Moreton Bay Regional Council
Local Disaster Management Plan

2022 | Version 6.0

Moreton Bay
Regional Council

Acknowledgement of Country

Council acknowledges the Kabi Kabi, Jinibara and Turrbal Peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waterways of the Moreton Bay Region, and pay our respects to their Elders, past, present and emerging. Council recognises that the Moreton Bay Region has always been a place of cultural, spiritual, social and economic significance to First Nations people.

Council is committed to working in partnership with Traditional Custodians and other First Nations communities to shape a shared future that celebrates First Nations history and culture as an irreplaceable foundation of our region's collective identity.

Acknowledgements

Moreton Bay Regional Council wishes to thank all personnel, volunteers and stakeholders for continuing to provide ongoing local disaster management assistance to the Moreton Bay community, including the development of this document and contribution of images.

Disclaimer

Moreton Bay Regional Council has produced this document based on accurate information at the time of issue. Some information supplied from information contained in the Council's records may have been furnished to the Council by other organisations. Persons making decisions with financial or legal implications must not rely upon the details shown in this plan for the purpose of determining whether any particular facts or circumstances exist. Moreton Bay Regional Council (and its officers and agents) expressly disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage suffered as a result of placing reliance upon this information.

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Foreword

The Moreton Bay local government area is focused on becoming the key region of growth and opportunity in Australia. Already identified as one of the fastest-growing regions in Australia (ABS, 2020), it spans more than 2037 square kilometres from Samford and Arana Hills to Redcliffe, Bribie Island, Caboolture, Dayboro, Woodford, and Mt Mee.

With our plan to transform and modernise the Moreton Bay area we must also ensure we build a resilient community in unison with an ability to respond to the impacts of the natural hazards that our region is faced with. In the face of an increasingly challenging environment, we must be adaptable enough to ensure the safety of our community and the security of our economy.

Key to our future resilience will be the foundations we are now establishing to deliver sector-leading Natural Hazard Risk Assessment and Planning approaches all guided by a new Regional Environment and Sustainability Strategy. All these measures will ensure the Moreton Bay adaptation approach moves to a more proactive footing, emphasising resilience over recovery.

Investing at every level of the community to ensure we can be resilient, agile and ready to reap the economic dividend that comes from adaptation. Our goal supported by this Local Disaster Management Plan is to avoid substantial losses from natural disasters. We must now focus on generating economic benefits by reducing risk, stimulating innovation, and delivering social and environmental benefits.

The plan complies with the *Disaster Management Act (2003)* and is aligned with the Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework and the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline. The plan is dynamic and will be maintained to ensure currency with legislation, relevance, and best practice.

…………………………………………………….

Councillor Matt Constance
LDMG Chairperson
Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Group

Application of the Act

The Moreton Bay Regional Council Local Disaster Management Plan (hereafter referred to as the '*Plan*') has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act 2003 (the '*Act*') and Disaster Management Regulation 2014 (the '*Regulation*').

Section 5 of the *Act* binds all persons including the State and, as far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States.

Document Control

Amendments and version control

The *Plan* is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC).

Any proposed amendments to this plan are to be forwarded in writing to:

Post: Disaster Management Unit
PO Box 159, Caboolture QLD 4510

Email: disastermanagement@moretonbay.qld.gov.au

The LDC may approve minor amendments to this document. Any significant alterations that change the intent of the plan must be submitted to the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) for endorsement and be approved by Council.

Distribution

A copy of the *Plan* or each amendment will be forwarded to LDMG members. Where required, on receipt of an amendment, this is to be inserted into the *Plan* and version control records updated.

Amendment Register

Version No.	Date issued	Amendment content	Date inserted / Approved by Council
1.0	8 April 2009	First publication Approved by LDMG and EMQ	
1.1	2 March 2010	Amendment Approved by DDC 10 March 2010	10 March 2021
2.0	July 2011	Annual review and amendment	
2.1	August 2011	Annual review and amendment Endorsed by LDMG 31 August 2013 Endorsed by DDC 13 September 2013	18 October 2013
3.0	30 September 2013	Full review and amendment, including agency feedback, exercise evaluation and alignment with State guidelines Endorsed by LDMG 26 September 2013 Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 30 September 2013	15 October 2013
3.1	30 November 2016	Partial amendment to capture the machinery of government and legislative changes Noted by Council 8 December 2016 Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 23 January 2017	23 January 2017
4.0	1 September 2017	Full review and amendment to align with *Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF)* Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 31 August 2017 Endorsed by LDMG 5 September 2017	12 September 2017

Version No.	Date issued	Amendment content	Date inserted / Approved by Council
4.1	29 November 2018	Partial amendment to capture machinery of government and legislative changes Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 29 November 2018	13 December 2018
5.0	7 February 2020	Full review and amendment to align with new legislation, policy and Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework. Establishment of Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangement supplementary document. Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 22 January 2020 Endorsed by LDMG Members by Flying Minute 7 February 2020	
6.0	20 July 2022	Full review and amendment to align with new legislation, policy and Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework. Endorsed by LDMG Chair, DDC and LDMG members - 28 April 2022 Approved by Council - 20 July 2022	20 July 2022

Interpreting Services

The Moreton Bay Regional Council is committed to providing accessible services to Queenslanders of all cultural and linguistic backgrounds. If you have difficulty understanding this publication and need a translator, please call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) on 131 450 and ask them to telephone the Moreton Bay Regional Council on (07) 3205 0555.

Authority to Plan

This *Plan* has been prepared by the Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Group for Moreton Bay Regional Council in accordance with the s.57(1) of the *Act*.

....
Signature
Councillor Matt Constance
LDMG Chairperson
Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Group

Date: 20 July 2022

Approval to Plan

Moreton Bay Regional Council approves this plan in accordance with the s.80(1)(b) of the *Act*.

....
Signature
Mayor Peter Flannery
Moreton Bay Regional Council

Date: 20 July 2022

PART 1 – ADMINISTRATION

Aim of plan

The aim of this *Plan* is to detail the arrangements for the prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and the recovery from disaster events that may impact the Moreton Bay Region (MBR).

