or review of the planning documentation is required for operational effectiveness, then such review or amendment must be implemented expeditiously.

The Plan should also be reviewed as a result of any changes in legislation, guidelines or policy, and as a result of any changes recommended subsequent to the annual District Assessment.

The master contact list for all organisations/persons involved in the Council’s disaster management arrangements should be updated at each LDMG meeting and will be held by the Local Disaster Coordinator.

Local Disaster Management Group

Establishment

The Kowanyama Local Disaster Management Group (the LDMG) is established in accordance with s. 29 of the Act.

Membership

Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council has appointed the following Executive and Core Members of the Local Disaster Management Group, in accordance with sections 33 & 34 of the Act

LDMG Executive Membership	
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Chair, LDMG - Mayor
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Deputy Chair, LDMG - Councillor
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Local Disaster Coordinator, Chief Executive Officer
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator – Executive Manager Community Services
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Emergency Management Coordinator
Queensland Police	Officer in Charge

LDMG Membership	
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Executive Manager Roads, Infrastructure and Essential Services
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Executive Manager Human Resources
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Executive Manager Governance and Operations
KALNRMO	Manager
Health	Director of Nursing
QFRS Rural	First Officer
SES	Local Controller

LDMG Advisors	
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Airport Manager
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Essential Services Manager
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Building Services Manager
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Land and Sea Manager
QAS	Field Officer
Ergon Kowanyama Power Station	Power Plant Operator
Kowanyama Retail Store	Manager
Kowanyama Multi-Purpose Centre	Manager
Kowanyama Justice Office	Coordinator
Kowanyama State School	Principal
Local Job Provider, Rise	Manager
Traditional Owners	Representative

Deputies (as required) will be appointed by signed notice with approval of the Chair of the LDMG.

The LDMG will advise Queensland Fire and Emergency Services - Emergency Management annually the membership of the LDMG.

Personal contact details for LDMG members are retained separately, in compliance with privacy requirements.

Terms of Reference

The Kowanyama Local Disaster Management Group has the following functions for its area:

[Disaster Management Act s.30(1)]

- 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 this Act;
- To perform a function incidental to a function mentioned above.

Roles and Responsibilities - LDMG Members

ALL core members of the LDMG have the following common roles and responsibilities:

- Attend LDMG activities with a full knowledge of their agency resources and services and the expectations of their agency;
- Are available and appropriately briefed to actively participate in LDMG activities to ensure that plans, projects and operations use the full potential of their agency or function, while recognising any limitations;
- Are appropriately positioned within their agency to be able to commit agency resources to LDMG normal business activities; and
- Have a deputy who is appropriately trained to take on their responsibilities should they be unavailable or to provide additional support during extended operations.

The Disaster Management Executive have specific responsibilities:

<u>LDMG Position</u>	<u>Individual Responsibilities</u>
Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is responsible for presiding at all meetings of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) unless absent. • Activation of the LDMG as required. • Activation of the Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre (LDCC). • Manage and coordinate the business of the group; • Ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions; and • Report regularly to the relevant district group and the Chief Executive QFES about the performance by the group of its functions. <p style="text-align: right;">DMA s.34A</p>
Deputy Chairperson	Preside at LDMG meetings if the Chairperson is absent from the meeting
Local Disaster Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is responsible for maintaining the operational readiness of the LDMG/ LDCC. • Is responsible for providing trained staff to operate the LDCC. • Is responsible for the overall management of the LDCC during operations unless absent. • Is responsible for advising the Chairperson and the LDMG on disaster related matters, both during disaster activations and during normal times unless absent.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for reporting to the DDMG both during disaster activations and during normal times unless absent. • Ensure, as far as practicable, that any decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented. <p style="text-align: right;">DMA s. 36</p>
--	--

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Organisational Responsibilities (Local Level)</u>
<p>Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of the Local Government function (via Local Government Business Continuity Contingency Planning) • Maintenance of normal Local Government services to the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Refuse disposal • Public health • Animal control • Environmental protection • Airport • Maintenance of a disaster response capability • Ensure that council members and staff undertake disaster management training and Emergency Operation centre training when available. To ensure information about an event or a disaster in its area is promptly given to the district disaster coordinator for the disaster district in which its area is situated; DMA s.80 <p>Maintenance of the Local Government function (via Local Government Business Continuity Contingency Planning)</p> <p>Development and maintenance of fire breaks as appropriate</p> <p>Dissemination of disaster-related information to the community.</p>
<p>Local Disaster Management Group</p>	<p>Development of the comprehensive Local Disaster Management Planning strategies</p> <p>Design and maintenance of a public education/awareness program</p> <p>Design, maintenance and operation of a Local Disaster Coordination Centre, including the training of sufficient personnel to operate the Centre</p> <p>Coordination of support to response agencies</p> <p>Reconnaissance and impact assessment</p>

	<p>Provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster event impacts</p> <p>Recommendations re areas to be considered for directed evacuation</p> <p>Public advice re voluntary evacuation.</p> <p>Resourcing, staffing and operation of the Public Cyclone Shelter</p> <p>Identification, resourcing, staffing and operation of Evacuation Centre(s)</p> <p>Provision of locally based community support services</p> <p>Identification, resourcing, staffing and operation of Evacuation Centre</p>
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<p>Functional lead agency for warnings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare guidelines on behalf of the QDMC as per s 63 of the Act • Establish and maintain arrangements between the state and Commonwealth about matters relating to effective disaster management • Ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the State are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework; the State Disaster Management Plan, the disaster management standards and the disaster management guidelines • Ensure that persons performing functions under the Act in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained • Provide advice and support to the State group and local and district groups in relation to disaster management and disaster operations • Planning and Logistics functions of the SDCC • Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents across the State via the SDCC Watchdesk • Primary agency for bushfire response • Primary agency for chemical / hazmat related incidents • Provide control, management and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation) • Provide rescue capability for persons trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in confined space • Rescue of persons isolated or entrapped in swift-water / floodwater events • Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at chemical / hazmat incidents • Provide mass and technical decontamination capabilities under State • Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster response • Provide Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) capability for building collapse events • Support the Queensland Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan – Chemical Spill • Response Plan (a supporting plan of the National Marine Chemical Spill • Contingency Plan, and National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan) • Provide impact assessment, and intelligence gathering capabilities • Perform the following responsibilities in support of disaster operations • Ensure the availability, maintenance and operation of the SDCC which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The operation of the Intelligence, Logistics, Operations, Planning and Aviation Capabilities ○ Coordinate emergency supply ○ Coordinate resupply operations ○ Coordinate and implement the logistics support framework ○ Coordinate, support and manage the deployment of SES resources (as required, in consultation with local government, appoint a suitably experienced and/or qualified officer as SES Coordinator to support the coordination of SES operations
Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment, treatment and transportation of injured persons. • Assistance with evacuation (for medical emergencies). • Provision of advice regarding medical special needs sectors of the community. • Co-ordination of medical resources. • Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community. • Coordination of 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.
Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of peace and good order. • Prevention of crime. • Security of any site as a possible crime scene. • Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event. • Coronial investigation procedures. • Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks. • Crowd management/public safety. • Coordination of search and rescue (See State Rescue Policy). • Security of evacuated areas.

Ergon Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of electrical power supply • Advice in relation to electrical power • Restoration of power • Safety advice for consumers

Meeting Deputies

S. 14 of Disaster Management Regulations 2014 provides for Meeting deputies for particular members

- (1) A member of a disaster management group may, with the approval of the chairperson of the group, appoint by signed notice another person as his or her deputy.
- (2) The deputy may attend a group meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under this Act at the meeting.
- (3) A deputy attending a group meeting is to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for the meeting.

District Disaster Management Group Representative

Section 24 of the Act requires the local government to nominate a representative to the District Disaster Management Group and advise the Executive Officer of the State and District Groups of the appointment. The Mayor, Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council has been appointed to this position.

The role of Council's representative on the DDMG is to:

- (a) Attend meetings of the DDMG
- (b) Assist the chairperson to coordinate the prevention, preparation, response and recovery activities associated with the disaster event at the district level
- (c) Commit the Council's resources, as required, in support of efforts to combat the disaster event.

Meetings

The business and conduct of meetings of the LDMG are in accordance with the provisions of Division 4 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

Meetings are held at least bi-monthly at the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council Offices in Kowanyama, and minutes are taken and retained.

