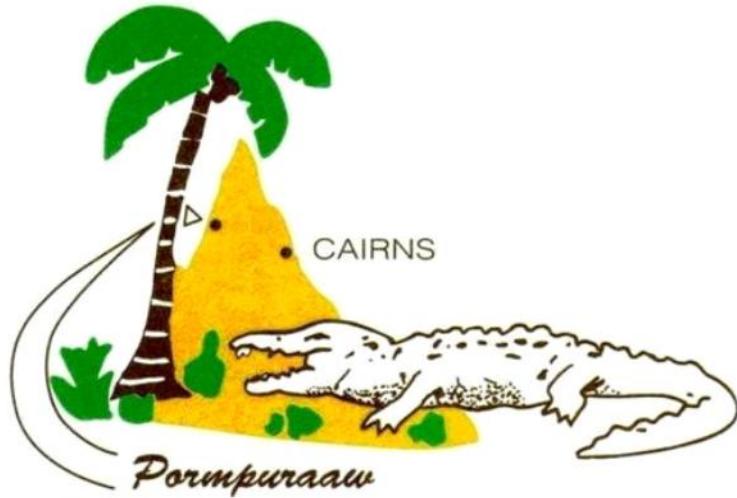


Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire



Local Disaster Management Plan

2021 - 2022

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

Foreword

The Pormpuraaw Local Disaster Management Group, Local Disaster Management Plan has been prepared by the Local Disaster Management Group in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003 Section 57 (1) to ensure that effective coordination of resources necessary to counter the effect of disasters with the Pormpuraaw council area.

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 community's risk profile, and to reflect learnings from disaster events here and elsewhere.

As a community we are unable to prevent a disaster event 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.

Chairperson
Pormpuraaw Local Disaster Management Group
Dated:



Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council
acknowledges the assistance of the
Queensland and Australian
Governments in the facilitation of this
project through funding from the
Community Development and
Recovery Package, Natural Disaster
Relief and Recovery Arrangements



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 Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council.

Local Disaster Coordinator
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council
Dated:

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Administration and Governance

Document Control

The Local Disaster Management Plan is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the Pormpuraaw 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
 c/- Post Office
 Pormpuraaw,
 Qld. 4871.

The LDC may approve inconsequential amendments to this document. Any changes to the intent of the document must be endorsed by the Local Disaster Management Group and approved by the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council.

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
2011 V.1	2011	-	-
2013 <i>Disaster Management Act 2003 (Current as at 11 December 2012) and the Queensland Local Disaster Management Guidelines, (Published September 2012)</i>	June 2013	RCM Disaster Management Services	June 2013
Review of plan	Aug 2015	QFES – Emergency Management Coordinator	
Review of Plan	July 2016	QFES – Emergency Management Coordinator	
Review of Plan	June 2017	QFES – Emergency Management Coordinator	
Review of Plan	July 2018	QFES – Emergency Management Coordinator	
Review of Plan	August 2019	QFES – Emergency Management Coordinator	
Review of Plan	July 2020	QFES – Emergency Management Coordinator	
Review of Plan	April 2021	QFES – Emergency Management Coordinator	

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	<p>The adaptive capacity of its members to respond to and influence the consequences of disasters to continue an acceptable level in functioning and structure</p> <p>(Adapted from the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; 2002 and The Community Resilience Manual, Canada, 2000)</p>
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 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)
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 (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 (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)
PLSM	Pormpuraaw Land & Sea Management
PASC	Pormpuraaw 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
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

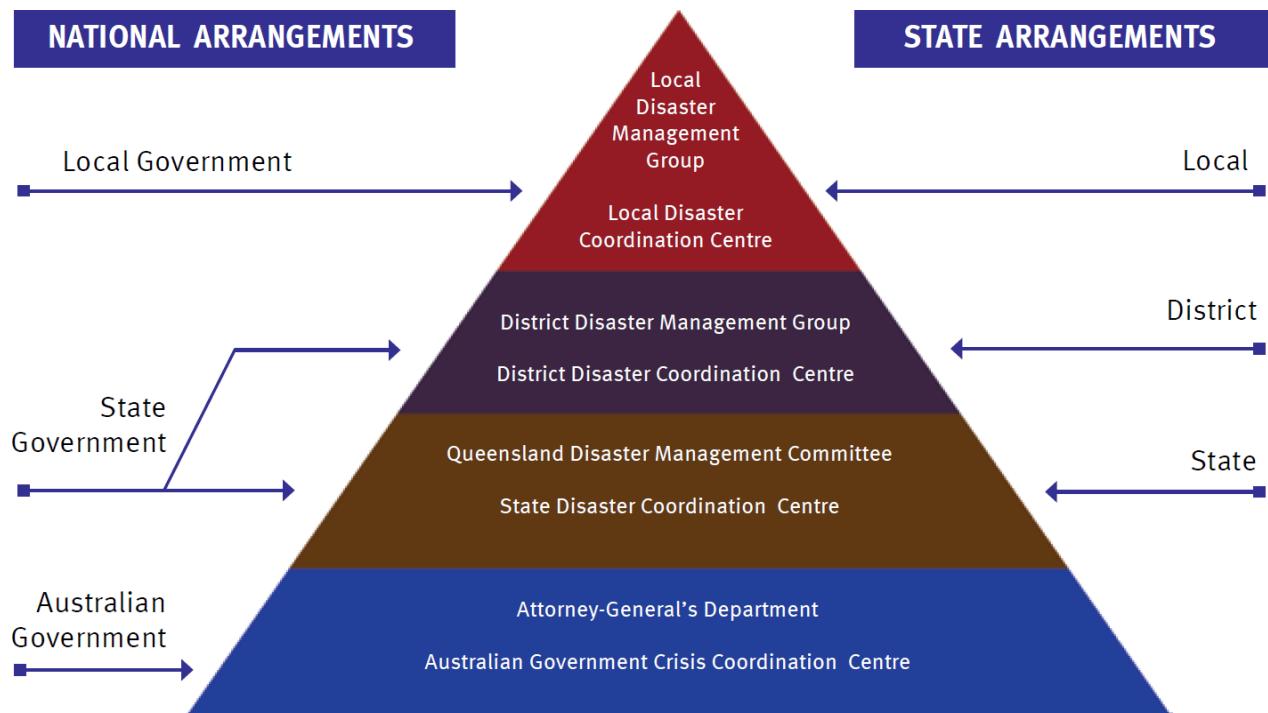
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SES	State Emergency Service
SITREP	Situation report

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 Pormpuraaw Local Disaster Management Group, appointed by and on behalf of the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council.