Key objectives

The main objectives[1] of this *Plan* are to help communities:

1. Mitigate the potential adverse effects of an event through the implementation of preventative strategies;

2. Prepare for managing the effects of an event; and

3. Effectively respond to and recover from a disaster event in a timely manner.

Scope and planning priorities

The primary direct threats to the region have been identified as a mixture of naturally occurring severe weather events (e.g. heatwave, severe storms, East Coast low weather systems and associated hazards including coastal inundation) and bush fires.

Due to the nature of the region's economy and the industries supporting it, there are increased risks of man-made disasters, such as hazardous material accidents, animal diseases or major transport accidents that may be out of the scope of the usual lead agencies to manage.

The emergence of new hazards such as the COVID-19 pandemic requires a specific type of planning. Other identified hazards that may be less likely, but have significant community consequences (e.g. landslips, localised flooding) also require planning for.

The failure of critical infrastructure such as electricity supply, communications or water and sewerage assets are also factored into our disaster management planning but responses and advice to the LDMG and the community will be led by the asset owners, with the LDMG operating in a supporting capacity where directed or requested. This type of planning is called an "All Hazards" planning approach.

Local and District Disaster Management Groups

The Moreton Bay Local Distaster Management Group (LDMG) operates within the MBR Council boundaries. The MBR borders with the Sunshine Coast Regional Council, Somerset Regional Council and Brisbane City Council. The Moreton Bay Regional Council is the only local government within the Moreton Disaster District. In agreeance with the Local Disaster Coordinator and the District Disaster Coordinator both District and Local Disaster Management Groups have therefore agreed to meet conjointly in accordance with the Queensland PPRR Guideline.

Review and Renewal of Plan

In accordance with the requirements of s.59 of the *Act*, Council may review this plan when it considers it appropriate. However, the effectiveness of the plan must be reviewed at least annually. All plans may be reviewed outside of this cycle should it become apparent that urgent amendments are required for the effectiveness of the LDMG activities.

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[1] Primarily based on s.3 of the *Act*

The following diagram displays the different phases of when plans are reviewed and renewed for Council.
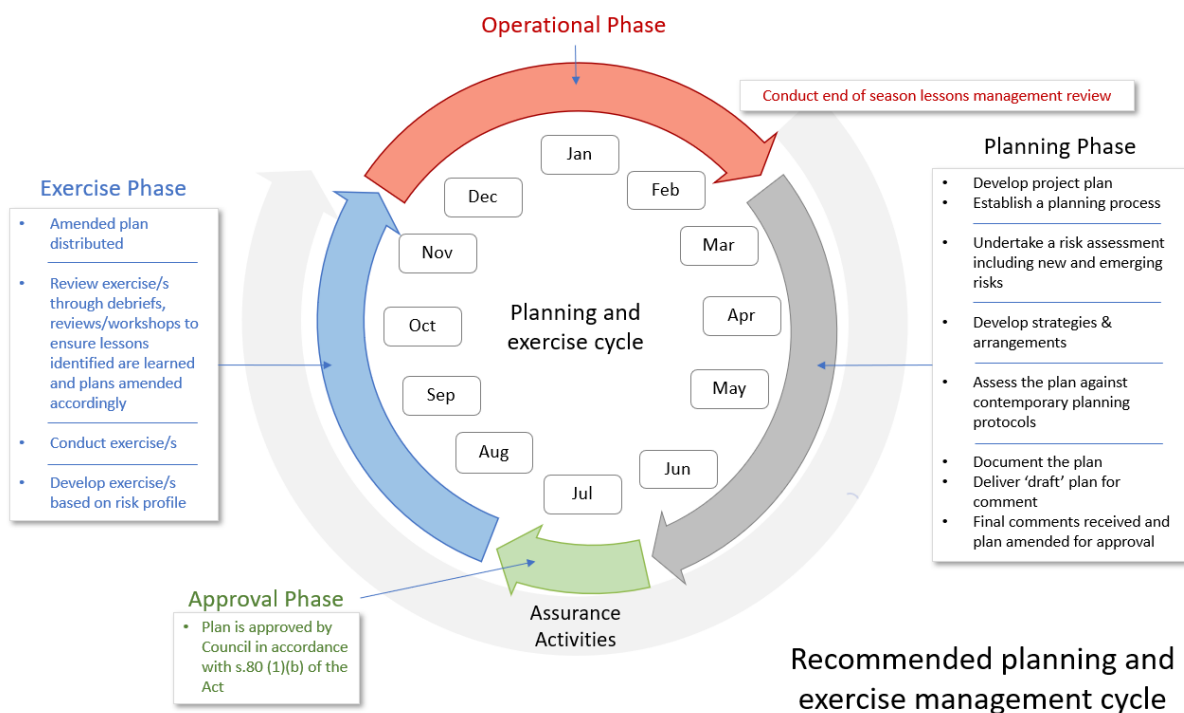
Figure 1 - Review and Renewal cycle of plans
Michael Morrison Consultancy

Plan availability for inspection

In accordance with the provisions of s.60 of the *Act*, this *Plan* is made available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.

The *Plan* is available:

- online at https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Reports-Policies/Local-Disaster-Management-Plan
- for viewing at Council's customer service centres at:
  - 220 Gympie Road, Strathpine (access from Hall Street)
  - 2 Hasking Street, Caboolture (access from Town Square)
  - 1 Irene Street, Redcliffe
- for viewing at Council's libraries across the region at:
  - Albany Creek, Arana Hills, Bribie Island, Burpengary, Caboolture, Deception Bay, North Lakes, Redcliffe, Strathpine and Woodford.

Council must, on payment of the appropriate fee, give a person a copy of the *Plan*. In this section - appropriate fee means the fee as decided by the chief executive officer of the local government. This must be no more than the reasonable cost of providing the copy.

Abbreviations, acronyms, and definitions

A list of abbreviations, acronyms and definitions are shown in Appendix A.

Annual reporting

As soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, Council must provide a written report to the District Disaster Coordinator about disaster management in the local government area. The report is to include the following information:

- Information about activities undertaken during the financial year to maintain or enhance Council's disaster management;

- Details of disaster operations performed during the financial year;

- Information about priorities for disaster management; and

- Any other matters about disaster management considered appropriate.