Reporting

Agency Status Reports

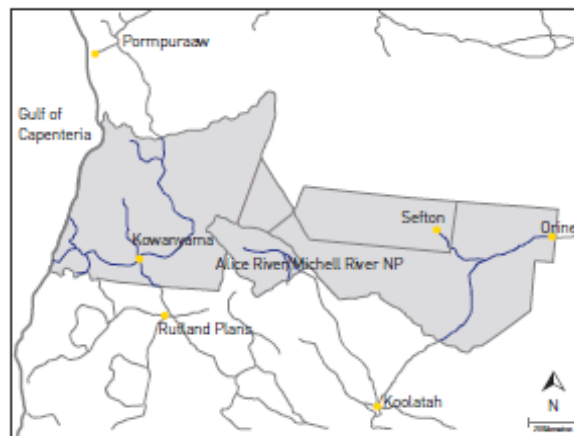
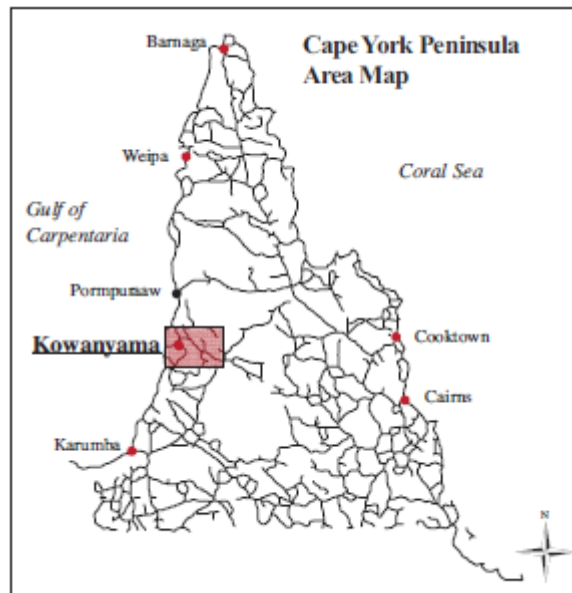
Written member status reports on behalf of member agencies are used to update other LDMG members on the status of the member agency's disaster management initiatives, projects, training, community awareness, disaster management plans, operations or contact information.

This information assists the LDMG to evaluate the status of the disaster management and disaster operations for the local government area. Member status reports are provided at LDMG meetings by exception

Disaster Risk Assessment - Community Context

Geography

Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire is a small remote community on the western coast of the Cape York Peninsula in Far North Queensland, situated approximately 255 air km (360 road km) north north-east of Normanton and 455 air km (606 road km) north-west of Cairns.



Maps courtesy of KALNRMO: *Managing Aboriginal Lands and Culture (2008)*

The Shire encompasses an area of 2571.9 square kilometres of which 50 kms is coastline. Kowanyama township lies 25 km inland, on the banks of Magnificent Creek, which joins the South Mitchell River and in turn forms part of the Mitchell River Delta system. The area is predominantly flat coastal plains rising very gradually to open savannah woodland.

The Council area is determined by a Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) and is adjoined by Pompurow Aboriginal Shire Council to the north, Cook Shire to the east, and Carpentaria Shire to the south. Council also owns the pastoral properties Sefton and Oriners, to the east and south-east of the DOGIT. The total area of Kowanyama Aboriginal land holdings is approximately 5470 sq km.

The community of Kowanyama is serviced mainly via an access road to the Burke Developmental Road which runs from Normanton to Cairns via Mareeba. All access roads to the community are of unsealed gravel construction, and subject to flooding and closures on a regular basis. There is a dry season only road to Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire, the northern neighbour.

Kowanyama is serviced by an all weather bitumen airstrip which accommodates regular passenger transport services from Cairns. There is no marine access to Kowanyama township.

Climate and Weather

Kowanyama has a tropical climate with hot, moist summers and warm, dry winters. Rainfall is highly seasonal, with most rain occurring during the period January to March.

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	33.0	32.3	32.8	32.9	32.1	30.7	30.7	32.2	34.6	36.2	36.2	34.8	33.2	1965 2012
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	24.3	24.2	23.7	21.8	19.0	16.2	15.4	16.2	19.0	21.9	23.9	24.3	20.8	1965 2012

Rainfall	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years
Mean rainfall (mm)	339.8	360.2	236.6	55.9	11.1	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	17.0	56.4	175.5	1262.9	1912 2012

Source: Bureau of Meteorology: Product IDCJCM0027 Prepared at Thu 01 Mar 2012

The highest temperature ever recorded in Kowanyama was 41.0°C in October 1994, November 1995 and December 2002, while the lowest temperature was 4.5°C in August 1990. Rainfalls also vary greatly. The highest total of 2049.6 mm was recorded in 1956 and the lowest total of 565.2 mm in 1961.

Source: Royal Geographic Society - <http://www.rgsq.org.au/15-142c>

Population

Based on information from the Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Queensland Treasury – Queensland Regional Profiles

In the 2016 Census, there were 944 people in Kowanyama (S) (Local Government Areas). Of these 47.8% were male and 52.2% were female. Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people made up 90.9% of the population.

Projected Population

The population is projected to increase by an average annual growth rate of 1.2 per cent over the 20 year period between 2011 and 2031. As at 30 June 2031, the population for Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire is projected to be 1,526 persons.

Unemployment Level

There were 358 people who reported being in the labour force in the week before Census night in Kowanyama (S) (Local Government Areas). Of these 38.8% were employed full time, 22.6% were employed part-time and 37.2% were unemployed.

Internet Access

At the 2016 census Kowanyama (S) (Local Government Areas), 75.3% of households had at least one person access the internet from the dwelling. This could have been through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other device.

Building Stock

At the time of the 2016 Census there were In Kowanyama (S) (Local Government Areas), 90.4% of private dwellings were occupied and 9.6% were unoccupied.

The majority of buildings in the Kowanyama are low-set, masonry/concrete construction with iron roofing. There are also a number of raised residences, clad with weatherboard or fibro.

A significant percentage of the building stock is over 30 years old and was constructed prior to the introduction of improved wind-rated building codes. Light industry facilities where they exist usually have steel frames and iron roofing and cladding.

Community Capacity / Preparedness

Council and the various member agencies of the Local Disaster Management Group provide community awareness information in relation to potential hazards and how the community and individuals should respond.

Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council is the major employer in the region, partially funded via CDEP Development and Support Funds, but has limited resources and personnel to contribute considerably to the response demands of any disastrous event.

There is a limited emergency services response capacity, commensurate with the remote environment. This includes Health Clinic, Police Service, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, (State Emergency Service and Rural Fires volunteers), and Queensland Ambulance Service Field Office.

The community is serviced by a place of refuge, in the form of the Multi-Purpose Sport and Recreation Centre. The place of refuge has undergone a number of improvements and is capable of accommodating the entire community for a short duration.

Normal emergency services support systems are available from external areas to supplement local resources, but because of isolation by distance, and by impassable roads in the wet season, assistance will often be limited to what can be supplied via aerial transportation.

The limited medical facilities and response capacity would require urgent external assistance for any serious multi-casualty events, such as a major transportation incident.

Significant external assistance would also be required to assist in the facilitation of the community's recovery from a major event.

In disastrous or catastrophic circumstances, there is the potential for those members of the community who have a disaster or emergency response role to be themselves impacted by the event, rendering them unable to perform their allocated role. In these circumstances, outside response assistance will be required from the disaster management system.

Industry

Most employed people in the area either work for the Council, local Job providers (Rise) and state government agencies.

Critical Infrastructure / Essential Services

Transport (Roads)

The roads within the township of Kowanyama are sealed, but roads outside the township are of unsealed gravel construction. There is one road that runs south-east from Kowanyama which travels through the township and then continues towards the Burke Developmental Road. It crosses a number of creeks and river plains which can often be flooded for weeks at a time. The road intersects with the Burke Developmental Road, which is generally open to four wheel drive or high clearance vehicles, but is often closed or unusable during the wet season.

The road north travels through the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council area, crosses the Mitchell River and continues into Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council. Part of this road is maintained by the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council. A number of minor improvements have been made but it is still subject to flooding and closures during the wet season.

Flooding inevitably leaves Kowanyama isolated for several months a year.

Transport (Air)

Kowanyama Airport, situated on the edge of the township, is owned and operated by the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council. Regular week-day commuter services operate between Kowanyama and Cairns, to points beyond. The current carrier employs DHC-8 turbo-prop aircraft, with a capacity of 36 passengers plus crew.

The airport is located at 15 29.1 S 142 45.1 E, and has a single sealed runway, which measures 1380 x 30 m. There is a maximum hold of 70,000 litres of avgas and 114,000 litres of Jet A1 fuel available at the airport.

Kowanyama Airport is regulated by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority, and maintains an Aerodrome Emergency Plan under the provisions of CASA Regulations.

