Torres Strait

Local Disaster Management Plan

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

Approved on: June 2026

FOREWORD



Mayor Elsie Seriat OAM



Mayor Philemon Mosby

Firstly, we acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the Torres Strait Islands, in which the Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council administers Local Government responsibilities.

Despite its beautiful surrounds, the Torres Strait is vulnerable to disaster events, both natural and manmade. When an event occurs, local government has primary responsibility for managing the impacts within its boundaries. It is therefore important to have joint effective and coordinated disaster management arrangements in place to ensure that our disaster management systems are capable of addressing the response and recovery for an event.

This Plan has been developed by the Torres Strait Local Disaster Management Group on behalf of the Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council. This Plan sets out the legislated arrangements required under the Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003 and outlines the disaster management system and specifying agreed roles and responsibilities. It also describes how the disaster management system works during an event.

The focus of the Plan is on an ‘all-hazards’ approach, which minimises impacts on disaster-affected communities by ensuring a joint coordinated effort by all levels of government and non-government organisations with responsibilities or capabilities in disaster management.

The Plan is risk-based that will be kept up to date to match changes in legislation or in the region’s risk profile, and to reflect knowledge gained from disaster events in the Region and elsewhere.

Torres Strait
Local Disaster Management Plan

Disaster Management Arrangements

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AUTHORITY TO PLAN

The Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council have a legislative responsibility to develop a Disaster Management Plan in accordance with Section 57(1) Disaster Management Act 2003.

S57 Plan for disaster management in local government area states:

(1) "A local government must prepare a plan (a local disaster management plan) for disaster management in the local government's area."

(2) The plan must include provision for the following—

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

"s58 A local disaster management plan must be consistent with the disaster management guidelines".

"s61 Local governments may combine".

APPROVAL OF PLAN

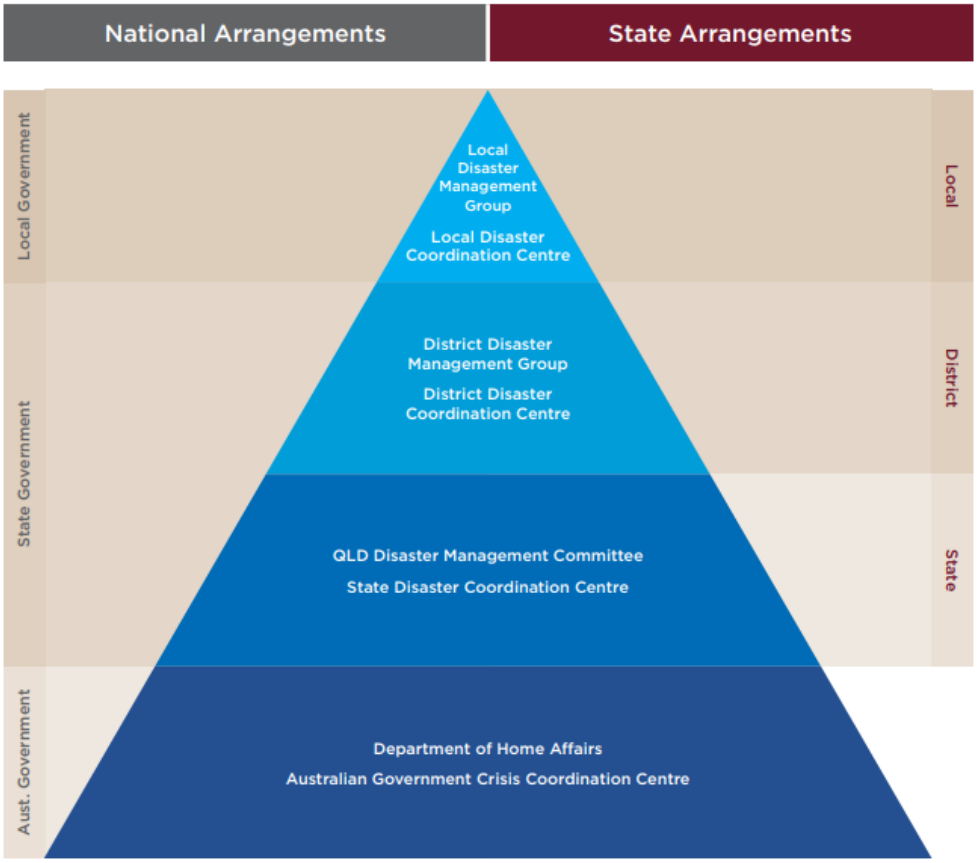
The Torres Strait Local Disaster Management Group recommends the Torres Strait Local Disaster Management Plan is approved.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Disaster Management Act 2003,* and by a resolution from both the Torres Shire Council and the Torres Strait Island Regional Council, the Torres Shire Council and the Torres Strait Island Regional Council approve the Torres Strait Local Disaster Management Plan.

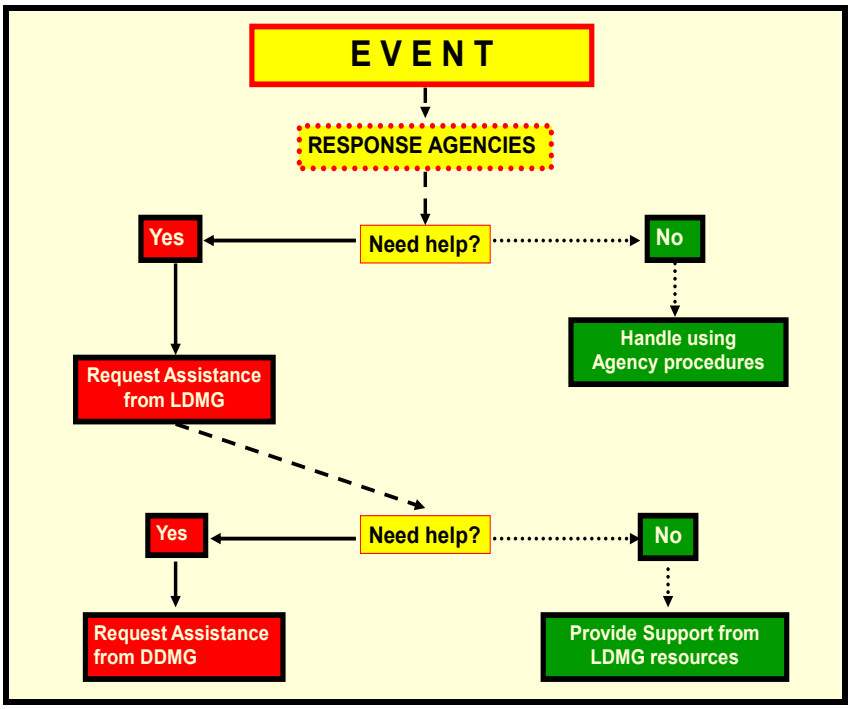
AMENDMENT REGISTER AND VERSION CONTROL

Version Number	Date of Amendment	Amendment Detail
V1.0	19 September 2013	First Release.
V1.1	19 June 2014	Review of plan and amendment to membership
V1.2	01 July 2015	Review of plan and amendments all Sections
V2.0	27 May 2016	Change of Mayor. New version. Review of plan and amendments all Sections
V2.1	11 July 2017	Review of plan and amendments to membership
V2.2	03 July 2018	Review of plan and amendments to membership
V2.3	27 August 2019	Review of plan and amendments to membership
V3.0	16 September 2020	Change of TSIRC Mayor. New version. Review of plan and amendments all Sections
V3.1	19 July 2021	Review of plan and amendments to membership
V4.0	01 August 2022	Change of TSC Mayor. New version. Review of plan and amendments all Sections
V4.1	09 August 2023	Review of Plan
V5.0	20 August 2024	New Version, Review of Plan, Change of TSC Mayor
V5.1	12 June 2025	Review of Plan
V6.0	02 June 2026	Review of Plan and amended section 4.5 adding Measurements of Capabilities.

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE IN QUEENSLAND



The following table depicts the disaster management system in operation at local level:



1 Introduction

1.1 Aim of Plan

The aim of this Plan is to minimise the effects of and to co-ordinate the responses to, and the recovery from a disaster or major emergency affecting the Region of the Torres Strait.

The primary focus of the Torres Strait Local Disaster Management Group (TSLDMG) is to mitigate the effects of disasters in the communities wherever possible or practical and being prepared to respond when disasters occur. Plans and management arrangements have a community focus.

The plan:

- ensures there is a consistent approach to disaster management.
- creates an auditing tool for disaster management functions.
- demonstrates a commitment to the safety of Torres Communities.
- ensures there is a central coordination of disaster management.
- demonstrates mitigation efforts and accountability for the purpose of accessing available funding.
- reduces the impact of disaster events.
- reduces the impact on Torres communities following an event.

1.2 Key Objectives

The key objectives of the TSLDMG are to:

- detail specific objectives to meet the overall purpose of the plan.
- provide for Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery capability in relation to an event as set out below.

Prevention

- increase adherence to and introduction of systems, procedures and regulations and plans that reduce disaster risks.
- list the studies that have been conducted, provide a brief summary and identify other studies which need to be conducted.
- ensure the community is aware of methods of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster to reduce the impact.

Preparedness

- identify and implement risk treatment strategies.
- increase community safety through public awareness, information, and education.
- detail how a multi-agency, all hazards approach will be used by the LDMG and how agencies will provide guidance for the group on specific hazards.
- identify resources to maximize response.
- establish relationships to increase disaster management capability.
- to ensure the community is aware of methods of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster so as to reduce the impact.

Response

- ensure there is centralised local co-ordination for disaster management.
- minimize the impact on the community of a disaster event through response.
- assist with the re-establishment of the community as effectively and efficiently as possible.
- detail the strategic manner in which elements of the LDMG shall deal with day-to-day disaster management business and how information will be distributed to the group.
- demonstrate a commitment to the safety of Communities.

Recovery

- provide adequate post event assistance and advice to affected communities.
- ensure the recovery priorities of communities are met.
- ensure the communities are aware of action that can be taken after the impact to assist with a speedy recovery and return to normality.
- to reduce the community consequences following an event
- provide advice and/or support to the District Disaster Recovery Committee and State Disaster Management and recovery agencies.
- ensure a consistent approach to disaster management.
- demonstrate a commitment to the safety of the Communities.

1.3 Local Government Policy for Disaster Management

This plan is consistent with the Queensland's Disaster Management Committee Strategic Policy Framework in accordance with *Queensland Local Disaster Management Guidelines.*

A Disaster Management Policy is included in the Councils Corporate Plans. Torres Strait LDMG will adopt procedures in accordance with the Strategic Policy Framework

Strategic Policy Framework

- Research - *Disaster research may be broadly understood as a systematic inquiry, before and after a disaster, into a relevant disaster management problem.*
- Policy and Governance - *Policy and governance elements ensure clear direction of disaster management priorities, resource allocation and accountability, supported through sound business continuity, performance management reporting and corporate risk management processes.*
- Risk Assessment - *Disaster risk assessment is the process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards or other criteria.*
- Mitigation – *Disaster mitigation is the mean taken in advance of, or after, a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on communities, the economy, infrastructure, and the environment.*
- Preparedness - *Disaster preparedness includes arrangements that ensure that a community is aware of and prepared for any disaster and, that should a disaster occur, all those resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed.*
- Response - *Disaster response includes the activities taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised. Disaster response activities are undertaken during disaster operations.*
- Relief and Recovery - *Disaster relief is the provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs to persons affected by, or responding to, a disaster. Disaster relief activities are undertaken during disaster operations.*
- Post-Disaster Assessment - *Post-disaster assessment evaluates performance before, during and after a disaster event and the risks exposed by the event in order to improve future development of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the disaster management arrangements.*

  The Framework's elements outline how a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach including better prepared and resilient communities, will be applied in Queensland. The elements are consistent with national and international best practice disaster management.

  A continuous improvement approach will be applied to the Framework through the application and practice of the elements. This will enable regular enhancement of the Queensland disaster management arrangements.

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

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

1.4 Integration with Council's Corporate, Strategic and Operational Planning Processes

Disaster Management is an integral part of both Council's core business and is identified in the respective Corporate Plans, Operational Sub Plans and Community Disaster Management Plans developed addressing disaster management strategies and priorities and by combining LDMG's and Councils to develop strategies for Disaster Management Community education and awareness.

1.5 Local Disaster Management Group

In accordance with the provisions of the Act; the Minister has approved the amalgamation of the Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council LDMG's.

The functions of the Group are set out in Section 30 Disaster Management Act 2003 which states:

> *"s 30 Functions*
>
> *A local group has the following functions for its area:*
>
> *(a) 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.*
> *(b) to develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management strategies.*
> *(c) to prepare a local disaster management plan*
> *(d) 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.*
> *(e) 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.*
> *(f) to manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group.*
> *(g) to provide reports and make recommendations to the district group about matters relating to disaster operations.*
> *(h) to identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area.*
> *(i) to establish and review communication systems in the group, and with the district group and other local groups in the disaster district when a disaster happens.*
> *(j) to ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the district group.*
> *(k) to perform other functions given to the group under this Act.*
> *(l) to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (k).*

Terms of Reference

The terms or Reference for the LDMG are:

- to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State.
- to develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management.
- to prepare and maintain a local disaster management plan.
- to identify and provide advice to the DDMG 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 DDMG 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 communication systems in the group, and with the district group and other local groups in the disaster district when a disaster happens.
- to ensure information about a disaster is promptly given to the DDMG.
- to perform other functions given to this combined TSLDMG under the *Disaster Management Act 2003.*
- to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned above.

1.6 Membership Details

The TSLDMG is required to maintain a register of its current members and advisors has been developed and contains the following information:

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

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

When the register is updated, an updated copy shall be provided to the DDC. If the alteration relates to a member of the Executive Team of the TSLDMG, the SDCC shall be advised.

The TSLDMG consists of the following positions, relevant persons are appointed in accordance with Section 33 of the Act.

The membership of the LDMG is to be reviewed annually. Members Contact details are contained at Appendix F.

Torres Strait LDMG
Chairperson Deputy Chairperson Local Disaster Coordinator Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator Executive Director, Engineering Services (TSIRC) Manager Environmental Health (TSIRC) Director of Engineering and Infrastructure Services (TSC) Director of Governance and Planning (TSC)

Manager Engineering Operations (TSIRC)
Local Community Disaster Coordinator (TSIRC)
Queensland Police Service – Emergency Management Coordinator
Queensland Police Service – Officer in Charge, Thursday Island
Queensland Ambulance Service - Officer in Charge, Thursday Island
Queensland Fire Department - Station Officer, Thursday Island
Thursday Island Hospital – CEO
51 Battalion FNQR, C Company - Officer Commanding Royal Australian Army

Frequency of Meeting schedules and processes

The LDMG normally meets five times per year in the months February, April, July, September, and November. However, it must meet at least once every six months. Meetings will be at a time and place decided by the Chair.

Additional meetings may be held but must be held if asked for in writing by at least half of the LDMG members, or by the DDC.

The LDMG may conduct its business, including its meetings, in a way it considers appropriate.

A quorum is required for meeting resolutions to be officiated equal to one-half of LDMG members plus one, or when one-half is not a whole number, the next highest whole number. An appointed deputy attending a meeting on behalf of a LDMG member is to be counted in the quorum.

The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson is to chair at meeting. If both are absent the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson may appoint another member of the group to chair. If both offices are vacant the group will choose a member to chair.

The Executive positions shall rotate between Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council Bi-annually, with next rotation due July 2025 than July 2027.