Planning hierarchy / or Local Disaster Management Sub Plans

The below is a list of operational sub-plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's), which support the LDMP.

Moreton Bay Regional Council Local Disaster Management Plan

Sub Plans

- Evacuation
- Evacuation Centre Mgt
- Evacuation Pandemic
- Animal Management
- Storm Tide Evacuation
  - Storm Tide Evacuation Plan Sector Specific

- Threat Specific
  - Bribie Island Isolation
  - Interim Tsunami Arrangements
  - Narangba Innovation Precinct
  - North Pine Dam

- Community Information and Warnings

- Impact Assessment Concept

- Pandemic

- Moreton Bay Regional Council Disaster Management Recovery Plan

Standard Operating Procedures (Internal processes)

- Evacuation Centre
- Place of Refuge
- Information Hubs
- Community Disaster Management

- North Pine Dam Planned Release/Youngs Crossing Closure

- MoretonAlert
- Disaster Mgt Escalation Officer

- Bushfire
- Severe Weather
- Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF)

- Local Disaster Coordination Centre
- Memorandums of Understandings (MoU)

PART 2 - GOVERNANCE

Authorising environment

Queensland's disaster management arrangements are based on the following legislation – the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the '*Act*') and the *Disaster Management Regulation 2014 (the 'Regulation')*. The *Act*, which binds all persons including the State[2] provides the legislative basis for several disaster management-related doctrines ('*Instruments of the legislation'*) including:

- The Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement;

- The Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland (the 'Standard');

- The Queensland Prevention, preparedness, response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline (the 'Guideline); and

- The State Disaster Management Plan.

The authorising environment for disaster management in Queensland is illustrated in the following figure[3] (Figure 2).
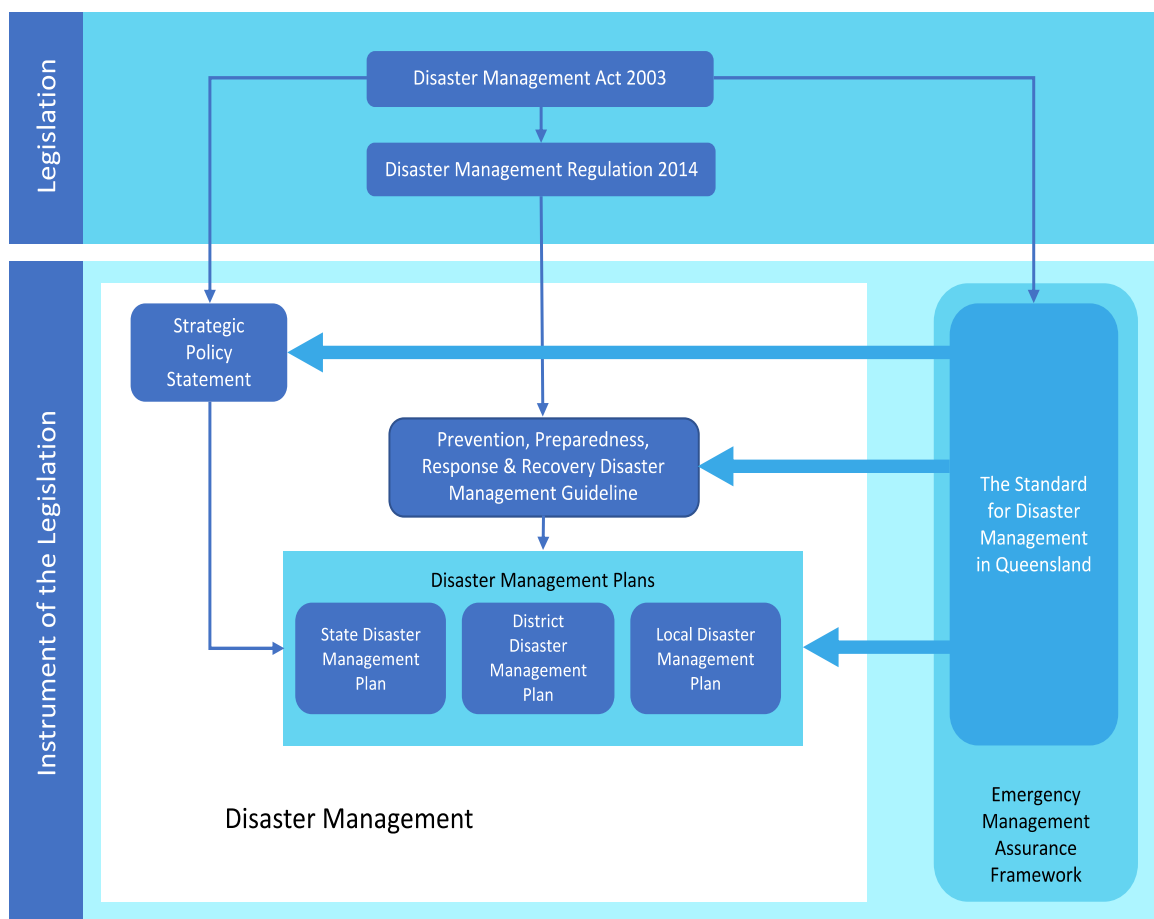
Figure 2 - Queensland Disaster Management Authorising Environment
Michael Morrison Consultancy

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[2] Disaster Management Act 2003, s. 5(1)
[3] Re-created from IGEM Emergency Management Assurance Framework, Authorising Environment, p.13

Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements

Legislation

The _Disaster Management Act 2003_ and _Disaster Management Regulation 2014_ form the legislative basis for undertaking disaster management within all levels of government in Queensland and Queensland's disaster management arrangements[4]. The following provisions of the _Act_ and _Regulation_ relate to local government and specifically apply to this plan.

