


LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Endorsed: 10 November 2022

Presented by: Local Disaster Management Group

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REGION 
HELPING TO ENERGISE THE WORLD

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FIRST NATIONS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Isaac Regional Council acknowledges the Koinjmal, Widi, Birriah, Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala, Jangga, Barada Barna, Wangan and Jagalingou peoples as the Traditional Owners of the lands and waterways throughout the Isaac region and their enduring cultural connection to country and community. We pay our respects to elders past, present and emerging for they hold the stories, culture and traditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island People.

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FOREWORD

This Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) has been prepared to assist the Isaac Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG). LDMP is designed to detail the preparation of mitigation measures to protect the community and community assets by the Prevention of, Preparedness for, Response to and Recovery from one or a combination of the potential disasters which may impact and effect all or parts of the Isaac Region.

To assist in the above process, the Isaac LDMG has prepared specific Sub Plans to address the many facets of Disaster Management likely to arise as a result of activation of the LDMG prior to any disaster impacting the Isaac Region.

In accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Guidelines and s59 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, the LDC and the Isaac LDMG may review or renew the plan when appropriate however, the effectiveness of the plan must be tested and reviewed annually. This plan will be tested to ensure currency of information and familiarity of members of the LDMG with the plan, to ensure disaster management arrangements within the Isaac Regional are effective.


PLAN ENDORSEMENT

The preparation of this LDMP has been undertaken in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act) and the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan to provide for effective disaster management in the Isaac Region.

Cr Mayor Anne Baker

Chair of Local Disaster Management Group

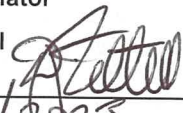
Isaac Regional Council

Sign 
Date 24/2/23

Darren Fettell

Local Disaster Coordinator

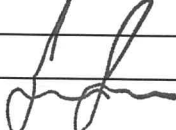
Isaac Regional Council

Sign 
Date 07/02/2023

Graeme Paine

District Disaster Coordinator

Queensland Police Service – Mackay Police District

Sign 
Date 15/5/23

DOCUMENT CONTROL

AMENDMENT CONTROL

This LDMP is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the Isaac Local Disaster Coordinator. Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded by email to ldcc.isaac@isaac.qld.gov.au or in writing to:

Local Disaster Coordinator

C/- Isaac Regional Council

PO BOX 97

Moranbah QLD 4744

Any changes to the intent or content of the document must be approved and endorsed by the LDMG and as per endorsement above. An amendment register will be maintained below.

AMENDMENT REGISTER

VERSION	DATE	AMENDMENT	PLAN UPDATED
V1 – V7	March 2008	KTG Engineering	Initial version of plan under Qld Disaster Management Plan 2005 and Operational Plan 2006 Guidelines. Updated annually as required.
V8	February 2018	LDMG	Updated Cover, ABS Statistics and Isaac Slogan at footer. Completed review of document in line with yearly legislative requirements.
V9	December 2018	LDMG Executive	Review by LDMG, update to new IRC template.
V10	April 2020	LDMG	Reviewed by LDMG executive, revision of the membership structure. Review of the population data.
V11	October 2020	LDMG	Reviewed the committee structure as part of the required annual review. LDMG Endorsement: 22 October 2020
V 12	March 2021	LMDG	Reviewed the committee structure and incorporated relevant information from Sub Plans into this document. The Sub Plans are now hazard specific.
V 13	June 2021	LDC & team	Post disaster management conference, reviewed for meaning and context of the plan, prior to presenting to LDMG for endorsement in October 2021.
V 14	November 2021	LDC & team	Review by LDMG, with endorsement from LDMG on 25 November 2021.
V 15	September 2022	LDC & team	Review by LDMG, with endorsement from LDMG on 10 November 2022.

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of the plan complies with Section 60 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* which requires the LDMP to be available for inspection, free of charge, to members of the public.

Electronic copies of the plan shall also be made available to the public on Isaac Regional Council's website.

A full and complete copy of the plan will be distributed in accordance with this list.

POSITION	AGENCY
Chairperson Isaac LDMG	Isaac Regional Council
Deputy Chairperson Isaac LDMG	Isaac Regional Council
Chief Executive Officer	Isaac Regional Council
Local Disaster Coordinator	Isaac Regional Council
Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Isaac Regional Council
Local Recovery Coordinator	Isaac Regional Council
Isaac Public Website (external)	Isaac Regional Council
Isaac Staff Intranet (internal)	Isaac Regional Council
Customer Service Counters (hardcopy)	Isaac Regional Council
Isaac Local Disaster Management Group	Isaac Membership
Isaac Local Disaster Coordination Centre Staff	Isaac Regional Council

PURPOSE

The LDMP details the arrangements within the Isaac Regional Council area to plan and coordinate capability in disaster management and disaster operations. Striving to safeguard people, property and the environment from disaster impacts in line with the objectives set out in the Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement.

The main direct threats to the Isaac Region have been identified as a mixture of naturally occurring weather events (e.g., cyclones, storms) or disasters that occur following a weather event (e.g., fires, storm surges, storm tides and flooding). Due to the nature of the economy and the industries supporting it, there are increased chances of manmade disasters, such as hazardous material accidents, animal disease management or major transport accident (road, rail or air) that exceeds the capacity of hazard specific agencies to manage.

Other identified hazards that are less likely to occur, but still require planning, include earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, epidemics/pandemics, and terrorism. Further, the failure of critical infrastructure, such as electricity, communications or water and sewerage infrastructure are also factored into disaster management planning.

The Isaac LDMG is responsible for developing hazard specific plans that effectively manage disaster across a range of priorities, often with opposing events occurring in various locations of the region.

The Isaac LDMG's approach is to use a comprehensive, all agencies, all hazards approach that reflects management of risks, effective planning, a scalable structure, and a continuous improvement philosophy.

SCOPE

This plan details arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Local Government Area of Isaac Regional Council.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The key objective is to implement effective disaster management strategies and local operational arrangements. Local area capability and leadership is recognised as the frontline for successful disaster management.

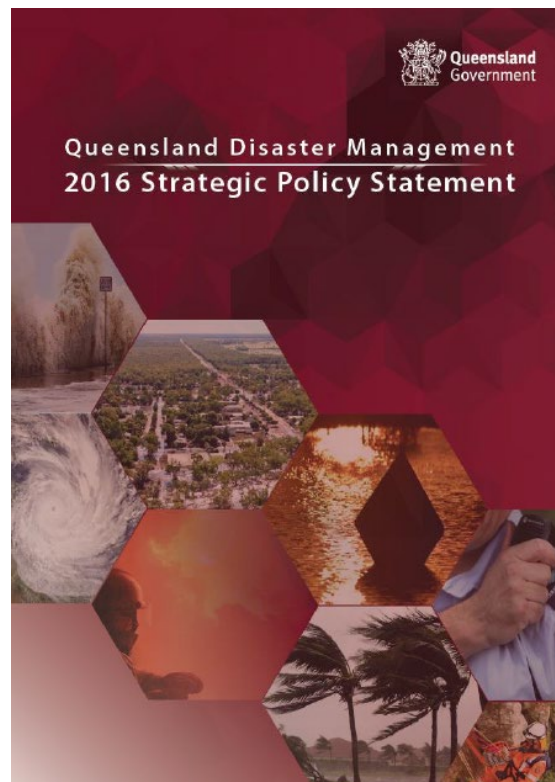
PRIMARY OBJECTIVES INCLUDE

To assess risk to the community:

- To preserve lives and keep residents and visitors to the Isaac region as safe as possible from disasters.
- Ensure there is a clear and consistent approach to disaster management and response across the Isaac region. and one which aligns with State requirements.
- Protect essential services and infrastructure during an event.
- Collaboratively work with District and State disaster support groups and State agencies during events.
- During normal times, undertake planning and source effective investment into disaster prevention and mitigation activities and works that will build and improve community resilience.
- The development, review, and assessment of effective disaster management for the Isaac region, including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
- An all-agencies approach which recognises that the development, implementation and monitoring of priorities for disaster management for the local government area.

- Compliance with the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC) the Strategic Policy Statement; the State Disaster Management Plan; the Local Disaster Management Guidelines, and any other Guidelines relevant to local level disaster management and disaster operations.
- Hasten community and business recovery post an event.
- Incorporate risk-based planning into disaster management decision making.
- Continuously improve disaster management through implementation of innovation, research and lessons learned.

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmp/Documents/Strategic-Policy-Statement.pdf>



DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

STRATEGIC POLICY FRAMEWORK

The development of a Strategic Policy Framework for Disaster Management is the responsibility of the State Disaster Management Group as per s18 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. The local government's responsibility under the Act is outlined in s30 and states that the local government is to ensure that Disaster Management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State's Strategic Policy Framework for disaster management.

The development of the LDMP and establishment of the LMDG enhances community preparedness and capacity to respond and recover after experiencing a disaster. Local government has a key role in identifying and understanding the hazards and risks that could threaten the safety of their communities. This includes the development and implementation of strategies that prevent, prepare, respond and recover from disasters, within their human, financial and physical resource capacities.

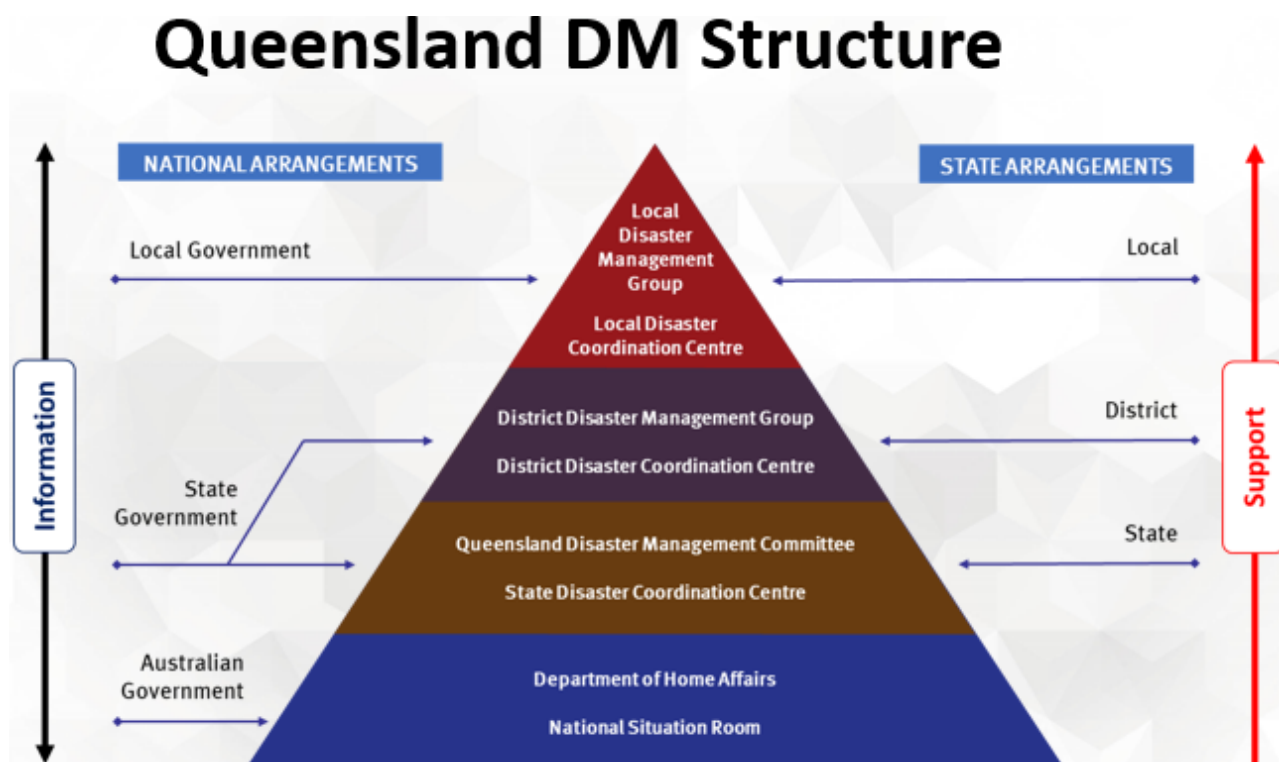
DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN QUEENSLAND

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) are characterised by and implemented through strong partnerships between government, government-owned corporations, NGOs, commerce and industry sectors and the local community. <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmp/Documents/Queensland-Disaster-Management-Arrangements-Participant-Guide.pdf>

The arrangements recognise and promote collaboration to ensure comprehensive disaster management through the effective coordination of disaster risk planning, services, information and resources.

Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements comprise of four-tiered system: 3 levels of government – local, state and federal – and an additional state government tier between local and state levels known as disaster districts. These disaster districts enable a more efficient and effective operational service delivery in support of local communities and address the size, complexity and diversity of Queensland.

Figure 1.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through the four tiers as required as shown in Figure 1 (page 10). These arrangements comprise several key management and coordination structures for achieving effective disaster management in Queensland.

The Act provides the legislative basis for the Queensland Disaster Management arrangements (QDMA).

The QDMA is based on five main principles:

- The Comprehensive approach
- The all-hazards approach
- All agencies approach
- Local disaster management capability.
- A prepared, resilient community.

It is also based on a tiered system incorporating all three levels of government (Australian, State and Local). The key disaster response focus rests with Local Government, underpinned by support from the District and State Disaster Groups (see Figure 1). The State Government has a primary responsibility to ensure effective disaster management is developed and implemented for the State, and to identify and coordinate additional external assistance and resources relating to disaster management and disaster operations.

The Act provides the following clear guiding principles that disaster management must be planned for:

- To implement preventative measures that reduce the likelihood of an event occurring
- To implement preventative measures that reduce the severity of an event if, and when it occurs
- To prepare the community to cope with the effects of an event – education, resources, services
- To capably respond to an event, and minimise its disruptive and costly effects
- To recover from an event – including social support, reconstruction and restoration of assets and the environment.

QUALITY ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

Disaster management and disaster operations within the Isaac Regional Council aim to be consistent with Igem's Emergency Management Assurance Framework.

<https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/assurance-framework>

This is achieved by following the framework objectives to:

- Direct, guide and focus work of all entities, including all tiers of government, to achieve key disaster management outcomes for the community
- Promote cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State
- Support emergency services, other entities and the community to identify and improve disaster management capabilities
 - Identify opportunities for cooperative partnerships to improve disaster management outcomes
 - Support continuous improvement in disaster management
 - Provide consistency and reinforce “cultural interoperability” based on “shared responsibilities”



FUNCTIONS OF THE LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

The functions of the Local Disaster Management Group are outlined in Section 30 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is as in accordance with Section 33 and 34 of the Act. The LDMG will advise QFES and the Chair of the Mackay District Disaster Management Group annually of the membership of the LDMG.

In accordance with Section 33 of the Act, the relevant local government should appoint a Chairperson to the LDMG. The Chairperson must be a Councillor of the Local Government.

The following are the **EXECUTIVE MEMBERS** of the Isaac LDMG:

This is the core membership of the executive of the LDMG, from time-to-time additional persons are included such as the CEO and Director of Planning, Environment & Community Services for non-activation meetings.

Position within Isaac Regional Council	LDMG Role
Mayor	LDMG Chair
Deputy Mayor	LDMG Deputy Chair
Director Corporate Governance & Financial Services	Local Disaster Coordinator
Manager Safety & Resilience	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator
Disaster Resilience Partner	Disaster Management Officer

The following are **MEMBERS** of the Isaac LDMG:

Agency	Position
Isaac Regional Council	Chief Executive Officer
Isaac Regional Council	Director Planning, Environment & Community Services - Local Recovery Coordinator
Isaac Regional Council	Manager Engaged Communities
Isaac Regional Council	Disaster Resilience Partner
Queensland Police Service	QPS/Mackay DDMG
Queensland Fire & Emergency Services	Area Representative
Queensland Police Service	Officer in Charge Moranbah
Queensland Ambulance Service	Officer in Charge Moranbah
Queensland Health	Mackay Hospital & Health Service Emergency Management Coordinator
Isaac Regional Council	SES Local Controller
Isaac Regional Council	Safety & Resilience Support (Secretariat)

The following are example **ADVISORY MEMBER** Agencies:

Government agencies

Australian Red Cross	Department of Communities	Department of Education
Department of Transport & Main Roads	Ergon Energy	North Queensland Primary Health Network
Mackay Hospital and Health Service	Queensland Fire & Rescue Service	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Industry & other local agencies	Other industries/organisations may be invited as relevant	
Anglo American	Arrow Energy	Aurizon
BHP	Bravus Mining	Civeo
Dyno Nobel	Glencore	Peabody
Fitzroy	Vitrinite	Terracom

MEETINGS

The business and conduct of meetings of the LDMG are in accordance with the provisions of Division 4, Section 38 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. Meetings are to be held at least three times a year at the Isaac Regional Council offices across the region. Attendance at meetings can be either in person, video or teleconference, and minutes are recorded and retained.

As per Section 16 of Disaster Management Regulation 2014 the chairperson of the LDMG is to preside at all meetings when present. If absent the deputy chair is to preside. If in the event both the chair and deputy chair are unable to be present a nominated member of the LDMG nominated by the chairperson is to preside.

QUORUM

A quorum for the Isaac LDMG is equal to one half of the number of Executive and Core members plus one (1). An appointed deputy attending on behalf of a member is to be counted in the quorum.

AGENCY STATUS REPORTS

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

This information assists the LDMG to evaluate the status of disaster management and disaster operations for the Isaac Region. Member status reports are provided in writing at all regular LDMG meetings.

Advisory member agencies are to provide a verbal update at LDMG meetings only.

ANNUAL REPORTS

The LDMG is required to complete a status report as requested and provide the completed report to the District Disaster Coordinator, Mackay Disaster District. This review may be conducted in conjunction with other local government areas with the Mackay district. The Local Disaster Coordinator is responsible for the development of the report if requested.

COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUPS

In addition to the legislated members of the group, the LDMG's may appoint community advisory group representatives to provide specialist advice relevant to their community.

Appointed committee members may from time to time be invited to attend LDMG meetings and participate in discussion, but do not form part of the Isaac LDMG core membership. They have no decision-making power, nor do they have voting rights. Community Advisory group input is considered valuable to the LDMG decision making however meeting resolutions will only be carried by member consensus and advisors will not be included in the calculation of the quorum.

The Community Advisory Groups will be chaired by elected representatives of the Isaac Regional Council and at the first instance are to be established at:

- Isaac Coast
- Middlemount

Following a 12-month review, additional subcommittees may be established at:

- Moranbah
- Clermont
- Dysart
- Glenden
- Nebo/Clarke Creek/Valkyrie

The purpose of the Community Advisory Groups is to provide information and assistance to the Isaac LDMG and the communities they represent in relation to the potential or actual impact of disasters. These groups will provide great value during normal times, as they bring forward knowledgeable local community representatives that can assist the LDMG in preventative and preparedness activities to build resilience.

A term of reference has been developed for the Community Advisory Groups and which will be reviewed by the group and endorsed by the LDMG.

GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Community Advisory group is dependent upon local resources, but should include:

Elected member (Chair)	LDC/Deputy/DMO
Local agencies (QPS/QAS/QFES/SES)	Local advisory members of LDMG
Local school principals	Hospitals
IRC Community Relations Officer	

LDMG MEMBER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All members of the LDMG have the following common roles and responsibilities:

- Are available to attend and actively participate in LDMG activities, including meetings, exercises and training opportunities.
- Can capably represent their Agency.
- Have full knowledge of the services and resources their Agency can provide.
- Understand and are appropriately briefed on their Agencies expectations and can therefore actively participate in LDMG activities.
- Will actively contribute Agency input into LDMG plans, projects and activities.
- Of suitable classification level or authority level to be able to commit Agency resources.
- Have nominated an acceptable deputy, also appropriately qualified to take on their responsibilities should they be unavailable, or to provide additional support during extended operations.

MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

The LDMG Executive have specific responsibilities:

LDMG POSITION	RESPONSIBILITIES / ACCOUNTABILITIES
CHAIRPERSON In accordance with s. 34 of the Act the relevant local government should appoint a Chairperson to the LDMG.	Manage and coordinate the business of the group Activate the LDMG when conditions warrant Ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions to report regularly to the relevant district group, and the chief executive of the department, about the performance by the local group of its functions In accordance with <i>Disaster Regulations 2014</i> s16(2), the Chairperson is to preside at LDMG meetings.
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON In accordance with s. 34 of the Act the relevant local government should appoint a Deputy Chairperson to the LDMG.	Section 16(2) The Deputy Chairperson is to preside at LDMG meetings if the Chairperson is absent from the meeting.
LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATOR In accordance with s. 35 of the Act, the Chair of the LDMG must, after consultation with the QFES Commissioner, QFES, appoint a local disaster coordinator (LDC) for the group.	Advise the Mayor (Chair), the CEO IRC, and the Isaac LDMG on disaster related matters, during normal times and during disasters In doing this, the LDC will also work within the organisational structure using direct access to senior staff, with higher financial delegations and authority to deploy specific resources as required Maintain normal position reporting relationships within the organisational structure outside times of disaster Report regularly to the LDMG about disaster operations Undertake public awareness and education activities on disaster preparedness during normal times – schools, business, and residents Facilitate the preparation and review of the IRC Local Disaster Management Plan, its sub-plans, and maintain currency of same Maintain the operational readiness of the local disaster control centre Induction, training, and sourcing staff and agency representatives to operate the disaster control centre

Ensure an appropriate level of staffing and expertise in the LDCC.
 Activate the LDCC
 Ensure, as far as practicable, that any decisions of the LDMG about disaster operations are implemented
 Determine rosters and manage operations fatigue so that there is continuous leadership, authority and responsibility in key positions in the disaster control centre
 Manage the governance and reporting requirements of the Counter Disaster Operations Claims component of the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) and to the IRC Finance Department
 The LDC has authority to incur expenditure during a disaster event for disaster related matters in addition the LDC is authorised under a number of disaster sub-plans to direct staff and coordinate resources necessary for particular functions necessary and appropriate for responding to the event
 The LDC will make effective use of delegation during a disaster event and maintain clear lines of communication with the Chair and CEO

LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR

The LRC and LDC should liaise regularly during disaster operations. The role of a LRC, where appointed, is to chair the Local Recovery Group (LRG), liaise with functional lead agency representatives, and work with agencies and the community to assist the LDMG to implement their Recovery Sub-Plan and coordinate a recovery strategy during disaster operations

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is not a legislated position, therefore should be appointed by, and report to the Executive Team.