Power

Kowanyama is not connected to the electricity grid - supply is provided through an Ergon Energy power station. Electricity supply is distributed via overhead reticulation throughout the community. The power station consists of 2 x 700 kilowatt generators and 1 x 560 kilowatt generator with a total capacity of 1.96 megawatts. Diesel storage at the Kowanyama station consists of 16 x 55,000 litre storage tanks in a fuel farm with a maximum diesel fuel storage of 880,000 litres. There are no permanent Ergon employees living in Kowanyama - Council's f/t Light Vehicle Workshop Manager currently ensures continued serviceability of the power station under the direction of Ergon. Ergon employees travel from the Tablelands when required.

Water Supply

Kowanyama's town water supply comes from underground and is fully treated and regularly tested to ensure that it meets the provisions of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* and the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011)*, produced by the National Health and Medical Research Council. Alternative power is available to operate the pumping and water treatment facilities.

Sewerage

Kowanyama township is fully seweraged. Alternative power is available to operate the pump stations as required.

Telecommunications

Telephone System

Telstra provide a microwave link from Cairns via Cooktown. There is an efficient landline telephone system within the community, but even with recent improvements, mobile telephone coverage (via Telstra 3G) is limited to only the township of Kowanyama and its close environs.

Satellite telephones are used by Council and are fitted in a number of other vehicles in the community.

Television, Broadcast Radio and Internet

Free to air television stations Imparja, Southern Cross Television, SBS and ABC, broadcast from Cairns and the Northern Territory area are available in the community.

ABC broadcasts are received in the community via local radio 819 AM

A Council-owned local radio station is operated on frequency 107.7 FM from studios in Kowanyama. Remote Indigenous Broadcasting Services (RIBS) provides the equipment, periodic maintenance and remote support for technical issues. The approximate reception range is 50 km.

Internet connection is available via dial-up or wireless service (restricted to the areas covered by the 3G mobile telephone network).

2-Way Radio Communications Systems

The area has a significant radio communication capacity. Council has coverage of the entire Region, as do Police, Fire, Ambulance and the State Emergency Service.

All emergency services and Queensland Health have radio communications with areas outside the region, if required.

There is also a UHF CB radio repeater system in Kowanyama, and a number of others within the broader region.

Emergency Services

Queensland Police Service

QPS provide a full-time permanent staff of ten personnel, but allowing for leave, transfers, training, etc it would be reasonable to assume an in-community strength of 5-8 personnel at any given time.

Queensland Ambulance Service

There is no permanent Queensland Ambulance Service, apart from a Field Officer, in the community. The traditional ambulance service function is performed by the Primary Health Clinic.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

QFES operate a volunteer Rural Fire Service in the community, currently manned by Approximately 5 – 10 volunteers and equipped with a medium attack rural fire appliance.

State Emergency Service

The SES Unit is similarly manned, having only two qualified Road Crash Rescue personnel, and 8 registered members are usually available to respond to activations.

Numbers are limited in all emergency services, both permanent and volunteer, as is the norm for remote areas, and would need to be supplemented expeditiously in the event of a major incident or disaster occurring in the area.

Medical

Kowanyama Primary Health Care Centre

Services	The service is a Primary Health Care Centre operating from 08:00 to 17:00hrs each day. After hours is covered by Registered nurses on an on call basis. The Centre is covered by a Medical officer 6.5 days of the week. Medical officers are employed by RFDS. There are 2 medical officers who work on a month in month out basis. Medical officers have clinics 08:00 to 17:00 hrs Monday to Friday. Saturday and Sunday clinics are from 08:00 to 12:00hrs. These medical officers are on call for after hours from Monday 08:00 to Sunday 12:00 hrs. Between 12:00 hrs on Sunday and 08:00 hrs on Monday, the clinic is covered by telephone consultation with the medical officer at the RFDS base in Cairns. In an emergency, the on-site medical officers make themselves available even when nominally off duty. * Clients requiring evacuation for medical reason is by one of two methods:- 1) If an emergency, clients are evacuated by RFDS in Cairns 2) If a non-emergency, clients are sent by commercial aircraft using the Patient Subsidy Scheme
Primary Health Care Services	Outpatient Services; Antenatal Clinics; Nutrition Health Visits; Child Health Screening; ATSI Support & Education; Counselling and support; Health Promotion; Sexual Health; School Dressing Clinics; Medication management and pharmacy supply services; Management of PTS scheme; Visits to Homelands as needed; Community Nursing; Women's Health clinics; Diabetic Care; Chronic Disease Program; Home Medical Aids; Immunisation Program; Menes Health; After hours emergency care; Basic Radiography.
Clinics Available	Antenatal Clinics; School Dressing Clinics; Women's Health clinics;
Visiting Services	Nutrition Health Visits; Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Occupational Therapy; Thoracic Medicine; Dental Services; CYDHS Outreach teams; Women's Health; RFDS Mothercraft Nurse; General Medicine; Paediatrics; Psychiatrist; Ophthalmic Services; RFDS Psychologist; Sexual Health.

Mortuary Capacity

There is accommodation for 4 deceased persons.

Community Service Organisations

There are several community services provided within Kowanyama, including:

- Counselling
- Support, information, advocacy
- Referrals
- Community education and awareness
- Crisis care for women and children escaping domestic and family violence

Hazardous Sites

There are no designated Major Hazard Facilities(under the Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001) within the boundary of the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council.

There are, however, a number of sites where dangerous goods are stored in significant quantities:

- Ergon power station fuel farm;
- Airport
- Retail fuel outlet at the Community Store;
- Swimming Pool;
- Council depot

Although it is considered that an incident involving an emergency response to any of these sites would be adequately managed by the statutory emergency services with the resources normally available to them, the activation of part (or parts) of the Local Disaster Management Plan may assist the responding agencies.

Such activities may include: Evacuation; Evacuation Centre Management.

Proposed Future Development

Future development proposals are taken into consideration during hazard and risk assessments of the community. There are currently a number of housing developments either under way or in the planning stages.

Neighbouring relationships

- Hopevale Aboriginal Shire Council
- Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council
- Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
- Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council
- Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council
- Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council
- Weipa Town Authority
- Cook Shire Council
- Aurukun Aboriginal Shire Council

Hazards

Past studies and hazard and risk assessments by the Local Disaster Management Group and members of the general community have identified the following hazards as being relevant in Kowanyama.

Tropical Cyclones

Kowanyama is vulnerable to the effects of tropical cyclones. The most significant event recorded was Tropical Cyclone Dora in 1964, which devastated the community. Sustained winds of in excess of 160 km/h were experienced for a period of 12 hours, along with a storm surge of 5.5 metres. More stringent building standards introduced in the early 1980's should ensure that similar widespread damage should not occur again.

There are, however, numerous buildings within the community which would not fare well in a tropical cyclone. These buildings have been identified by Council and are included in a replacement program.

Tropical Cyclone Nora struck Kowanyama in 2018 and Tropical Cyclone Owen struck Kowanyama as a category three system. The Bureau of Meteorology said the severe weather system crossed the western coast of the Cape York Peninsula north of Pormpuraaw at 11.25pm on Saturday.

TC Nora was moving somewhat parallel to the coast, the period of its crossing would be extended.

The cyclone was expected to weaken slowly and may remain a category three system as it approaches Kowanyama on Sunday morning, packing very destructive wind gusts of up to 190 kilometres per hour.

Flooding

Flooding is part of life in Kowanyama, because of its location in the Mitchell River Delta. There have been instances of flood waters entering residences and business premises, but not on a regular basis. The most significant effect of annual wet season flooding is the protracted closure of all roads into and out of the community, which is effectively cut off by road for usually 4-5 months of the year.

Severe Storms

Kowanyama is subject to severe storms and 'Gulf Lows'. Storm events can include significant wind and rain, and usually occur between October and March, although they may occasionally occur outside that time frame. Storms can affect all parts of the council area.

The most intense rainfalls occur during thunderstorms. Heavy rain may cause building damage by water penetration particularly when accompanied by wind damage to roofs.

Increases in extreme storm events as a result of climate change are expected to cause more flash flooding, affecting infrastructure, including water, sewerage and stormwater, transport and communications.

Wildfire

The goal of the Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan (**BRMP**) is to document and encourage proactive actions to mitigate bushfire hazard and risk through planning and actions by land managers, owners or occupiers, as per section 67 of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990.

The Disaster Management Act 2003 and the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan provides the authority to promote bushfire mitigation planning as an important component of Local Disaster Management Plans

The Queensland State Disaster Management Plan stipulates that Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) has primary management responsibility for ensuring the preparation of Bushfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans

The BRMP process is consistent with the hazard specific planning envisaged under the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA).

