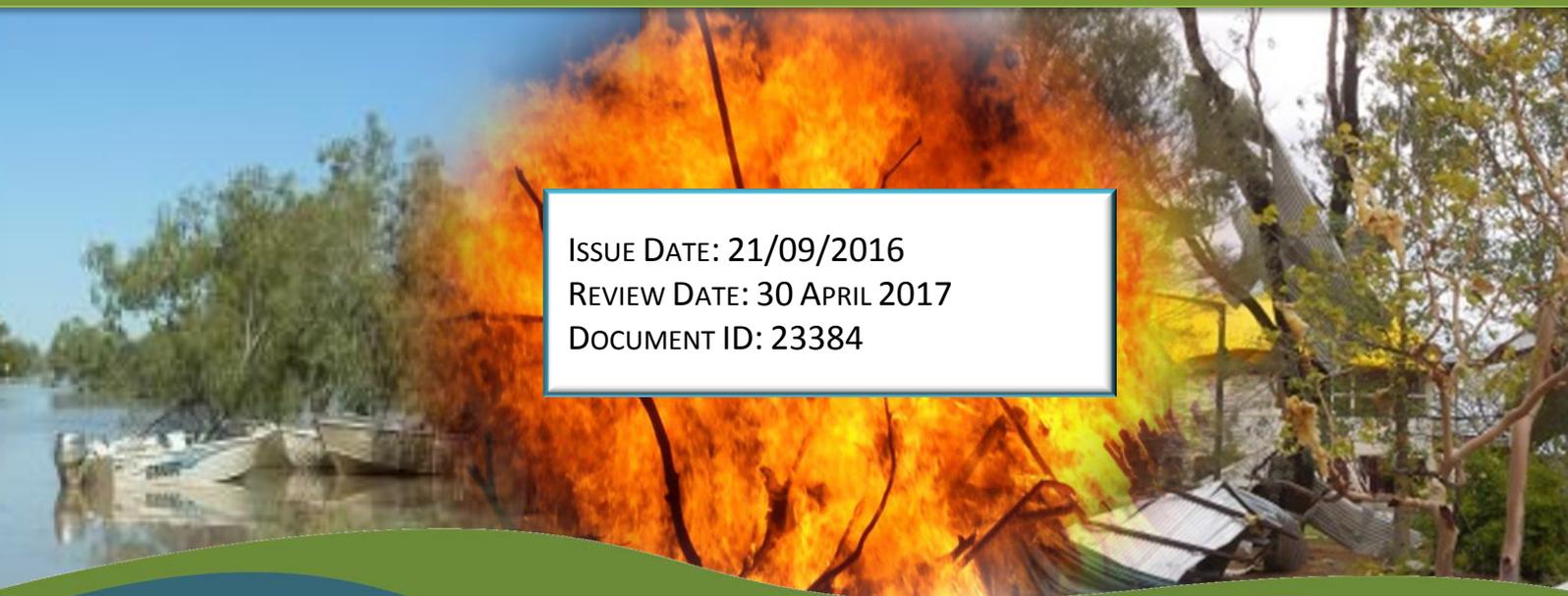




# Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Plan

Version 2.0, September 2016



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*Heart of the channel country*  
[www.barcoo.qld.gov.au](http://www.barcoo.qld.gov.au)



**Refer to Annexure 3: Central West Regional – Barcoo Shire Map Detail**

# Table of Contents

Foreword .....	6
Endorsement .....	6
Document Control .....	7
Amendment Control.....	7
Amendment Register .....	7
Version Control .....	7
Distribution.....	7
Administration and Governance .....	8
Purpose.....	8
Objectives .....	8
Strategic Policy Framework .....	9
Scope .....	9
Disaster Management Priorities .....	9
Authority to Plan .....	10
Planning.....	10
Legislation.....	11
Stakeholder Agreements .....	11
Review and Renew Plan.....	11
Local Disaster Management Group .....	12
Establishment .....	12
Functions .....	12
Functional Lead Agencies.....	14
Supporting Lead Agencies .....	14
Membership .....	15
Advisors .....	15
Roles and Responsibilities .....	17
Meetings .....	19
Quorum.....	19
Reporting.....	19
Communication Strategy .....	20
Capacity Building.....	21
Community Education .....	21
Training.....	21
Exercises .....	22
Post-Disaster Assessment.....	22
Disaster Risk Assessment.....	23
Community Context.....	23

Population .....	24
Industry Overview .....	25
Built Environment.....	25
Critical Infrastructure Information .....	26
Hazard Risk Assessment .....	29
Hazardous Materials Sites.....	29
Fuel.....	29
Hazards .....	30
Risk Assessment.....	31
Risk Treatment.....	35
Management of Residual Risks.....	36
Response Strategy .....	36
Warning Notification and Dissemination.....	36
Emergency Alerts .....	37
Activation .....	37
Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC).....	38
Operational Information Intelligence .....	39
Operational Reporting .....	39
Financial Management .....	40
Media Management .....	40
Logistics Support.....	40
Disaster Declaration .....	40
Hazard Specific Arrangements .....	41
Resupply .....	43
Request for Supplies and Equipment.....	43
Operational Procedures .....	43
Recovery Strategy .....	44
Scope .....	44
Functions of Recovery.....	44
Parameters and Constraints.....	45
Operational and Action Plans.....	45
Considerations for Recovery .....	46
Review and Assurance .....	46
Review and Renew Plan .....	46
External Assessment .....	47
Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements.....	47
Local Disaster Management Sub Plans .....	48
Annexure Register.....	48

Annexure 1 - LDMP Abbreviations .....49  
Annexure 2 - LDMP Definitions .....50  
Annexure 3 - Central West Regional - Barcoo Shire Map .....53  
Annexure 4 - Contact List (*not to be disclosed to public*) .....54  
Annexure 5 - Risk Treatment Plan (*not to be disclosed to public*) .....57  
Annexure 6 - Sub-Groups (*not to be disclosed to public*) .....58

Refer to Annexure 1: LDMP Abbreviations / Acronyms

Refer to Annexure 2: LDMP Definitions

## Foreword

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The Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group takes seriously its responsibilities to its local community to prepare and support Barcoo Shire Council, local volunteer organisations and the community itself for all possible disaster events.

Barcoo Shire Council is committed to ensuring it is prepared for all possible disasters in this area, and will work with local agencies and organisations to ensure the best possible coordination of local effort in preparing, mitigating, responding to and recovering from disasters.

Barcoo Shire Council has supported the development of this Local Disaster Management Plan to build on the considerable work previously undertaken in preparations for disaster management. Barcoo Shire Council will also develop separate sub-plans to ensure sound business continuity arrangements within the Barcoo Shire, as well as a community engagement and education strategy to support the preparedness of members of the public.

This plan has also been prepared to meet the legislative requirements of the Queensland Government as stated in the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and other Acts detailed in the legislation section of this document.

The Barcoo Shire Council Local Disaster Management Group has developed this plan to enable the most effective coordination of local disaster management and effort to ensure the safety and well-being of the residents of and visitors to the Barcoo Shire.

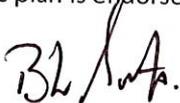
The plan will be made available to the public through the Barcoo Shire Council website and also through Barcoo Shire Council libraries. Members of the public are encouraged to familiarise themselves with this plan and use it as the basis for making their own personal and household disaster management preparations.

## Endorsement

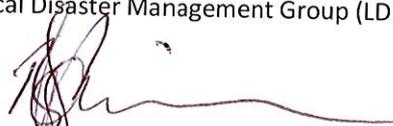
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The preparation of this Local Disaster Management Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act), State Disaster Management Plan, Queensland Management Assurance Framework and Strategic Policy Framework to provide for effective disaster management in the Barcoo Shire local government area.

The plan is endorsed for distribution by the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG).



**Cr Bruce Scott**  
Chairperson  
Local Disaster Management Group  
Date: 21 / 11 / 2016.



**Mr Robert O'Brien**  
Local Disaster Coordinator  
Local Disaster Management Group  
Date: 21 / 11 / 2016

### EMAF Component 4: Planning

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

# Document Control

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## Amendment Control

The Local Disaster Management Plan is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Coordinator. Any proposed amendments to the plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Robert O'Brien  
Local Disaster Coordinator  
PO Box 14  
JUNDAH QLD 4736

The Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) may approve inconsequential amendments to this document. Any changes to the intent of the document must be approved and endorsed by the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group.

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

## Amendment Register

Amendment		Plan Updated	
No/Ref	Issue Date	Inserted by	Date
Contact List Updated	March 2014	LDMG	July 2015
Contact List Updated	January 2016	LDMG	January 2016
Contact List Updated	July 2016	LDMG	July 2016
Endorsement Updated	July 2016	LDMG	July 2016
Update to Version 2.0	September 2016	LDMG	August 2016

## Version Control

Version	Date	Date Accepted by LDMG
1.1	March 2014	March 2014
1.2	December 2015	December 2015
2.0	September 2016	August 2016

Controlled copies of the Local Disaster Management Plan are held with the Local Disaster Coordinator and the Local Controller, Barcoo Shire, State Emergency Service (SES). Other copies distributed to the Local Disaster Management Group are updated on a periodic basis as required.

