

MORNINGTON SHIRE
COUNCIL
LOCAL DISASTER
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2019

Prepared in accordance with the provisions of
the Disaster Management Act 2003 QLD



**MORNINGTON
SHIRE COUNCIL**

FOREWORD

Mornington Shire Council works to serve their community, their land and their traditions. As the governing body, Mornington Shire Council strives to improve the life of all its residents whilst maintaining the core values of respect and culture. As a result, the Council work toward building local capacity, enhancing the quality of life and maintaining culture within the region.

In preparation of this plan, we acknowledge the Lardil, Yangkaal, Kaiadilt and Gangalidda people, the Traditional Owners of the Wellesley Islands archipelago and recognise their connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

Despite their somewhat idyllic location and beautiful surrounds, the Wellesley Islands are subject to regular to natural disaster events. In one of the most cyclone prone locations in Australia, the islands and their inhabitants are challenged by annual events that test their resilience, preparedness and ability to recover.

When disaster threatens or occurs, Mornington Shire Council has the primary responsibility for the coordination and management of the event. Adequate preparation and planning must occur to ensure that we have the resources, systems and process capable of meeting the challenges and addressing the responses and recovery of any event.

Preparation of the Mornington Shire Council Disaster Management Plan is an integral component Council's role in disaster management. This plan has been developed through a collaborative process and sets out, not only the legislative requirements under the Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003, but also the roles, responsibilities and joint coordination efforts by allied government and non-government organisations. This plan incorporates the following sub plans:

Community Profile

Recovery Plan

Council appoints the Local Disaster Management Group which is responsible for the development and implementation of Council's Disaster Management Plan. This group is the frontline representative body for the Shire and is part of the state-wide disaster management network that includes the District Disaster Management Group and the State Disaster Management Committee.

Preparation of this plan involves the use of the following acronyms:

ADF	Australian Defence Force
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
BSC	Burke Shire Council
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DMA	Disaster Management Act 2003
DRFA	Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
NCTP	National Counter Terrorism Plan
NWRH	North West Remote Health
OIC	Officer in Charge
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Service
QH	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SDMC	State Disaster Management Committee
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangement
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situation Report
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
VMR	Volunteer Marine Rescue
XO	Executive Officer

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1.0 ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

1.1 Introduction / Purposes and Objectives

Mornington Shire incorporates the twenty-two (22) islands of the Wellesley group in the Gulf of Carpentaria. It covers an area of 1227 square kilometres with Mornington Island itself estimated to be about 700 square kilometres in area. Gununa on Mornington Island is a remote community with an estimated population of 1,600 people.

Services delivered on Mornington Island include:

- Education (State School to year 10)
- Police
- Fire brigade
- SES
- Mission Australia
- NWRH Kalngkurr Wellbeing Centre
- Junkuri Laka
- PCYC
- BYNOE
- Save the Children
- NWRH Kuba Natha Hostel- (Aged Care)
- Probation and Parole
- Mirndiyan Gununa
- Gidgee Healing
- Queensland Health
- NWHHS
- Ergon Energy
- QAS
- Telstra

There are an abundant of flora and fauna on the Island, including beaches that are filled with an array of marine life consisting of; turtles and the endangered dugong. Its highly sought after for its fishing and unspoiled beaches are a sight to behold.

Mornington Shire Council works to serve their community, their land and their traditions. Our shire is prone to natural disasters, whilst these types of events are not common, we cannot afford to become complacent. The key to effective disaster response and recovery is the resilience of the community and the willingness of people to work together for the benefit of the community.

Mornington Shire Council, through the work of the Local Disaster Management Group will maintain their commitment to effective disaster management for the shire. To be effective our disaster management planning must be a living process. We must learn from events of the past and continuously challenge our planning and thoughts to mitigate risk for the future. Examination of the actions of others will also ensure that we continue to improve and adapt whilst meeting the expectations of community and climate change.

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

The purpose of the plan is to provide a framework that addresses the disaster management needs of the whole Shire.

The objectives of the plan are:

- To ensure that community risks related to events are effectively identified and managed;
- To ensure that risks requiring District or State level support are identified and communicated;
- To detail the obligations, arrangements and responsibilities of Council, government and non-government agencies with respect to disaster management; and

- To ensure that Council, government and non-government agencies comply with their disaster management obligations under the Disaster Management Act 2003.

1.2 Statement of Establishment / Authority to Plan

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

1.3 LDMG Terms of Reference

The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is mandated as follows under provisions contained in the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

Role – Section 4A

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

Functions – Section 30

A local group has the following functions for its area:

- *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 help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan;*
- *To identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about, support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area;*
- *To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;*
- *To manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group;*
- *To provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations;*
- *To identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area;*
- *To establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens;*
- *To ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group;*
- *To perform other functions given to the group under the Act; and*
- *To perform a function incidental to any of the previous functions mentioned.*

Membership – Section 33

The LDMG consists of the following members:

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

s. 34

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

s. 35

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

s. 37

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

Meetings --s. 39

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

s. 40

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

s. 40A

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

s. 41

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

s. 42

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

s. 43

- *Minutes must be taken of LDMG meetings.*

Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)- s. 57

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

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

s. 58

- *The LDMP must be consisted with the disaster management guidelines*

s. 59

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

s. 60

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

s.104

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

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The identified roles and responsibilities of the various agencies in the disaster management system, whilst generic to some degree outline the support available at a local level and any additional support required can be accessed through the disaster management system at district or state level.

Mornington Shire Council (MSC)	Roles
Maintain services provided to the community and co-ordinate emergency services	Maintenance of Local government function (via Local government business continuity and recovery Planning)
	Maintenance of normal Local government services to the community and critical infrastructure protection
	Development and maintenance of Disaster Management Plans for the shire
	Development and maintenance of a public education/awareness program
	Establishment, maintenance and operation of a LDCC including the training of sufficient personnel to operate the centre
	Coordination of support to emergency response agencies
	Maintenance of warning to telemetry systems
	Collection and interpretation of information from telemetry systems
	Reconnaissance and post impact assessment for the shire
	Debris clearance of road and bridges
	Issuance of public information prior to, during and post disaster impact events
	Recommendations regarding areas to be considered for authorised evacuation
	Public advice regarding voluntary evacuation
	Provision of locally based community recovery services in conjunction with other recovery agencies
Evacuation centre management	

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

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

Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS)	Roles
Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland.	Coordinate and/or provide human and social recovery information and/or resources to support Local and District Disaster Management Groups.
	Enable access to information and/or coordinated government and non-government human and social recovery services through a range of service delivery channels which may include:
	— promotion and/or referral to local community services
	— 1800 recovery hotline

— grants portal
— multi-agency recovery hubs
— community recovery information & referral centres
— case coordination of vulnerable persons
— outreach teams.
Purchase extraordinary human and social recovery services when local capacity is exhausted.
Facilitate matching and enabling of EV CREW registered volunteers.
Enable the matching of donated goods and offers of assistance.
Enable access to emergency and temporary accommodation assistance.
Administer SDRA & DRFA financial relief measures for eligible individuals
Manage the Queensland Government’s Community Recovery “Ready Reserve”.

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

Department of Environment and Science (DES)	Roles
Provide technical advice to response activities, regulatory support to affected stakeholders, coordination of environmental recovery initiatives, and the conservation park, state forest users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these	Liaise with key stakeholders regarding an imminent disaster event and the status of their operations to understand pressing issues.
	Provide expert assessment and advice on:
	— impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values
	— priorities for protection of environmental values
	— contaminant containment and treatment measures
	— environmental harm mitigation measures
— clean up measures for environments and wildlife	

<p>community assets. development of climate change adaptation strategies as well as ensure the safety of national park,</p>	<p>Provide environmental risk assessment of events and incidents affecting infrastructure, mining and industrial sites and, where necessary, authorise emergency actions and releases.</p>
	<p>Provide situational monitoring of local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations, and the provision of expert advice.</p>
	<p>Monitor and coordinate any actions relating to heritage buildings pursuant to the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.</p>
	<p>Monitor and advise on management of impacted native wildlife outside the national park estate and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement.</p>
	<p>Provide environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery phases as required under the State Disaster Contingency Action Plan, National Plan for Maritime Emergencies, related MoUs and agreements. Management Plan, State Chemical, Biological and Radiological Plans, Queensland Coastal</p>
	<p>Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery (e.g. temporary landfills, port nature refuge holders). facility dredge spoil disposal, retrieval of hazardous materials, repairs to heritage listed places and dispensation to beach replenishment, replacement of coastal infrastructure, fill extraction for road repairs,</p>
	<p>Conduct investigations pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and other environment and conservation legislation.</p>
	<p>Provide reports under the water catchments target of the National Impact Assessment Model (NIAM) measure # 46 – km of polluted flood water.</p>
	<p>Maintain plans, skills, preparedness and response capability for disasters through structured training, exercises and review of readiness across all levels of the department.</p>
	<p>Maintain relationships and cooperative arrangements with other relevant state and Commonwealth departments and entities through regular review of agreed roles and responsibilities.</p>
	<p>Closing affected national parks, conservation parks, and state forests.</p>
	<p>Coordinating evacuations of national parks, conservation parks, state forests and department owned areas with the QPS.</p>
	<p>Lead firefighting on national parks, conservation parks and state forests where there is no threat to life or property.</p>
	<p>Manage impacts on national parks, conservation parks, and state forests, and reopen facilities to the public.</p>
	<p>Provide storm tide and wave information, expertise, and advice in accordance with the 12th edition of the Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning Response System Handbook (2016).</p>
	<p>Undertake post event coastal field investigations to assess coastal impacts and storm tide inundation levels following a significant storm tide event.</p>
<p>Provide assistance with satellite imagery processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with Department of Natural Resources Mines and Assistance Team. Energy, Land and Spatial Unit, and Geoscience Australia’s Disaster</p>	

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

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

Department of Innovation, Tourism Industry Development and the Commonwealth Games (DITIDCG)	Roles

