

**Doomadgee Shire  
Local Disaster  
Management Plan  
2021-22**

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# 1. ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

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## 1.1 Introduction / Purposes and Objectives

The Doomadgee Shire is not immune to natural disasters, whilst these types of events are not common we cannot afford to become complacent. The key to effective disaster response and recovery is the resilience of the community and the willingness of people to work together for the benefit of the community.

The Doomadgee Shire through the work of the Local Disaster Management Group will maintain their commitment to effective disaster management for the shire. To be effective our disaster management planning must be a moving feast, we learn from events in the shire and we examine the actions of other shires to ensure that we improve and adapt to changes such as the expectations of the community and climate change.

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

The purpose of the Doomadgee Shire Disaster Management Plan is to address the disaster management needs of the Doomadgee Shire.

This will be achieved by:

- Ensuring that community risks related to events are effectively managed;
- Ensuring that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to the District Level;
- Ensuring that Local Government and Local Groups comply with their disaster management obligations under the Disaster Management Act 2003; and
- other purposes related to disaster management the Local Government determines.

The plan ensures that community risks relating to disaster events, or events that affect the wellbeing of the community are identified and effectively managed.

The plan is to detail the arrangements and responsibilities between response agencies, supporting government and non-government organisations.

The objective of the plan is to ensure that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to District level.

## **1.2 Statement of establishment / authority to plan**

The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is established under s. 29 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act), and the Disaster Management Regulation (the Regulation) of 2014

## **1.3 LDMG terms of reference**

### **Role**

#### **s. 4A**

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

### **Functions**

#### **s. 30**

The LDMG has the following functions:

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

## **Membership**

### **s. 33**

The LDMG consists of the following members:

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

### **s. 34**

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

### **s. 35**

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

### **s. 37**

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

## **Meetings**

### **s. 39**

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

### **s. 40**

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

### **s. 40A**

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

### **s. 41**

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

**s. 42**

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

**s. 43**

Minutes must be taken of LDMG meetings.

**Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)**

**s. 57**

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

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

**s. 58**

The LDMP must be consistent with the disaster management guideline

**s. 59**

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

**S. 60**

The LDMP must be available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public and published on the Local Government website.



### **1.3.1 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK**

#### Objectives

The objectives of the Framework are to:

- direct, guide and focus the work of all entities working within Queensland's disaster management arrangements to achieve positive outcomes for the community
- support continuous improvement in disaster management
- provide consistency, and reinforce cultural interoperability and cooperation between entities within the sector
- promote excellence in disaster management and facilitate resilience-building within communities.



## Principles

The Principles provide the ‘why’ for the Emergency Management Assurance Framework

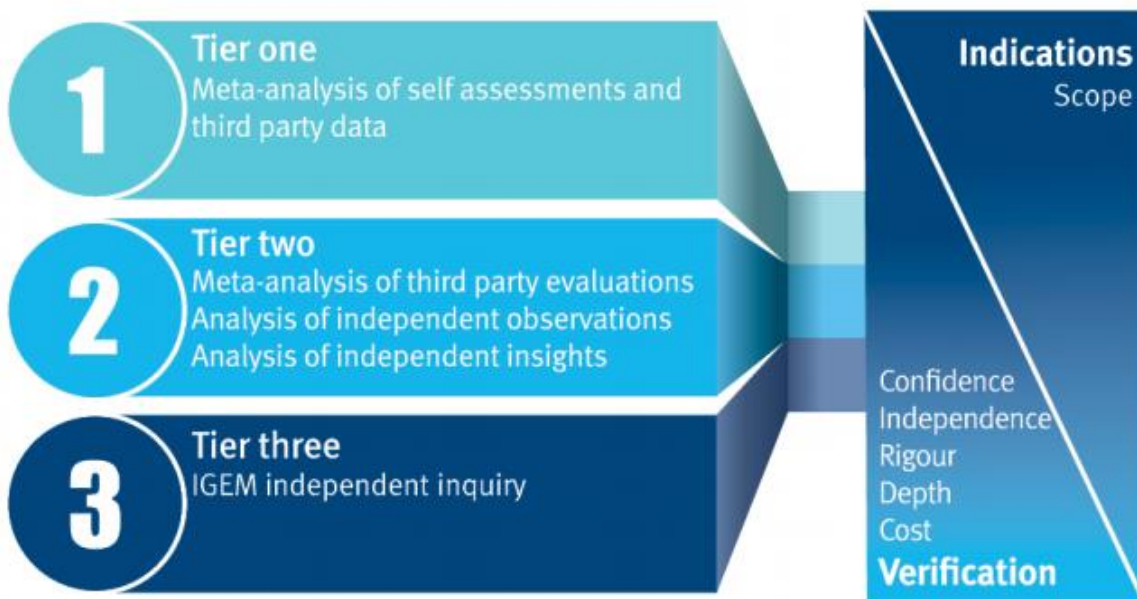
<b>Leadership</b>	Leadership is demonstrated through a commitment to building a shared culture of excellence across the disaster management sector. Strategic planning, within the context of resources and risk, underpins clear decision-making and priorities to achieve positive outcomes for, and to enable, the community
<b>Public Safety</b>	Keeping the community safe is the primary driver for the continuous improvement of Queensland’s disaster management arrangements. The arrangements are delivered through disaster management groups with a focus on the safety of the community, engaging stakeholders and sharing the responsibility for disaster management.
<b>Partnership</b>	Every Queenslander has a role to ensure our State is resilient, risks are managed, and identified opportunities lead to improvement. Strong partnerships across the sector improve disaster management outcomes. Partnerships work well when they are well governed, have clear roles and responsibilities, and promote true collaboration.
<b>Performance</b>	A culture of performance drives the productivity and effectiveness of disaster management. Productivity and effectiveness are measured by a combination of quality, quantity, cost, time and human relationships. Performance and continuous improvement are monitored and analysed against Standards.

### Good Practice Attributes

<b>Scalable</b>	Arrangements can be applied to any size or type of event and across all levels of Queensland’s disaster management arrangements
<b>Comprehensive</b>	Considers all phases of disaster management, all hazards and risks, and a targeted all agencies approach
<b>Interoperable</b>	Promotes linkages and partnerships between systems, programs and people, to enable sharing of information and coordinated activities across the sector
<b>Value Driven</b>	Ensures that the value of services and systems is considered in terms of cost, fit for purpose, quality, and the advancing of broader economic, environmental and social objectives
<b>Adaptable</b>	Arrangements can adapt to a changing climate and environment, remaining flexible to the needs of the community

### Assurance Activities

Assurance Activities collectively contribute to the assessment of the overall effectiveness of disaster management in Queensland. Each assurance activity type differs in the level of independence, scope, depth and rigour, to provide insight into the performance of the sector



Source:

<https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-12/NEW%20Emergency%20Management%20Assurance%20Framework%20v2.0.pdf>

<https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-12/NEW%20Standard%20for%20Disaster%20Management%20in%20Queensland%20v2.0.pdf>

## 1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The following table outlines the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies in the disaster management system, **whilst not all of these agencies will be available at a local level** these can be accessed through the disaster management system by requesting support to the district level.