## Distribution

In accordance with *Section 60* of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, the Local Disaster Management Plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public at the Barcoo Shire Council website at: <http://www.Barcoo.qld.gov.au>.

This plan has been distributed in accordance with the distribution list at Annexure 3. Membership records will be collected, stored and disposed of in accordance with the information privacy principles contained in Schedule 3 of the *Information Privacy Act 2009*.

**EMAF Component 4: Planning**

- Key outcome 4.1
- Indicators 4 (e)

## Administration and Governance

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### Purpose

The Local Disaster Management Plan documents the arrangements, relationships and agreements of the Barcoo Shire Council's approach to disaster management in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

The Local Disaster Management Plan has the aim of maximising the resilience of local communities through mitigating identified risks, preparing for possible disaster events and maintaining the capacity of local organisations to support local communities. The plan details the arrangements within the Barcoo Shire Council area to plan and coordinate disaster management and disaster operations capability ensuring compliance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

**EMAF Component 4: Planning**

- Key outcome 4.2
- Indicators 4 (a)

### Objectives

The objectives of the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Plan are to facilitate the implementation of effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

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

**EMAF Component 4: Planning**

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

## Strategic Policy Framework

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

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

### EMAF Component 1: Hazard identification and Risk Assessment and 4: Planning

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

## Scope

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Barcoo Shire Council local government area. This entails the use of any state or commonwealth government department and/or agencies and all resources available for the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from, the effects of disasters or events having a community consequence, whilst utilising an all hazards approach.

### EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.2
- Indicators 4 (a)

## Disaster Management Priorities

The priorities for the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group are to:

- Improve community (including business) disaster planning/mitigation and preparation;
- Manage training of Local Disaster Management Group members in line with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.

- Integrate effective disaster risk reduction initiatives into strategic and corporate plans at appropriate levels of government, community organisations, industry and commerce.
- Monitor and evaluate the disaster management arrangements to:
  - streamline arrangements;
  - develop clear accountability, including defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of the disaster management arrangements;
  - improve the communication flow process; and
  - develop whole-of-government, media and community engagement arrangements.

**EMAF Components 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction, 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning**

- Key Outcomes 2.3, 3.2, 4.1 & 4.2
- Indicators 2 (b), 3 (f) and 4 (b), (c), (d) (f)

## Authority to Plan

This plan is prepared under the provisions of *Section 57(1)* of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. The plan has been prepared pursuant to these provisions and is in accordance with current guidelines. In accordance with *Section 80(1)(b)* of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, final approval has been given to this Local Disaster Management Plan by Barcoo Shire Council on 21 September 2016 where the plan was adopted by resolution. Initial approval was given to the plan by the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group on 11 August 2016.

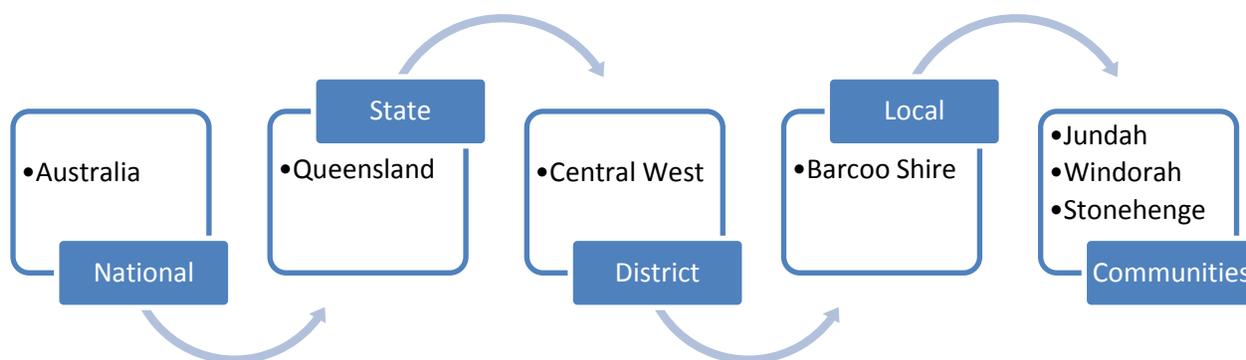
In accordance with *Section 30(1)(f)* of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, the Local Disaster Management Group is responsible to manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State Disaster Management Group. In the event of a disaster, decision-making authority for its management in the local area vests with the chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group. Such authority involves the coordination of disaster operations and activities performed by entities involved in a disaster.

## Planning

Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Plan emphasises the planning, preparation, response and recovery strategies identifying risk, responsibilities and actions required.

Consideration has been given in all stages of planning;

- Acceptance and adaptability to needs;
- Geographical location;
- Risk management doctrine;
- Recommendations obtained from Annual Reviews, IGEM Reviews and Legislative notifications.



#### EMAF Components 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3
- Indicators 4 (a) to (f)

## Legislation

Barcoo Shire Council is obligated to prepare, respond to and recover from disasters in accordance with a range of legislative provisions.

The following legislation provides council and other key emergency services with tools to prepare for a disaster and regulate activities that may prevent the effects of an event.

- *Local Government Act 2009*;
- *Disaster Management Act 2003*;
- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*;
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*;
- *Water Act 2000*

## Stakeholder Agreements

All agencies with a role defined in this Local Disaster Management Plan are responsible for the development of their agency's plan (or arrangements) that are required to fulfil this role of which are detailed on page 15 of this plan (Advisory Table).

MOU's will be obtained from some specialised service agencies of which may include:

- Salvation Army Services
- Longreach SES Services
- Longreach Fire Services

## Review and Renew Plan

The Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group will monitor and review the plan annually as required in accordance with *Section 59* of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. This Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) (and all associated plans and arrangements) will be subject to review following:

- Any significant activations of the LDMP that identify vulnerabilities in the LDMP or issues requiring resolution;
- Identification of changes to the hazard landscape involving the emergence of new hazards/risks or significant changes in the nature of existing hazards/risks;
- Identification of significant changes in the context of the community;
- Significant progress on programmed mitigation strategies;
- Identification of lessons learned from activation, exercises or training activities.

All members of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) are responsible for participating in the monitoring and review of the LDMP and associated arrangements.

# Local Disaster Management Group

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## Establishment

In accordance with section 29 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Barcoo Shire Council has established a Local Disaster Management Group.

## Functions

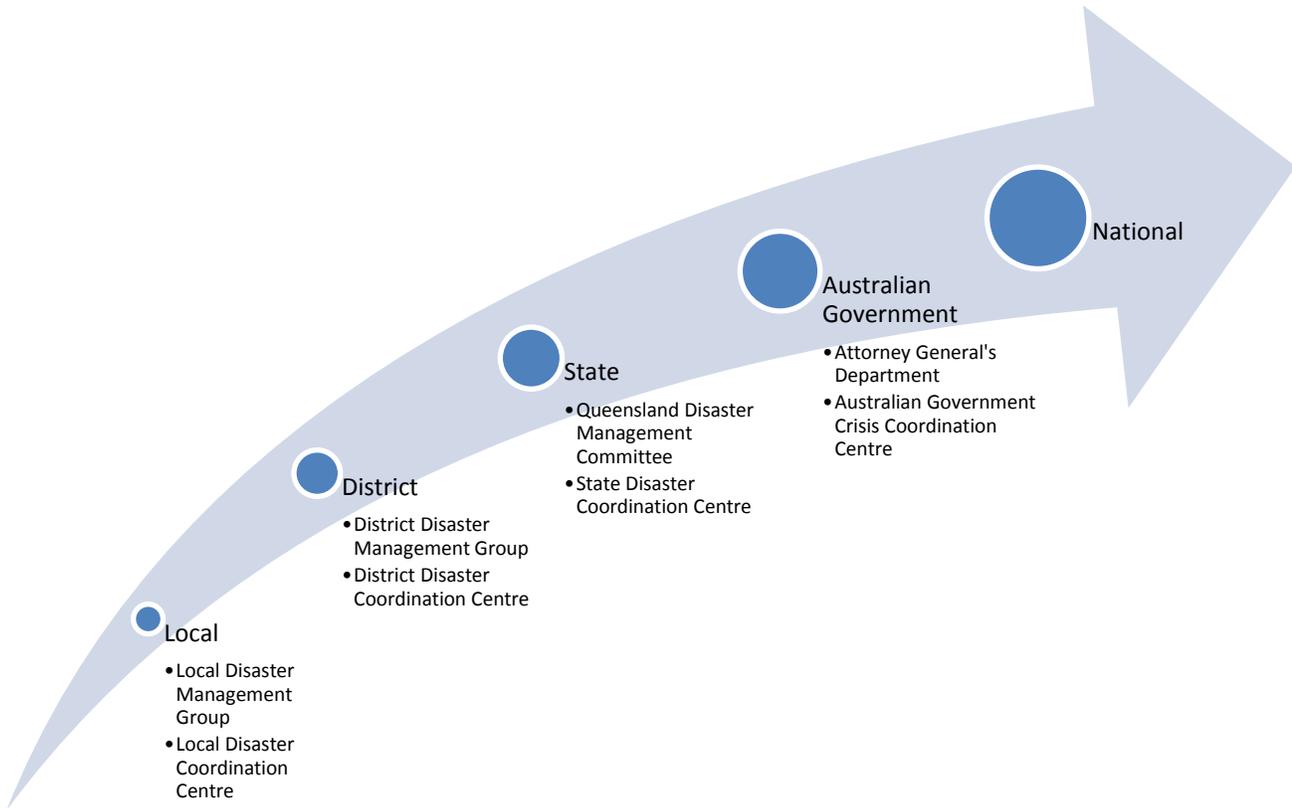
Under the *Disaster Management Act, Section 30*, the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group has the following functions for which it is established:

- a) to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State Disaster Management Group (SDMG) strategic policy framework for disaster management for the state;
- b) to develop effective disaster management for the area, including a local disaster management plan, and regularly review and assess that disaster management;
- c) To help the local government for its area to prepare for local disaster management;
- d) To identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about support services provided by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area.
- e) to ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- f) to manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the state group;
- g) to provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations;
- h) to identify and coordinate the use of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area.
- i) to establish and review communications systems in the group and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the Longreach district.
- j) to ensure information about an event or a disaster in the local area is promptly given to the district group;
- k) to perform other functions given to the group under this Act.