Act	Regulation	Brief description
4		Main objects of the _Act_
4A		Guiding principles
5		Application of the _Act_
16A(c)		Training requirement
29		Establishment of Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)
30		Functions of LDMG
33	9	Membership of LDMG
34	10	Chairperson & deputy chairperson
34A		Functions of the chairperson
35		Appointment of Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)
36		Functions of LDC
37		Notice about membership of LDMG
38	12-14, 16-18	Conduct of business and meetings of LDMG
44		Annual reporting of information to DDC
57		Local disaster management plan & provisions of plan
58		Requirements of plan: Consistent with Guideline and Standard
59		Review and renewal of plan
60		Plan available for inspection
64		Declaration of disaster situation
80		Functions of local government
143(8)		Power of delegation of LDC

Legend: Black-Binding   Red-Not binding, however recommended

Principles of Planning

Section 4A of the _Act_ specifies that disaster management should be planned across the following four (4) phases, namely –

The taking of **preventative** measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event	PREVENTION
The taking of **preparatory** measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, communities, resources and services are able to cope with the effects of the event	PREPAREDNESS
The taking of appropriate measures to **respond** to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support	RESPONSE
The taking of appropriate measures to **recover** from an event, including action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction	RECOVERY

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[4] PPRR Guideline, Authorising Environment, s.1.1
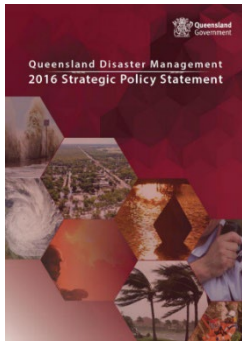
Strategic Policy Statement

The [Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement](#)[5] informs the Queensland Government's strategic approach to keeping people safe and making communities more resilient to disaster risks and impacts.
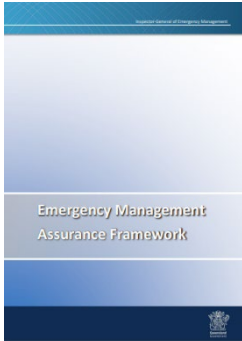
Emergency Management Assurance Framework

The [Emergency Management Assurance Framework](#)[6] was developed to deliver on the responsibilities and functions of the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management set out in the *Act*. It promotes an end-to-end approach to the continuous improvement of disaster management and enables a statement of confidence in Queensland's disaster management arrangements.
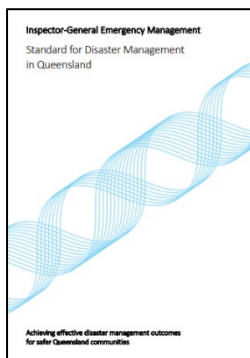
Standard for Disaster Management

The [Standard for Disaster Management](#)[7] in Queensland focusses on outcomes. These outcomes provide the parameters within which disaster management in Queensland should be conducted. It also provides a mechanism to assess performance. The Standard is made up of Shared Responsibilities, Outcomes, Indicators, and the Accountabilities[8].
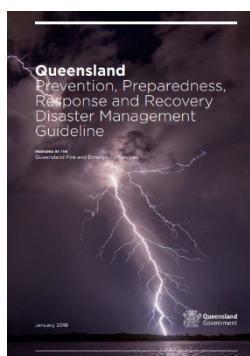
Disaster Management Guideline

The [Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline](#) [9] (PPRR) serves as the 'Guideline about Disaster Management Plans' as set out in s.63 of the *Act* and informs the State group, district groups and local governments about matters relating to:

- The preparation of disaster management plans;

- The matters to be included in disaster management plans; and

- Other matters about the operation of a district group or local group the Chief Executive considers appropriate having regard to disaster management for the State.

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[5] Qld Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement – Purpose
[6] Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland, p.14
[7] [IGEM Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland](#)
[8] Emergency Management Assurance Framework, Disaster Management Standards, p.7
[9] PPRR Disaster Management Guideline, Glossary, p.96

State Disorder Management Plan

The [State Disaster Management Plan](#)[10] (SDMP) describes Queensland's disaster management arrangements, through which the guiding principles and objectives of the *Act* and the Standard are implemented. All disaster events in Queensland, whether natural or caused by human acts should be managed in accordance with the SDMP. The plan is consistent with the Standard and the Guideline as per s.50 of the *Act* and is supported by supplementary hazard-specific plans and functional plans.

Queensland's disaster management structure

Queensland's disaster management arrangements are based on a four-tiered approach of providing progressive support and assistance as shown in the following figure (Figure 3). These arrangements comprise several key management and coordination structures for achieving effective disaster management in Queensland[11].
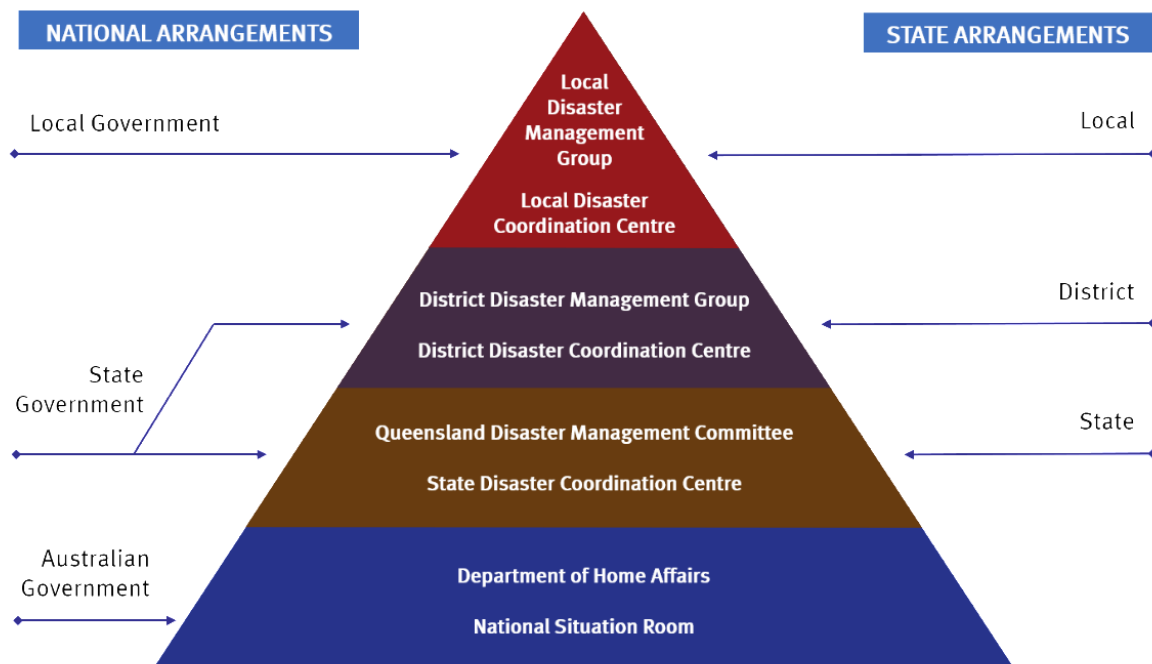
Figure 3 - Queensland's Disaster Management Structure
Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements Participant Guide,
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