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

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

	recovery.		
	Assist agriculture and fishery industries in prevention and preparedness through normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities.		

Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	Roles	Local	District
Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland.	Coordinate and/or provide human and social recovery information and/or resources to support Local and District Disaster Management Groups.		
	Enable access to information and/or coordinated government and non-government human and social recovery services through a range of service delivery channels which may include:		
	— promotion and/or referral to local community services		
	— 1800 recovery hotline		
	— grants portal		
	— multi-agency recovery hubs		
	— community recovery information & referral centres		
	— case coordination of vulnerable persons		
	— outreach teams.		
	Purchase extraordinary human and social recovery services when local capacity is exhausted.		
	Facilitate matching and enabling of EV CREW registered volunteers.		
	Enable the matching of donated goods and offers of assistance.		
	Enable access to emergency and temporary accommodation assistance.		
	Administer SDRA & DRFA financial relief measures for eligible individuals		
Manage the Queensland Government's Community Recovery "Ready Reserve".			

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

Department of Environment and Science (DES)	Roles	Capability	
		Local	District
<p>Provide technical advice to response activities, regulatory support to affected stakeholders, coordination of environmental recovery initiatives, and the conservation park, state forest users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets. development of climate change adaptation strategies as well as ensure the safety of national park,</p>	Liaise with key stakeholders regarding an imminent disaster event and the status of their operations to understand pressing issues.		
	Provide expert assessment and advice on:		
	— impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values		
	— priorities for protection of environmental values		
	— contaminant containment and treatment measures		
	— environmental harm mitigation measures		
	— clean up measures for environments and wildlife		
	Provide environmental risk assessment of events and incidents affecting infrastructure, mining and industrial sites and, where necessary, authorise emergency actions and releases.		
	Provide situational monitoring of local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations, and the provision of expert advice.		
	Monitor and coordinate any actions relating to heritage buildings pursuant to the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.		
	Monitor and advise on management of impacted native wildlife outside the national park estate, and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement.		
	Provide environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery phases as required under the State Disaster Contingency Action Plan, National Plan for Maritime Emergencies, related MoUs and agreements. Management Plan, State Chemical, Biological and Radiological Plans, Queensland Coastal		
	Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery (e.g. temporary landfills, port nature refuge holders). facility dredge spoil disposal, retrieval of hazardous materials, repairs to heritage listed places and dispensation to beach replenishment, replacement of coastal infrastructure, fill extraction for road repairs,		

Conduct investigations pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and other environment and conservation legislation.		
Provide reports under the water catchments target of the National Impact Assessment Model (NIAM) measure # 46 – km of polluted flood water.		
Maintain plans, skills, preparedness and response capability for disasters through structured training, exercises and review of readiness across all levels of the department.		
Maintain relationships and cooperative arrangements with other relevant state and Commonwealth departments and entities through regular review of agreed roles and responsibilities.		
Closing affected national parks, conservation parks, and state forests.		
Coordinating evacuations of national parks, conservation parks, state forests and department owned areas with the QPS.		
Lead firefighting on national parks, conservation parks and state forests where there is no threat to life or property.		
Manage impacts on national parks, conservation parks, and state forests, and reopen facilities to the public.		
Provide storm tide and wave information, expertise, and advice in accordance with the 12th edition of the Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning Response System Handbook (2016).		
Undertake post event coastal field investigations to assess coastal impacts and storm tide inundation levels following a significant storm tide event.		
Provide assistance with satellite imagery processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with Department of Natural Resources Mines and Assistance Team. Energy, Land and Spatial Unit, and Geoscience Australia's Disaster		
Provide information about land use mapping and supporting services and activities to key government agencies and industry groups.		
Provide water quality monitoring through Catchment Monitoring Programs including the Great Barrier Reef catchment and other monthly grab sampling of water suspended sediments and selected pesticides that		



	may impact the natural environment. catchments to provide data on nitrogenous and phosphorous contaminants,		
	Deliver hydrodynamic / biogeochemical modelling, through the eReefs data portal providing near real time river plume footprints.		

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)</b>	<b>Roles</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>District</b>
Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities. This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether or not the individuals are sick or injured.	Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services.		
	Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons.		
	Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities.		
	Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters.		
	Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required.		
	Collaborate with Retrieval Services Queensland in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations.		
	Participate in search and rescue, evacuation and victim reception operations.		
	Participate in health facility evacuations.		
	Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems.		
	Provide disaster, urban search & rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics.		

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

## 1.5 Coordination of disaster operations

Coordination underpins the entire disaster management system. It is defined in the State Disaster Management Plan as:

*The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.*

Coordination in disaster management is about the effective management of different agencies with a diverse range of expertise, resources and skills by ensuring that they work together to a common goal and resources are best used for the benefit of the community.

One of the supplementary principles of disaster management is 'coordination, collaboration and consultation'. Effective management of any disaster relies on strong coordination arrangements, consultative decision making, collaboration and shared responsibility achieved through supporting relationships, trust and teamwork between individuals, agencies and the community.

## **1.6 Statement of compliance with legislation, guidelines and strategic policy statement**

The Doomadgee Shire and the Local Disaster Management Group will ensure that the Shire's responsibilities in its Terms of reference as detailed in section 1.3 of this plan are executed within the available resources of both the group and the district. . The shire is committed to the values of the disaster management strategic statement:

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

S57 of Disaster Management Act 2003 requires that a local government must prepare a Local Disaster Management Plan for disaster management in the local government area.

The Local Government Act 2009 states that a local government must prepare a corporate plan that identifies the local and regional issues the local government has identified as affecting its area. These issues are to include disaster management (s.104).

## **1.7 Approval of executive members**

This plan was approved by the Doomadgee Shire Council on the \_\_\_\_\_

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

..... Date .....

Chair Cr Jason Ned

Doomadgee Local Disaster Management Group

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

## **1.8 Amendment Register and Version Control**

This plan must reflect the changes in the Doomadgee community; as such it will undergo changes as the community and shire develops over time.

Changes to this plan are to be submitted to the CEO of the Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire and to the Local Disaster Management Group for inclusion in the plan.

***Amendment Register***

<b>Amendment Number</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Section Amended</b>	<b>Amended By</b>
1	28/7/17	Update membership Meeting section Roles and Responsibilities Definitions Membership Update ABS data Training	ED
2	3/8/2018	Update and review	ED
3	15/6/19	Update and review	ED
4	7/7/21	Update and review with MoG changes and terminology updates.	
5			
6			
7			
8			

### **1.9 *Distribution and availability of plan***

A copy of the plan is available on the Doomadgee web site and can be provided upon request.

