



Mount Isa District Disaster Management Plan

- *BOULIA SHIRE COUNCIL**
- *BURKE SHIRE COUNCIL**
- *CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL**
- *CLONCURRY SHIRE COUNCIL**
- *DIAMANTINA SHIRE COUNCIL**
- *DOOMADGEE ABORIGINAL SHIRE COUNCIL**
- *McKINLAY SHIRE COUNCIL**
- *MOUNT ISA CITY COUNCIL**
- *MORNINGTON SHIRE COUNCIL**

Last Updated: 20/10/2021

Business

Endorsement and Authorisation

The Mount Isa District Disaster Management Plan is endorsed under the authority of the District Disaster Management Group.

This plan has been developed in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (DM Act)* and the following documents to provide for effective disaster management in the Mount Isa Disaster District:

- the State Disaster Management Plan
- Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework
- Guidelines for District Disaster Management Groups
- Strategic Policy Framework

The plan is designed to enhance the District's disaster management capacity by ensuring the necessary strategies are in place to provide a comprehensive (Prevention/Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery), all-agency, whole-of government approach to disaster management through effective disaster management arrangements which may be applied in an all-hazard context.

The plan will be maintained by the District Disaster Coordinator and will be reviewed annually unless otherwise required.

.....
Superintendent Glen Pointing
District Disaster Coordinator
Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group

Dated:

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.1 and 4.2
- Indicators 4 (c)

Amendments and Control

This District plan is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC). Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Senior Sergeant Jeff Magnus
Executive Officer
Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group
PO Box 1050, 7-9 Isa Street
Mount Isa QLD 4825

Any changes to the intent of the document must be endorsed by the Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group (DDMG).

A copy of each amendment is to be forwarded to those identified in the distribution list. On receipt, the amendment is to be inserted into the document and the Amendment Register updated and signed.

Amendment Register

No / Ref	Issue Date	Comment	Inserted by	Date

Distribution

This plan has been distributed in accordance with the distribution list at Annexure A.

In compliance with section 56 of the DM Act, A copy of the plan is available on the Queensland Police Service website: www.police.qld.gov.au

This plan is also available for inspection free of charge to members of the public. All applications are to be made to the Executive Officer via address above or email to DDC.MountIsa@police.qld.gov.au.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.1
- Indicators 4 (e)

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Governance

Purpose

This district disaster management plan is prepared under the provision of Section 53 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. This plan details the arrangements within the Mount Isa Disaster District to provide whole-of-government planning and coordination capability to support local governments in disaster management.

EMAF Component 4: Planning
Key Outcome 4.2
Indicators 4 (a)

Objectives

The objective of the Mount Isa District Disaster Management Plan is to facilitate the implementation of effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

- The development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- Compliance with the Queensland Disaster Management Committee's (QDMC) Strategic Policy Statement; the State Disaster Management Plan; the District Disaster Management Guidelines; and any other Guidelines relevant to district level disaster management.
- The development, implementation and monitoring priorities for disaster management for the district.

EMAF Component 4: Planning
• Key Outcome 4.1 and 4.2
• Indicators 4 (c)

Strategic Policy Statement

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Mount Isa disaster district are consistent with the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement. This is achieved by:

- Ensuring a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;
- Supporting the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations;
- Aligning disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms;
- Promoting a transparent, systematic and consistent approach to disaster risk assessment and management, based on the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines;

- Recognising the commitment of stakeholders and the need for collaboration across all levels of government, community, industry, commerce, government owned corporations, private and volunteer organisations, and local communities in all aspects of disaster management;
- Emphasising building and maintaining sincere relationships, trust, teamwork, consultative decision-making and shared responsibilities among stakeholders; and
- Promoting community resilience and economic sustainability through disaster risk reduction.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 1.2, 4.1 & 4.2
- Indicators 1 (a) and 4 (c)

Scope

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Mount Isa Disaster District in support of the nine local governments; Boulia shire, Burke shire, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Diamantina, Doomadgee, Mckinlay, Mount Isa and Mornington shire councils'. This entails the use of any State and Commonwealth government department and/or agencies and all resources available for the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from, the effects of disasters or events having a community consequence, whilst utilising an all hazards approach.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.2
- Indicators 4 (a)

Disaster Management Priorities

The priorities for the Mount Isa Disaster Management Group are to:

- Improve community (including business) disaster planning/mitigation and preparation;
- Manage training of DDMG members in line with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
- Integrate effective disaster risk reduction initiatives into strategic and corporate plans at appropriate levels of government, community organisations, industry and commerce.
- Monitor and evaluate the disaster management arrangements to:
 - streamline arrangements;
 - develop clear accountability, including defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of the disaster management arrangements;
 - improve the communication flow process; and

- develop whole-of-government, media and community engagement arrangements.

The Annual Operational Priorities for the Mount Isa DDMG are contained within the DDMG Annual Operational Plan attached at Annexure I.

This operational plan outlines the operational priorities for the forthcoming year pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 (2)(e) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

The operational plan is used as a tool to outline, implement, manage and monitor current disaster management priorities for the district and will be reviewed annually by the XO in consultation with the Chair of the DDMG and member agencies.

- EMAF Components 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction, 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning
- Key Outcomes 2.3, 3.2, 4.1 & 4.2
 - Indicators 2 (b), 3 (f) and 4 (b), (c), (d) (f)

Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group

Establishment

The Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) is established in accordance with section 22; 'Functions' of the Act which incorporates the Boulia, Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Diamantina, Doomadgee, Mckinlay, Mount Isa City Council and Mornington Island Council areas.

Role

The Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group is comprised of representatives from regionally based Queensland government agencies, government owned corporations, non-government organisation, industry and commerce and key community representatives, who can provide and coordinate whole-of-Government support and resource gap assistance to disaster affected communities.

The Mount Isa DDMG performs a 'middle management' function within Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) by providing coordinated state government support when requested by the Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMG's).

Functions

Functions (s23 of the DM Act) Under the DM Act, the Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group has the following functions for which it is established—

- (a) to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the district are consistent with the State group's strategic policy statement for disaster management for the State;
- (b) to develop effective disaster management for the district, including a district disaster management plan, and regularly review and assess that disaster management;
- (c) to provide reports and make recommendations to the State group about matters relating to disaster management and disaster operations in the district;
- (d) to regularly review and assess the disaster management of local groups in the district;
- (e) to ensure that any relevant decisions and policies made by the State group are incorporated in its disaster management, and the disaster management of local groups in the district;
- (f) to ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- (g) to coordinate the provision of State resources and services provided to support local groups in the district;
- (h) to identify resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district;
- (i) to make plans for the allocation, and coordination of the use, of resources mentioned in paragraph (h);

(j) to establish and review communications systems in the group, and with and between local groups in the district, for use when a disaster happens; Cairns District Disaster Management Plan Cairns District Disaster Management Plan – July 2014 22

(k) to ensure information about an event or a disaster in the district is promptly given to the State group and each local group in the district;

(l) to prepare, under section 53, a district disaster management plan;

(m) to perform other functions given to the group under this Act;

(n) to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs

EMAF Component 4 Planning
Key outcome 4.1
Indicator 4 (c)

Functional Lead Agencies

Function	Lead agency	Roles and Responsibilities as detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan 2015
Transport	Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Arrangements for the provision of transport resources for the transportation modes of road, rail, air and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations.
Community Recovery	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DOCCS)	Arrangements for the coordination of community recovery services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the range of recovery services available; • Information of the physical effects of a disaster; • Personal support services; • Financial assistance to eligible applicants under the following schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Relief Assistance; • Associations Natural Disaster Relief; • Special Benefits; • Provision of counselling and mental health services; • Longer term accommodation services; and • Facilitation of community participation in the redevelopment of social networks and community infrastructure.
Health	Department of Health (Q-Health)	Arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command, control and coordination of medical resources;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health advice and warnings; • Transportation of patients; • Psychological and counselling services; and • Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period.
Building and Engineering Services	Department of Housing and Public Works (Q-Build)	Arrangements for the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations.
Emergency Supply	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services.
Communications	Dept of Science, Information Technology and Innovation	Arrangements for the re-establishment of electronic communication links either within a disaster affected area or within areas outside the affected area, and the provision of special communication facilities to support State and Disaster District level operations mounted in support of an affected area.

Supporting Lead Agencies

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Queensland Ambulance Service	As contained in section 3D: 'Service's Functions' of the <i>Ambulance Service Act 1991</i> including the provision of ambulance services during rescue and other related activities, transport of persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, participate in counter disaster planning, coordinate volunteer first aid groups.
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	As contained in section 8B: 'Functions of the service' of the <i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i> including the protection of persons, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials, protection and extrication of persons trapped in vehicles, building or elsewhere.
Queensland Police Service	As contained in section 2.3: 'Functions of the service' of the <i>Police Service Administration Act 1990</i> including the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention of crime, upholding the law generally, and rendering help as may be reasonable sought by members of the community.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3
- Indicators 4(d) – further evidenced through meeting minutes, reports and emails

EMAF Component 4: Planning and Component 8: Control

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 8.1
- Indicator 4 (a), 8(b)(c)(d)(f)

Membership

The DDMG is comprised of persons and representatives as nominated in section 24 of the Act and section 5 Disaster Management regulation 2014 'Membership of District Groups';

- Chairperson – District Disaster Coordinator
- Deputy Chairperson
- Executive Officer
- A representative of each local government within the district and;
- Persons representing departments whom the QDMC in consultation with the DDC considers appropriate to be represented on the group.

The **core membership** of the Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group is comprised of the following;

- Queensland Police Service (QPS)
 - Chairperson
 - Deputy Chairperson
 - Executive Officer
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)
 - Emergency Management
 - Operational
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DCCSDS)
- Department of Health (Q-Health)
- Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW)
- Department of Transport & Main Roads (DTMR and Maritime Safety Qld)
- Department of Transport & Main Roads (Maritime Safety Qld)
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- Local Government within Disaster District – Boulia, Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Diamantina, Doomadgee, Mckinlay, Mount Isa City and Mornington councils'.
- Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM)
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Representatives of the following departments / agencies may be invited to attend DDMG meetings and assist in disaster operations in an **advisory and co-operative** disaster capacity as required:

- Australian Broadcasting Commission
- Australian Defence Forces – JOSS
- Australian Red Cross
- Bureau of Meteorology
- Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DATSIP)

- Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP)
- Glencore Mines
- Mount Isa Airport
- Queensland Rail (QR)
- Telstra

The Mount Isa DDMG Contact list is updated at DDMG meetings and is included as Annexure B to this plan.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 8: Control

- Key Outcomes 3.1 and 8.1
- Indicators 3 (d), 8 (f)

Roles and Responsibilities

A detailed itemisation of the roles and responsibilities of member agencies are outlined within the State Disaster Management Plan. The Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group adopts the itemisation of these roles and responsibilities at the district level.

State Disaster Management Plan

http://disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/State-Disaster-Management-Plan_WEB.pdf

EMAF Component 4: Planning and 8: Control

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 8.1
- Indicators 4 (b)(d)(f), 8(b)(c)

Business and Meetings

Reporting requirements within the Mount Isa Disaster District shall in accordance with s. 38 of the DM Act, and Queensland's District Disaster Management Group Guidelines. The DDMG may conduct its business, including its meetings, in a way it considers appropriate.

Reporting requirements within the Mount Isa Disaster District shall be consistent with the requirements of Queensland's District Disaster Management Group Guidelines as follows:

DDMG Guidelines

<http://disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland%20District%20Disaster%20Management%20Guidelines.pdf>

Disaster Management Act 2003

<http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/D/DisastManA03.pdf>

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 4.3
- Indicators 4 (c) (f)

Capacity Building

Post Disaster Assessment

The review of operational activities undertaken during a disaster is a key component in ensuring capability development and the continuous improvement of disaster management arrangements.

