

NORTH BURNETT REGION DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sub Plan 14 – Terrorism

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Purpose

The purpose of this Sub Plan is to outline the arrangements that will apply in should there be a terrorism related event in the North Burnett.

Maintenance of this Sub Plan

The Local Disaster Coordinator is responsible for this Sub Plan with advice from the Queensland Police Service. Changes to this Sub Plan require the endorsement of the LDMG and the approval of the LDC. This Sub Plan shall be exercised periodically.

Functional Responsibilities

Local Government is not a combatant or response agency in relation to an act of terrorism. Under the State Disaster Management Plan the Queensland Police Service is the functional lead agency responsible for managing the terrorism response. The LDMG is however responsible for supporting the Police Service in it's response function and for managing the community consequences of a terrorism event. Such consequences may include

damage to infrastructure or disruption of services. The LDMG is also responsible for managing the relief and recovery effort after any terrorism related event.

Threat Analysis

Terrorism activities can take many forms but generally terrorists aim to cause maximum disruption in the community along with widespread fear. Recent terrorist acts have seen a change in focus from mass destruction to random individual attacks on people. Terrorist attacks are now increasingly being undertaken by radicalized individuals acting autonomously, alone or in small cells under a common ideology. Such “home grown” terrorism is more difficult to prevent and manage. This “anytime/anywhere” philosophy as espoused by groups such as ISIL is the most likely form of terrorism to occur in Australia.

Terrorism seeks to gain maximum media impact and terrorist acts are more likely to occur in places and at times when their impact will be greatest and will cause the greatest media coverage.

The North Burnett’s regional location and rural based environment help reduce the threat of terrorism. There is less risk of radicalization of individuals within North Burnett and the relatively small populations within the region suggests that contemporary terrorists will seek larger, higher profile targets elsewhere.

Although considered unlikely, it is nonetheless possible for a terrorist attack to occur in the region. The risk of terrorism in the North Burnett is assessed as **VERY LOW**. Appendix 1 details the risk assessment process used to make this assessment.

State Strategies

In accordance with agreement established under the ‘Inter-governmental Agreement on Australia’s National Counter Terrorism Arrangements’ the Queensland government has developed an effective counter terrorism prevention, response, investigation and consequence management arrangements between all relevant agencies in all jurisdictions and has representation on the National Counter Terrorism Committee (NTCC) which has an agreed natural progression to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG)

The State will undertake a number of strategies through promotion and education of the broader community in preventing, preparing, responding and recovering from terrorism.

Local Disaster Management Group Response

The Local Disaster Management Group will manage the community consequences of a terrorism event that damages or disrupts Council and community facilities that are considered essential to the wellbeing of the

community. Examples include power supplies, health services, water and sewerage services, refuse management and facilities/organisations that provide services to the community e.g. community organisations, major employers, etc.

Activation

The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) would activate within the terms of the Local Disaster Management Plan with the specific notifications of ALERT, LEAN FORWARD, STAND UP, STAND DOWN as outlined in *Sub Plan 2 – Activation and Coordination*. Activation of any of the modes could be initiated through advice received from one of the government agencies participant in the Queensland Counter Terrorism Committee (QCTC) or through advice received from the Disaster District Management Group or other reliable intelligence sources within the State and Federal networks.

Activated Response (Support)

The LDMG may be activated to provide coordinated support to the responsible agencies of the QCTC who are responding to a terrorism event. The LDMG may also be activated by the Bundaberg DDC to provide coordinated community consequence management in response to a terrorist act. The degree of support or consequence management will be determined by the nature of the terrorism event.

Community Wellbeing

In many cases, terrorist acts are deliberately aimed at causing maximum psychological trauma within individuals and the community. The Disaster District Recovery Committee may activate to coordinate support from State Government Agencies for community well being. The LDMG may also need to activate recovery arrangements as detailed in Sub Pan 10 – Recovery to provide coordination of local community well being / recovery actions.

LDCC Requirements

The LDCC, if activated to coordinate LDMG support to counter terrorism, will operate in accordance with Sub Plan 2 – Activation & Coordination.