A copy of the plan is provided to the members of the LDMG and the XO of the DDMG

## 1.10 Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms

### *Definitions*

<b>Activation of Relief and Recovery Measures</b>	Activated by Minister of Emergency Services for a special geographical area affected by a natural disaster to activate and co-ordinate NDRRA assistance measures
<b>Chairperson</b>	The Chairperson of the Disaster Management Group, means the person appointed or acting as the chairperson of the group under section 20 of the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
<b>Command</b>	The direction of members and resources of an agency in the performance of the agency's roles and tasks. Command operates vertically within an agency.
<b>Control</b>	The overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. Control operates horizontally across all agencies, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.
<b>Coordination</b>	The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective disaster management, but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction.
<b>Coordination Centre</b>	A centre established at State, District or Local level as a centre of communications and co-ordination during response and recovery operations eg. DDCC- District Disaster Co-ordination Centre, SDCC- State Disaster Co-ordination Centre, LDCC-Local Government Disaster Co-Ordination Centre.
<b>Declared Disaster Officer</b>	(i) a police officer; or (ii) a persons authorized under <i>s75(1) of the DMA</i> to exercise declared disaster powers for the disaster situation.
<b>Disaster</b>	A “disaster” is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption. In this section – 'serious disruption' means - Loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or widespread or severe property loss or damage; or widespread or severe damage to the environment.

<b>Disaster District</b>	Means a part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
<b>District Disaster Management Group</b>	Means the functional group as set out in the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
<b>District Disaster Coordinator</b>	Means a police officer appointed by the commissioner Queensland Police Service as a district disaster coordinator under section 25.
<b>Disaster Management</b>	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse events, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
<b>Executive Officer - State Disaster Management Committee</b>	Of the State group, means the person who is the executive officer of the group under section 19(3).
<b>Operations Officer – District Disaster Management Group</b>	That person appointed by the District Disaster Coordinator to be the Operations Officer of the District Disaster Management Group for disaster management purposes.
<b>Functional Lead Agency</b>	A Government Department allocated a responsibility by the State Disaster Management Group to coordinate a particular function in respect of disaster management.
<b>Hazard</b>	A potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.
<b>Incident</b>	Day-to-day occurrences which are responded to by a single response agency by itself or in cooperation with other response agencies.
<b>Local Disaster Coordinator</b>	Chief Executive Officer or other council officer appointed by the Chair of the LDMG as the Local Disaster Coordinator.
<b>Local Controller</b>	The controller of a Local State Emergency Service Unit appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003. The Local Controller is usually the appointed leader of a volunteer SES unit.
<b>Local Disaster Management Group</b>	The persons responsible for implementing the requirements of Local Government with respect to development and implementation of disaster arrangements for their area
<b>Local Disaster Management Plan</b>	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Measures taken in advance of an event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and the environment.



<b>DRFA Financial Guidelines QLD</b>	Financial arrangements for the activation and delivery of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery assistance within Queensland
<b>Non-Government Organisation</b>	A voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency.
<b>Planning</b>	Process of developing arrangements for coordinating a response and establishing priorities, duties roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including an actual state of preparedness.
<b>Preparedness</b>	Action designed to minimise loss of life and damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in case an event. Preparedness is concerned with understanding the threat; forecasting and warning; educating and training officials and the population; and establishing organisations for the management of disaster situations including preparation of operational plans, training relief groups, stockpiling supplies, and accessing necessary funds.
<b>Prevention</b>	Includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce or eliminate potential loss of life or property and protect economic development.
<b>Recovery</b>	Includes the process of returning an affected community to its proper level of functioning after a disaster. This process is divided into short term Recovery and Long Term Recovery/Reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial Recovery – the aim of initial recovery operations is to satisfy personal and community needs, and to restore services to the level where the continuing process can be managed by local government and the normal responsible agencies</li> <li>• Long Term Recovery – long term recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation measures are the subject of separate arrangements.</li> </ul>
<b>Resources</b>	Includes food, manpower, any horse or other animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant, apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.
<b>Response</b>	Includes the process of combating a disaster and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by a disaster.
<b>Risk</b>	Expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged, and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. Based on mathematical calculations, risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability.

<b>Risk Management</b>	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, assessing, treating and monitoring risk.
<b>State Disaster Management Committee</b>	Queensland body responsible for the development of Disaster Management policy and coordination of resources necessary to ensure that all steps are taken to plan for and counter the effects of disaster.
<b>Supporting Organisations</b>	Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other specialist agencies who have indicated a willingness to participate and provide specialist support resources to a functional or threat specific lead agency during disasters.
<b>Warning</b>	Dissemination of message signaling imminent hazard, which may include advice on protective measures.

## **Acronyms**

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

## **1.11 Processes and timeframes – Internal and External Assessment**

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

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

## 1.12 Governance Processes

### *Core Group*

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Position</b>
Doomadgee Shire Council	Chair
Doomadgee Shire Council	Deputy Chair
Doomadgee Shire Council	LDC
Queensland Police Service	OIC Doomadgee
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Emergency Management Coordinator

### *Advisors*

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Position</b>
Queensland Ambulance	OIC Doomadgee Station
Doomadgee Shire Council	
Doomadgee Shire Council	

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

### ***Appointment of representative to District Group***

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

### ***Notification of membership to State Group***

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

### ***Meeting Schedule***

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

### ***Administrative responsibilities***

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

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

### ***Authority to activate the Group***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***Reporting Requirements***

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

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



## **2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP**

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

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

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

### **3. DISASTER RISK ASSESMENT**

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#### **3.1 Community Context**

##### Geography

Doomadgee Shire is located within the Bounds of the Burke Shire. It is a small shire having a land area of only 1863 Km<sup>2</sup> and is located on the banks of the Nicholson River. The original Doomadgee, now known as old Doomadgee is located 100km north of the town in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The original mission was established in 1931 but the lack of fresh water and the remote nature of the area lead to its relocation to the current town of Doomadgee in 1983.

The landscape surrounding Doomadgee consists of flat plains broken by small sand ridges and ephemeral creeks and swamps that drain to the Nicholson River, while low lying coastal plains and tidal lagoons characterize the landscape of Old Doomadgee. Ironstone type sedimentary soil that is prone to erosion and has ridge deposits of red laterites is the predominant soil type. The vegetation is typically medium density scrub.

The major natural feature is the Nicholson River which flows along the southern boundary of Doomadgee

The community is primarily made up of Gangalidda and Waanyi people (the traditional owners of the land) as well as the tribal groups of Gadawa, Lardil, Mingginda and Garawa.

##### ***Climate and Weather***

Located at a latitude of about 18 degrees south Doomadgee is situated in the tropics. The wet season extends from November to March with the majority of the rainfall occurring in this period. However, the annual rainfall of 767mm is relatively low. Tropical cyclones frequently occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria (average of 1 to 2 per year), but the high winds associated with these systems rarely maintain their strength as far inland as Doomadgee. Old Doomadgee is more vulnerable to wind and storm surge damage from tropical cyclones, but is not inhabited in the wet season.

Heavy rain can result from the monsoon trough and from embedded severe thunderstorms. Rain depressions following the landfall of tropical cyclones can result in major flooding in the Nicholson River.