Meetings may be held, or members may take part using any technology that reasonably allows them to hear and take part in discussions. Members participating through these means are taken to be present at the meeting. Minutes and records will be filed and secured by the LDMG.

Resolutions may be passed at meetings, however, are also considered valid if a majority of members give written agreement and notice of the resolution is given under TSLDMG's approved procedures.

Meeting Deputies

Observers, Advisors, and guests may attend meetings and participate in discussions but do not form part of the LDMG or have voting rights.

Any member of the TSLDMG may appoint a delegate to attend the meetings on the member's behalf, and the delegate will have the authority to make decisions and commit resources affecting their organisation.

Refer to Appendix F for Contact Directory.

S. 40A of the Act provides for Meeting deputies for particular members.

(a) A member of a disaster management group may, with the approval of the chairperson of the group, appoint by signed notice another person as his or her deputy.
(b) The deputy may attend a group meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under this Act at the meeting.

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

Reporting Requirements

The LDMG shall report its activities to:

- Torres Shire and Torres Strait Island Regional Councils, in an annual report prepared by the LDCs. A copy of the report shall be forwarded to the Emergency Management Coordinator QPS and corresponding Councils in the form of meeting minutes.
- DDMG – At meeting of the DDMG a Disaster Management Status Report shall be verbally submitted to the DDMG.

Operational Reporting shall be as required during an event and be in accordance with Local Disaster Coordination Centre Sub Plan.

Advisors to the LDMG

The TSLDMG may invite participants from a range of organisations, to participate in the business of the group in an advisory capacity.

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

Where it is important that an advisor has full voting rights, the TSLDMG shall consider whether to appoint the person as a core member of the LDMG.

Contact details for advisors are maintained, updated, and treated the same as member details in order to be prepared for operational and post-operational activities.

LDMG Sub-Groups

The LDMG may have cause to create sub-groups, whether permanent or temporary, to assist the group with its business.

The creation of a sub-group must be passed as a LDMG meeting resolution. Terms of Reference should be established to give clear guidance on the establishment, role, and function, required outcomes and conduct of business of the sub-group. All sub-groups shall be required to provide LDMG with regular updates. The TSLDMG has one formal sub-group for King Tide events.

Any decisions made or actions taken on behalf of these sub-groups shall be endorsed by the TSLDMG during normal business or during disaster operations by the TSLDMG or LDC, to ensure validity of decisions under the act.

District Disaster Management Group Representative

In accordance with Section 24 of the Act the TSIRC Manager Engineering Operations has been appointed by both Councils to fulfil the role the Local Government's representative on the Cairns.

The role of the TSLDMG's representative is to:

- attend meetings of the Cairns DDMG
- assist the chairperson to coordinate the prevention, preparation, response, and recovery activities associated with disaster events at the district level.
- commit the Council's resources, as required, in support of efforts to combat the disaster event.

The Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC) and the Cairns DDMG shall be advised annually of membership of the Group.

1.7 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for TSLDMG members are set out in Appendix B.

The roles and responsibilities for TSLDMG agencies are set out in Appendix H.

1.8 Review and Renewal of Plans

The Local Disaster Coordinator or nominated position shall review this plan, Sub Plans and Community Plans regarding:

- the performance of the Plan following an activation.
- exercises designed to practice or evaluate aspects of the plans.
- alterations to the roles or responsibilities of any agency involved in the plans.
- operational procedures that have been changed
- knowledge of external disasters or the introduction of modern technology which suggest a review should be conducted.
- the officer responsible for overseeing a task has resigned from that position.

The Plan will be reviewed at least once annually if other review methods as mentioned above are not undertaken. Minor changes such as typographical changes and changes to position titles may be made to the plan from time to time.

2 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

2.1.1 Community Context - Torres Shire Council

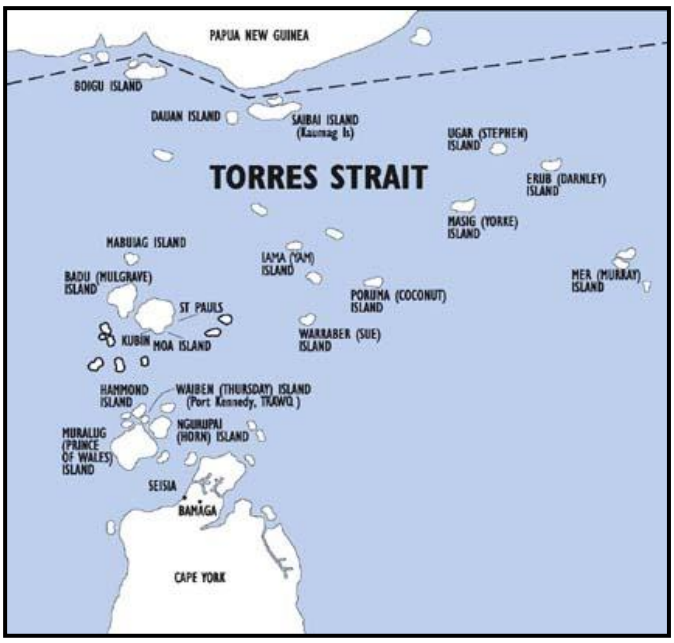
The Torres Strait is culturally unique and whilst it is Australian, it is different from the surrounding areas of Papua New Guinea, Asia, and the Pacific. A vibrant multicultural society has emerged from the history of beche-de-mer fishing and mother-of-pearl and trochus shell industries with the influx of Asian and Pacific Island traders. The fishery of the Torres Strait except for trochus shell continues today and Waibene exemplifies the multiculturalism of the Torres Strait where people of many races and nationalities live and work harmoniously.

In accordance with the community's expectations of local government in relation to community safety and sustainability, the Torres Shire Council is committed to:

- working within the provisions of the State Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework, which focuses on a comprehensive, all hazards approach with all levels of government working in partnership to reduce the effects of disasters.
- protecting health, safety, and quality of life
- protecting our environment
- recognising and valuing the benefits of partnership and collaboration across all levels of government, community, and industry, in all aspects of disaster management
- respecting the diversity of Torres Shire communities
- ensuring accountability and transparency of disaster management in the Torres Shire.

Geography

The Torres Strait region covers an area of more than 35,000 square kilometres, which stretches two hundred kilometres from the tip of Cape York Peninsula to the south-west coast of Papua New Guinea (PNG).



Map Source: Torres Strait Regional Authority

The Torres Shire Council administers the Muralug - TI Group of Islands as well as areas of the northern extremity of Cape York bounded by the 11th parallel. Torres Shire Council's administrative control does not extend over the whole of the area and excludes those islands which form the Torres Strait Island Regional Council, and the part of the mainland which comprises the Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council. The remaining land area, which is administered by the Council, comprises several islands and portions of Cape York Peninsula.

The main islands covered by this Plan include:

Albany Island
Dayman Island
Entrance Island
Friday Island
Goods Island
Horn Island
Little Adolphus Island
Mount Adolphus Island
Packe Island
Port Lihou Island
Possession Island
Prince of Wales Island
Thursday Island
Turtlehead Island
Wednesday Island

Population

The statistics provided by the 2021 Census detail the population of the Torres Shire at approximately 3,421 people. The distribution of population is approximately:

Waibene - Thursday Island	2805
Ngurupai – Horn Island	533
Prince of Wales Island	62
Other	21

A large population of temporary residents for educational, medical, recreational, travel and administrative needs are always present on Waibene (Thursday Island) and Ngurupai (Horn Islands).

Social support infrastructure

Social support infrastructure in the area is based upon the ‘extended family’ inherent in the traditions of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal peoples. There is a community acceptance that the community will look after itself to a great degree, but processes are in place via the State’s disaster management system to enable an assisted community recovery from disaster events.

Community Capacity

Notwithstanding the limitations imposed by the distance to emergency support, the community is essentially regarded as having the capacity to effectively respond to most situations from within its own resources. The community values in the area engender a significant degree of self-reliance, which brings stability, foundation, and sustainability.

There is a solid base of emergency service response capacity, with Queensland Police Service and the Queensland Fire Department, both urban and rural, Queensland Ambulance Service and State Emergency Service volunteers.

Torres Shire Council is one of the major employers in the region and has enough resources and competent personnel to contribute to the physical response demands of any disastrous event.

Assistance will be required in the community’s recovery from a major event, and it is identified that Community Recovery personnel from the Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities, and the Arts (DATSIPCA) will be required to coordinate psycho-social recovery activities.

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

Economic Base – Industry

The Shire (particularly Thursday Island) is the government and service hub for the region. Some 56% of the employed population are involved in Public Administration and Safety, Education and Training, or Health Care and Social Assistance.

Other areas of major employment include retailing, the fishing industry, and the transportation industry, with the Horn Island Airport providing a transport hub to and from the Torres Strait region, and Cairns.

Transportation

Airport - Horn Island Airport is owned and managed by Torres Shire Council and is the major airport in the region. The airport has a dual sealed runway, with the main runway being 1389m long and 30m wide and the second runway 1235m long and 23m wide.

The air traffic operating into and out of Horn Island is a mixture of turbo-prop passenger services from Cairns to light commuter style single and twin-engine inter-island service and charter aircraft together with helicopter service operators.

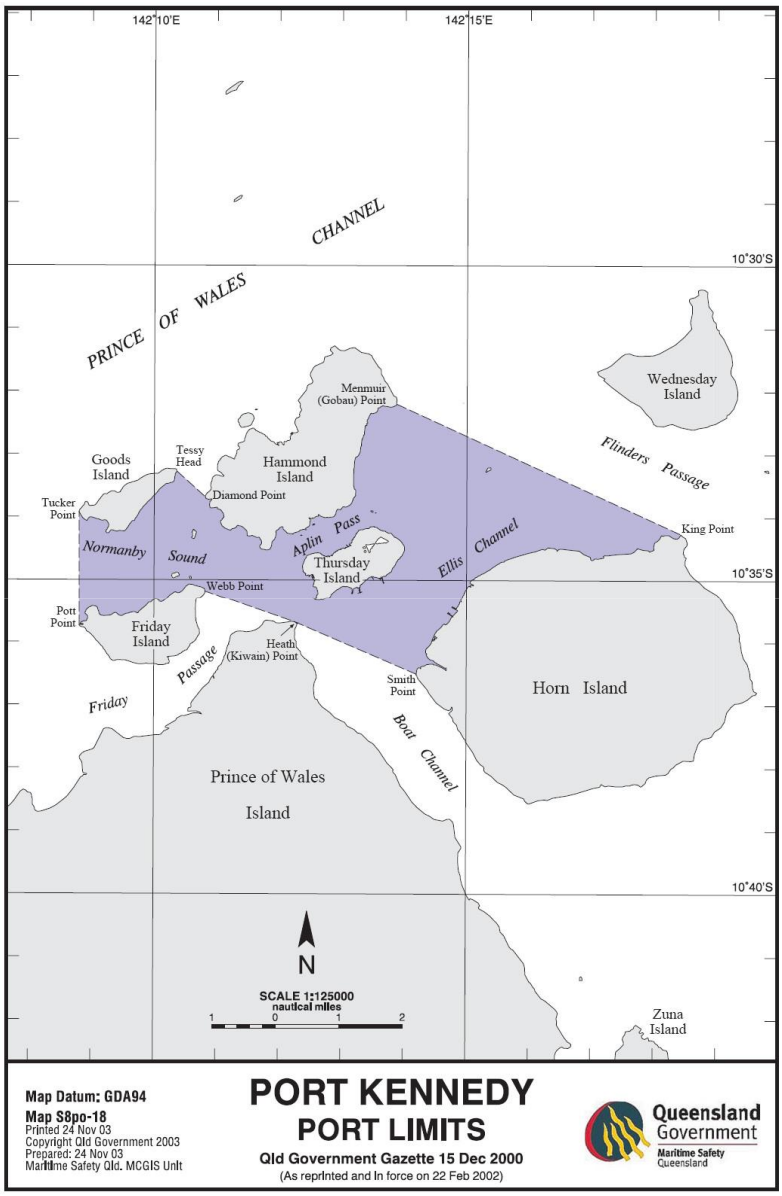
The airport provides the principal avenue for the provision of external support during disaster events.

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

Seaport - The Port of Thursday Island, also known as Port Kennedy, is a community port located in a natural harbour. The port limits extend between Horn Island and Hammond Island, taking in the waters around Thursday Island. Wharf facilities are established on both Thursday Island and the neighbouring Horn Island. The port services the needs of these two islands and operates as a major trans-shipment point for the supply of building materials, food, household goods and fuel to other islands of the Torres Strait.

Port Facilities on Thursday Island include Multi –user facility at the Main Wharf for General Cargo and refuelling Operations (diesel fuel only). The Engineer's Wharf is used for Passengers ferry Operations, plus the Caltex Jetty (Fuel Wharf) or Rebel Wharf is leased to a local Company (Rebel Marine) for Passenger Transfers.

Ports North also own a major fuel storage facility on Horn Island, which is leased and operated by a local company. Due to its strategic location, the port also serves as a base for a number of government agencies, including the Royal Australian Navy, Customs and Fisheries Patrols.



The port is regulated by the Regional Harbour Master, Marine Safety Queensland, Cairns and maintains its own emergency response plans and cyclone emergency procedures.

Telecommunications

Telephone communication in the Torres Shire populated areas is available via both land line and mobile systems.

The whole area is covered by broadcast radio, via Radio 4MW, a commercial radio station based on Thursday Island, ABC Far North on the AM band and ABC Radio National on the FM band. The area is reasonably well served by free to air broadcast television and subscription satellite television is becoming more popular in all areas.

High Speed internet connection is available in the larger centres, with wireless service available in the areas covered by 3G and 4G mobile telephone network, by dial-up or satellite-based access is still required in the more remote areas of the Torres Shire.

Power Supply

Power supply for Thursday Island and Horn Island is generated by Ergon Energy via isolated power stations on each island and distributed via the isolated distribution network.

Generation

Electricity is generated at unmanned, automated power stations on each island at various voltages and then distributed around the island via the Ergon Energy isolated distribution network. Ergon Energy power stations are designed to meet various standards regarding capacity, reliability, power quality and environmental considerations.

Fuel storage

The fuel storage capacity for each isolated power station is used to ensure that a reliable fuel supply is maintained. Planning studies are undertaken annually to review load growth, fuel consumption and storage capacity requirements to schedule asset augmentation.

Location	Minimum Stock Level (Days)	Average Delivery Period (Days)	Delivery Mobilisation Period (Days)	Calculated Storage Capacity (Days)
Thursday Island	30	3	10	43
Wasaga (Horn Island)	30	38	10	78

Distribution

Power is distributed via several feeders and is transmitted at various voltages e.g., 6 600, 11 000 or 22,000 volts and then transformed to low voltage for use by businesses and households.

Water Supply

The water supplied to most residents within the Shire is from the Loggy Creek Dam on Horn Island. It provides water to Wasaga Village, the main area of settlement on Horn Island, and via a submarine pipeline, provides water to the Millman Hill Reservoir on Thursday Island (which in turn provides a service to Hammond Island).

From a vulnerability perspective, the tropical location of the area will normally ensure that ample water supplies exist, and extreme conditions for a protracted period would be required to imperil those supplies, but a failure of the submarine pipeline or a lack of power for pumping could cause some concern for the supply to Thursday Island.

There is no reticulated water supply on Prince of Wales Island.

Sewerage

A reticulated waste water treatment system is in place on Thursday Island and Horn Island.