Post-disaster reviews are conducted to:

- assess disaster operations undertaken for a given disaster including actions, decisions or processes;
- document those processes that worked well and identify a course of action to ensure that they are captured and updated in relevant doctrine for use in the next operation and;
- assess capability and consider where additional training and/or exercises may enhance capacity.

Guidelines and reporting requirements relating to post disaster assessments are contained within Section 9.9.4 of the DDMG Guidelines at;
<http://disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland%20District%20Disaster%20Management%20Guidelines.pdf>

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.3, 4.1
- Indicators 3 (g) (h) & 4 (c)

Training

Disaster management training has been identified as an essential means through which agencies can develop and maintain their disaster management capabilities and capacity. Training and education can provide the knowledge, skills and attitudes required to address the issues of disaster management through prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Furthermore, training is important in ensuring that all agencies can seamlessly integrate their arrangements and contribute to an effective and coordinated disaster management response.

The Mount Isa District QFES Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) is responsible for delivering disaster management training within the district with the help of coordination by the Local Government Disaster Management Officers and maintaining a calendar for training conducted within the district. This process enables the Mount Isa District to collaborate on dates for training, exercising and meetings.

Agencies and organisations represented on the DDMG have the responsibility of providing suitable opportunities for DDMG representatives (including deputies) to attend required training. In addition, each agency also has a responsibility to conduct relevant internal training/exercising of their staff and where appropriate, offer other agencies the opportunity to participate.

To enhance knowledge and disaster management capabilities DDMG representatives (including deputies) are encouraged to complete training courses beyond their relevant minimum requirements of the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 & 4.1
- Indicators 3(c)(d)(e)(f)(g) & 4(f)

Exercises

Exercises are a key component of disaster management strategies and are conducted with the objective of:

- practicing the coordination procedures during an event including;
- activation of Disaster Management Groups;
- activation of District Disaster Coordination Centres;
- information management including dissemination of information in respect to threats and warnings, requests for assistance and providing situation reports
- enhancing the interoperability of agency representatives;
- evaluating emergency plans;
- identifying planning and resource issues;
- promoting awareness;
- developing competence;
- evaluating risk treatment strategies;
- validating training already conducted;
- identifying performance gaps and areas for the potential improvement in the skills of agency representatives involved in disaster management; and
- evaluation of equipment, techniques and processes in general.

The DDMG will conduct at least one exercise annually, to include all core members of the DDMG. Additionally, on an annual basis, functional committees will exercise their respective sub-plans, independent of the aforementioned disaster district exercise.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.2, 3.3 & 4.1
- Indicators 3 (b), (e) (g) & 4 (e)

Community Context

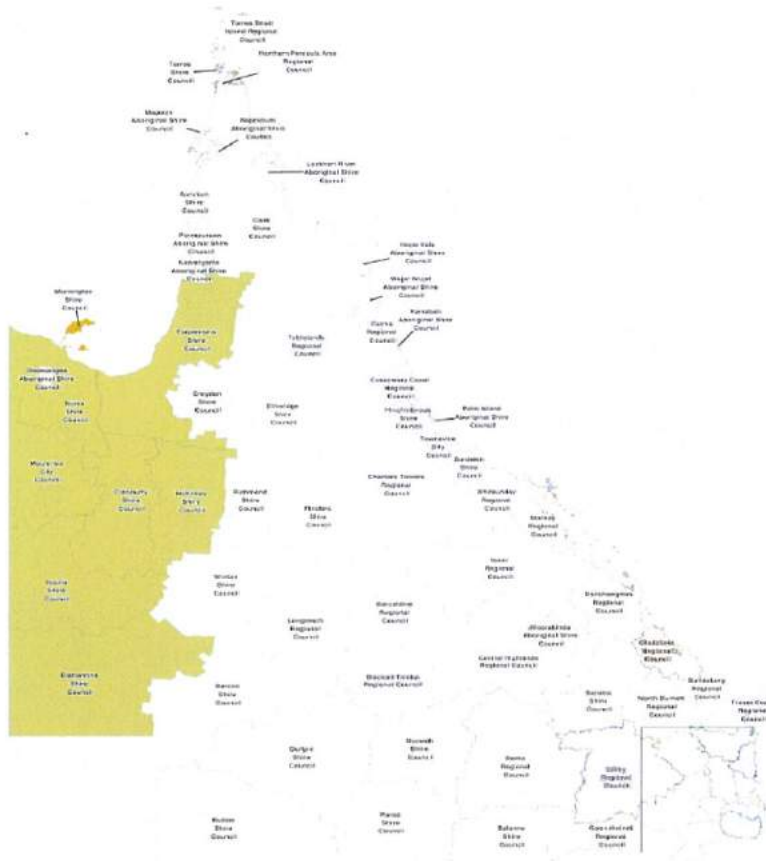


Figure 2: Map (shaded areas) of the Mount Isa Disaster District Geographical Boundaries and localities

The Mount Isa Disaster District comprises the local government areas of Boulia, Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Diamantina, Doomadgee, Mckinlay, Mount Isa City and Mornington shire councils'. These councils are required to form a Local Disaster Management Group in accordance with s29 of the Act.

Geography

The Mount Isa Disaster District encompasses a vast and diverse area of 395859 square kilometres. The major inland town in the district is Mount Isa. The district is bounded by the complete Queensland- Northern Territory border and in part by the South Australian Border to the south. The northern boundary is the Gulf of Carpentaria and extends east to Julia Creek

The Mount Isa Population and land areas are as follows;

Local Governments	Population (approximation)	Land area (sq. km)
Boulia Shire Council	426	61102
Burke Shire Council	328	40126
Carpentaria Shire Council	1958	64372
Cloncurry Shire Council	3032	48113
Diamantina Shire Council	291	94823
Doomadgee Shire Council	1405	1863
McKinlay Shire Council	796	40885
Mount Isa City Council	18671	43348
Mornington Shire Council	1143	1232
Total for Disaster District	28050	395859

The Mount Isa District has a range of industries including:

- Mining (Open cut and shaft mining);
- Beef Farming;
- Engineering fabrication;
- Metals Smelting (Copper/Lead);
- Chemical Plants;
- Live Cattle exports;
- Fishing Industry;
- Heavy Transport;
- Tourism/Hospitality; and
- Electricity Generation.

Boulia Shire Council:

The Boulia shire area is approximately 61102Km2 with an approximate population of 426 people. The large proportion of the population reside in Boulia, with a smaller proportion of the population residing in the isolated community of Urandangi. There are also a number of cattle stations in the area. The primary industry in the area is agriculture, in particular cattle farming.

Burke Shire Council:

The Burke Shire is situated in Gulf Savannah region of North West Queensland and is approximately 40126km2 with a population 328. The major township in the shire is Burketown, with the small community of Gregory Downs also in the shire. The Shire of Doomadgee is also within this Shire, although it has its own shire council. The main industries in the Burke shire area are cattle farming, mining and tourism.

The climate in the Burke Shire has two distinct seasons, being the tropical wet season and a dry season. The wet season extends through the summer months and most the rainfall in late December to March. The predominate river in the Burke Shire area the Leichardt, Nicholas and Albert river. The area regularly floods and communities in the area become isolated. The residents in the Burke Shire are resilient and accustomed to the regular isolation. Tropical cyclones also frequently occur during the wet season in this shire.

Carpentaria Shire Council:

The Carpentaria Shire is the fourth largest shire in Queensland and stretches around the south-eastern quarter of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is approximately 64372km2, with a population of approximately 1958. The major townships in the shire are Normanton and Karumba. There are a number of isolated cattle stations

in the shire. The primary industries in the shire include agriculture, commercial fishing and tourism.

The climate in the Carpentaria has two distinct seasons, being the tropical wet season and a dry season. The wet season extends through the summer months and most the rainfall in late December to March. The Carpentaria Shire has seven major river systems running through its area. Due to this, the township and communities regularly become isolated. The residents of both Normanton and Karumba are resilient and accustomed to the isolation during the wet season. Tropical cyclones also frequently occur during the wet season in this shire.

Cloncurry Shire Council:

The Cloncurry Shire Council is an inland shire with a population of approximately 3032 and a land area of approximately 48113km². The major township in the area is Cloncurry, which is 118km from Mount Isa. There are also small communities of Duchess, Dajarra, Kajabbi, Quamby and rural cattle stations in the area. The primary industries in the Cloncurry shire are mining and cattle farming.

The climate in Cloncurry is predominately dry with some seasonal rain in the summer months. Cloncurry is also prone to severe thunder and electrical storms. Flooding has previously occurred in the township of Cloncurry, although they do not result in long periods of isolation, compared with other shires in the Mount Isa Disaster District. Most resident's in the shire and in particular the smaller townships and stations are resilient and accustomed to the isolation during wet season.

Diamantina Shire Council:

The Diamantina Shire is an inland shire that borders on the Northern Territory and South Australian borders. It cover a land area of 94823 km² and has a population of approximately 291. This shire has a very large land area, with only a very small population. The main townships in the shire are Bedourie and Birdsville, with cattle stations also in the area. The primary industry in the area is beef cattle farming and tourism during the event season.

The climate in the Diamantina Shire is predominately dry with some seasonal rain during the summer months. The Diamantina shire is subject to "dry flooding" due to the many channels that flow through the shire as they drain into the Lake Eyre basin. This can result in relatively shallow flood water for hundreds of kilometres. Both township in the shire can be subject to extensive period of isolation due to flooding in the wet season. The town of Bedourie is surrounded by a levee bank to protect the township from flooding. Resident's in the Diamantina Shire area resilient and accustomed to long periods of isolation.

Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council:

The Doomadgee Shire` council is located within the bounds of the Burke Shire. It is a relatively small shire having only having an area 1863 km². The township of Doomadgee has a population of approximately of 1405. There is no primary industry in the shire and the main employer is the Doomadgee Community Council.

The climate in the Doomadgee Community Council has two distinct seasons, being the tropical wet season and a dry season. The wet season extends through

the summer months and most the rainfall in late December to March. The major river in this community is the Nicholson River. Major rainfall during the wet season can result in flooding and leave the community isolated for extended periods of time. Resident's in the community are resilient and accustomed to long periods of isolation.

McKinlay Shire Council:

The McKinlay Shire covers an area of 40885 Km² and border the Cloncurry to the west, Carpentaria to the Northern, Croydon to the North East, Richmond to the East and Winton to the South. The population is approximately 796 in the shire. The major townships area Julia Creek, McKinlay, Kynuna and Nelia. The primary industries in the shire are cattle and sheep farming and mining.

The climate in the area is consider a tropical, semi-arid savannah. The wet season extends through the summer months and most the rainfall in late December to March. Flooding may occur through the entire shire during this period. Resident's in the community are resilient and accustomed to long periods of isolation.

Mount Isa City Council:

The Mount Isa City Council area is approximately 43348 Km² with a population of 18671. The major township in the council area is Mount Isa, with the smaller township of Camooweal also in the area. A small number of rural cattle stations are also in the area. Mount Isa is the largest town in the Mount Isa Disaster District and is the location of the headquarters to many government departments that play a part in the Disaster Management for this district. The primary industry in Mount Isa is mining and associated smelting from the mines in the area. Cattle farming is also prominent in areas outside the city of Mount Isa.

The climate in Mount Isa is governed by three main season being, mild temperature and low humidity, high temperatures and low humidity and high temperatures with high humidity. The area does not receive the rainfall of other areas in the Disaster District, although this can fluctuate from year to year. Excessive rain can cause flooding to local rivers, although the city does not receive extended periods of isolation compared to other shires in the area.

Mornington Island Shire Council:

The Mornington Island Shire council encompasses the Wesley group of islands and are located in the southwest of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Mornington Island is the largest island in the group and the large majority of people in the area reside in the township of this island, with an approximate population of 1142. There are also outstations on Mornington Islands neighbouring Islands that are occupied from time to time. There is no major industry in the council area and the major employer is the Mornington Island Shire Council.