This plan details the arrangements within the Pormpuraaw 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 Pormpuraaw 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 and the Disaster Management Regulations 2014.

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.

- Disaster Management Strategic Policy StatementDisaster management and disaster operations in Pormpuraaw are consistent with the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement. The purpose:Informs Queensland Government's strategic approach
 - Keeping people safe
 - Making communities more resilient

Scope

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management of community-controlled lands within Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire.

Disaster Management Priorities

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

The Corporate Plan 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:

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

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. A copy is to be provided to the District Disaster Coordinator, Cairns Disaster District.

Local Disaster Management Group

Establishment

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

Membership

Pormpuraaw 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	
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Chair, LDMG - Mayor
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Deputy Chair, LDMG - Councillor
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Local Disaster Coordinator - CEO
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Emergency Management Coordinator
Queensland Police	Officer in Charge

(It is the view of Council that the LDC appointee has the necessary experience or expertise to perform the function. The appointee has the authority and necessary delegations within Council to perform the role effectively.)

LDMG Membership	
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Community Services Manager
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Operations Manager
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Environmental Manager
Queensland Health	Director of Nursing
RFS/SES	First Officer / Local Controller
Education Queensland	School Principal
Rangers	Head Ranger
Pormpuraaw CDEP	Community Development Officer
LDMG Advisors	
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	Environmental Health Worker
Pormpuraaw Retail Store	Manager
Traditional Owners	Representative
Airport	Manager
PPAC – Counselling & Women Shelter	Manager

It is the view of Council and their respective parent agencies that members of the LDMG have the necessary experience or expertise to perform the function, and have the authority and necessary delegations within their organisations to perform the role effectively.

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

Terms of Reference

Aim: To outline the extent of Council's responsibility for and commitment to managing disaster events in the local government area.

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

[Disaster Management Act s.29]

- 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.
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.• 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.

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Organisational Responsibilities (Local Level)</u>
Pormpuraaw Shire Council Aboriginal	<p>To ensure it has a disaster response capability;</p> <p>To approve its local disaster management plan</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Maintenance of the Local Government function (via Local Government Business Continuity Contingency Planning)</p> <p>Maintenance of normal Local Government services to the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads Maintenance • Refuse disposal • Public health • Animal control • Environmental protection • Airport <p>Development and maintenance of fire breaks as appropriate</p> <p>Dissemination of disaster-related information to the community.</p>
Local Disaster Management Group	<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>Identification, resourcing, staffing and operation of Evacuation Centre(s)</p> <p>Provision of locally based community support services</p>

QFES	<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 • 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 <p>Perform the following responsibilities in support of disaster operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Maintain Peace and order • Prevent crime • Management of crime scenes and potential crime scenes • Conduct investigations pursuant to the Coroners Act • Provide a disaster victim identification capability • Provide for the effective regulation of traffic • Coordinate evacuation operations • Control and coordinate search and rescue operations • Manage the registration of evacuees and associated inquiries in conjunction with the Australian Red Cross • Provide security for damaged or evacuated premises • Respond to and investigate traffic, rail and air incidents • Coordinate the review and renewal of the SDMP • Command the SDCC on activation • Command the SDCC capabilities of operations and intelligence on activation
Ergon Energy	<p>Maintenance of electrical power supply Provision of appropriate safety advice</p>

Meeting Deputies

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

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.

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.

A deputy attending a group meeting is to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for the meeting.

Advisors to the LDMG

The LDMG may invite participants from a range of entities, such as industry and community organisations to participate in the business of the group in an advisory capacity, as required.

It is suggested the list of LDMG advisors is regularly reviewed to reflect current disaster management arrangements for the local government area. Whilst advisor input is considered by members in their decision making, meeting resolutions will only be carried by member consensus and advisors will not be included in the calculation of a quorum.

Where it is important that an advisor has full voting rights, the LDMG should consider whether to appoint the person as a member under s. 33 of the Act.

It is recommended that contact details for advisors are maintained, updated and treated the same as member details in order to be prepared for operational and post-operational activities.

LDMG Sub-Groups

LDMGs may have cause to create sub-groups, whether permanent or temporary, to assist the group with its business. Examples of this may be a Local Recovery Group, an evacuation project team, a cyclone shelter operations management group or a sub-group formed to deal with a particular issue relating to that local government area.

In these circumstances, the creation of a sub-group must be passed as a LDMG meeting resolution. Terms of Reference should be established to give clear guidance on the establishment, role and function, required outcomes and conduct of business of the sub-group. All sub-groups should be required to provide the LDMG with regular updates at LDMG meetings.

It should also be noted that any decisions made or actions taken by or on behalf of these sub-groups should be endorsed by the LDMG during normal business, or during disaster operations by the LDMG or LDC, to ensure the validity of decisions under the Act.

Membership Records

Each LDMG is required to maintain a register of its current members and advisors for reference during both general business and operational periods. As a minimum, details should consist of:

- full name;
- designated position title;
- department/organisation or agency name;
- work address;
- business and after hours telephone numbers (both landline and mobile); and
- email address.

Membership records must be collected, stored and disposed of in accordance with the Information Privacy Principles contained in Schedule 3 of the Information Privacy Act 2009.

When the LDMG member register is altered, an updated copy should be provided to the relevant DDC. If the alteration relates to a member of the Executive Team of the LDMG, it is also important that the SDCC is advised to maintain currency of contact details in case of a disaster event.

Meeting Schedules and Processes

In accordance with s. 29 of the Act and regulations, the LDMG may conduct its business, including its meetings, in a way it considers appropriate.