### EMAF Component 4 Planning

- Key outcome 4.1
- Indicator 4 (c)

## Disaster Management Structure:



## Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Command Structure:



## Functional Lead Agencies

Function	Lead agency	Roles and Responsibilities as detailed in the State DM Plan 2015
<b>Transport</b>	Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR)	Arrangements for the provision of transport resources for the transportation modes of road, rail, air and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations.
<b>Community Recovery</b>	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DCCSDS)	Arrangements for the coordination of community recovery services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information on the range of recovery services available;</li> <li>▪ Information of the physical effects of a disaster;</li> <li>▪ Personal support services;</li> <li>▪ Financial assistance to eligible applicants under the following schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Relief Assistance;</li> <li>- Associations Natural Disaster Relief;</li> <li>- Special Benefits;</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Provision of counselling and mental health services;</li> <li>▪ Longer term accommodation services; and</li> <li>▪ Facilitation of community participation in the redevelopment of social networks and community infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	Department of Health (Q-Health)	Arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Command, control and coordination of medical resources;</li> <li>▪ Public health advice and warnings;</li> <li>▪ Transportation of patients;</li> <li>▪ Psychological and counselling services; and</li> <li>▪ Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period.</li> </ul>
<b>Building and Engineering Services</b>	Department of Housing and Public Works (Q-Build)	Arrangements for the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations.
<b>Emergency Supply</b>	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	Arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services.
<b>Communications</b>	Dept of Science, Information Technology and Innovation (DSITI)	Arrangements for the re-establishment of electronic communication links either within a disaster affected area or within areas outside the affected area, and the provision of special communication facilities to support state and district level disaster operations mounted in support of an affected area.

## Supporting Lead Agencies

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

**EMAF Component 4: Planning**

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

**EMAF Component 4: Planning and Component 8: Control**

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

*Reference: Disaster Management Regulation 2014 section 13*

In accordance with section 33 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, the following persons are appointed to the Local Disaster Management Group Members of the Barcoo Shire Region.

LDMG Elective Membership	
Barcoo Shire Council	Mayor – Chairperson, LDMG
Barcoo Shire Council	Councillor - Deputy Chairperson, LDMG
Barcoo Shire Council	Chief Executive Officer – Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)
Barcoo Shire Council	Strategic Works Manager / DCEO – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator (DLDC)

LDMG Core Membership	
Barcoo Shire Council	Mayor – Chairperson, LDMG
Barcoo Shire Council	Councillor - Deputy Chairperson, LDMG
Barcoo Shire Council	Chief Executive Officer – Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)
Barcoo Shire Council	Strategic Works Manager / DCEO – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator (DLDC)
Queensland Police Services	Officer In Charge
Queensland Fire & Emergency Services	1 <sup>st</sup> Officer
Queensland Health Services	Director of Nursing (DON)
State Emergency Services	Local Controller
Queensland Ambulance Services	TBA

## Advisors

Representatives of the following departments / agencies may be invited to attend District Disaster Management Group meetings and assist in disaster operations in a co-operative disaster capacity as required.

LDMG Advisory Membership	
Barcoo Shire Council	Shire Engineer
Barcoo Shire Council	Aerodrome Manager
Barcoo Shire Council	Water Treatment Plant Operators
Barcoo Shire Council	Community Information Centres
Department of Education	Community Schools
Bureau of Meteorology	Regional Hydrology Manager (QLD)
Department of Transport and Main Roads	District Director

Ergon Energy	Emergency Contact
Telstra Corporation	Emergency Contact
Food Suppliers	Local Food Suppliers
Sewerage	Local Contractor Plumbers
Community Organisations	Organisation Point of Contact

Contact list is updated at Local Disaster Management Group meetings and is included as Annexure 4 to this plan.

***Refer to Annexure 4***

**EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 8: Control**

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

## Roles and Responsibilities

Agency	Areas of Responsibility and Key Tasks
<b>Barcoo Shire Council (BSC)</b>	<p>Continuity of essential Council services and disaster management capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintenance of council functions</li> <li>▪ Establishment of local disaster coordination capacity</li> </ul> <p>Maintenance of normal council services to the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Road Condition Reporting</li> <li>▪ Road Closures</li> <li>▪ Water</li> <li>▪ Sewerage</li> <li>▪ Refuse disposal</li> <li>▪ Public health</li> <li>▪ Animal control</li> <li>▪ Environmental protection</li> </ul> <p>Maintenance of a disaster response capability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish Local Disaster Coordination Centre (BSCC) capacity;</li> <li>▪ Maintain operational support resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)</li> <li>▪ Support and promote public education and/or awareness programs</li> <li>▪ Support operation of BSCC, including identifying and training of sufficient personnel to operate the BSCC</li> <li>▪ Coordination of support to local response agencies</li> <li>▪ Initial and on-going impact assessment</li> <li>▪ Support provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster</li> <li>▪ Provide advice regarding issues to be considered for authorised evacuation</li> <li>▪ Support resourcing, staffing and operation of Evacuation Centres</li> <li>▪ Provide local community support services</li> </ul>
<b>Disaster Management (QFES)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide coordination, policy, planning and operational advice and assistance to local disaster managers</li> <li>▪ Coordinate State and Commonwealth assistance for local disaster management and disaster operations</li> <li>▪ Provide management, administration, equipment and training support to the State Emergency Service</li> <li>▪ Coordinate provision of disaster management training;</li> <li>▪ Deploy suitably qualified Disaster Management Advisor to support operational activities in the local area.</li> </ul>

Agency	Areas of Responsibility and Key Tasks
<b>Queensland Police Service (QPS)</b>	Maintain police functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overall management of Queensland’s disaster management system on behalf of the SDMG;</li> <li>▪ Preservation of law and order;</li> <li>▪ Prevention of crime;</li> <li>▪ Security of possible crime scenes;</li> <li>▪ Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event;</li> <li>▪ Coronial investigation procedures;</li> <li>▪ Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks;</li> <li>▪ Crowd management/public safety;</li> <li>▪ Coordination of search and rescue;</li> <li>▪ Security of evacuated areas;</li> <li>▪ Registration of evacuated persons.</li> </ul>
<b>Queensland Rural Fire Service (QFES)</b>	Maintain QFES functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary agency for bushfire</li> <li>• Provide control, management and pre-incident planning of fires</li> </ul>
<b>Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)</b>	Maintain QAS functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Triage, assessment, treatment and transportation of injured persons;</li> <li>▪ Provide assistance with medical emergency evacuations;</li> <li>▪ Provision of advice regarding medical special needs sectors of the community.</li> </ul>
<b>State Emergency Service (SES)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster;</li> <li>▪ Support Public Education and Awareness strategies;</li> <li>▪ Provide assistance with rescue of trapped or stranded persons;</li> <li>▪ Flood boat operations;</li> <li>▪ Conduct search operations for missing persons;</li> <li>▪ Emergency repair/protection of damaged and/or vulnerable buildings;</li> <li>▪ Assistance with debris clearance;</li> <li>▪ First Aid;</li> <li>▪ Assist Police with Traffic Control activities;</li> <li>▪ Short term welfare support to response agencies;</li> <li>▪ Provide assistance with impact assessment;</li> <li>▪ Assist with establishment and maintenance of communications systems;</li> <li>▪ Provide emergency lighting.</li> </ul>

<b>Queensland Health (Q-Health)</b>	Maintain Health services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordination of medical resources;</li> <li>▪ Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community.</li> <li>▪ Psychological and counselling services for disaster affected persons;</li> <li>▪ Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period to preserve the general health of the community.</li> </ul>
<b>Industry Representatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advice regarding industry-specific effects of any potential disaster event;</li> <li>▪ Advice on the response assistance that industry can provide, via specialist resources, manpower etc;</li> <li>▪ Provide Situation Reports and/or Damage/Impact Reports to LDMG to ensure appropriate support is provided.</li> </ul>

## Meetings

The LDMG has an obligation under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* to meet twice per year. Meetings will be scheduled prior to the Birdsville races and within the first quarter of the calendar year. The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) of the Barcoo Shire LDMG will schedule these meetings and notify the members and forward minutes to its members.