Mornington Island experiences the extreme of summer hot days combined with a wet season during the summer months. The shire can experience severe cyclones during the wet season and areas of Mornington Island can be prone to flooding. Resident's in the community are resilient and accustomed to long periods of isolation.

Climate and Weather

The Mount Isa Disaster District is governed by three main criteria: Tropical location (latitude), elevation and distance from the coast. With the Gulf of

Carpentaria approximately 340km to the north of Mt Isa city, and the Coral Sea 740km to the east-northeast, the climate of Mount Isa is suitably described as 'Tropical Continental'.

Three main seasons are experienced in Mount Isa Disaster District.

Mild temperatures with low humidity (MAY to AUGUST)
Hot temperatures with low humidity (SEPTEMBER to DECEMBER)
Hot temperatures with high humidity (JANUARY to APRIL)

Variability of rainfall in the Mount Isa district is in the order of 20 - 25%. This is verified by annual rainfall amounts that may be less than 250mm in one year and greater than 500mm the following (161mm in 1970 being the lowest yearly rainfall recorded, and 864mm in 1974 the highest). A district wet season usually occurs from December to March, with over 75% of the annual rainfall occurring during these months. Coastal areas may be prone to storm surges and tropical cyclones.

Demography

In 2016 the Census population of Mount Isa Disaster District was 31,584 people. The bulk of the urban population in the Mount Isa Disaster District lives in Mount Isa City located on the Barkly Highway (18,671). The region has a population density that it is extremely sparse. The overall density is 0.1 people per square kilometre, which falls to a figure of 0.05 if the population of Mount Isa is excluded. This low density means that the level of economic activity is generally of equally low intensity. This should minimise impacts on natural resources, however, it also creates serious risks to social cohesion and the resilience of social capital – due to the remoteness of individual properties and the difficulties that social centres have in attracting and retaining younger people. The percentage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Census population of Mount Isa City area in 2016 was %16.9 or 3149 persons.

Administrative Centres

The major centres in the region are Mount Isa, Cloncurry and Normanton with smaller centres at Burketown, Boulia, Bedourie, Birdsville, Camooweal, Doomadgee and Mornington Island. These centres accommodate key health, education, business, service and retail uses.

Community Organisations

There are over numerous community, sporting, cultural and service groups across the region. Knowledge of these services can be accessed through websites listed.

<http://www.mornington.qld.gov.au/>

<http://www.burke.qld.gov.au/>

<http://doomadgee.qld.gov.au/>

<http://www.carpentaria.qld.gov.au/>

<http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/>

<http://www.cloncurry.qld.gov.au/>

<http://www.boulia.qld.gov.au/>

<http://www.mckinlay.qld.gov.au/>

<http://www.diamantina.qld.gov.au/>

Healthcare

North West Hospital and Health Service

North West Hospital and Health Service has formed a Clinical and Operational Leadership Team consisting of clinical and operational leaders from across the region to provide the North West Executive Management Team with operational direction to deliver first class care that is safe, sustainable and makes best use of available and future resources. The establishment of an Aboriginal Workforce Development Unit aims to align Aboriginal health workers to clinical streams/areas to better meet the healthcare needs of clients, families and the community. This unit will assist health workers to progress through their formal required qualifications, gain exposure to a variety of clinical specialty areas and gain competence in the necessary clinical skills. The North West HHS employs the highest number of nurse practitioners in Queensland across a variety of clinical specialty areas, including renal, heart failure, cardiac, emergency, maternal and child health, as well as two rural and remote nurse practitioners. The North West HHS entered into its first public-private partnership with the Laura Johnson Home for the Aged to provide broader opportunities for the nursing staff of both facilities.

Burketown health facility

Burketown offers nurse-led clinic facilities from Monday to Friday with services including chronic disease management, Aboriginal community education and public health prevention, as well as ambulance services and a 24-hours a day, seven-days a week emergency on-call service. Burketown provides a community Indigenous health program with outreach services to surrounding homeland communities.

Camooweal health facility

Camooweal offers nurse-led clinic facilities during business hours, and provides high-quality and comprehensive 24-hours a day, seven-days a week emergency support with hospital-based ambulance coverage in a single nurse post. Telehealth services link patients and staff with other facilities via video-conference and have demonstrated patient care benefits. Camooweal hosts a suite of regular visiting medical, community and allied health clinics.

Cloncurry Hospital

Health services in Cloncurry include a multi-purpose health centre and community health centre. The multipurpose health service provides general management of medical and aged care patients, and emergency services managing resuscitation and stabilisation prior to referral to a secondary or tertiary hospital. Services also include general practice clinics, basic radiography and pathology collection. The community health centre provides chronic disease management and child health clinics. Visiting health services include mobile women's health nurse, child health and immunisation clinic, diabetic outreach team, dentist, paediatrician,

gynaecologists, and mental health. Telehealth services link patients and staff with other facilities via video-conference and have demonstrated patient care benefits.

Dajarra Hospital health facility

Dajarra offers nurse-led clinic facilities from Monday to Friday with services including chronic disease management, community education and public health prevention, as well as ambulance services and a 24-hours a day, seven-days a week emergency on-call service. Visiting services include paediatrician, dietician, physician, Royal Flying Doctor Service and child health clinic. Telehealth services link patients and staff with other facilities via video-conference and have demonstrated patient care benefits.

Doomadgee Hospital

Doomadgee Hospital is a Level 1 rural and remote hospital with seven acute inpatient beds, and provides accident and emergency care, a radiology service and pharmacy. An outpatient department provides general outpatients, dressings, pathology, immunisation, rheumatic heart program and medical clinic. Health services are delivered in a culturally appropriate environment by Aboriginal health workers, as well as nursing, medical, administration and operational staff. Doomadgee Community Health offers a range of services, including discharge planning and health screening. Telehealth services link patients and staff with other facilities via video-conference and have demonstrated patient care benefits.

Julia Creek Hospital (McKinlay Hospital)

Julia Creek Hospital is a Level 2 service as categorised by the Clinical Services Capability Framework. The hospital has a flexible bed capability with 10 beds for general medical and surgical, and simple paediatric admissions. There are also two residential aged care beds with capability of expanding to seven beds if required, as well as one palliative care bed. Telehealth services link patients and staff with other facilities via video-conference and have demonstrated patient care benefits.

Karumba Hospital health facility

Karumba has been classified as a primary health care centre and offers nurse-led clinic facilities from Monday to Friday with services including primary healthcare, emergency stabilisation and pathology collection, as well as ambulance services and a 24-hours a day, seven-days a week emergency on-call service. Karumba is staffed by a director of nursing with an additional registered nurse from May to October during the tourist season each year when the population increases by 2000-3000 people. A medical officer provides a general practice clinic 12-hours per week and appointments can be made through Karumba. Telehealth services link patients and staff with other facilities via video-conference and have demonstrated patient care benefits.

Mornington Island Hospital

Mornington Island Rural Hospital is a Level 1 rural and remote hospital comprising 11 inpatient beds. Health services available include 24-hour acute inpatient care, accident and emergency, general primary healthcare management, radiology, pharmacy and antenatal care up to 36 weeks gestation. Outreach health services include women's health, dental, optometrist, gynaecologist, eye team, mental health as well as regular allied health services. Mornington Island Community Health is staffed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers and

nurses. In partnership with hospital staff and other government agencies, they provide health assessment, chronic disease management as well as health education and promotion programs. Telehealth services link patients and staff with other facilities via video-conference and have demonstrated patient care benefits.

Mount Isa Hospital

The Mount Isa Hospital redevelopment will improve health service access, provide an environment that supports contemporary models of care, and improve patient facilities and staff amenities. Extensive construction and redevelopment has seen the construction of a new outpatient's centre, oral health and mental health facilities, and upgrades to the existing medical and surgical ward. The emergency department was relocated into a purpose built facility with state-of-the-art equipment and facilities. This environment will strengthen models of care and enhance patient flow providing more efficient and safer quality-of-care. The new regional cancer care unit has greater capability to support increased cancer services throughout the North West Hospital and Health Service and will allow patients to be treated locally. Telehealth has further enabled increased access for remote clients and families to cancer care services. Funding of \$10 million has been allocated to the redevelopment of the maternity unit, central sterile service department and the MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) building.

Normanton Hospital

Normanton Hospital comprises 14 acute inpatient beds and 2 respite/palliative care beds along with a 24-hours a day, seven-days a week accident and emergency department. Normanton offers health services, including general outpatient, nurse and medical officer clinics, plain film radiology, pathology, nurse-led pharmacy and dressing clinics. Medical services are provided by medical officers with right to private practice (on-call for emergency presentation). Normanton Hospital offers a remote renal nurse practitioner to support chronic disease management of patients with complex disease processes and self-care dialysis chairs which will lead to improved outcomes for renal patients. Normanton Community Health works in partnership with Normanton Hospital staff to provide health education and promotion programs, and health assessments. Telehealth services link patients and staff with other facilities via video-conference and have demonstrated patient care benefits.

Bedourie Primary health facility

The Bedourie Primary Health Centre is a nurse-led emergency care and primary health service. There are an estimated 142 people living in the Bedourie service catchment area and tens of thousands of visiting tourists each year. The centre is located 705 kilometres by sealed and gravel road from Longreach Hospital. Central West Health commenced operating the clinic on 1 July 2014 and has recently received upgraded ICT equipment, as well as emergency trolleys and a vaccine fridge. Bedourie Primary Health Care Centre supports fortnightly RFDS medical clinics, periodic visiting specialist and allied health clinics has been implemented, including the Indigenous respiratory outreach team.

Birdsville health facility

The Birdsville Primary Health Centre is a nurse-led emergency care and primary health service. There are an estimated 90 people living in the Birdsville service catchment area and tens of thousands of visiting tourists each year. The centre is located 700 kilometres by road from Longreach Hospital. Central West Health

commenced operating the clinic on 1 July 2014. Birdsville PHC receives fortnightly RFDS (Royal Flying Doctor Service) medical clinics and regular visiting specialist and allied health clinics. The clinic has recently received upgraded ICT equipment, emergency trolleys and a vaccine fridge.

Boulia Primary Health facility

The Boulia Primary Health Centre is a nurse-led emergency care and primary health service. There are 471 people living in the Boulia catchment with a large Indigenous community. The centre is located 542 kilometres from Longreach Hospital and 304 kilometres from the Mt Isa Hospital by sealed road. Boulia provides nurse-led clinic facilities (Monday to Friday) ambulance services and 24-hours a day, seven days a week emergency on-call services. Boulia provides rotational placements for visiting medical and nursing students from James Cook University. A nurse practitioner resides in Boulia to assist with the management of chronic disease in the community. A visiting general practitioner services are provided by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) every Thursday. Visiting allied health services are provided by the Central and North Queensland Medicare Local based in Mount Isa. Services include physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech pathology, social work, podiatry, a diabetic educator, a dietician and a cultural liaison officer. Visiting specialists services include flying obstetrics and gynaecologist, ophthalmologist, RFDS, women's health doctor, optometrist, psychiatrist, home therapy renal clinic, paediatrician, general surgeon, endocrinologist (at the diabetes clinic), and a cardiologist team.

Aged Care

With a growing aged population and a high indigenous population, the region has aged care services along with limited medical and supporting infrastructure and services.

There are currently 5 nursing homes within the Mount Isa Disaster District. These homes are located in Mount Isa, Normanton, Doomadgee and Mornington Island 4 of which focus on indigenous services.

As of June 2017 there were approximately 120 residents in care. The largest nursing home has 74 residents and the smallest 10.

Transport

The region is connected and accessible during the wet season, through the located Airports throughout the district. The region is served by three primary land transport corridors, the Savanna Highway, the Flinders Highway and the Central Rail Corridor line. All land transport highways are intermittently closed during the wet season, leaving towns isolated and dependent on Air for supply.