<p>Assist the Queensland Government to help Queensland prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency through the DITID Emergency Management Plan (EMP). The EMP complements the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan and is enacted in line with the Disaster Management Act 2003, Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement and Queensland Recovery Guidelines.</p> <p>Operate in partnership with other Queensland Government departments.</p> <p>Coordinate activities following a disaster to support tourism throughout Queensland through the Economic Recovery Group and actively engage with key partners to ensure a coordinated approach to economic recovery efforts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Regional Services, DSDMIP — Tourism and Events Queensland (TEQ) — Queensland Tourism Industry Council. 	
	<p>Compile and provide situation reports on impacts to tourism zones and tourism infrastructure.</p>
	<p>Resilience and recovery strategies for the tourism industry.</p>

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

Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME)	Roles

<p>Establish and communicate arrangements for an emergency event that impacts or has the potential to impact on security of water, electricity, gas, or liquid fuel supply or pose a risk to dam safety.</p> <p>Develop and maintain DNRME emergency management procedures that provide guidance in the response to an energy or water supply emergency, regardless of the hazard.</p> <p>Deliver innovative policy, planning and regulatory solutions in partnership with stakeholders to support reliable energy and water supply.</p> <p>Contribute to disaster management responses across those areas where the department has responsibilities or special expertise that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Manage impacts on unallocated state land and other land managed by the department. — Maintain DNRME stream gauges that provide stream height, flow and rainfall data used by the Bureau of Meteorology. — Provide assistance during a disaster to QFES, the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) in the capture of spatial imagery and spatial information analysis and product production as necessary. — Manage impacts on and from Queensland abandoned mines. — Provide updates on the closure and opening status of current mining operations. 	<p>Energy</p> <p>Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including advice on, action and implement the use of any emergency powers.</p> <p>Develop capability to facilitate emergency actions and responses to an actual or potential energy supply emergency event.</p> <p>Maintain a watching brief and facilitate information transfer in an emergency that may impact at the local, district, state or national level for an electricity, reticulated gas supply and liquid fuels.</p> <p>Advise the Minister if emergency powers are required to maintain supply security.</p> <p>Where appropriate, undertake process to enable the Minister to invoke emergency powers.</p>
	<p>Water</p> <p>Provide information and advice on the issues of dam safety and drinking water supply (continuity and/or safety) as required.</p>
	<p>Dam safety</p> <p>Ensure emergency action plans are in place for referable dams to ensure appropriate action is taken in the event of incidents or failures of the dams.</p> <p>Collate information from dam owners on event impacts.</p> <p>Exercise dam safety emergency powers if needed to minimise the risk of failure or consequences of a dam failure.</p>
	<p>Drinking water</p> <p>Ensure drinking water quality management plans are in place by registered drinking water service providers (this does not include private or unregistered providers).</p> <p>Collate information from service providers and operators of drinking water supply schemes.</p> <p>Work in partnership with Public Health Units (Queensland Health) regarding drinking water quality issues.</p>
	<p>Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including the support and enactment of emergency powers.</p>

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

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

Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)	Roles
<p>Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities.</p> <p>This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether or not the individuals</p>	Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services.
	Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons.
	Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities.
	Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters.
	Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required.

are sick or injured.	Collaborate with Retrieval Services Queensland in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations.
	Participate in search and rescue, evacuation and victim reception operations.
	Participate in health facility evacuations.
	Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems.
	Provide disaster, urban search & rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics.

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

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	Roles
Ensure the safety of people and property in Queensland through the provision of effective prevention, preparation, response and recovery activities across a range of emergency situations through the capabilities of Fire & Rescue, Rural Fire Service and State Emergency Service.	Primary response agency for structural incidents.
	Primary response agency for bushfire incidents.
	Primary response agency for chemical / hazmat incidents.
	Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents.
	Provide mass and technical decontamination capability.
	Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger.
	Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities.
	Ensure that persons performing functions under the Disaster Management Act 2003 in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained.
	Provide advice and support to the state group and local and district groups in relation to disaster management and disaster operations.
	Emergency supply acquisition and management of supplies and services in support of disaster operations.
	Resupply of essential goods (food and basic commodities) to temporarily isolated communities, properties and individuals.
Ensure the capability and capacity of Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART) to assist communities affected by disasters or emergency situations.	

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

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

Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)	Roles
Manage and coordinate the state government's program of	Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland.

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

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

Surf Life Saving Queensland (SLSQ)	Roles
<p>Provide support to all agencies during the response phase of any disaster event. SLSQ works proactively with all emergency services and provides qualified lifesaving personnel to ensure the Queensland public are kept safe during natural disasters. SLSQ makes all surplus lifesaving resources available for use with qualified personal to assist across the Queensland coastline.</p>	Provide advice on coastal and aquatic rescue management to government (state and local) agencies across the state.
	Provide a network of support and advice to the QDMC, DDMGs and LDMGs in relation to disaster and emergency response via volunteer surf life savers, professional lifeguards, and the Westpac Life Saver Helicopter Rescue Service.
	Provide inflatable rescue boats (IRBs) for use in flood waters, or assist with the relocation of people, emergency service personal and gear / equipment.
	Provide members to assist QPS, SES or QFES with door knocking and welfare checks in isolated or affected areas.
	Supply suitably qualified personnel with current Surf Lifesaving Awards and appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
	Maintain a primary focus on Queensland's patrolled beaches and only supply personnel and equipment not operationally required during the disaster period.
	As the primary authority for closing beaches in Queensland, SLSQ will work with all local councils and land managers to ensure proactive and concise messaging about beach closures and associated hazards.
	Actively collect and collate information through SLSQ's State Operations and Communications Centre (SOCC) (which coordinates and monitors 39 coastal cameras and a private radio network from Port

Douglas to Tweed Heads) and use existing media channels for key messaging.
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1.5 Coordination of Disaster Operations

Effective collaboration and coordination underpin the entire disaster management system and is a cornerstone for this plan. It is defined in the State Disaster Management Plan as:

- *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 operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.*

Coordination in disaster management is akin to the management of relationships between different agencies that possess a diverse range of expertise, resources and skills. It involves ensuring that they work together to achieve a common goal whilst ensuring best use of resources for the benefit of the community.

Underlying principles of effective disaster management include ‘coordination, collaboration and consultation’. Effective management of any disaster relies on strong coordination arrangements, consultative decision making, collaboration and shared responsibility achieved through supporting relationships, trust and teamwork between individuals, agencies and the community.

1.6 Statement of Compliance with Legislation, Guidelines and Strategic Policy Statement

Council’s Local Disaster Management Group will ensure that its responsibilities outlined in the Terms of Reference as detailed in section 1.3 of this plan, are executed with the available resources of both the group and the district. Council is committed to the values of the disaster management strategic framework that include:

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

1.7 Amendment Register and Version Control

As a living document, this plan must reflect external and internal changes within the Shire and community. Consequently, it will undergo continued development and refinement as the Shire and community develop over time.

Until further notice, proposed amendments to this plan are to be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the Mornington Shire for provision to the Local Disaster Management Group and Council for consideration for inclusion in the plan.

Amendment Register

Amendment Number	Date	Section Amended	Amended By
1	31.11.16	Review of Plan-Contact List	Governance
2	17.04.17	Review of Plan-Contact List	Governance
3	01.12.17	Review of Plan-Contact List	Governance
4	01.01.18	Review of entire plan	Governance
5			
6			
7			
8			

Version Control

Version	Date	Date accepted by LDMG
1	11.12.2014	
2	28.07.2015	
3	11.11.2016	14.12.2016
4	06.12.2017	13.12.2017
5	01.01.2019	
6		
7		
8		

1.8 Distribution and Availability of Plan

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<i>17.01.2019</i>		

1.9 Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Definitions	
Chairperson:	The Chairperson of the Disaster Management Group, means the person appointed or acting as the chairperson of the group under section 20 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.
Command:	The direction of members and resources of an agency in the performance of the agency's roles and tasks. Command operates vertically within an agency.
Control:	The overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. Control operates horizontally across all agencies, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.
Co-Ordination	The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective disaster management but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction.
Co-Ordination Centre:	A Centre established at State, District or Local level as a Centre of communications and co-ordination during response and recovery operations e.g. DDCC- District Disaster Co-ordination Centre, SDCC- State Disaster Co-ordination Centre, LDCC-Local Government Disaster Co-Ordination Centre.
Declared Disaster Officer:	i) a police officer; or (ii) a persons authorized under <i>s75(1) of the DMA</i> to exercise declared disaster powers for the disaster situation.
Disaster:	(1) A “disaster” is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to assist the community recover from the disruption. (2) In this section – ‘serious disruption’ means – (a) Loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or (b) widespread or severe property loss or damage; or (c) Widespread or severe damage to the environment.
Disaster District:	A part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster District.
Disaster District Management Group:	The functional group as set out in the Disaster Management Act 2003
Executive Officer- State Disaster Management Committee: (SDMC)	Of the State group, means the person who is the executive officer of the committee under <i>section 19(3)</i> .

Functional Lead Agency:	A Government Department allocated a responsibility by the State Disaster Management Group to coordinate a particular function in respect of disaster management.
Hazard:	A potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.
Incident:	Day-to-day occurrence which are responded to by a single Response agency by itself or in cooperation with other response agencies.
Local Disaster Co-Ordinator:	Chief Executive Officer or other council officer appointed by the Chair of the LDMG, as the Local Disaster Coordinator.
Local Controller:	The controller of a Local State Emergency Service Unit appointed under the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> . The Local Controller is usually the appointed leader of a volunteer SES unit.
Local Disaster Management Group:	The persons responsible for implementing the requirements of Local Government with respect to development and implementation of disaster arrangements for their area
Local Disaster Management Plan:	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Mitigation:	Measures taken in advance of an event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and the environment.
DFRA (Disaster Relief Funding Agreement):	Financial arrangements for the activation and delivery of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery assistance within Queensland.
Non-Government Organisation:	A voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency.
Planning:	Process of developing arrangements for coordinating a response and establishing priorities, duties roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including an actual state of preparedness.
Preparedness:	Action designed to minimise loss of life and damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in case an event. Preparedness is concerned with understanding the threat; forecasting and warning; educating and training officials and the population; and establishing organisations for the management of disaster situations including preparation of operational plans, training relief groups, stockpiling supplies, and accessing necessary funds.
Prevention:	Includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce or eliminate potential loss of life or property and protect economic development.
Recovery:	Includes the process of returning an affected community to its actual level of functioning after a disaster. This process is divided into short term Recovery and Long-Term Recovery/Reconstruction.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Recovery – the aim of initial recovery operations is to satisfy personal and community needs, and to restore services to the level where the continuing process can be managed by local government and the normal responsible agencies • Long Term Recovery – long term recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation measures are the subject of separate arrangements.
Resources:	Includes food, manpower, any horse or other animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.
Response:	Includes the process of combating a disaster and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by a disaster.
Risk:	Expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged, and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. Based on mathematical calculations, risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability.
Risk Management:	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, assessing, treating and monitoring risk.
State Disaster Management Committee:	Queensland body responsible for the development of Disaster Management policy and coordination of resources necessary to ensure that all steps are taken to plan for and counter the effects of disaster.
Supporting Organisations:	Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other specialist agencies who have indicated a willingness to participate and provide specialist support resources to a functional or threat specific lead agency during disasters.
Warning:	Dissemination of message signaling imminent hazard, which may include advice on protective measures.