The Act prescribes the following requirements with regards to the conduct of meetings:

- Meetings must be held at least once every six months at times and places decided by the Chairperson (s. 39). Additional meetings may be held as required, but must be held if asked for in writing by at least one-half of LDMG members, or by the DDC.
- A quorum is required for meeting resolutions to be officiated (s. 40) equal to one-half of LDMG members plus one, or when one-half is not a whole number, the next highest whole number. An appointed deputy attending a meeting on behalf of a LDMG member is to be counted in the quorum (s. 40A). A template for recording attendance at LDMG meetings is available on the DM Portal.
- The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson is to preside at meeting (s. 41 of the DM Regulation 2014). If both are absent the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson may appoint

another member of the group to preside. If both offices are vacant the group will choose a member to preside.

- Meetings may be held, or members may take part using any technology that reasonably allows them to hear and take part in discussions (s. 42 of the DM regulations 2014). Members participating through these means are taken to be present at the meeting.
- Resolutions may be passed at meetings, however are also considered valid if a majority of members give written agreement and notice of the resolution is given under the group's approved procedures (s. 17 (a) 3).
- Minutes of meetings must be kept (s. 43DM Regulations 2014).

A variety of templates to assist LDMGs to manage business and meetings are available on the DM Portal.

Attendance

If a member, or their appointed Deputy, continually does not attend LDMG meetings it is suggested that the LDMG Executive Team meet with the member to discuss the ongoing non-attendance at LDMG meetings. A formal record of LDMG member attendance should be maintained and this can be used to monitor member attendance across meetings.

Meeting Minutes

The LDMG meeting minutes should provide a summary of key discussion points and resolutions and may be subject to public scrutiny under the Right to Information Act 2009. It should be noted in the minutes whether or not a quorum was established at the meeting. The meeting attendance sheet should then be attached to the back as an accurate account of who attended the meeting and whether the meeting had a quorum, thus making any resolutions or decisions valid.

Flying minute

A flying minute may be used to progress business of an urgent nature in the instance where convening a meeting of the LDMG is not practicable. The passing of resolutions via flying minute is allowed under s. 17 of the DM Regulations2014 if a majority of members provide written agreement.

Resolution statement

In addition to meeting minutes, the LDMG Secretariat should produce a resolution statement to provide a running log of actions undertaken and an audit trail through to the acquittal of those resolutions. Once acquitted the resolution should be recorded on a resolution register.

Resolutions register

For governance purposes, a register detailing each resolution passed by the LDMG and details of actions undertaken to acquit the resolution should be kept. This provides an easy reference document and a historical record of past LDMG resolutions.

Letterhead/Logo

As LDMG business is conducted on behalf of the relevant local government or combined local governments, the relevant local government/s letterhead and logos should be used for all LDMG business.

Records Maintenance

When managing LDMG records, the LDMG must comply with the requirements of the Public Records Act 2002 and records may be subjected to public scrutiny under the Right to Information Act 2009.

The Queensland State Archives General Retention and Disposal Schedule for Administrative Records outlines the requirements for retaining documents in accordance with the Public Records Act 2002. The Schedule and further information for LDMGs, including managing records during disaster events, can be obtained at www.archives.qld.gov.au in the section “Recordkeeping for Government”.

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, Pormpuraaw 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 Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council Offices in Pormpuraaw, 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

Annual Reports

The LDMG is required to complete a status report at the end of each financial year and provide the completed report to the District Disaster Coordinator, Cairns Disaster District. The report will be furnished in the format and at the time stipulated by the DDC.

This report will also be furnished to Council as an Annual Report of the activities of the Local Disaster Management Group.

The Local Disaster Coordinator is responsible for the development of the report.

Disaster Risk Assessment - Community Context

Geography

Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire is a small remote community on the western coast of the Cape York Peninsula in Far North Queensland, about midway between Weipa and Karumba, and approximately 500 air km (650 road km) north-west of Cairns.

The Shire encompasses an area of 4445 square kilometres, with a coastline of 103 km. The area is predominantly flat coastal plains rising very gradually to open savannah woodland, with the Holroyd River as the northern boundary and the Coleman River as the southern boundary. The majority of the Shire has an elevation of less than 40 metres above sea level. Pormpuraaw township lies 1 km inland, two kilometres north of the mouth of the Chapman River, and has flat topography, sandy soils, and significant flood prone areas surrounding the community.

The Council area is determined by a Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) and is adjoined by Aurukun Shire Council to the north, Cook Shire to the east, and Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire to the south.

The community of Pormpuraaw is serviced mainly via an access road to the Peninsula Development Road to Cairns via Musgrave and Mareeba. Most access roads to the community are of unsealed gravel construction, with only about 50 kilometres of bitumen seal, and subject to flooding and closures on a regular basis. There is a dry season only road to Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire, the southern neighbour.

Pormpuraaw is serviced by an all-weather bitumen airstrip which accommodates regular passenger transport services from Cairns.

Climate and Weather

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

Pormpuraaw has an average daily temperature range of 21.0° C to 32.8° C and on average it receives 1,362 mm of rainfall each year.

POPULATION

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

In the 2016 Census, there were 749 people in Pormpuraaw (State Suburbs). Of these 49.8% were male and 50.2% were female. Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people made up 83.8% of the population.

The median age of people in Pormpuraaw (State Suburbs) was 31 years. Children aged 0 - 14 years made up 27.2% of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 5.6% of the population.

Pormpuraaw Aged Care & Disability Centre

This program, which operates from the Aged Care Centre, supports 48 aged and disabled clients to live in their homes in the community. Clients are supported through the provision of a range of services including domestic assistance, personal care, Centre based meal service, transport, advocacy, social support respite, home maintenance, and counselling support.

Unemployment Level

There were 259 people who reported being in the labour force in the week before Census night in Pormpuraaw (State Suburbs). Of these 45.6% were employed full time, 34.7% were employed part-time and 18.1% were unemployed.

Internet Access

In Pormpuraaw (State Suburbs), 62.2% 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

There are 172 houses that are occupied by the community and administered by Council. Council also has 25 houses that are provided for accommodation of Council staff and the staff of other Non-Government Organisations in the community.

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

Approximately 50 of the houses are over 30 years old and as such were 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.

Pormpuraaw 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. Council owns a fleet of 32 passenger vehicles and 49 other items of heavy plant.

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

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, and that assistance will be obtained as per the graphic on page 65 of this document.

Industry

Most employed people in the area either work for the Council or for Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), along with state government agencies.