Fires are common in the period from March to November, and regularly come close to populated areas. Although there is a risk of wildfire throughout the Kowanyama, it is not considered to be of a level of severity which would necessitate the activation of the disaster management system to coordinate a response in relation to an outbreak.

Structural or Industrial Fire

There are few scenarios within Kowanyama where a structural fire which would cause a level of community dislocation (sufficient to warrant action under this Plan), with the possible exception of a major event at the school. There may, however, be physical, public health or environmental risks as a result of a fire at any of the following facilities:

- Ergon power station fuel farm;
- Airport
- Community Store
- Swimming Pool

Hazardous Materials Events

No large Hazardous Material/Dangerous Goods Storage sites have been identified in Kowanyama that fall under the definition as per the Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001.

The lack of heavy industry in the Kowanyama means that there are few hazardous materials either stored or being transported through the community, with the obvious exception of petrol, diesel and aviation fuel.

Transportation and storage regulations, individual company policies and procedures and emergency services contingency response plans are in place to safeguard the population and the environment from accidental exposure to any hazardous chemicals, but their presence in and transportation through residential areas is nevertheless a risk to the community. Response to a serious event involving significant chemical hazards would require mobilisation of resources from outside the community.

Oil spills and spills of other noxious substances at sea are not coordinated by the Queensland disaster management system, but are managed under national arrangements - *The National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and other Noxious and Hazardous Substances*, which is managed by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority and Maritime Safety Queensland.

Epidemic / Pandemic

The risk of an outbreak of disease throughout the population of the Kowanyama could cause the health system to be stretched to its limits and may involve the isolation and quarantine of large numbers of people for a protracted period.

For more information refer to the Queensland Government Pandemic Plan.

Emergency Animal or Plant Disease

Animal pests and diseases are a major threat to Australia's livestock and poultry industries and an outbreak could impact on our access to export markets and undermine livelihoods.

Australia is currently free of the world's worst animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and avian influenza H5N1, but has been recently impacted by other diseases, such as Equine Influenza.

Screw-worm flies could cost close to \$500 million a year nationally in lost production and control measures if they entered Australia. They would have a devastating effect on northern livestock production.

The social, economic and environmental consequences of a Foot and Mouth Disease worst-case scenario outbreak involves key beef and lamb export markets being closed for an extended period. The Productivity Commission estimates that the cost of a Foot and Mouth Disease incursion under this scenario would be between \$8 billion and \$13 billion of gross domestic product and its consequences would be felt nationally for nearly 10 years after the event. It would be crippling for the livestock industry. Although regarded as a low risk, it is possible that an outbreak of an emergency animal disease could be intentional.

Australia's agricultural industries are fortunate to experience a relative freedom from many pests that adversely affect plant industries worldwide. Maintaining this pest and disease freedom is vital for the ongoing productivity, sustainability and quality of Australia's agricultural industries. The introduction of pests can cause serious production losses to plant industries, jeopardise exports of plants and plant material, and have a significant impact on the environment and economy.

Far North Queensland was affected by papaya fruit fly from 1995 to 1998. This affected a large range of fruit and vegetable crops. Over 700 growers were affected within a 15,000 square kilometre quarantine area. The incursion cost Queensland industry around \$110 million in lost trade, control, treatment and eradication. The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), through the Northern Australian Quarantine Strategy maintains a system of fruit fly traps across northern Australia.

Australia's geographic isolation and lack of shared borders have in the past, provided a degree of natural protection from exotic threats. Australia's national quarantine system also helps prevent the introduction of pests, diseases and weeds that can harm agricultural industries and the environment.

Climate Change

While climate change is not in itself a hazard, it has the potential to affect the frequency and intensity of severe weather events.

Impacts of climate change on the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire

(adapted from *Climate Change in the Gulf Region* - Queensland Office of Climate Change)

Projections for the Gulf region include a slight decline in rainfall with increasing temperature and evaporation, in conjunction with more extreme climate events and sea-level rise. The temperature projections for inaction on climate change suggest a temperature increase well outside the range of temperatures ever experienced over the last 50 years. The projections for temperature and number of hot days are all in the same direction - increasing.

The Gulf region is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as changes in temperature or rainfall could have significant impacts on the natural resource assets of the region. People will also be affected, as the rate of heat-related health problems increases and increased exposure to catastrophic events, such as cyclones and flooding endanger lives and property.

Overview of climate projections

<u>2030</u> <u>medium emissions scenario</u>	<u>2050</u> <u>low and high emissions scenarios</u>	<u>2070</u> <u>low and high emissions scenarios</u>
<p>Annual and seasonal temperature: Annual mean temperature (the average of all daily temperatures within a given year) is projected to increase by 1.0 °C.</p> <p>There is little variation in projections across the seasons.</p> <p>Annual and seasonal rainfall: Annual rainfall (the total rainfall received within a given year) is projected to decrease by one per cent (-9 mm).</p> <p>The largest seasonal decrease of six per cent (-5 mm) is projected for spring.</p> <p>Annual and seasonal potential evaporation: Across all seasons the annual 'best estimate' increase is projected to be around three per cent (76 mm), with some models projecting up to a six per cent increase in winter (32 mm).</p>	<p>Annual and seasonal temperature: Annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.2 °C and 2.0 °C under high and low emissions scenarios respectively.</p> <p>There is little variation in projections across the seasons.</p> <p>Annual and seasonal rainfall: Annual rainfall will decrease by one per cent (-9 mm) under both high and low emissions scenarios.</p> <p>The largest seasonal decrease of 12 per cent (-10 mm) under the high emissions scenario is projected for spring.</p> <p>Annual and seasonal potential evaporation: Under a high emissions scenario, annual potential evaporation is projected to increase by as much as nine per cent (229 mm) with the best estimate being six per cent (153 mm).</p>	<p>Annual and seasonal temperature: Annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.6 °C and 3.2 °C for low and high emissions scenarios respectively.</p> <p>There is little variation in projections across the seasons.</p> <p>Annual and seasonal rainfall: Annual rainfall is projected to decrease by one per cent (-9 mm) and two per cent (-17 mm) under the low and high emissions scenarios respectively.</p> <p>The largest seasonal decrease under a high emissions scenario of 18 per cent (-16 mm) is projected for spring.</p> <p>Annual and seasonal potential evaporation: Under a high emissions scenario, annual potential evaporation is projected to increase by as much as 14 per cent (357 mm).</p>

		Summer is projected to be the season most impacted with increases up to 15 per cent (98 mm) in some models.
--	--	---

- Average annual temperature in the Gulf region has increased 0.2 °C over the last decade (from 26.6 °C to 26.8 °C).
- There is no definitive projected temperature variation data for Kowanyama, but an approximation may be extrapolated from the following:
 - Burketown may have more than twice the number of days over 35 °C (increasing from an average of 102 per year to an average of 222 per year by 2070).
 - Weipa may have more than three times the number of days over 35 °C (increasing from an average of 55 per year to an average of 189 per year by 2070).

Cyclones and sea-level rise

Projections of sea surface temperatures near tropical north Australia indicate an increase of approximately 0.7°C by 2030 and by approximately 1.7°C by 2070.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global sea-level is projected to rise by 18 to 59 cm by 2100, with a possible additional contribution from melting ice sheets of 10 to 20 cm (IPCC, 2007).

Some studies indicate an increase in the proportion of tropical cyclones in the more intense categories, but a possible decrease in the total number.

Response to Climate Change in Kowanyama

The potential impact of climate change on the frequency and intensity of severe weather events will be factored into the annual reviews of the disaster risk treatment strategies.

- The risk of bushfire is predicted to rise as result of the hotter, drier conditions associated with climate change.
- Due to the impact of climate change there will be an increase in the number of high fire danger days.
- An informed public can add significantly to the protection of life and property during bushfire.

The risk of increased frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones, floods or severe storms will be addressed by the Local Disaster Management Group via community awareness campaigns approaching the storm/cyclone seasons annually. The community awareness campaigns will operate in concert with the regular information provided at that time by Queensland Fire and Emergency Services.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes have not in the immediate past been a major threat in the Kowanyama. *Recent* historical data exists in relation to tremors, but none has caused any great concern. Notwithstanding, the

existence of even a slightly volatile seismic environment acts as a prompt for maintaining situational awareness of the threat, and its possible consequences.

The following table represents a sample of the recorded earthquakes to occur in or within the near vicinity of the Kowanyama.