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[10] PPRR Disaster Management Guideline, section 4.2.1
[11] PPRR Disaster Management Guideline, section 2.1.1 Disaster Management Structures

PART 3 – LOCAL CAPACITY & CAPABILITY

Introduction

Disaster events can occur at any time with little warning and rapidly spread over boundaries. These events can cause diverse and widespread impacts across affected communities.

Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC) can help to minimise these threats and contribute to the safety and wellbeing of its community by delivering Disaster Management Planning, Response and Recovery measures. These measures are in accordance with its legislatively directed responsibilities, as detailed by the *Act*[12] and aligned with the Queensland *Emergency Management Assurance Framework*[13] (EMAF).

As per the requirements of s.*4A(c)* of the *Act* local governments are primarily responsible for managing events in their local government area. The SDMP[14] articulates the roles and responsibilities of Local Government in the local disaster management planning and preparedness area. These include ensuring all requisite local disaster management planning and preparedness measures are undertaken. The MBRC *Plan* forms part of Council's commitment to disaster management planning and ensures that Council has a coordinated and planned response to disasters.

Responsibilities of local government

A local government must establish a LDMG (a local group) for the local government's area (LGA). This LDMG must fulfil a range of functions as detailed in *the Act* to ensure alignment with State disaster management policy. It has responsibility to maintain effective oversight of all areas of disaster management arrangements and plans; to perform functions that support the provision of advice, information, coordination; and provide reports and recommendations to partner agencies, district groups, community and any other stakeholder that supports effective actions across all phases of disaster.

> Responsibilies of local government are detailed in sections 29-30, 33-35, 37, 57, and 59-60 *of the Act*. Further guidance on the required membership of the LDMG that local government is responsible for coordinating are provided in sections 9 and 10 of the *Disaster Management Regulation 2014*.

Functions of local government

The functions of the local government under s.80 of the *Act* are:

a) to ensure it has a disaster response capability

b) to approve its local disaster management plan prepared under part 3

c) to ensure information about an event or a disaster in its area is promptly given to the district disaster coordinator (DDC) for the disaster district in which its LGA is situated

d) to perform other functions given to local government under the *Act*.

Disaster response capability for a local government, means the ability to take appropriate measures to respond to an event. These activities include the taking of actions and implementation of measures in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support.[15]

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[12] Available at: legislation.qld.gov.au
[13] Available at: igem.qld.gov.au
[14] Available at: disaster.qld.gov.au
[15] Queensland PPRR DM Guideline: https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline.aspx

Establishment of Local Disaster Management Group

In addition to the functions of local government, s.29 of the *Act* specifies that local government must establish a LDMG for the LGA.

Terms of Reference of LDMG

Functions of LDMG

Section 30 of the *Act* prescribes the following functions of the LDMG:

a) to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;

b) to develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management;

c) to help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan;

d) to identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about, support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area;

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 disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens;

j) to ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group;

k) to perform other functions given to the group under this *Act*; and

l) to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (k).

LDMG priorities

1. Improve community (including business) disaster planning/mitigation and preparation.

2. Develop and maintain a local disaster management group membership who are appropriately qualified and trained, and able to contribute to meeting the functions of the LDMG.

3. Ensure consistent and effective management and coordination of disaster operations in accordance with established protocols.

4. Integrate effective disaster risk reduction initiatives into Council's strategic and corporate plans, community organisations, industry and commerce.

5. Review and implement local sub-committees to carry out identified functions.

6. Develop and maintain effective local community communications strategies.

7. Develop, monitor, evaluate and revise local plans to ensure effective disaster management for the region in order to:

   • Streamline arrangements

   • Develop clear accountability, including defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of the disaster management arrangements

- Improve the communication flow process

- Develop whole-of-government, media and community engagement arrangements

- Continually monitor local arrangements to ensure consistency with legislation, policy and standards.

LDMG obligations

Members of the LDMG, in undertaking their normal responsibilities should ensure they:

- attend LDMG activities with a full knowledge of their organisations' resources and services and the expectations of their organisation

- are available and have the necessary expertise or experience to actively participate in LDMG activities to ensure that plans, projects and operations use the full potential of their organisation, while recognising any limitations

- are appropriately positioned within their agency to be able to commit agency resources to LDMG normal business activities

- have a deputy who is appropriately trained to take on their responsibilities should they be unavailable or to provide additional support during extended operations

- contribute to Disaster Management planning for the region.

Membership

LDMG members are appointed in accordance with s.33 of the *Act and s.9 of the Regulation*. Representatives are appointed by position and are deemed to have the necessary expertise or experience and delegation authority to support all aspects of disaster management and agreed arrangements.

Membership of the Local Group will be reviewed annually by the Chair of the LDMG, the LDC and the Chief Executive Officer of Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (QFES).

In addition to its members, the LDMG may seek the assistance of individuals or organisations as circumstances require. These persons sit as advisors to the group. They will receive copies of the agendas and minutes and can attend and participate in meetings and discussions as required. They do not have voting rights on decisions.

Group membership

The Moreton Bay LDMG membership includes the following appointed positions and agency members:

- Australian Red Cross
- Department of Education
- Energex
- Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC)
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- QFES - Emergency Management

- QFES - Fire and Rescue / Rural Fire Service
- QFES - State Emergency Service (SES)
- Queensland Health (QHealth)
- Queensland Police Service (QPS)
- Unitywater

Council may appoint members of the group to assist the group to undertake its functions as outlined in the Terms of Reference. LDMG membership, including deputies and support agency representatives, is reviewed annually.