1.10 Processes and Timeframes – Internal and External Assessment

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

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

1.11 Governance Processes

Core Group

List for Mornington Local Disaster Management Group (Core Group)		
Name	Agency	Position
Brad Wilson	Mayor	Chair
Jane Ah Kit	Deputy Mayor	Deputy Chair
Frank Mills	Council (CEO)	XO
Brad Dickson	MSC (EXEC.Manager Infrastructure)	Representative
Kerry Whiting	MSC (EXEC Manager Finance & Human Services)	Representative
TBA	MSC (EXEC Manager Technical Services)	Representative
Tatiana Ah Mat	MSC (EXEC Manager Corporate Governance and Communication)	Representative
S/S Emma Riley	Queensland Police	OIC Mornington Police
Elliott Dunn	Emergency Management Coordinator Mt Isa QFES	Representative
Sgt Shane Smith	Queensland Police	Representative

Tony Francesco	Gununamanda Store	Representative
Terri Byrne	Mornington Island State School	Representative
Peter McCutcheon	Queensland Ambulance	Representative
Leeona West	NWHHS	Representative
Area Director Mount Isa	Emergence Management QLD	Representative
Tommy Wilson	Wellesley Islands Rangers	Representative

Service Providers & Advisors

<u>List for Mornington Local Disaster Management Group (Service Providers & advisors contacts)</u>		
Name	Organisation	Position
Bobby Thompson	Wellbeing Centre	Representative
Farah Linden	Mission Australia	Representative
Ross	BYNOE	Representative
Geoff Byrne	Junkuri Laka	Representative
TJ Baker	PCYC	Representative
David Snowman	Telstra	Representative
Wayne Green	BAS	Representative
Jenny Sewter	Save The Children	Representative
Jeremy Palmer	NWRH- Executive Manager Health Services	Representative
Kylie Marquart	NWRH – Area Residential Aged Care Manager	Representative
Facility Manager	NWRH – Kuba Natha Hostel (onsite)	Representative
Jane Ah kit	Gidgee Healing	Representative
Susan Sewter	Mirndiyan Gununa	Representative
	Ergon Energy	Representative
Vanita Ah Kit	Probation and Parole	Representative
Dave Torr	SES	SES Local Controller
Peter	QAS	OIC Queensland Ambulance
Leeona West	Queensland Health	Queensland Health Rep
Dave Torr	Rural Fire Service	Rural Fire Inspector
Terri Byrne	EQ	Mornington Island State School
Tom Atu	DPMC	Representative
Jeff Magnus	Executive Officer Mt Isa DDMG	Representative

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

Specialist Advisors

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

Agency	Member
Jeff Magnus	Executive Officer Mt. Isa DDMG

Appointment of representative to District Group

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

Notification of membership to State Group

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

Meeting Schedule

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

Administrative responsibilities

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

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

Authority to activate the Group

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting Requirements

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

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

2.0 LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT Group

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

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

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

3.0 DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Community Context

Geography

Mornington Island is the largest Island in the Wellesley group with an area of 700km. Located in the South-West of the Gulf of Carpentaria the island has one populated town Gununa on the South West side of the island. There are numerous outstations on the Island that are populated by family group from time to time. The other island in the Wellesley group have a number of outstations located on them the largest being Bentinck Island, Sweers Island has a permanent fishing lodge with two permanent residents.

The Island is moderately vegetated in the central areas with numerous open tidal plains across the island. The Island is reasonably flat with more elevation on the Northern Side of the Island.

There are no river systems on the island however low-lying areas are prone to flooding.

Climate and Weather

Mornington Island experiences the extreme of summer hot days combined with a wet season from November to March and a cooler and dry winter. The Shire can experience severe Cyclones during the wet season. Dust storms and smoke haze can occur often during the dry months.

Rain events are common during the summer months, but winter rain has been experienced at times.

The weather radar is on the Island, which covers the Gulf.

Population

The population of the Island is 1,600 (community census). The population is predominantly Indigenous (73.1%) and mostly resides in the main town area.

Vulnerable People

Elderly and infirmed individuals in the community are known to the care providers.

Community Preparedness

Residents of the Mornington Shire are resilient and accustomed to the regular storms and severe weather that accompanies the wet season in the area.

Industry

Industry in the Mornington Shire is predominately council employment; there is no agricultural or manufacturing industry.

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure includes power, water, sewage, roads and essential services buildings.

Electricity Supply

Mornington Shire is powered by a diesel generator.

Water Supply

Water supply is treated dam supply.

Sewerage

The Island is serviced by a sewage system.

Roads

There are a number of unsealed roads on the Island.

Airport

There is a council owned Airport.

Regular flights from Mornington to Mount Isa and Cairns

Airport codes: ONG YMTI

Type: local airport (light traffic)

Scheduled airline service: yes

Latitude: -16.662500 | 16 39.750023 S | S16 39 45

Longitude: 139.177994 | 139 10.679626 E | E139 10 40

Field elevation: 33 ft/10 m MSL

Magnetic variation: 5.4°E

09/27

4,987 x 98 ft (1,520 x 30 m) — other (PER) — lighted

12/30

2,480 x 59 ft (756 x 18 m) — gravel — not lighted

The Barge service operated weekly from Karumba, this is the normal method of transferring goods to and from the island. There is a loading and unloading facility at Gununa.



Essential Services

Mornington Island:

Queensland Ambulance

Queensland Police

Queensland Health (inpatient facility)

SES

Rural Fire Service

Hazardous Sites

There are no hazardous facilities on the island.

Public Buildings, Spaces and Events

The Mornington Shire has no areas that would be considered high density.

Neighbour relationships

The Mornington Shire has good working relationships with all neighbouring Shires.

3.2 Hazards

The risk management record draws heavily on information in the Mornington Natural Disaster Risk Management Study.

3.3 Risk Assessment

Risk analysis and evaluation

The risk assessment was conducted by AECOMs in January 2013.

18.2 Intolerable Risks

The analysis has not nominated any extreme risks and therefore no risks have been identified as intolerable.

18.3 Tolerable subject to ALARP

The ALARP Process aims to determine what, if any, control measures will reduce the risk to a tolerable level. At the conclusion of the analysis, the risk severity may not have been reduced. However, it is entirely appropriate and acceptable to tolerate the risks, provided that the risks are known and managed.

The ALARP analysis will focus on current controls in place and whether any control implementation or improvement opportunity will shift the risk rating and hence the tolerability rating.

Another factor that needs to be questioned is whether a change in the confidence of the risk rating would make the risk more tolerable according to Table 25.

For the purposes of this project the treatment process in Section 18.1 of this report will be used to assess ALARP.

The following risks have been identified as tolerable subject to ALARP:

Table 26 Summary of risks Identified as tolerable subject to ALARP

Risk Statement (Potential for)	Flooding	Cyclone	Thunderstorm	Wildfire	Storm Surge	Tsunami	Earthquake
INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS							
Loss of supplies to community		✓					

18.4 Broadly Acceptable Risks

The risks that are broadly acceptable and based on the continuing vigilance to existing preventative and preparedness controls are listed in the risk register and as per the definition of broadly acceptable will not require further analysis and discussion.

The following risks have been identified as broadly acceptable:

Table 27 Summary of risks identified as broadly acceptable

Risk Statement (Potential for)	Flooding	Cyclone	Thunderstorm	Wildfire	Storm Surge	Tsunami	Earthquake
PEOPLE							
Residents possessions to be damaged or lost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
People to be isolated	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Homelessness among community residents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ENVIRONMENT							
Widespread environmental damage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Climate change impacts							
ECONOMY							
Employment to be impacted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION							
Council administration and functions to be impacted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public administration to be impacted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

19.0 ALARP and Treatment Analysis

The following sections document the analysis on current controls and whether a gap in the information requirement exists in order to make a confident analysis. Both these factors will lead to a decision on whether the risk is as low as reasonably practical or requires further analysis.

19.1 Treatment Principles

The principles of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery provided the framework within which risk treatment options were devised and developed. Natural disaster risks can be managed and controlled by implementing risk treatment options that are identified by taking each classified risk and evaluating what intervention strategies are possible. Risk treatment options typically fall into the categories of: advance warning and monitoring; public knowledge, awareness and preparedness; planning and legislative measures; and engineering and public works measures.

19.1.1 Advance Warning and Monitoring

Council, in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology and emergency response agencies, has implemented strategies in the form of advance warning and monitoring systems that allow Council to issue warnings to the community. The Bureau of Meteorology's flood warning network facilitates the advance warning and monitoring of flooding in the Shire. Flood warnings and river height bulletins are delivered to the Council, the Police Force, State Emergency Services, to other agencies involved in flood response and to the public prior to and during flooding.

When weather conditions cause the bushfire risk to become extreme, the Bureau of Meteorology issues Fire Weather Warnings. Warnings are broadcast on radio and television. Local fire authorities declare total fire bans when they receive a Fire Weather Warning from the Bureau. Monitoring of the quantity of vegetation available for fuel for fires by the Rural Fire Service also serves to manage and control bushfire risks.

19.1.2 Public Knowledge, Awareness and Preparedness

Being prepared, and having knowledge and a capacity to improvise lessens an individual's vulnerability to natural disasters. Those who lack knowledge of local conditions or who wait and rely on others for help are more vulnerable. Raising the community's knowledge and awareness of natural disaster risks, of warning and monitoring services and of self protective measures that can be taken is therefore recommended. The assistance and input from emergency services agencies is necessary to ensure information delivered is accurate and effective. The Council newsletter is a medium through which a community awareness and education campaign could be delivered.