Shopping Facilities

The region has shopping facilities in each town supported by major centres at Mount Isa and Cloncurry.

Emergency Service Organisations

Queensland Ambulance Service

Ambulance Stations are located across the Mount Isa Disaster District.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

(Urban) Fire Stations are located at Mount Isa, Cloncurry and Julia Creek.

Queensland Police Service

Police Stations are located in all towns within the Disaster District.

Rural Fire Brigades

Rural Fire Brigades are located in all towns within the Disaster District

State Emergency Service

SES Units are active in all towns within the Disaster District.

Economy / Industry

The Mount Isa Disaster District region's gross regional product (GRP) The region has a Gross Regional Product (GRP) of \$25,173 million, which represents 8.77% of the Queensland Gross State Product (GSP)

Key drivers of this economic growth have been:

- A mining upturn increase on the district.
- The uplifting of drought declared areas.

This economic activity figures for gross regional product by all industry, shows that mining and agriculture are the most valuable industries within the district estimated worth of \$1867 million.

Community Preparedness

The Mount Isa Disaster District have conducted several print, electronic and radio campaigns to increase the community's disaster awareness and preparedness. The community's preparedness is generally good and expected to improve with the further work conducted in conjunction with the Local Disaster Management Groups.

Public Buildings

Throughout the Mount Isa Disaster District there are a number of public and community buildings, with many of these able to be utilised as evacuation or temporary relocation centres. These include:

- Recreation and Sports Stadiums
- Community Hall
- Community Centres
- Indoor Sports Stadium
- Events Centres

Major Public Spaces

Public spaces that may be used for large meeting locations for the establishment of temporary facilities include:

- Recreation and Sports Stadiums
- Community Hall
- Community Centres
- Indoor Sports Stadium
- Events Centres

Special Events and Festivals

Special events that attract large concentrations of people include:

- Mount Isa Rodeo, Mount Isa Show, Isa Street Party and Fishing Classic
- Birdsville races
- Big Red Bash
- Bedourie Camel Races
- Boulia Camel Races

- Mckinlay Races
- Cloncurry Show, Races and Rodeo
- Quamby Rodeo
- Normanton Rodeo
- New Year's Eve Celebrations,

Critical Infrastructure

Key infrastructure in the Disaster District includes:

- Strategic road corridors including the Flinders Highway, Gulf Development Road, Savannah Development Road and Diamantina Development Road.
- Road network including: more than 5000 km of sealed and unsealed road, bridges and culverts
- Townsville – Mount Isa Rail Line
- Mount Isa Airport
- Water storage reservoirs including Lake Moondarra, Julius, East Leichardt, Corella, Rifle Creek and Chinamans Dam.
- Water supply network
- Sewerage treatment and disposal networks
- Electricity distribution network
- Telecommunications networks (voice and data)
- Repeater stations for Radio and TV on Telstra Hill
- Recreational parks and reserves

Essential Services

Essential services in the Mount Isa Disaster District include:

- **Electricity:** Ergon is the region's electricity distribution network provider. Diamantina Power Station Mount Isa, is a Gas powered station supplying electricity to Mount Isa, Cloncurry and Dajarra. Remote generation stations operate in all other small communities within the district and are diesel operated.
- **Gas Supply:** LP Gas is only available in cylinders and is distributed by authorised agents
- **Water Supply:** Major water treatment plants are located at Mount Isa, and Cloncurry. Other small towns have local water supplies and other properties rely on tank water.
- **Sewerage:** The majority of Mount Isa and Cloncurry properties are connected to Councils sewerage system. Those properties not connected to the system have a range of on-site treatment systems
- **Telecommunications.** The landline and mobile phone network has two service providers. Optic fibre runs through most towns in the district.
- **Internet connection:** The majority of households in the district have an internet connection at their dwelling. Fixed line, WiFi, 3G and 4G internet connections are available through a range of service providers. Optic fibre runs through most towns in the district.

Hazardous Sites

- A range of dangerous goods travel via bulk tankers and intermediate or smaller containers along the Mount Isa to Townsville transport corridor (Flinders Highway). These include petroleum, liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied ammonia, molten sulphur, liquefied chlorine, concentrated hydrochloric acid, compressed hydrogen, and sodium cyanide. The primary road route comprises the Flinders Highway (National Route 1) and feeder roads to/from regional centres

- The rail link (Inlander railway) closely parallels the highway, as with the Flinders Highway dangerous goods and hazardous goods travel up this rail corridor with the two routes rarely being separated by more than a few kilometres
- Both routes pass either through or near settled areas, including the Mount Isa and other regional centres and smaller towns
- There are a significant number of fuel storage depots including service stations and marina refuelling facilities throughout the region
- There are major hardware and cooperative warehouses across the region

Proposed Future Development

The Mount Isa Disaster District is slowing in residential growth mostly due to the FIFO of staff. The most significant developments in the District are in North West Mineral Province with new mines commencing and shut down mines recommencing mining operations.

Hazards

The hazards to which the Mount Isa district is susceptible could come from one or more causes of risk including Natural, Socio-natural and anthropogenic sources. There is the possibility that one event may effect more than one Local Government area in the district. The hazards analysis conducted in respect to the disaster district identified that the most serious events in terms of probability of occurrence and seriousness of the consequences are, but are not limited to:

- Flooding;
- Tropical cyclones;
- Storm tide;
- Severe Storm
- Dam failure;
- Marine oil spill;
- Chemical/Gas hazards;
- Fire-Urban;
- Fire-Rural;
- Mass Casualty Transport Incidents Road/Rail or Air;
- Exotic Disease;
- Terrorist Activity; and
- Space Debris Re-entry
-

The State-wide Natural Hazard Risk Assessment 2011 (SNHRA) provides detailed explanations of hazards faced by communities across Queensland. While there are references to events in Mount Isa District, it is not totally inclusive and offers guidance for planning and identifies examples of state wide mitigation processes.

Risk Management Process

Risk management processes conducted by the group are to be undertaken in accordance with the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and comply with Risk Management Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009.

The Mount Isa DDMG will form a Disaster Risk Management Sub Group which will meet at least annually to review the Mount Isa Disaster District Risk Management Plan. This group will comprise of identified stakeholders and be chaired by the XO of the DDMG. Also sitting on the Group will be a suitable representative of each of the local Government Areas and the QFES EMC in order to provide input

into the risks transferred or shared between the local government areas and the District Disaster Management Group.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- Key Outcomes 1.1
- Indicators (a, c, d)

Risk Assessment

The DDMG has undertaken a risk assessment and developed a district risk register incorporating risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation in accordance with the process outlined in the National Risk Assessment Guidelines.

Due to the Mount Isa Disaster District having a ratio of 1:9 with Local Disaster Management Groups, members of the Mount Isa DDMG were involved in the combined conduct of a risk assessment for the area. The assessment looked at 8 new identified hazards across the year and incorporated seasonal variations to the likelihood and consequences of those risks.

The risks identified in the district risk register are not a duplication of those risks identified in the Local Disaster Management Group's risk register and seeks to only address those risks that will significantly impact on the local government area to such a degree that the risk requires transferring to, or sharing with, the District.

Those risks and their evaluation and analysis are contained in the Annexures of this plan.

The Risk Assessments provided are a preliminary risk assessment based on the results of an ongoing review of the Mount Isa Disaster District Hazard Risk Assessments in an effort to identify residual risk. As at July 2016, QFES are undertaking a proof of concept review to better conceptualise these residual risks and appropriate processes for reflecting this within the State Risk Register. A further review will be undertaken by the DDMG dependent upon the outcome of the QFES proof of concept.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction and 3: Capability Integration

- Key Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Indicators 1 (a) (b) (d) (g) (e) (f), 2 (e) (f) (g) (i) and 3 (a) (d) (f)

Risk Treatment

Risks outlined in the District Risk Register are analysed by members of the Mount Isa DDMG with a view to identifying strategies for risk treatment. These strategies are contained in the District Risk Treatment Plan (detailed in Annexures of this plan). Along with these strategies, the District Risk Treatment Plan contains preferred treatment options, responsibilities and timeframes for implementation.

The allocation of responsibility for the implementation of risk treatment strategies, monitoring and reporting shall be determined by members of the DDMG under the guidance of the DDC. The District Risk Treatment Plan is to be presented to the Mount Isa DDMG for ratification.

To progress any treatment options, the DDMG is to request relevant responsible agencies to incorporate specified risk treatment strategies into their agency corporate planning processes for recognition and implementation.

In instances where the applications of treatment strategies at district level are identified as not being adequate and residual risks remain, the DDMG is to determine whether risk transfer or risk sharing with the QDMC is a treatment option. In those instances the DDMG is to document and notify the QDMC of these with a view to transferring or sharing the risks.

A review of the district risk treatment plan shall be conducted in conjunction with any district risk assessment review process.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
and 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction

- Key Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 2.3
- Indicators 1 (a) (c) and 2 (e) (i) (j) (k)

Operations

District Appreciation

Geography

The Mount Isa Disaster District encompasses a vast and diverse area of 395859 square kilometres. The District lies west of the Great Dividing Range with Mount Isa being major inland town in the district. The district is bounded by the complete Queensland- Northern Territory border and in part by the South Australian Border to the south. The northern boundary is the Gulf of Carpentaria and extends east to Croydon, Mareeba, Richmond, Winton and Barcoo.

The Natural Environment

Gulf of Carpentaria has a wet and a dry season. The wet season in Gulf of Carpentaria begins around October and ends around April. Over the course of the wet season, Gulf of Carpentaria receives around 1230.1mm of rain. By comparison, in the dry season from May to September, less than 75.3mm of rain falls in total. At the height of the wet season in February it rains on average 17.5 days in that one month. Indeed, Gulf of Carpentaria has experienced as much as 342.9mm in a single February day. The wettest month on record is February with 881.8mm of rain falling.

The vast Diamantina River catchment is located in south west Queensland and covers an area of approximately 119,000 square kilometres. The river rises in the Swords Range, 70 kilometres southwest of Kynuna and flows initially in a north and easterly direction before changing to a south-westerly direction 70 kilometres west of Winton. Major tributaries joining the river are the Western and Mayne Rivers above Diamantina Lakes and Farrar's Creek below Monkira. The river does not have a well-defined main channel but consists generally of a series of wide,

relatively shallow channels. The river passes through the town of Birdsville before crossing the Queensland-South Australia border 10 kilometres south of Birdsville. Floods normally develop in the headwaters of the Diamantina River and in its major tributaries, however, flooding may result from heavy rainfall falling in the middle to lower reaches of the catchment around Diamantina Lakes. Local area rainfalls can be a significant factor throughout these areas.

The main impact of the record major flooding in January 1974 at Birdsville, and more recently the floods of 1991, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2009 is the isolation of towns and properties and the extensive inundation of grazing lands which can last several months in some areas, with road transport disrupted for considerable periods of time. Predominate river systems are located within 2 River basins; Carpentaria and Lake Eyre. The Leichardt, Nicholas, Norman, Flinders and Albert rivers are located within the Carpentaria Drainage basin with the Georgina, Burke, Hamilton, Diamantina and Eyre River located within the Lake Eyre Drainage basin. During floods, the communities in the area become isolated.

The Built Environment

The major centres in the disaster district are Mount Isa and Cloncurry with smaller centres to include Normanton, Burketown, Mornington Island, Doomadgee, Bedourie, Birdsville, Boulia and Julia Creek. These centres accommodate key education, business, service and retail uses.

In the Gulf centres, the river towns of Normanton, Doomadgee and Burke provide services to their local communities as well as Island Community of Mornington.