Medical Facilities

Thursday Island Hospital

Hospital	Operating Suite; Emergency Service; General Medicine; Maternity
Specialist Services	Dialectology; Obstetrics; Paediatric Medicine; Adult Mental Health; General Surgery
Clinics Available (Visiting Specialist Services)	Includes General Physician; Ophthalmology; Chest Physician; Gynaecology; General Surgeon; Vascular Surgeon; Psychiatrist; Paediatrician.
Allied Health Services	Podiatry; Pharmacy; Radiography
HACC Services	Home and Community Care Program

Thursday Island Primary Health Care Centre

Primary Health Services	General Practice Medicine; Child Health; Oral Health; Adult Mental; Drug and Alcohol; Men's & Women's Health; HIV/AIDS; Palliative Care; Home Care; Rehabilitation; Infectious Diseases; Diabetes and Nutrition; Environmental Health; Hearing Health; Health Promotion; Healthy Ageing
Clinics Available	Child Health; Diabetes; Hearing
Allied Health Services	Podiatry; Social Work; Oral Health
Outreach Services	Oral Health; Men's & Women's Health; Infectious Diseases; Family Support.

Mortuary Capacity

There is one mortuary in the Torres Shire, located at the Thursday Island Hospital. It has a capacity of six.

2.1.2 Community Context - Torres Strait Island Regional Council

A population of temporary residents for educational, medical, recreational, travel and administrative needs are always present on all Islands.

The Torres Strait is culturally unique and whilst it is Australian, it is different from the surrounding areas of Papua New Guinea, Asia, and the Pacific. A vibrant multicultural society has emerged from the history of beche-de-mer fishing and mother-of-pearl and trochus shell industries with the influx of Asian and Pacific Island traders. The fishery of the Torres Strait except for trochus shell continues today and Waibene exemplifies the multiculturalism of the Torres Strait where people of many races and nationalities live and work harmoniously.

In accordance with the community's expectations of local government in relation to community safety and sustainability, the Torres Strait Island Regional Council (TSIRC) is committed to:

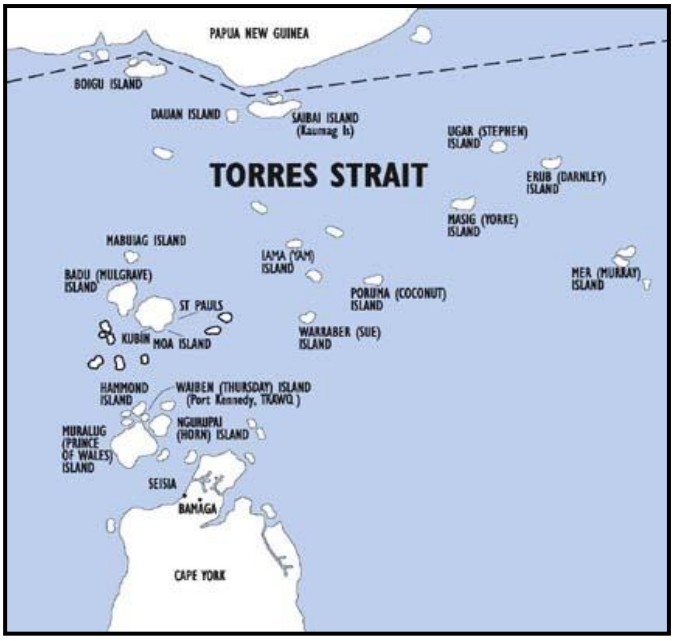
- working within the provisions of the State Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework, which focuses on a comprehensive, all hazards approach with all levels of government working in partnership to reduce the effects of disasters.
- protecting health, safety, and quality of life
- protecting our environment
- recognising and valuing the benefits of partnership and collaboration across all levels of government, community, and industry, in all aspects of disaster management
- respecting the diversity of Torres Strait Island Regional Council communities
- ensuring accountability and transparency of disaster management in the Torres Strait Island Region.

Geography

The Torres Strait is a shallow (mostly 10-20m depth) body of water 100 km long and 250-260 km wide (east-west) formed by a drowned land ridge extending from Cape York to Papua New Guinea. There are more than one hundred islands in the Strait, which stretches over a total area of 35 000 square kilometres. Of these, approximately seventeen are inhabited. Reefs are generally aligned east-west, streamlined by the high velocity tidal currents that pour through the inter-reef channels.

The Torres Strait has been described as the most extensive, ecologically complex shelf in the world, offering a multitude of habitats and niches for the great diversity of Indo- Pacific Marine fauna and flora. Eleven species of seagrass have been recorded in the Strait providing a relatively diverse array of species.

The dynamics of tropical seagrasses are heavily influenced by weather patterns, flood, and cyclone events. Our ability to predict the consequences of such disturbance on different seagrass habitats requires ongoing collection of monitoring information on seagrass habitat condition useful for government agencies and communities to make management decisions regarding these important resources.



Map Source: Torres Strait Regional Authority

The Torres Strait Island Regional Council administers the Northern, Eastern, Western and Central clusters. Torres Strait Island Regional Council's administrative control does not extend over the whole of the Torres Strait area and excludes those islands which form a part of the Torres Shire Council.

The main islands covered by this Plan include:

Boigu Island
Dauan Island
Saibai Island
Mabuiag Island
Badu Island
Kubin Village Moa Island
St Pauls Village Moa Island
Hammond Island
Iama Island
Warraber Island
Poruma Island
Masig Island
Ugar Island
Erub Island
Mer Island

Population

The statistics provided by the 2021 Census detail the Torres Strait Island Regional Council at approximately 4,130 people. The distribution of population is approximately:

Boigu Island	199
Dauan Island	131
Saibai Island	340
Mabuiag Island	253
Badu Island	704
Kubin Village Moa Island	154
St Pauls Village Moa Island	278
Hammond Island	261
Iama Island	275
Warraber Island	287
Poruma Island	164
Masig Island	283
Ugar Island	69
Erub Island	326
Mer Island	406

Social support infrastructure

Social support infrastructure in the area is based upon the 'extended family' inherent in the traditions of Torres Strait Islander peoples. There is a community acceptance that the community will look after itself to a great degree, but processes are in place via the State's disaster management system to enable an assisted community recovery from a disastrous or catastrophic event should the need arise.

Community Capacity

The capacity of the populated island communities is limited and there is great self-reliance and need for disaster resilience within the community due to this fact. Historically each community has had to fend for themselves and use innovative solutions to overcome immediate problems as access to external resources and assistance has been limited.

Torres Strait Island Regional Council is one of the major employers in the region and has limited resources and competent personnel to contribute to the physical response demands of any disastrous event.

Community Disaster Management Groups

Due to the remoteness of the region and the scattered nature of the island communities and the communities' limited capacity as outline above, Community Disaster Management Groups have been established in all TSIRC communities and in the TSC communities of Thursday and Horn Islands.

The role of the Community Disaster Coordinator is to enhance the link between the Community Disaster Management Groups (CDMG), the community and the LDCC. The Community Disaster Coordinator provides regular situation reports to the TSLDCC and advises of any urgent issues to be resolved. If the community requires additional resources, a request can be made to the TSLDCC who will consider the request in the context of competing priorities.

It is important to note that these arrangements do not replace the general arrangements but enhance the community to respond and recover. The LDCC will continue to publicise information for local communities. Residents and visitors can make direct requests for assistance to the CDMG based in their community however, if resources are lacking direct request will be made to the LDCC.

Assistance will be required in the community's recovery from a major event, and it is identified that Community Recovery personnel from the Department of Communities, DATSIPCA will be required to coordinate psycho-social recovery activities.

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

Public Buildings and Spaces
There are several public buildings and spaces within the local government area. These are listed in Appendix K.

Events and Holidays
Annual Island of Origin Football Carnival.
Coming of the Light Festival
Mabo Day
Anniversary of Council (TSIRC)

Most islands have several religious or cultural holidays pursuant to the *Holidays Act 1983*

Economic Base – Industry
TSIRC is a Local Government and service provider for the region. TSIRC employees provide Administration, Infrastructure, Engineering and Social support.

Other areas of employment include retailing, the fishing industry and transportation.

Transportation
Dauan, Hammond and Ugar are only accessible by helicopter or sea craft. All other communities except for St Pauls have an airport. St Pauls is serviced by the Kubin airport.

Airports are accessible by fixed and rotary wing aircraft during daylight hours with the use being further restricted by circumstances such as visibility, lighting, and weather conditions. The length of runways also restricts type of aircraft which can safely use the airports. These conditions can also impact on the use of rotary wing aircraft and Medivac operations as some helipads are virtually inaccessible at night and in adverse weather conditions.

The nearest major airport is located at Horn Island; however, it is not an all-weather strip and can be closed in heavy rain during the monsoon season.

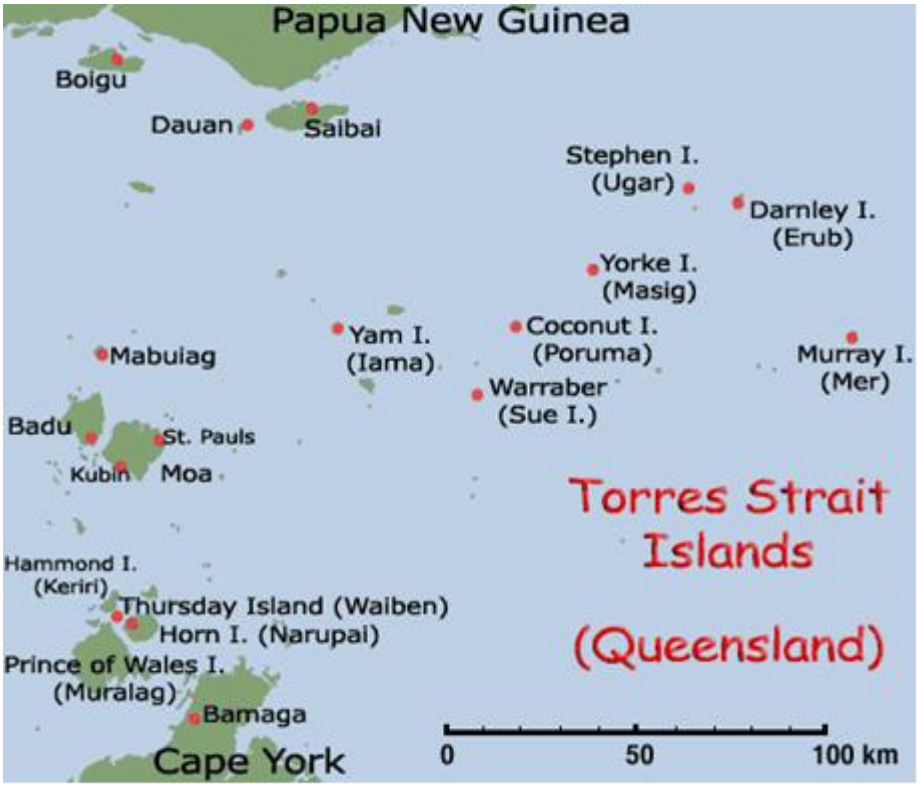
Community	Type	Runway Length
Boigu	Runway	720m
Saibai	Runway	750m
Badu	Runway	980m
Mabuiag	Runway	456m
Kubin	Runway	1000m
Horn Island	Runway	1389m and 1235m
Mer	Runway	525m
Erub	Runway	500m
Iama	Runway	800m
Masig	Runway	1000m
Poruma	Runway	740m
Warraber	Runway	705m
Dauan	Helipad	N/A
St Pauls	Helipad	N/A
Ugar	Helipad	N/A
Thursday Island	Helipad	N/A
Hammond	Helipad	N/A

All communities have sea ports. Some ports also have boat basins, finger jetties, fender piles, turning basins and break waters.

Barge ramp limits are:

Hammond – 1500T
Kubin -1500T
St Pauls -1500T
Badu -1500T
Mabuiag -1500T
Warraber-1500T
Poruma-1500T
Mer-1500T
Erub-1500T
Ugar-800T
Masig-1500T
Iama-1500T
Saibai-1100T
Dauan-1100T
Boigu-1100T

Ugar requires a 3.2m tide for entry of a Sea Swift barge with an 800T load. Some of the barge ramp limits are due to shallow areas at the ramp and not the ramp itself. Depending on currents on a particular day, barges may be restricted in loading and unloading upon arrival for up to six hours.



Telecommunications

The communications system is operated by Telstra and consists of underground cables, exchanges, and mobile phone towers. Internet services are available.

The telephone networks cannot be relied upon to any extent as they are often offline.

Satellite phones are available at each TSIRC Community as well as Thursday and Horn Islands and work in most areas but can be subject to black spots and weather.

Internet communication and video conferencing are available in the area.

Power Supply

Ergon Energy generates and distributes electricity via a reticulation network in all communities. Generation is by means of diesel-powered generators.

Individual power supply is accessed using pre-paid electricity meter cards. This can present issues in times of extended isolation if households are unable to purchase power cards.

Ergon Energy maintains enough diesel fuel stock on each island to maintain generation capacity for 78 summer days without re-supply.

Generation

Electricity is generated at unmanned, automated power stations on each island at various voltages and then distributed around the island via the Ergon Energy isolated distribution network. Ergon Energy power stations are designed to meet various standards regarding capacity, reliability, power quality and environmental considerations.

Water Supply

Provision for a safe and adequate supply of water is essential. The bacteriological, chemical, and physical condition of water for human consumption should comply with established standards. In most instances, the provision and treatment of water will be the responsibility of Council. During power outages auxiliary power will be required to ensure correct chlorination of the water supply is maintained. Council has limited backup generators to maintain services in times of power loss.

Sewerage

After a disaster, the provision of temporary ablution facilities may be required where existing facilities are damaged or additional facilities are required. Temporary facilities will also be required where temporary camp sites, either short term or long term, have been established. During extended power outages auxiliary power will be required to ensure sewage pump stations remain operational. Council has limited backup generators to maintain services in time of power loss.

Medical Facilities

Primary Health Clinics

Primary Health Clinics are located on each island except Hammond and Ugar and are staffed by generalist health workers and a registered nurse. Staff are on call for emergencies.

Clinics are conducted for the community by visiting doctors, specialists, and health service providers from Qld Health and other providers as required. There is a focus on child and maternal health, and the management of chronic disease.

Medical needs and emergencies outside the capabilities of the primary health clinics are transported to Thursday Island and Cairns as required.

Queensland Ambulance Service

There is no Queensland Ambulance Service in the outer communities. This function is performed by the Primary Health Clinic. However, Mabuiag, Iama, Poruma, Hammond and St Pauls have active First Responder groups. New groups are being established on Warraber and Badu.

Active groups are provided with a satellite phone.

Mortuary Capacity

There is one mortuary in the Torres Strait, located at the Thursday Island Hospital. It has a capacity of six.

2.2 Hazards

A significant element of the hazard identification and control process is the consideration of how a reduction in disaster risk can protect the communities against loss of infrastructure, damage to the natural environment, compromised standard of living and economic failures brought about by disasters.

The Risk Management Record in Section 2.4 is a brief summary of identified risks to the Torres Strait Region.