Advisory members group

The LDMG has the following agencies nominated as standing advisors:

- APA Group
- Department of Environment and Science
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- NBN Co.
- QFES - Rural Fire Service Queensland

- QFES - SES Brisbane Region Controller
- QHealth - Redcliffe and Caboolture Hospital
- Seqwater
- Surf Life Saving Queensland
- Volunteer Marine Rescue

The Chair is authorised to invite individuals or organisations as advisors and/or observers, to assist the LDMG as required.

Appointments

Membership of the LDMG includes the following appointed positions.

Mayor	Primary spokesperson for the LDMG, including liaising with the media and the community. In the absence of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and/or the Chair of the LDMG, or delegate, will be the primary spokesperson.
Chairperson	In accordance with s.34 of the *Act* and s.10, 16 of the *Regulation,* a Councillor is appointed by Council as the Chairperson of the LDMG.
Deputy Chairperson	In accordance with s.34 of the *Act* and s.10, 16 of the Regulation, a Councillor is appointed by Council as the Deputy Chairperson of the LDMG.
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)	In accordance with s.35 of the *Act*, after consultation with the Chief Executive, the Chairperson appointed the Deputy CEO to the role of LDC.
Moreton Recovery Coordinator (MRC)	The MBRC Director of Community and Environmental Services is appointed by the LDMG Chairperson as the MRC.
Secretariat	The MBRC Disaster Management Coordinator is appointed by the LDMG Chairperson as a Moreton Bay LDMG Secretariat.

Functions of chairperson

In accordance with s.34A of the *Act*, the Chairperson of the LDMG has the following functions:

a) to manage and coordinate the business of the group;

b) to ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions;

c) to report regularly to the relevant district group, and the chief executive of the department, about the performance by the local group of its functions; and

d) to chair the LDMG meetings and provide the primary link between the LDMG and Council.

Functions of deputy chairperson

In addition to the functions of a chairperson, the deputy chairperson has the following functions:

  a) provide advice and support to the chair and LDMG

  b) chair LDMG meetings in the absence of the Chairperson

  c) provide a link between the LDMG and Council

  d) participate in the issuing of public information and warnings

  e) chair the Recovery sub-committee if required.

Functions of LDC

In accordance with s.36 of the *Act*, the LDC has the following functions:

  a) to coordinate disaster operations for the local group;

  b) to report regularly to the local group about disaster operations;

  c) to ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented;

  d) Provide advice and support to the chair and local group; and

  e) Activate the Plan and Local Disaster Coordination Centre when required.

Power of delegation of the LDC

Section 143(8) of the *Act* notes that the LDC may delegate the coordinator's functions under s. 36 to an appropriately qualified person.

Functions of Secretariat

A secretariat function is provided to the LDMG through the Council's Disaster Management Unit (DMU) permanent staff. They provide support and administer the business and governance to the LDMG including:

  • Managing legislative requirements relating to administration and meetings

  • Managing the LDMG meeting cycle and associated responsibilities including monitoring action items and resolutions

  • Maintaining member contact details in accordance with information privacy principles

  • Managing information, record keeping, decision making and administrative requirements

  • Monitor member inductions and training records.

LDMG Membership Register

Council's DMU maintains a current register of the Moreton Bay LDMG and Moreton DDMG, this includes current contact details of members, deputies and advisors.

This register and contact list will be updated with amendments distributed through the schedule meetings. In addition, the DMU may update the contact list on behalf of the LDC and Executive Officer of the DDMG. This might be due to changes in membership, or a need to provide updated contact detail in preparation for a disaster event. If updated the DMU will distribute the contact list and register to the LDMG/DDMG.

Notice about membership

Under s.37 of the *Act*, the relevant local government for a local group must, at least once a year, give written notice of the members of the group to:

a) the chief executive; and

b) the chairperson of the district group for the disaster district in which the local group is situated.

Role of Disaster Management Unit

The DMU is responsible for ensuring that the Moreton Bay Region has effective disaster management arrangements to enable the region to mitigate the risks from disaster events across all phases of disaster.

Moreton Bay Regional Council's DMU is engaged in the coordination of relevant administrative, financial and operational support to all stakeholders in the Moreton Bay LDMG, Moreton DDMG, Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) and the Moreton Bay Region SES Unit.

The DMU enables effective collaboration between emergency service and other agency partners responsible for managing community impacts to disaster events. It maintains high levels of readiness and serves to coordinate and conduct disaster management training, training exercises and maintaining relevant technology and support systems to support effective disaster operations across all phases of Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

District Disaster Management Group

The Moreton DDMG provides a whole-of-government planning and coordination capability for disaster management. This includes:

- making decisions on how to best allocate State resources in the support of Council undertaking disaster management activities; and

- conducting a regular review and assessment of disaster management by the LDMG.

During operational activities, the LDMG reports to the DDMG through Situation Reports (SITREPs). The frequency of the provision of SITREPs by the LDMG to the DDMG is dependent on the nature of the event and the advice of the DDC. Additionally, the LDMG may approach the DDMG regarding:

- Requests for assistance; and

- Declaration of a Disaster Situation.

When activated, the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) will support the Moreton DDMG in the provision of State-level support to the LDMG. The DDCC coordinates the collection and prompt dissemination of information to and from LDCC and State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) about disaster events occurring within the Moreton Disaster District. The DDCC will implement decisions of the DDC and DDMG and coordinate State and Australian government resources in support of the LDMG and disaster-affected communities within the region.

When activated the DDCC is primarily located at Moreton Bay Regional Council's Strathpine Administration Building, with a backup location located at Queensland Police Services Moreton District Office in Caboolture. These venues are equipped to deliver the required operational outputs and are resilient to business impact events to allow continuity of operations in a crisis. Both locations are equipped with generators as an alternate power supply in the event the main electricity power supply is disrupted.

The Moreton District Disaster Management Plan (2021) can be viewed at https://www.police.qld.gov.au/qps-corporate-documents/disaster-management-plans .

LDMG Roles and responsibilities

The LDMG responsibilities are detailed in the PPRR DM Guideline – Support Toolkit[16] and summarised in the following table.