Summer temperatures range from maximum in the low 40's C to minimums in the high 20's. Winter temperatures range from maximums of high 20's to minimums of low to mid 10's. Doomadgee is covered by the Mornington Island radar

## ***Population***

The population of the Shire is 1405 (Census 2016), there is a fluctuation in population during the year with some of the regular population leaving town during the wet season.

With a land area of 1863 Km<sup>2</sup> the shire has a population density of .6 persons per Km<sup>2</sup>.

The population is predominantly aboriginal (about 95%) and is primarily made up of Gangalidda and Waanyi people (the traditional owners of the land) as well as the tribal groups of Gadawa, Lardil, Mingginda and Garawa.

There are a number of outstations/traditional lands in the Shire, these are populated at times.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>
Six Mile	House on site
Eight Mile	House on site
Nine Mile	House on site
Gumhole	No house
Emu Creek	No house
Spoon Creek	No house
Middle Yard	No house
Bullock Head	No house
Old Doomadgee	House on site
Drum Yard	No house

## ***Vulnerable People***

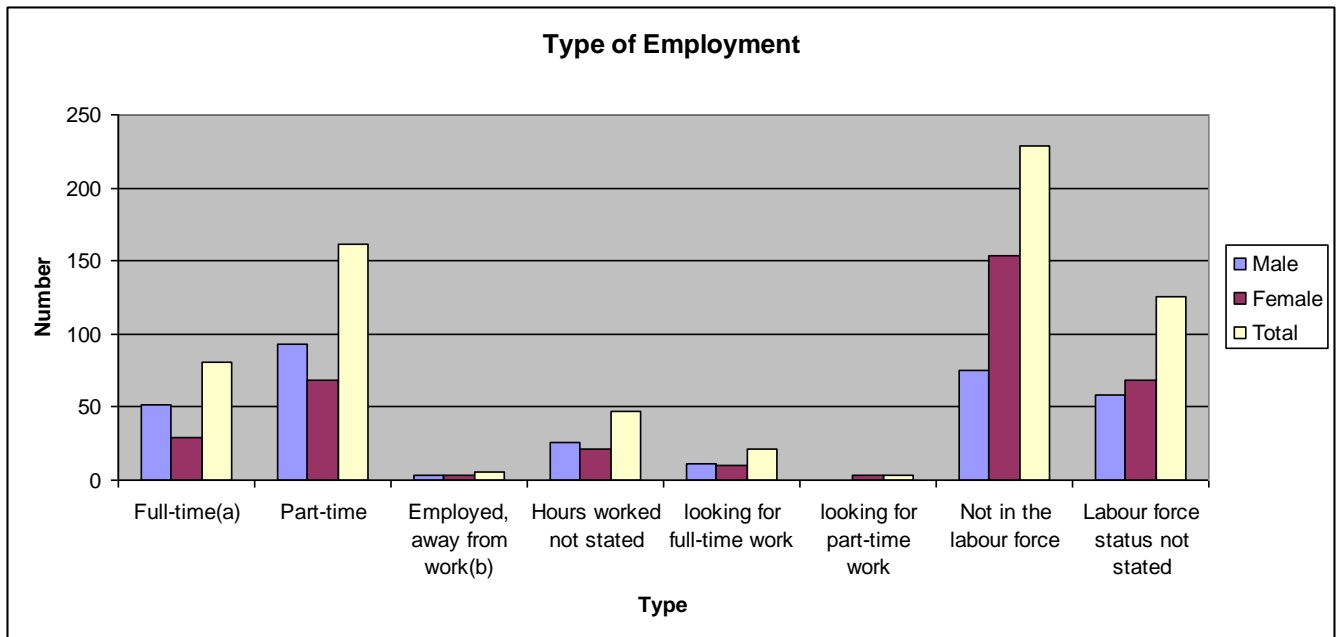
Elderly and infirmed individuals in the community are minimal, these individuals are known to the care providers.

## ***Community Preparedness***

The residents of Doomadgee are resilient during natural disasters, long periods of isolation are common.

## ***Industry***

There is no industry in Doomadgee, the largest employer is the Local Government followed by state Government and non government organisations.



### **Critical Infrastructure**

Most supplies to Doomadgee come by road via Mount Isa (Wills Development Road/Wollogorang Road). The only road into Doomadgee crosses the Nicholson River on a low level causeway which is subject to annual closure for periods ranging from 1 to 6 months per year (average 3 to 4 months).

Doomadgee airport has regular commercial passenger flights and can also be used for re-supply during periods of road closure. Airport facilities allow landing by Saab 340b aircraft.

Doomadgee has 8 Police officers. There are 2 Ambulance officers (paramedics) based in Doomadgee.

There is an SES unit and fire fighting equipment, but there are no fulltime SES or fire services officers.

Doomadgee has a modern hospital with 7 bed capacity only, but has the capacity to treat up to 20 patients if necessary. The hospital is staffed by 2 doctors (on rotation from Mount Isa Base Hospital) and 11 registered nurses. Its accident and emergency facility can provide resuscitation and stabilisation prior to airlifting of seriously ill patients to Mount Isa Base Hospital. Council owns and operates a 10 bed aged care hostel.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service provides medical emergency services, and there is a Queensland Rescue helicopter based in Townsville.

The Doomadgee Community Health Centre provides primary level care and provides services from visiting health professionals including physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dieticians and speech pathologists

Foodstuffs and fuel is supplied by road from Mount Isa to the Doomadgee Store. As noted elsewhere, this road access is cut off each year for periods from 1 to 6 months. Re-supply by air for essential items only is possible during periods of road closure.

### **Electricity Supply**

Doomadgee is self-sufficient for electricity supplied by 3 diesel generating sets operated by Ergon Energy. Diesel storage has recently been increased to provide continuity of supply during periods of prolonged road closure. The Doomadgee hospital has a standby generator to maintain services during a failure of the main supply.

### **Water Supply**

Council owns and operates a town water supply based on extraction from the Nicholson River. Storage of about 3 years supply, is provided by a weir located immediately upstream of the road crossing. Water is supplied via treatment plant via submersible pumps at raw water intakes on the river bed. There are 2 intakes providing an alternative in the event of failure. Other pumps lift treated water to an elevated tank from which it gravitates to the reticulation system.

### **Sewerage**

Sewerage is provided by means of gravity sewers, 4 pump stations and lagoon treatment.

Water and sewerage pump stations can be run from portable generators in the case of failure of the electricity supply.

### **Roads**

Road access to Doomadgee is via Wologorang Road which forms a part of the State Road Network linking Normanton to the Northern Territory. Wologorang Road intersects the Wills Developmental Road 29km south west of Burketown and passes within 500m of Doomadgee. It is a 6m wide sealed formed road.

Old Doomadgee Road provides access to Old Doomadgee and is a 133km unsealed, partially formed and partially gravel sheeted road.

Outside of Doomadgee, Wologorang Road crosses the Nicholson River on a low causeway immediately downstream of the water supply weir. This causeway is unpassable each wet season for an period of 1 to 5 months. There is no alternative road access into Doomadgee.