The transient population of indigenous communities necessitates awareness and education campaigns be delivered annually (or whenever the natural disaster risk occurs) so that newly arrived residents are not missed.

19.1.3 Planning and legislative Measures

It is recommended that a Natural Hazards Code be developed and included in the current revision of the Town Plan under the Integrated Planning Act. Controls for future land and building development, making reference to known flood levels and bushfire prone areas should also be drafted and included.

It is recommended that statements regarding the safety and well-being of the community from the perspective of natural hazard impacts be drafted and included in the Corporate Plan. Provision for expenditure on natural disaster mitigation should be included in the Operational Plan.

The Local Disaster Management Plan is out of date and is needed to be rewritten to be brought in line with the current recommended planning guidelines. Other planning and legislative measures suggested include drafting procedures for inspections, recommissioning and cleaning up after natural hazard impacts.

19.1.4 Engineering and Public Works Measures

Numerous engineering and public works measures have been recommended to mitigate the disruptions and damage caused by flooding, bushfires and severe thunderstorms. Recommended measures include upgrading and sealing roadways, upgrading communication capabilities, upgrading stormwater drainage and clearing silt and debris, maintenance of levee walls and improving emergency response facilities.

It is recommended that fire breaks be graded on Council owned property, controlled burn-offs be conducted in bushfire risk areas and water supply infrastructure in rural communities be upgraded to enable fire fighting from town mains supply.

19.2 Treatment Outcomes

The treatments are identified below in **Error! Reference source not found.** and have been linked to the respective sub-sections that address each of the risks in more detail.

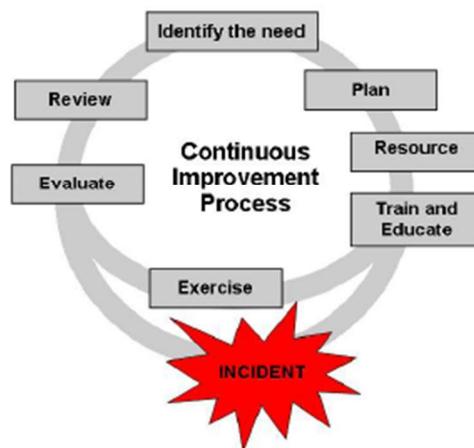
4.0 CAPACITY BUILDING

8.11. Capacity Building

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

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

Figure 7: Continuous Improvement Process



4.1 Community Awareness

There is an ongoing public awareness programme conducted through the Mount Isa Area Director, Emergency Management Queensland.

This programme comprises the following elements:

- (a) Publications explaining flooding and emergency procedures;
- (b) Preparation of media releases explaining flooding preparedness and emergency procedures;
- (c) Publications prepared by statutory services detailing the measures that should be taken to prevent, minimise and deal with the effects of emergency situations; and
- (d) Ongoing media campaign to encourage the public to "be aware".

Stocks of these publications will be made available to the public by Council.

A local public education campaign should be held in Mornington using these materials.

Public information is that information which is passed on to the public prior to, during, and after, a Disaster, such as warnings and directions.

Due to the remote location of Mornington, it is unlikely

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

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

8.11.1. Community awareness

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Training

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

4.3 Exercises

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

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

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

Any issues identified should be noted and recorded against one or more of the P²OST²E categories, depending on your perception of the reason behind the issue identified.

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

4.4 Post Disaster Assessment

Following any operational activity, the LDMG will meet to identify and adopt any lessons that can be learnt from the actions taken during the response to continuously improve the LDMP. The LDMP has been delegated the role of continually reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of disaster management. Immediately following an event a HOT debrief will be conducted as detailed in the Exercises heading. A post full post event review will be conducted with the results including any corrective actions to be disseminated to the LDMG members and the LDC of the District Group.

5.0 RESPONSE STRATEGY

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

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

During major or prolonged flooding, the LDMG may need to request a resupply of essential goods due to the normal transport route (via Karumba) being impassable.

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

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

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

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

- Severe Tropical Cyclone (above Category 3)
- Flash flooding of significant dwellings,
- Earthquake with multiple structural failures,
- Exotic animal disease,
- Events that require long term housing for evacuated persons, and
- Events with multiple fatalities or multiple serious injuries.

Operational Planning

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

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

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

Management of Residual Risks

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

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

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

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

5.1 Warning Notification and Dissemination

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Activation of Response Arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Role of The Local Disaster Coordination Centre Operation and Management

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

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

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

In particular, the LDCC is responsible for the:

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

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

5.4 QFES- Partnerships

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

The functions of the SES are to:

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

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

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

5.5 Declaration of A Disaster Situation

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

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

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

5.6 Operational Reporting

Situation Report (SITREP)

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

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

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

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

Tasking Log

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

A tasking log may contain details of:

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

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

5.7 Financial Management

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

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

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

Authority to expend funds

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

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

Document management

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

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

5.8 Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements

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

State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)

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

Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (DRFA)

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

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

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under SDRA and DRFA arrangements:

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

6.0 PUBLIC HEALTH

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

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

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

7.0 EVACUATIONS AND EVACUATION CENTRE MANAGEMENT

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

8.1 Evacuation Centres

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

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

8.2 Evacuation Centre Managers

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

Duties of Evacuation Centre Managers

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

1. Organise physical set up and adequate provision of the Evacuation Centre.
2. Be responsible for the overall co-ordination of the centre.
3. Liaise with LDCC to ensure the adequate provision of food, bedding, volunteers, access to medical treatment and any other needs of evacuees.
4. Registration of evacuees (names/address, telephone, next of kin).
5. Ensure persons with special needs are given appropriate assistance.
6. Ensure adequate feedback to LDCC regarding problems, either in respect of management of the Welfare Centre or special needs of clients.
7. Ensure information, i.e. medical, insurance, financial assistance (Govt Dept) etc. is available to all people.
8. Ensure adequate records of activities and expenses are maintained.

8.0 IMPACT ASSESMENT

Following and even the Local Disaster Management Group will coordinate the assessment of damage to the community and infrastructure. If specialised skills are required (Building inspections) the LDMG will request support from the District Group.

Following evacuation, the LDMG will coordinate damage assessment of critical infrastructure, essential services and dwellings prior to the return phase of the evacuation operation.

9.0 APPROVAL OF EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

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

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

..... Date

Cr Brad Wilson

Chair

Mornington Local Disaster Management Group

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

10.0 LDMG SUB-PLANS

There are currently two sub-plans to Mornington Shire Council's Local Disaster Management Plan, which include:

- Mornington Shire Community Profile
- Mornington Shire Recovery Plan



2019-2020

MORNINGTON SHIRE COMMUNITY- DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

COMMUNITY PROFILE



Mornington Shire Community- Disaster Management Plan
2019-2020
Community Profile

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document has been developed to support the Mornington Shire Local Disaster Management Plan, is annexed to the plan as an important component of the plan. The purpose of this document is to provide Mornington Shire specific information that may be used for efficient and effective process leading into, during and post a natural disaster or extreme weather event.

This document has been developed with the assistance and support of community members and Council’s elected representatives who possess generations of local knowledge and experience in dealing with natural disasters and extreme weather events.

This document is not designed to replace the statutory obligations of the Local Disaster Management Group, the District Disaster Management Group or the State Disaster Coordination Centre but provide well founded advice and recommendations relating to natural disasters and extreme weather events for Mornington Shire.

This document displays information such as core contacts, stakeholder’s contacts, auxiliary power supply, satellite phone numbers and contacts as well as communication methods, these will vary from time to time and this document will be updated as advice is provided or at a minimum annually.

2.0 LDMG CONTACT LIST

Contact List for Mornington Local Disaster Management Group(Core Group)				
Name/ Position	Agency	Landline phone	Mobile	Email Address
Brad Wilson (Chair)	Mayor	47457800	0498478722	Mayor@mornington.qld.gov.au
Jane Ah Kit (Deputy Chair)	Deputy Mayor	47457800	0472837299	jane.ahkit@mornington.qld.gov.au
Frank Mills (XO)	Council (CEO)	47457801	0437999754	Ceo@mornington.qld.gov.au
Brad Dickson (Engineering Services)	MSC (EXEC Manager Infrastructure & Technical Services)	47457830 47457820	0447676294	Bradley.Dickson@mornington.qld.gov.au tc@mornington.qld.gov.au
Kerry Whiting	MSC (EXEC Manager Finance & Human Services)	47457803		Kerry.Whiting@Mornington.qld.gov.au

Tatiana Ah Mat	MSC (EXEC Manager Corporate Governance and Communication)	47457805	0437654886	Tatiana.Ahmat@Morningson.qld.gov.au
S/S Emma Riley	Queensland Police	474579090		Emma.Riley@police.qld.gov.au
Elliot Dunn	Emergency Management Coordinator Mt Isa QFES	47445202 Fax:47491789	0419445069	Elliot.Dunn@qfes.qld.gov.au
Sgt Shane Smith	Queensland Police	47459090		Smith.shanem@police.qld.gov.au
Tony Francesco	Gununamanda Store	47457233	0400125395	Tony@gununamanda.com.au
Terri Byrne	Morningson Island State School	47479333	0467713942	tbyrne22@eq.edu.au
Peter McCutcheon	Queensland Ambulance	4745 7383	0427 758 581	gas.oicmorningsonisland@ambulance.qld.gov.au
Leeona West	NWHHS	07 47457290	0436917769	Leeona.West@health.qld.gov.au
Tommy Wilson	WILSSED Rangers		0402535919	coordinator@wilssed.com.au

Contact List for Morningson Local Disaster Management Group (Service Providers & advisors contacts)				
Bobby Thompson	NWRH Kalngkurr Wellbeing Centre		0467969632	Bobby.Thompson@nwrh.com.au
Farrah Linden	Mission Australia	47457081	0476842445	linden@missionaustralia.com.au
Geoff Byrne	Junkuri Laka	47457278	0447744945	Geoff@junkuirlaka@gmail.com
TJ Baker	PCYC			Tj.baker@pcyc.org.au
David Snowman	Telstra			
	BAS			
Jenny Sewter	Save The Children		0437497855	Jenny.sewter@savethechildren.org.au