The Shire operates a number of commercial ventures:

- a concrete batching plant
- a cattle enterprise Nkogal Weendi Aboriginal Corporation (which has a separate Board).
- Two camping areas along the beach front and one camping area at the Coleman River that are used by visitors and the Community.

There is an Edward River Crocodile Farm, which has been leased to a private operator.

Critical Infrastructure / Essential Services

Transport

Road Transport

The community of Pormpuraaw is serviced mainly via the Musgrave-Strathgordon Road to the Peninsula Development Road, via Musgrave to Lakeland, the Mulligan Highway to Mareeba, and the Kennedy Highway to Cairns. Most of the roads between Lakeland and Pormpuraaw are of unsealed gravel construction, and subject to flooding and closures on a regular basis. There is a dry season only road to Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire, the southern neighbour.

Wet season flooding inevitably leaves Pormpuraaw isolated by road for several months a year.

Air Transport

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

The airport is located at 14° 53.8' S 141° 36.6' E, and has a single sealed runway, which measures 1360 x 30 m, at an elevation of 3 metres above mean sea level. There is normally no fuel held at the airport.

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

Power

Pormpuraaw is not connected to the electricity grid - supply is provided through an Ergon Energy power station, which operates two diesel powered generators. Electricity supply is distributed via overhead and underground reticulation throughout the community.

Diesel storage at the Pormpuraaw station consists of 12 tanks, each with a capacity of up to 54,000 litres in a fuel farm with a maximum diesel fuel storage of 650,000 litres. There are no permanent Ergon employees living in Pormpuraaw – two Council employees currently ensure continued serviceability of the power station under the direction of Ergon. Ergon employees travel from the Tablelands when required.

Water Supply

Council sources its domestic water from two bores that are located outside the township. Water is chlorinated at the bore site and pumped to two high level tanks located in the town to be reticulated throughout the town. The water mains have been upgraded and now supply full pressure to all households.

Sewerage

Council operates an evaporative sewerage disposal system. Drains are pumped from the southern side of the town to the northern side where a second pump station pumps the effluent to the evaporation ponds north of the town.

Telecommunications

Telephone System

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 Pormpuraaw and its close environs.

NB – An approach was made to the Regional Manager, Telstra Countrywide in an effort to obtain a more detailed description of the communications facilities to the community, but the request was declined as the information was deemed to be ‘commercial in confidence’.

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

Television, Broadcast Radio and Internet

Council operates a Communication Rebroadcast Centre to provide television and radio services to the Community. Council maintains the building and facility including operating costs. The facility includes a fully equipped operational radio studio which is manned on a voluntary basis.

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 Pormpuraaw, and a number of others within the broader region.

Emergency Services

Queensland Police Service

QPS provide an official full-time permanent staff of four personnel, but allowing for leave, transfers, training, etc it would be reasonable to assume an in-community strength of 2 personnel at any given time.

There is also a community police officer, employed by the Council.

Queensland Fire and Rescue Service

QFES operate a volunteer Rural Fire Service in Pormpuraaw, currently manned by 8 registered volunteers, and equipped with a medium attack rural fire appliance.

State Emergency Service

Council maintains an emergency response capability through a local State Emergency Service activity. The service is staffed by 8 volunteers and has a dedicated SES vehicle,.

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

Pormpuraaw Primary Health Care Centre

The primary health care centre, which has a permanent staff establishment of 6 registered nurses and a senior health worker provides the following services to the community:

Services	<p>The service is a Primary Health Care Centre operating from 08:00 to 17:00 hrs each day. After hours is covered by Registered nurses on an on call basis.</p> <p>Medical officers from the Royal Flying Doctor Service stay overnight in the community and are able to provide a more comprehensive primary medical service due to reduced time constraints.</p> <p>Clients requiring evacuation for medical reason is by one of two methods:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) If an emergency, clients are evacuated by RFDS in Cairns2) If a non-emergency, clients are sent by commercial aircraft using the Patient Subsidy Scheme <p>Apunipima Cape York Health Council provides various clinic services.</p>
Primary Health Care Services	Accident and Emergency Alcohol & Substance Use Aged Care Child & Adolescent Health Chronic Disease Diabetes & Nutritional Health Emergency On Call after hours service Environmental Health & Disease Control Mental Health Sexual Health Womens Health
Clinics Available	Antenatal Clinics Chronic Disease Program Diabetic Care Nutrition Health Visits School / Child Health Screening Women's Health Clinics
Visiting Services	Chest (Thoracic) Specialist Child Health Dental Services Family Health Mental Health Nutritionist / Dietician Services Obstetrician and Gynaecologist Occupational Therapist Ophthalmologist Optometrist Paediatrician Physician Public Health; Environmental Health QAS Radiographer Royal Flying Doctor Service Sexual Health Women's Health

Mortuary Capacity

There is accommodation for 4 deceased persons.

Community Service Organisations

There are several community services provided within Pormpuraaw, 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 Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council.

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

- Ergon power station fuel farm;
- Fuel at the Council compound;
- Gas bottles at the Council compound

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.

There is a drainage upgrade planned for the airport.

Neighbouring relationships

Regional Organisation of Councils Cape York (ROCCY)

Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council is an active member of ROCCY. Other members include:

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

Tropical Cyclones

Pormpuraaw is vulnerable to the effects of tropical cyclones.

The most recent has been Tropical Cyclone Nora that crossed the coast and impacted Pormpuraaw in March 2018 as a Category 4

Other Information from the Bureau of Meteorology suggests that there have been at least twelve tropical cyclones within a 200 km range of the community since 1931.

Tropical Cyclone Nora struck Pormpuraaw in 2018 and Tropical Cyclone Owen struck Pormpuraaw 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.

TC Nora was expected to weaken slowly and may remain a category three system as it approached Pormpuraaw, packing very destructive wind gusts of up to 190 kilometres per hour.

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.

Flooding



Flooding is part of life in Pormpuraaw, because of its low-lying location. 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

Pormpuraaw 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

There are a number of very small areas of high risk in the northernmost areas of the Shire.

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 Pormpuraaw, 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 Pormpuraaw 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. The recent upgrading of the water mains has provided a greatly improved mains pressure thereby providing a greater capacity to fight a household/structural fire within the town limits. 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;
- Council Depot

Hazardous Materials Events

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

The lack of heavy industry in the Pormpuraaw 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 Pormpuraaw could cause the health system to be taxed to its limits and may involve the isolation and quarantine of large numbers of people for a protracted period.