The region is well connected accessible through the centrally located Mount Isa Airport. Mount Isa Airport provides services to and from Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Darwin and the Gold Coast as well as the outback ports of Cloncurry, Normanton, Mornington Island, Burketown, Doomadgee, Hughenden, Richmond and Julia Creek. Passenger movements at the Mount Isa Airport are estimated to be over 165 thousand per year. Patronage is primarily business passengers with a growing niche tourism market.

The region is served by three primary land transport corridors, the Flinders Highway, the Diamantina Highway, Burke Development Road and the Overlander railway line connecting Mount Isa to Townsville.

The Community

The estimated residential population of the district is approximately 28,050 with approximately 18,671 people living in the Mount Isa City.

Population growth within the Mount Isa District fluctuates as it is dependent on market confidence of the major industry of Mining. Other major industries include agriculture, Health Care, Social Assistance, Public Administration Safety, Retail, Trade and Education Training

The Mount Isa City experiences a large number of transient people from the NT Lake Nash area and other communities in the District. The true number of transient people is unknown but this does have an impact on the social services and increases the overcrowding of housing.

The most significant developments in the district is in the mining industry with mines reopening, new mines commencing and interest being shown by mining

related industry. Further developments Glencore has announced finalisation of an agreement with the Queensland Government which will keep the Mount Isa Mines Copper Smelter open until the end of 2022.

The Mount Isa Disaster District Councils have conducted several print, electronic and radio campaigns to increase the community's disaster awareness and preparedness. The community's preparedness is generally good and expected to improve with the further work conducted in conjunction with the DDMG and Local Disaster Management Groups.

The Department of Communities Disability Services provides disability services, support and facilities to people with a disability and their carers living within the District. A variety of settings including hospitals, community based centres, residential aged care, satellite and outreach services, mobile services and in people's homes.

Response Strategy

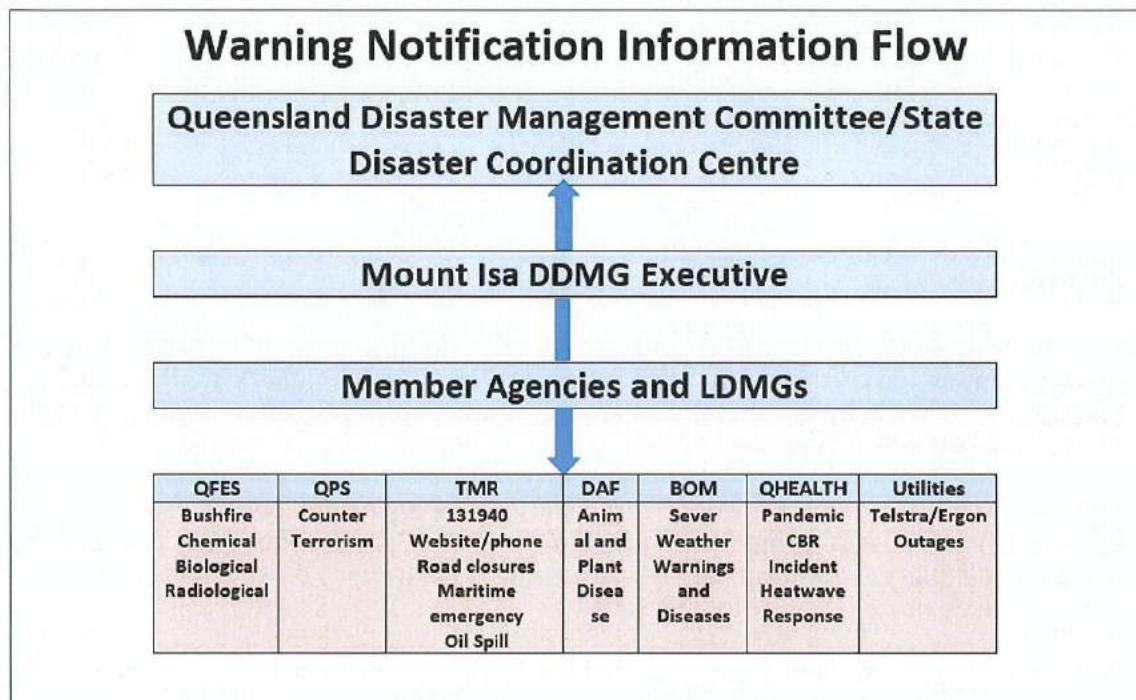
Warning Notification and Dissemination

The Mount Isa DDMG has a responsibility to ensure warnings are disseminated to members of the LDMG, DDMG, QDMC, member agencies and the community. Multiple means of communication are used and agencies are responsible for communicating within their organization as per the QDMA structure.

This process takes into consideration, rapid onset events and will utilise all available communication means including email and text message.

The warning notification process is reviewed annually with contact lists updated quarterly by exception, as roles and positions change.

The following diagram represents information flow of warning notification/s from a District level only. This flow chart does not diminish from the methodology local governments use to manage warnings in their respective areas.



Methods of communication:

Include (but not limited to) Email, text, teleconference, video conference, Facebook, fax, HF radio.

EMAF Components 5: Public Engagement, 6: Communications Systems, 7: Warnings, 8: Control, and 10: Cooperation and Coordination

- Key Outcomes 5.1, 6.2, 7.2, 8.1, 10.1
- Indicators 5 (b), (d) (f), 6 (a) (d), 7(b) (c) (e) (g), 8 (b) (c) (d), 10(b)

Emergency Alert

Emergency Alert (EA) is one of the tools that can be used to warn communities of an impending emergency and is a critical element of emergency response. The Queensland Emergency Alert Guidelines govern the use of EA in Queensland.

These guidelines are located at;

<http://disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland%20Emergency%20Alert%20Guidelines.pdf>

QFES is the lead functional agency for the management and administration of EA in Queensland.

EMAF Component 5: Public Engagement, 6: Communication Systems; 7: Warnings, 8: Control, and 10: Coordination and Cooperation

- Key Outcomes 5.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1, and 10.1
- Indicators 5 (b) (d) (f), 6 (a), 7 (b) (c) (e), 8 (b) (c) (d) (e), and 10 (a) (b)

Activation and Triggers for Response

The authority to activate the Mount Isa District Disaster Management Plan is vested in the Chairperson/Disaster District Coordinator, or in that person's absence the Deputy Chairperson. This should occur following consultation with one or more of the following; the Chair of the QDMC and/or DDMG; the Chair of a LDMG; a member of the DDMG and/or a member of a response agency.

The DDC should determine when, and to what extent, the DDMG should activate in support of an event, and may bypass initial levels of activation where appropriate to the event. Activation is scalable and does not necessarily mean the convening of all members of the DDMG or the activation of the DDCC. Activation activities can be as minimal as the provision of information to DDMG members regarding the risks associated with a potential or imminent hazard impact.

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 8: Control, 9: Command, 10: Cooperation and Coordination, and 11: Operational Information and Intelligence

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 10.1, and 11.2
- Indicators 4 (f), 8 (b) (c), 9 (c), 10 (a) (b), and 11 (d)

The four levels of activation, as defined in the SDMP, are detailed tabled below.

Level of Activation	Definition
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 threat.
Lean forward	An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centers are on stand-by; prepared but not activated.
Stand up	The operational state following 'Lean Forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centers are activated.
Stand down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.

District Disaster Coordination Centre

The **primary** District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) is located at:

**Mount Isa District Police Headquarters
First Floor
7 Isa Street
Mount Isa**

Contact details are contained in the DDCC General Instructions.

These venues are fully equipped with computers, fax machine, photocopier, telephones, and welfare facilities. Both buildings are equipped with a generator as an alternate power supply in the event main electricity power supply is disrupted.

Alternate DDCC locations may be located at:

- Mount Isa Fire station (QFES);
- Any other suitable location as determined by the DDC.

The exact location of the Coordination center will be determined by the DDC in consultation with the Local Disaster Coordinators and appropriate members of the DDMG. DDCC staff and DDMG members will be advised of the location when the DDMG moves to Lean Forward status.

Staffing of the District Disaster Coordination Centre

The **Centre structure** will consist of:

- DDC
- Deputy DDC
- Executive Officer

- Operations Officer
- Planning Officer
- Intelligence Officer
- Administration and Logistics

The **Support Team** will include:

- Telephonists
- Registry Officer
- Agency Liaison Officers will attend the DDCC as required (eg, QFES, QAS, DAFF, DNRM, QHealth, and DHPW).
- Overall management of the District Disaster response is the responsibility of the DDC.
- Management of the DDCC is the responsibility of the appointed XO.
- The minimum staffing level required to operate the Centre is at the discretion of the DDC. In general there will be two teams working opposing shifts who will staff the Centre.
- DDCC staff will be drawn from the Mount Isa Police District and personnel from various participating Government and non-Government Departments / Agencies.

In the event that the activation continues for an extended period of time, fatigue management principles will apply. Coordination centre staff will be sourced in the first instance from within Mount Isa Police District, requests for additional QPS staff will be managed internally in conjunction with the stand up of a Police Operations Centre (POC).

Member and advisory agencies will be required to manage fatigue of their staff in line with internal agency, policy and procedures.

General instructions outlining how the DDCC will be operated are included within the Operational Plan section of this plan. (Operational Plan 1)

Operational Reporting

District Situation Reports (SITREPS)

Once the Mount Isa DDCC receives all local and agency SITREPs, it is the responsibility of the XO to maintain the SITREP update board (13) on DIEMS so that the SDCC is provided with real time/accurate situational awareness and reporting to enable the preparation of the 'State Update'. Details should include all relevant information/issues surrounding the disaster situation and planning projections into the future.

- (a) The DDCC shall advise the SDCC Watch desk once the DDMG is activated;
- (b) Once activated, the DDMG will provide real time situational reporting on the event and disaster management operations of local and district groups via the SITREP update board.

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 6: Communication Systems, 8: Control, 9: Command, 10: Cooperation and Coordination, 11: Operational Information and Intelligence, and 12: Resource Management

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 6.1, 6.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 10.1, 11.1, 11.2, and 12.1, 12.2
- Indicators 4 (a), 6 (b,d,f), 8 (b,c,d,e,f), 9 (d,e), 10 (a,b,c,d), 11 (a,b,c,d,e) 12 (a,b,c,d,e)

Disaster Declaration

Where the District Disaster Coordinator considers it is necessary for a disaster declaration within the Mount Isa Disaster District, the DDC will, subject to availability, take reasonable steps to consult with the district group and each local government whose area is in, or partly in, the declared area for the disaster situation.

Where possible and if time permits, the DDC will also discuss the outcome of any consultation with members of the Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group during an extra-ordinary meeting of the group.

The Executive Officer is responsible for preparing relevant documentation on behalf of the District Disaster Coordinator for consideration by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services.

If circumstances prevent such processes to be undertaken the District Disaster Coordinator will act independently to declare the disaster and subsequently seek verbal approval in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003 and report the decision subsequently to the DDMG and the LDMG.

Resupply

One of the main roles of the Mount Isa DDMG is to conduct resupply to isolated communities. The process and details of how to conduct these resupplies is detailed in the Appendix that accompanies this plan.

The role of the DDMG is to facilitate the conduct of resupply operations on behalf of the LDMG. The district group is only responsible for the resupply of entire communities when the LDMG has requested assistance, the LDMG is responsible for the conduct of resupply to isolated properties in their area and assisting QPS with resupply of isolated persons within their area.

The DDMG has a financial responsibility to ensure that resupply is conducted in a cost effective manner.

During the conduct of resupply operations the entire DDMG will not normally be activated, as resupply is a common occurrence in the district these operations can be conducted with minimal staff.

The local government areas that are resupplied on a regular basis (Carpentaria, Burke and Diamantina) all have detailed resupply procedures as part of their Local Disaster Management Plan.

Functional Plans

The State Disaster Management Plan 2016 (State Plan) outlines that functional plans address the functions of disaster management where government departments and agencies have a functional lead agency role. The plans and procedures are developed by the functional lead agency.