Ross Furnari	Bynoe		0476072947	CDPmanager@bynoemornington.org.au
Jeremy Palmer	NWRH-Aged Care	0747819300	0409909791	Jeremy.Palmer@nwrh.com.au
Kylie Marquart	NWRH Kuba Natha Hostel – Area Residential Aged Care Manager	0747819300	0429983618	Kylie.Marquart@nwrh.com.au
Facility Manager	NWRH Kuba Natha Hostel – Facility Manager (on site)	0747479710	0427726043	kubanatha@nwrh.com.au
Jane Ah kit	Gidgee Healing			jahkit@gidgeehealing.com
Susan Sewter	Mirndiyan Gununa			manager@gm.com.au
Charlie Casa	Ergon Energy			
Vanita Ah Kit	Probation and Parole	(07) 4442 8302		Vanita.AhKit@Corrections.qld.gov.au
Tom Atu	DPMC		0428 683 690	Tom.ATU@official.niaa.gov.au
Jeff Magnus	Executive Officer Mt. Isa DDMG	47441151	0428743189	DDC.MountIsa@police.qld.gov.au

3.0 SATELLITE PHONE REGISTER

Organisation	Location	Person allocated SAT phone	Number
Queensland Police Service	Mornington Island	Emma Reilly	0147 157 574
Queensland Ambulance Service	Mornington Island	Peter McCutcheon	0147 180 179
Queensland health PCYC	Mornington Island	Heather Byrne TJ Baker	0147 181 304 0011 8816 31636477
Mornington Shire Council	Mornington Island	Frank Mills	0147 186 954

Mornington Shire Council	Mornington Island	Brad Dickson/ Kerry Whiting	0147 149 969
Sweers Island resort	Sweers Island	Lyn	0147 480 974
Mission Australia	Mornington Island	Farah Linden	0147181136
Mornington Island State School	Mornington Island	Terri Byrne	0147 149 481

4.0 AUXILIARY POWER SUPPLY REGISTER

Organisation	Location	Type of power	Model type	Last serviced
Queensland Police	Mornington Island	Generator	2320KW	04/12/2018
Queensland Health	Mornington Island	Generator		
Queensland Ambulance	Mornington Island	Generator		
Energy Queensland	Mornington Island	Generator	2300KW	
NWRH Kuba Natha Hostel (Aged Care)	Mornington Island	Generator		31/05/2019
Gununamanda Store	Mornington Island	Generator		17/12/2018
Mornington Shire Council	Mornington Island	Generator		

5.0 COMMUNICATION METHODS

The Local Disaster Management Group uses various methods of communications for both the Core groups and for service providers.

Core Group- face to face meetings, emails, teleconferences, SMS texts

Service Providers & Community groups/members- face to face meetings, emails, teleconferences, SMS texts, posters, social media & radio

The following agencies and roles are representative of those based full time on Mornington Island. A full list of all State agencies and their roles and responsibilities is contained in sections..... of the Mornington Shire Council Local Disaster Management Plan

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Organisation	Roles and Responsibilities
<u>Mornington Shire Council</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice and local knowledge relevant to the planning and logistical issues of disaster management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide primary response support to Local Disaster Management Group and/or allied agencies as identified and required • Provide advice to Local Disaster Management Group regarding road closures/openings and maintenance of road blocks • Assist in rescue operations, evacuations searches for missing persons as required
<u>Queensland Police</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of peace and good order • Operationally responsibility for first response to terrorism • Prevention of crime Maintenance of any site as a possible crime scene Coronial investigation procedure • Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks • Crowd control • Assist in the evacuation • Coordination of rescue operations • Provide support to Local disaster Management Group • Security of evacuated areas • Security of damaged premises • Assist in the registration of evacuated persons • Coordination of search for missing members of the community traffic, marine and air accidents • Guidance on Counter-Terrorism Issues
<u>Gununamanda Store</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate supplies of essential goods (food, water and basic commodities) on hand are sufficient to meet community needs for a minimum of 2 weeks, at all times • Assist in the resupply of essential goods (food, water and basic commodities) to Mornington Island as required
<u>Queensland Ambulance</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities. This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether or not the individuals are sick or injured. • Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, to participate with other emergency services in counter disaster planning and to coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during the disaster.
<u>Queensland Health</u>	<p><i>Lead agency</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead agency for response function of public health, mental health and medical services, mass casualty management, mass fatality management including

	<p>victim identification (with QPS) and emergency medical retrieval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health emergency incident information • Primary agency for heatwave, pandemic influenza, biological and radiological incidents. <p><i>Preparedness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop health- focused disaster and emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans • Develop and maintain disaster and emergency health response capabilities and capacity • Implement business continuity plans and arrangements to maintain health services during disaster and emergencies • Work across the health sector including aged care facilities, private facilities, primary health and community care providers to ensure ‘whole of health’ arrangements are in place. <p><i>Response (including support functions)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders • Health Services – clinic and forensic • Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated • Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS) • Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS) • Recovery mental health support to affected communities (with DCDSS) • Public health and environmental health advice and support to local governments and affected communities and industries • Messaging on public health risks to affected communities
<p><u>QFES</u></p>	<p>Role: ensure the safety of people and property in Queensland through the provision of effective prevention, preparation, response and recovery activities across a range of emergency situations through the capabilities of Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Services and State Emergency Service.</p> <p>Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary response agency for structural, bushfire and chemical/ hazmat incidents • Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities • Facilitate and authorise Emergency Alert campaigns to provide advice and warnings to communities affected by disasters and emergency situations • Ensure that persons performing functions under the Disaster Management Act 2003 in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained • Emergency supply acquisition and management of supplies and services in support of disaster operations • Resupply of essential goods (food and basic commodities) to temporarily isolated communities, properties and individuals • Ensure the capability and capacity of Disaster Assistance Responses Teams (DART) to assist communities affected by disasters or emergency situations • Undertake damage assessment function (residential and commercial structures) as soon as practical post disaster/ emergency situation and provide findings to disaster management stakeholders
<p><u>Queensland Education</u></p>	<p>Emergency Support Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead, manage and coordinate the department’s planning, preparation, response and recovery from disasters and emergencies. • Provision of department buildings that can be transitioned to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres • Support communications prior to, during and after an event <p>Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in DoE schools, institutions and workplaces • Ensure that all state schools, regional offices and other workplaces have a documented emergency response plan • Facilitate the return of affected state schools to normal operations as soon as safe and practicable following an event • Facilitate the transition of DoE facilities to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres as required or directed

7.0 RESPONSE STRATEGY

Whilst response strategies will vary for different types of events and the strength of cyclones will determine the strategies to be followed, the cyclone categories and strategies described below should be used as a base for decision making. In addition, there are some actions that must be initiated as a matter of course and these include:

- Annually - conduct cyclone season community clean up and preparation “get ready” commencing in October and continuing until complete.
- Annually - contact the Department of Housing and Public Works to get an update of data regarding the suitability of social houses on Mornington Island to withstand various categories of weather events.
- Annually – contact Carpentaria Freight to determine if any changes to normal barge run is anticipated especially in lead up to Christmas New Year period.
- Annually – liaise with Gununamanda Store Manager/Board of management to ensure a sufficient stockpile of goods is on hand – 3 months – to support community before, during and post any weather events.
- Annually – determine and communicate the location of the disaster management centre to all members of LDMG and community.
- Annually – update LDM Plan to include current contact and any changes or variations to LDM Plan, Community Profile and Recovery sub plans.

Cyclone Category	Characteristics	Actions (Minor/Specific)		Action (General)
Cyclone Advice	Depending on the BOM report			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up loose material and secure items (boats, cars etc.) • Trim back trees
Category 1 (Tropical Cyclone)	Negligible house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Craft may drag moorings. A Category 1 cyclone's strongest winds are GALES with typical gusts over open flat land of 90 - 125 km/h.	Recovery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial advice received, meeting to be held of the LDMG core members Warnings sent out to community- Television, Radio, Posters, Emails • Clean up loose material and secure items (boats, cars etc.) • Ensure welfare of pets • Move APH to the hospital (service provided by QLD Health)
		7 days		
		6 days		
		5 days		
		4 days		
		3 days		
		2 days	Move to LEAN FORWARD status	
		1 day	Transfer patients from APH to hospital	
0 Day				

Category 2 (Severe Tropical Cyclone)	<p>Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small craft may break moorings.</p> <p>A Category 2 cyclone's strongest winds are DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of 125 - 164 km/h.</p>	Recovery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warnings sent out to community- Television, Radio, Posters, Emails • Provide information on Barge, Flights and airfare schedules • Inspect houses for any damages as well as ensure that homes are secure enough to withstand the cyclone. (Houses are up to code) • Off-Island staff move to shelter • Move community to safer housing
		7 days	Contact with TMR and REX to increase the number of flights to and from Mornington to allow for self-evacuation	
		6 days		
		5 days		
		4 days	Move to LEAN FORWARD status	
		3 days		
		2 days	Transfer patients from APH to hospital	
		1 day	Move Council staff to place of refuge	
		0 Day		
Category 3 (Severe Tropical Cyclone)	<p>Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Power failures likely.</p> <p>A Category 3 cyclone's strongest winds are VERY DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of 165 - 224 km/h.</p>	Recovery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update warnings and information • Ensure residents are equipped with an Emergency Kit and plan • Ensure Mission Australia have a safe place to shelter or that clients evacuate off the Island • Off- Island Staff to evacuate or be moved to a shelter. Evacuation to be approved by SDDC • Advise locals to evacuate the Island • Elderly to be evacuated (Service provided by QLD Health) • Evacuate the Island
		7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move to LEAN FORWARD status • Contact with TMR and REX to increase the number of flights to and from Mornington to allow for self-evacuation 	
		6 days		
		5 days		
		4 days	Evacuation of aged and vulnerable persons	