Due to its northerly latitude, the Torres Strait Region is less vulnerable to tropical cyclones than areas further south. There have, however, been several significant cyclone events in past times, as recorded by Mr Jeff Callahan, Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane (retd.):

11 Feb 1970	TC 'Dawn' crossed the coast near Weipa. Islands reported gusts of 52 knots. There was minor vegetation damage and telephone lines were down.
25-26 Dec 1959	TC crossed the Gulf from Gove to Edward River Mission. At 9am 26th Thursday Island recorded wind gusts to 69 knots and 63 knots at 3pm. At Thursday Island fences were flattened, trees uprooted, and 3 luggers crashed into a jetty.
10-12 Jan 1955	Tropical cyclone near Stationary Gulf Coast just to the north of Weipa. Heavy rain and gales. Islands recorded a gust of 56 knots on the 11th and a gust of 48 knots on 12th.
15-17 Apr 1953	TC tracked from Torres Strait to the North Coast of NT where it caused damage to gardens, crops, and woodlands at Goulburn Island.
1-2 Dec 1952	Small TC (50miles wide) struck Thursday Island from the west just before midnight (1st) damaging most buildings with roofing iron flying through the town. Power lines were blown down and four hotels were partly unroofed and two had verandas blown away. The pearling lugger Naianga was smashed and sunk, and three other luggers were blown ashore. Several other vessels were damaged by the pounding they received.
20 Jan 1952	TC made landfall near Weipa and then turned and passed over Normanton. Islands had wind gusts to 70 knots on 19th and 20th.
6 Jan 1948	TC moved eastwards towards Thursday Island causing structural damage there. Possible devastating storm surge Saibai Island.
5-8 Jan 1930	TC crossed southern Gulf from Karumba to Pellew Group. Two luggers wrecked at Thursday Island. Strong winds and heavy rain at Roper River and strong winds at Groote Eylandt (from Big blow up North K. Murphy).
Mar 1923	The eastern islands of Torres Strait (usually cyclone free) were irreparably damaged. Darnley, Coconut, Mabuiag, and Murray Islands suffered much damage - houses unroofed, trees down, gardens damaged, luggers distasted, and Darnley settlement was virtually destroyed and banks of living coral 4 to 5 feet high were dashed up by the waves.
18-20 Dec 1920	TC tracked from Torres Strait to north of Gove.
1-2 Jan 1914	TC crossed the coast near Gove. Damage occurred at Thursday Island in late December and severe damage occurred at Roper River on 2 Jan with trees blown down and buildings unroofed at the Mission

As can be seen from the above, tropical cyclones affecting the Torres Strait can have their genesis in either the Gulf of Carpentaria or in the Torres Strait itself.

Epidemic / Pandemic

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

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

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

In the absence of immunity, a new influenza strain can rapidly spread across the globe, causing epidemics or pandemics, infecting large numbers of people with fatal results.

In 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID 19), caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV 2).] The outbreak was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, and a pandemic on 11 March. As of 5 July 2020, more than 11.3 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in more than 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 531,000 deaths; more than 6.11 million people have recovered.

The virus is primarily spread between people during close contact, most often via small droplets produced by coughing, sneezing, and talking. The droplets usually fall to the ground or onto surfaces rather than travelling through air over long distances. However, research as of June 2020 has shown that speech-generated droplets may remain airborne for tens of minutes. Less commonly, people may become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then touching their face. It is most contagious during the first three days after the onset of symptoms, although spread is possible before symptoms appear, and from people who do not show symptoms.

Common symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, and loss of sense of smell. Complications may include pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome. The time from exposure to onset of symptoms is typically around five days but may range from two to fourteen days. There is no known vaccine or specific antiviral treatment at time of preparing this document. Primary treatment is symptomatic and supportive therapy.

Recommended preventive measures include hand washing, covering one's mouth when coughing, maintaining distance from other people, wearing a face mask in public settings, and monitoring and self-isolation for people who suspect they are infected. Authorities worldwide have responded by implementing travel restrictions, lockdowns, workplace hazard controls, and facility closures. Many places have also worked to increase testing capacity and trace contacts of infected persons.

The pandemic has caused global social and economic disruption, including the largest global recession since the Great Depression. It has led to the postponement or cancellation of sporting, religious, political, and cultural events, widespread supply shortages exacerbated by panic buying, and decreased emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases. Schools, universities, and colleges have been closed either on a nationwide or local basis in 172 countries, affecting approximately 98.5 percent of the world's student population. Misinformation about the virus has circulated through social media and mass media. There have been incidents of xenophobia and discrimination against Chinese people and against those perceived as being Chinese or as being from areas with high infection rates.

Other diseases of concern include dengue fever and Japanese Encephalitis which is a viral infection transmitted by the mosquito. Dengue is not an endemic (i.e., naturally occurring in north Queensland).

Emergency Plant or Animal Disease

The islands of the Torres Strait provide a potential route to mainland Australia for many serious pests present in countries to our north. Australia's quarantine laws are designed to manage the risk of exotic pests, weeds and diseases entering the Torres Strait, or spreading from the Strait to mainland Australia.

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

Northern Australia is especially vulnerable to pests that could enter from countries to Australia's north. Migrating birds, human activities and wind currents can carry pests to Australian shores from neighbouring countries, potentially using islands as stepping-stones.

The Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS) was established in 1989 to help address the unique quarantine risks in this northern region. NAQS conducts surveys along our northern coastline and neighbouring countries for early signs of new pests or disease. NAQS also has a high presence in the Torres Strait, monitoring the movement of people and cargo between the Papua New Guinea and Australian mainland and ensuring high public awareness of people living in this strategically important quarantine zone.

Marine Pest

Because of the maritime nature of the Torres Strait, and the close interaction with international shipping, the threat of a marine pest incursion into the port remains serious. Introduced Marine Pests are marine animals and plants that are accidentally brought to Australia on the hulls of boats and ships and in ships' ballast water. These organisms have the potential to do great harm to our marine ecosystems and to marine industries.

Over 250 introduced marine plants and animals have hitch-hiked to Australian waters on vessels of all types from yachts to commercial ships. Some have taken over habitats from our native species, changing our coastal areas and damaging our fishing, aquaculture, and tourism industries. Some pests will encrust structures such as jetties and marinas, long lines used in aquaculture or industrial water intake pipes. Some pests may infest the shoreline to such an extent that the area becomes unattractive and its value as an amenity is reduced.

The threat of marine pest incursion is addressed via the Australian Emergency Marine Pest Plan, which is managed by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture.

In a worst-case scenario, it is possible that a serious incursion of a marine pest could cause the closure of the Port of Thursday or Horne Islands, with significant consequences to other Torres Strait Island Communities.

Fire

Bushfire

The Bushfire season occurs in the Torres Strait from July to November each year, and its impact is in direct relationship to the quantity and nature of the fire load, the island infrastructure and state of preparedness of the community. It is imperative that bush fire preparedness and mitigation strategies undertaken to reduce the threat.

Some Island communities have established Rural Fire Brigades. Fortunately, infrastructure and settlement on those communities is relatively sparse, so bushfire usually poses a limited threat. With the increase in development across the Torres Strait communities, it is essential that where rural residential lots impinge into bushland that the appropriate risk analysis is conducted and the required fire mitigation strategies and community education is applied to reduce the threat of approaching bushfire; this then assures a safer, more informed and wildfire resilient community.

Although there is a risk of bushfire throughout the Region, it is not considered to be of a level of severity which would necessitate the activation of the disaster management system to coordinate a response in relation to an outbreak.

Port Fire

Port Kennedy has in recent years been host to regular domestic and foreign cruise liners which when combined with the volume of local coastal shipping, results in a potential fire risk. Although the Queensland Fire Department Thursday Island Station has the capacity to combat shipboard fires whilst

the vessel is moored dockside, the QFD has limited capacity to combat shipboard fires on vessels at anchor in or passing through the Torres Strait. Should the need arise; QFD have in place a Rural and Remote Response Plan, which would be activated and would provide appropriate resources.

Structural or Industrial Fire

There may be environmental risks as a result of a fire at any of the following facilities:

- Mobil fuel depot at the Horn Island Airport < 80,000 litres of fuel
- AIR BP fuel depot < 80,000 litres of fuel
- Sea Swift compound, Wasaga Village < 500,000 litres of fuel
- ERGON power stations throughout the Region.

Hazardous Materials Incidents

The increase in international shipping has brought with it an increase in the number of hazardous materials being transported through the Torres Strait. The materials include oil and highly toxic chemicals, which if not handled with appropriate care, could be the catalyst for a disaster.

Oil spills and spills of other noxious substances at sea are not coordinated by the Queensland Disaster Management System but are managed under Australian National Arrangements - The National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and other Noxious and Hazardous Substances, which is managed by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority and Marine Safety Queensland.

No large Hazardous Material/Dangerous Goods Storage sites have been identified in the Region that fall under the definition as per the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

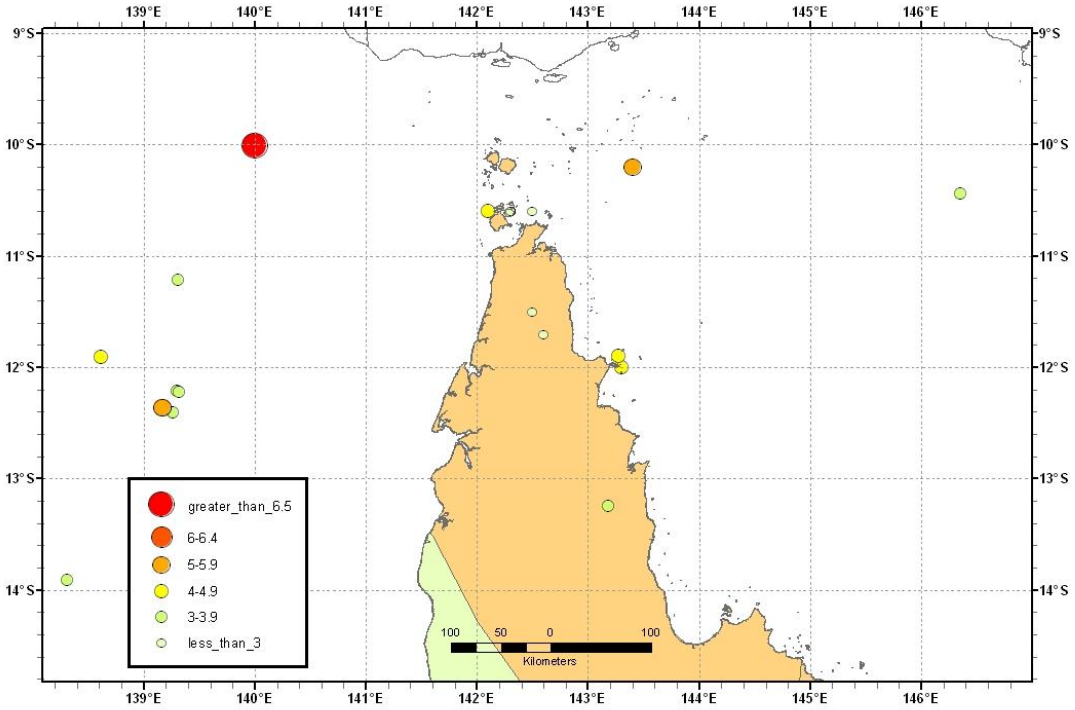
Minor storage of dangerous goods and combustible liquids however are handled by private companies both on Thursday Island and Horn Island which pose a limited risk to the community.

Transportation and storage regulations, individual company policies and procedures and emergency services contingency response plans are in place to safeguard the population and the environment from accidental exposure to these chemicals, but their presence and transportation on the seaways and through residential areas is nevertheless a risk to the community.

Whilst the Queensland Fire Department has the lead agency role for hazardous materials incidents generally, the recovery arrangements for an oil spill on land, which impacts the shore line and the marine environment, will be addressed by Ports North, under an agreement with the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. Such a spill could have devastating effects on both the shoreline vegetation and the marine life of the area.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes have not in the immediate past been a major threat in the Region. Recent historical data exists in relation to tremors, but none has caused any great concern. Notwithstanding, the existence of even a slightly volatile seismic environment acts as a prompt for maintaining situational awareness of the threat, and its possible consequences.



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

Date	Magnitude (Richter Scale)	Location
1910	6.8	Arafura Sea - 250 km WNW of Thursday Island
1924	5.8	Torres Strait - 130 km NE of Thursday Island
1998	5.2	Gulf of Carpentaria - 385 km SW of Thursday Island
1960	4.9	Gulf of Carpentaria - 415 km SW of Thursday Island
1972	4.9	Cape York - 85 km WSW of Lockhart River
2007	4.8	Coral Sea - 70 km NE of Lockhart River
1921	4.5	Gulf of Carpentaria - 540 km SW of Thursday Island
1990	4.5	Cape York - 180 km SE of Thursday Island
1920	4.4	Torres Strait - 130 km NE of Thursday Island
1907	4.3	Torres Strait - 6 km W of Friday Island
1923	4.0	Cape York - 200 km SE of Thursday Island

Adapted from information supplied by Geoscience Australia

Major Infrastructure Failure

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

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

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

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

Climate Change

While climate change is not in itself a hazard, it has the potential to affect the frequency and intensity of severe weather events. Impacts of climate change on the Torres Strait Region (adapted from Climate Change in the Cape York Region - Queensland Office of Climate Change).

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

A high proportion of Cape York’s population reside near the coast and outlying islands of the Torres Strait, greatly increasing the likely consequence of cyclones. The riskiest areas are those closest to the coast, which can incur flash flooding, wind damage and considerable structural damage from falling trees, affecting industry, infrastructure, and roads.

Climate change is expected to impact on Queensland’s coastal areas particularly through:

- sea level rise
- changes to the frequency, intensity and location of storms and tropical cyclones
- the increased risk of storm surge.

Coastal erosion and storm surges also threaten critical infrastructure vital to transportation and re-supply.

Malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases are likely to be affected by changing temperatures, humidity, and rainfall. A key concern for those inhabiting the Torres Strait is the contamination of the local mosquito population by infected people entering the region or wind-born mosquitoes bringing the disease from Papua New Guinea.

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

Responding to Climate Change
When the risks as identified in the local disaster management planning process are reviewed, they need to consider the possible exacerbating effects of climate change.

An initiative of the Office of Climate Change – 'Improved Mapping for Climate Change Responses' will develop products in the form of computer maps.

The specific steps involved in producing these maps are:

- acquire detailed and up to date aerial imagery for the coastline, against which data can be 'overlaid' and visually represented.
- collate and integrate data to improve its accuracy for flood and storm tide modelling.
- develop tidal plane modelling for identifying highest astronomical tide.
- integrate all data into a spatial imagery overlay model that can be used for land use planning and climate change modelling and for improving emergency response planning.
- fill any DEM data gaps for high value asset areas along the Queensland coastline.
- provide web-based maps.

It is envisaged that interactive maps will be available to stakeholders online and will:

- identify areas likely to be at increased risk from coastal hazards, such as storm-surge and sea level rise.
- identify areas that are likely to be more vulnerable to coastal erosion.
- provide storm tide flooding assessments, which will assist disaster management planning.

2.3 Risk Descriptors

Vulnerable Sector
The following are the sectors of Torres Strait Region that are at risk and are identified in the risk management record:

- people
- infrastructure and Property
- environment

Potential Risk
Torres Strait Regional people, infrastructure, environment, and economy:

- possible injury and fatalities
- infrastructure including private buildings damaged and destroyed.
- damage to the environment
- effect on the economy as a result of reduction in tourism and industry

Likelihood
The likelihood of the event occurring in Annual Recurrence Interval (ARI):

A – almost certain ARI 10
B – likely ARI 50
C – possible ARI 100
D – unlikely ARI 500
E – rare ARI 1000

Consequence

The following are the potential risk scenarios of a disaster on the Torres Region:

Insignificant Risk

- no fatalities
- medical treatment required.
- small number displaced for a brief period, some damage.
- little disruption to the community
- some impact on the environment, with no lasting effects
- some financial loss.