Date	Magnitude (Richter Scale)	Location
1958	4.4	240 km E of Kowanyama
1961	4.1	325 km ESE of Kowanyama
1972	4.0	145 km ENE of Kowanyama
1971	4.0	250 km ENE of Kowanyama
1967	3.9	325 km ESE of Kowanyama
1967	3.7	245 km ESE of Kowanyama
1996	3.1	80 km ESE of Kowanyama

Adapted from information supplied by Geoscience Australia

Major Infrastructure Failure

One of the most serious issues facing disaster managers in the 21st century is society's dependence upon technology. The same technology which makes life easier for all, and which everyone takes for granted when it is functioning as planned, has the potential to fail, for a variety of reasons, with potentially devastating consequences.

There is the potential for a "ripple effect", where the failure of one essential service may lead to progressive failures of other essential services – eg loss of power would lead to loss of communications, loss of reticulated water supply, loss of sewage treatment capability, etc.

All forms of electronic communication would be affected, affecting such diverse areas as banking and commerce (no automatic teller machines or EFTPOS availability) the transport sector (airline bookings, radar, air traffic control), television, the internet and telephone systems in all businesses and government offices (all spheres of government).

It is important to note that it is probable that the problem will not only affect this area, but would probably have state-wide and possibly national consequences, resulting in a lack of external support capacity.

Major Transportation Event

The potential for a major event involving the transport system is real. There are commercial flights into Kowanyama Airport from Cairns and Pormpuraaw on a daily basis (week days only), with passenger loads of up to 36 plus crew. Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council, as the owner/operator of the airport has developed an Aerodrome Emergency Plan in accordance with the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) Regulations.

The Kowanyama to Dunbar access road to the Burke Developmental Road is the main arterial route between the Kowanyama and the south, and carries significant traffic numbers of all classes, including heavy transports (road trains).

Any type of transportation incident involving multiple casualties would significantly stretch the emergency services capacity within the community

Terrorist Act

It is very unlikely that a terrorist act may occur in Kowanyama, but it is possible that such an act could occur elsewhere, but have an effect in the community.

The response to a terrorist event will be managed under separate arrangements, but any community consequences resulting from the event may well be managed using parts of this Plan, such as Evacuation, Evacuation Centre Management, Community Support or Recovery Sub Plans.

Risk Assessment

In May 2012, members of the Kowanyama Local Disaster Management Group, along with various community members came together to undertake a hazard and risk analysis of disaster events and their potential impact on the community of Kowanyama. The process took into consideration a previous risk management study and the potential impact of climate change on the risks.

A risk assessment process (based on the Department of Emergency Services document: the '*Guide to Disaster Risk Management in Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities*') was applied to the hazards identified as potentially having an impact on the people, the environment, the economy, public administration, social setting and infrastructure of Kowanyama.

This process identified the risks emanating from each hazard, using Likelihood Descriptors, Risk Descriptors and a Qualitative Analysis Matrix.

NB It should be noted that the risks dealt with in this document are risks related to disaster-related events, as described in the Disaster Management Act 2003, such risks having the potential to cause a 'serious disruption' to the community

Likelihood Table

How often could it happen?	
A.	Could happen at least once a year
B.	Could happen in each generation
C.	Could happen in my lifetime
D.	Could happen, but probably not in my lifetime
E.	Not much chance that it would ever happen

Consequence Table

What might be the result?		
1.	Slight	Nobody hurt, houses and possession OK, low cost, most services working normally.
2.	Small	A few people need slight first aid treatment, some pets lost, a few personal possessions damaged, slight house damage, a few people may need to move to other houses until the hazard passes, occasional disruption to some services, nearly all things can be handled by the community and council.
3.	Medium	Some people need medical treatment for injuries, a few houses have damage that can be fixed within the community, some services fail, council enterprises stop working normally, numbers of people are worried.
4.	Large	A few lives may be lost, many serious injuries, numbers of houses badly damaged, many people homeless, large costs, damage to culture and traditions, many Community services not working, evacuation likely, external help needed.
5.	Huge	The community cannot work properly, many lives lost and many serious injuries, most houses and other buildings wrecked or badly damaged, major failures of community services, huge costs, people scared and really worried, fear for traditional community survival, evacuation probable, people may leave the community for good, long term counselling of the community members needed, massive recovery effort needed. Almost all recovery resources must come from outside the community.

Qualitative Risk Matrix

Consequence \ Likelihood	Slight 1	Small 2	Medium 3	Large 4	Huge 5
A Each year at least	H	H	E	E	E
B Each generation	M	H	H	E	E
C In my lifetime	L	M	H	E	E
D Not in my lifetime, but likely	L	L	M	H	E
E Not much chance	L	L	M	H	H

The 'likelihood' of the risk was based upon the chances of the event actually happening. To decide upon the Level of Risk, the pre-determined levels of likelihood and consequence were combined, using the above table.

For example, if a risk was decided to be 'In my lifetime' and the consequences of that risk are "Minor", then use of the table shows that the Level of Risk is "Low".

If a risk was decided to be 'In my lifetime' and the consequences of that risk are "Major", then use of the table shows that the Level of Risk is "High"

Risk Register

The identified risks are recorded in a Community Risk Register (see Annex B) and are reviewed by Council for any necessary attention.

The recommended risk treatment strategies are recorded in the same Annex

As mentioned earlier in this document, the hazard and risk assessment and risk treatment options should be reviewed annually.

Capacity Building

Community Awareness

Part of the role of the Local Disaster Management Group is 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; (DMA s.30(e).

To that end, the LDMG will undertake a continual community awareness program, encompassing the following activities:

- Community awareness via the coordination and facilitation of school visits from member organisations of the LDMG
- Provision of a community awareness and preparedness campaign to highlight the emergency animal and plant disease risk in the area
- Provision of a community awareness and preparedness campaign to highlight the severe weather risk in Kowanyama and to encourage individual members of the community and business owners to have their own disaster/emergency plans in place
- Provision of support to Queensland Health in their community awareness and preparedness campaign to highlight the public health risk from a human epidemic/pandemic in the area and to encourage individual migratory action.

Community awareness activities will be reported on at each meeting of the LDMG, and will be included in the LDMG Annual Report.

The current version of this document will be available at the Council Office and on the KASC web page.

Training

In accordance with s16A(c) of the Disaster Management Act 2003, the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework outlines training courses to be undertaken by the key disaster management stakeholders roles to support the effective performance of each identified role.

Chair and Deputy Chair of the LDMG

Induction

Local Disaster Management Group Member Induction

Mandatory Training Courses

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

Module 1 - Introduction to Disaster Relief and Recovery Funding Arrangements

Local Disaster Coordinator

Induction

Local Disaster Management Group Member Induction

Local Disaster Coordinator Induction

Mandatory Training Courses

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

Module 1 – Introduction to Emergency Risk Management

Module 1 – Introduction to Disaster Management Planning

Module 1 – Introduction to Lessons Management

Module 1 – Introduction to Disaster Coordination Centre -

Module 1 - Introduction to Evacuation

Module 1 - Introduction to Resupply

Module 1 – Introduction to Warnings and Alert Systems

Module 1 – Introduction to Disaster Relief and Recovery Funding Arrangements

LDMG Members

Induction

Local Disaster Management Group Member Induction

Mandatory Training Courses

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

Module 1 – Disaster Management Planning

Local Disaster Coordination Centre Staff

Core Training Courses

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

Disaster Coordination Centre - Modules

Local Disaster Coordination Centre Liaison Officers

Core Training Courses

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
Disaster Coordination Centre - Modules 1 and 2

Local Recovery Coordinator

Induction

Local Recovery Coordinator Induction

Core Training Courses

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
Modules 1 and 2 Recovery Modules

**** Note:** There are a number of other training programs that have been identified as 'Needs Based' that these positions may consider completing should it be deemed relevant to this community. This will be identified in consultation with your Emergency Management Coordinator – QFES.

Certification of Training

Participants who successfully complete a course or induction under the Framework will be issued with a Certificate of Achievement and their details will be entered into the Disaster Management Training Database which is maintained by QFES.

The database will be used to report on the completion of training by stakeholders in accordance with their training requirements under the Framework.

The Local Disaster Coordinator will be responsible for training management within the Kowanyama LDMG, and will ensure that a training register encompassing all involved personnel is commenced and maintained.

Details of training issues (training conducted, training gaps identified, etc) will be included in the annual report of the LDMG.

Incidental Training

Extra training may be provided to relevant members of the various responding agencies. Such training may include instruction in the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS).

Exercises

A disaster management exercise is *a scenario-driven activity used primarily to train personnel and test capabilities*. It is low-risk and involves varying degrees of simulation or 'pretending'.