		3 days	
		2 days	Move patients from APH to hospital
		1 day	Move Council staff to place of refuge
		0 Day	
Category 4 (Severe Tropical Cyclone)	<p>Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures.</p> <p>A Category 4 cyclone's strongest winds are VERY DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of 225 – 279 km/h.</p>	Recovery	
		7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move to LEAN FORWARD status • Contact with TMR and REX to increase the number of flights to and from Mornington to allow for self-evacuation
		6 days	SDCC to make decisions around evacuations of residents
		5 days	
		4 days	
		3 days	Evacuations need to be complete
		2 days	
		1 day	
		0 Day	
		Category 5 (Severe Tropical Cyclone)	<p>Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction.</p> <p>A Category 5 cyclone's strongest winds are VERY DESTRUCTIVE</p>
7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move to LEAN FORWARD status • Contact with TMR and REX to increase the number of 		

winds with typical gusts over open flat land of more than **280 km/h.**

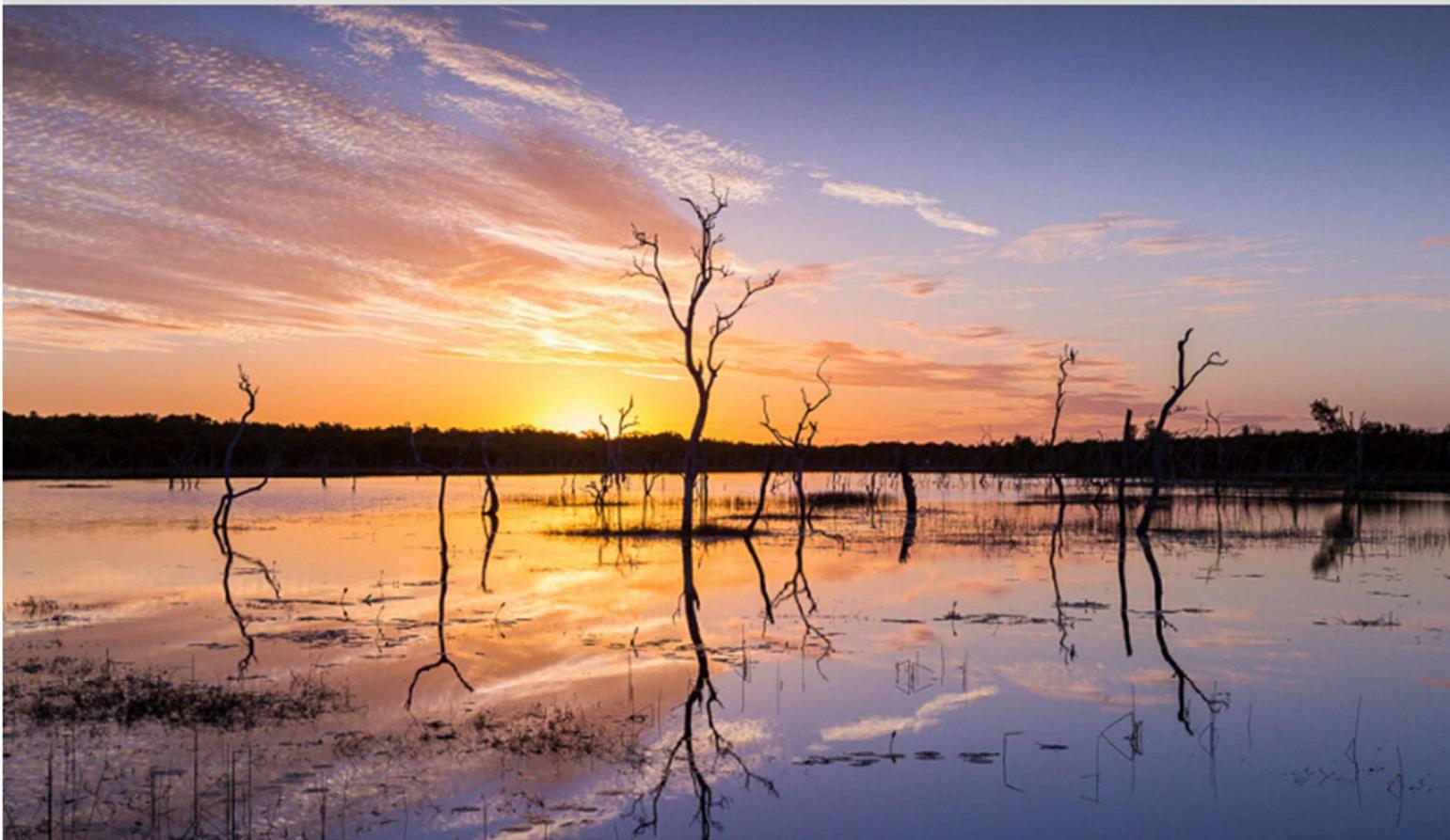
	flights to and from Mornington to allow for self-evacuation
6 days	SDCC to make decisions around evacuations of residents
5 days	
4 days	
3 days	Evacuations need to be complete
2 days	
1 day	
0 Day	



**MORNINGTON
SHIRE COUNCIL**

MORNINGTON SHIRE COMMUNITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Recovery Plan 2019-2020



Mornington Shire Community- Disaster Management Plan **2019-2020** **Recovery Plan**

This document has been developed to support the Mornington Shire Local Disaster Management Plan and is annexed to the plan as an important sub-plan that supports recovery from all hazards including, but not limited to, natural disasters, collective trauma events and bio-hazards.

This document recognises that recovery is best led locally with support provided through the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements. The document is not designed to replace the statutory obligations of the Local Disaster Management Group, the District Disaster Management Group or the State Disaster Control Centre but provide well founded advice and recommendations relating to natural disasters and extreme weather events for Mornington Shire.

The purpose of this document is to provide Mornington Shire specific information that may be used for efficient and effective recovery processes following a natural disaster or extreme weather event.

This document has been developed with the assistance and support of community members and Council's elected representatives who possess generations of local knowledge and experience in dealing with natural disasters and extreme weather events.

1.0 OUR RECOVERY PLAN

1.2 LOCALLY LED RECOVERY

The Mornington Shire Council Plan recognises recovery is locally led with support provided through the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements.

The Recovery Plan is a sub-plan to our Local Disaster Management Plan, and supports recovery from all hazards including, but not limited to, natural disasters, collective trauma events and bio-hazards.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF OUR RECOVERY PLAN

The Recovery Plan objectives for the Mornington Island community are to:

- clarify our recovery considerations
- draw on our community strengths
- acknowledge our existing challenges
- outline our recovery arrangements and governance framework
- provide practical guidance to undertake recovery activities
- support successful recovery outcomes.

1.4 WHAT IS DISASTER RECOVERY?

Definition:

Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social), and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure; and economic and environmental restoration

(including regeneration of the natural environment, associated infrastructure and heritage sites and structures and the management of pollution and contamination).

2.0 WHAT IS DISASTER RECOVERY

Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social), and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure; and economic and environmental restoration (including regeneration of the natural environment, associated infrastructure and heritage sites and structures and the management of pollution and contamination).

3.0 WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF OUR RECOVERY PLAN

The objectives of this recovery plan are to:

- clarify our recovery considerations
- draw on our community strengths
- acknowledge our existing challenges
- outline our recovery arrangements and governance framework
- provide practical guidance to undertake recovery activities
- support successful recovery outcomes.

4.0 WHAT ARE THE PHASES OF DISASTER RECOVERY

Recovery activities occur across three phases:

- Phase 1: Post-impact relief and early recovery
- Phase 2: Recovery and reconstruction
- Phase 3: Transition to the 'new normal'.

Recovery is not a retrospective process, but a process that focuses on identifying a 'new normal'.

The three phases of recovery:



Whilst specifically funded recovery programs under the joint Commonwealth/Queensland Governments funded Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements have a two-year life span, the time it takes for a community to be recovered will vary based on the impact of the event.

For our community, a state of ‘recovered’ can be demonstrated when members of the community are able to lead a life, they value living, even if it is different to the life they were leading before the disaster event. Key indicators of for being recovered include the ability to meet key cultural milestones, restoration of key facilities and meeting places, and restoration of the natural environment.

4.1 PHASE ONE - IMMEDIATE SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Immediate relief such as food, water, shelter/ accommodation and money, aims to address and support the immediate needs of individuals, businesses and communities affected by an event. Relief is provided by multiple agencies such as State Government agencies such as Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors, or not-for-profit/non-government organisations such as Save the Children and Mission Australia.

Although short-term recovery activities may be required to maintain the provision of relief services for some time, recovery goes beyond relief to begin to restore local livelihoods, stimulate economies, rebuild physical infrastructure, strengthen institutions and invest in the health, wellbeing and social capital of disaster-affected communities.

Once disaster Response activities have concluded and recovery operations have been assumed by relevant agencies, and are coordinated by the LRG, Recovery transitions to the next stage.

Immediate/Short Term Recovery may also be referred to as the Post Impact and Early Recovery Phase.

This phase commences immediately after the disaster event impacted. Key objectives included community safety, assistance to displaced resident and interim infrastructure repair.

- Impact and damage assessments will be undertaken.
- MSC appointed at the state level, if required
- At the local and district levels, recovery groups will be established. It includes the transition from immediate post-disaster response operations to short-term recovery operations, as well as development, planning, consultation and implementation of a recovery plan
- Concurrently, recovery works will be undertaken.
- This phase may occur parallel to response and ends when all disaster response activities are assumed by relevant agencies for recovery and reconstruction.

4.2 PHASE TWO - MEDIUM-TERM RECOVERY

Medium-term recovery, also known as the Recovery and Reconstruction Phase, continues the coordinated process of supporting affected communities in the reconstruction of physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support for the emotional, social and physical well-being of those affected. During the transitional phase from immediate/ short-term recovery to medium-term recovery, the Operational Action Plans for the functional recovery groups should continue to be reviewed considering new information from ongoing needs assessments during disaster response and recovery operations. During this phase, coordination of ongoing impact assessments, community engagement, communication and collaboration between functional and recovery groups at all levels continues.

This stage ends when the progressive achievement of strategic milestones, is sufficiently advanced to enable the transition of responsibilities to the responsible agencies or service deliverers as a component of their business as usual processes. This shifts the focus from emergency recovery to ongoing community development whilst ensuring that community services can continue to provide services for any ongoing needs of the affected people.

Phase two is the methodical reconstruction and improvement of the community, environment, economy and infrastructure.

These improvements will consist of measurements to enhance community resilience where possible and preparedness for future disaster events. Progress in recovery will be monitored, reviews and regular updates will be provided to the community, the council, Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) and relevant state government agencies.

It is also important to consider the interest of State Governments and their obligations towards their relevant legislation. In considering redevelopment and construction various pieces of legislation are in place to ensure government interests are considered. Key objectives within this phase include:

- Medium- term recovery, whilst integrating the execution of deliberate, methodical recovery and reconstruction activities to achieve the best possible outcomes for disaster affected individuals, functions and infrastructure.