The prospect of a severe influenza pandemic is real. An influenza pandemic is a disease outbreak that occurs worldwide when:

- a new strain of influenza virus emerges to which no-one is immune;
- the virus causes disease in humans; and
- the virus is easily spread between humans.

In the absence of immunity, a new influenza strain can rapidly spread across the globe, causing epidemics or pandemics, infecting large numbers of people with fatal results. In 2020 The **COVID-19 pandemic**, also known as the **coronavirus pandemic**, is an ongoing global [pandemic](#) of [coronavirus disease 2019](#) (COVID-19), caused by [severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2](#) (SARS-CoV-2).¹

Pormpuraaw Shire Council has developed a Pandemic plan which is part of the suite of plans as part of the LDMG

Other diseases of concern include dengue fever which is a viral infection transmitted by the mosquito. Dengue is not endemic (i.e. naturally occurring in north Queensland). The dengue mosquito is common in north Queensland and outbreaks can occur when the virus is transmitted to the local mosquito population in north Queensland by infected international travellers or residents returning home from overseas.

Dengue is endemic in over 100 countries worldwide and is found primarily in urban settings in the tropics. Between 50 and 100 million cases of dengue are reported around the world each year and over 2.5 billion people are at risk of infection. Several hundred thousand dengue cases each year result in dengue haemorrhagic fever which usually affects children under 15 years of age. The average fatality rate with dengue haemorrhagic fever is 5%.

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 Pormpuraaw 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>
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. There is little variation in projections across the seasons.	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. There is little variation in projections across the seasons.	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. There is little variation in projections across the seasons.
Annual and seasonal rainfall: Annual rainfall (the total rainfall received within a given year) is projected to decrease by one per cent (-9 mm). The largest seasonal decrease of six per cent (-5 mm) is projected for spring.	Annual and seasonal rainfall: Annual rainfall will decrease by one per cent (-9 mm) under both high and low emissions scenarios. The largest seasonal decrease of 12 per cent (-10 mm) under the high emissions scenario is projected for spring.	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. The largest seasonal decrease under a high emissions scenario of 18 per cent (-16 mm) is projected for spring.
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).	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).	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). 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 Pormpuraaw, 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 Pormpuraaw

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 Pormpuraaw. 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 Pormpuraaw.

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

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 Pormpuraaw Airport from Cairns and Pormpuraaw on a daily basis (week days only), with passenger loads of up to 36 plus crew. Pormpuraaw 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 Pormpuraaw to Musgrave access road to the Peninsula Developmental Road is the main arterial route between the Pormpuraaw 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 Pormpuraaw, 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 April 2013, members of the Pormpuraaw Local Disaster Management Group, along with various community members came together to undertake an ‘all-hazards’ hazard and risk analysis of disaster events and their potential impact on the community of Pormpuraaw. The process took into consideration a previous risk management study (NDRMSP 2002) 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’*) and in alignment with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 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 Pormpuraaw.

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 Analysis Matrix

Consequence \ Likelihood	Slight	Small	Medium	Large	Huge
Likelihood	1	2	3	4	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 Pormpuraaw 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 mitigatory 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 Council 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

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

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 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

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

LDMG Members

Induction

Local Disaster Management Group Member Induction

Mandatory Training Courses

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

Module 1 – Disaster Management Planning

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

Local Disaster Coordination Centre Staff

Core Training Courses

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

Disaster Coordination Centre – Modules 1 and 2

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
Recovery Modules 1and 2

** Note: There are a number of other training programs that have been identified as 'Needs Based' that this position 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 Pormpuraaw 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. 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.

Evaluating the exercise

In determining whether an exercise achieved its original aim, it is important to evaluate to what extent the exercise objectives were met and how the exercise was conducted generally. At the conclusion of an exercise it is also important that debriefs are conducted to capture issues and areas for improvement.

It is recommended that the LDMG consider the use of hot debriefs, conducted immediately following participants’ involvement in the exercise; and a more detailed After Action Review conducted within a few days of the exercise, to allow participants time to provide a more considered view of the exercise.

When feedback is being collected it is important to consider issues and action items in two separate categories:

- Exercise design and conduct – issues and feedback relating to the exercise format, design and conduct. This feedback will help to inform the design and conduct of future exercises.
- Achievement of exercise objectives – the exercise evaluation process should examine to what extent the exercise objectives were achieved. Any gaps or issues identified during this process can be reported as ‘findings’. Tabling these findings allows for the development of appropriate treatment options designed to address identified gaps and issues. Exercise findings and treatment options should then be captured in a wider Post-Exercise Report.

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 is a 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, and any perceived gaps in capacity or process should be addressed in the ongoing disaster management program.

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 Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council Officers (water/wastewater/environmental health)
Major Infrastructure Failure	The owner of the facility - eg SunWater, Ergon, etc
Wildfires	Queensland Fire & Emergency Services
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 located in the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire offices. The secondary Local Disaster Coordination Centre may be located at the Job Find building if required.

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

- **Situation Report (SITREPS)** During operational activity the LDMG, through the operation of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre, will be responsible for the preparation and distribution of SITREPs. Situation reports are utilised to capture accurate information from the day's operations through communicating a current and forecast situation during a disaster event.

The LDMG will ensure regular and accurate information is received from operational areas to inform operational response, forward planning and the contents of the LDMG SITREP. The LDC will ensure that appropriate staff in the LDCC to compile the SITREP.

If a disaster event requires the activation of the LDCC, the LDC will ensure that a SITREP is developed and is forwarded regularly from the LDCC to the DDCC. If an event is contained within a local government area and has not progressed to DDCC activation, the DDMG will still have activated to 'lean forward' level and the DDC may still request LDMG SITREPS to monitor and assess the situation.

The nature of the disaster and the involvement of the DDMG will determine the timings, complexity and format of the SITREP for a given event.

The SITREPS will be forwarded to the Executive Officer of the Cairns DDMG as well as all members of the LDMG.

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.