Responsibilities of local group members

LDMG role	LDMG responsibilities
Executive and Coordinator Roles	
Chair s.34 & s.34A of the *Act*	▪ Chair LDMG Meetings and provide the primary link between the LDMG and Council. ▪ Manage and coordinate the business of the group, to ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs, its functions, report regularly to the relevant district group, and the Chief Executive regarding the performance and functions.
Deputy Chair s.34 & s.34A of the *Act*	▪ Provide advice and support to the Chair and LDMG. ▪ Chair LDMG meetings in the absence of the Chair. ▪ Provide a link between the LDMG and Council. ▪ Participate in the issuing of public information and warnings. ▪ Chair of the Recovery Sub Committee if required.
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) s.35 & s.36 of the *Act*	▪ Coordinate disaster operations for the Local Group, report regularly to the Local Group about disaster operations, to ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the Local Group about disaster operations are implemented. ▪ Provide advice and support to the Chair and Local Group ▪ Activate the Local Plan and LDCC when required
Deputy LDC	▪ Undertake the functions of the LDC in the absence of the LDC.
Members s.33 of the *Act*	▪ Attend LDMG activities with full knowledge of their agency's resources and services and be available to participate in LDMG activities ▪ Are appropriately positioned within their agency to be able to commit agency resources ▪ Ensure resources are available to participate in disaster operations ▪ Ensure that a liaison officer for their agency is present at the LDCC as the liaison point of contact (if required), and ensure plans are in place for continuity of agency representation in the LDCC during extended operations
Moreton Recovery Coordinator (MRC)	▪ Liaise regularly with the LDC during disaster operations. ▪ Chair of the Moreton Recovery Group (MRG). ▪ Liaise with functional lead agency representatives. ▪ Work with agencies and the community to assist the LDMG to implement their Recovery Sub-Plan and coordinate a recovery strategy during disaster operations. ▪ Provide advice and support to the Chair and Recovery Group.

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[16] PPRR guideline can be accessed online at: www.disaster.qld.gov.au
Local Disaster Management Group Responsibilities M.1.030 - https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/M1030-LDMG-Responsibilities-Manual.pdf

LDMG role	LDMG responsibilities
	▪ Activate the Disaster Recovery Plan and Local Recovery Coordination Centre when required.
Executive Officer **DDMG**	▪ Liaison between the agency and the LDMG. ▪ Provide advice and support to the Chair and Local Group. ▪ To participate in the issuing of public information and warnings
QFES (Emergency Management Coordinator)	▪ Provide advice and support to the Chair and Local Group. ▪ Liaison between the agency and the LDMG. ▪ Ensure that disaster operations are conducted consistent with the relevant regulations, legislation, best practice and guidelines. ▪ Ensure that persons performing functions under the *Act* in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained. ▪ Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents across the State via the SDCC Watch Desk.

Generic LDMG/DDMG roles and responsibilities

Other Agencies' Members	
Indicative Responsibilities	▪ Functions in accordance with s.30 of the *Act*. ▪ Be appropriately trained in accordance with the *Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework*. ▪ Attend LDMG activities with full knowledge of their agency's /organisation's resources and services and the expectations of their agencies. ▪ Be available and appropriately briefed to actively participate in LDMG activities to ensure that plans, projects and operations use the full potential of their agency or function while recognising any limitations. ▪ Be appropriately positioned within their agency/organisation to be able to fully commit resources to LDMG business activities. ▪ Have a deputy who is appropriately trained to take on responsibilities should they be unavailable, or to provide additional support during extended operations. ▪ Report on their agency's disaster management actions and plans. ▪ Notify the LDMG of any disaster or potential disaster. ▪ Contribute to disaster response and recovery actions, including the provision of a liaison officer for the LDCC. ▪ Participate in other businesses of the LDMG, such as training, exercises and community awareness. ▪ Comply with relevant Terms of Reference

Agency-specific organisational roles and responsibilities

Agency	Specific roles and responsibilities
Moreton Bay Regional Council LDMG Member and Secretariat moretonbay.qld.gov.au	- Provide a secretariat and coordinate the LDMG. - Ensure disaster response capability and assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster. - Approve the Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP). - Ensure information about an event or disaster in the region is promptly provided to the District Disaster Coordinator. - Ensure business continuity of Council services during and after an event including but not limited to: - Maintain local roads and bridges including debris clearance - Maintain refuse disposal and waste management - Maintain rainfall and flooding telemetry and warning systems - Provide Council resources necessary to meet legislative and statutory obligations - Manage damage assessment on behalf of the LDMG - Provide and manage resources to support evacuation centres - Support SES in partnership with QFES. - Action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
APA Group LDMG Advisor apa.com.au	- Provide advice and assistance to the Moreton Bay LDMG, in relation to gas supply. - Monitor gas transmission and distribution networks. - Provide natural gas safety advice for consumers. - Maintenance and/or restoration of natural gas supply. - Action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
Australian Defence Force Access through DDMG	- Consider Defence Aid to the Civil Community (DACC) when requested through the appropriate channels. - Provide advice to DDMG/LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
Australian Red Cross LDMG Member redcross.org.au	Red Cross works with communities and stakeholders to build capacity and strength in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. Red Cross is an Auxiliary to Government in the Humanitarian space. **Overarching Responsibilities** - Development and provision of best practice guidance and information on disaster management and recovery related practice. - Administration of the National Registration and Enquiry Service – 'Register.Find.Reunite.' - Provision of psychosocial supports to disaster affected communities. - Delivery of recovery supports and services in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach.