Funding for Terrorism related Response/Support

On the 02 July, 2010 the Attorney General announced that the provisions of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) funding arrangements were extended to include recovery assistance in the event of a terrorist incident subject to the same thresholds for other disaster events.

Management of appropriate records of expenditure must be kept to support cost recovery applications under this program.

Appendix 1 – Risk Analysis - Terrorism

This appendix outlines the risk analysis undertaken to determine the risk of terrorism to the North Burnett Region.

Methodology

A modified risk assessment process was used to develop the risk rating. In addition to considering the Likelihood and Consequences of a terrorist event in the North Burnett, the Vulnerability of the community was also considered e.g. Likelihood + Vulnerability + Consequence = Risk Rating.

*Reference: Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
Concept paper September 2015*

Assessment - Likelihood

The likelihood of a terrorist event occurring in the North Burnett was assessed using the definitions in the table below.

Likelihood Assessment = RARE.

Step 1 – Likelihood Table		
Likelihood Level	Definition (Probability)	Definition (Historical Likelihood)
Almost Certain	Almost certain to occur at least once (>80% probability of occurring)	Has occurred 4 or more times in the last 5 years.
Likely	Reasonable chance of occurring at least once (>40% probability of occurring).	Has occurred twice in the last 5 years.
Possible	Might occur at least once (<20% probability of occurring).	Has occurred once within the last 5 years.
Unlikely	Not expected to occur (<10% probability of occurring).	May occur, and has occurred once in the last 10 years.
Rare	Will only occur in exceptional circumstances (<4% probability of occurring).	May only occur in exceptional circumstances or has occurred only once in the last 25 years.

Assessment – Vulnerability and Exposure

The vulnerability of the community to a terrorist event was assessed using the criteria in the table below.

Vulnerability Assessment = VERY LOW.

Step 2 – Vulnerability and Exposure Table	
Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery from loss of essential infrastructure would be prolonged and complicated; the community is totally dependent upon the service (e.g. water, electricity and communications, etc.) • Rebuild/repair of essential infrastructure would take longer than one year (to previous service levels) • Access/resupply to <u>or</u> evacuation from the area/community/site is via one route (e.g. one road or bridge that floods with no possibility of air access) • The topographic features of the area/community/site have a direct relationship to a hazard. (e.g. the area is highly concentrated with old housing that is low lying or is located in highly concentrated bushland etc.) • The area/community/site is typified by significant numbers of vulnerable populations, these may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medically dependent persons (e.g. home haemodialysis) – elderly or young residents (e.g. over 65 or less than 5 years of age); – non- English speaking background or unemployed etc. • The area/community/site has one health support service (e.g. hospital that has very limited capacity and no availability of specialised health professionals)
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery from loss of essential infrastructure would be possible, however only in the long term (e.g. water, electricity and communications, etc.). • Rebuild/repair of essential infrastructure would take longer than several months (to previous service levels). • Access/resupply to <u>or</u> evacuation from the area/community/site is via very limited routes (e.g. air access only via one airfield or cleared areas for helicopter access). • The topographic features of the area/community/site are prone to a hazard (e.g. the area is typified by old housing that is low lying or is located in dense bushland). • The area/community/site is typified by large numbers of vulnerable populations, these may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medically dependent persons (e.g. home haemodialysis) – elderly or young residents (e.g. over 65 or less than 5 years of age); – non- English speaking background or unemployed etc. • The area/community/site has limited health support service (e.g. hospital that has limited capacity and very limited availability of specialised health professionals)
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery from loss of essential infrastructure is simple but requires time (e.g. water, electricity and communications, etc.). • Rebuild/repair of essential infrastructure would take longer than several weeks (to previous service levels). • Access/resupply to <u>or</u> evacuation from the area/community/site is via limited routes (e.g. there is one airfield and one access road). • The topographic features of the area/community/site are conducive to a hazard (e.g. the area is somewhat typified by old housing in some low lying areas or dense bushland). • The area/community/site contains some vulnerable populations, these may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medically dependent persons (e.g. home haemodialysis) – elderly or young residents (e.g. over 65 or less than 5 years of age); – non- English speaking background or unemployed etc. • The area/community/site has several health support services available (e.g. several hospitals with limited capacity and a limited number of specialised health professionals)

Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery from loss of essential infrastructure achievable in short term (e.g. water, electricity and communications, etc.). Rebuild/repair of essential infrastructure would take less than 1 week (to previous service levels). Access/resupply to or evacuation from the area/community/site is via several routes (e.g. there is several airfields and several access roads). The topographic features of the area/community/site are somewhat conducive to a hazard (The area has little old housing located in low lying areas or dense bushland). The area/community/site contains limited numbers of vulnerable populations, these may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> medically dependent persons (e.g. home haemodialysis) elderly or young residents (e.g. over 65 or less than 5 years of age); non- English speaking background or unemployed etc. The area/community/site has several health support services available (e.g. several hospitals with the capacity to cope with surge and several specialised health professionals on duty or on call)
Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery from loss of essential infrastructure achievable within 1 day (e.g. water, electricity and communications, etc.). Rebuild/repair of essential infrastructure would require less than 1 day (to previous service levels). Access/resupply to or evacuation from the area/community/site is via multiple routes (e.g. there are several airfields and several access roads in and out of the area). The topographic features of the area/community/site are not conducive to a hazard. (The area has no old housing located in low lying areas or housing located in dense bushland). The area/community/site contains little to no numbers of vulnerable populations, these may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> medically dependent persons (e.g. home haemodialysis), elderly or young residents (e.g. over 65 or less than 5 years of age), non- English speaking background or unemployed etc. The area/community/site has multiple major and specialised health support services available (e.g. multiple large specialised hospitals with the capacity to cope with surge and multiple specialised health professionals on duty or on call)

Assessment – Consequence

The consequence of a terrorist event in the North Burnett was assessed using the criteria in the table below.

Consequence Assessment = MINOR.

Step 3 – Consequence Table					
	People	Financial/ Economic	Community/ Social	Public Administration	Environmental
Catastrophic	Deaths directly from emergency greater than 1 in 10,000 people for population of interest. Critical injuries with long-term or permanent incapacitation greater than 1 in 10,000 people for	Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value greater than 4% of gross product produced by the area of interest. Failure of a significant industry or sector in area of interest as a	The community of interest's social connectedness is irreparably broken, such that the community ceases to function effectively, breaks down and disperses in its entirety.	Sustained and frequent media criticism on national and international media outlets. Total loss of confidence from the general public. Governing bodies are unable to	Permanent destruction of an ecosystem or species recognised at the local, regional, state or national level <u>and/or</u> Severe damage to or loss of an ecosystem or species recognised

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	population of interest (e.g. requiring specialised after care such as burns etc.)	direct result of emergency event. The recovery from the loss of essential infrastructure would be prolonged and complicated and require Federal and State Government financial assistance.	Widespread loss of objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity across all parts of the community.	deliver core objectives, disordered public administration. Inter-state emergency services required to restore basic services and public order.	at the national or state level <u>and/or</u> Significant loss or impairment of an ecosystem or species recognised at the national level. Permanent destruction of environmental values of interest.
Major	Deaths directly from emergency greater than 1 in 100,000 people for population of interest. Critical injuries with long-term or permanent incapacitation greater than 1 in 100,000 people for population of interest <u>or</u> Serious injuries greater than 1 in 10,000 people for population of interest.	Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value greater than 0.4% of gross product produced by area of interest. Significant structural adjustment required by identified industry to respond and recover from emergency event. The recovery from loss of essential infrastructure would be possible through State Government financial assistance.	The community of interest's social connectedness is significantly broken, such that extraordinary external resources are required to return the community to functioning effectively, with significant permanent dispersal. Reduced quality of life within community significant loss of or damage to most objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in large parts of the community.	Sustained and frequent media criticism on national media outlets. Infrequent media criticism on international media outlets. Loss of public confidence in governance. Governing bodies encounter severe reduction to core objectives disordered public administration. Specialist emergency areas required to manage basic services.	Minor damage to ecosystems or species recognised at the national level <u>and/or</u> Significant loss or impairment of an ecosystem or species recognised at the state level <u>and/or</u> Severe damage to or loss of an ecosystem or species recognised at the local or regional level. Severe damage to environmental values of interest.
Moderate	Deaths directly from emergency greater 1 in 1,000,000 people for population of interest Critical injuries with long-term or permanent incapacitation greater than 1 in 1,000,000 people for population of interest <u>or</u> Serious injuries greater than 1 in 100,000 people for population of interest.	Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value greater than 0.04% of gross product produced by area of interest. Significant industry or business sector is significantly impacted by the emergency event, resulting in medium-term (i.e. more than one year) profit reductions directly attributable to the event. The recovery from loss of essential infrastructure is simple but requires financial assistance beyond the allocated budget.	The community of interest's social connectedness is broken, such that community requires significant external resources to return the community to functioning effectively, with some permanent dispersal. Permanent damage to some objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond cultural and emotional capacity in some parts of the community.	Short –term local critical media coverage. Some sections of the community are critical. Governing bodies encounter significant reduction to core objectives. Emergency services rosters of operation are stretched to manage the event.	Minor damage to ecosystems and species recognised at the state level <u>and/or</u> Significant loss or impairment of an ecosystem or species recognised at the local or regional level Significant damage to environmental values of interest.
Minor	Deaths directly from emergency greater than 1 in 10,000,000 people for population of interest. Critical injuries with long-term or permanent incapacitation greater	Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value greater than 0.004% of gross product produced by area of interest. Significant industry or business	The community of interest's social connectedness is damaged, such that community requires some external resources to return the community to functioning	Infrequent local critical media coverage. Isolated incidents of the public being critical. Governing bodies encounter limited reduction in delivery of	Minor damage to ecosystems and species recognised at the local or regional level. Minor damage to environmental values of interest.