Minor Risk

- small number of fatalities
- hospitalisation required.
- minor temporary displacement
- significant damage
- some community disruption
- serious impact on environment with no long-term effects
- significant financial loss.

Moderate Risk

- multiple fatalities
- numerous injuries requiring hospitalisation.
- significant numbers displaced for short periods.
- serious damage requiring some external assistance.
- community functioning with difficulty
- severe impact on environment with long term effects
- serious financial loss.

Major Risk

- numerous fatalities
- extensive injuries, with significant hospitalisation
- large numbers displaced for significant duration.
- severe damage that requires external resources
- community only partially functioning.
- severe permanent damage to the environment
- Severe financial loss.

Catastrophic Risk

- mass fatalities
- large numbers requiring hospitalisation.
- general and widespread displacement for extended duration
- widespread extensive damage
- community unable to function.
- widespread severe permanent damage to the environment
- widespread severe financial loss.

Residual Risk

Through the application of the risk assessment process, there will be instances where the LDMG identifies the application of treatment options at the local level will not be adequate and residual risk remains requiring further assistance.

Transferring all or part of this risk through risk sharing is an available treatment option. The application of risk sharing at the local level would involve the transfer or sharing of the risk with neighbouring LDMGs, the DDMG or other stakeholders. The LDMG is transferring Residual Risk to the DDMG.

See *Residual Risk Table* at Appendix J.

2.4 Risk Management Record

Hazard	Vulnerable sector	Potential risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk level
Cyclone Cat 1-3	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged, people injured	Likely	Moderate	High
Cyclone Cat 4+	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Major to catastrophic	High
Flood	People, infrastructure, environment	Property flooded; buildings damaged	Rare	Major	High
Storm Surge (Cyclonic)	People, infrastructure, environment	Property, buildings flooded Infrastructure damaged	Rare	Catastrophic	High
Bushfire	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Moderate	High
Earthquake	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged or destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High
Tsunami	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High
Landslip	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged or destroyed	Likely	Moderate	High
Terrorist	People, infrastructure	Infrastructure destroyed, people injured or fatalities	Rare	Major	High
Hazardous Materials	People, infrastructure, environment	People may become ill, environmental damage	Possible	Major	High
Dam Failure	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed, possible fatalities	Rare	Moderate	High
Marine Oil Spill	Environment	Environmental damage	Possible	Major	High
Disease Pandemic	People	Major numbers hospitalised and fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High
Heatwave	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Moderate	Mod
Road Accidents	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Minor	Mod
Shipping/ Boating Accidents	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Moderate	High

3 Prevention

3.1 Building Codes and Building Use Regulations

The following codes and regulations apply to both Local Government areas:

- Building Code Australia
- Building Act 1975
- Building Standards Regulation 1993
- Building Regulations 1991
- Building Fire Safety Regulation
- Body Corporate and Community Management Act
- Building Units and Group Titles Act
- Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act
- Building Services Authority Act
- Local Government Act 1993
- Queensland Development Code
- State Planning Policy 1/03 guideline: mitigating the adverse impacts of flood, bushfire, and landslide.
- State Coastal Management Plan-Mitigating the Effects of Storm Tide Inundation

3.2 Legislation

The following acts are relevant: the following codes and regulations apply to both Local Government areas:

- Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966
- Ambulance Service Act 1991
- Australian Emergency Management Arrangements Plan
- Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988
- Coastal Protection and Management Act 1955
- Disaster Management Act 2003
- Environmental Protection Act 1994
- Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981
- Explosives Act 1999
- Fire and Rescue Services Act 1990
- Public Health Act 2005
- Land Act 1994
- Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984
- Local Government Act 1993
- Marine Parks Act 1982
- National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and other Noxious and Hazardous Substances
- Native Title (Queensland) Act 1992
- Nature Conservation Act 1992
- Petroleum Act 1923
- Public Safety Preservation Act 1986
- Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002
- Water Act 2000
- Water (Safety & Reliability) Act 2008
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011

3.3 Public and Community Education

The TSLDMG shall ensure that communities are aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster.

Both Councils are committed to an ongoing public awareness campaign which satisfies the legislative requirements.

The following are methods and mediums will be using to assist with promoting community awareness:

- BOM Weather Warnings
- the TSLDMG encourages all members of the LDMG to provide public education programs in their area of responsibility.
- SES members provide lectures to various organisations throughout the Region.
- QPS EMC presentations
- public displays
- brochures displayed and available in Council Offices and Libraries
- Local Media including articles in local newspapers, Council Newsletters
- BOM Cyclone Information and tracking map available via Cairns District phone book
- Torres Shire Council web site and media releases
- Torres Strait Island Regional Council web site, Facebook, and media releases
- presentations to vulnerable communities
- presentations to schools and retirement villages.

Refer also to A.10 – Public Information and Warnings Sub Plan.

3.4 Land Use Management Initiatives

Not applicable; but currently in development.

3.5 Local Government Counter Terrorism Risk Management Guidelines

Not applicable

4 Preparedness

4.1 Event Coordination

Overall management of the coordinated response is the responsibility of the LDC of the TSLDMG.

Coordination of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) is the responsibility of the LDC.

Activation of the TSLDMG will be in response to a local event that demands a coordinated community response. The authority to activate the LDMG is vested in the Chair, LDC or delegate of the LDMG. It is the duty of the Chair, LDC or delegate to inform the DDC regarding the Plan's activation. The plan may also be activated at the request of the DDC.

The functions of the LDCC are:

- to co-ordinate Councils and community resources in support of agencies involved in response and recovery operations
- to co-ordinate additional resources allocated to Councils through the DDCC
- to coordinate the collection, collation, and dissemination of information to the DDCC and the Torres Strait communities.

All agencies will be represented with the LDCC by a person able to commit the resources of their agency. All response will be conducted through the LDCC under the priorities set by the TSLDMG and relayed through the Local Disaster Coordinator LDC.

The Primary LDCC will be located at, Torres Shire Administration Centre 68 Douglas Street, Thursday Island. A secondary LDCC location will be located at Torres Haus, Thursday Island.

Activation and Standard Operating Procedures are contained in:

Appendix.1 - *Activation of the LDMG Sub Plan*
Appendix.2 - *Local Disaster Coordination Centre - Sub Plan*.

Communication procedures are contained in:

Appendix.2 - *Local Disaster Coordination Centre - Sub Plan.*

4.2 Warning Systems and Public Education

The release of information to the community regarding emergency and associated threats, will be approved by the Chairperson or LDC and distributed via the LDC after discussions with the Officer in Charge of the Lead Agency or as directed by the DDMG.

Refer to Section 3.3 Public Education in this plan, and to Appendix.10 - *Public Information and Warnings Sub Plan.*

4.3 Response Capability and Strategy

Training and education can provide the knowledge, skills and attitudes required to address the issues of disaster management through prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. The Local Disaster Coordinator or designated member will provide training in Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements to members of CDMG's.

Disaster Management Training.
Training for LDMG members and other disaster management stakeholders is undertaken in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework which outlines available training courses and the intended stakeholders.

It is also the responsibility of all LDMG members and stakeholders with disaster management and disaster operations roles to undertake the training relevant to their role.

The LDMG shall regularly assess training needs and develop a LDMG Training Program in consultation with QPS Emergency Management Coordinator for the TSLDMG.

Assets
Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Councils have the following Assets available to respond to a disaster, a full list is included in Appendix G – Assets and Resource List.

Local Government Administrative buildings
Airports/Heliports
Seaports
Sewerage Treatment Plants
Water treatment Plants
Desalination Plants
Refuse stations.
Community Halls
Sports Stadiums
SES/Rural Fire sheds

Resources
Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Councils have the following resources available to respond to a disaster, a full list is included in Appendix G – Assets and Resource List

Human Resources include:

Torres Shire Council Area
129 field staff
21 administrative staff

Torres Strait Island Regional Council Area
100 field staff
120 administrative staff

Equipment - includes chainsaws, concrete cutting saws, pumps, pneumatic hammers, and a variety of hand operated tools usually associated with civil construction or maintenance work.

TSIRC also have several tools and equipment associated with the building industry.

Plant - ranges from small passenger vehicles to large trucks and includes four-wheel drive and two-wheel drive utilities. Other plant includes graders, excavators, backhoes and front-end-loaders and skid steer loaders.

If additional resources are required, the resources will initially be sourced through local suppliers that are:

- contracted to either Council.
- can provide the resources.
- can support either Council in responding to a disaster through the provision of resources.

A list of all available resources is included in Appendix.11 *Public Works and Engineering Sub Plan.*

4.4 Exercises and Evaluations

Each year it is proposed that one or more of the following exercises shall be held:

- a tabletop exercise or
- a Local Disaster Coordination Centre exercise
- a small-scale exercise involving the SES and the testing of the LDCC or
- involvement in a District Disaster Exercise.

The purpose of these exercises is to evaluate the resource and response capabilities of the TSLDMG and other agencies. The resource Measurement of Capability Table 4.5 shall be updated after each exercise.

In determining whether an exercise achieved its original aim, it is important to evaluate to what extent the exercise objectives were met and how the exercise was conducted generally.

Post-Event Analysis

The TSLDMG may choose to review its operations following an event through one or more of the following:

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

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

Ideally this debrief should occur after each participating agency has had the opportunity to have a single agency debrief of the activity. The TSLDMG may consider having the debrief facilitated by an independent person or organisation that shall be reported to the LDMG at the next scheduled meeting.

The debrief shall:

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

The debrief shall address:

- what happened during the event?
- areas which were managed well?
- areas where the coordination or the response could be improved.
- identified areas for amendment of plans, procedures, or training programs.
- the required amendment to documentation should be included in the regularly programmed review of the Local Disaster Management Plan
- a Post Event Operational Review Report should be completed in association with QPS Emergency Management Coordinator and provided to the district as required.

4.5 Measurement of Capability

The table below sets out a measurement of response capability. This may be achieved through operational activation or by the conduct of exercises.

Date	Type	Process or Event	Participants	Opportunities for improvement (Identify these in priority)	Action Plan (Actions derived from lessons learnt)	Completion Date (For evaluation of implementation of Action Plan)
March 2026	Activation	TC Narelle	All disaster management staff	Completed	Completed	Completed
January 2026	Activation	TC Koji	All disaster management staff	Completed	Completed	Completed
December 2025	Exercise	Exercise Semper Paratus	DDMG LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
November 2023	Exercise	Exercise Semper Paratus	DDMG LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
November 2022	Exercise	Exercise Semper Paratus	DDMG LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
06 November 2021	Exercise	Exercise Semper Paratus	DDMG LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
November 2020	Exercise	Exercise Semper Paratus	DDMG Members LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
March 2020	Activation	COVID-19	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Development of Pandemic Subplan	Ongoing	TBA

November 2019	Exercise	Exercise Semper Paratus	DDMG Members LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
March 2019	Activation	TC Trevor	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
January 2019	Activation	TC Nora	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
November 2018	Exercise	Exercise Semper Peratus	DDMG Members LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
September 2018	Exercise	Torres Marine Pollution Exercise (Phase 2)	AMSA, MSQ, TSRA, Ports North, Seaswift, JCU, QFES	Completed	Ongoing	Ongoing
August 2018	Exercise	Torres Marine Pollution Exercise (Phase 1)	AMSA, MSQ, TSRA, Ports North, Seaswift, JCU, QFES	Completed	Ongoing	Ongoing
March 2018	Activation	TC Nora	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
Jan 2018	Activation	King Tides	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
December 2017	Exercise	Exercise Colloquium	DDMG Members LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
June 2017	Exercise	Torres Marine	AMSA, MSQ, TSRA, Ports	Completed	Ongoing	Ongoing

		Pollution Exercise	North, Seaswift, JCU, QFES			
Nov 2016	Exercise	Exercise TC Coord	LDMG Members, XO DDMG, and support staff	Completed	Completed	Completed
Oct 2016	Exercise	Exercise Colloquium	DDMG Members LDMG	Completed	Completed	Completed
May 2015	Exercise	Exercise Constant Resilience	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
Mar 2015	Activation	Cyclone Nathan	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
Feb 2015	Activation	Cyclone Lam	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
Apr 2014	Activation	Cyclone Ita	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
Mar 2014	Activation	Cyclone Gillian	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
Mar 2014	Exercise	Exercise Constant Resilience	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed
Apr/May 2013	Activation	Cyclone Zane	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed

Jan 2013	Activation	Cyclone Oswald	All disaster management staff and volunteers	Completed	Completed	Completed

5 Response

The principal purpose of the emergency response is the preservation of life and property. Response is defined as the actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.

5.1 Activation

Activation may occur as:

- a response to a worsening situation or
- at the request of the responsible Lead Agency (in situations where no prior warning is possible).

Activation of the LDMG is a four-stage operation being:
Alert
Lean Forward
Stand-Up
Stand-Down.

The activation of each stage is dependent upon the type of hazard situation.

Response Activation Matrix

YELLOW	Alert	Community Disaster Management Groups (CDMG) and the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) are advised to consider preparations due to the warnings of the threat or potential for a requirement to respond. Advise all members of the CDMG of the Alert and contact Local Community Disaster Coordinator (LCDC) to confirm all members of the CDMG have been notified. Community Notice Boards updated with potential threat.
AMBER	Lean Forward	Community Disaster Management Groups and the Local Disaster Management Group are requested to ensure operational readiness and their capacity is in place to respond to the threat. Confirm CDMG staff availability. CDMG meeting held to discuss planning for activation of the Community Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) in preparation to coordinate Disaster Response. LCDC to be notified of meeting.
RED	Stand Up	Community Disaster Management Group members are activated. The Local & Community Disaster Coordination Centres will be active and staffed operating at the level required to undertake the coordination of Disaster Operations to respond to the situation. Situation Reports (SITREPS) will need to be submitted at the request of the LCDC.
GREEN	Stand Down	Community Disaster Management Groups and the Local Disaster Management Group can cease Disaster operations. The CDMG and LDMG has ceased coordination of the Disaster Operation due to the passing of the threat or improvement in the situation.

Activation of LDMG is detailed at *Appendix.1. Sub Plan*

The LDCC is activated by the Local Disaster Coordinator.

Activation and Operating Procedures are detailed at *Appendix.2 Local Disaster Coordination Centre - Sub Plan*

Authority to Activate

The authority to activate the LDMG is vested in the Chair or the LDC of the TSLDMG. It is the duty of the Chair (or their delegate) to inform the DDC of the activation of the Plan.

Alert – A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Situational reports to be discussed with the DDC. No further 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 standby and prepared but not activated. Situational reports (SITREPS) to DDC should continue as arranged.

Stand up – An operational state where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated. Situational reports to DDMG continue according to agreed timelines.

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.

Warning notification and dissemination

The TSLDMG has a significant role in ensuring the notification and dissemination of warnings to members of the TSLDMG and elements of the community that may fall under the responsibility of TSLDMG member agencies. It is important that the TSLDMG has an established notification and dissemination process prepared and documented within the LDMP and be able to be implemented.

Good public communication is vital to the successful handling of any disaster event. A well-informed public is better able to respond to a disaster, which in turn will minimise the impact of the event on the community. A program of community education prior to an event, ensures the public are made aware of the risks of disasters, how local responders are prepared to deal with events and what they should do to prepare before disasters occur.