There are a number of different styles of exercise. The most common types in use in Queensland are:

Exercise styles	Exercise types	Description
Discussion Exercises	Orientation Seminar	The 'walk through' - especially for inductees
	Agency Presentation	Prepare an agency specific action plan and present it in plenary.
	'Hypothetical'	Responses may be prepared in groups, in plenary, or under the guidance of a facilitator who maintains the pace and asks probing questions (the 'hypothetical'). A cost effective and highly efficient exercise method that might be conducted in conjunction with a field exercise as part of a series.
	Table Top Exercise	Indoor discussion exercises. May feature a model of the area on which a prepared scenario is played out, or simply using a projected map. The model or map is used to illustrate the deployment of resources, but no resources are actually deployed
Field Exercises	Operational Exercise	An exercise in which emergency management organisations and agencies take action in a simulated situation, with deployment of personnel and other resources, to achieve maximum realism. It is conducted on the ground, in real time but under controlled conditions, as though it were a real emergency. A full scale (or Field) exercise might be characterised by some, or all, of: noise, realism, stress, heat and real time. This is resource and cost intensive.

Exercises may be conducted internally, at the instigation of the Local Disaster Coordinator, and with the assistance of personnel from Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (Emergency Management). Exercises may also be conducted on a district-wide basis, involving a number of different Local Disaster Management Groups, and managed externally, either by the DDMG or by the State Disaster Coordination Centre in Brisbane.

Details of exercises (activities conducted, training gaps identified, etc) will be included in the annual report of the LDMG.

Post Disaster Assessment

Post-Disaster Operational Review

Debriefing

Debriefing is a valuable tool in the ongoing improvement of disaster management. Effectively undertaken, debriefing will identify areas of concern in the existing planning or response arrangements, as well as identifying areas of appropriate activity.

There are two different levels of debriefing activity, for two distinct purposes.

- Hot Debrief
- (Post-Event) Operational Debrief

The Hot Debrief

This debrief undertaken immediately after operations are complete, giving participants the opportunity to share learning points while the experience is still very fresh in their minds.

Multiple hot debriefs during protracted operations may be appropriate to identify significant issues and provide prompt solutions for immediate implementation - in protracted operations, hot debriefs are to be conducted daily. Debriefs are to be conducted by the Local Disaster Coordinator.

The (Post-Event) Operational Debrief

Post event debrief is a more formalised debrief of the event by the Local Disaster Management Group, conducted days or weeks after an operation, when participants have had an opportunity to take a considered view of the effectiveness of the operation.

Ideally this debrief should occur after each participating agency has had the opportunity to have a single agency debrief of the activity.

The LDMG may consider having the debrief facilitated by an independent person or organisation.

An effective debrief will:

- seek constructive information from those being debriefed
- analyse the operation to determine what went right, what went wrong and why without trying to apportion blame
- acknowledge good performance
- focus on improving planning and procedures
- record relevant information to enable reports to be compiled;

The debrief should address:

- What happened during the event
- Areas which were handled well
- Areas where the coordination or the response could be improved
- Identified areas for amendment of plans, procedures, or training programs

The required amendment to documentation should be included in the regularly programmed review of the Local Disaster Management Plan.

A Post Event Operational Review Report should be completed in association with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services.

Response Strategy

Warning Notification and Dissemination

Warnings are issued from a number of sources in connection with a number of hazardous situations:

Severe Weather Event	Bureau of Meteorology
Hazardous Materials Incident	Queensland Police Service or Queensland Fire and Rescue Service.
Public Health	Queensland Health, SunWater or Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council Officers (water/wastewater/environmental health)
Major Infrastructure Failure	The owner of the facility - eg SunWater, Ergon, etc
Wildfires	Queensland Fire & Rescue Service
Animal or Plant Disease	Biosecurity Queensland
Space Debris Re-entry	Emergency Management Australia
Potential Terrorism Threat	Queensland Police Service

Many of these warnings are disseminated directly to members of the public via mass media communications systems.

It is the role of the Local Disaster Management Group to ensure that the community is in the best position to receive the information contained in the warnings, and to have the best possible situational awareness to enable them to take appropriate action in relation to any event by which they may be affected.

Further details are addressed in the Public Information & Warning Sub Plan

Activation

The Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision to activate the LDMG, in consultation with the Local Disaster Coordinator as required.

Should the Chairperson be unavailable, the Deputy Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision.

Should neither of the above members of Council be available, the decision may be taken by the Local Disaster Coordinator, who will advise the Chair, LDMG as soon as is practicable.

The four levels of activation are:

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 (Stand By)

An operational state prior to 'stand up' 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 standby; prepared but not activated.

Stand Up (Activate)

The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby 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 recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.

Local Disaster Coordination Centre

The primary Local Disaster Coordination Centre is at the Police Station next to the council office and the secondary location would be the Multi-Purpose Centre, Kowanyama, which is also rated as a as their primary place of refuge.

Details of the capacities and operations of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre are included in the Disaster Coordination Centre Sub-Plan.

Concept of Operations for Response

Operational Reporting

Agency Situation Reports will be submitted at intervals as determined by the LDC from the member agencies of the Local Disaster Management Group in order to ensure that the Disaster Coordination Centre maintains complete situational awareness.

LDMG Situation Reports will be submitted on a regular basis to the DDC, Cairns.

Such reports will be required at times stipulated by the DDC Cairns, and will be in the format as prescribed in the LDCC Sub-Plan.

Financial Management

There is a need for Council and other responding agencies to manage specific internal financial arrangements in support of a disaster event, and the eventual financial claiming process to recoup funds.

This area has been addressed via the development of an advisory Financial Management Sub-Plan which addresses a number of issues in relation to disaster financial arrangements.

Media Management

A Public Information and Warnings Sub-Plan has been developed to provide for the effective collection, monitoring, management and dissemination of accurate, useful and timely information and warnings to the public during and after disaster events.

Accessing Support and Allocation of Resources

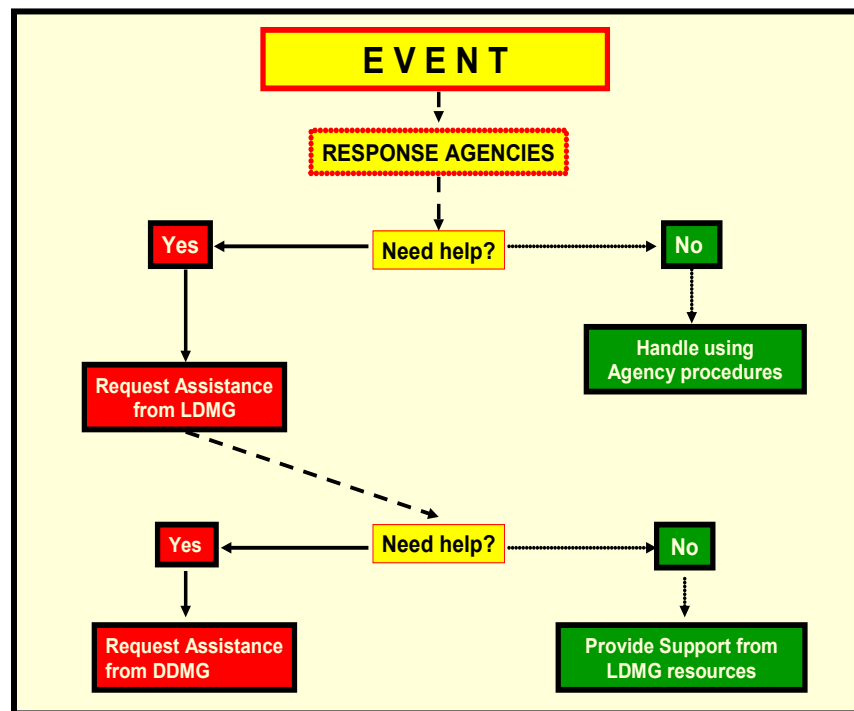
While the Kowanyama LDMG has available to it the combined resources of all of its member agencies to apply to the response to an event, there will be times when the resources available will be either insufficient or inappropriate.

Where the 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 forwarded to the DDCC.

The DDCC will provide the resource as requested, and the LDMG will be responsible for the management of that resource at local level.

Resources in this context may include human resources, encompassing response personnel and disaster coordination personnel. It should be noted, however that the management of the response to the event will always remain the responsibility of the LDMG.

The following table depicts the disaster management response (and support) system in operation at local level:



Disaster Declaration

Where there is a requirement for a person or a class of persons to exercise the additional powers available under the provisions of s.77 of the Act, the District Disaster Coordinator may with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the Disaster District or a part of the Disaster District).

The District Disaster Coordinator should take reasonable steps to consult with Council prior to any declaration.