Nine Mile Road, Six Mile Road and Corinda Road provide access to the outstations in the area.

### **Airport**

Doomadgee has a bitumen sealed airstrip which facilitates a good level of service to the community by light aircraft. The airstrip is 1660 metres long and 23 metres wide and has pilot activated landing lights. Daily weekday passenger flights to and from Cairns and Mount Isa service the community. The airstrip is used by the RFDS, the air ambulance, passenger services and charter services.

The airport Doomadgee is operated by the Shire Council. Doomadgee has a sealed runway and capacity of the airstrip is a Dash 8.

*Airport codes:* DMD YDMG

*Type:* local airport(light traffic)

*Scheduled airline service:* yes

*Latitude:* -17.940300 | 17 56.417999 S | S17 56 25

*Longitude:* 138.822006 | 138 49.320374 E | E138 49 19

*Field elevation:* 153 ft/47 m MSL

*Magnetic variation:* 5.4°E

**12/30**

5,433 x 98 ft (1,656 x 30 m) — paved — lighted— threshold 12 displaced 30 ft (9 m) — threshold 30 displaced 30 ft (9 m)

### ***Essential Services***

Doomadgee is serviced by Queensland Police, Queensland Ambulance, Queensland Health, State Emergency Service and the Rural Fire Service.  
Hazardous Sites

There are no hazardous sites in the Shire.

### ***Public Buildings, Spaces and Events***

There are no public buildings or events that increase the concentration of people to a level that would cause concern.

### ***Proposed Future development***

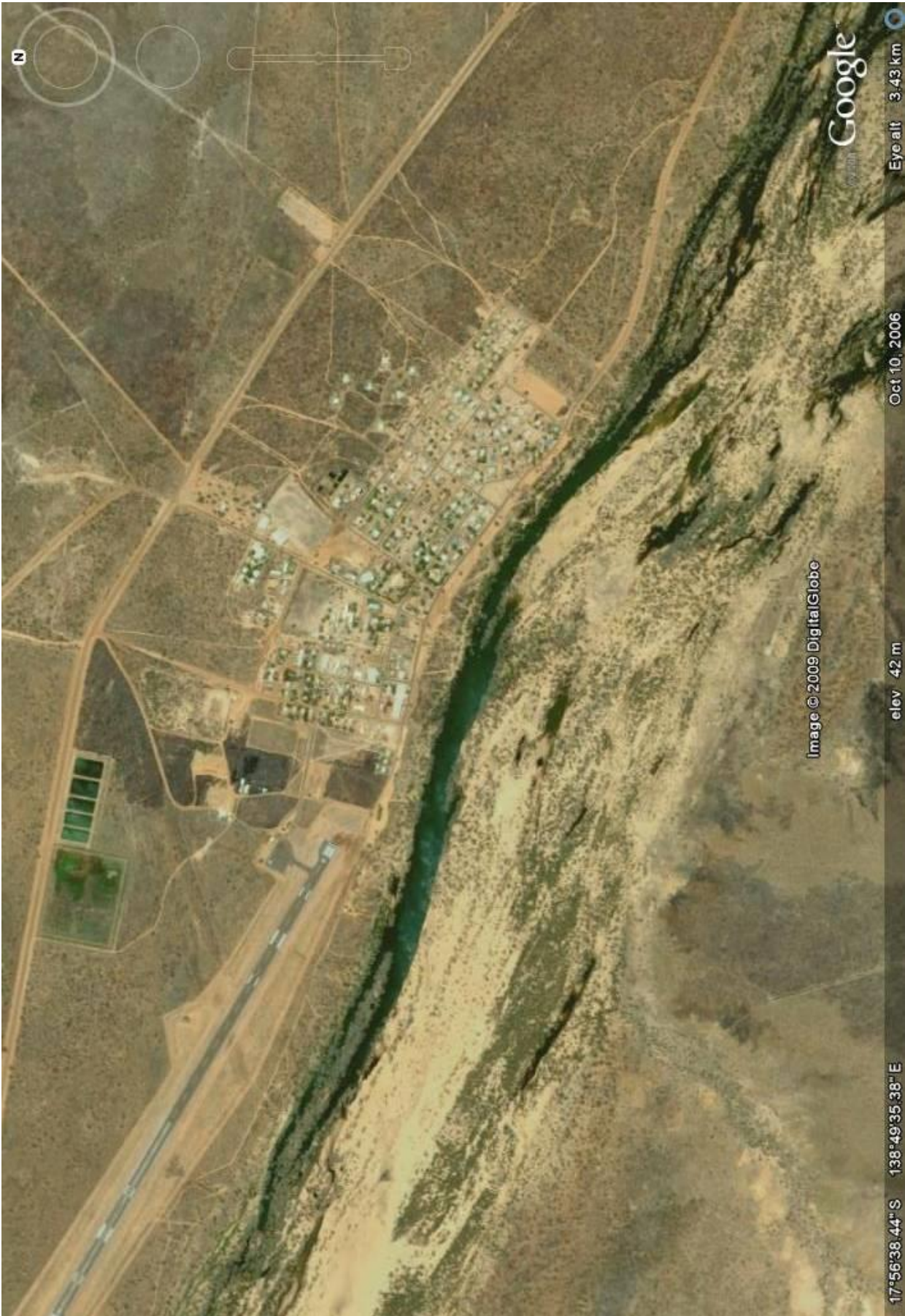
A number of new dwellings are constructed in Doomadgee due to social housing shortages, these developments are within the boundaries of the Doomadgee township.

### ***Neighbour relationships***

The Doomadgee Shire is located in the bounds of the Burke Shire, a good relationship exists between Burke and Doomadgee Shires.









## **3.2 Hazards**

The risk management record is given in **Table 2.2** which draws heavily on information in the Doomadgee Natural Disaster Risk Management Study (Maunsell 2003). The risk matrix was revisited in 2018 under the QERMF framework.

## **3.3 Risk Assessment**

### ***Risk analysis and evaluation***

Risk assessments were undertaken for all hazards identified to have any relevance to the area covered by the plan. The likelihood of each hazard was considered on a monthly basis as supported by Bureau of Meteorology records. The following matrix was used to determine likelihood, consequence and residual risk.