- During this phase, coordination of ongoing impact assessments, community engagement, communication and collaboration between functional and recovery groups at all levels continues. The MSCLDMG/DDMG/SDCC monitor progress across all areas of recovery and identifies overlapping issues, reinforcing as required with resources and capability to ensure that the momentum of recovery and reconstruction is maintained.
- This phase concludes when the progressive achievement of key milestones, as detailed in the relevant recovery plan, is sufficiently advanced to enable the transition of responsibilities from the MSCLDMG to the responsible agencies or service deliverers.

4.3 PHASE THREE - LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Long-term recovery continues the reconstruction of physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support for the emotional, social, and physical well-being of those affected, utilising business as usual processes. This process can occur for months and years after the event. It is important that functional lead agencies and the Local Recovery Group have arrangements in place to continue to address individual and community recovery needs.

Transitioning from recovery to ongoing community activities and services requires a comprehensive strategy that integrates recovery services into mainstream service provision whilst maintaining the sense of community health and wellbeing. Ideally, many of the activities and services that are facilitated will be integrated into structures that may have existed prior to the emergency or may have emerged since, and this will require minimal transition.

Other terms used for recovery transition to mainstream services include exit strategy, closure and legacy issues. There may or may not be a difference between the terms used within an agency and the language chosen to communicate the process to the community, and communities may be more comfortable with transition rather than exit. Transitional arrangements and exit strategies must be continually planned for to allow return to normal business for agencies so that the ‘stand down’ level of activation of recovery operations can be completed, while still ensuring the longer-term recovery needs of individuals and communities are addressed.

Phase three sees a progressive hand over of reconstruction responsibilities to agencies, organisations, Governments, community-based or industry groups to whom these activities constitute normal business. This phase ends when all reconstruction responsibilities are handed over.

- This phase sees a progressive handover of recovery and reconstruction responsibilities to agencies or organisations including government, local government, community-based or industry-led sectors that would normally support the functional area.
- Transition identifies lessons and implements improvements to increase resilience as part of recovery.
- Phase three ends when all recovery and reconstruction responsibilities are managed as business as usual, namely when recovery efforts can be delivered without the support of additional resources.
- This phase the community realises its post-disaster “new normal”

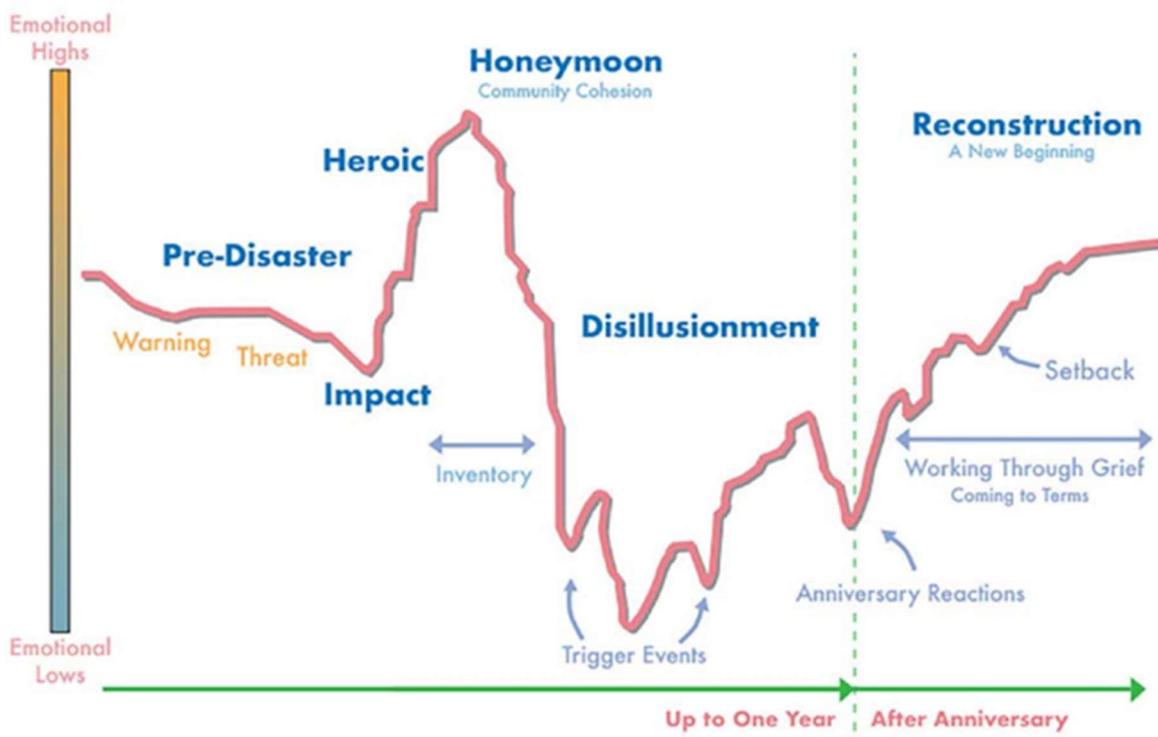
4.0 COMMUNITY REACTIONS THROUGH RECOVERY

As well as the operational stages of Recovery, the community may experience the following phases of reactions to a disaster which should be considered during the planning process and recognised and managed accordingly during operations:

1. **Pre-Disaster Phase:** the amount of warning a community receives and the perceived threat varies depending on many factors, such as preparedness, resilience, social cohesion and level of trust in disaster management arrangements and service providers.

2. **Impact Phase:** the scale and scope of the disaster influences the community's reactions. The larger the event and extent of personal and community loss as a result of the disaster, the greater the psychosocial effects.
3. **Heroic Phase:** this phase is characterised by high levels of self-sacrifice by survivors and emergency responders.
4. **Honeymoon Phase:** usually occurs in the following weeks and months and is evidenced by a short-lived sense of optimism by the disaster survivors.
5. **Disillusionment Phase:** as time progresses, survivors tend to progress through an inventory process in which the limits of available disaster assistance are recognised, and they recognise the reality of their situation. Triggers, such as the anniversary of the disaster, can initiate negative emotions related to the disaster as survivors relive their experiences.
6. **Reconstruction Phase:** set-backs are experienced by survivors as they go through their grief and feeling of loss, eventually readjusting to their new surrounding and situations. Part of pre-event recovery planning at the local level involves identification of vulnerable groups within local communities and implementing strategies to reduce their susceptibility to disasters. The more prepared a community is, the more likely they are going to be able to be resilient and recover sooner from a disaster than if they had no opportunity to prepare.

All these phases are displayed in the figure below:



5.0 RECOVERY STRUCTURE (GOVERNANCE)

Recovery for Mornington Island and the remainder of the Shire is managed through our Local Disaster Management Group. The Local Disaster Management Group is made up of the following members:

6.0 FIVE FUNCTIONAL LINES OF RECOVERY

Five functional lines of recovery	
Human and Social	Recovery relates to the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities following a disaster
Economic	Recovery focuses on the direct and indirect impacts on the economy as a result of a disaster. The direct impacts can usually be given a monetary value and may include loss of local industry (such as tourism), employment opportunities and reduction in cash flow for businesses.
Built	Recovery focuses on the repair and reconstruction of the damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector, including housing, accommodation, education and health facilities.
Environment	Recovery addresses the impacts on the natural environment as a direct result of a disaster or through a secondary impact or consequence from the disaster response or recovery process. This process can include includes restoration and regeneration of biodiversity (species and plants) and ecosystems, natural resources, environmental infrastructure, amenity/aesthetics (e.g. scenic lookouts), culturally significant sites and heritage structures. It includes management of environmental health, waste, contamination and pollution and hazardous materials.
Roads and Transport	Recovery Includes the impact on transport networks – including road, rail, aviation and maritime – typically results in reduced access to communities and disruption to critical supply chains (both in and out of the impacted area). Recovery activities focus on restoring transport networks or identify alternative networks and engaging directly with industry and the community on the recovery and reconstruction phases following a disaster.

All of these five functional lines of recovery apply across the three phases of recovery.

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

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

7.0 LOCAL LEVELS OF ACTIVATION FOR RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

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 commence ▪ 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
	Recovery Stand Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immediate relief arrangements continue 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRC and LRG members present at LDCC or alternate location, on established land lines and/or

Response	Stand Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Response phase moves to 'stand down' level of activation. Medium term recovery commences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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"> ▪ 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

7.1 LOCAL EVENT SPECIFIC PLAN

To assist with developing and/or strengthening local recovery capabilities, a Local Event Specific plan identifies the damage and impacts, recovery objectives and tasks and measures for success associated with the event. Local Event Specific plans are included in a State Event Specific Recovery Plan where a State Event Specific Plan exists or is created.

8.0 ACCESS (BY AIR AND BARGE)

The community of Gununa on Mornington Island is accessed by an all-weather air strip that is adjacent to the community. It is serviced by two commercial flights daily and charter flights also operate daily. The current commercial air service (RPT) service is provided by Rex Airlines and a NOTAM applies to the main runway so aircraft operators are advised to consult CASA before planning travel to Mornington Island.

The island has a road network of over 300 kilometres which is mostly unsealed and poses significant travel risks during the wet season as bitumen roads are confined to the community of Gununa.

Mornington Island is also accessed by barge with a once weekly barge service delivered by Carpentaria Freight with the barge operating out of Karumba and arriving on Mornington Island each Wednesday morning.

8.0 CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR OUTSIDE STAFF

There are a number of cultural considerations for outside staff. These include:

- seeking guidance on entering community
- understanding of sorry business

- understanding the best way to set up a recovery centre (e.g. chairs may face away from each other)
- understanding where on community you are allowed or not allowed to visit
- allowing individuals to self-select engagement levels for recovery activities
- understanding the importance of cultural connections to the natural environment including fauna and flora.

9.0 COMMUNITY SITES, FACILITIES, HOUSING, AND SERVICES

Key community sites

Key community sites that facilitate connectedness and provide a sense of community for Mornington Island residents include the:

- Bakery
- Community Centre (PCYC)
- Store
- Art Centre - Artefacts
- Gidgee Healing
- Queensland Health
- Football oval
- Airport

The majority of these sites are owned by Council, with the exception of the Community Centre, Art Centre, Store, Gidgee Healing and Queensland Health.