When an event is imminent, it is essential the public are warned of the danger and provided with information about the event and advice on recommended actions. The key objective is to deliver accurate, clear, timely information and advice to the public, so they feel confident, safe, and well informed and are aware of any recommended actions.

There are several different warnings that emanate from various sources that are relevant to the threats which impact on the Region. Predominately warnings will be issued by the Bureau of Meteorology in relation to Sever Weather Warnings and Tropical Cyclone Advice but can also arise from other sources such as Queensland fire Department in relation to hazardous materials incidents and bushfires or Geo-Science Australia for earthquakes. Warnings will be broadcasted on local radio, websites, and social media sites. Assistance will be sought from Community Disaster Management Groups (where it is safe to do so) to distribute warnings to key locations throughout their communities.

The LDC can request, through their QPS member on the LDMG, and Emergency Alert campaign to be delivered via landline and text messages to potentially affected communities.

It is vital that warning messages are appropriate to the risk and the kind of audience being addressed.

The process for notification and dissemination of warning products is not a function dependant on the activation of the LDMG, rather should be an automatic responsibility of LDC or members regardless of status of activation of the LDMG.

The process for dissemination of warnings and public information is documented in the *Public Information & Warnings Sub Plan.*

Operational Reporting (SITREP)

Extraordinary meetings of the Local Disaster Management Group will be convened on an as required basis during disaster operations.

During the operational activity, the TSLDMG, through the operation of the LDCC, will be responsible for the preparation and distribution of SITREPs. The TSLDMG will ensure regular and accurate information is received from operational areas to inform operational response, forward planning, and the contents of the LDMG SITREP. The production of SITREPs takes time and effort and the LDMG will need to consider the allocation of appropriate staff in the LDCC to compile the SITREP. The nature of the disaster and the involvement of the DDMG will determine the timings, complexity, and format of the SITREP for a given event.

The frequency of operational reporting in the form of SITREPS to the DDMG and consequently to the State Disaster Management Group will be communicated by the DDC.

Tasking Log

A tasking log will 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 tasks to be undertaken.
- the date and time of commencement of the tasks
- the agency and responsible officer to which the task has been delegated.
- relevant contact details
- the date and time of completion of the task; and
- 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 shall be stored and archived appropriately to provide information to any post event review.

5.2 Accessing Support

Incidents of local concern can be managed using local resources and will be managed by the LDMG, however when local resources are exhausted, the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) and State Disaster Management Plan provide for external resources to be made available, firstly from the District, and then secondly on a State-wide basis. A list of residual risks transferred to the DDMG can be found at Appendix J.

Only the LDC and Chairperson are authorised to seek external resources through the DDMG.

Where possible LDCC shall provide land line telephones, computer access, two-way radios, desk space and administrative resources to agency Liaison Officers.

Requests to DDMG

All requests to the DDMG will go through either the LDC and/or Chair of the LDMG or their delegate after confirming all available local resources have been exhausted.

Support from External Agencies (public & private)

The Procurement Officer for both Councils hold Council's preferred suppliers.

5.3 Sub Plans and Community Disaster Management Plans

The following Sub-Plans have been written for specific functions refer to Section 7 Appendices - Appendix A – Sub Plans and Community Disaster Management Plans:

- A.1 *Activation of LDMG* – sets out the process for the activation of the LDMG
- A.2 *Local Disaster Coordination Centre* – standard operating procedures for activating, staffing and management of the LDCC during an event
- A.3 *Financial Management* – establishes the procedure for purchasing, procurement and the process for tracking agency costs for response and recovery from a disaster
- A.4 *Community Support* – includes the Community Support Sub Plan and provides procedures and processes to be used during both the response and recovery phase of an event
- A.5 *Evacuation* – this plan sets out the process for evacuation, who makes the decision, how it is activated, who gives direction to evacuate and to which centre
- A.6 *Evacuation Centre Management* – establishes the roles and responsibilities for the opening up, staffing, registering and in general caring for evacuees
- A.7 *Impact Assessment* – this plan provides the LDMG with the tools to conduct an initial and then a more detailed impact assessment on the effect of the disaster on infrastructure, private property, and the people in the community
- A.8 *Medical Services* – **(*not yet developed*)** this Plan provides a list and contact details for medical support in the Torres and Cairns Region
- A.9 *Public Health* – Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council Health Plan sets out the responsibilities of the Environmental Health Officer in the event of a disaster and the support given by Queensland Public Health
- A.10 *Public Information and Warnings* – provides the guidelines for the public awareness and education programs undertaken by members of the LDMG and also the procedure for issuing warnings or advice pre, during or post event
- A.11 *Public Works and Engineering* – protection and restoration of infrastructure before, during and after an event is paramount and this plan identifies key resources and assistance that can be deployed
- A.12 *Transport* – **(*not yet developed*)** transport plays a key role in a disaster in not only ensuring access to the area for response teams but also to evacuate people if required
- A.13 *Logistics* – resource management, particularly of material resources, is an area that can cause extreme problems in response to a major event. This plan addresses the issues and provides process to be followed during a major event.
- A.14 *Recovery* - delivery of immediate and continuing care of disaster affected persons who may be threatened, distressed, disadvantaged, homeless or evacuated and the maintenance of health, well-being, and prosperity of such persons with all available community resources until their rehabilitation is achieved.
- A.15 *King Tide Support* - provide immediate and continuing support and preparations to disaster preparations to communities under threat of King Tide.
- A.16 *Resupply* - outline the processes used by the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) when planning and conducting resupply operations

The following Community Disaster Management Plans have been for the following Island Communities and are listed under Section 7 Appendices

- B.1 Hammond Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.2 Kubin Village Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.3 St Pauls Village Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.4 Badu Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.5 Mabuiag Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.6 Warraber Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.7 Poruma Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.8 Mer Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.9 Erub Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.10 Ugar Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.11 Masig Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.12 Iama Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.13 Saibai Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.14 Dauan Island Community Disaster Management Plan

- B.15 Boigu Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.16 Thursday Island Community Disaster Management Plan
- B.17 Horn Island Community Disaster Management Plan

5.4 Risk Treatment Arrangements

This Local Disaster Management Plan is based on the all-hazards approach there are no threat specific plans as such, each threat or event is responded to in a comparable manner and the key to a successful operation is to manage the consequences of the event to produce the best outcome for the Torres Strait Communities.

The types of threat or disaster/emergency will vary significantly with each type of event having its own specific requirements; however, the response will be in accordance with the LDMP and supporting Sub-Plans.

The Operational Sub-Plans are applicable to all hazards and some or all the Sub Plans will be implemented depending on the event.

Some Risk Treatment Arrangements have been prepared for specific risks. Refer to *Appendix J Risk Treatment Arrangements*.

5.5 Initial Impact Assessment

The details of who carries out initial inspections and assessments, the procedures for reporting and action to be taken is set out in *Appendix.7 Impact Assessment Sub Plan.*

6 Recovery

6.1 Recovery Principles

A recovery process recognises that individuals, families, and the affected community as a whole have a wide spectrum of diverse needs and expectations. Services provided to an affected community are diverse and complex. For effective coordination of recovery services, the complex multi-faceted aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into the four components:

- Human and Social
- Roads and Transport
- Buildings
- Environmental
- Economic

While none of the components is mutually exclusive and there are considerable overlaps between them, each component requires specialised, distinct skills and resources.

The grouping of the recovery components is made for the purpose of recovery planning and implementation and does not intend to change legislative definitions or legislative responsibilities of individual organisations.

Human-Social Human and social recovery relates to the emotional, social, physical, and psychological health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities following a disaster. Human and social recovery addresses a range of needs including:

- access to timely information
- assistance to reconnect with families, friends, and community networks.
- enabling people to manage their own recovery through access to information and a range of services and practical assistance measures, including financial support for those individuals and households who are most vulnerable and do not have the means to finance their own recovery.
- engagement and access to emotional, psychological, and mental health support at individual, family, and community levels (psychosocial support)
- assistance for people to maintain a sense of equilibrium in their life, come to terms with what has happened and move forward into a new and changed reality.

Roads and Transport A disaster's 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).

Roads and transport recovery aims to:

- restore transport networks or identify alternative networks.
- engage directly with industry and the community on the recovery and reconstruction phases following a disaster.

Economic A disaster can have both direct and indirect impacts on the economy. 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.

Economic recovery aims to:

- address the impacts on key economic assets, employment issues and the capacity of local businesses to operate.
- minimise the effects on individuals and businesses.
- facilitate financial assistance, access to funds and loans and employer subsidies, and assist with contract arrangements.
- facilitate links with job providers and employment agencies to source labour, re-establish supply chains and undertake joint marketing activities.
- support small to medium enterprises in their recovery.

- identify options for improvement or adjustment from current business operations.
- align economic reconstruction priorities with infrastructure development programs and activities where possible.

Buildings The effects of a disaster on the built environment often result in damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector, including housing, accommodation, education, and health facilities.

Building recovery aims to:

- assess damage to buildings across the impacted areas to gather information about the extent and severity of damage as well as insurance losses to assist recovery efforts and monitor recovery progress.
- facilitate immediate, short term and longer-term temporary accommodation solutions for displaced community members and the incoming government response and recovery workforce.
- assess damage and coordinate the demolition, securing, clean-up, repair and restoration of government owned buildings and facilities 6 Recovery Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline 75
- provide information and advice to impacted homeowners and community members regarding how to clean-up, move back in and organise the assessment, repair or rebuilding of their homes and properties.
- provide advice and support about timely safety inspections and reconnection of utilities by providers.
- provide advice and coordinate the clean-up and disposal of hazardous building material and debris from public areas.
- facilitate longer term temporary accommodation solutions for community members who have been permanently displaced and do not have the means to re-establish their own housing needs without significant assistance.
- provide information and advice to the building industry supply chain (contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers) regarding rebuilding materials, skills and trades, codes required for repair, rectification, and rebuilding work.

The Minister responsible for Sustainable Planning Act 2009 reduces the regulatory burden during the recovery stage by assisting local council to prepare and progress Temporary Local Planning Instruments to enable orderly and appropriate development to occur while addressing ongoing risks.

Environment The natural environment can be affected as a direct result of a disaster or through a secondary impact or consequence from the disaster response or recovery process.

Potential impacts to the environment include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, as well as destruction to heritage-listed places.

Environmental recovery aims to:

- identify and monitor actual and potential impacts on the environment from natural and human-made disasters.
- coordinate and prioritise the rehabilitation of impacted (or at risk) land, aquatic and marine ecosystems, wildlife, natural resources, cultural heritage values and built heritage places to maximise efficiency of resource allocation.
- identify, advocate, and pursue cross-sector recovery solutions that will achieve multiple objectives, including reducing future impacts on the environment, through the use of natural safeguards and environmentally resilient design.
- coordinate and prioritise the rehabilitation of riparian and coastal land.
- monitor potential water quality issues.
- monitor and advise on other public health matters such as food safety, communicable diseases, and mosquito control.

- ensure the recovery actions for mining and other high-risk industries are environmentally safe.
- support the timely repair of water and sewage infrastructure.

6.2 Interim Recovery Arrangements

Interim Recovery Arrangements provide interim guidelines for recovery from a disaster event and actions that both Councils may take in the recovery process.

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.
Each participating agency shall 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.

Financial Management Sub-Plan.

Disaster related finances are not normally included in the budgetary processes of local governments or other responding agencies. During a disaster event, each support agency is responsible for providing its own financial services and support to its response operations in the field.
The Financial Management Sub-Plan outlines local government and other responding agency internal financial arrangements in support of a disaster event, and the eventual financial claiming process to recoup funds. Contents of the Financial Management Sub-Plan include:

- consideration of eligibility for DFRA or SDRA funding
- authority/delegation to expend funds.
- authorised expenditures
- recording of expenses
- recouping of funds.

Document Management and Accountability.

When an event occurs, each participating agency shall 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 diligence must be taken throughout the disaster operations period to maintain logs, formal records, and file copies of all expenditure (including personnel timesheets), to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justifications for future audit and potential reimbursement purposes.

For further information on financial management during a disaster event see *Financial Management Sub Plan* at Appendix A.3.

Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements.

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

SDRA - The intent of the SDRA is to assist in the relief of communities whose social wellbeing has been severely affected by a disaster event (natural or non-natural).

The SDRA is state funded, and therefore not subject to the Australian Government imposed event eligibility provisions or activation threshold. Consequently, SDRA is able to address a wider range of disaster events and circumstances where personal hardship exists.

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

sharing formula between the state and Australian Government and include a range of pre-agreed relief measures.

Eligible disasters under DFRA include cyclone, flood, landslide, meteor strike, storm, bushfire, storm Surge, terrorist event, tsunami, tornado, and earthquake. Drought, frost, heatwave, epidemic events relating from poor environmental planning, commercial development or personal intervention are not eligible events under DFRA.

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under SDRA or DFRA 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.
- documentary support for all eligible expenditure detailed in the claim must be provided by the claimant.

Media Management.

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

- joint media conferences be held at designated times involving key stakeholders, including the Chair of the LDMG where geographically feasible.
- key spokespersons should be senior representatives of the LDMG agencies involved in the event.
- the scheduling of media conferences requires a coordinated approach to ensure there is no conflict between State, district, or local announcements.
- statistics are a potentially contentious issue requiring checking carefully with all agencies before release.
- each agency is only to comment on its own areas of responsibility.

The LDMG has developed a media management strategy that:

- is flexible for application in any given event.
- identifies key messages to inform the community, including reinforcing the LDMG's role in coordinating support to the affected community.
- identifies preferred spokespersons for factual information (e.g., evacuation measures, road closures)
- is consistent with the crisis communication network arrangements outlined in the Queensland Government Arrangements for Coordinating Public Information in a Crisis.

For further information on media management during a disaster event see *Public Information and Warnings Sub Plan* at Appendix A.10.

Logistics support and resource allocation

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

It is recognised that administrative boundaries may unnecessarily separate resources from impacted communities.

Logistics Sub-Plan

Resource management, particularly of material resources, is an area which can cause extreme problems in the response to a disaster event. As well as an influx of requests for material assistance, a Logistics Sub-Plan is provided for a situation where both requested and non-requested resources arrive en-masse to the affected area.

The Logistics Sub-Plan is developed to manage the receipt and delivery of the appropriate supplies within the disaster affected area, in good condition, in the quantities required, and at the places and times they are needed.

Contents of the Logistics Sub-Plan include:
- SDCC approved request-for-assistance protocols and form/template

- local and regional resource supply arrangements and suppliers contacts
- management
- warehousing
- asset recording and tracking.
- transportation
- return of hired or unused materials after event.

The LDMG should consider all resources located within their area and may also record resources located within neighbouring areas. Any proposed cross boundary arrangements should be acknowledged through the relevant planning processes and documented within the LDMP. Additional resources may be requested through the Cairns DDMG. For further information on Logistics management during a disaster event see *Logistics Sub Plan* at Appendix A.13.

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.

Resupply.

The LDMG is responsible for supporting communities to prepare for the possibility of temporary isolation and ensuring procedures are in place to support resupply of food and other essentials during times of isolation.

LDMG members should attend training in resupply conducted by QPS Emergency Management Coordinators as it forms part of the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework. The LDMG is responsible for conducting community education programs with respect to the preparations to be made prior to the expected time of impact and any coordinating activities with respect to such preparation.