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	<p>than 1 in 10,000,000 people for population of interest.</p> <p>or Serious injuries greater than 1 in 1,000,000 people for population of interest.</p>	<p>sector is impacted by the emergency event, resulting in short-term (i.e. less than one year) profit reductions directly attributable to the event. The recovery from the loss of essential infrastructure achievable in short term through the re-allocation of budget.</p>	<p>effectively, with no permanent dispersal.</p> <p>Repairable damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts within emotional and psychological capacity of the community.</p>	<p>core functions.</p>	
Insignificant	<p>Serious injuries less than 1 in 1,000,000 people for population of interest or Minor injuries to any number of people</p>	<p>Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value less than 0.004% of gross product produced by area of interest. Inconsequential business sector disruption due to emergency event. Recovery from loss of essential infrastructure achievable within current budget allocations.</p>	<p>The community of interest's social connectedness is disrupted, such that the reprioritisation and or reallocation of existing resources is required to return the community to functioning effectively, with no permanent dispersal. No or minor damage to objects of cultural significance, no adverse emotional and psychological impacts</p>	<p>No local critical media coverage. No incidents of the public being critical. Governing bodies' delivery of core functions is unaffected or within normal parameters.</p>	<p>No damage to ecosystems at any level. Inconsequential damage to environmental values of interest.</p>

Risk Rating

The table below was used to assess the overall risk rating for a terrorist event in the North Burnett.

- Likelihood = RARE
- Vulnerability = VERY LOW
- Consequence = MINOR

The risk rating was assessed as **VERY LOW**

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1.Likelihood		Rare					Unlikely					Possible					Likely					Almost Certain				
2.Vulnerability		Vlow	Low	Mod	High	Extr	Vlow	Low	Mod	High	Extr	Vlow	Low	Mod	High	Extr	Vlow	Low	Mod	High	Extr	Vlow	Low	Mod	High	Extr
)	Insignificant	VL 1	VL 2	VL 3	L4	L5	VL 2	VL 3	L4	L5	L6	VL 3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9
	Minor	VL 2	VL 3	L4	L5	L6	VL 3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H1 0
	Moderate	VL 3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H1 0	M7	M8	H9	H1 0	H1 1
	Major	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H1 0	M7	M8	H9	H1 0	H1 1	M8	H9	H1 0	H1 1	E1 2
	Catastrophic	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H1 0	M7	M8	H9	H1 0	H1 1	M8	H9	H1 0	H1 1	E1 2	H9	H1 0	H1 1	E1 2	E1 3