If the appointed Secretariat is not a member of the LDMG, this position should not be included in the calculation of a quorum.
 A Secretariat may provide support to the LDMG including:
 Managing legislative requirements relating to administration and meetings
 Managing the LDMG meeting cycle and associated responsibilities including monitoring action items and resolutions
 Maintaining member contact details in accordance with information privacy principles
 Managing information, record keeping, decision making and administrative requirements
 Monitoring member induction and training records.

STATE AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Refer to the State Disaster Management Plan for the roles and responsibilities as per the State Disaster Management Plan:

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/cdmp/Documents/Queensland-State-Disaster-Management-Plan.pdf>

LOCAL RECOVERY SUB COMMITTEES

The recovery subcommittee is formed during disaster activities as required by the LDMG to support the transition from disaster response to recovery and ensure that appropriate meeting minutes are documented with respect to all recovery group activities. Members of the established Community Advisory Subgroups will be invited to participate in recovery activities relevant to their local communities. The activities, meetings and reports are to be coordinated by the Local Recovery Coordinator.

ISAAC COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

The Isaac local government area spans an area of approximately 58,000 km². The Isaac region is bordered by the local government areas of Mackay, Whitsunday, Rockhampton, Livingstone, Barcaldine, Banana, Charters Towers and Central Highlands.

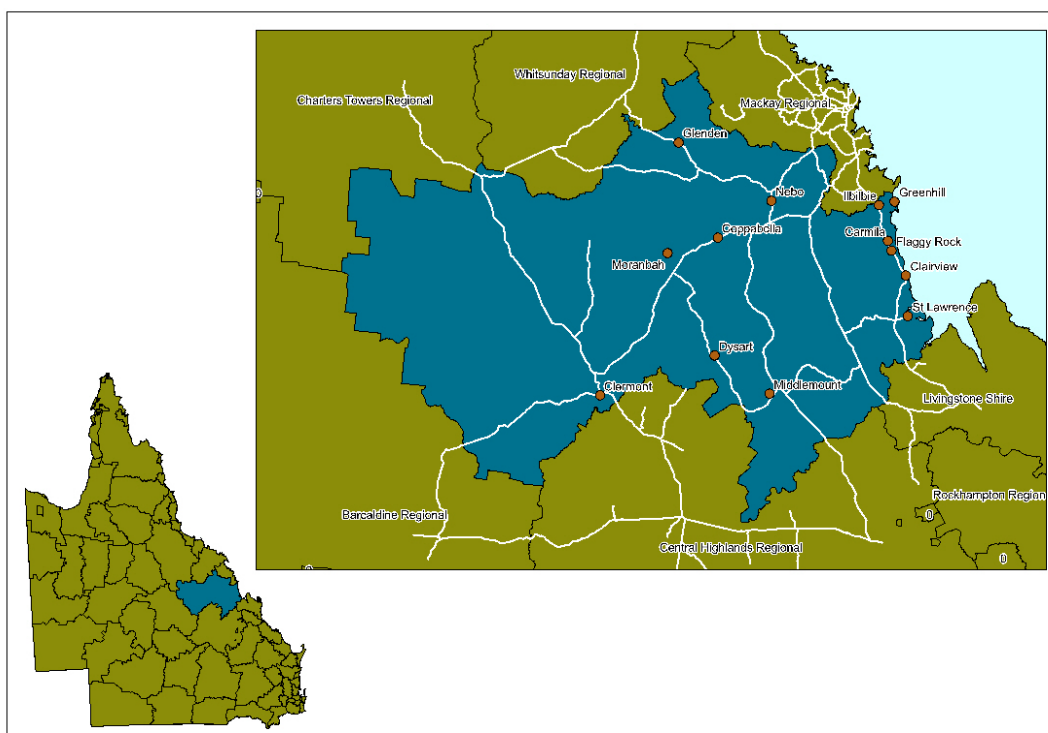
Located in Central Queensland, from the coast to the coalfields, Isaac is 1,000km north-west of Brisbane and 900km south of Cairns, with access to world class export infrastructure.

Isaac Regional Council was formed in March 2008, as part of Queensland's reform process to local government. The process amalgamated three Shires; Belyando, Broadsound and Nebo. The region has an estimated population of 22,046 residents (2021 Census) living in 17 townships and communities. Major towns include Clermont, Dysart and Moranbah with smaller townships located at Coppabella, Glenden, Middlemount, Nebo and St Lawrence. Our small communities consist of those at Carmila, Clairview, Clarke Creek, Greenhill, Ilbilbie, Kilcummin, Mackenzie River, Mistake Creek and Valkyrie.

The region is characterised by a mix of strong industries, including coal and gas mining, cattle grazing, sugar cane and grain farming (ABS, 2016). The Isaac region has several new renewable energy projects such as solar farms and wind farms under construction or pending approval. Expanding industries include aquaculture, fruit and vegetable growing. Including non-residential workers on shift, the full-time equivalent population is estimated to be 32,990 (Bowen Basin Population Report 2021).

The Isaac region consists of a variety of topographies ranging from those associated with coastal lowlands to hills and mountain ranges. The overall topography is a relatively flat landscape associated with areas of the central highlands. The coastline is made up of sandy beaches, estuaries and rocky outcrops. Moving inland the area remains low lying and tidal. Further west the flat areas give way to gently rolling hills, some areas of flat fertile land and rough hilly country. The land rises dramatically at the foothills of the Connors Range which forms a natural boundary between the coastal landscape and the western highlands.

The major river systems in the region are the Connors and Isaac Rivers which are upstream tributaries of the Fitzroy Basin with flows through the Isaac townships of Nebo, Middlemount, Moranbah and Clermont. The Belyando River located in the west of the region is an upstream tributary of the Burdekin catchment.



ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE

LGA / STATE	AGE GROUP									
	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
ISAAC (R)	4,691	21.3%	2,580	11.7%	7,759	35.2%	5,514	25%	1,496	6.8%
QLD	964,319	18.7%	637,245	12.4%	1,389,541	26.9%	1,289,431	25%	875,603	17%

INDIGENOUS STATUS

LGA / STATE	INDIGENOUS PERSON						NON-INDIGENOUS PERSON		TOTAL PERSONS	
	ABORIGINAL		TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER		BOTH					
ISAAC (R)	927	4.2%	136	0.6%	37	0.4%	4,520	16,364	74.2%	22,046
QLD	139,405	3.7%	21,772	0.4%	22,122	0.4%	4,635,042		89.9%	5,156,138

In the 2021 Census, there were 22,046 people in Isaac (R) (Local Government Areas) of these 56.2% were male and 43.8% were female.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up 5.3% of the population.

The median age of people in Isaac (R) (Local Government Areas) was 34 years. Children aged 0 – 14 years made up 21.3% of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 6.8% of the population.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY LOCALITY

*Census data unavailable for this locality due to no people or very low population

COMMUNITY	POPULATION	COMMUNITY	POPULATION	COMMUNITY	POPULATION
BELYANDO	307	ELPHINSTONE	9	MISTAKE CREEK	36
BLUE MOUNTAIN *		FRANKFIELD	100	MORANBAH	9,425
BURTON	83	GEMINI MOUNTAINS	65	MOUNT BRITTON	4
CARMILA	340	GLENDEEN	477	NEBO	857
CLAIRVIEW	167	HAIL CREEK	179	OXFORD	43
CLARKE CREEK	32	ILBILBIE	358	PASHA	75
CLERMONT	2,952	KILCUMMIN	228	PEAK VALE	40
COLLARROY *		LOTUS CREEK	113	ST LAWRENCE	245
COPPABELLA	594	MACKENZIE RIVER	84	VALKYRIE	71
DYSART	2,918	MAY DOWNS	93	WOLFANG	84
ELGIN	52	MIDDLEMOUNT	1,899		

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

* source REMPLAN Isaac Economy Profile October 2022.

INDUSTRY	NUMBER	%
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1,160	5.4%
MINING	12,080	60.9%
MANUFACTURING	423	2.0%
ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND WASTE SERVICES	158	0.7%
CONSTRUCTION	848	4.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	197	0.9%
RETAIL TRADE	537	2.5%
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	947	4.4%
TRANSPORT, POSTAL AND WAREHOUSING	591	2.8%
INFORMATION MEDIA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	3	0.2%
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	39	0.2%
RENTAL, HIRING AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	146	0.7%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	237	1.1%
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	777	3.6%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY	48	2.3%
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	806	3.8%
HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	492	2.3%
ARTS AND RECREATION SERVICES	62	0.3%
OTHER SERVICES	440	2.1%
Total (a)	21,462	100%

INDUSTRY

Much of the region's economic output is attributable to the resource sector. As at March 2022, Isaac LGA had 26 of the 43 coal operations in the Bowen Basin, along with four other resource operations and six projects under construction. 72% of Queensland's total metallurgical coal and generates \$4.5 billion in royalty shared across Queensland. (QGSO Bowen and Galilee Basins Non-resident Population Projects, 2022 to 2026)

Agriculture is another key industry for the region. The local value of Isaac Commodities produced is \$656.36 million, with \$572.74 million from livestock, \$81.64 million from crops, \$1.73 million from livestock products, and \$0.26 million from fruit and nuts. The Queensland Agricultural Land Audit identifies two important agricultural areas within the Isaac LGA, East Coast and The Golden Mile. An important agricultural area is

described as an area that has all the requirements for agriculture to be successful and sustainable, is part of a critical mass of land with similar characteristics and is strategically significant to the region or the state.

Tourism also features on the economic landscape with the Isaac coast identified as an emerging tourism precinct for development in the Mackay Destination Tourism Plan. The coast also hosts commercial fishing and aquaculture operations.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

The Isaac region's Public Hospital services are provided by the Mackay Hospital and Health Service (MHHS). There are hospital facilities in Moranbah, Clermont and Dysart and a range of specialist and allied health services across the region. The Clermont Multipurpose Health Service also provides residential aged care. Private medical and a range of Home and Community Services organisations also operate across the region.