## Quorum

A quorum for a meeting of a disaster management group is the number equal to:

- a) One-half of its members for the time being holding office plus 1; or
- b) If one half of its members for the time-being holding office is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

*In accordance to the Disaster Management Regulation 2014, Section 13.*

## Reporting

The LDMG will undertake reporting on the following basis:

- Report to BSC any issues that require approval or adoption by Council to be enacted;
- Report to BSC on an annual basis on disaster management issues that require amendment or addition to the Barcoo Shire Council Business Continuity Arrangements, Operational or Corporate Plans;
- Report to BSC in relation to mitigation activities where council will need to make or secure funding allocations to give effect to the identified mitigation activity;
- Report to the District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) on an annual basis any operational matters that require action or support from the DDMG.

# Communication Strategy

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The aim of the Communications Sub Plan of the Barcoo Shire Council Local Disaster Management Plan is to provide an effective communications network across a multi-agency response to either a disaster of emergency incident.

This Sub Plan activates when an event requires liaison between relevant authorities and coordination of communications networks. In the event of the primary means of communicating being lost, it is necessary to establish and control secondary communication networks.

The objective of the communication strategy in the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Plan is to identify:

- a) Types of communication
  - Verbal
  - Online
  - In person
  
- b) Available communication resources
  - Barcoo Shire Council Telephone Directory (Phone numbers, UHF Channels, Fax, Mobile and Email)
  - Online – Social Media Resources
  - UHF Repeater Network
  - LDMP Sub Plan 2: Communications
  
- c) Communication power supplies
  - Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) power sources
  - LDCC Backup Generators
  
- d) Transmission sites
  - Local Disaster Management Coordination Centre
  - Alternative Local Disaster Management Coordination Centres (Backup)
  - Advisory and Supporting Sub Groups (Community Information Centres)
  
- e) Methods to communicate information to the public
  - Telephone Calling
  - Email Network
  - Radio Broadcast
  - Online – Social Media Notifications
  - Facsimile
  - UHF Announcements

Effective communication systems and methods are in place and contact will be made in the order of priority addressing persons who are at risk and venerable.

Council will also seek advisory instructions from DON for the general instruction and treatments in relation to certain conditions

## **EMAF Component 6: Communication Systems**

- Key Outcomes 6.1 & 6.2
- Indicators 6 (a) to (f)

# Capacity Building

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## Community Education

Part of the role of the LDMG is 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; *Disaster Management Act, Section 30 (e)*. To that end, the LDMG will work cooperatively with all agencies in the development of local community education activities.

The BSC will contribute to the resilience of their community through community education by the supply of relevant disaster management information, specific hazard/risk management tools for the community and hazard/risk awareness activities, including:

- Regular disaster management information as part of the Barcoo Shire Newsletter to residents;
- The use of digital media platforms such as AM Radio, SMS, community email lists and social media
- Signage of known risks (where appropriate) to ensure greater community awareness;
- Specific disaster management news, information, tools or resources through council service centres, rates notices and other community resources.
- Community Feedback Questionnaire Forms
- Community Pre-Season Awareness

Additionally, the Local Disaster Management Plan and other disaster management resources will be made available to the public via the Barcoo Shire Council website and the local libraries.

Barcoo Shire Council is committed to an ongoing campaign to encourage the public to “Get Ready” by:

- Preparing information sheets for public distribution on hazards;
- Notifying residents of preparedness for extreme hazards via varied media tools;
- Preparing procedures and guidelines for the public on communication methods to be adopted before, during and post disasters.

Community awareness activities will be reported on at each meeting of the LDMG, and will be included in the LDMG annual report.

## Training

The provision of disaster management training for the LDMG and other relevant local agencies is the responsibility of Queensland Fire and Emergency Service.

The Local Disaster Coordinator of the LDMG will seek the support of Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) to ensure all members of the LDMG have appropriate training to undertake their responsibilities.

## Exercises

The Local Disaster Coordinator of the LDMG will seek the support of Queensland Fire and Emergency Service to ensure this Plan and the local arrangements are tested and evaluated during shire, district or other disaster management exercises that would (in a real event) require the activation of these plans or arrangements.

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

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

The LDMG will conduct at least one exercise annually, to include all core members of the LDMG.

### **EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning**

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

## Post-Disaster Assessment

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

Post-disaster reviews are conducted to:

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

# Disaster Risk Assessment

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The LDMG recognises the importance of risk assessment and the development of risk mitigation strategies based on sound disaster risk management processes. The LDMG is committed to implementing the concepts and principles detailed in the accepted Risk Management Standard ISO 31000.

## Community Context

Covering 61,901 square kilometres, an area nearly the size of Tasmania, Barcoo Shire is one of the larger shires in Queensland. It borders the Longreach Regional and Diamantina, Winton, Quilpie and Bulloo Shire Councils through to the South Australian Border.

There are three towns in Barcoo Shire, Stonehenge, Jundah and Windorah. Stonehenge and Jundah are on the banks of the Thomson River and Windorah is near Cooper's Creek.

Geography, Barcoo Shire is entirely within the Lake Eyre Basin drainage system taking in large parts of the Thomson and Barcoo Rivers and their tributaries as well as tributaries of the Diamantina River.

The Lake Eyre Basin is a globally unique drainage system that covers  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the Australian landmass, but drains entirely inland to one of the world's most arid and inhospitable places – Lake Eyre.

The Barcoo Shire has a rich diversity of landscapes which vary from desert spinifex and sand hills to the vast flood plains of the Channel Country, the rolling open downs and the Mulga forests of the higher areas.

Situated in the Channel Country, Barcoo Shire is prone to regular flooding. Unlike most parts of Australia, flooding is a natural and essential part of the ecology of the landscape and an important part of the cycle of agriculture.

The towns and properties where people live are mostly immune from flood inundation, but the road network is very vulnerable to long periods of flooding and closures – which presents a problem for the resupply of essential goods, including food, sanitary products and fuel.

The main industries in the shire are agriculture (sheep and cattle grazing), resources industries (oil and gas production and transportation) and tourism. All of these industries require heavy machinery (road trains and buses) to transport livestock, hydrocarbons and people. There is also an increasing number of self drive tourism which needs to be managed for their safety.

Fire is a reality in the landscape, and the risk increases after good seasonal rains. This risk is generally managed responsibly and by property owners with their own equipment or with the assistance of local brigades. There are many natural fire breaks across the landscape, and it would only be after exceptional seasonal conditions, that there would be a risk to persons or private and public infrastructure, or a request for public assistance on privately managed lands would be received or necessary.

Key vulnerabilities:

- Long periods of isolation due to flooding affecting resupply to communities and properties.
- Periods of rain and prolonged flooding cutting road access for day-to-day community activities and commerce, adversely affecting people's wellbeing and local economy.
- Heavy and lengthy vehicles and increased traffic volumes
- Major road accident with multiple casualties or dangerous goods spillage or both

- Remote areas, sparsely populated and vast distances
- Severe weather conditions – dust storms, heavy rain, flooding, high winds and extreme heat
- National Parks and sporadic camping or visiting in very remote locations
- Visitors to the area with little experience of remote locations
- Absentee landlords and the absence of people on agricultural properties
- Fire control after above average seasonal rain

**Key resiliencies:**

- Good relationships with neighbouring councils in the area, who are willing to assist each other when requested
- Residents are very resilient to the environment and harsh weather conditions
- Residents are very resourceful and used to dealing with their surrounding risks
- Regular Passenger Transport (RPT) biweekly air service between major supply centres including Mt Isa, Charleville, Toowoomba and Brisbane
- Flood truck and flood boats for resupply during some prolonged flood events
- SES and RFS volunteers available
- Primary Health Centres in Jundah and Windorah and Royal Flying Doctor Service availability
- Sealed airstrips in all communities
- Well-resourced and equipped isolated properties with dry weather airstrips
- UHF radio repeater network over most of the shire
- Mobile phone network to be available from January 2017 for warnings and general communications
- Satellite phones in key council vehicles

Point of contact at Visitor Information Centres in the three towns in times of emergency.

## Population

The population of the Barcoo Shire is approximately 350 persons. The towns of Jundah 85 persons Windorah 85 persons, and Stonehenge 30 persons, with the remaining population living at agricultural properties, opal mines and oil and gas production and maintenance facilities. Some of the surrounding population is seasonal and would not necessarily be in the official population data.

Results obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics will be recognised and updated in this plan to reflect most current information.

**Key vulnerabilities/resiliencies:**

- Windorah town has a significant visitor/tourist population at different times of the year. While this brings important financial support to the town, the volumes of visitors (mostly self-drive tourists) and mix of traditional industries requiring the use of heavy equipment, adds significantly to the risk of a disastrous situation;
- Barcoo Shire has considerable latent capacity to support its three towns and isolated properties during most disaster events;
- Due to the Channel Country topography of Barcoo Shire, the communities and many rural properties in the shire are subject to extended periods of flooding and isolation by road;

- Stonehenge, which has the smallest population within the Barcoo Shire, have no social services except for local government presence. The town has a strong sense of community, people are generally well-known to each other, which creates inherent resilience factors for this community;
- Most residents on remote properties are aware of their unique risks and make seasonal preparations for reasonably predictable events;
- There are socio-economic vulnerabilities and resiliencies that have been considered in the development of this Local Disaster Management Plan.