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

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

The intent of the DRFA is to assist the relief and recovery of communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a disaster event. The arrangements provide a cost sharing formula between the State and Australian Government and include a range of pre-agreed relief measures.

Eligible disasters under DRFA include: Cyclone, Flood, Landslide, Meteor Strike, Storm,

Bushfire, Storm Surge, Terrorist Event, Tsunami, Tornado and Earthquake. Drought, frost, heatwave, epidemic events relating from poor environmental planning, commercial development or personal intervention are not eligible events under DRFA.

State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)

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

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under SDRA or DRFA arrangements:
the relevant arrangements must be activated;

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

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

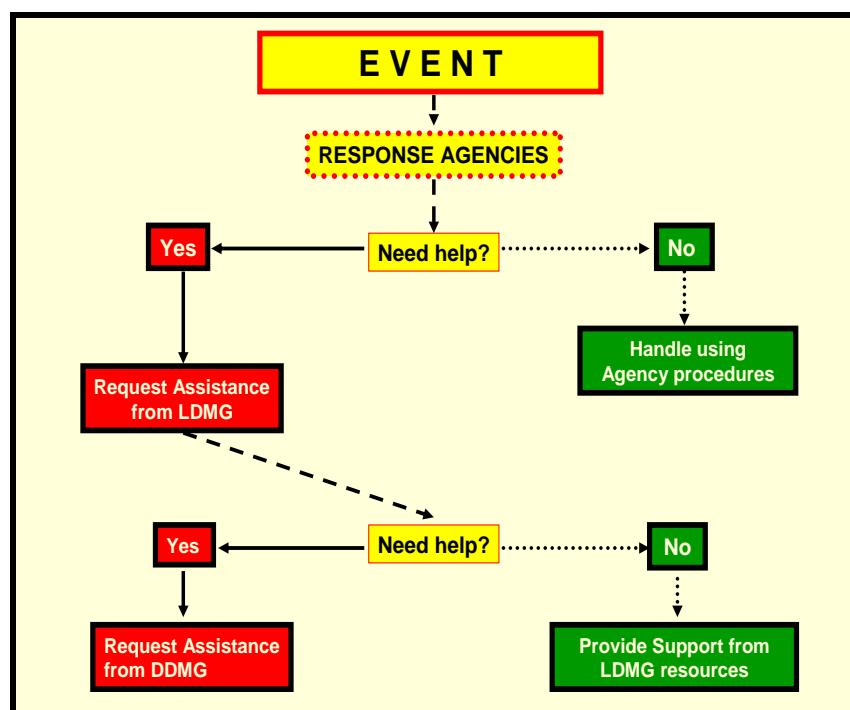
While the Pormpuraaw LDMG has available to it the combined resources of all of its member agencies to apply to the response to an event, there will be times when the resources available will be either insufficient or inappropriate.

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 LDMG may request that the District Disaster Coordinator, 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 for Emergency Services 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.

Resupply

Resupply ensures isolated individuals and communities have essential goods for survival and are not economically disadvantaged by additional transport costs. In such circumstances, the Government will pay the additional transport costs to deliver essential items to isolated individuals and communities. Individuals and communities should not become reliant on resupply operations and are encouraged to become self-sufficient in all their needs in case they become isolated.

There are three distinctly different categories of resupply

- Isolated Community;
- Isolated Rural Properties; and
- Resupply of Stranded Persons.

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 Pormpuraaw power station - 100000 litres of diesel fuel, and the resupply of Pormpuraaw 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.

Specific Hazard	Primary Agency	State and National Plans
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Bushfire	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
Chemical	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Influenza Pandemic	Queensland Health	Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan National Counter-Terrorism Plan

Adapted from Queensland State Disaster Management Plan 2017

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.

Recovery Strategy alignment to the Response Strategy

Response Alert		Triggers	Actions	Communications
Response Lean Forward	Recovery Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Response phase at 'lean forward' level of activation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of LRC as appropriate ▪ Potential actions and risks identified ▪ Information sharing commences ▪ LRC in contact with LDCC/LDC ▪ Initial advice to all recovery stakeholders ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRC and LRG members on mobile remotely
Response Stand Up	Recovery Lean Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Response phase at 'stand up' level of activation ▪ Immediate relief arrangements are required during response phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of response arrangements ▪ Analysis of hazard impact or potential impact ▪ Relief and recovery planning commences ▪ Deployments for immediate relief commenced by recovery functional agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRC and LRG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely ▪ Ad hoc reporting
Response Stand Down	Recovery Stand Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immediate relief arrangements continue ▪ Response phase moves to 'stand down' level of activation. Medium term recovery commences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRG activated at LDCC or alternate location ▪ Recovery plan activated ▪ Deployments for immediate relief response ▪ Action plans for four functions of recovery activated as required ▪ Community information strategy employed ▪ ▪ Participate in response debrief ▪ Transition arrangements from 'response and recovery' to 'recovery' activated including handover from LDC to LRC ▪ Action plans for four functions of recovery continue ▪ Community information strategies continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRC and LRG members present at LDCC or alternate location, on established land lines and/or mobiles, monitoring emails ▪ LRC and LRG members involved in medium term recovery continue as required ▪ Regular reporting to LDMG/LDC
	Recovery Stand Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRG arrangements are finalised. Community returns to normal activities with ongoing support as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidate financial records ▪ Reporting requirements finalised ▪ Participate in recovery debrief ▪ Participate in post event debrief ▪ Post event review and evaluation ▪ Long term recovery arrangements transferred to functional lead agencies ▪ Return to core business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRC and LRG members resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements ▪ Functional lead agencies report to LRC/LRG as required

Annexes

Annex A - Distribution List

	Hard Copy	Electronic Copy
<u>Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council</u>		
Mayor (Chair, LDMG)		1
Councillor (Deputy Chair, LDMG)		1
CEO (LDC - Master Copy)	1	1
Operations Manager		1
Community Services Manager	1	1
Manager Environment		1
Environmental Health Worker		1
Health - Director of Nursing		1
QFES Rural - First Officer / SES - Local Controller		1
Qld Police - Officer in Charge		1
Pormpuraaw State School - Principal		1
Pormpuraaw CDEP - Manager		1
Traditional Owners Representative		1
Emergency Management Coordinator - QFES		1
District Disaster Coordinator		1

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

A copy of the Main Plan is available for purchase from Council at a cost of \$148.00.