INFRASTRUCTURE	LOCATION	DETAILS
Hospitals	Clermont	10 acute beds with 24-hour emergency care 22 residential aged care beds
	Moranbah	12 beds with 24-hour emergency care
	Dysart	9 beds with 24-hour emergency care
Community Health Centres	Glenden	Nurse led clinic facilities from Monday – Friday
	Middlemount	Nurse led clinic facilities from Monday – Friday

CEMETERY SITES

LOCATION	PLOT AVAILABILITY	ADDITIONAL NOTES
Blair Athol Cemetery		Currently closed to new burials – as required, a large capacity exists for new burials
Clermont Cemetery - Old Section	154	Capacity is very limited; the lawn section includes 2 new rows with 154 plots
Copperfield Cemetery	NIL	Closed to burials at this time. There are many unmarked graves that have not been located
Dysart Lawn Cemetery	22-30	
Glenden Cemetery		Large capacity available
Middlemount Lawn Cemetery		Large capacity available
Moranbah Lawn Cemetery	24	
Nebo Cemetery		Large capacity available
St Lawrence Cemetery		Large capacity available

MORGUE FACILITIES

BODY CAPACITY

Clermont Hospital	2
Central Highlands Funeral Services, Emerald	10
Central Highlands Funeral Services, Sarina	20
Dysart Hospital	2
Moranbah Hospital	2

TEMPORARY COOL ROOM FACILITIES

APPROXIMATE BODY CAPACITY

Glenden Recreation Centre	4
Moranbah Community Centre	8
Dysart Community Centre	4
Clermont Community Centre	4
Middlemount Community Centre	4
Nebo Undercover Arena	20

EMERGENCY SERVICES

	POLICE	FIRE (URBAN)	FIRE (RURAL)*	AMBULANCE	SES
CARMILA					
CLERMONT					
DYSART					
GLENDEN					
GREENHILL					
ILBILBIE					
MIDDLEMOUNT					
MORANBAH					
NEBO					
ST LAWRENCE					

*There are additional 29 Rural Fire Service (RFS) primary producer brigades located across the Isaac region which are equipped with slip on units.

REFERRABLE DAMS

There are three referable dams located within the IRC LGA. Each of the respective referable dam's owners are currently reviewing their dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and risk studies. Where an EAP has been completed, a copy of the EAP has been requested by the LDMG for reference.

Information as per <https://data.qld.gov.au/dataset/referable-dams-register>

DAM	DAM ID NUMBER	DETAILS
Burton Gorge	557	Located 54km south-west of Glenden Full Supply Capacity 14,829 ML Managed by Peabody
Theresa Creek Dam	366	Located 22km south-west of Clermont Full Supply Capacity 9,200 ML Managed by Isaac Regional Council
Environmental Dam	222	Located at Blair Athol Mine, Clermont Full Supply Capacity Managed by TerraComm, Blair Athol Coal

WATER

Isaac Regional Council operates eight (8) water treatment plants and networks across our 58,862 square kilometre region:

LOCATION	RAW WATER SUPPLY SOURCE
Carmila	Two shallow bores located near the Carmila Creek approx. 1km from the WTP.
Clermont	Theresa Creek Dam.
Dysart	Bingegang Weir in the Mackenzie River which can be re-filled from Fairbairn Dam, through Bedford Weir.
Glenden	Bowen River which can be refilled from Gattonvale off-stream storage and Eungella Dam.
Middlemount	Bingegang Weir on the Mackenzie River approximately 60km away. The weir can be re-filled from Fairbairn Dam through Bedford Weir.
Moranbah	Burdekin Dam through the Burdekin to Moranbah pipeline, and Eungella Dam through either BMA or SunWater's pipelines.
Nebo	Raw water is supplied from six bores.
St Lawrence	Through high lift pumps from the St Lawrence Creek approximately 500m upstream from the creek weir.

These facilities have been designed and are continually upgraded to effectively treat water supplied from a range of different sources as water quality can be subject to periodic change throughout the year.

WASTEWATER

Isaac Regional Council operates six (6) wastewater treatment facilities and sewer reticulation systems at Moranbah, Middlesbrough, Dysart, Glenden, Nebo and Clermont. Sewer is transported through the sewer networks by 42 sewer pumping stations across the region to the treatment facilities for treatment and storage in effluent storage dams (ESD) for reuse. Bio-solids from all sites are stockpiled at Moranbah for more than 12 months and then collected by mining entities for environmental rejuvenation projects.

Isaac Regional Council has recycled water treatment facilities that treat stored effluent to Class A standard and pump through pressurised reticulation systems at Moranbah, Dysart, and Middlesbrough. Clermont, Glenden, and Nebo treat recycled water to Class B standard and pump the recycled water direct from the ESD. All recycled water is used for parks, sporting fields, government facilities, local businesses and on-site at the wastewater treatment facility.

POWER

High voltage (275 000, 132 000, 11 000) and low voltage (66 000, 32 000) power reticulation including SWER lines traverse the area

Substations owned by Powerlink and Ergon at Carmila (fed from Alligator Creek), St Lawrence and Clairview (fed from Rockhampton), Middlesbrough & Dysart (fed from Tieri)

Power outages could be 4-24 hours depending upon location and severity of damage for our western areas, whilst our coastal communities may have power outages for several days.

Refer to: ECM_4786229 - DM Plans - Isaac Region - Power Restoration Planning - Critical Services

COMMUNICATIONS

National, local and commercial radio and television reception pay TV; Limited mobile phone reception. Isaac coastal communities have intermittent access to local television stations and only receive local ABC Radio.

HAZARDOUS SITES

Hazardous sites including service stations, swimming pools and pool chemical suppliers, chemical and gas suppliers, coal and coal seam gas mining sites and a range of other locations are included in Council's all hazards risk register via QERMF. Hazardous fuels being transported across and through the region include but are not limited to: ammonium nitrate; FX water gel; high energy fuel. fuel; and ULD and diesel.

ROADS

Major arterial roads passing through the region include:

- Bruce Highway
- Gregory Highway
- Peak Downs Highway
- Fitzroy Developmental Road
- Suttor Developmental Road
- Middlesbrough-Dysart-Moranbah Road
- Clermont-Alpha Road
- Marlborough-Sarina Road

Many of these roads become compromised by flooding during wet seasons and heavy rain periods as do many of the local roads providing access to the towns for residents from outlying areas and on properties. There are two major vehicle transport corridors through the region:

- Bruce Highway runs north-south through the coastal area of the region, linking Mackay to Rockhampton.
- Peak Downs Highway runs east-west linking Nebo, Moranbah, and Clermont.
- Several other road corridors link the smaller towns to the major centres:
- The Gregory Developmental Road runs north-south linking Charters Towers to Emerald through Clermont.
- The Peak Downs Dysart and Fitzroy Developmental Roads run south from the Peak Downs Highway linking Dysart and Middlemount to the major transport corridors.
- The Suttor Developmental Road runs north-west out of Nebo to Glenden and then onto the northern sector of the region linking the Gregory Development Road and Peak Downs Highway.

AIRPORTS

Moranbah Airport is a commercial airport owned and operated by BMA. Middlemount airport is privately owned and operated and licensed to operate Dash 8 type aircraft. Clermont airport is also licenced to operate Dash 8 aircraft and is owned and operated by Isaac Regional Council. Dysart has an Aircraft Landing Area (ALA).

Middlemount and Clermont airports all have private charters and private planes using them. Dysart ALA is not available for private use however all airports and the Dysart ALA receive regular medical flights including Royal Flying Doctor Service, CQ Rescue and Capricorn Rescue.

Helipads are in Nebo, Glenden, Dysart and Clermont. All other communities have council managed air strips for private and emergency use, as well as emergency helicopter landing spots. Many rural properties also have private landing strips for business and emergencies.

RAIL NETWORK

There is an extensive rail network in the Isaac Region including:

- The Tilt train operates between Brisbane and Cairns, as a high-speed passenger and freight network passing through the Isaac Coastal region.
- The Central Qld Coal Network (CQCN) services the Bowen basin primarily to transport coal from mines to ports, this includes the Newlands and Goonyella systems which deliver coal Abbot Point, Dalrymple Bay, and Hay Point. Some grain is transported from Mt McLaren Grain Depot near Clermont when the system allows.
- The Central Western System operates between Emerald and Clermont, primarily carrying cattle trains from the Clermont Saleyards.
- The Galilee Basin proposed railway network is in development, with a State Development Area declared over parts of the Galilee Basin.

HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS

A number of natural and non-natural hazards that have potential to impact the Isaac region have been considered, as summarised below:

NATURAL HAZARD	NON-NATURAL HAZARD
Meteorological	Human Caused
Cyclone	Major Transport Infrastructure Outage
Flood	Terrorist Incident
Storm Tide	Marine Oil Spill
Bushfire	Arson
Severe Storm	Sabotage of Essential Services
Heatwave	Severe Civil Unrest
Drought	Bombing
Geological	Supply Chain Failure
Earthquake	Infrastructure
Landslide	Building Collapse
Tsunami	Failure of Essential Infrastructure
Biological	Hazardous Materials Incident
Human Epidemic	Bridge Collapse
Animal and Plant Disease	Dam Failure
Insect or Vermin Plague	Industrial Incident

HAZARD SPECIFIC PLANNING

In accordance with the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP), Functional Lead Agencies are allocated for a range of identified hazards and are responsible for the development of a hazard specific plan. These plans are to support the functional agency to manage the hazard specific event.

Conducting assessments under the (QERMF) in conjunction with the district and relevant agencies.

Participating in fire management group specific to our region and working with other government bodies to manage fire risks.

RISK ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT

The hazards detailed above are routinely considered as part of ongoing risk assessment activities. Isaac Regional Council and partner agencies will develop a detailed risk assessment of the hazard events considered most likely to impact the Mackay region. The events assessed will be confirmed based on historical events and emerging risks.

In order to ensure a contemporary and consistent methodology, Isaac Regional Council has adopted the process of the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF).

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/qermf/Pages/default.aspx>

The outcomes of the risk assessment inform the basis of this plan and associated sub plans. The risk assessment documentation is provided to the LDMG and partner agencies in order to assist them in the formation of their own respective operational and response plans.

In summary, the risk assessment process examines the risk of the hazard seriously disrupting the community and requiring a significant coordinated response by the LDMG.

The process specifically considers the following:

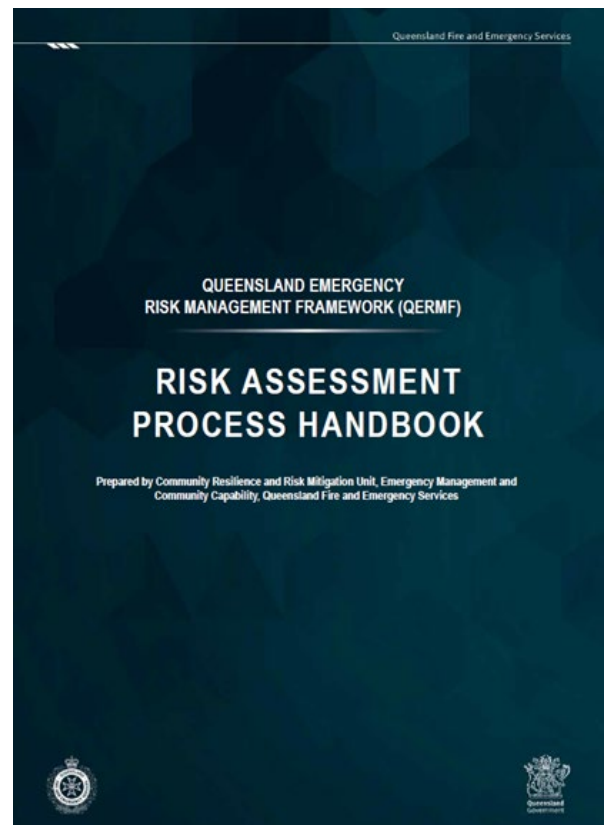
- The hazard
- The exposed elements
- Treatment options
- Capability and capacity of the local government and partner agencies to respond
- Residual risk rating

After identification of any residual risk, it is imperative to communicate with the relevant stakeholders the intended strategies that will be employed to either,

- Accept the risk
- Treat the risk
- Manage the risk.