There is also provision for the Premier of Queensland and the Minister to declare a Disaster Situation for the State or a part of the State.

The chairperson of the State Disaster Management Group or the District Disaster Coordinator only, may authorise the exercise of additional powers.

The declaration of a disaster situation does not affect Council's responsibilities in relation to the coordination of the response to and recovery from the disaster event.

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) STATE DISASTER RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS (SDRA)

The objective of the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) is to assist the recovery of communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a natural disaster event. The Guidelines can be accessed through the internet via – <http://qldreconstruction.org.au>

The Emergency Services Minister is responsible for activating and coordinating the delivery of Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) assistance measures.

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

Resupply

The LDMG is responsible for the management of and community education and awareness in relation to the resupply of isolated communities and isolated rural properties.

Past events have seen the need for resupply via helicopter of Ergon's Kowanyama power station - 100000 litres of diesel fuel, and the resupply of Kowanyama Airport - 24000 litres of aviation fuel.

Further details of the State Resupply Policy are addressed in the Resupply Operations Sub Plan

Hazard Specific Arrangements

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements include plans and procedures for specific hazards such as influenza pandemic, animal and plant disease, terrorism and bushfire. Primary agencies are allocated responsibility to prepare for, and respond to, the specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority. The broader arrangements may be activated to provide coordinated support to the hazard specific arrangements.

The State Disaster Management Plan identifies a number of Specific Hazards which are subject of special planning.

Details of the associated State and National Plans, along with the identified Primary Agency responsible for the development and implementation of these plans are included in the following table.

Primary Agency	Hazard	State and National Plans
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Animal and Plant Disease	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN) Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN) Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN) Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual (BEOM)
Queensland Health	Biological (human related)	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response of Chemical, Biological, Radiological incidents
	Heatwave	Heatwave Response Plan
	Pandemic	Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan National Action Plan for Human Influenza
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Bushfire	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
	Chemical	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological incidents
Transport and Main Roads	Ship-Sourced Pollution	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies
Queensland Police Service	Terrorism	Queensland Counter – Terrorism Plan National Counter –Terrorism Plan

Adapted from Queensland State Disaster Management Plan 2016

Recovery Strategy

Local recovery strategies incorporate human-social, infrastructure, economic, and environmental factors in a Recovery Sub Plan.

Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting individuals and communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support for the emotional, social and physical wellbeing of those affected following a disaster event.

The recovery phase of disaster management also involves disaster relief in the provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs to persons affected by, or responding to, a disaster. For this reason the timely coordinated establishment of disaster recovery strategies is equally as important as, and should be activated in conjunction with, an effective disaster response.

Recovery can be a long and complex process which extends beyond immediate support to include repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, regeneration and restoration of social wellbeing, community development, economic renewal and growth, and the natural environment.

Examples of recovery strategies may include:

- Providing relief measures to assist persons affected by the event who do not have resources to provide for their own personal wellbeing;
- Restoring essential infrastructure in the area or areas affected by the event;
- Restoring the natural and built environment in areas affected by the event;
- Providing personal support to individuals affected by the event, including temporary hospital accommodation, emergency medical supplies, material assistance and counselling services; and/or
- Supporting community development

Further details are addressed in the Recovery Sub Plan

Annexes

Annex A - Distribution List

LDMG Executive Membership	
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Chair, LDMG - Mayor
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Deputy Chair, LDMG - Councillor
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Local Disaster Coordinator, Chief Executive Officer
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator – Executive Manager Community Services
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Emergency Management Coordinator
Queensland Police	Officer in Charge

LDMG Membership	
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Executive Manager Roads, Infrastructure and Essential Services
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Executive Manager Human Resources
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Executive Manager Governance and Operations
KALNRMO	Manager
Health	Director of Nursing
QFRS Rural	First Officer
SES	Local Controller

LDMG Advisors	
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Airport Manager
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Essential Services Manager
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Building Services Manager
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	Land and Sea Manager
QAS	Field Officer
Ergon Kowanyama Power Station	Power Plant Operator
Kowanyama Retail Store	Manager
Kowanyama Multi-Purpose Centre	Manager
Kowanyama Justice Office	Coordinator
Kowanyama State School	Principal
Local Job Provider, Rise	Manager
Traditional Owners	Representative

A copy of the Main Plan is required by legislation to be available at the main Council Office, and on Council's web page.

Annex B - Risk Register / Risk Treatment Plan

NB It should be noted that the risks dealt with in this document are risks related to disaster-related events, as described in the Disaster Management Act 2003, such risks having the potential to cause a 'serious disruption' to the community

Hazard	Important Community Item	Risk No	Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk treatment	Recommended	Responsible Agency	Timeline
Disease Pandemic	People	1.	There is a risk that people will be affected by a disease pandemic, causing death or severe illness	C	2	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness campaign, including specific information for schoolchildren 	Y	Qld Health	As Required
	Medical Services	2.	There is a risk that medical services will be severely stretched by a disease pandemic	C	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that contingency planning maintained to address potential staffing shortages 	Y	Qld Health	As Required
	People	3.	There is a risk that the community may be quarantined in isolation for an extended period.	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure social distancing of personnel involved in the receipt and distribution of incoming stores and supplies 	Y	KASC Skytrans Community Store	As Required
Emergency Animal Disease	Economy	4.	There is a risk that animals could be affected by a number of emergency animal diseases, such as foot and mouth disease, screw-worm fly, Hendra virus, lassa virus, which would see the immediate end to cattle movement, including for sale	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain quarantine initiatives 	Y	KLNRMO	Ongoing
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain community awareness initiatives 	Y	KLNRMO	Ongoing
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of a Pest Management Plan 	Y	KLNRMO	Ongoing
Infrastructure Failure - Power	Infrastructure	5.	There is a risk of a loss of power for an extended period	B	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the possibility of solar power as an alternative to or in addition to the current diesel-powered generation system 	Y	KASC	Ongoing
	People	6.	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of refrigeration, possibly leading to unsafe food issues	B	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness campaign in relation to safe food handling and storage 	Y	KASC EHW	As Required
	Infrastructure	7.	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of the water treatment and reticulation system, with associated flow-on risks to fire fighting capacity because of lack of water	B	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate portable generators 	Y	QFRS Rural	Immediate
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify above-ground water sources 	Y	QFRS Rural	Ongoing
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that QFRS Rural has sufficient pumping capacity to source water from creeks, etc. 	Y	KASC	Ongoing
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that council water trucks are available to assist as required 	Y	KASC	As Required
		8.	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of the sewerage treatment and pumping system	B	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate portable generators 	Y	KASC	Ongoing
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a public health sub plan, to include community awareness material in relation to safe drinking water 	Y	NPARD	Ongoing
		9.	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of the telephone system, with associated flow-on to the fax, internet and eftpos systems	B	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby Telstra to ensure that there is back-up power available to the current repeater tower(s) 	Y	KASC	Immediate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is access to the telecommunications tower generator to maintain fuel supplies 						Y	KASC Telstra	Ongoing	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a community awareness program aimed at ensuring that resident have an old-fashioned dial telephone available which does not need power to operate 						Y	LDMG	Ongoing	
	10.	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of radio and television transmission systems, resulting in diminished capacity to inform the community in relation to the event	B	1	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop/maintain a system of community notice boards in prominent positions in each of the communities 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the development/maintenance of a disaster warden system, similar to Neighbourhood Watch to act as an information conduit to and from the community 	Y	KASC LDMG	Ongoing	
	11.	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of fuel pumping capacity from below ground tanks	B	1	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the installation of portable generator-driven pumping capacity as a part of normal business continuity planning 	Y	LDMG	Ongoing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instigate a policy in relation to Council vehicles maintaining at least half a tank of fuel at all times. 						Y	KASC	Ongoing		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the community to maintain at least half a tank of fuel at all times. 						Y	KASC	Ongoing		
12.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain data in relation to above ground (gravity-fed) fuel supplies 	Y	KASC LDMG	Ongoing		
13.										
People	14.	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in the loss of electrical lighting cooking appliances, with associated flow-on risk of fires	B	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness campaign concentrating on fire safety in the home 	Y	QFRS Rural	Ongoing	
Cyclone	Infrastructure	15.	There is a risk of inundation by storm surge	D	5	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain up to date storm surge data and mapping 	Y	KASC LDMG	Ongoing
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and maintain appropriate evacuation planning processes 	Y	KASC LDMG	August 2012 & Ongoing
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop appropriate community awareness planning processes 	Y	KASC LDMG	Ongoing