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)	
Flooding	People	Access by road cut off for long period	Certain	Low with current measures Isolation, lack of critical supplies	Low	In place	Current stockpiling of food, fuel, medical supplies.	Effective	Council, Ergon, Qld Health	Contingency of re-supply by air	In place	
		People and vehicles swept away by floodwaters	Possible	Moderate: Drowning or injury, risk to rescue personnel	Moderate	High	Additional warning signs, public awareness	Effective, low cost	DASC		November 2007	
		Homes inundated by floodwaters: Possessions (cars, clothes, furniture etc.) being lost or damaged by floodwaters People having to evacuate homes Homes damaged by damp conditions	Unlikely	Moderate: Damage, repair and evacuation can cause loss and trauma	Moderate	High	Public awareness campaign	Effective, low cost	DASC	Bureau of Meteorology/ DASC	Flood modelling as itemised in treatment column	November 2007
		Temporary accommodation – see under critical facilities					Highly effective, relatively low cost, potentially significant risk reduction.	DASC	November 2007 (dependant on funding)			
Pollution from backflow of sewerage to houses.					Upstream flood warning station	Highly effective, moderate cost, potentially significant risk reduction.	DASC	Use mapping to better define evacuation requirements and advice to public	June 2009 (dependant on funding)			
					Contour mapping and flood modelling to relate measured flood levels to house floor levels	Highly effective, moderate cost, potentially significant risk reduction.		Address sewerage backflow issue when mapping to hand	June 2009			

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Flooding (contd)	Social Structures	breakdown in family groups/ social networks	Unlikely	Moderate: Loss of functionality of the community	Low		Public awareness/ education campaign	Effective, low cost	DASC		November 2007
	Buildings	Floodwater inundation of homes and public buildings; foundation scour	Unlikely	Temporary accommodation; repairs to structure repair/replacement of furniture and other contents	Moderate	High	As for People: homes inundated	As for People: homes inundated	As for People: homes inundated	As for People: homes inundated	As for People: homes inundated
	Engineering Infrastructure: Roads	Closure of arterial and access roads  Closure of local roads severe damage to road infrastructure	Certain	Low: Inconvenience and isolation, and dislocation of people  Arrangements for re-supply by air in place but at high cost'  Moderate: Reliance on NDRA for road repair	Moderate: Frequent damage to unsealed roads	In place  High  Medium	Current stockpiling of food, fuel, medical supplies.  Flood depth markers to all flood affected roads and causeways  Upgrading of roads	Current measures effective    Road upgrading would reduce frequent repair costs and reliance on NDRA funds	Council, Ergon, Qld Health  DASC  DASC	Contingency of re-supply by air	2008 dependant on external funding
	Airstrip	Severe damage to airstrip pavement resulting in closure for unacceptable period	Unlikely	Moderate: Loss of flood period access:	Low	Medium	Levee protection	Evaluation dependant on flood modelling	DASC		June 2010 (dependant on flood modelling outcomes)
	Power Supply	Severe damage to power generation and supply infrastructure resulting in power outages for unacceptable period	Rare	Moderate: Interruption to reliant infrastructure (i.e. telecomms, water and sewerage pumps and critical facilities	Low:	Medium	Additional portable generating units	Not known at present	Ergon Energy/ DASC	Purchase/ Commissioning Ongoing maintenance requirement	Evaluation by June 2007

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Flooding (contd)	Engineering Infrastructure (contd):  Water supply	Severe damage to water supply infrastructure  Water supply stoppages for unacceptable period of time  Contamination of water supply	Possible	Moderate: Risk of disease. Disruption to reliant critical facilities (i.e. Hospital)	Moderate	Medium	Survey of water supply infrastructure for exposure to flood damage and develop action plan	Potential to reduce future vulnerability of water supply infrastructure to flood damage, moderate cost	DASC	Implementation of action plan	Survey by June 2008
	Sewerage	severe damage to sewerage reticulation and treatment infrastructure  Sewage overflow backflow to houses:  Contamination of water supply	Possible	Moderate: Risk of disease	Low	Medium	Survey of sewerage infrastructure for exposure to flood damage and develop action plan	Potential to reduce future vulnerability of sewerage infrastructure to flood damage, moderate cost	DASC	Implementation of action plan	Survey by June 2008
	Telecommunications	Severe damage to telecommunications resulting in loss of telephone service for unacceptable period  Loss of HF service	Possible	Moderate: reliance on HF radio communications inconvenience to people/ safety ramifications loss of telecommunication capability	Low	Medium	Survey of exposure of infrastructure to flood damage	Potential to reduce future vulnerability of infrastructure to flood damage, moderate cost	Telstra	Implementation of action plan	Survey by June 2008

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Flooding (contd)	Critical facilities	Loss of power, water and sewerage services to critical facilities	Rare	Moderate: Interruption to reliant infrastructure (i.e. telecommunications, water and sewerage pumps and critical facilities)	Low	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure
		Community shelter: buildings at risk of floodwater inundation and damage scour damage to building foundations loss of power and water supply, sewerage services to buildings	Rare	increased need for self-reliance within community requirement to find other community shelters housing stress (overcrowding)	Low	High	Prepare list of shelter buildings available together with their facilities – identify additional facilities required	High priority in respect of all natural hazards – relatively low cost. Temporary accommodation in Doomadgee preferable to evacuation of town	DASC/Dept of Education	Provision of additional facilities as required	November 2007
		Emergency Response Agencies ineffective in assisting community due to extent of damage/ lack of equipment; damage to premises and equipment	Rare	Community hardship; increased need for self-reliance within community; need to relocate to temporary premises	Low	High	Ensure District DMP provisions provide required support		DES	District DMP provisions	November 2007
		Medical Services unable to cope with numbers of ill and injured; damage to premises;  Loss of power and water supply, sewerage services to premises	Possible	Medical transfers of patients required  Resultant reduction in level of service	Moderate	In place  High	Medical transfer provisions in place  Identify any additional infrastructure needs		Queensland Health	Provision of additional infrastructure as identified	November 2007

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)	
Destructive winds (tropical cyclone, severe storm, tornado)	People	People being struck by wind blown debris	Likely	Injury and fatalities; increased load on medical services	High	High	Cyclone Watch and cyclone warning procedures in place  Community awareness campaign  Annual clear up required prior to cyclone season	Effective, low cost  Effective, moderate cost	BoM  DASC	Annual requirement  Annual requirement	In place  November 2007  November 2007	
		Exposure to elements due to damaged roofs	Likely	Illness and infection; despondency; increased load on medical and counselling services	High	High	Survey all buildings to determine roof and tie - down adequacy; develop action plan	Effective, potentially significant reduction in damages and response requirements	Q-Build	Implement action plan to ensure all roofs are adequately constructed and tied down	Survey by November 2007	
		Evacuations required from severely damaged houses	Possible	Provision of emergency shelter	Moderate	High	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	
	Social Structures	Breakdown in family groups/ social networks	Unlikely	Loss of functionality of the community	Low	Low	Public awareness/ education campaign	Effective, low cost	DASC		November 2007	
	Buildings	Roof damage/loss Subsequent rainwater damage to structure and contents	Likely	Need for temporary accommodation; repairs to structure and internal fittings, electrical installations and foundations	Moderate	High	Adherence to Building Code of Australia  Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	In place  Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Destructive winds (tropical cyclone, severe storm, tornado)	Engineering Infrastructure: Roads	Closure of arterial and local roads by fallen power lines and/or trees	Short term damage: almost certain  Long term dislocation: unlikely	Low: dislocation short term providing adequate local resources for repair of damaged power lines	Low	In place	Local resources in place	Current measures effective	Ergon,		
	Airstrip	Severe damage to navigational aids	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Adherence to wind loading design codes	In place	DASC	Reliance on visual navigation or GPS. Damage repairs	In place
	Power Supply	Severe damage to power generation and supply infrastructure resulting in power outages for unacceptable period	Unlikely	Moderate: Interruption to reliant infrastructure (i.e. telecommunications, water and sewerage pumps and critical facilities)	Moderate	Medium	Review standby generator capacity	Potentially significant reduction in disruption due to power outages if sufficient standby capacity available (fixed or mobile)	Ergon Energy/ Qld Health, DASC	Upgrading of standby generating capacity Ongoing maintenance requirement	Conduct review by June 2008
	Water supply	Severe damage to water supply infrastructure  Water supply stoppages for unacceptable period of time  Contamination of water supply	Possible	Moderate: Risk of disease. Disruption to reliant critical facilities (i.e. Hospital)	Moderate	Medium	Survey of water supply infrastructure for exposure to wind damage and develop action plan	Potential to reduce future vulnerability of water supply infrastructure to wind damage, moderate cost	DASC	Implementation of action plan	Survey by June 2008