Communicating gaps in capacity that may lead to residual risk ensures those either accepting the management of the residual risk or looking to share the residual risk can clearly plan to address the identified gaps.

Any plans or strategies developed to manage residual risk will need to be complementary between the relevant agencies at each level within the QDMA.





PREVENTION

PREVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The Isaac LDMG is committed to reducing disaster risks wherever possible, by reducing the likelihood and/or consequence of disaster events.

The following strategies are promoted by the group to reduce disaster risk to the community:

- Compliance with Legislation, Regulations and Standards
- The LDMG is committed to implementing and promoting knowledge and awareness within the group's members in respect to their applicable legislation/s.
- The various acts, regulations and standards include provisions which work to reduce the risks associated with disasters and have been considered in the preparation of this LDMP.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- To ensure that disaster resilience is built within community.
- Through promotion of the Get Ready Queensland activities, radio updates, community group engagement activities.
- Maintain and communicate Council's Disaster Dashboard, which provides real time updates for awareness for disasters with access to current weather warnings, road closures, power outages – <https://dashboard.isaac.qld.gov.au/>
- Isaac Local Disaster Coordination Centre Facebook page is another platform for sharing community messaging using the toolkits provided by Get Ready Queensland which ensures consistent messaging, and other relevant communications sources such as posts from the Bureau of Meteorology, Queensland Health, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services.

<https://www.facebook.com/IsaacLDCC>

AGENCY ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS

Throughout the year the LDMG participates in regional activities:

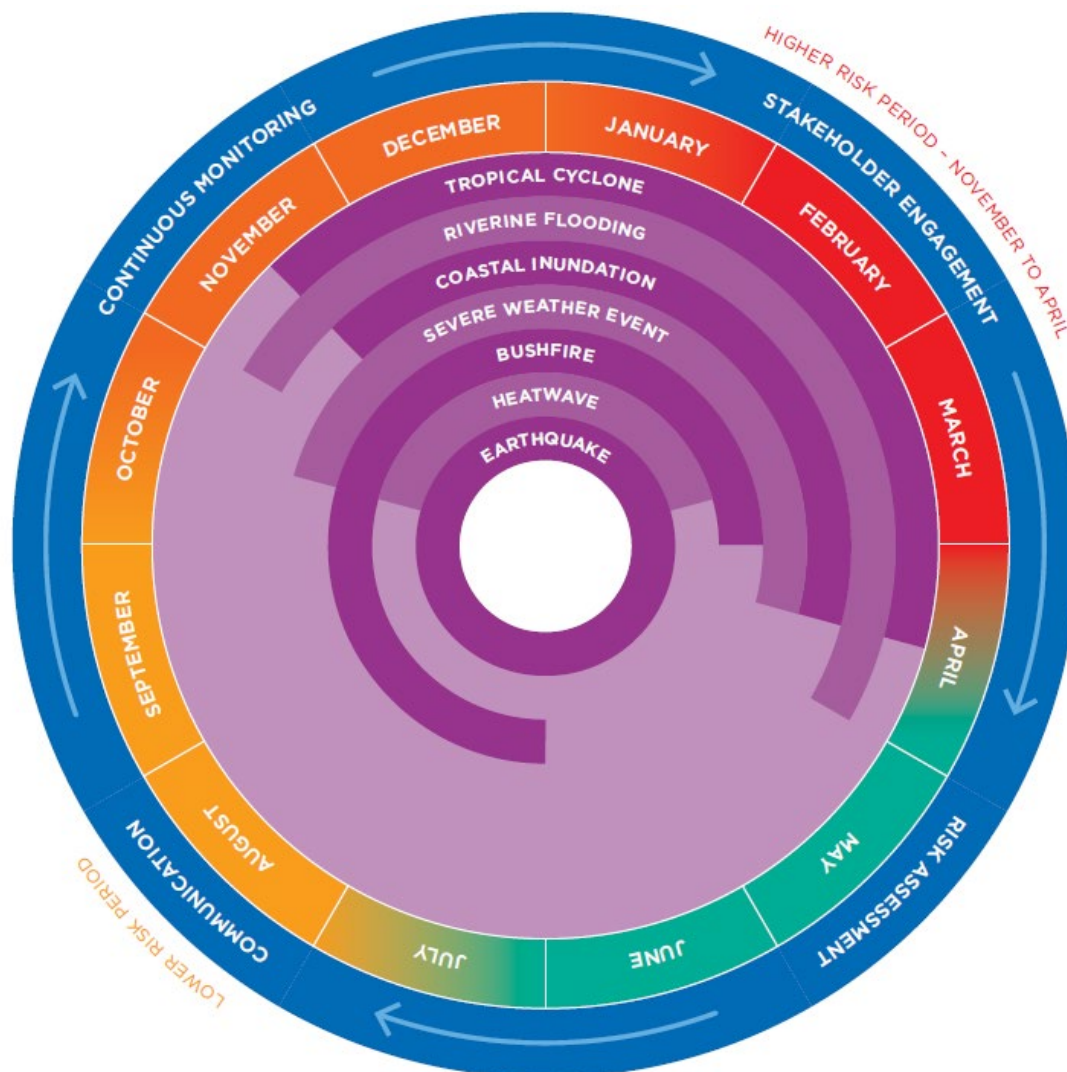
- Fire Management Group meetings facilitated by Rural Fire Service
- Disaster Management Officer Forums – with district and regional LGA's
- Resilient Queensland strategies facilitated by Queensland Reconstruction Authority
- Infrastructure Resilience Working Group facilitated internally by Isaac Regional Council
- Community Advisory Subgroup's which are facilitated regionally by Isaac Regional Council via the LDMG.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES CALENDAR



Reference: Queensland State Disaster Management Plan





PREPAREDNESS

PREPAREDNESS ARRANGEMENTS

SUB PLANS

NAME	DOCUMENT NUMBER	INTERNAL DOCUMENT NUMBER
Cyclone & Storms	CORP-PLN-035	ECM 4479062
Bushfire	COPR-PLN-033	ECM 3643414
Pandemic / Epidemic	CORP-PLN-036	ECM 711023
LDCC Activations	CORP-PLN-032	Internal operations guide
Community Recovery Plan		ECM 4683695

These plans address specific hazards where State departments or agencies have primary management responsibility to ensure that an effective plan is prepared. Hazard specific plans address the hazard actions across all PPRR phases and include information on how the QDMA links with the hazard specific arrangements and support the primary agency to manage the hazard specific event. Specific planning is required to ensure appropriate coordination and operational procedures are developed for specific hazards; these may be different to those for disaster management.

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

With 17 unique communities and arrange of differing lifestyles, economic drivers, historical impacts and a vast distance to cover, it is essential that the communities of the Isaac region are resilient and able to cope with a range of potential natural and manmade disasters.

Most of the Isaac communities have thriving local sports groups, volunteer organisations and community groups. The majority have active Rural Fire and SES services with a wealth of local knowledge, as well as teams on all mine sites specifically trained to manage on site mine disasters.

With most events, a combined community and industry response, led by the LDMG and appropriate government agencies, would be forthcoming to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from an event.

IRC has worked to develop Disaster Management capacity within the region, with 1.5 full time staff employed in Disaster Management, and a full time SES Local Controller. Council's disaster management team is continually gaining capacity through training and exercises. Council employs approximately 450 staff across all major locations in the region.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

In accordance with s30 (e) of the Act, the LDMG undertakes several place-based and regional campaigns to promote the key themes in alignment with Get Ready Queensland.

Communications Strategy:

- Annual regional media campaigns.
- Disaster dedicated preparation messages released through social media, during storm, cyclone and fire season, event based.
- Dedicated messaging during events via press releases, public notices and social media via the Isaac Local Disaster Coordination Centre page. <https://www.facebook.com/IsaacLDCC>
- Isaac's Disaster Dashboard. <https://dashboard.isaac.qld.gov.au/>

- Participation in local and regional events promoting Get Ready Queensland, and other disaster management messaging.
- Conducting preparedness educational programs at the local primary schools in the Isaac Region each year.
- Targeted community awareness at a grass roots level for development of contact lists and registers, focussed on most likely event/hazard/risk.

COMMUNICATION

Communicating with the LDMG about events is via email and SMS (via Guardian IMS).

If the primary means of communications fails, then Telstra and the various Lead and Support Agencies will attempt to restore communications or provide alternative means of communications.

All Lead and Support Agencies involved in the disaster response shall provide their own communication links between the LDCC and their agency.

Council will use the most efficient and appropriate means to warn the community before, during and after a disaster event. These means may include:

- Media warnings including the utilisation of radio stations and ABC local radio
- Personal visit to property by Police, Emergency Services members or Council employees
- Emergency Alert - EA provides a platform for local and state agencies to issue warnings. EA is a way to deliver messages directly to a person's mobile or landline phone, it should complement other forms of public information or warning delivery such as traditional media, social media and website updates.
- Disaster Dashboard (via Latest Updates)
- LDCC Facebook page

[Refer to Communication Approvals – LDMG/LDCC – Appendix C](#)

WEBSITE UPDATES

The Communications Officer in conjunction with the Web Coordinator is responsible for editing, where necessary and lodging the contents of any routine updates or situation reports on the council website. The Media and Communications Officer is also responsible for the drafting of any messages to be lodged on the website and advising the community of imminent threats, changes to threat states, recommended actions and precautions. These messages are to be authorised by the Mayor, LDMG Chair, or the LDMG in their absence, prior to lodgement on the website.

MEDIA MANAGEMENT

Information is the basis of timely and appropriate decisions. The best use of information will follow a systematic handling of information.

All information must be evaluated before communications are developed. At all-time consideration will be given to sharing ONLY from the single point of truth (the responsible agency).

The key steps are:

- Collection – from multiple sources (history and real time)
- Collation – the sorting of information by interested parties
- Confirmation – the verification of information collected and collated
- Interpretation – suitably skilled and authorised personnel make sense of the information

- Act – response to the above actions
- Record/store/file

These actions are repeated constantly during disaster operations, and result in substantial quantities of information. The sign of good information management is the capture and recording of all the information, to enable it to be shared with as many interested personnel as possible – both during an event.

When this is done well all personnel involved will have far greater ‘situational awareness’ and, after the event, will be able to reconstruct what happened, and when.

This facilitates organisational learning, by continuous improvement, through analysis of past operations. It will also ensure information is not lost and is processed in a thorough and systematic manner. Personnel needing to make decisions can be assured they have the most up-to-date and complete information with which to work.

LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE

The primary functions of the Local Disaster Coordination Centres (LDCC) revolve around three key activities:

- Forward planning
- Resource management
- Information management.

Local Disaster Coordination Centres are either permanent or temporary facilities within each local government area, or combined local government area, established to support the LDMG during disasters.

Primary Location – Disaster Management Complex, 38 Bacon Street Moranbah QLD

Secondary Location – Council Chambers, Batchelor Parade, Moranbah QLD

LDCCs operationalise LDMG decisions, as well as plan and implement strategies and activities on behalf of the LDMG during disaster operations.

Representatives from the media are not permitted in the LDCC.