These include:

- High rates of vehicle ownership (average in excess of 1 per person)
- No on road public transport
- By weekly Regular Passenger Transport to and from Windorah by an air service between Brisbane and Mt Isa
- Limited social services apart from Primary Health Care (PHC) centres in Jundah and Windorah
- Stonehenge has no police or health services presence and is serviced by Jundah or Longreach
- All of Barcoo Shire communities has a sealed air strip and sealed access

## Industry Overview

The economy of Barcoo is based on rural agricultural enterprises and tourism - and to a lesser extent: the resources industries, including the operation and maintenance of the Carpentaria Gas Pipeline, earthmoving works and opal mining. Barcoo Shire Council places considerable emphasis on maintaining current industries and growing economic opportunities for the area.

## Built Environment

Barcoo Shire Council considers its critical infrastructure and essential services are adequate for routine needs. Most are subject to some level of interruption, disruption or decreased capacity during disaster events.

## Critical Infrastructure Information

Infrastructure Element	Description	Vulnerabilities	Resiliencies
<b>Power</b>	<p>Jundah and Windorah towns are not connected to the state electricity grid and has emergency generator capacity at critical locations.</p> <p>Stonehenge and many properties are connected to the state electricity grid via a SWER line. Some private properties, businesses and individuals have generation capacity.</p>	<p>Potential for loss of power over an extended period would severely test the capacity for generation.</p> <p>Extended periods of flooding would test the fuel capacities of generators.</p> <p>SWER lines are vulnerable to outages during the summer storm season.</p>	<p>Emergency power generation capacity exists for essential council services in Jundah and Windorah</p> <p>Rural properties and some at risk businesses and residents are connected to emergency generators.</p> <p>Generators installed at Primary Health Care centres and BSC LDMG Control Centre</p>
<b>Reticulated Water</b>	<p>Reticulated water requires treatment before being pumped from ground level reservoirs to elevated reservoirs which gravity feed into the reticulation system.</p>	<p>Potential for loss of power for a 3 hours would test the capacity of the elevated reservoirs.</p> <p>Potential for loss of power for a day would test the capacity of the ground level reservoirs.</p> <p>The times stated above are dependent on demand and may be less than indicated.</p>	<p>Jundah – capacity of 6 days given quantity of water in the system as the time of event</p> <p>Windorah – Capacity of 2-3 days then will refer to Jundah for backup supply</p> <p>Stonehenge – capacity for a generator to be connected to pump water from the river. In addition has the capacity of water in the system at the time of event.</p>
<b>Sewerage</b>	<p>The Barcoo Shire is reliant on domestic septic for human waste.</p> <p>Septic tanks can be emptied by use of a council pumping units.</p>	<p>Inability to attend locations with a pump unit due to impassable roads could/will impact individual systems.</p> <p>Individual systems will also be impacted if inundated by excessive water</p>	<p>Council has limited pump units that can service the shire if roads are impassable for in excess of 5 days - assistance will be sought from the DDMG if there is a risk to public health and safety.</p>

Infrastructure Element	Description	Vulnerabilities	Resiliencies
<b>Communications</b>	<p>BSC is connected to a terrestrial low capacity radio telecommunications backhaul for its fixed telephone and internet communications services. There are some satellite telephone communications capacity and internet connectivity infrastructure.</p> <p>Telephone, internet (where available) has good moderate reliability.</p> <p>There is no mobile coverage in Jundah and Windorah and limited coverage in Stonehenge town.</p>	<p>Loss of communications would severely limit ability to relay important safety messages to the community.</p> <p>If the system is subject to power loss, it will have significant impact for the area's telecommunications services.</p>	<p>Robust systems increase operational capability and ensure ability to keep community informed.</p> <p>Door knocks are the secondary method of communications.</p> <p>By January 2017, BSC communities will be connected to the nation optic fibre network and will have mobile communications.</p> <p>BSC maintains a community UHF radio repeater network.</p>
<b>Transport (ROAD)</b>	<p>Sealed bitumen roads link Longreach, Stonehenge, Jundah and Windorah</p> <p>Other areas of the BSC are linked by unsealed roads.</p>	<p>Almost all roads in the area are subject to inundation from riverine flooding.</p> <p>Limited remedial work is practical to eliminate this vulnerability.</p>	<p>Most sealed roads have been engineered to withstand small flooding events.</p> <p>Maintenance and repair activities are scheduled to maximise periods of usage.</p>
<b>Transport (AIR)</b>	<p>Windorah Airport has a 1374m sealed runway.</p> <p>Has a by-weekly Regular Passenger Transport (RPT) aircraft services, and a 2 weekly Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) clinic visit. There is also regular emergency evacuations.</p> <p>BSC maintains sealed and security fenced airstrips at Jundah and Stonehenge.</p>	<p>There is a risk to both Jet-A and AvGas fuel supplies at Windorah if there is extended flooding.</p> <p>There can be native animal hazards on BSC airstrips.</p> <p>Windorah is the only Jet-A refuelling destination for the RFDS, Western Route 2 RPT services, emergency services and light aircraft for a 300km radius.</p>	<p>BSC to keep adequate aviation fuel supplies at all times, with at least 6 weeks Jet-A fuel supplies during summer months</p> <p>BSC to control and maintains all air strips to an acceptable and safe condition.</p> <p>BSC to do regular checks for animal incursions on its airstrips.</p>

<b>(JOHRN)</b> Jindalee over the horizon Radar Network	Site is 20km south-west of Stonehenge.	None identified.	Department of place. Defence resiliencies in
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## Hazard Risk Assessment

All relevant hazards were considered in the development of this Local Disaster Management Plan. Hazards identified below are those with a likely risk of impacting on the area.

## Hazardous Materials Sites

Hazardous materials production and storage facilities with potential risk to the community are:

### Fuel

Site	Description	Licensed Quantities	Fuel Storage
Jundah General Store	Small storage facility for public sale	<b>14,500</b> (10,000 litres diesel) (4,500 litres petrol)	Aboveground Underground
Jundah Works Depot	Small storage facility for public sale	<b>53,000 litres</b> (53,000 litres diesel)	Aboveground
Windorah Service Station	Small storage facility for public sale	<b>40,000</b> (20,000 litres diesel) (20,000 litres unleaded)	Aboveground
Windorah General Store	Small storage facility for public sale	<b>Only stocked for Birdsville races:</b> <b>14,000</b> (10,000 diesel) (4,000 unleaded)	Underground
Windorah Airport	Domestic RPT service and private aviation terminal and fuelling	<b>48,000 litres</b> (24,000 litres Aviation Gas) (24,000 litres Jet A1 Fuel)	Aboveground
Stonehenge Hotel	Small storage facility for public sale	<b>14,000</b> (10,000 litres diesel) (4,000 litres unleaded)	Aboveground

All major roads in the BSC are used to transport hazardous materials in quantity. These road corridors are therefore identified as potential hazardous material sites.

## Hazards

Identified potential natural and non-natural hazards to the area:

- Flooding – most of the BSC has a long history of flood events with potential to cause anything from mild disruption to serious damage to property, environment and economy.
- Severe Storms – the BSC area is subject to seasonal storm periods, that can often include damaging winds, hail or torrential rain.
- Sudden high velocity wind storm (HVWS)- The BSC area is subject to seasonal HVWS that include damaging winds (with or without rain) which were once confined to paddocks but are now larger and can travel up to 300km and can cause considerable damage to infrastructure
- Transport Incidents (Motor Vehicle) – vehicle incidents have occurred in the BSC. These have included incidents with other vehicles, animals and property assets and have resulted in the loss of lives (usually controlled entirely by QPS).
- Transport Incidents (Heavy Motor Vehicle) – heavy vehicle incidents have occurred in the BSC. These have included Hazmat incidents and have resulted in the loss of lives. There are particular concerns regarding the potential for these incidents in the residential areas near the highways or involving a tourist bus (usually controlled entirely by QPS and QFES).
- Transport Incidents (Aircraft) – regular scheduled domestic flights, charter and private aircraft use the Windorah airport. The Stonehenge and Jundah airports are used for private charter and RFDS and are all weather strips.
- Rural fire events are a regular occurrence during the dry season. These could affect buildings, infrastructure, property and surrounding grazing area of the three towns.
- Water Supply Contamination – domestic water services in all towns are subject to potential contamination by natural, incidental or malicious events.
- Animal Disease/Exotic Animal Disease – diseases of animals affecting production, safety for consumption or livestock. There have been historical events of animal disease outbreaks affecting both domestic and wild animals.