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
	Engineering Infrastructure (contd):  Sewerage	severe damage to sewage reticulation and treatment infrastructure  Sewage overflow backflow to houses:  Contamination of water supply	Possible	Moderate: Risk of disease	Low	Medium	Survey of sewerage infrastructure for exposure to wind damage and develop action plan	Potential to reduce future vulnerability of sewerage infrastructure to wind damage, moderate cost	DASC	Implementation of action plan	Survey by June 2008
	Telecommunications	Severe damage to telecommunications resulting in loss of telephone service for unacceptable period  Loss of HF service	Possible	Moderate: reliance on HF radio communications inconvenience to people/ safety ramifications loss of telecommunication capability	Low	Medium	Survey of exposure of infrastructure to wind damage	Potential to reduce future vulnerability of infrastructure to wind damage, moderate cost	Telstra	Implementation of action plan	Survey by June 2008



Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Destructive winds (tropical cyclone, severe storm, tornado)	Critical facilities	Loss of power, water and sewerage services to critical facilities	Possible	Moderate: Interruption to reliant infrastructure (i.e. telecommunications, water and sewerage pumps and critical facilities)	Low	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure	As above for infrastructure
		Community shelter: buildings at risk of wind damage; loss of power and water supply, sewerage services to buildings	Possible	increased need for self-reliance within community requirement to find other community shelters housing stress (overcrowding)	Low	Medium	As listed under flooding	High priority in respect of all natural hazards – relatively low cost. Temporary accommodation in Doomadgee preferable to evacuation of town	DASC/Dept of Education	Provision of additional facilities as required	November 2007
		Emergency Response Agencies ineffective in assisting community due to extent of damage/ lack of equipment; damage to premises and equipment	Rare	Community hardship; increased need for self-reliance within community; need to relocate to temporary premises	Low	High	Ensure District DMP provisions provide required support		DES	District DMP provisions	November 2007
		Medical Services unable to cope with numbers of ill and injured; damage to premises; Loss of power and water supply, sewerage services to premises	Possible	Medical transfers of patients required  Resultant reduction in level of service	Moderate	In place  High	Medical transfer provisions in place  Identify any additional infrastructure needs		Queensland Health	Provision of additional infrastructure as identified	November 2007

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Bushfire/ grassfire	People	people burned whilst carrying out controlled burns/ fighting fires in grasslands/ scrub residents burned fighting house fires smoke inhalation  smoke causing problems for people with respiratory illnesses  peoples possessions burned or damaged  people having to evacuate their homes  peoples homes being burned	Likely	Injury and fatalities; increased load on medical services; rescues required  need to evacuate and relocate people to a smoke free environment  personal anguish  homelessness housing stress (overcrowding)	Low	Low	Local practices of control burning limit risk (unless control burns get out of hand)  Community awareness campaign  Annual clear up of combustibles required prior to cyclone season	Effective, but requires monitoring  Effective, low cost  Effective, moderate cost	DASC	Annual requirement	In place  November 2007  November 2007
	Social Structures	Breakdown in family groups/ social networks	Unlikely	Loss of functionality of the community	Low	Low	Public awareness/ education campaign	Effective, low cost	DASC		November 2007
	Buildings	Fire damage/loss; damage to structure and contents	Possible	Need for temporary accommodation; repairs to structure internal fittings, and electrical installations	Low	Low	Adherence to Building Code of Australia  Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Bushfire/ grassfire	Engineering Infrastructure	Road closures due to fires and smoke  Airstrip closures due to fires and smoke  Severe damage to power generation and supply infrastructure resulting in power outages	Short term dislocation: possible  Long term dislocation: unlikely	Low: dislocation short term acceptable.  Interruption to infrastructure reliant on power supply(i.e. telecommunications, water and sewerage pumps and critical facilities	Moderate	Medium	As above under 'people'	As above under 'people'	QFRS/ DASC	As above under 'people'	As above under 'people'
	Critical facilities	Emergency Response Agencies ineffective in assisting community due to loss of control of grasslands/ bushfire  The aged, infirm, asthmatics and other vulnerable people needing to be relocated from the hospital and aged care hostel due to smoke  premises and equipment damaged or destroyed	Possible	large areas burned fires spreading to developed areas  need to evacuate and relocate people  need to relocate service to temporary premises	Low	Medium	As above under 'people'	As above under 'people'	QFRS/ DASC	As above under 'people'	As above under 'people'
		Community shelter: buildings at risk of wind damage; loss of power and water supply, sewerage services to buildings	Possible	increased need for self-reliance within community requirement to find other community shelters housing stress (overcrowding)	Low	Medium	As listed under flooding	High priority in respect of all natural hazards – relatively low cost.	DASC/Dept of Education	Provision of additional facilities as required	November 2007

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Earthquake	People	<p>People being struck by or trapped in dislodged or collapsed building elements, fires and electrocution</p> <p>Loss of engineering services</p> <p>Possessions and homes damaged and destroyed</p>	Rare	<p>Potentially high and beyond capacity of local response resources</p> <p>Injury and fatalities; increased load on medical services; rescues required</p> <p>need to evacuate and relocate people.</p> <p>personal anguish</p> <p>homelessness housing stress (overcrowding)</p>	Moderate	Medium	<p>Adherence to Building Code of Australia</p> <p>Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding</p> <p>Public awareness/ education campaign</p>	<p>Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding</p> <p>Effective, low cost</p>	DASC		<p>In place</p> <p>Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding</p> <p>November 2007</p>
	Social Structures	Breakdown in family groups/ social networks	Rare	Loss of functionality of the community especially if long term evacuation required	Moderate	Medium	Public awareness/ education campaign	Effective, low cost	DASC		November 2007
	Buildings	<p>Total or partial collapse of homes and buildings</p> <p>Buildings sustaining structural damage</p>	Rare	Need for temporary accommodation; repairs to structure internal fittings, and electrical installations	Moderate	Medium	<p>Adherence to Building Code of Australia</p> <p>Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding</p>	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding	<p>In place</p> <p>Refer to emergency shelter provision under flooding</p>