TRAINING FOR LDMG

- Training for LDMG, staff and operations personnel facilitated by QFES Emergency Management Coordinator to occur a minimum of once per calendar year.
- Training for the LDMG, staff and operations personnel shall be in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
- Members of the IRC disaster management team, who shall assist in the event of a disaster, shall be trained in the use of Guardian IMS.

EXERCISES

In accordance with the Act s59 (2) a Local Government must review the effectiveness of their LDMP at least once a year and this is normally achieved through an exercise.

Exercises can enhance capacity and confidence of the people that participate in them. The conduct of an exercise is one way in which the LDMG can undertake a review of the Local Plan. The development and enactment of scenarios to evaluate the effectiveness of plans is key to good governance and assurance.

Analysing plan effectiveness – both in times of exercise and post-incident response – enhances planning outcomes and enables the implementation of lessons identified.

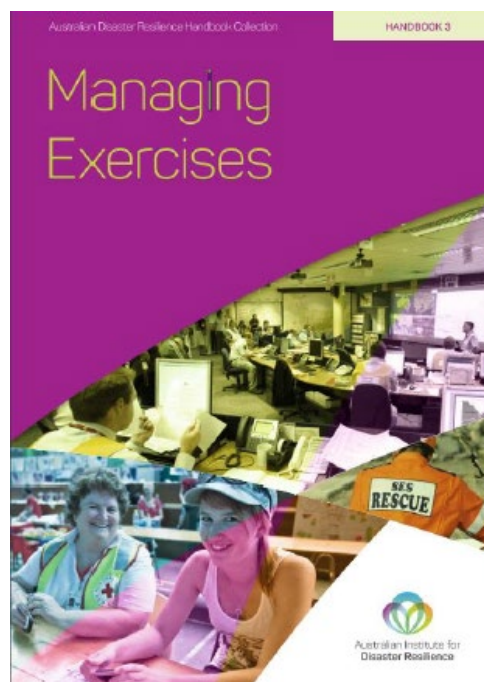
Accordingly, plans must be adjusted where necessary. Flexibility and agility in planning, rather than rigidity, ensures plans remain relevant, realistic and risk-based.

<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/3547/handbook-3-managing-exercises.pdf>

An exercise determined by the LDC which is designed to evaluate the Isaac LDMG's response and coordination capability should be facilitated annually.

This exercise can be any of the following types:

- Discussion
- Functional
- Field
- Seminars
- Practice Functions
- Simulated realistic event
- Agency Presentations
- Real Time
- Hypothetical
- Syndicate Progressive
- Workshop based
- Skills based



LESSONS MANAGEMENT

Lessons management is a key element of continuous improvement and disaster management stakeholders in Queensland are urged to apply this learning practice. It involves the identification of learning of lessons captured through evaluation activities (including debriefing, monitoring and reviews) occurring before, during and after emergencies. It includes the establishment of a learning culture to support the monitoring, debriefing and review activities, which are then analysed for trends, risk, and lessons. Lessons are then assessed for action, which are then in turn implemented and monitored for change and improvement.

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline.aspx>

It is strongly recommended that the strategy applied by disaster management stakeholders be consistent with The Australian Resilience Handbook for Lessons Management.

<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-8-lessons-management/>

ACTIVATIONS & TRIGGERS

The Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision to activate the LDMG, in consultation with the Local Disaster Coordinator as required. Should the Chairperson be unavailable, the Deputy Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision. Should neither of the above members of Council be available, the decision may be taken by the Local Disaster Coordinator, who will advise the Chair, LDMG as soon as is practicable.

Timely activation, across all levels of Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements, is critical to an effective disaster response. This relies on a clear understanding of the indicators used in Queensland's disaster management arrangements to monitor and provide situational awareness of events.

Disaster management arrangements in Queensland are activated using an escalation model based on the following levels:

ACTIVATION LEVEL	DEFINITION
PRE-ACTIVATION	A state of awareness of a potential situation or threat, generally during bush fire and severe weather seasons. Watching and gathering information with the LDMG Chair and LDC consultation to determine activation to the next level
ALERT	A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required, and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential hazard.
LEAN FORWARD	An operational state prior to 'Stand Up', characterised by the heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby – prepared by not activated.
STAND UP	The operational state following 'Lean Forward' where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
STAND DOWN	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response.
DEBRIEF	This stage is the close out of the activation ensuring that lessons identified are captured.

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/RG1157-DMG-Activation-Triggers-Reference-Guide.pdf>

DECLARATION OF A DISASTER SITUATION

Section 64 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* gives the legislative authority for declaring a disaster situation. The declaration of a disaster situation provides additional powers to nominated officers.

A disaster situation will normally only be declared when it is necessary to exercise those additional powers to prevent or minimise:

- Loss of human life

- Illness or injury to humans
- Property loss or damage
- Damage to the environment

If a District Disaster Coordinator believes the disaster or impending disaster is likely to require specific disaster powers, then the DDC may, after consultation with the DDMG and relevant local governments and with the approval of the Minister declare a disaster situation for all or part of the district in the Isaac Region.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

All agencies are responsible for meeting and recording their own operational expenses incurred during a disaster event, and for claiming reimbursement of any expenses allowed refer to:

<https://www.gra.qld.gov.au/funding/drfa>

Financial cost codes are activated for cost recovery and staff operations. IRC is required to discharge financial management responsibilities in accordance with the Financial Accountability Act 2009.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT & RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Isaac Regional Council is required to manage the purchasing of resources and support in accordance with Local Government Regulations 2012.



RESPONSE

RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

RESUPPLY

Reference: <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/M1205-Queensland-Resupply-Manual.pdf>

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

Resupply operations are not intended to ensure retailers can continue to trade nor are they a substitute for individual and retailer preparation and preparedness. Resupply operations are expensive and logistically challenging and must be considered as a last resort.

When local and district operations require additional resources, QFES coordinates the acquisition and management of resupply through the SDCC Logistics (if activated) or the SDCC Watch Desk (if not activated).

There are three types of resupply operations undertaken in Queensland:

1. RESUPPLY OF ISOLATED COMMUNITIES

This operation occurs when people residing in a community have access to retail outlets, but those outlets are unable to maintain the level of essential goods required due to normal transport routes being inoperable as a result of a natural disaster event. In this scenario, the state government contributes to the cost of transporting goods by alternate methods.

This operation ensures essential goods are available to the community through the normal retail facilities within that community. This maintains the safety and wellbeing of humans and domestic animals during the period of isolation.

2. RESUPPLY OF ISOLATED RURAL PROPERTIES

Isolated rural properties are groups of individuals isolated from retail facilities due to normal transport routes being inoperable as a result of a natural disaster event. This may include primary producers, outstations or small communities that have no retail facilities and require resupply. The aim of resupply operations to isolated rural properties is to maintain access to essential goods, including medications.

Isolated rural property owners are responsible for placing and paying for their orders with retailers. The LDCC and DDCC facilitate and meet the cost of transport only. Resupply to isolated rural properties may continue for some time after resupply to isolated communities is no longer required.

LDMGs whose area of responsibility contains rural properties that are subject to isolation should ensure that all rural properties are aware of the resupply process, protocols and contacts.

3. RESUPPLY OF STRANDED PERSONS

This operation provides essential goods to individuals who are isolated from retail facilities due to normal transport routes being inoperable as a result of a natural disaster event and are not at their normal place of residence. This is usually stranded travellers and campers.

The resupply or evacuation of stranded persons is coordinated by the QPS. QPS may also use the resources of the LDCC if it is activated in response to a disaster event in the local government area.

QPS determines the most appropriate course of action: whether to resupply stranded individuals or to evacuate them to a safer environment. If the LDCC is not activated, QPS will resupply or evacuate stranded individuals and report through the normal police reporting system.

EVACUATION

Evacuation is a risk management strategy that may be used to reduce loss of life or lessen the effects of an emergency on a community, prior to the onset of, or during, an emergency. It involves the movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual safe and timely return. For an evacuation to be as effective as possible, it must be appropriately planned and implemented.

Reference:

<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-evacuation-planning/>

Stages of the evacuation process

The key consideration in evacuation planning is to address the five -stage evacuation process:

1. **Decision to evacuate**
2. **Warning**
3. **Withdrawal**
4. **Shelter**
5. **Return**

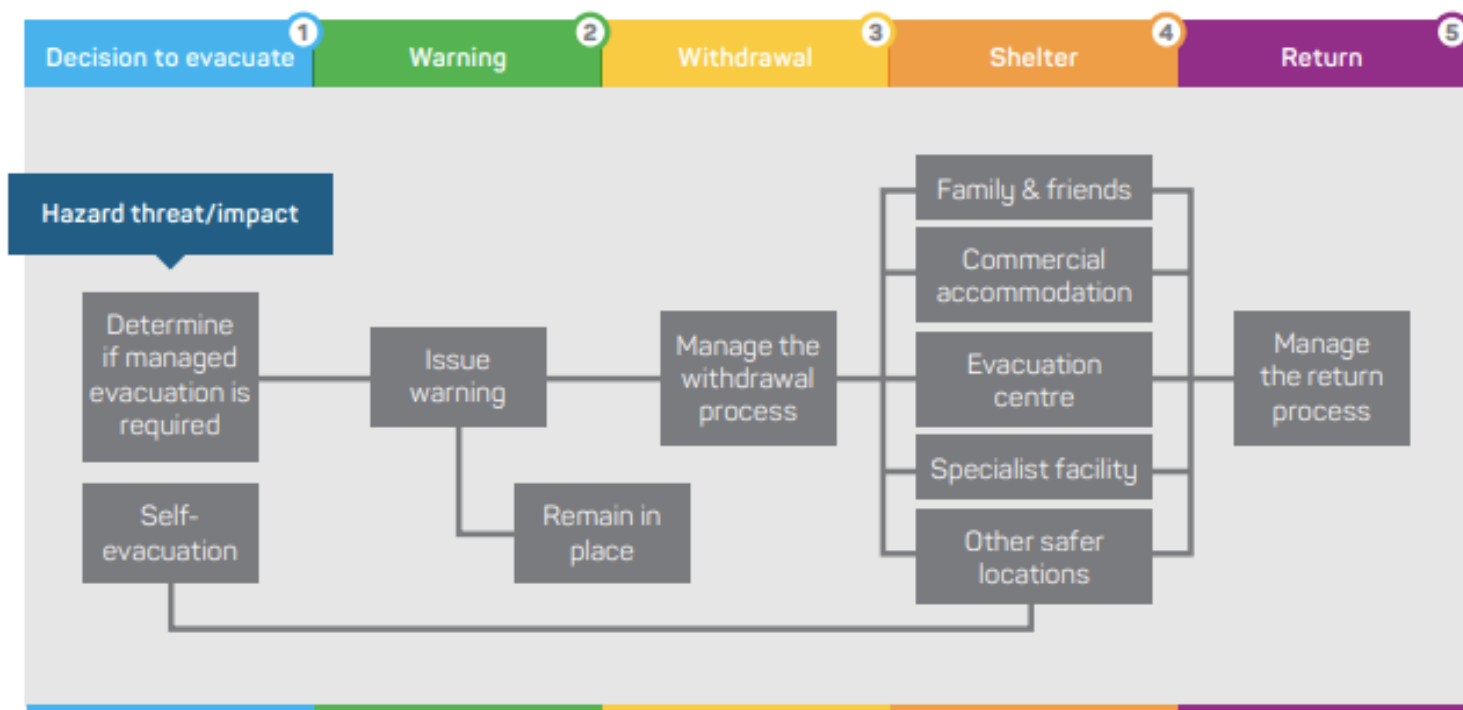


Figure 1 Evacuation process

1. Decision to Evacuate

During evacuation planning, decision makers analyse event specific information and intelligence and make an assessment on the necessity to evacuate exposed persons.