## Risk Assessment

Natural Hazard	Most Vulnerable Elements	Natural Disaster Risks	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatment Priority
<b>Severe Weather</b> <i>Thunderstorms, Tornadoes</i> SW	Industrial buildings, lifelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serious injury or death from building damage, flying debris, electrocution from fallen power lines.</li> <li>▪ Widespread building damage.</li> <li>▪ Loss of power supply has major impact on other lifelines and industry.</li> <li>▪ Major economic disruption at both local and state levels.</li> <li>▪ Response and recovery facilities may be inadequate.</li> </ul>	Possible	Moderate	Medium
<b>Bushfire</b> BF	Areas indicated on bushfire hazard maps.  <i>(Located in Barcoo Shire Council Works and Services Office)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serious injury or death from direct contact or by smoke inhalation.</li> <li>▪ Building damage in affected area.</li> <li>▪ Economic disruption.</li> <li>▪ Danger to road traffic from smoke.</li> <li>▪ Means of egress may be cut.</li> <li>▪ Loss of or damage to grazing land and loss of livestock.</li> <li>▪ Mental health impact on communities.</li> </ul>	Likely	Moderate	High
<b>Flood</b> FL	Areas indicated on flood maps as being below 50 Year or 100 Year ARI maps.  <i>(Located in Barcoo Shire Council Works and Services Office)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serious injury or death from drowning.</li> <li>▪ Building damage in affected area.</li> <li>▪ Economic disruption, river erosion, sediment to farmland.</li> <li>▪ Means of egress may be cut – affecting supplies and outside assistance.</li> <li>▪ Community or visitor drift to BSC emergency evacuation centres.</li> </ul>	Likely	Moderate	Extreme

Natural Hazard	Most Vulnerable Elements	Natural Disaster Risks	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatment Priority
Landslide LS	Areas of slope greater than 15°.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Damage to infrastructure in steep slope areas.</li> <li>▪ Serious injury or death by being trapped in collapsing buildings.</li> <li>▪ Risks to buildings and people down slope in the case of mud or debris slide.</li> <li>▪ Means of egress may be cut.</li> </ul>	Rare	Moderate	Low
Earthquake EQ	Areas where buildings are founded on alluvial materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serious injury or death from building damage, electrocution from fallen power lines, explosion from broken gas lines.</li> <li>▪ Widespread building damage.</li> <li>▪ Loss of power supply, major impact on other lifelines and industry.</li> <li>▪ Impact on the environment.</li> <li>▪ Response and recover facilities may be inadequate.</li> <li>▪ Mental health impact on communities.</li> </ul>	Very Rare	Major	Low
Volcanic Activity VA	<p>Areas directly affected by volcanic activity as well as those downwind of eruption cloud.</p> <p>There are no locations where volcanic activity has been recorded in the BSC area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serious injury or death from explosions, lava flows, bombs or ballistics, ash or tephra, pyroclastic flows, pyroclastic surges, mudflows or lahars, landslides, earthquakes, ground deformation, tsunami, air shocks, lightning, poisonous gas.</li> <li>▪ Widespread building and infrastructure damage.</li> </ul>	Very Rare	Major	Low
Drought DR	Agricultural communities and businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Risk to rural economies.</li> <li>▪ Psychosocial impact to rural communities.</li> <li>▪ Degradation of the environment.</li> </ul>	Probable	Major	High

Natural Hazard	Most Vulnerable Elements	Natural Disaster Risks	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatment Priority
<b>Heatwave</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Older people</li> <li>▪ Babies and young children</li> </ul> <p><i>People with:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serious mental health</li> <li>▪ Certain medication</li> <li>▪ Chronic conditions</li> <li>▪ Existing temperature from infection</li> <li>▪ Misuse alcohol or take illicit drugs</li> <li>▪ Mobility problems</li> <li>▪ Physically active, (manual workers and sportsmen and women)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased hospital admissions relating to heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, stress, dehydration, or as a result of heat exacerbating existing conditions.</li> <li>• Increased rates of certain crimes particularly those related to aggressive behaviour such as homicide.</li> <li>• Increased number of work- related incidents and reduced work productivity.</li> <li>• Decreased sports performance.</li> <li>• Strain on critical lifelines as a result of increased electricity/ water usage.</li> </ul>	Possible	Minor	Low
HW					
<b>Vector Outbreak</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outdoor workers</li> <li>▪ Agricultural communities</li> <li>▪ Areas affected by flooding</li> </ul>	<p>Dependant on vector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locusts – loss and damage to agricultural and horticultural industries, nuisance factor which places increased pressure on council to manage hazard, increased anxiety.</li> <li>• Mosquitoes – spread of infectious and debilitating diseases causing serious illness and even death, increase in need for health services and hospital admissions, increased anxiety levels and mental health impact on communities, economic impact as a result of decreased levels of tourists/ travellers.</li> <li>• Black flies – spread of disease, increased risk of infection, nuisance factor, injury/ illness to livestock.</li> </ul>	Probable	Moderate	High
VO					

Natural Hazard	Most Vulnerable Elements	Natural Disaster Risks	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatment Priority
Pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elderly</li> <li>▪ Children under 5</li> <li>▪ Indigenous community</li> <li>▪ People with pre-existing lung conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased hospital admissions.</li> <li>• Reduced workplace effectiveness as staff stays away.</li> <li>• Primary care givers such as parents who may have to stay home to look after sick children or the elderly.</li> <li>• Social impact – mental health impact on communities.</li> <li>• Economic impact as a result of decreased levels of tourists/ travellers and preference for both locals and tourists to avoid risk and stay at home.</li> </ul>	Rare	Moderate	Low
PA					

## **Risk Treatment**

LDMG is committed to identifying risk treatment including mitigation works, preparations for response and management of residual risks within their area of responsibility. BSC will seek to make appropriately responsible allocations to approved mitigation works.

The LDMG will identify responsible agencies and lobby for mitigation activities, response preparations and management of residual risks that are outside the area of responsibility of BSC but where non-action is likely to result in an adverse impact on the community of BSC.

It is recognised that limited options to physically mitigate against natural hazards exist in the BSC area. Most of the risk treatments will therefore be identified to prepare the community, local disaster management system, Council, other agencies and linkages to support agencies for response, recovery and management of residual risks.

***Refer to Annexure 5***

## Management of Residual Risks

The LDMG is not directly responsible for the management of residual risk that is identified as the responsibility of an agency/organisation. Each agency is required to address residual risks in its area of responsibility through the development of its own internal management and planning processes.

The LDMG Chairperson may seek assurance or confirmation that this planning and capacity development has been undertaken.

For residual risks with no clearly established responsible agency, or where the residual risk is not being appropriately managed, or where the residual risk remains an unacceptable risk to the community – the LDMG should develop of mitigation strategies.

If BSC resources are for some reason exhausted, requests for additional assistance will be directed to the DDMG.

## Response Strategy

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### Warning Notification and Dissemination

Warnings are issued from a number of sources:

- Queensland Emergency Management Report QEMR – State Disaster Coordination Centre
- Severe Weather Event - Bureau of Meteorology
- Hazardous Materials Incident - Queensland Police Service or Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
- Public Health - Queensland Health, Local Government (water/waste/environmental health)
- Major Infrastructure Failure - The owner of the facility – eg Ergon, etc
- Wildfires - Queensland Fire & Emergency Service
- Animal or Plant Disease - Biosecurity Queensland
- Space Debris Re-entry - Emergency Management Australia
- Potential Terrorism Threat - Queensland Police Service

Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management will initiate warnings of which will be prioritised in order of;

1. At risk people
2. Venerable persons
3. General

Many of these warnings are disseminated directly to members of the public via:

- Telephone (Landline)
- Website
- Radio
- Door knocking
- Email
- Social Media
- SMS
- UHF Repeater Network

#### **Example Warning message:**

*“Emergency Warning. Flood advice from the Barcoo Shire Council. The Thompson River affecting Jundah, Windorah and Stonehenge is expected to rise causing major flooding within the next three weeks. Communicate this warning to all neighbours. You are advised to prepare for a major flood event. Secure belongings and seek higher ground. For more information go to [www.disaster.qld.gov.au](http://www.disaster.qld.gov.au) or contact your local Council on 4658 6900.”*

It is the role of the Local Disaster Management Group to ensure that the community is in the best position to receive the information contained in the warnings, and to have the best possible situational awareness to enable them to take appropriate action in relation to any event by which they may be affected.

## Emergency Alerts

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

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

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

Each local government has pre-prepared Emergency Alerts for hazards in their area. Seasonal alerts will have particular focus on flooding and heat conditions during specific months throughout the year.

Further, the Barcoo Shire Council has an Emergency Alert Sub Plan. **Refer to SP\_8**

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

### Cooperation

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

## Activation

The Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision to activate the LDMG, in consultation with the Local Disaster Coordinator as required. Should the Chairperson be unavailable, the Deputy Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision.

Should neither of the above members of Council be available, the decision may be taken by the Local Disaster Coordinator, who will advise the Chair, LDMG as soon as is practicable.

The four levels of activation are:

LEVEL	ACTIVATE	ACTION REQUIRED
1	<b>ALERT</b>	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.
2	<b>LEAN FORWARD</b>	An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and in a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby; prepared but not activated.
3	<b>STAND UP</b>	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
4	<b>STAND DOWN</b>	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.