The functional plans detail arrangements relating to supporting activities undertaken by functional lead agencies of the DDMG. Functional plans include:

Disaster Operations Functional Plan Register

Functional Group	Responsible person/Lead agency	Key Accountabilities
Transport	Department of Transport (Queensland Transport)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the provision of transport resources for the transportation modes of road, rail, air and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations.
Health	Queensland Health	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Command, control and coordination of medical resources;</i> • <i>Public health advice and warnings;</i> • <i>Transportation of patients;</i> • <i>Psychological and counselling services; and</i> • <i>Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period.</i>
Building and Engineering Services	Department of Public Works and Housing (DHPW)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including <i>arrangements for the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations.</i>
Emergency Supply	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including <i>arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services.</i>
Communications	Dept of Science, Information Technology and Innovation	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including <i>arrangements for the re-establishment of electronic communication links either within a disaster affected area or within areas outside the affected area, and the provision of special communication facilities to support State and Disaster District level operations mounted in support of an affected area.</i>

<p>Human and Social Community Recovery</p> <p>(Operational Plan 4)</p>	<p>Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services</p>	<p>As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the coordination of community recovery services including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the range of recovery services available; • Information of the physical effects of a disaster; • Personal support services; • Financial assistance to eligible applicants under the following schemes: • Disaster Relief Assistance; • Associations Natural Disaster Relief; • Special Benefits; • Provision of counselling and mental health services; • Longer term accommodation services; and • Facilitation of community participation in the redevelopment of social networks and community infrastructure.
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EMAF Component 4: Planning
 Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3

- Indicators 4 (a)

Hazard Specific Arrangements

Whilst Queensland has adopted an all hazards approach to the development of disaster management arrangements, it is important to acknowledge that some hazards have characteristics that may require a hazard specific approach.

There may be a range of hazard specific plans developed by the relevant hazard specific primary agency the DDMG needs to consider as supporting references to the main DDMP.

These may include:

- Plant and Animal Disease;
- Terrorism;
- Heatwave;
- Tropical Cyclone;
- Bushfire; and
- Influenza Pandemic.

These plans address specific hazards where government departments and agencies have a primary management responsibility. The primary agency has responsibility to ensure that an effective hazard specific plan is prepared.

All hazard specific plans are to address the hazard actions across all PRR phases and include information on how the QDMA links with the hazard specific arrangements and provides support to the primary agency in the management of the hazard specific event.

Specific planning is required for these arrangements as their coordination and operational procedures can be different to those of the QDMA.

Coordination centres and the structures within them can be outside the local, district and State coordination centres and the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes.

A generic hazard specific arrangements structure and linkages and communication flow to the broader QDMA is outlined in the SDMP.

Primary agencies also have a role in ensuring State hazard specific plans link to national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with counterparts at the national level are maintained.

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 1.1

- Indicators 4 (a), 1 (c)

Specific Hazard	Primary Agency	State and National Plans
Animal and plant disease	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Bushfire	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
Chemical	Queensland Fire and Emergency Service	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Influenza Pandemic	Queensland Health	Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic
Ship-Sourced Pollution	Department of Transport and Main Roads (Maritime Safety Queensland)	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and Other Noxious and Hazardous Substances
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan National Counter-Terrorism Plan

The following documents should be read as complementing the Mount Isa District Disaster Management Plan:

Threat Specific Plans

- Department of Transport (Maritime Division) – Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Emergency Animal Disease.
- Queensland Biosecurity Strategy
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (Rural) – Wildfire Contingency Plan
- Maritime Safety Queensland – Oil Spill Plan
- Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan
- Emergency Action Plan (Unity Water / SEQ Water)
- Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning-Response System (Seventh Edition-2008)
- National Storm Tide Mapping Model for Emergency Response (2002)
- Tsunami – Mount Isa DDMG Tsunami Sub Plan 2016 Ver2.
(Operational Plan 3)

Request for Assistance

The Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group does not possess any resource reserves. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by the various local governments, government departments, corporate entities or private business operators. Resource lists are included in each Local Disaster Management Plan, all of which form appendices to this district plan.

Where resources or services are not available within their jurisdiction, or if available, have been or are likely to be expended, an LDMG may request assistance from the DDMG to provide such resources. Requests shall be in the approved Request for Assistance (RFA) form.

RFA's may be received by:

- Email
- Fax
- DIEMS

Upon receipt of an RFA, it will be prioritised accordingly by the DDC, Deputy Chair or Executive Officer in consideration of RFA's received from other impacted LDMG's. The DDMG shall make all reasonable endeavours to locate the required resource or service from within the disaster district.

Resources and services acquired by the DDMG and appropriated to a LDMG may be recalled and reallocated at the discretion of the DDC.

In the event the required resource or service is not available elsewhere in the disaster district, the DDMG shall forward a request, in the required form, to the QDMC.

In acquiring resources, the DDMG will enter into normal contractual arrangements at commercial rates. Normal accepted practices in terms of purchase and acquisition apply.

Appropriate approvals shall be obtained prior to the incurrence of any financial expenses.

The Executive Officer shall ensure that accurate records are maintained in respect to requests for assistance, resource acquisition and allocation and financial expenditures.

EMAF Component 8: Control

Key Outcomes 8.1

- Indicators 8 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Request for Air Support

Mount Isa DDMG Aviation Cell Sub Plan (**Operational Plan 2**)

Request for Supplies and Equipment

The District Disaster Management Group as an entity does not possess any resource reserves. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by the Mount Isa City, government departments, corporate entities or private business operators. Available resources which may be necessary for disaster response activities may be requested from these entities as required. A copy of local disaster management plans are available on the respective council websites or from the respective council offices.

Where a resource or service which is required to conduct disaster response activities is not available within the jurisdiction of the LDMG, the LDMG may request assistance from the DDMG to provide such resources.

Resupply

Due to the nature of some disasters there will be occasions where areas within the disaster district become isolated for a lengthy period of time, requiring the need to resupply provisions to that area.

Local Disaster Management Groups, who require assistance in the form of resupply of provisions, shall request the assistance from the DDMG in arranging this resupply. Such requests shall be in the approved form (Request for Assistance).

Efforts should be made in the first instance to provide the requested resupply of provisions from within the capability and capacity of the DDMG. Where a DDC organises a resupply operation from within District resources they should ensure that suitable measures have been activated under SDRA or NDRRA to ensure cost recovery. Should such measures NOT be activated, then they should seek State approval under this policy to ensure financial cover is available.

Where a DDC receives an RFA for resupply operations which is outside of the capability or capacity of the DDMG, the RFA is to be forwarded to the SDCC to enable the provision of the request from the LDMG.

The Queensland Resupply Guidelines outline in detail the governance and operational process relating to the resupply of essential goods to communities within Queensland and are located at; [Queensland Resupply Guidelines](#)

Emergency Supply

During a disaster related event, in particular, a rapid onset event, the situation may arise whereby members of the community require the supply of essential items and goods to maintain their health and well-being until more permanent arrangements may be made.

As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan the arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services is the role of QFES.

At the district level, the coordination of emergency supply is the responsibility of the QFES DDMG member to the group of their delegated representative. Emergency supply may be conducted by the QFES representative from within the DDCC or another appropriate location (IOC/ROC/SOCC) as determined necessary in the circumstances.

Financial Management

Due to the nature of many disaster situations, finance operations will often be conducted with compressed time constraints and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. Expenditure is on a cost-recovery basis, and must meet current Government Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements Guidelines to be considered for reimbursement. Guidelines for these arrangements are located at; [http://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/Financial%20Support/Disaster finance arrangements.html](http://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/Financial%20Support/Disaster%20finance%20arrangements.html)

The DDMG should predetermine event-related financial management arrangements to ensure costs are appropriately endorsed and captured from the onset of operations. The DDC, in consultation with the DDMG Executive Team, is responsible for establishing and maintaining financial management procedures for the DDCC.

Each support agency is responsible for providing their own financial services and support to its response operations relevant to their agency.

All processes are performed in accordance with the Queensland Government Financial Management Practice Manual and therefore in compliance with section 46M of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977 and other prescribed requirements.

EMAF Component 12: Resource Management

Key Outcomes 12.1, 12.2, 12.3

- Indicators 12 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

Recovery Strategy

The Mount Isa District Recovery Strategy may be activated upon direction from the DDC or the QDMC. This recovery strategy provides a framework for the coordination of recovery operations within the district and is supported by the procedures outlined in the *Queensland Recovery Guidelines* at [http://disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland Recovery Guidelines.pdf](http://disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland_Recovery_Guidelines.pdf)

Transition Triggers

The triggers to activate recovery are contained with Section 5 of the Queensland Recovery Guidelines.

Response Alert		Triggers	Actions	Communications
Response Lean Forward	Recovery Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Response phase at 'lean forward' level of activation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appointment of State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) as appropriate ➤ Potential actions and risks identified ➤ Information sharing commences ➤ SRC in contact with SDCC/SDC ➤ Initial advice to all recovery stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SRC and State Recovery Group members on mobile remotely ➤ Ad hoc reporting
Response Stand Up	Recovery Lean Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Response phase at 'stand up' level of activation ➤ Immediate relief arrangements are required during response phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monitoring of response arrangements ➤ Analysis of hazard impact or potential impact ➤ Relief and recovery planning commences ➤ Deployments for immediate relief commenced by recovery functional agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SRC and SRG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely ➤ Regular reporting
	Recovery Stand Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Immediate relief arrangements continue ➤ Medium term recovery commences. Response phase moves to 'stand down' level of activation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SRG activated at SDCC or alternate location ➤ Recovery plan activated ➤ Deployments for immediate relief response ➤ Action plans for four functions of recovery activated as required ➤ Community information strategy employed ➤ Participate in response debrief ➤ Transition arrangements from 'response and recovery' to 'recovery' activated including handover from SDC to SRC ➤ Action plans for four functions of recovery continue ➤ Community information strategies continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SRC and SRG members present at SDCC or alternate location, on established land lines and/or mobiles, monitoring emails ➤ SRC and SRG members involved in medium term recovery continue as required ➤ Regular reporting to SDMG/SDC
Response Stand Down				

Immediate/Short Term Recovery

As disaster response and immediate/short term recovery occurs concurrently, the activation of the strategy will commence with immediate/short term recovery actions undertaken within the response phase. The concept of operations for immediate/short term recovery are located in Section 5.3 of the Queensland Recovery Guidelines.

Medium/Long Term Recovery

The level of district support required in the medium/long term recovery phase will be dependent on the recovery structure advised by the SDMG for each specific event. The concept of operations for medium/long term recovery are located in Section 5.5 and 5.6 of the Queensland Recovery Guidelines.

Mount Isa District Human and Social Recovery Committee

The Mount Isa District Human and Social Recovery Group meets every three months

- Attend local sub group meetings as required
- Participation in exercises
- Contacts updated every meeting

Mount Isa District Human and Social Recovery Plan is available to view by contacting the Mount Isa District Executive Officer to arrange a copy.

Parameters

The Mount Isa District Disaster Community Recovery Plan outlines in detail the parameters and constraints for effective coordination of recovery operations within the district. It is attached as Operational Plan 3 to this plan.

As part of the disaster recovery phase, the Chair of the Community Recovery Committee may establish a Community Recovery Coordination Centre. The Coordination Centre is established to coordinate:

- Community recovery operations; planning; logistics and communications;
- Administration within the region responding to the disaster;
- Delivery of Outreach Services; and
- Multi-agency situational awareness.

It is recognised that with large disasters multiple Disaster Districts neighbouring to the Mount Isa District and within the region may be affected and could require simultaneous recovery. This may place a strain on functional lead agencies and other member agencies and organisations to provide staff from within district resources to sit on multiple Recovery Groups or within multiple coordination centres. This may require deployment of staff from outside the district and does not restrict the Chair of the District Community Recovery Committee from forming one coordination centre to address the recovery of multiple districts within the Government Region.