Annex B - Risk Register

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	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk treatment	Recommended	Responsible Agency	Timeline
All Events	Disaster Response Capacity	There is a risk that emergency services response to any disaster event will be severely compromised as a result of insufficient numbers of operational personnel.	A	1	E	Ensure that the various responding agencies have support mechanisms in place to complement local personnel with external personnel in sufficient numbers to adequately address any operational shortfall.	Y	All Agencies DDMG	Ongoing
Disease Pandemic	People	There is a risk that people will be affected by a disease pandemic, causing death or severe illness	C	2	H	Public awareness campaign, including specific information for schoolchildren	Y	Qld Health	Ongoing
		There is a risk that the community may be quarantined in isolation for an extended period	C	2	H	Ensure social distancing of personnel involved in the receipt and distribution of incoming stores and supplies	Y	Carpentaria Freight Skytrans PASC	Ongoing
	Medical Services	. There is a risk that medical services will be severely stretched by a disease pandemic	C	2	H	Ensure that contingency planning maintained to address potential staffing shortages	Y	Qld Health	Ongoing
Emergency Animal Disease	Animals	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	C	3	H	Maintain quarantine initiatives	Y	AQIS PL&SM	Ongoing
						Maintain community awareness initiatives	Y	AQIS PASC PL&SM	Ongoing
						Mapping of bat colonies	Y	AQIS	Ongoing
						Development and maintenance of a Pest Management Plan	Y	PL&SM	Ongoing
	People	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of refrigeration, possibly leading to unsafe food issues	B	3	E	Community awareness campaign in relation to safe food handling and storage	Y	PASC EHW	As required
Infrastructure Failure – Power	Storage of Dead Bodies	There is a risk that the refrigerated facility for the storage of dead bodies would be incapable of storing sufficient bodies (with back-up power capacity)	B	4	E	Investigate the provision of a refrigerated/freezer shipping container	Y	PASC	2013
	Water Supply	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	Provision of appropriate wiring of switchboards to accept portable generators	Y	PASC	FY 2013/14
						Provision of suitable portable generators	Y	PASC	2013
						Identify above-ground water sources	Y	PASC	2013
						Ensure that QFRS Rural has sufficient pumping capacity to source water from creeks, etc.	Y	QFRS Rural	2013
						Ensure that council water truck is available to assist as required	Y	PASC	Ongoing

Infrastructure Failure - Power	Sewerage System	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of the sewerage treatment and pumping system	B	3	H	Automatically operated generators in place.	Y	PASC	
						Develop and maintain a public health sub plan, to include community awareness material in relation to safe drinking water	Y	PASC	2013
	Telephone System	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	Lobby Telstra to ensure that there is back-up power available to the current repeater tower(s)	Y	PASC	Immediate
						Ensure that there is access to the telecommunications tower generator to maintain fuel supplies	Y	PASC Telstra	Immediate
						Develop a community awareness program aimed at ensuring that residents have an old-fashioned dial telephone available which does not need power to operate	Y	LDMG	2013
	Communications	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	Develop/maintain a system of community notice boards in prominent positions in each of the communities	Y	PASC	Ongoing
						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	PASC LDMG	2013
Cyclone / Flood	Fuel Supply	There is a risk that the lack of power would result in failure of fuel pumping capacity at the Council yard	B	1	M	Install portable generator-driven pumping capacity as a part of normal business continuity planning	Y	LDMG	2013
	People	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	Community awareness campaign concentrating on fire safety in the home	Y	QFRS Rural Ergon LDMG	2013
	People	There is a risk of inundation by storm surge	D	5	E	Obtain up to date storm surge data and mapping	Y	PASC LDMG	2013
						Develop and maintain appropriate evacuation planning processes	Y		2013
						Develop and maintain appropriate community awareness planning processes	Y		2013
	People	There is a risk of death or injury from flying debris	C	4	E	Community awareness campaign in relation to safety in cyclones	Y	PASC LDMG	November annually
						Concerted campaign to have residents and building contractors clean up their yards of anything which may become a missile during cyclonic winds	Y	PASC LDMG	November annually
	People	There is a risk of death by drowning	C	4	E	Develop and maintain an evacuation plan for use in the event of storm surge	Y	PASC LDMG	2013
						Provide a punt for smooth water rescue of stranded people	Y	PASC LDMG	2013
	People	There is a risk of death by electrocution	C	4	E	Community awareness campaign in relation to safety in cyclones	Y	PASC LDMG Ergon	November annually
						Ensure that any handling of asbestos is in compliance with the Safe Work Australia How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice	Y	PASC QFRS SES	Ongoing
	People	There is a risk that the refuse area will be insufficient to contain the amount of refuse generated by a significant disaster event	A	4	E	Lobby for funding to enable the development of a new or extended refuse facility	Y	PASC	2013
						Develop and maintain a Community Support sub plan, to include the provision of community support services, including counselling	Y	LDMG	2013