Community awareness strategies include:

- placing notices in local media
- holding information sessions in at-risk communities
- encouraging retailers to make financial and delivery arrangements with their wholesale suppliers.
- planning for resupply operations should consider how the LDMG should apply for a resupply operation.
- how the request should be managed and coordinated and the financial arrangements to be implemented.
- QLD Resupply Guidelines: https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/339421/M1205-Queensland-Resupply-Manual.pdf

Recovery Strategy

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

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

Examples of recovery strategies include:

- providing relief measures to assist persons affected by the event who do not have resources to provide for their own personal wellbeing.
- restoring essential infrastructure in the area or areas affected by the event.
- restoring the natural and built environment in areas affected by the event.
- providing personal support to individuals affected by the event, including temporary hospital accommodation, emergency medical supplies, material assistance and counselling services.
- building back in a better or more resilient manner
- involving the community in decision making about community enhancement and resilience to minimise future impacts from hazard; and/or supporting community development activities and economic renewal to restore capacity and resilience.

Functions of Recovery.

The Queensland Recovery Guidelines outline the Queensland government functional lead agency for each of the five functions of recovery. These agencies can support local government during disaster recovery. The service components of the function are not necessarily delivered by the lead agency. The lead agency works with multiple private and public sector partners collaborating directly with the community and individual families and businesses to effect recovery.

Note: Functional lead agency: Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
.

Economic Recovery

Renewal and growth of:
- individuals and households (employment, income, insurance claims)
- private and government business enterprises and industry
- assets, production and flow of goods and services to and from the affected area.

Full roles and responsibilities are found at the Queensland Recovery Guidelines:

Note: Functional lead agency: Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
.

Environmental Recovery

Restoration and regeneration of:
- biodiversity (species and plants) and ecosystems, natural resources
  - environmental infrastructure, Amenity/aesthetics (e.g., scenic lookouts)
  - culturally significant sites, Heritage structures
  - management of: Environmental health, Waste, Contamination, and pollution,
  - hazardous Materials.

Full roles and responsibilities are found in the Queensland Recovery Guidelines and the State Disaster Management Plan.

Note: Functional lead agency: Department of Environment and Science.

Human-Social Recovery
Provision of:
- personal support and information
- public safety and education
- emergency accommodation
- immediate financial assistance
- uninsured household loss and damage
- recovery of physical health emotional, psychological, spiritual, cultural, and social wellbeing

Full roles and responsibilities are found at the Queensland Recovery Guidelines:

Note: Functional lead agency: Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
.

Roads and Transport Recovery.

Provision of transportation infrastructure (road, marine) repair, reconstruction, and recovery.

Functional lead agency: Transport and Roads: Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)

Full roles and responsibilities are found in the Queensland Recovery Guidelines: https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-09/Qld%20Disaster%20Relief%20and%20Recovery%20Guidelines%20%28Sept%202019%29.pdf

Built Infrastructure Recovery.
- repair and reconstruction of public buildings and residences
- temporary accommodation solutions
- coordination and oversight of private, commercial, industrial building and rural building repair, reconstruction, and recovery.

Full roles and responsibilities are found in the Queensland Recovery Guidelines:

Functional lead agency: Buildings: Department of Energy and Public Works
.

Provision of systems, services (energy, communications) and other essential services repair, reconstruction, and recovery.

Functional lead agency: Utilities: Ergon, Telstra,

Provision of water supply & sewage repair, reconstruction, and recovery.

Functional lead agency: Local government and water supply providers

Recovery Strategy Governance arrangements

The LDMG may establish a Local Recovery Group (LRG) and appoint a Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) to plan for and manage the recovery phase of disaster management for their local government area on behalf of the LDMG. This group will work with the functional lead agencies to plan for and coordinate recovery operations. Further information on the functions of a LRC is available in section 4.5.4 of the Queensland Recovery Guidelines.

An example of the structure, role and responsibilities of an LRG is available in the Queensland Recovery Guidelines. The LRG is required, in accordance with s4.7 of these Queensland Recovery Guidelines, to conform to governance requirements for LDMG sub-groups.

Recovery Plan

The LDMG will consider the inclusion and development of a Recovery Sub-Plan as part of the LDMP. The recovery strategy contained within the LDMP shall be flexible and scalable to allow for adaptation to diverse types and sizes of disaster events, as required.

The recovery strategy may:

- address all five functions of recovery (human-social, roads & transport, built infrastructure, economic, and environment) and how they will be coordinated during disaster operations.
- define broad parameters for effective recovery operations within the local government area.
- identify constraints for recovery operations within the local government area.
- outline the process for the development of operational and action plans during recovery operations.
- identify mechanisms for coordinating and managing offers of assistance and volunteers in order to match needs with offers.

These arrangements may include administrative requirements such as SITREPs, financial requirements, decision making and endorsement. Plans should also identify the scope of disaster recovery operations and the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in the process for short, medium- and long-term recovery requirements.

The Recovery Sub-Plan shall address the requirements to coordinate the 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 wellbeing of those affected by disaster events. Recovery Sub-group minutes to be presented to the LDMG.

Contents of the Recovery Sub-Plan may include the establishment and governance of LRG, activation of LRG; appointment of LRC; community engagement and communication; economic recovery action plan; environmental recovery action plan; human-social recovery action plan; infrastructure recovery action plan; and debrief and evaluation.

As outlined in the ‘Activation of Response Arrangements’ section of the Queensland Local Disaster Management Guidelines, the QDMA are activated using an escalation model based on the following levels:

Alert
Lean forward.
Stand up.
Stand down.

Local recovery arrangements should be activated to ‘alert’ once the ‘response’ phase has reached the ‘lean forward’ level of activation and should continue to follow the response phase through the levels of activation. Depending on the nature, location and size of the event, recovery operations may be managed at either the local level, or through a combination of local and district arrangements.

Local groups should consider how the DDMG, and functional lead agencies will work together to accomplish recovery operations for an affected area.

Recovery Activation Matrix

Status	Triggers	Actions	Communications
Alert	• Response phase at 'lean forward' level of activation.	• 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.	• LRC and LRG members on mobile remotely.
Lean Forward (Stand By)	• Response phase at 'stand up' level of activation. • Immediate relief arrangements are required during response phase.	• Monitoring of response arrangements. • Analysis of hazard impact or potential impact. • Relief and recovery planning commences. • Deployments for immediate relief commenced by recovery functional agencies.	• LRC and LRG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely. • Ad hoc reporting.
Stand Up (Activate)	• Immediate relief arrangements continue. • Response phase moves to 'stand down' level of activation. Medium term recovery commences.	• LRG activated at LDCC or alternate location. • Recovery plan activated. • Deployments for immediate relief response. • Action plans for four functions of recovery activated as required. • Community information strategy employed. • Participate in response debrief. • Transition arrangements from 'response and recovery' to 'recovery' activated including handover from LDC to LRC. • Action plans for four functions of recovery continue. • Community information strategies continue.	• LRC and LRG members present at LDCC or alternate location, on established land lines and/or mobiles, monitoring emails. • LRC and LRG members involved in medium term recovery continue as required. • Regular reporting to LDMG/LDC.
Stand Down	• LRG arrangements are finalised. • Communities return to normal activities with ongoing support as required.	• 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.	• LRC and LRG members resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements. • Functional lead agencies report to LRC/LRG as required.

7 Appendices

Appendix A – Sub Plans and Community Disaster Management Plans

The Sub Plans are for the LDMG in general with two sections where required, relating specifically to the Torres Shire Council Area and the Torres Strait Island Regional Councils Area.

A.1 Activation of Local Disaster Management Group
A.2 Local Disaster Coordination Centre
A.3 Financial Management
A.4 Community Support
A.5 Evacuation
A.6 Evacuation Centre Management
A.7 Impact Assessment
A.8 Medical Services (**Pending**)
A.9 Public Health
A.10 Public Information and Warnings
A.11 Public Works and Engineering
A.12 Transport (**Pending**)
A.13 Logistics
A.14 Recovery
A.15 King Tides
A.16 Resupply

Community Disaster Management Plans have been written for the following Island Communities: Plans and Groups have been established for these Communities to assist the TSLDMG with disaster related activities as each of these Communities are isolated and separate from each other with the Torres Region.

B.1 Hammond Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.2 Kubin Village Community Disaster Management Plan
B.3 St Pauls Village Community Disaster Management Plan
B.4 Badu Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.5 Mabuiag Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.6 Warraber Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.7 Poruma Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.8 Mer Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.9 Erub Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.10 Ugar Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.11 Masig Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.12 Iama Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.13 Saibai Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.14 Dauan Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.15 Boigu Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.16 Thursday Island Community Disaster Management Plan
B.17 Horn Island Community Disaster Management Plan

Appendix B – Roles and Responsibilities of LDMG Positions & Members

Members of the LDMG have the following common roles and responsibilities:

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

The Executive positions shall rotate between Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council Bi-annually commencing July 2013.

The Disaster Management Executives have specific responsibilities:

LDMG Executive Position	Individual Responsibilities
Chairperson	• Manage and coordinate the business of the group. • Ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions; and • Report regularly to the relevant district group and the Chief Executive DCS about the performance by the group of its functions. • Preside at LDMG meetings.
Deputy Chairperson	• Chair LDMG meetings if the Chairperson is absent from the meeting
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)	• Coordinate disaster operations for the LDMG. • Report regularly to the LDMG about disaster operations; and • Ensure, as far as practicable, that any decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented.
Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	• Perform the role of Local Disaster Coordinator in the absence of the LDC

CORE MEMBERS

Position	Organisation
Mayor	Torres Strait Island Regional Council.
Mayor	Torres Shire Council
Chief Executive Officer	Torres Strait Island Regional Council.
Chief Executive Officer	Torres Shire Council
Director Engineering and Infrastructure Services	Torres Shire Council
Executive Director Engineering Services	Torres Strait Island Regional Council.
Manager, Engineering Operations	Torres Strait Island Regional Council
Local Disaster Community Coordinator	Torres Strait Island Regional Council.
Manager, Environment & Health	Torres Strait Island Regional Council.
Emergency Management Coordinator	Queensland Police Service
OIC Thursday Island Police	Queensland Police Service
OIC Thursday Island Ambulance Station	Queensland Ambulance Service
OIC Thursday Island Fire Station	Queensland Police Department
CEO Representative	Thursday Island Hospital
Director - Governance & Planning	Torres Shire Council
Officer Commanding	51 Battalion FNQR, C Company
Principal	Tagai State College
Chief Executive Officer	Torres Strait Regional Authority

PERMANENT SUPPORT TO LDMG

Position	Organisation
Admin Support Officer - Governance & Planning	Torres Shire Council

ADVISORY SUPPORT TO LDMG (as required)

Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council staff, and external agencies servicing the Torres Strait LDMG region that may be able to assist during any event.

Appendix C – Distribution List

Controlled Copies of Main Plan and all Sub Plans	
LDMG Representative	Controlled Copy #
Chairperson	1
Deputy Chairperson	2
Local Disaster Coordinator	3
Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	4
Executive Director, Engineering Services (TSIRC)	5
Manager Environment and Health (TSIRC)	6
Director Engineering and Infrastructure Services (TSC)	7
Director – Governance & Planning TSC	8
Queensland Police Service - Emergency Management Coordinator	9
Queensland Police Service – Officer in Charge, Thursday Island	10
Queensland Ambulance Service - Officer in Charge, Thursday Island	11
Queensland Fire Department - Station Officer, Thursday Island	12
Thursday Island Hospital, CEO	13
51 Battalion, FNQR, C-Company, Officer Commanding	14
Manager, Engineering Operations (TSIRC)	15
Local Community Disaster Coordinator (TSIRC)	16
Chief Executive Officer, TSRA	17

Appendix D – Definitions

All Hazards Approach
This approach recognises that although counter measures will often vary with specific hazards, it is desirable to establish a single set of management arrangements capable of encompassing all hazards.

Command
The direction of personnel and resources from a single agency in the performance of its allotted task.

Community
A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).

Consequence
The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage, or gain (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).

Declaration of Disaster Situation
A District Disaster Coordinator for a Disaster District may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a Disaster Situation for the District or part of it, if satisfied of several conditions as set out in Part 4 – Provisions for Declaration of a Disaster Situation - Sect 64 Declaration (Disaster Management Act 2003).

Disaster
A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, which requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)
The DRFA continues the joint Commonwealth/State government funding initiative, providing financial assistance to help communities recover from eligible disasters.

Disaster Management
Arrangements to manage the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster (Disaster Management Act 2003, S14).

Disaster Operations
Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event (Disaster Management Act 2003, S15).

Disaster Response Capability
The ability to use Local Government resources, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, within the capacity of the Local Government and their resources an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area (Disaster Management Act 2003, S80(2)).

District Disaster Coordinator
The role of the DDC in addition to other duties is the responsibility for coordinating operations in the Disaster District for the DDMG.

Event
An event means any of the following:

- a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening.
- bushfire, an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak
- an infestation, plague, or epidemic
- an attack against the State
- another event like the above events.

An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions (Disaster Management Act 2003).

Hazard
A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss (Emergency Management Australia 2004)

Mitigation
Measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Preparedness
Measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources, and services are capable of coping with the effects (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Prevention
Measures to eliminate or reduce the severity of emergencies (Australian Emergency Management Glossary)

Reconstruction
Actions taken to re-establish a community after a period of rehabilitation subsequent to a disaster. Actions would include construction of permanent housing, restoration of all services, and complete resumption of the pre-disaster state (Australian Emergency Management Glossary)

Recovery
The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic, and physical wellbeing (Australian Emergency Management Glossary).

Rehabilitation
The operations and decisions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring a stricken community to its former living conditions, whilst encouraging and facilitating the necessary adjustments to the changes caused by the disaster (Australian Emergency Management Glossary)

Relief
The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. It includes the establishment, management, and provision of services to emergency relief centres (Australian Emergency Management Glossary)

Response
Measures taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Risk
The chance of something happening that may have an impact on the safety and wellbeing of our community. It includes risk as well as a threat and is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.

Risk Identification
Process of identifying what can happen, why, and how (Australian Emergency Management Glossary)

Risk Management
The culture, processes, and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects.

Risk Reduction
Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk.

Risk Treatment
Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.

Serious Disruption
Serious disruption means:

- loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans or
- widespread or severe property loss or damage or

- widespread severe damage to the environment (Australian Emergency Management Glossary)

Appendix E– Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout the Local Disaster Management Plan

ADF	Australian Defence Force
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ASA	Air Services Australia
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
CDMG	Community Disaster Management Group
CDMP	Community Disaster Management Plan
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DMR	Department of Main Roads
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
QFD	Queensland Fire Department
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRG	Local Recovery Group
MSQ	Maritime Safety Queensland
OPSO	Operations Officer
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QPS	Queensland Police Service
RFB	Rural Fire Brigade
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group (See QDMC)
SES	State Emergency Service
TSC	Torres Shire Council
TSIRC	Torres Strait Island Regional Council
XO	Executive Officer

Appendix F – LDMG Contact Directory

(Not for public release)

Appendix G – Asset and Resources List

Not for public release. This information can be requested from the CEO of each respective council.

Appendix H – Roles and Responsibilities of LDMG Agencies

The following are the roles and responsibilities of agencies that may be involved in the Disaster Management arrangements.

It is to be remembered that no organisation will be required to be involved in any activity which is not part of that agency's core business. The roles and responsibilities enumerated in this section are an extension of the normal day to day business of the agencies involved.

All agencies should be involved in the formulation of the Local Disaster Management Strategies.