Considerations

- Is evacuation the best option?
- Are there other alternatives?
- Is it possible to evacuate?
- Has a risk assessment been undertaken to inform the decision to evacuate?
- Will it be a staggered evacuation?
- Have any special arrangements for the vulnerable population been considered?

Authority to evacuate

The decision to authorise an evacuation may occur under the following conditions or authorities:

- QPS under the Public Safety Preservation Act 1986
- QFES under the Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990
- LDMG may recommend a voluntary self-evacuation of a community or portions of a community
- LDMG may recommend that the Mackay DDC declare a Disaster Situation under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* to affect a managed evacuation of a community or portions of a community

Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act) requires the declaration of a disaster situation. During a disaster situation, the DDC and Declared Disaster Officers are provided with additional powers under sections 77-78 of the Act. These powers may be required to give effect to a directed evacuation.

2. Warning

All warnings should be timed to allow sufficient time for the community to evacuate the impending danger area. Timing will depend upon information and intelligence received on the impending threat.

Time of issue of warning = Warning time + evacuees' reaction time + travel time to a shelter.

Warning dissemination and methods

The following table (page 41) documents the agencies' responsible for the dissemination of evacuation warnings to exposed populations.

EXPOSED POPULATION	ACTIVATION / RISK LEVEL	WARNING METHOD	WHO
GENERAL POPULATION	Minor	Mass media: Media releases Social Media Disaster Dashboard Interviews with approved officers.	LDMG – Public Information Officers.
		Door Knocking.	QPS with assistance from SES
		Information / letter drop.	LDMG - Public Information Officers
		Emergency Alert	LDMG to formally request through DDMG to SDCC.
	Moderate		
HOSPITALS NURSING HOMES, AGED CARE	All	Notification of LDMG Activation via QH and Hospital Services and Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services.	LDMG via contact lists
		Mass Media.	Public Information Officers
SCHOOLS DAY CARE CENTRES KINDERGARTEN	All	Notification of LDMG Activation via Department of Education	LDMG via contact lists
		Mass Media.	Public Information Officers
TOURISTS	All	Via Tourism Operators, Accommodation Providers etc.	LDMG via contact lists
		Mass Media.	Public Information Officers
OFFSHORE ISLANDS	Middle Island has two caretakers in residence and there may be campers / recreational vessels in the area.	Warning via Maritime Safety Queensland and mass media.	LDMG contacts MSQ
CARAVAN PARKS, CAMPING GROUNDS	All	Signage at camp grounds.	LMDG contact to IRC
		Information to camping ground / caravan park managers.	
NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING	All	Nominated central point of contact within community for interpretation and distribution to relevant ethnic group.	
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY	All	Notification of event to community service providers.	LDMG via contact lists
MARINE USERS	All	Marine Radio and Distress Systems and Networks via Maritime Safety Queensland.	LDMG contacts MSQ
HOMELESS		Mobile Public Address System at known hot spots.	

Standard messages to the community

The standard 'wording' content contained in evacuation orders and media release statements should be further populated with the details relevant to the event and then utilised across all warning methods to ensure consistent messages are provided to all sectors of the community. For some events there are Standard Emergency Alert messages that have been preformatted and lodged with the SDCC.

3. Withdrawal

Transport

Transportation of evacuees will be via their own vehicles or with friends and family. Public transport is limited in the Isaac region however pre-agreements with bus contractors can be investigated. Details of transportation will be included in the localised planning.

SUBURB / LOCATION	PLANNING ARRANGEMENTS	TRANSPORT MODE	TRANSPORT PROVIDER	NUMBER OF SERVICES	PICK UP POINT	DESTINATION
IRC COAST	No shelters or places of refuge.	Own vehicles				Mackay / Rockhampton
	Clients of Broadsound Community Care.	Private Bus	Broadsound Community Care.	1	To be advised	

Pets and animals

Pets and animals are the responsibility of the owner. Should the household be required to evacuate they are to take their domestic animals with them or make arrangements with someone in a safe place to care for them.

4. Shelter

Evacuation Centres

There are no Evacuation Centres located within the Isaac region. Refer below to places of refuge. Residents should consider Self-Shelter options first where possible.

Self-Shelter Options

Residents are encouraged to make their own arrangements away from the hazard impact area. Some options that should be considered are:

- Using a holiday home
- Staying with family and friends
- Using commercial accommodation (hotels, motels)

Places of Refuge

For our residents located in our coastal communities, refer to 'Summary of Safer Locations for Coastal Residents' table below. Noting these centres are considered places of refuge as Council does not have supplies, without the request for assistance.

SUMMARY OF SAFER LOCATIONS FOR COASTAL RESIDENTS

LOCATION	NAME	KNOWN COMMUNITY GATHER POINTS	CYCLONE	FLOOD	STORM TIDE	BUSHFIRE	TSUNAMI	PANDEMIC	EARTH- QUAKE	HAZMAT
CARMILA	Carmila Memorial Hall	Broadsound Community Care				✓		✓		
CLAIRVIEW	Clairview Community Centre					✓		✓		
CLARKE CREEK	Clarke Creek Community Hall					✓		✓		
CLERMONT	Clermont Community Centre					✓		✓		
DYSART	Dysart Civic Centre					✓		✓		
FLAGGY ROCK	Flaggy Rock Community & Recreation Centre					✓		✓		
ILBILBIE	Ilbilbie Community Centre					✓		✓		
MIDDLEMOUNT	Middlemount Community Hall					✓		✓		
MORANBAH	Moranbah Community Centre					✓		✓		
NEBO	Nebo Memorial Hall					✓		✓		
ST LAWRENCE	Broadsound Centenary Hall					✓		✓		

PLACES OF REFUGE

Council Owned Community Facilities

Should Council be asked to assist external agencies or local businesses in providing a temporary space for a place of refuge the following Council facilities can be made available.

LOCALITY	ADDRESS	CAPACITY	AMENITIES	
			TOILET	SHOWER
Broadsound Centenary Hall	7 Railway Street, St Lawrence	50	M/F	
Carmila Hall	Music Street, Carmila	50	M/F	
Clarke Creek Hall	44 May Downs Road, Clarke Creek	50	M/F	
Clermont Civic Centre	Daintree Street, Clermont	200	M/F	
Dysart Civic Centre	Queen Elizabeth Drive, Dysart	200	M/F	
Dysart Recreation Centre	Queen Elizabeth Drive, Dysart	200	M/F	Yes
Glenden Recreation Centre	Ewan Drive, Glenden	200	M/F	
Middlemount Community Hall	27 James Randall Drive, Middlemount	200	M/F	
Moranbah Community Centre	Batchelor Parade, Moranbah	Hall 1 – 600 Hall 2 – 200 Chapel – 100		
Nebo Memorial Hall	Reynolds Street, Nebo	Capital Works underway on the Hall. Possibility to offer 50- 100 capacity	M/F	
Nebo Recreation Centre	Bowen Street, Nebo	100	M/F	
Nebo Medical Centre	Kemmis Street, Nebo	Under lease to a medico. Capacity for 10	M/F	

Council Owned Fatigue Accommodation

Council has accommodation options that may be available at the following locations across the region.

LOCALITY	ADDRESS	CAPACITY
Dysart	2 Nolan Street	3 bedrooms
	2 Singleton Street	3 bedrooms
	1 Fisher Street	3 bedrooms
	Bradford St	4 rooms (donga style with private ensuite)
Middlemount	Nolan St	7 rooms (donga style with ensuite)
Clermont	Wattle Hill Road	20 rooms (donga style with ensuite)
St Lawrence	1-3/6 Wilangi Street	2-bedroom units
	7 Arthur Street	3 bedrooms
	14A Arthur Street	2 bedrooms
	31 Macartney Street	3 bedrooms
	36 Macartney Street	3 bedrooms
	Railway Parade	23 Rooms (donga style with shared bathroom facilities)
Nebo	Bowen St	4 Rooms (donga style with ensuite)
	Unit 2/8 Bovey Street	1-bedroom unit
Glenden	3 Dinang Crescent	3-bedroom house
Moranbah	Acacia Street	16 rooms (donga style with private ensuite, and back-up generator power on site)

5. Return

Timely return of evacuees is critical; however, safety should not be compromised, all issues need to be considered and the area deemed safe for return. The decision for the return of evacuees and the development of a return strategy will be undertaken by the LDMG and local emergency service representative on the ground. This decision will be based on the information provided by agencies and organisations, such as:

- Queensland Police Service
- Electricity provider
- Communications provider
- Local government operational business units as relevant (may include environmental health, engineering and infrastructure, water, and sewerage).



RECOVERY

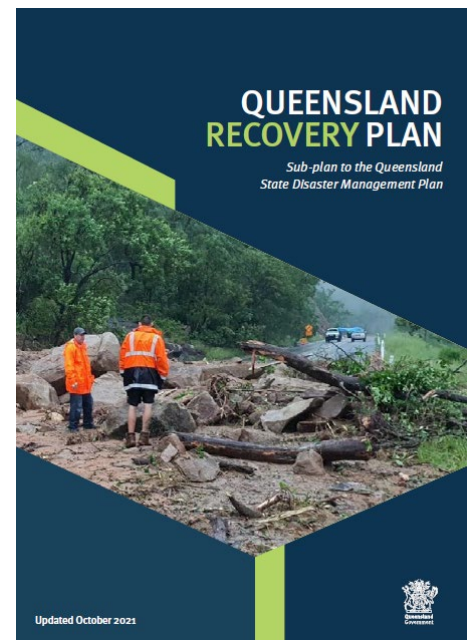
RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

LOCAL RECOVERY STRATEGY

Isaac's LDMG recovery strategy reflects the Queensland Recovery Plan which provides detailed information on the roles, responsibilities and reporting requirements of Queensland's recovery groups, committees and positions.

<https://www.gra.qld.gov.au/recovery/recovery-governance/queensland-recovery-plan>

As per the Act, IRC has appointed a Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) to conduct planning and ensure Council is prepared and equipped to assist the community's recovery needs. IRC have facilitated recovery training and workshops in the area during 2016-2018. The Local Recovery Group was established and have applied learnings from significant local events which impacted communities in the region.



LOCAL RECOVERY PLAN

The Community Recovery Plan has been adopted by the LDMG.



FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY GROUPS

FUNCTION	DETAILS	LEAD AGENCY
HUMAN AND SOCIAL RECOVERY	Human and social recovery relates to the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and well-being of individuals, families and communities following a disaster.	Department of Communities, Housing and the Digital Economy
ECONOMIC RECOVERY	The effects of a disaster on the economic environment can be classified in terms of direct and indirect impacts. The tangible impacts can usually be given a monetary value and may include loss of tourism, employment opportunities and reduction in cash flow for businesses.	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
ENVIRONMENT RECOVERY	The effects of a disaster on the natural environment may be a direct result of the disaster or through a secondary impact or flow on from the disaster response or recovery process. Impacts to the environment may include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, or damage to heritage listed places.	Department of Environment and Science
BUILDING RECOVERY	The effects of a disaster on the built environment often result in damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and services such as housing, accommodation, education, and health facilities.	Department of Energy and Public Works
ROADS AND TRANSPORT	The effects of a disaster on transport networks, including road, rail, aviation and maritime normally result in difficulty accessing communities and disruption to critical supply chains (both within and outside of the impacted area). Restoration of these networks, or the identification of alternatives, is a priority in disaster recovery.	Department of Transport and Main Roads

APPENDIX A – AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES BY HAZARD

HAZARD / RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	LEAD AGENCY	STATE AND NATIONAL PLANS
Flood	A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry.	Local Disaster Management Group Queensland Fire & Emergency Services Queensland Police Service	State Disaster Management Plan. Queensland Recovery Plan.
Storm	A storm is very bad weather, with heavy rain, strong winds, and often thunder and lightning.		
Storm Tide	Storm tide is the total observed seawater level during a storm, which is the combination of storm surge and normal high tide.		
Earthquake	An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of stored energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.		
Tsunami	A tsunami is a series of waves caused by earthquakes or undersea volcanic eruptions.		
Landslip	A landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope.		
Animal & Plant Disease	A highly infectious disease that can be transmitted animals, plants and humans.	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan. Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan. Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan. Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual.
Road Traffic Accident	An accident originated on a way or street open to public traffic and at least one moving vehicle involved.	Queensland Police Service	

HAZARD / RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	LEAD AGENCY	STATE AND NATIONAL PLANS
Bushfire	Bushfires occur when both managed and unmanaged areas of vegetation ignite and burn through reserves, national parks, private property and urban corridors and are most likely to occur when the weather is very hot and dry.	QFES	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional). Queensland Recovery Plan.
Chemical	Defined as the uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical, either as a solid, liquid or a gas.		State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents.
Aircraft Accident	Associated with the operation of an aircraft that affects or could affect the safety of operation.	Related Agency	
Rail Accident	A train wreck, crash or derailment is a type of disaster involving one or more trains.		
Hazardous Material Accident	Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons and radioactive materials. Hazards can occur during production, storage, transportation, use or disposal.		
Epidemic / Pandemic	An outbreak of disease that attacks many peoples at the same time and may spread through one or several communities / throughout the world.	Queensland Health	Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan. National Action Plan for Human Influenza. Pandemic.
Heatwave	A period of excessively hot weather, which may be accompanied by high humidity.		Heat Stress Response Plan.
Biological (Human)	Refers to substances that pose a threat to the health of living organisms, primarily that of humans.		State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents.
Radiological			

HAZARD / RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	LEAD AGENCY	STATE AND NATIONAL PLANS
Animal and Plant Disease	Containment and eradication of emergency animal and plant diseased, plant and animal pests, invasive plants and animals, residue and contaminates in agricultural commodities and emergency animal welfare incidents.	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Search	Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual
Terrorist Attack	A surprise attack involving the deliberate use of violence against civilians.	Queensland Police Service	Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan. National Counter-Terrorism Plan. Queensland Recovery Plan.
Ship-Sourced Pollution	Refers to substances discharged into the sea that pose a threat to the health of living organisms.	Dept. Transport and Main Roads	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan. National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies.
Mass Casualty Management	QH is response for the provision of an integrated response. A mass casualty event is an incident or event where the location, number, severity or type of live casualties requires extraordinary resources.	Queensland Health Queensland Ambulance Queensland Police Service	Domestic Response Plan for Mass Casualty Incidents of National Consequence.
	QH and QPS has joint responsibility for the management of deceased.	Queensland Police Service	
	May Support recovery hubs to provide initial grant payments for personal hardship assistance, psychological first aid and access to a range of support and information services to enable transition into post-event recovery.	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors	

APPENDIX B – TRIGGERS AND ACTIVATIONS

ACTIVATION LEVEL	THREAT / TRIGGER	REQUIRED PERSONNEL	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATION METHOD
Note: ‘Alert’ and ‘Lean Forward’ stages may not be possible if the emergency/disaster strikes without warning.				
PRE-ACTIVATION	<p>Localised agency event – no community impact. Watching and gathering of information.</p> <p>The LDC and the LDMG Chair will consult on whether the LDMG should be activated to the “Alert Stage” regardless of the event or the identification of a lead agency.</p>	LDMG Executive	<p>Maintain a watching brief to monitor the situation.</p> <p>Liaise with required personnel.</p>	<p>Chair and LDC on mobile remotely.</p> <p>Public messaging from Council for awareness.</p>
ALERT	<p>Awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the local government area. Organisations will be alerted to ensure readiness to act if required.</p> <p>The LDC and the LDMG Chair will consult on whether the LDMG should be activated to the “Lean Forward Stage” regardless of the event or the identification of a lead agency.</p>	LDMG Executive	<p>Activate Guardian IMS</p> <p>Ensure the LDCC is in a basic state of readiness</p> <p>Determine required LDCC staff and seek permission from OCEO for release</p> <p>Establish contact with the XO</p> <p>Provide initial advice to relevant stakeholders identified in the LDMG contact list</p> <p>Identify potential risks of imminent hazard and outline strategies and planning in anticipation of escalation</p> <p>Establish contact with community relations officers as required</p>	<p>Chair and LDC on mobile remotely.</p> <p>Identified stakeholders will receive an email stating “LDMG/LDCC @ Alert Stage”. The email will contain non-sensitive information about the event.</p>

ACTIVATION LEVEL	THREAT / TRIGGER	REQUIRED PERSONNEL	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATION METHOD
LEAN FORWARD	<p>There is a likelihood that threat may affect the local government area. The threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent. The Lead Agency / LDMG are alerted to "Lean Forward" being placed on standby and ready to deploy resources and respond.</p> <p>The Chairperson of the LDMG will, in consultation with the LDC, make the decision to activate to the "Stand Up Stage."</p>	<p>LDMG Executive</p> <p>LDCC Membership</p> <p>LDMG members as required.</p>	<p>Confirm the level of potential threat</p> <p>Conduct meeting with core and available LDMG members regarding briefing, future planning and response strategies</p> <p>Determine trigger point to stand up</p> <p>maintain contact with XO</p> <p>Inform relevant stakeholders of "Lean Forward" stage</p> <p>Ensure the LDCC is fully established & set up ready for operation</p> <p>Release public advice (via media officer) of any relevant public information and warnings, approved by the LDC</p> <p>Commence financial management processes of internal cost codes</p> <p>Chair and LDC to arrange record decisions in Guardian IMS.</p>	<p>Identified stakeholders in LDMG Contacts List will receive an email stating "LDMG/LDCC – Lean Forward Stage".</p> <p>Chair and LDC face to face or via mobile</p>

ACTIVATION LEVEL	THREAT / TRIGGER	REQUIRED PERSONNEL	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATION METHOD
STAND UP	<p>LDMG Chairperson and LDC decide to activate to the “Stand Up” Stage when a trigger point is reached e.g.:</p> <p>A warning or advice of an impending threat.</p> <p>The community will be or already have been impacted.</p> <p>Multi agency response will be required.</p> <p>Request is made by other agency to provide assistance.</p>	<p>LDMG executive</p> <p>LDMG members as required</p> <p>LDCC membership group</p> <p>Recovery Coordinator.</p>	<p>LDCC is activated in Stand Up:</p> <p>Maintain contact with the Mackay DDC, XO & EMC</p> <p>Commence SITREPs as required by DDMG</p> <p>Scale LDCC staffing levels as required with rosters planned and implemented and core LDMG members located in LDCC</p> <p>Call LDMG meetings with the lead agency and all LDMG Members</p> <p>Continue providing information to the public (via the Media Liaison Officer) including IRC phone contacts</p> <p>LDCC remains operational until all tasks have been completed.</p>	<p>Maintain contact with XO by telephone or otherwise as determined by the LDC</p> <p>Advice of the LDMG and LDCC activating to ‘Stand Up’ stage will be sent to identified stakeholders LDMG contacts list.</p> <p>All core members to be physically located in the LDMG meeting from this stage.</p> <p>Communications officer will maintain the flow of notifications and warnings to the public as approved by the LDC and Chairperson via social media</p>

ACTIVATION LEVEL	THREAT / TRIGGER	REQUIRED PERSONNEL	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATION METHOD
STAND DOWN	<p>LDMG Chairperson and LDC in consultation with the lead Agency (if applicable) determine at when “Stand Down” is initiated to conclude an operation.</p> <p>The ‘Stand Down’ stage is the point that the response to the emergency/disaster event is completed and the coordination of operations transitions to Recovery.</p>	<p>LDMG Executive</p> <p>Recovery coordinator</p> <p>LDMG members as required</p> <p>LDCC staff</p>	<p>Upon being advised of the conclusion of an operation the LDC will:</p> <p>Coordinate stand down of participating organisations</p> <p>Notify XO, EMC of stand down</p> <p>Ensure completion and collation of all paperwork and financial management within LDCC and DRFA</p> <p>Conduct hot debrief</p> <p>Close LDCC – transition to Recovery.</p>	<p>Contact with the XO will be by telephone or otherwise as determined by the LDC.</p> <p>LDMG and LDCC staff members will be sent an email stating “LDMG Stand Down” and provide details of final meeting times and LDCC closure process.</p> <p>Advice of response operations ceasing will be forwarded to identified stakeholders with advice pertaining to required debriefs and post operation reporting.</p>
DEBRIEF	<p>To be undertaken on conclusion of the activation.</p>	<p>All personnel involved Internal/ external.</p>	<p>Questions:</p> <p>What went well?</p> <p>What did not go well?</p> <p>Where can we improve for next time?</p> <p>Conduct formal debrief and Collate into lessons identified.</p>	<p>Hot Debrief</p> <p>Formal debrief</p> <p>Confidential feedback.</p>

APPENDIX C – COMMUNICATION APPROVALS – LDMG/LDCC

COMMUNICATION APPROVALS – LDMG/LDCC

ACTIVATION LEVEL	TYPE	PLATFORM	EXAMPLE	SOURCE	APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS
Pre-activation	Education and resilience posts	Disaster Dashboard LDCC Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Conditions • Severe weather warnings • Weather Updates • Get Ready Toolkit resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRC • Disaster Dashboard • BOM • Get Ready 	NIL
Pre-activation	Situational awareness posts	Disaster Dashboard LDCC Facebook, with share to IRC Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Conditions • Severe weather warnings • Weather Updates • Get Ready Toolkit resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRC • Disaster Dashboard • BOM • QFES • QPS • QAS • Get Ready Queensland 	NIL
Alert Lean Forward Stand Up Stand Down	LDMG status updates	Disaster Dashboard (activation status function) LDCC Facebook	LDCC activation – noting simplified messaging for public		Deputy LDC LDC Mayor

Approved by: Darren Fettell

Date: 14 June 2022

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