People	16	There is a risk of death or injury from flying debris	C	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness campaign in relation to safety in cyclones 	Y	KASC LDMG	Ongoing	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerted campaign to have residents clean up their yards of anything which may become a missile during cyclonic winds 	Y	KASC LDMG	Ongoing	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a local law requiring building sites to be clear of any loose material which may become a missile during cyclonic winds 	Y	KASC	Immediate	
	17	There is a risk that there will not be enough medical personnel to treat serious injuries, because of the policy of the Royal Flying Doctor Service to evacuate medical officers prior to the impact of tropical cyclones, and fatalities will result as a consequence	A	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby RFDS to provide a 24/7 permanent presence of a medical practitioner in Kowanyama 	Y	KASC	Immediate	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the current arrangement with RFDS, in view of the availability of other service providers 	Y	KASC Qld Health	Immediate	
	18	There is a risk of death by drowning	C	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness campaign in relation to safety in cyclones 	Y	KASC LDMG	Ongoing	
	19	There is risk of death or severe injury from falling trees	C	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness campaign in relation to safety in cyclones 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the clearing or trimming of trees close to houses 	Y			
	20	There is a risk of death by electrocution	C	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby Ergon Energy in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the urgent replacement of power poles which are leaning dangerously or currently supported by stays providing a cache of power poles in the community, which may be used as required during the wet season 		KASC LDMG Ergon Energy	Ongoing	
	21	There is a risk of social and mental distress in the community	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a Community Support sub plan, to include the provision of community support services, including counselling 	Y	NPAFCS	August 2012	
22	There is a risk of looting	C	2	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of security patrols 	Y	Queensland Police	As Required		
23	There is a risk of break and enters of evacuated homes	C	2	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of security to evacuated areas 	Y	Queensland Police	As Required		
Infrastructure	24	There is a risk of damage to homes	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes built prior to 1982 to be retrofitted to meet the new wind load bearing standards All other homes to be checked for structural integrity and capacity to withstand relevant wind loads 	Y	KASC	Immediate	
	25	There is a risk of damage to business properties	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings to be checked for structural integrity and capacity to withstand relevant wind loads 	Y	Building Owners	Immediate	
	26	There is a risk of damage to Council and government properties	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings to be checked for structural integrity and capacity to withstand relevant wind loads 	Y	KASC Dept Housing & Public Works	Immediate	
	27	There is a risk of damage to roads	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all road construction/repairs/maintenance is completed prior to the onset of the wet season 	Y	KASC DTMR	Annually	
Environment	28	There is a risk of severe coastal erosion	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the construction of sea walls as appropriate 	Y	KASC	Immediate	
	29	There is a risk to severe damage to vegetation	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the planting of deep-rooted and/or low-growing plants, while removing plants/trees susceptible to being blown over 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
Flood	People	30	There is a risk of death by drowning	D	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness of the dangers of entering floodwaters 	Y	KASC	Annually
	Infrastructure	31	There is a risk that the roads will be closed for longer periods than usual	B	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of the Council web page to ensure that tourists are aware of road conditions Ensure that there is sufficient fuel stock on hand to allow for any extended road closure resupply issues 	Y	KASC	Ongoing
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is sufficient fuel stock on hand to allow for any extended road closure resupply issues 	Y	Ergon	Ongoing
		32	There is a risk of damage to buildings	D	1	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review town planning and development arrangements to ensure that housing is only permitted in areas not susceptible to flooding 	Y	KASC	Ongoing
		33	There is a risk of damage to water and sewerage infrastructure	D	3	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that pumping and treatment equipment is situated above potential flood level 	Y	KASC	Ongoing
		34	There is a risk of damage to roads	D	3	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that roads are maintained to the optimum possible level 	Y	KASC	Ongoing
	35	There is a risk that soil washed into the street and drains and not removed will exacerbate the risk of flooding if there is another event soon after the original	A	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all roads and drains in the community are included in an annual pre-wet season clearing program 	Y	KASC		
Culture	36	There is a risk of damage to cemeteries, including by the raising of the water table, severely affecting the capacity to perform burials in a proper and respectful manner	D	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate potential locations for additional cemetery space in areas not susceptible to high water table inundation of graves 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
	37	There is a risk of damage to sites of cultural significance	D	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commence and maintain a register of sites of cultural significance, including GPS data, for the information of disaster response personnel from outside the community 	Y	KASC Traditional Owners	Ongoing	
Bushfire	People		There is a risk of death or injury to firefighters	D	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate training for Rural Fire Service volunteers 	Y	QFRS	Ongoing

		38				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate personal protective equipment for Rural Fire Service volunteers Provision of appropriate communications 					
		39	There is a risk of death or injury to members of the community	D	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a community awareness and preparedness campaign to highlight the fire risk in the community and to encourage individual mitigatory action Instigate a review of fire hydrants in relation to location, condition and pressure capacity 	Y	QFRS LDMG	Ongoing	
		40	There is a risk that people with asthma or similar breathing difficulties could be severely affected by smoke inhalation	A	2	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness campaign 	Y	KASC QFRS	Annually, Pre Fire Season	
		41	There is a risk of asbestos contamination from buildings damaged by fire	A	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that any handling of asbestos is in compliance with the Safe Work Australia How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice 	Y	KASC	As Required	
		42	There is a risk that a fire affecting the town dump would cause the release of toxic smoke into the community	A	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the facility by substantial fire breaks Investigate an alternative location for the facility further from the community 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
		43	There is a risk of damage to sites of cultural significance	A	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide GPS mapping of all sites of cultural significance, for the information of QFRS personnel 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
		44	There is a risk of damage to water and sewerage infrastructure	A	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sufficient fire breaks are in place 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
		45	There is a risk of damage to communications facilities	A	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sufficient fire breaks are in place 	Y	Operators QFRS KASC	Ongoing	
		46	There is a risk of destruction of power poles	A	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the use of metal or concrete power poles 	Y	Ergon	Ongoing	
		47	There is a risk of trees falling across power lines	A	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all trees near power lines are appropriately trimmed or lopped 	Y	Ergon KASC	Ongoing	
		48	There is a risk that fire protection/fire fighting equipment will be inoperable or removed for other purposes	A	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate an inspection protocol for all fire fighting equipment within the community 	Y	KASC QFRS	Ongoing	
		Infrastr ucture	49	There is a risk of damage to buildings and infrastructure	D	2	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel load reduction burning 	Y	QFRS KASC	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and maintenance of fire breaks, ensuring that fire breaks around the town are completed prior to the heavy machinery leaving the community at the start of the dry season. 							Y	QFRS KASC	Annually	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a community awareness and preparedness campaign to highlight the fire risk in the community and to encourage individual mitigatory action 							Y	QFRS LDMG KASC	Annually	
Hazardous Chemical Event	People	50	There is a risk of death or injury as a result of an event involving the delivery, decanting, transportation, storage or application of hazardous chemicals, which include various fuels, acids and gases.	C	2	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continual operator training and vehicle and equipment maintenance in accordance with legislative requirements 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
	Environ ment	51	There is a risk of damage to the environment as a result of an event involving hazardous chemicals	D	2	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of bund walls as required at relevant locations 	Y	Facility Owners	Ongoing	
	Infrastr ucture	52	There is a risk of damage to buildings by fire as a result of an event involving hazardous chemicals	D	2	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of safety training and fire suppression equipment Continual operator training and vehicle and equipment maintenance in accordance with legislative requirements 	Y	Facility Owners	Ongoing	
Multi Casualty Events	Infrastr ucture	53	There is a risk that medical and ambulance/rescue services will be severely stretched by a multi casualty event	A	4	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the formation of Ambulance First Responder Groups within the broader community Provision of community first aid courses Provision of specific training to other emergency services personnel; 	Y	QAS	Ongoing	
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of potential alternative storage locations, eg transport freezer containers 	Y	QPS	Ongoing	
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerodrome Emergency Plan in place 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	
	People	55	There is a risk of a major event involving a regular air transport passenger flight resulting in death or serious injury	C	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerodrome Emergency Plan in place 	Y	KASC	Ongoing	

RESIDUAL RISKS IDENTIFIED

- **Support to operate the Place of Refuge if activated for an event**
- **Support with any evacuation of community**
- **Support to operate the DCC if a prolonged event**

Annex C - Disaster Management Sub Plans

Sub Plans for the disaster management functions are attached:

- Activation of the LDMG
- Community Support
- Disaster Coordination Centre
- Evacuation
- Evacuation Centre Management
- Financial Management
- Initial Impact & Needs Assessment
- Public Health
- Public Information & Warnings
- Public Works & Engineering
- Recovery
- Resupply Operations
- Transport & Logistics
- Pandemic Plan