Hazard (Source of risk)	Vulnerable Sector (Element at risk)	Potential Risks (Risk statements)	Likelihood	Consequences	Level of risk	Action priority	Risk treatment options (including current control measures)	Risk treatment evaluation (effectiveness, cost, potential benefits)	Responsible agency (link treatment option to core business of relevant organisation)	Consequential actions (identify project details)	Implementation timeframe (define timeframe and any dependencies)
Earthquake	Engineering Infrastructure	Potentially widespread damage to all infrastructure; beyond local resources to repair; repairs could take months.	Rare	Isolation of community, dislocation of local services for a considerable period of time  Long term evacuations	Moderate	Medium	As above under 'people'	As above under 'people'	QFRS/ DASC	As above under 'people'	As above under 'people'
	Critical facilities	Emergency Response Agencies ineffective in assisting community due to extent of damage and insufficient equipment  Medical services unable to cope with numbers of dead and injured  community shelters damaged or destroyed premises and equipment damaged or destroyed	Possible		Low	Medium	As above under 'people'	As above under 'people'	QFRS/ DASC	As above under 'people'	As above under 'people'

### **3.4 Risk Treatment**

The risk assessment identified existing controls for each hazard and possible future treatments to further reduce the identified residual risk. Possible further treatments will only be moved into the existing control category after funding and implementation has occurred.

Complete elimination of the flooding risk is not feasible due to expense.

## 4. CAPACITY BUILDING

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### 4.1 Community Awareness

The Doomadgee community is very aware of the seasonal risks and how to minimise the impact, floods and fires are considered essential for the country and are accepted. The Doomadgee Council has very effective engagement as part of normal business and these networks are used to educate and inform the community through events.

This programme comprises the following elements:

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

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

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

## **4.2 Training**

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



### 4.3 Exercises

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

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

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

Any issues identified should be noted and recorded against one or more of the P<sup>2</sup>OST<sup>2</sup>E categories, depending on your perception of the reason behind the issue identified.

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

## **4.4 Post Disaster Assessment**

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

## 5. RESPONSE STRATEGY

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

Doomadgee has predominantly activated for flooding in the past. Due to the nature of the flooding there is a considerable lean forward phase where flooding can be reasonably predicted. In the event of incident with little or no warning and widespread damage (earthquake or severe storm) local emergency response agencies would be quickly overwhelmed. In this case additional resources would be requested from Mount Isa (less than 8hrs).

During major or prolonged flooding the LDMG may need to request a resupply of essential goods.

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

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

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

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

- Flooding of significant dwellings,
- Infrastructure failure for protracted periods.
- Earthquake with multiple structural failures,
- Exotic animal disease,
- Events that require long term housing for evacuated persons, and
- Events with multiple fatalities or multiple serious injuries.

## **Operational Planning**

*The Concept of operations document is held separately to this plan.*

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

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

## **Management of Residual Risks**

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

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

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

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

## 5.1 Information notification and dissemination

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

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

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

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

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

## 5.2 Activation of response arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Stand Down</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No requirement for coordinated response</li> <li>• Community has returned to normal function</li> <li>• Recovery taking place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final checks for outstanding requests</li> <li>• Implement plan to transition to recovery</li> <li>• Debrief of staff in LDCC</li> <li>• Debrief with LDMG members</li> <li>• Consolidate financial records</li> <li>• Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting</li> <li>• Return to local government core business</li> <li>• Final situation report sent to DDMG</li> </ul>	<p>LDMG members involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements</p>
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### **5.3 Role of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre operation and management**

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

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

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

In particular, the LDCC is responsible for the:

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

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

## **5.4 Declaration of a disaster situation**

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

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

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

## **5.5 Operational reporting**

### **Situation Report (SITREP)**

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

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

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

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

## **Tasking Log**

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

A tasking log may contain details of:

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

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

## **5.6 Financial Management**

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

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

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

### **Authority to expend funds**

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

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

### **Document management**

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

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

## **5.7 Disaster financial assistance arrangements**

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

### **State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)**

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

### **Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements (DRFA)**

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

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

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under SDRA and DRFA arrangements:

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

## 6. RECOVERY STRATEGY

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For the purpose of effective coordination aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into four functions. It is important to acknowledge that the four functions of recovery overlap and recovery arrangements must reflect the inter-relationship between each of these functions.

### **Economic**

Economic recovery includes renewal and growth of the micro economy (within the affected area) and the macro economy (overall economic activity of the state). Economic recovery includes individual and household entities (e.g. employment, income, insurance claims), private and government business enterprises and industry. It includes assets, production and flow of goods and services. It includes capacity for the export of goods and services from the affected region, and securing confidence of overseas markets.

### **Environment**

Environment, or natural environment, recovery includes restoration and regeneration of biodiversity (species and plants) and ecosystems, natural resources, environmental infrastructure, amenity/aesthetics (e.g. scenic lookouts), culturally significant sites and heritage structures. It includes management of environmental health, waste, contamination and pollution and hazardous materials.

The functional lead agency for environmental recovery is Department of Environment and Resource Management.

### **Human-social**

Human-social recovery includes personal support and information, physical health and emotional, psychological, spiritual, cultural and social well-being, public safety and education, temporary accommodation, financial assistance to meet immediate individual needs and uninsured household loss and damage.

### **Infrastructure (Including Roads)**

Infrastructure, or built environment, recovery includes repair and reconstruction of residential and public buildings, commercial, industrial and rural buildings and structures, government structures, utility structures, systems and services (transport, water, sewerage, energy, communications) and other essential services and dam safety.

The functional lead agency for infrastructure recovery is the Department of Local Government and Planning.

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

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

## 7 PUBLIC HEALTH

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

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

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

## 8 EVACUATION AND EVACUATION CENTRE MANAGEMENT

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

### ***Evacuation Centres***

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

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

### **a) Evacuation Centre Managers**

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

### **Duties of Evacuation Centre Managers**

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

1. Organise physical set up and adequate provision of the Evacuation Centre.
2. Be responsible for the overall co-ordination of the centre.
3. Liaise with LDCC to ensure the adequate provision of food, bedding, volunteers, access to medical treatment and any other needs of evacuees.
4. Registration of evacuees (names/address, telephone, next of kin).
5. Ensure persons with special needs are given appropriate assistance.
6. Ensure adequate feed back to LDCC regarding problems, either in respect of management of the Welfare Centre or special needs of clients.



7. Ensure information, i.e. medical, insurance, financial assistance (Govt Dept) etc is available to all people.
8. Ensure adequate records of activities and expenses are maintained.

Building	Owner	Contact	Number of Toilets	No of Showers	Cooking Facilities	Shortcomings	Additional Facilities Required	Comments	Estimated Shelter Capacity
Recreation Centre	DSC	CEO							
Doomadgee State School	Dept of Education	Principal							
Church Hall									
Council Administration Building	DSC	CEO							
Other									

## **9 IMPACT ASSESMENT**

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

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

## **10. LDMG SUB-PLANS**

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There is currently no Sub-plans developed to support the LDMG

***Contact List held seperatly***