The local levels of response activation are in Activation **Sub Plan SP\_1**

## **Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC)**

In the event of a disaster, the LDMG is responsible for setting up a local disaster coordination centre.

The primary Local Disaster Coordination Control Centre is located at the Barcoo Shire Council Office, 6 Perkins Street, Jundah. The secondary LDCC is located at Works and Services Building, 6 Perkins Street, Jundah.

These venues should be fully equipped with:

- Computers
- fax machine
- photocopier
- telephones
- welfare facilities

Both buildings should be equipped with a generator as an alternate power supply in the event main electricity power supply is disrupted.

### **Staffing of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre**

The **Centre structure** will consist of:

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

The **Support Team** should include:

- Telephonists
- Agency Liaison Officers will attend the LDCC as required (QFES, QAS, DAFF, DNRM, Q-Health, and DHPW).

In the event that the activation continues for an extended period of time, fatigue management principles will apply. Coordination centre staff will be sourced in the first instance from within Barcoo Shire Council.

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

## Operational Information Intelligence

Information intelligence is the collective and collaborative effort of the compilation and analysis of information that is reported to the Local Disaster Centre. Information intelligence reporting has been recognised for providing managers with current and valid information and is verified with the following processes:

- a) Emergency Agency Leaders are responsible for attaining immediate and current information pertaining to their relevant departmental functions.
- b) Leaders will also be responsible for identifying factors of potential change with projection.
- c) All Emergency Agency Leaders and informants obtain the relevant skills, qualifications and training to be involved in the information intelligence cycle.
- d) Automated response notifications to public
- e) Forms of reported information

Information Intelligence Structure:



### EMAF Component 11: Operational Information and Intelligence

- Key Outcomes 11.1 & 11.2
- Indicators 11 (a) to €

## Operational Reporting

Situation Reports will be submitted at intervals as determined by the LDC from the member agencies in order to ensure that the Disaster Coordination Centre has complete situational awareness.

LDMG Situation Reports will be submitted on a regular basis to the DDC, Longreach. Such reports will be required at times stipulated by the DDC Longreach, and will be in the format as prescribed in the Local Disaster Coordination Centre. **Sub Plan SP\_3**

## Financial Management

There is a need for Council and other responding agencies to manage specific internal financial arrangements in support of a disaster event, and the eventual financial claiming process to recoup funds.

## Media Management

A Public Information and Warnings sub plan has been developed to provide for the effective collection, monitoring, management and dissemination of accurate, useful and timely information and warnings to the public during and after disaster events, Communications in **Sub Plan SP\_2**

Continual improvement will be considered in future planning of the LDMP to aim to prepare automated responses to be broadcast through all communications specified to seasonal alerts and warning in response to the general public and social media responses.

## Logistics Support

While the Barcoo Shire LDMG has available to it the combined resources of all of its member agencies to apply to the response to an event, there will be times when the resources available will be either insufficient or inappropriate.

Where the LDMG requires logistics support and/or resources to meet operational requirements that are beyond local capacity and capability, the LDMG should formally seek assistance through a Request for Assistance forwarded to the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC)

The DDCC will provide the resource as requested, and the LDMG will be responsible for the management of that resource at local level. Resources in this context may include human resources, encompassing response personnel and disaster coordination personnel. It should be noted, however, that the management of the response to the event will always remain the responsibility of the LDMG.

BSC has a detailed list of available resources, including plant and machinery, stockpiles, materials and other assets. This information is easily accessible when required and are contained in BSC asset schedules. These are kept up-to-date on an ongoing basis, and can be accessed by authority during an event.

Refer to Sub Plan SP\_9

## Disaster Declaration

Where there is a requirement for a person or a class of persons to exercise the additional powers available under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act of Section 64, the District Disaster Coordinator may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the Disaster District or a part of the Disaster District. The District Disaster Coordinator should take reasonable steps to consult with Council prior to any declaration.

There is also provision for the Premier of Queensland and the Minister for Emergency Services to declare a Disaster Situation for the State or a part of the State.

The chairperson of the State Disaster Management Group or the District Disaster Coordinator only may authorise the exercise of additional powers.

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 damaging to the environment.

## Hazard Specific Arrangements

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

Agency specific coordination centres may be established in addition to the local, district and State coordination centres established under the Act and internal structures including the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes. Where this occurs the primary agency will inform the SDCC and is responsible for ensuring these arrangements are coordinated. Primary agencies also have a role in ensuring hazard specific plans link to corresponding national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with counterparts at the national level are maintained.

Hazard	Primary Agency	State National Plans
Animal and plant disease	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)</li> <li>▪ Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLANANTPLAN)</li> <li>▪ Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN)</li> <li>▪ Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual (BEOM)</li> </ul>
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health & Hospital and Health Services	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents.
Bushfire	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
Chemical	Service Queensland Fire and Rescue	State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological, radiological Incidents
Pandemic	Queensland Health & Hospital and Health Services	Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan, National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical Biological and Radiological Incidents.
Terrorism	Hospital and Health Service, Queensland Police Service	Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan National Counter-Terrorism Plan

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

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 1.1
- Indicators 4 (a), 1 (c)

## Resupply

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

Further details are addressed in the Resupply Operations **Sub-Plan SP\_4**

## Request for Supplies and Equipment

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

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

The Queensland Resupply Guidelines outline the governance and operational process relating to the resupply of essential goods to communities within Queensland and are located at;  
<http://disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland%20Resupply%20Guidelines.pdf>

## Operational Procedures

The following general principles will apply to the conduct of resupply operations:

- a) Resupply operations will normally be conducted using either fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft. There may be occasions, however, when it is both safe and feasible to use watercraft to transport supplies to communities;
- b) Wherever possible, the normal retail/wholesale resupply system to retailers will continue to be used, with supplies being delivered via bulk orders from the normal wholesale outlets to the communities' retail outlets;
- c) Wherever practicable, only one resupply operation will be undertaken for each affected area. Bulk orders, therefore, should be sufficient to last affected communities until normal road/rail services can be restored;
- d) Retailers will be responsible for placing their orders with their normal wholesale suppliers;
- e) Wholesalers are to be responsible for delivering orders to the nominated dispatch point;
- f) Orders are to be:
  - I. Properly prepared for transport by the nominated means;
  - II. Clearly marked with volume, mass and details of recipient to ensure correct delivery; and
  - III. Fully comply with regulations covering the transportation of Dangerous Goods.
- g) Transport costs incurred during State approved resupply operations require three written competitive quotes to be obtained where practicable. When resupply operations are conducted at a Local or District level, without State approval the procurement should be in accordance with the relevant Local or District arrangements.

# Recovery Strategy

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## Scope

This local recovery strategy has been developed to:

- Include all functions of recovery (human/social, infrastructure, economic and environmental);
- Define broad parameters for the effective coordination of recovery operations within the local government area; and
- Identify constraints to the coordination of recovery operations within the local government area.

## Functions of Recovery

The recovery following a disaster, with regard to the detailed risk register, should address community recovery through five (5) key sub groups being Economic, Environmental, Human-Social, Roads and Transport, and Buildings. A Community Recovery Plan exists for the local community and LRC will participate in that process to ensure recovery measures are available.

Local recovery strategy incorporates all five (5) elements of the recovery phase and these are as follows:

### 1. **Economic Recovery**

Strategies to encourage prompt economic recovery and prevent prolonged business disruption shall be as follows:

- Coordinate businesses to undertake damage assessments;
- Support businesses in applications for financial compensation to insurance agencies or relief funds;
- Provide streamlined assessment process for businesses to recommence operations at alternative locations if required;
- A procedure for assisting businesses directly or indirectly should form part of the LDMG.

### 2. **Environmental**

Long term environmental recovery needs to be adequately informed by appropriate assessments as environmental impacts arising from disasters can differ substantially. Strategies to promote long term rehabilitation ventures shall be as follows:

- Environmental impact assessments following disasters to be coordinated by Council;
- Consultation with State and not-for-profit environmental organisations on rehabilitation, including applications for financial assistance and prioritising resources to protected areas;
- Establish volunteering programs for instigation of environmental rehabilitation measures post community, infrastructure and economic recovery programs.

### 3. **Human-Social (Community) Recovery**

The focus for the recovery of an affected community should be to coordinate planning and implementation of recovery in the areas of safety and well-being, physical and psychological health, and social aspects. This can be achieved through the following strategies:

- Provision of a public information centre;
- Hazard assessments to authorise return of evacuation persons and to decide if relocation to original location is possible;
- Disaster Coordination Centre to contact support services and notify the public of community resources, including financial assistance and counselling;
- Procedures for resupply of essential goods to communities;
- Development of event specific recovery activities services or projects where required.
- Department of Communities and Education benefit will assist in recovery.

#### 4. **Roads and Transport Recovery**

Strategies for the restoration of infrastructure, including essential services, shall be as follows:

*Roads and Bridges:* Assess damage and traffic ability and notify public about the current conditions and program of works.

#### 5. **Buildings Recovery**

Strategies for the restoration of infrastructure, including essential services, shall be as follows:

- **Water Services:** Reinstate water system or if not operating, inform the community of the failure of the system and provide alternative arrangements to ensure health and safety.
- **Sewer Services:** Reinstate sewerage system, or if not operating, inform the community of the failure of the system and provide alternative arrangements to ensure health and safety.
- **Buildings:** Implement a building inspection program and issue notices, temporary restoration and/or barricading instructions.