10.0 HOUSING

Housing stock in Mornington Island is predominately owned by the Department of Housing and Public Works (HPW). Residents predominately rent, with few residents who have pursued home ownership. Whilst properties are maintained by the HPW, tenants are responsible for the maintenance of yards. The management of housing is shared between HPW and Council. There are existing challenges with overcrowding.

11.0 RESOURCING

Resourcing for recovery relates to both service delivery and facilities to provide the services from. The resources can be identified locally and externally.

11.1 LOCAL RESOURCING

Mornington Shire Council has the following resources available to assist with recovery:

Mornington Shire Council has the following resources available to assist with recovery:

Agency / Group	Focus area
Local Recovery Group	Recovery coordination
State Emergency Service	Assistance with clean up in community
Community Members	Identification of needs and support required, preparedness activities

Rangers	Management of homelands including animal management
Sport and Recreation Association	Catering and provision of food, community activities
Plant and equipment	Reconstruction of community assets
Electrician	Reconnection of electricity
Cultural Advisor	Providing support to council and external agencies
Traditional Owners and Elders	Advise on Land Use and cultural considerations

Mornington Shire Council has the facilities available to assist with recovery:

Facility	Focus Area
Community Centre (PCYC)	Place of Recovery
VAC (Visitor Accommodation)	Accommodation for Organisations assisting with recovery
Lelka Murrin (available 2020)	
Airport Terminal	Meeting Point for Community Members
Police Station/ Court House	Meeting Point for Community Members

11.2 EXTERNAL RESOURCING

Whilst recovery is a locally led initiative, where capacity is exhausted there are a number of other agencies who can provide assistance. These agencies and their focus areas include:

Agency / Group	Focus Area
District Disaster Management Group / Queensland Police Service	Provision of support and coordination of recovery activities
Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors	Lead agency for Human and Social Recovery and provides access to a number of additional service providers
Department of Environment and Science	Lead agency for Environmental Recovery
Department of Transport and Main Roads / Maritime Safety Queensland	Lead agency for Transport and Roads Recovery and supports maritime concerns
Department of Housing and Public Works / Building Asset Services	Lead agency for Built Recovery and repairs to damaged state-owned infrastructure
Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning	Lead agency for Economic Recovery
Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Whole of government responsibility for the administration of the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements and recovery coordination at state level
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Rapid Damage Assessment Disaster Management Operational Support
Queensland Health	Provision of Health services
Department of Education	Support for education
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Animal Welfare and bio-security
Centrelink	Support for Medicare and Financial Support
Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships	Support to Local Council

Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs	Support to Local Council
Ergon	Power supply
Telstra	Communications

12.0 FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

Multiple financial arrangements, including funding programs, are available in Queensland to assist state and local governments, businesses, primary producers and NGOs to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from disaster events.

The principal funding program activated after a natural disaster is the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA). The DRFA is an Australian Government program to assist the recovery of communities where social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a natural disaster or terrorism event. These arrangements provide a cost sharing formula between the Queensland and Australian Governments on a range of pre-agreed relief and recovery measures.

www.qra.qld.gov.au/funding/drfa

Further information on other funding programs is located:

www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/RG1243-Funding-Sources-Reference-Guide.pdf

13.0 RECOVERY ACTIONS

The following section outlines potential recovery activities and options to address potential recovery challenges for the community of Mornington Island. In order to identify appropriate assistance an impact assessment needs to be completed. Nothing in the table below should replace existing warning and communication activities.

The table in this section is a living document, is not exhaustive, and can be added to on an ongoing basis to help provide a number of solutions.

What happened and what does it mean?	How could it affect the Community?	Functional Recovery Area	Who will help?	How can they potentially assist?	When will it happen? (short, medium, long)
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Community impacted by a collective trauma event. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Injury - Fatalities - Psycho-social impacts 	Break down in community cohesiveness Pressure on existing resources Increases in existing social challenges	Human and Social	Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Queensland Health	Engagement with the community Provision of support workers Provision of financial assistance Provision of mental health services Community development activities	All three phases
Community Housing Impacted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homes damaged - Homes destroyed - Contents damaged - Contents destroyed 	Reduction of number of habitable homes Increased housing stress Relocation of community members Loss of essential services Increases in existing social challenges	Built Human and Social	Council Department of Housing and Public Works Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Damage assessment Engagement with the community Repairs to premises Sourcing of temporary accommodation Provision of financial assistance Provision of personal support	All three phases
Residents have suffered personal hardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial impact - Loss of power - Loss of provisions - Damage to white goods 	Financial Stress Shortages of food Destruction of essential goods Existing social challenges exacerbated	Human and Social Economic	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Council Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Island and Cape	Facilitate funding if required (voucher system and smaller payments preferred) Facilitating resupply activities Personal support services	Short to medium term
Livestock, companion animals and wildlife affected by the disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animals injured - Livestock wiped out - Endangered species affected - Viruses spread by infected animals (e.g. Bats) 	Psychosocial wellbeing of individuals and entire communities Human wellbeing and interaction with animals - vital to psychosocial wellbeing Return of animals critical to recovery following a disaster Permission would be required for the culling of animals (injured) by traditional owners, as well as members	Human and Social Environment	Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Department of Environment and Science Rangers Biosecurity Queensland	Provide communications to community on the impact to animals Provide animal management assistance Provide personal wellbeing services Provide public health messaging Removal of animals	All three phases

<p>Airport damaged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability for planes to take off/land - Restrictions of plane size able to land - Control tower damaged <p>Runway is impacted</p>	<p>Travel in and out restricted Vulnerable people isolated Lack of medical supplies Lack of resupply of food and water Restrictions on equipment being delivered Resources unable to be flown in (Ergon) Service delivery from FIFO workers compromised</p>	<p>Transport</p>	<p>Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Department of Employment Small Business and Training Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships Queensland Health</p>	<p>Provide alternative solutions for transporting supplies and people Training local community members to support capacity in a disaster Pre-deployment of personal Support planning for emergency evacuations Prioritising access to key services</p>	<p>All three phases</p>
<p>Local building assets damaged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bakery damaged - Tavern damaged <p>Pool damaged</p>	<p>Community not having access to food supplies Community losing meeting place(s) Loss of employment for some residents Social implications for Community Loss of profit</p>	<p>Human and Social Economic Environment al Built</p>	<p>Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Department of Employment Small Business and Training Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships Department of Environment and Science</p>	<p>Repairs to premises Advising on environmental impacts for repairs Sourcing of temporary meeting place Provision of financial assistance Provision of personal support</p>	<p>All three phases</p>
<p>Council office damaged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utility for a Local Disaster Coordination Centre is jeopardised - Records are impacted 	<p>Focal point for leadership is missing Disaster management activities are hindered Service delivery is impacted Communication points are lost</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Council Building Asset Services Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</p>	<p>Allocating an alternative venue for management locations Supporting communications activities Sourcing alternative service providers Targeted recovery communications messages</p>	<p>All three phases</p>

<p>Community store impacted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of supplies - Inability to obtain resupply - Requirements for resupply extended - Loss of facilities 	<p>Uncertainty of supply for immediate needs Impact on existing social challenges Potential price gauging</p>	<p>Human and Social Built Economic</p>	<p>Council Island and Cape Department of Communities Disability Services and Seniors</p>	<p>Allocating alternative for storage of food supply Sourcing alternative food suppliers Supporting resupply Repairs to the building Control supply lines</p>	<p>All three phases</p>
<p>Education and child care facilities impacted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closure of classes - Closure of centre - No services operational 	<p>School closed for children Parents require alternative option Disruption to children's activities Impact existing social considerations</p>	<p>Human and Social</p>	<p>Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Department of Education Child Care Providers Building Asset Services</p>	<p>Repairs to buildings Children's activity provided Alternative locations for assistance Personal support</p>	<p>All three phases</p>
<p>Local community grounds damaged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local skate park damaged - Rodeo ground damaged - Playground/BBQ area damaged 	<p>Social implications for Community Community losing a meeting place Loss of income for staff Loss of visitors to community</p>	<p>Human and Social Built Economic</p>	<p>Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Department of Employment, Small Business, Training</p>	<p>Repairs to facilities Alternative tourism activity schedules Alternative meeting points Personal support</p>	<p>All three phases</p>
<p>Multi-purpose Centre damaged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - community services may be impacted - a meeting point may be impacted - recovery centre locations compromised 	<p>Disruption of services Psychosocial wellbeing Impact on sense of place</p>	<p>Human and Social Built</p>	<p>Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Department Housing and Public Works Service Providers</p>	<p>Provision of services from an alternative location Repairs of the building Temporary issues resolution Personal support Community Development activities</p>	<p>All three phases</p>

Substantial impact to the Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access to country comprised - fauna of cultural significance impacted - flora of cultural significance impacted - cultural heritage impacted 	Psychosocial wellbeing Impact on a sense of place Loss of significant cultural ties	Human and Social Environment	Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Department of Environment and Service Rangers State Emergency Services (rural fire and marine rescue)	Guidance on clean up Facilitation of clean up Personal Support Support with re-generation	All three phases
Cultural Centre damaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage/loss to Australia's largest Aboriginal Artefacts display 	Irreplaceable loss of cultural heritage Impact on the community's sense of place	Environment Human and Social	Council Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships Department of Environment and Science Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Insurance	Community development activities Personal support provision Capture and catalogue of remaining artefacts	All three phases
Impact to Community Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local roads damaged - Water supply damaged - Sewerage facilities damaged - Power supply impacted - Telecommunications impacted - Gas supply damaged 	Access points are interrupted Safety considerations Water becomes unpotable Health and safety concerns Services are unusable Alternative housing Lack of communication Lack of power Potential overheating Loss of access to gas	Environment Road and Transport Human and Social Built	Council Transport and Main Road Department of Environment and Science Queensland Reconstruction Authority Queensland Health Insurance Building Asset Services Telstra Ergon	Provide assistance in sourcing funding Provide assistance with repairs Provide assistance with water testing Public Health messaging Alternative power supplies Repairs to telecommunications infrastructure Repairs to gas infrastructure	Medium to long term
Disruption to service provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health services unable to function - Shelter services unable to function 	Increase in acute health conditions Increases in existing social challenges Increases in the number of people requiring support Psychosocial wellbeing	Human and Social	Council Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors Queensland Health	Identification of alternative venues Prioritisation of service restoration Personal support Community development activities	All three phases