		There is a risk of looting	C	2	M	Provision of security patrols	Y	Queensland Police	As required
		There is a risk of break and enters of evacuated homes	C	2	M	Provision of security to evacuated areas	Y	Queensland Police	As required
Buildings	Buildings	There is a risk of damage to homes	C	3	H	Homes built prior to 1982 to be retrofitted to meet the new wind load bearing standards	Y	PASC	Ongoing
						All other homes to be checked for structural integrity and capacity to withstand relevant wind loads	Y		Ongoing
Buildings	Buildings	There is a risk of damage to business properties	C	3	H	Buildings to be checked for structural integrity and capacity to withstand relevant wind loads	Y	Building Owners	Ongoing
		There is a risk of damage to Council and government properties	C	3	H	Buildings to be checked for structural integrity and capacity to withstand relevant wind loads as necessary (Housing and Public Works check buildings for maintenance needs, not for structural integrity)	Y	PASC Dept Housing & Public Works	Ongoing
Roads		There is a risk of damage to roads and causeways	C	3	H	Ensure that all road construction/repairs/maintenance is completed prior to the onset of the wet season	Y	PASC DTMR RoadTek	Annually
Environment		There is a risk of severe coastal erosion (approx. 10 m loss in past 20 years)	C	3	H	Investigate the construction of sea walls as appropriate	Y	PASC PL&SM	FY 2013/14
		There is a risk to severe damage to vegetation	C	3	H	Promote the planting of deep-rooted and/or low-growing plants, while removing plants/trees susceptible to being blown over	Y	PASC PL&SM	Ongoing
People - isolation		There is a risk that the roads will be closed for longer periods than usual	D	1	L	Maintenance of the Council web page to ensure that tourists are aware of road conditions	Y	PASC	Ongoing
Infrastructure		There is a risk of damage to water and sewerage infrastructure	D	3	M	Ensure that pumping and treatment equipment is situated above potential flood level	Y	PASC	Ongoing
Items of Cultural Significance		There is a risk of damage to cemeteries	D	4	H	Investigate potential locations for additional cemetery space in areas not susceptible to high water table inundation of graves	Y	PASC	As required
		There is a risk of damage to other sites of cultural significance	D	4	H	Develop and maintain a register of sites of cultural significance, including GPS data, for the information of disaster response personnel from outside the community	Y	PASC Traditional Owners	Ongoing
Bushfire	People	There is a risk of death or injury to firefighters	D	4	H	Provision of appropriate training for Rural Fire Service volunteers	Y	QFRS	Immediate
						Provision of appropriate personal protective equipment for Rural Fire Service volunteers	Y		Immediate
						Provision of appropriate communications	Y		Immediate
		There is a risk of death or injury to members of the community	D	4	H	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	Annually, prior to the fire season
	Infrastructure	There is a risk of damage to buildings and infrastructure	D	2	L	Fuel load reduction burning	Y	QFRS PASC	
						Development and maintenance of fire breaks	Y	QFRS PASC	

						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 PASC	
	People	There is a risk of asbestos contamination from buildings damaged by fire	A	4	E	Ensure that any handling of asbestos is in compliance with the Safe Work Australia How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice	Y	PASC QFRS SES	Ongoing
Hazardous Chemical Event	People	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	Continual operator training and vehicle and equipment maintenance in accordance with legislative requirements	Y	PASC	Ongoing
	Environment	There is a risk of damage to the environment as a result of an event involving hazardous chemicals	D	2	L	Provision of bund walls as required at relevant locations	Y	Facility Owners	As required
	Infrastructure	There is a risk of damage to buildings by fire as a result of an event involving hazardous chemicals	D	2	L	Provision of safety training and fire suppression equipment	Y	Facility Owners	Ongoing
						Continual operator training and vehicle and equipment maintenance in accordance with legislative requirements	Y		Ongoing
Multi Casualty Events	Medical Services	There is a risk that medical and ambulance/rescue services will be severely stretched by a multi casualty event	A	4	E	Provision of community first aid courses (QAS have already provided first aid courses to SES, PL&SM Rangers, CDEP, HACC, Council, and Pormpur Panth personnel)	Y	QAS	Ongoing
	Coronial Services	There is a risk that there will be insufficient space for the storage of deceased persons following a multi casualty event	A	3	E	Identification of potential alternative storage locations, eg transport freezer containers	Y	QPS	As required
	People	There is a risk of a major event involving a visiting community coach resulting in death or serious injury	A	3	E	Ensure that the potential event is subject of a combined emergency services exercise, to identify specific response and resource capacity issues	Y	QPS Qld Health SES QFRS	Annually
	People	There is a risk of a major event involving a regular air transport passenger flight resulting in death or serious injury	C	3	H	Aerodrome Emergency Plan in place	Y	PASC	Ongoing
Emergency Plant Disease	Environment	There is a risk that plants may be subject to emergency plant disease	A	1	L	Develop and maintain a Pest Management Plan	Y	AQISPASC PL&SM	Ongoing
		There is a risk of an infestation of noxious weeds such as parthenium weed which reduces the reliability of improved pasture establishment and reduces pasture production potential	A	1	L	Mapping of host plants which potentially carry plant disease	Y		
Noxious Weed Infestation	Environment	There is a risk that an infestation of noxious weeds will affect the growth and sustainability of native plants	A	1	L	Develop and maintain a Pest Management Plan	Y	PASC PL&SM	Ongoing
		There is a risk that an infestation of noxious weeds will promote other pest species such as feral pigs	A	1	L	All infestations mapped and recorded in GIS systems	Y		

Residual Risks

Residual risks as the risks which remain after the Local Disaster Management Group has applied the risk mitigation strategies within their capacity, but those strategies have not sufficiently reduced or eliminated the risk.

Residual risks are listed for the information of the District Disaster Management Group, in order that they may consider mitigation strategies not available to the Local Disaster Management Group.

Hazard	Important Community Item	Risk	Residual Risk
All Hazards (especially those involving multi-casualty scenarios)	Disaster Response Capacity	There is a risk that emergency services response to any disaster event will be severely compromised as a result of insufficient response capacity.	<p>The community has a limited response capacity, because of its size and location.</p> <p>QPS are the only full-time emergency service represented in the community (4 personnel).</p> <p>A casualty retrieval service is provided via the primary health care clinic.</p> <p>State Emergency Service and Rural Fire Service both have a small presence in the community, and in the main share membership.</p> <p>While the capacity is there to handle smaller events, any large scale impact would require the expeditious deployment of external emergency services resources.</p>
Cyclone	People	There is a risk that a storm tide of above 3 metres will render the town uninhabitable, requiring a total evacuation of the community	<p>The town of Pormpuraaw is low-lying, and adjacent to the coastline.</p> <p>A total evacuation would require to be conducted prior to the wind speeds closing the airport (the only way out of the community during the wet season).</p> <p>The logistics of evacuating a community of approximately 800 people are beyond the capacity of the LDMG, and assistance from the DDMG would be required.</p>
Cyclone Fire	People	There is a risk to first responders and to the general population of asbestos contamination from damaged buildings.	<p>The community does not have personnel trained in or equipped for asbestos removal. External expertise and equipment will be required.</p>
Cyclone Flood Fire Hazmat Event	People	Various Public Health Risks	<p>The community has one Environmental Health Worker. In a major event, professional EHO assistance will be required for a range of public health/environmental health issues.</p> <p>Prior arrangements are already in place with TPHU.</p>

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