Disaster Recovery is the coordinated process of supporting affected individuals and communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment and support for the emotional, social, and physical well-being of those affected. Disaster Recovery is a complex and usually a long process which requires a range of services from various government and non-government organisations.

The purpose of Disaster Recovery is to assist affected communities with the management of their own recovery. A Community Recovery Plan sub plan exists for the local community and the LDMG will nominate a Local Recovery Coordinator who will lead the process to ensure recovery measures are conducted in accordance with the sub plan.

## **Parameters and Constraints**

Recovery coordination will ensure that agencies return to normal operations as soon as possible. The focus on recovery should be based on creating Community Resilience not dependence. The LDMG recognises that they have no control of self-funded not for profit groups. Operational and Action Plans will be developed as needed by functional local agencies and endorsed by the Human Social Recovery Functional Committee Sub-Committee and referred to the DDMG for information.

## **Operational and Action Plans**

Where an LDMG undertakes recovery as the result of an event, a Recovery Group Implementation Plan is to be developed and forwarded to the DDC for review and approval.

Action plans will include the contact order of;

1. High Risk Personnel
2. Occupied Properties
3. General

## Considerations for Recovery

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

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

Reference Sub Plan SP\_7

### EMAF Component 14: Recovery

- Key Outcomes 14.1, 14.2
- Indicators 14 (a), (b), (c), (d)

## Review and Assurance

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### Review and Renew Plan

In accordance with section 59 of the Act the Local Disaster Management Plan shall be reviewed annually. This review shall be conducted by members of the LDMG and shall be conducted as follows:

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

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

## External Assessment

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

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

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

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

The Standard describes the attributes of effective disaster management, outlines to stakeholders the required outcomes against the Standard and provides indicators that will contribute to the likelihood of disaster management entities achieving these outcomes. The Standard also forms the basis of Assurance Activities undertaken by the Office of the IGEM.

IGEM utilise the Framework and the Standard to continually conduct assurance activities around the disaster management operations of disaster management groups to ensure quality and continuous improvement.

The Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group will ensure its disaster management operations and planning adhere to the principles of the Inspector General Emergency Management, the standard for Disaster Management in Queensland.

Comprehensive information in relation to the requirements and components of the Framework and the Standard may be found at;

<https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/index.html>

## Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements

In accordance with *Section 30* of the Act; the Local Disaster Management Group Guidelines, Strategic Policy Framework and Emergency Management Assurance Framework, it is a function of the Local Disaster Management Group to regularly review and assess the disaster management of the area.

All review and assessments of local disaster management arrangements conducted by the District Disaster Management Group will be undertaken in accordance with the direction provided by Inspector General – Emergency Management.

Local Disaster Management Group should regularly review its Local Disaster Management Plan, overview sub plan development and contribute to support local sub-groups and disaster management project

## Local Disaster Management Sub Plans

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- SP-1 Activation of the LDMG
- SP-2 Communications (Public Information & Warnings)
- SP-3 Local Disaster Coordination Centre
- SP-4 Resupply Operations
- SP-5 Evacuation
- SP-6 Evacuation Centre Management
- SP-7 Disaster Recovery
- SP- 8 Emergency Alert
- SP-9 Logistics
- SP-10 Fire Event
- SP-11 Flood Event
- SP-12 Major Road Accident
- SP-13 Search & Rescue

## Annexure Register

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- 1 LDMP Abbreviations
- 2 LDMP Definitions
- 3 Central West Regional - Barcoo Shire Map Detail
- 4 LDMP Contact List
- 5 Risk Treatment Plan
- 6 Sub Groups – Emergency advisory Committees

## **Annexure 1 - LDMP Abbreviations**

**BASI** - Bureau of Air Safety Investigations  
**BoM** – Bureau of Meteorology  
**COAG** – Council of Australian Governments  
**DCS** – Department of Community Safety  
**DDC** – District Disaster Coordinator  
**DDMG** – District Disaster Management Group  
**DPI&F** – Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries  
**EMA** – Emergency Management Australia  
**QFES** – Queensland Fire and Emergency Service – Disaster Management  
**EPA** – Environmental Protection Authority  
**LDC** – Local Disaster Coordinator  
**LDCC** – Local Disaster Coordination Centre  
**LDMG** – Local Disaster Management Group  
**LDMP** – Local Disaster Management Plan  
**BSC** – Barcoo Shire Council  
**NDRRA** – Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements  
**PPRR** – Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery  
**QAS** – Queensland Ambulance Service  
**QH** – Queensland Health  
**QPS** – Queensland Police Service  
**QFES** - Rural Fire Service  
**SDMG** – State Disaster Management Group  
**SES** – State Emergency Service  
**SEWS** – Standard Emergency Warning System  
**SOP** – Standard Operating Procedures  
**SPA** – Sustainable Planning Act 2009  
**SPP** – State Planning Policy  
**TMR** – Department of Transport and Main Roads

## Annexure 2 - LDMP Definitions

**Chairperson** - A person appointed by Council as chairperson of the Barcoo Shire Council Local Disaster Management Group – by default the Mayor of Barcoo Shire Council.

**Command** - The direction of agency members and resources in the performance of the agency's roles and tasks. Authority to command is established by legislation or by agreement with the agency. Command relates to agencies only, and operates vertically within the agency.

**Community** - A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience or function.

**Consequence** - The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively being a loss, injury, disadvantage or gain.

**Control** - The overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. Control operates horizontally across all agencies, functions and individuals. Situations are described as being controlled.

**Coordination** - The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective Disaster Management, but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction.

**Critical Infrastructure** - A service, facility or a group of services or facilities, the loss of which will have severe adverse effects on the physical, social, economic or environmental wellbeing or safety of the community.

**Deputy Chairperson** - A person appointed by the Chairperson of the LDMP as deputy chairperson of the Barcoo Shire Council Local Disaster Management Group. Deputy Chairperson acts as the Chairperson of the LDMP if the Chairperson is not available.

**Disaster** - A disaster is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event that requires a significant coordinated response by council, state and other agencies to manage the event and help the community recover from the disruption.

**Disaster Coordination Centre** - A centre established at local level as a centre of communication and coordination during response and recovery operations.

**Disaster District** - A part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.

**Disaster Management** - Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

**Disaster Management Plan** - A Plan prepared under Part 3 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

**Disaster Management Group** - Means the State Group, a District Group or a Local Group.

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

**Disaster Response Capability** - The ability to provide equipment, a suitable number of persons, and the use of resources available to the local government to effectively deal with, or help another with an emergency situation or a disaster in the local area.

**Disaster Situation** - A disaster situation declared under section 64(1) or 69 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

**District Disaster Coordinator** - A person appointed as a District Disaster Coordinator under section 25 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

**Evacuation** - The voluntary or involuntary removal of persons or things from a disaster area.

**Event** - An event means any of the following:

- A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening;
- An explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or gas leak;
- An infestation, plague or epidemic;
- A failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure;
- An attack against the State;
- Another event similar to the above events.

An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions.

**Fire Act** - The Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990.

**Fire Prevention** - Taking measures in readiness for fire to reduce potential danger to persons, property or the environment.

**Hazard** - a source of potential harm or a situation with the potential to cause harm.

**Health Officer** - A government or a non-government health officer.

**Lifelines** - The public facilities and systems that provide basic life support services such as water, energy, sanitation, communications and transportation.

**Local Controller** - A person appointed under Section 85(1) of the Disaster Management Act 2003 as the Local Controller of the SES unit.

**Local Disaster Coordinator** - A person appointed by the Barcoo Shire Council as Executive Officer of the Local Disaster Management Group.

**Local Disaster Management Group** - The persons appointed by the Barcoo Shire Council as members of the Barcoo Shire Council Local Disaster Management Group as set out in section 33 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

**Local Disaster Management Plan** - A plan prepared under Part 3 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

**Local Group** - Means the Local Disaster Management Group.

**Mitigation** - Measures taken in advance of an event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on the community and environment.

**Preparedness** - Action designed to minimise loss of life and property damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective operations for response and recovery in case of disaster.

**Prevention** - In relation to a disaster 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.

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

**Recovery** - The coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in reconstruction of the *Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan*  
Version 2.0 - 2016

physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic, and physical well-being.

**Rehabilitation** - The operations and decisions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring a stricken community to its former living conditions, whilst encouraging and facilitating the necessary adjustments to the changes caused by the disaster.

**Relief** - The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. It includes the establishment, management and provision of services to emergency relief centres.

**Residual Risk** - The level of risk remaining after implementation of a risk treatment.

**Resources** - 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.

**Response** - In relation to a disaster includes the process of combating a disaster and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by a disaster.

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

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

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

**Risk Treatment** - Process of selecting and implementation of measures to modify risks.

**State Emergency Service** - Means the State Emergency Service established under section 81 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

**State Group** - The State Disaster Management Group established under Section 17 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

**Warning** - Dissemination of messages relating to relevant hazards, which may include advice on protective measures.