Operational and Action Plans

When convened for disaster recovery operations, the Mount Isa District Community Recovery Committee will develop an Operational Plan to guide its activities. This will be discussed and developed during the group's first meeting and will be developed to supplement the local government disaster recovery operational plan. A broad timeframe will be included in this plan.

At the first meeting Action Plans for each recovery function will also be developed. This Action Plan will list the tasks to be performed by the group, agencies/individuals responsible for the tasks and will be developed to supplement the local government disaster recovery action plan.

As Local Disaster Management Committee have a lead role in the disaster recovery process, any District Community Recovery Committee's operational or action plans will be developed to supplement and support LDMG disaster recovery plan. The Community Recovery Committee will operate closely with any LDMG to assist in the recovery process.

Copies of amended action plans should then be submitted to the recovery group of the appropriate level at their final meeting, where the Operational Plan is to be finalised. Copies of plans should be included in relevant agency and committee event files.

Considerations for Recovery

When developing Operational and Action Plans lead functional agencies and recovery committees should consider the following:

- Issues identified from information gathered by impact assessments;
- Arrangements outlined in existing functional plans;
- How to allocate actions and responsibilities across the four recovery functions to inform the development of action plans;
- Arrangements for overall coordination of recovery operations;
- How to develop strategies for recovery with the affected community which detail the vision, goals and project outcomes of the recovery strategy;
- Identifying the main short, medium and long-term priorities;
- Developing project timeframes, costs, funding priorities and funding strategies;
- Advertising and disseminating public information about the Action Plans;
- Determining appropriate community engagement and communication strategies;
- Transitional and exit strategies; and
- Strategies for conducting a debrief and evaluation of recovery operations

EMAF Component 14: Recovery

Key Outcomes 14.1, 14.2

- Indicators 14 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Recovery Lead Agencies

Function	Lead Agency
Economic	Department of State Development, Manufacturing and Water
Environmental	Department of Environment and Science
Human-social	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
Infrastructure	<p>Transportation infrastructure (Department of Transport and Main Roads and Local Government)</p> <p>Main Roads</p> <p>Building Recovery (Department of Housing and Public Works)</p> <p>Telecommunications (Telecommunications providers Energy infrastructure)</p> <p>Electricity, fuel (Department of Energy and Water Supply and Local Government)</p> <p>Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure (Department of Energy and Water Supply and Local Government)</p> <p>Water Entities (Local government)</p>
NDRRA and SDRA coordination (coordination function)	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Recovery coordination and monitoring (coordination function)	<p>Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning</p> <p>Queensland Reconstruction Authority</p>

Operational Plans

The DDMG has developed a number of operational plans for use during response and recovery phases undertaken prior to, during and after disaster events. These operational plans have been developed to assist in the mitigation of residual risk passed from the local to district level. It is the responsibility of the XO to ensure these plans are reviewed annually in consultation with the Chair of the DDMG and member agencies. **These plans are available upon request.** These plans include,

1. District Disaster Coordination Centre General Instructions. (Attached)
2. Air Services Coordination General Instructions. (Attached)
3. Threat Specific

4. Human Social Recovery Sub Plan. (Available upon request to the Department of Community Safety)

Operational Plan 1 – District Disaster Coordination Centre General Instructions

Operational Plan 2 – Air Service Coordination General Instructions

Operational Plan 3 - Mount Isa DDMG Threat Specific Plans

Operational Plan 4 - Mount Isa DDMG Human Social Recovery Sub Plan

The risk from tsunami

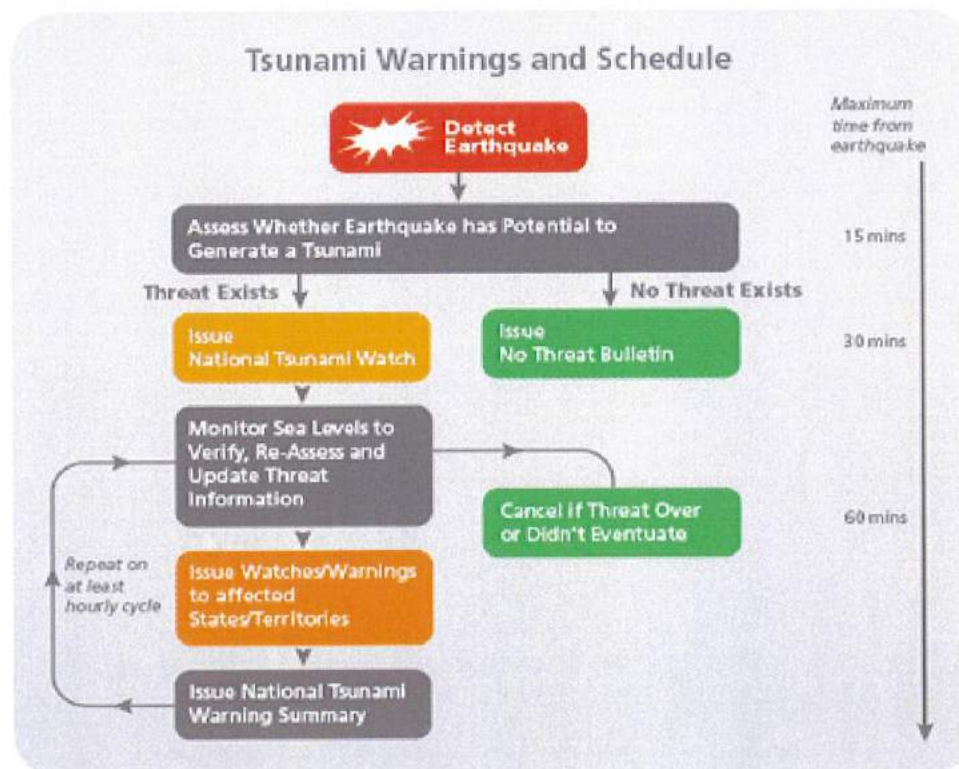
The risk to the Mount Isa Disaster District from a tsunami event is still being assessed, given the shallow nature of the Gulf and the narrow passage between the Australian mainland and PNG the risk is considered very low. Recent events, however, have shown that, even if tsunamis occur infrequently, their effect can be catastrophic.

The Bureau of Meteorology (Bureau) advice in its land inundation warnings is for people to move at least ten metres above sea level or at least one kilometre away from all beaches and the water's edge of harbors and coastal estuaries. People living or working in areas potentially affected by a tsunami need to know that they should move to safer areas if a tsunami warning affecting them is issued.

The Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre (JATWC) was established to give Australia an independent warning capability of regional tsunami threats. It is a virtual centre that includes Geoscience Australia (GA) in Canberra and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (Bureau) in Melbourne. The role of GA is seismic wave detection and analysis. The role of the Bureau is to determine possible impacts, verify tsunami existence and forecast wave arrival times.

Note: The Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre, based in Hawaii, is no longer regarded as an authoritative source of tsunami warnings for Australia, although individuals can subscribe to its email warning service.

Sequence of watches and warnings



Tsunami Warnings and Schedule

Tsunami Warnings start with detection of an earthquake by GA. GA seismologists assess whether the earthquake has the potential to generate a tsunami and advise the Bureau of their findings. The Bureau completes the analysis and determines whether a threat exists to Australia or not.

If a threat does not exist then a No Threat Bulletin is issued to the Bureau's Regional Forecast Centres. If a threat does exist, then a National Tsunami Watch is similarly issued.

During the Watch phase, which lasts up to 30 minutes, further information-gathering and evaluation is conducted to update the threat assessment. This will result in state-focussed Tsunami Warnings, if warranted, and a Cancellation once the threat is over or if it does not eventuate.

Review and Assurance

Review and Renew Plan

In accordance with section 55 of the Act the District Disaster Management Plan shall be reviewed annually. This review shall be conducted by members of the DDMG identified by the DDC and shall be conducted as follows:

- April-July Review conducted;
- September - Draft amendments formally submitted to DDMG for approval;
- November - Approved amendments (or new plans, if appropriate) are disseminated to all stakeholders.

The Sub-plans of the Disaster Districts Functional Committee's shall be reviewed annually by the same members and shall be conducted as follows:

- April-July Functional Committee reviews Sub-plan;
- August - Draft amendments submitted to DDMG for consideration and approval;
- November - Approved amendments (or new sub-plans if appropriate) are disseminated to all stakeholders.

The effectiveness of the DDMP and Sub-plans shall be reviewed and assessed against the IGEM Emergency Management Prioritisation Tool.

The DDMP and Sub-plans may be reviewed at any other time should it become apparent that urgent amendment is required to effect the operational effectiveness of DDMG activities.

External Assessment

The Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) is responsible for providing the Premier, Government and people of Queensland an assurance of public safety, through the establishment and implementation of an assurance framework to direct, guide and focus work of all agencies, across all tiers of Government to the desired outcomes of the disaster and emergency management arrangements for Queensland.

The Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management supports the IGEM through planning, developing and conducting a range of review and assessment projects consulting stakeholders, to enable confidence in Queensland's disaster and emergency management arrangements.

The Emergency Management Assurance Framework (the Framework) has been established by IGEM to support accountability and build consistency across all levels of the disaster management arrangements and reinforces a shared responsibility for delivering better disaster management outcomes for the community.

The framework establishes the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland and is founded on six shared responsibilities, good practice guidance and clear accountabilities.

The Standard describes the attributes of effective disaster management, outlines to stakeholders the required outcomes against the Standard and provides indicators that will contribute to the likelihood of disaster management entities achieving these outcomes. The Standard also forms the basis of Assurance Activities undertaken by the Office of the IGEM. IGEM utilise the Framework and the Standard to continually conduct assurance activities around the disaster management operations of disaster management groups to ensure quality and continuous improvement.

The Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group will ensure its disaster management operations and planning adhere to the principles of the Framework and Standard.

Comprehensive information in relation to the requirements and components of the Framework and the Standard may be found at;
<https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/index.html>

Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements

In accordance with section 23 of the Act; the LDMG Guidelines, Strategic Policy Framework and Emergency Management Assurance Framework, it is a function of the DDMG to regularly review and assess the disaster management of local groups in the district.

All review and assessments of local disaster management arrangements conducted by the DDMG will be undertaken in accordance with the direction provided by IGEM.

The DDMG Executive Officer and EMC attends most bi-annual meetings of the Mount Isa LDMG's. These meetings discuss the minutes, agendas, business arising, general business and member agency reports.

The main purpose of the Executive Officer attendance at these meetings is to discuss emerging disaster management priorities across the district, deal with exceptions of local and district group members as they arise and general collaboration and networking. Additionally, this provides the XO and EMC the opportunity to overview sub plan development and contribute to local sub groups and disaster management projects.