Agency	Roles & Responsibilities
Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council	• maintenance of the Local Government function (via Local Government Business Continuity Contingency Planning) • maintenance of normal Local Government services to communities • water • sewerage • refuse disposal. • public health • animal control • environmental protection • roads • drainage • maintenance of a disaster response capability • design, maintenance, and operation of Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre, including the training of sufficient personnel to operate the Centre. • maintenance of telemetry and warning systems • collection and interpretation of information from telemetry systems • short term welfare
Local Disaster Management Group	• development of the comprehensive Local Disaster Management Planning strategies • design and maintenance of public education/awareness programs • coordination of support to response agencies • reconnaissance and impact assessment • provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster impact events • recommendations regarding areas to be considered for authorised evacuation. • public advice regarding voluntary evacuation • provision of locally based community support services
Queensland Police Service – Emergency Management (QPS-EM)	• provide advice and assistance to all agencies and committees within the Queensland disaster management system, and administrative and executive support to the SDMG. • the overall management of Queensland's disaster management system on behalf of the SDMG, • provision of coordination, policy, and operational advice to disaster managers at all levels of the State's disaster management system, • coordination of State and Federal assistance for disaster management and operations. • facilitation of a comprehensive approach to disaster management, • co-ordination of the provision of disaster management training, • facilitation of the development and maintenance of the State Counter Disaster Plan, and • operation and maintenance of the SDCC. • Functional lead agency for Warnings. • Primary agency to provide control, management, and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation).

	• Primary agency for chemical / hazmat related incidents.
	• Primary agency for bushfire response.
	• Coordinate and advise on Resupply Operations.
	• Coordinate and advise on Emergency Supply.
	• Undertake fire control.
	• Provide rescue capability for persons trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in confined space.
	• Rescue of persons isolated or entrapped in swift water / floodwater events.
	• Provide advice, chemical analysis, and atmospheric monitoring at chemical / hazmat incidents.
	• Provide mass and technical decontamination capabilities under State Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster response.
	• Provide Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) capability.
	• Advise and educate on fire prevention.
	• Assist in pumping out of flooded buildings.
	• Support the Queensland Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan.
	• Support the Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan - Chemical Spill Response Plan.
	• Arrange and perform the decontamination process of any persons.
	• Coordinate, support and manage the deployment of SES resources and operations including:
	  ○ Storm damage response.
	  ○ Road Crash Rescue.
	  ○ Short term welfare support.
	  ○ Assistance with communications and lighting.
	• Provide impact assessment, and intelligence gathering capabilities.
	• Coordinate and facilitate Rapid Damage Assessments and intelligence gathering capabilities.
	• Develop, implement, and maintain the States disaster management arrangements and systems.
	• Deliver Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) training to DDMG and LDMG members in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMTF).
	• Provide expert advice on disaster management related matters including Natural Hazard Risk Assessment.
	• Provide facilitation of logistical and communications support to disasters within capabilities
	• Provide advice and support in relation to disaster management and disaster operations.
	• Assessment reviews of District and Local Plans.
	• Advice on NDRRA and SDRA Funding.

Queensland Police Service	• preservation of peace and good order. • mandatory evacuation orders • Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event • prevention of crime • security of any site as a possible crime scene • coronial investigation procedures • traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks. • crowd management/public safety • co-ordination of search and rescue (see State Rescue Policy) • security of evacuated areas • registration of evacuated persons

Queensland Fire Department – (Fire & Rescue)	• fire control • fire prevention • rescue of trapped persons (see State Rescue Policy) • assist in pumping out of flooded buildings. • assist in clean-up of flood affected buildings. • management of hazardous material situations • provision of Hazardous Material Incident Management Information (ChemData) relative to hazardous materials • provision of expert advisory services through the Special Operations Units Response Advice on Chemical Emergency Team (RACE)
Queensland Ambulance Service	• assessment, treatment, and transportation of injured persons • assistance with evacuation • provision of advice regarding medical special needs sectors of the community
State Emergency Service	• assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster. • public Education • rescue of trapped or stranded persons (See State Rescue Policy) • search operations for missing persons • first Aid • traffic Control • short term welfare support • assistance with impact assessment • assistance with communications • assistance with lighting
Ergon Energy	• maintenance of electrical power supply • advice in relation to electrical power • restoration of power • safety advice for consumers
District Disaster Management Group	• Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services – Community Recovery Role • Queensland Transport – Transport and transport engineering • Department of Public Works (Q Build) • Building and engineering services • Emergency supply • communications • Queensland Health – Health issues
District Disaster Community Recovery Committee	• chaired by Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services. • development, maintenance, and implementation of the Recovery Plan • disaster District-wide coordination and provision of short term, medium term and longer-term recovery strategies and services, such as: • care and comfort, personal support, counselling, mental health services, financial assistance, case management and temporary accommodation arrangements (excluding evacuation centres). • ongoing psychological services, community engagement and development, and the re-establishment of social and cultural activities, systems and structures, networks, and services. • support to assist eligible disaster affected people and organisations in the repair or demolition and reconstruction of homes or community facilities
Queensland Health	• coordination of medical resources • public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community. • psychological and counselling services for disaster affected persons. • ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period to preserve the general health of the community.

Maritime Safety Queensland	• regulates the Safety of Vessels and the Marine Environment through: • vessel Registration • marine licensing • installation and maintenance of port navigational systems • vessel Traffic Management within Port and Coastal Waters (VTS Centre manned 24/7) • management of Marine Cyclone Contingency Plans. • marine pollution response within Coastal Waters and GBR through MoU with GBRMPA
Local Community Disaster Coordinator	• development of comprehensive Community Disaster Management Planning strategies • design and maintenance of public education/awareness programs • coordination of support to response agencies • reconnaissance and impact assessment • provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster impact events • recommendations regarding areas to be considered for authorised evacuation. • public advice regarding voluntary evacuation • provision of locally based community support services

Appendix I – Interim Recovery Arrangements

Purpose

The purpose of recovery is to restore the emotional, social, economic, and physical wellbeing of the community following a disaster.

Responsibility

The Torres Shire Council and the Torres Strait Island Regional Council are responsible for assisting and coordinating resources and those of the community in recovering from a disaster.

The Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts is the Qld Government's lead functional agency for Community Recovery at the State and Disaster District levels.

Context and Assumptions

The primary aim of recovery is to assist the affected community to regain a proper level of functioning following a disaster, both initially and long term.

Recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster affected communities in:

- reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and the
- restoration of emotional, social, economic, and physical well-being through the provision of:
    - information
    - personal support
    - resources
    - specialist counselling
    - mental health services

Introduction

Communities have long been involved in prevention, preparedness, and response services to preserve life and property from the effects of disasters. In more recent times it has been recognised that people and communities need services to assist them in the recovery process following the experience of significant disaster.

There are four components to recovery, community recovery, infrastructure recovery, economic recovery, and environmental recovery.

Support Agencies

- The support agencies for recovery are:
- Australian Red Cross
- Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Queensland Health
- Centrelink
- Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts
- Department of State Development and Infrastructure
- Department of Environment, Science and Innovation
- QPS Emergency Management Coordinator.
- Volunteers
- Salvation Army
- Ministers of churches
- St Johns Ambulance
- Blue Care

Issues to be addressed in Recovery.

Community Recovery – Information

- Services to provide information on:
  - the range of recovery services available
  - on the psychological effects of disaster
- Objectives
  - to promote and hasten community recovery.
  - to decrease anxiety and emotional stress
  - to engender a sense of control and predictability
  - to increase the capacity of the community to participate in its own recovery.
- Delivery
  - leaflets / fact sheets
  - through the electronic and print media, refer to A.10 Public Information and Warnings Sub Plan
  - public meetings

Community Recovery - Personal Support Services

- Services
  - outreach counselling through Recovery Centre operations
  - reception at evacuation centres
  - comfort and reassurance
  - tracing services
  - personal services such as child care, advocacy, interpreters, and practical advice
- Objectives
  - to meet the personal needs of disaster affected persons and to reduce anxiety and accompanying debilitating effects.
- Delivery
  - usually provided on a one-to-one basis by workers or volunteers with personal support and listening skills
  - refer to A.4 Community Support Sub Plan

Community Recovery - Financial Assistance

- Services
  - Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DFRA)
  - Associations Natural Disaster Relief Scheme
  - Commonwealth Government special benefit
- Objectives
  - DFRA to assist disaster affected persons whose financial position is such that they are unable to provide for their own recovery from the effects of disaster events.
  - Associations Natural Disaster Relief Scheme to provide concessional rate loans and grants to non-profit organisations to repair or replace facilities damaged or lost as the result of disaster events.
  - Special Benefit to assist people who have experienced a significant disruption to their normal source of income as the result of disaster. Centrelink administers the benefit.
- Delivery
  - Centrelink
  - Applicants' residences (outreach)
  - Recovery Centres
  - Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services Offices

Community Recovery - Counselling and Mental Health Services

- Services
    - Defusing
    - Psychological support and debriefing
    - Crisis and long-term counselling
- Objectives
    - To avoid or alleviate the emotional or psychological effects of disaster experiences.
- Delivery
    - through the District Community Recovery Committee as per the State Community Recovery Plan Queensland
    - services may be delivered in several locations (community recovery centres, private residences, drop-in centres, professional offices, and clinical settings)

Community Recovery - Long Term Accommodation

- Services
    - accommodation (medium to long term)
- Objectives
    - to address the medium to longer term accommodation needs of disaster affected persons.
- Delivery
    - through community recovery centres, Department of Housing facilities or applicants' residences

Community Recovery - Community Development Services

- Services
    - community network re-activation
    - community Information
    - public forums
- Objectives
    - to provide community information to enhance recovery.
    - to reactivate and facilitate recovery of community networks and facilities.
    - to facilitate community understanding and participation in preparedness, prevention, response, and recovery
- Delivery
    - through the District Community Recovery Committee and/or Community Development Officers attached to local or state agencies that offer community development activities
    - infrastructure Recovery
    - restoration of essential services
    - provide community access to services.
    - facilitation of restoration of living conditions and security
    - prioritising the rebuilding of infrastructure and community lifeline
    - economic Recovery
    - business continuity
    - industry restoration
        - manufacturing
        - service
        - building
        - tourist
        - commercial
    - environmental Recovery
    - natural bushland
    - environmental Parks
    - beach restoration and erosion protection
    - waterways and canals clean up.
    - replanting as required
    - consideration of animal habitats

Appendix J - Risk Register / Risk Treatment Plan

Hazard	Vulnerable sector	Potential risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk level	Risk Treatment & Mitigation	Responsible Agency	Timeline
Cyclone Cat 1-3	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged, people injured	Likely	Minor	High	Public awareness campaign, community awareness initiatives, maintain community notice boards.	BoM, QPS, TSC & TSIRC	Ongoing
Cyclone Cat 4+	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Major to catastrophic	High	Public awareness campaign, community awareness initiatives, maintain community notice boards.	BoM, QPS, TSC & TSIRC	As required
Flood	People, infrastructure, environment	Property flooded; buildings damaged	Rare	Major	High	Public awareness campaign, community awareness initiatives, maintenance/improvements to sea walls.	TSC & TSIRC	Ongoing
Storm Surge (Cyclonic)	People, infrastructure, environment	Property, buildings flooded Infrastructure damaged	Rare	Catastrophic	High	Public awareness campaign, community awareness initiatives, maintenance/improvements to sea walls.	TSC & TSIRC	Ongoing
Bushfire	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Minor	High	Public awareness campaign, community awareness initiatives.	QFD Rural, TSC & TSIRC	As required
Earthquake	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged or destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High	Maintain community awareness initiatives	BoM, QPS	As required
Tsunami	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High	Maintain community awareness initiatives	BoM, QPS	As required
Landslip	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged or destroyed	Possible	Moderate	High	Maintain community awareness initiatives	TSC & TSIRC	As required

Hazard	Vulnerable sector	Potential risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk level	Risk Treatment & Mitigation	Responsible Agency	Timeline
Terrorist	People, infrastructure	Infrastructure destroyed, people injured or fatalities	Rare	Major	High	Community awareness campaigns	QPS	As required
Hazardous Materials	People, infrastructure, environment	People may become ill, environmental damage	Possible	Major	High	Public awareness campaigns	QPS, TSC & TSIRC, Sea Swift	As required
Dam Failure	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed, possible fatalities	Rare	Moderate	High	Maintain community awareness initiatives	TSC & TSIRC	As required
Marine Oil Spill	Environment	Environmental damage	Possible	Major	High	Community awareness campaigns	MSQ, Ports North, AMSA	As required
Disease Pandemic	People	Major numbers hospitalised and fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High	Public awareness campaign, community awareness initiatives.	QHealth, DAF	Ongoing
Heatwave	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Minor	Mod	Community awareness campaigns	QHealth	Ongoing
Road Accidents	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Minor	Mod	Public awareness campaign, community awareness initiatives.	QPS, TMR	Ongoing
Shipping/ Boating Accidents	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Moderate	High	Community awareness campaigns	MSQ, Ports North, Sea Swift	Ongoing
Marine Pests	Environment	Environmental damage. Reduced income.	Rare	Moderate	Mod	Public awareness campaign, community awareness initiatives.	MSQ, DAF	Ongoing

Residual Risks

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

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

The following table lists the Residual Risks existing within the Torres Strait LDMG that are transferred to the Far Northern District Disaster Management Group:

Hazard	Vulnerable sector	Risk	Residual Risk
Cyclone Cat 1-3	People, infrastructure, environment	There is a risk that emergency services response to any disaster event will be severely compromised as a result of insufficient response capacity, limited infrastructure, resources, and isolation.	The Torres Strait has a limited response capacity, because of its size, dispersed population, and isolation. There are permanent Police and basic medical facilities present in most communities, but these have extremely limited resources. State Emergency Service and Rural Fire Service have a small presence in some communities. A limited capacity exists to manage minor events; but any medium or large-scale impacts will require an expeditious deployment of external emergency services resources
Cyclone Cat 4+	People, infrastructure, environment		
Flood	People, infrastructure, environment		
Storm Surge (Cyclonic)	People, infrastructure, environment		
Bushfire	People, infrastructure, environment		
Earthquake	People, infrastructure, environment		
Tsunami	People, infrastructure, environment		
Terrorist	People, infrastructure		
Hazardous Materials	People, infrastructure, environment		
Marine Oil Spill	Environment		
Disease Pandemic	People		
Shipping/ Boating Accidents	People		

Appendix K - Buildings

Division		Accom Centre	Admin Centre	Amenities Block	Childcare Centre	Recreation Centre	Community Hall	Sun Shelter	Works Centre
1	Boigu	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
2	Dauan	✓	✓				✓		✓
3	Saibai	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Mabuiag	✓	✓				✓		✓
5	Badu	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
6	Kubin	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
7	St Pauls	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
8	Hammond	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
9	Iama	✓	✓	✓					✓
10	Warraber	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
11	Poruma	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
12	Masig	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
13	Ugar	✓	✓				✓		✓
14	Erub	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
15	Mer	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓

Building Description

Asset	Type
Accommodation Centre	Hotel Guesthouse Cabin
Administration Centre	Council Chambers / Office Rural Transaction Centre BRACS Radio Centre
Community Halls	Community Halls
Amenities Block	Toilet Block / Amenities Block
Childcare Centre	Childcare Centres
Recreation Centre	Canteen
Sun Shelter	Awnings Bus Shelters Dugong Processing Shelter
Works Centre	Freezer Complex Sheds / Storage Stores Depot Mechanic / Maintenance Workshops Kiosks

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