Annexure Index

A	Distribution List
B	Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group Contact List
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D	Mount Isa District Risk Analysis
E	Mount Isa District Risk Evaluation
F	Mount Isa District Risk Treatment Plan
G	Abbreviations and Acronyms
H	Definitions
I	Mount Isa DDMG Annual Operation Plan

Annexure A - Distribution List

Position	Organisation	Hard Copy ✓	Electronic Copy ✓
District Disaster Coordinator	Queensland Police Service		
Deputy Chair	Queensland Police Service		
Executive Officer	Queensland Police Service		
District Disaster Coordination Centre	Queensland Police Service		
District Disaster Coordination Centre – Secondary Location	Queensland Police Service		
Local Disaster Coordinator	Mount Isa Council		
Chairperson, District Disaster Management Group Functional Committee – Community Recovery (Regional Director - SRCP, NQ Region)	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services		
Chairperson, District Disaster Management Group Functional Committee – Transport (Manager Client Service Delivery)	Department of Transport & Main Roads		
Chairperson, District Disaster Management Group Functional Committee – Health (Executive Director Medical Services – TTH)	Queensland Health		
The Chairperson, District Disaster Management Group Functional Committee – Building & Engineering Services, Emergency Supply and Communications (Regional Manager – QBuild)	Department of Public Works		
Executive Manager	QAS, Mount Isa		
Zone Commander	QFES Mount Isa		
Director North Queensland Service Centre	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning		

Regional Manager	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection		
Regional Director	Department of Infrastructure Local Government and Planning		
Regional Director	Department of State Development		
Regional Director	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry		
Regional Director	Department of Natural Resources and Mines		
Corridor Manager	Queensland Rail		
Regional Director	Department of Education and Training		
Customer Service Manager (North Qld)	Telstra		
General Manager Ops (Northern)	Ergon		
Aviation Manager	Mount Isa Airport		
Regional Content Manager	ABC Radio		
Manager	Joint Operation Support Staff – NQ Lavarack Barracks		

Annexure B - Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group Contact List

- Available upon request

Annexure C - Mount Isa District Risk Register

- Available upon request

Annexure G – Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADF	Australian Defence Force
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Plan
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DAFF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
DET	Department of Education and Training
DEWS	Department of Energy and Water Supply
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
DM Act	Disaster Management Act, 2003
DNRM	Department of Natural Resources and Mines
DOC	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
DRAT	District Risk Assessment Team
DRC	District Recovery Coordinator
DRG	District Recovery Group
DSDIP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
DSITI	Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECC	Earthquake Coordination Committee (Queensland)
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre

EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QCCAP	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QFES	Queensland Fire & Emergency Services
RFS	Rural Fire Service
QLDVETPLAN	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan
NPSR	National Parks, Sport and Racing
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QR	Queensland Rail
QTCCC	Queensland Tropical Cyclone Coordination Committee
DC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SES	State Emergency Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Queensland Disaster Management - Strategic Policy Framework
the Act	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
the Minister	Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services
XO	Executive Officer

Annexure H - Definitions

Advisor	A person invited to participate in the business of the DDMG in an advisory capacity on an as-needed basis.
Chair	The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Chairperson of the DDMG. The Chair of the group is the District Disaster Coordinator.
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operations horizontally across organisations and agencies.
Deputy Chair	The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Deputy Chairperson of the DDMG.
Disaster	A serious disruption to the community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the state and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>).
Disaster District	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
Disaster Management (DM)	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effect of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>).
Disaster Management Group	One of or a number of any of the following: the QDMC, DDMGs or LDMGs.
Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework	A strategic tool which identifies principles that guide the development and implementation of policy and initiatives to achieve disaster management priorities.
Disaster mitigation	The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event (s. 15, DM Act).
Disaster response	The taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster response operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)

Disaster recovery operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster risk assessment	The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria. (<i>COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002</i>)
Disaster District Coordinator	A person appointed under the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the District Disaster Management Group.
District Disaster Management Group (DDMG)	The group established in accordance with s. 22 of the DM Act to provide coordinated State Government support and resources to LDMGs on behalf of local governments.
District Disaster Management Plan	A plan prepared in accordance with s53 of the Act, that documents planning and resource management to counter the effects of a disaster within the disaster district.
Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF)	The EMAF provides the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities, disaster management programs across all phases of disaster management. The framework also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland disaster management arrangements.
Event	(1) Any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening b. an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak c. an infestation, plague or epidemic (example of an epidemic – a prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease) d. a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure e. an attack against the state f. another event similar to an event mentioned in (a) to (e). (2) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Executive Officer (XO) DDMG	The person appointed by the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service as the XO of the DDMG.
Executive Team	The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Executive Officer.
Extraordinary Meeting	A meeting convened by the Chairperson in response to an operational event both inside and outside the disaster district.
Functional Lead Agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead relevant organisations that provide a supporting role.
Guidelines	Guidelines are developed under s63 of the Act to inform the SDMG, DDMGs and local governments about the preparation of disaster management plans, matters to be included in disaster management plans and other appropriate

	matters about the operation of a DDMG or LDMG.
Hazard	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss. (<i>Emergency Management Australia, 2004</i>)
Local Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the LDMG.
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	The group established in accordance with s. 29 of the DM Act to support the disaster management and operational activities of local governments. The specific functions of the LDMG are outlined in s. 30 of the DM Act.
Local Disaster Management Plan	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Member	A person officially appointed as a member of the DDMG. Members have voting rights to validate the business of the group.
Minister	Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services.
Ordinary Meeting	A DDMG meeting which is scheduled and convened on a regular basis at an agreed time (set by the Chairperson) to discuss routine business of the group.
Post-disaster Assessment	Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event in order to improve future development of mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system. (Adapted from COAG, <i>Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002</i>)
Primary Agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
Queensland disaster management arrangements	Whole-of-Government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management
Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC)	The group established in accordance with s. 17 of the DM Act who is responsible for disaster management and operational arrangements for the state of Queensland. The specific functions of the QDMC are outlined in s. 18 of the DM Act.
Quorum	The minimum number of DDMG members required to validate the business of the group.
Recovery	The taking of preventative measures to recover from an event, including action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment. (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency.

Residual Risk	The risk remaining after risk treatment. Residual risk can contain unidentified risk. Residual risk can also be known as 'retained risk'. (<i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. (<i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk Management	Coordinated activities to direct and control a community or organisation with regard to risk. (Adapted from <i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk Register	A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.
Risk Treatment	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk. (<i>National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines</i>)
Serious Disruption	Serious disruption means: (a) loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or (b) widespread or severe property loss or damage; or (c) widespread or severe damage to the environment. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
State Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster response operations for the SDMG.
State Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the State Disaster Management Group.
State Disaster Management Plan	A planning tool for disaster managers which provides an overview of Queensland's all-hazards disaster management arrangements, including agency roles and responsibilities at each tier of the arrangements.
State Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the SDMG.
Temporary District Disaster Management Group	A DDMG established under the Act by the SDMG Chair, in consultation with the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service, as a temporary district group to manage a disaster across two or more affected disaster districts.

Annexure I – 2017 Annual Operational Plan

Disaster Management Priorities:

As outlined in the Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) Disaster Management Plan 2021, the priorities for the Mount Isa DDMG are –

- The continual development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- The regular review and assessment of the disaster management arrangements of the
 - Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group;
 - Mount Isa Disaster District - Local Disaster Management Groups
- Ensuring the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- Coordinating the provision of State resources and services to support the
 - Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group ; and
 - Mount Isa Disaster District - Local Disaster Management Groups
 in all phases of disaster management;
- The identification, allocation and coordination of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district; and
- The establishment and review of communications systems in the group, and with the
 - Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group; and
 - Mount Isa Disaster District - Local Disaster Management Groups
 for use when a disaster happens.
- Addressing disaster management training needs of the district through the delivery of a structured training program.

The Mount Isa District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) develop a District Annual Operational Plan outlining the operational priorities for the forthcoming year pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 (2)(e) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. The operational plan is used as a tool to outline, implement, manage and monitor current disaster management priorities for the district. This is that Annual Operation Plan.

Some activities may be relevant to more than one Priority but will only be listed once in the Operational Plan.

No.	Priorities	Performance Indicators	Activities	Date	Responsible Unit / Member
1	The continual development,	▪ Stakeholder Engagement	▪ Review and Rewrite of Mount Isa	By 30 September	Executive Officer

No.	Priorities	Performance Indicators	Activities	Date	Responsible Unit / Member
	review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capability Development ▪ Disaster Mitigation / Prevention ▪ Disaster Preparedness ▪ Disaster Response ▪ Disaster Recovery ▪ DDMG Meetings ▪ Member appointments / governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDMP to ensure compliance with the Emergency Management Assurance Framework. ▪ Review of District Risk Management Plan ▪ Ensure member appointments in accordance with governance and legislative requirements and quarterly review ▪ Proposed DDMG meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 23/03/2016 ○ 22/06/2016 ○ 15/09/2016 ○ 14/12/2016 	<p>2017</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>through an appropriate process of consultation with all DDMG membership.</p> <p>All DDMG Members – coordinated by Risk Management Sub Group.</p> <p>XO</p> <p>All agencies</p> <p>All agencies</p>
2	<p>The regular review and assessment of the disaster management arrangements of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mount Isa Local Disaster Management Group; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Review of Local Disaster Management Plans ▪ Review of District Disaster Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake formal review and assessments of Mount Isa and Mount Isa LDMPs in line with timeframes set by IGEM ▪ Assist LDMPs in the development of LDMPs risk management plans 	<p>As directed by IGEM</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>QPS – DDMG XO / Chair</p> <p>QFES (Disaster Management)</p> <p>QPS – DDMG XO</p> <p>All agencies</p>

No.	Priorities	Performance Indicators	Activities	Date	Responsible Unit / Member
	- Mount Isa Local Disaster Management Group.		<p>and exercising of those plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the formal review and assessment of the DDMP in line with the timeframes set by IGEM ▪ Timely completing and submission of Annual Report in accordance with reporting timeframes 	<p>As directed by IGEM</p> <p>By 30/07/2016</p>	<p>QPS – DDMG XO All agencies</p> <p>QPS – DDMG XO LDC's DDMG Chair.</p>
3	Ensuring the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Agency resilience and business continuity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued support for the 'get Ready Campaign' at an agency level and in support of Local Government activities. 	Ongoing	All agencies.
4	<p>Coordinating the provision of State resources and services to support the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mount Isa Local Disaster Management Group ; and - Mount Isa Local Disaster Management Group <p>in all phases of disaster management;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Preparation of staff and LO's to undertake disaster operations. ▪ Effective Member and agency communications. ▪ Effective and continual training of DDCC staff and DDMG members. ▪ Exercising established arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of recommendations and findings from Exercise Firestorm conducted in 2015. ▪ Conduct DDMG exercises where deemed appropriate by the group to test arrangements 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>31/12/2016 and ongoing</p>	<p>All agencies</p> <p>All agencies. QPS – DDMG XO</p>

No.	Priorities	Performance Indicators	Activities	Date	Responsible Unit / Member
5	The identification, allocation and coordination of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Exercising established arrangements. (See other priorities for relevant activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of District Risk Management Plan 	By 30/06/2016	QPS – DDMG XO All agencies
6	<p>The establishment and review of communications systems in the group, and with the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mount Isa Local Disaster Management Group; and - Mount Isa Local Disaster Management Group <p>for use when a disaster happens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Exercising established arrangements. ▪ Introduction of the GWN (Government Wireless Network) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular review of DDMG contact list and regular dissemination to members ▪ Conduct of DDMG and DDCC exercise involving both LDMGs 	<p>Each meeting and ongoing</p> <p>31/12/2016 and ongoing</p>	<p>All agencies</p> <p>QPS – DDMG XO</p> <p>All agencies</p> <p>QPS – DDMG XO</p>
7	Addressing disaster management training needs of the district through the delivery of a structured training program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Compliance with the training framework ▪ Attendance at QFES Courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training is a permanent agenda item at all DDMG meetings ▪ QFES provides approved DM training to all members, deputies, advisors and DDCC staff aligned to strategic priorities and district needs ▪ QPS DDCC staff, DDMG members and DDCC LO's are provided with suitable DIEMS training and access 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>QFES (Disaster Management)</p> <p>QFES (Disaster Management)</p> <p>QPS – DDMG XO</p>

No.	Priorities	Performance Indicators	Activities	Date	Responsible Unit / Member
			when available		

Principles of Disaster Management:

As part of the on-going management goals and objectives for the Mount Isa DDMG, the group has adopted the principles of disaster management as listed in the State Plan and reflected in the Strategic Policy Framework; namely –

- (a) Comprehensive approach;
- (b) All hazard approach;
- (c) All agencies approach;
- (d) Local disaster management capability; and
- (e) Prepared, resilient community.

Compiled by


 (20.10.2021)
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 Executive Officer
 Mount Isa Disaster District

Approved by


 (20.10.2021)
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 Mount Isa Disaster District