Agency	Specific roles and responsibilities
	Locally Defined Responsibilities ▪ Support the management and operations of evacuation centres upon request from Council. ▪ Provide psychosocial supports and psychological first aid in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach. ▪ Operate the Register. Find. Reunite. Service under the auspices of the Queensland Police Service (QPS). ▪ Act as a member of the Moreton Bay LDMG pursuant to the terms of reference. ▪ Provide advice to the Moreton Bay LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Access through DDMG daf.qld.gov.au	▪ Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan. ▪ Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to and recover from pests and non-human disease, and to address livestock welfare. ▪ Provide advice related to stock. ▪ Coordinate destruction of stock or crops or other mandatory bio-security measures, if required in an emergency. ▪ On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy Access through DDMG chde.qld.gov.au	▪ Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan. ▪ Provide human-social recovery services across all stages of disaster response and recovery operations. ▪ Establish and manage community recovery outreach programs and centres (Recovery Hubs). ▪ Distribute financial assistance to eligible individuals and families affected by natural disasters in accordance with state and federal funding guidelines. ▪ Coordinate the development of community recovery communication strategy messages (strategic and operational). ▪ Provide advice and communicate to the LDC and DDC about community recovery requirements and operations. ▪ On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations. ▪ Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan for planning, coordination and implementation of building recovery in Queensland. ▪ Advice on and provide temporary emergency accommodation solutions for people displaced by disaster events and for government agency response and/or recovery workers. ▪ Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters. ▪ Coordinate evacuations, closures and restoration of damaged infrastructure of recreation centres and department-owned areas. ▪ Provide advice to the LDMG, as required.

Agency	Specific roles and responsibilities
Department of Education LDMG Member education.qld.gov.au	• Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in state schools, institutes and workplaces. • Ensure all educational facilities and workplaces have a documented emergency plan. • Facilitate the return of education facilities to normal operations as soon as possible • On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
Department of Employment, Small Business and Training Access through DDMG desbt.qld.gov.au	• Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan. • Provide information and advice on the impact of disaster events on employment, small business and local training providers / TAFE. • Provide advice on recovery operations to restore favorable employment, small-business and diverse and inclusive vocational education, and training investment program. • On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
Department of Environment and Science Access through DDMG and Advisor to LDMG des.qld.gov.au	• Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan. • Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents across industrial sites and authorise emergency wastewater releases as necessary. • Monitor and advise on the management of impacted wildlife outside the national park estate and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement. • Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners, and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery. • Provide storm tide monitoring and real-time sea level date during severe weather events.
Department of State Development, , Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning Access through DDMG statedevelopment.qld.gov.au	• Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles in assisting local government, business and industry in resilience and recovery strategies. • Provide initial situation reporting on economic impacts in LGAs from disaster events to the LDMG. • On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
Department of Transport and Main Roads	• Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan. • Provide information and advice on the impact of disaster events on relevant transit corridors and infrastructure. • Provide advice on recovery operations to restore a functional transport network.

Agency	Specific roles and responsibilities
Access through DDMG and Advisor to LDMG tmr.qld.gov.au	• Advice on location and suitability of heavy earthmoving equipment. • Assist with the safe movement of people due to mass evacuations of disaster-affected community. • On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
Energex Member of LDMG energex.com.au	• Maintenance and/or restoration of electrical power supply. • Advice in relation to electrical power, including safety advice for consumers. • On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
Maritime Safety Queensland Access through DDMG msq.qld.gov.au	• Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan. • Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents to ensure maritime safety for shipping and recreational craft through regulation. • Monitor and advise on the management of vessel-sourced waste and responses to marine pollution. • Establish mechanisms to assure essential maritime services such as aids to navigation and vessel traffic services during disaster events. • On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
National Broadband Network Co Advisor to LDMG/DDMG nbnco.com.au	• Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan. • Provide situational monitoring of NBN network services on the local access network. • Monitor and advise on NBN service provision and service recovery during disaster events. • Establish mechanisms to assure essential NBN services during disaster events. • On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) LDMG Member ambulance.qld.gov.au	• Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations. • At the request of the LDC or delegate provide a liaison officer to Council's LDCC with delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context. • Provide, coordinate operate and maintain ambulance services, volunteer first-aid groups including QAS first responders. • Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required. • Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems. • Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.

Agency	Specific roles and responsibilities

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)
 	
Inclusive of QFES services: **Emergency Management; Fire and Rescue; and Rural Fire Service.**
 	
LDMG Member
 	
qfes.qld.gov.au
 	
ruralfire.qld.gov.au
	▪ The functional lead agency for warnings and primary agency for:
	
	  ○ bushfire response
	
	  ○ most hazmat related incidents
	
	  ○ control, management and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation)
	
	  ○ rescue capability for persons trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in confined space
	
	  ○ rescue of persons isolated or entrapped in swift water/floodwater events
	
	  ○ advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at chemical/hazmat incidents
	
	  ○ mass and technical decontamination capabilities under State Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster response
	
	  ○ Urban Search and Rescue capability for building collapse events
	
	  ○ the Queensland Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan
	
	  ○ the Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan – Chemical Spill Response Plan (a supporting plan of the National Marine Chemical Spill Contingency Plan, and National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan).
	
	▪ Establish and maintain arrangements between the state and region regarding effective disaster management.
	
	▪ Ensure that disaster operations in the region are consistent with strategic policy; the SDMP, the disaster management standards and guidelines.
	
	▪ Provide advice and support to the local and district groups in relation to disaster management and disaster operations.
	
	▪ Ensure all those involved in disaster operations are appropriately trained in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
	
	▪ Provide impact assessment and intelligence capabilities.
	
	▪ Ensure the availability, maintenance and operation of the SDCC which includes the following:
	
	  ○ The operation of the Intelligence, Logistics, Operations, Planning and Aviation Capabilities.
	
	  ○ Coordinate emergency supply.
	
	  ○ Coordinate resupply operations.
	
	  ○ Coordinate and implement the logistics support framework.
	
	▪ Coordinate, support and manage the deployment of SES resources (as required, in consultation with local government, appoint a suitably experienced and/or qualified officer as SES Coordinator to support the coordination of SES operations).

Agency	Specific roles and responsibilities
State Emergency Service (SES) LDMG Member ses.qld.gov.au	- Perform rescue or similar operations in an emergency. - Perform search operations in an emergency or similar situation. - Perform storm damage operations. - Perform land search operations. - Perform flood boat operations. - Perform traffic management operations. - Perform agency support operations including air search observation, welfare, evacuation centre support and radio communications. - Perform other operations in an emergency to: - Help injured persons. - Protect persons or property from danger or potential danger associated with the emergency, and - Perform activities to help communities prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster. - Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
Queensland Health LDMG Member health.qld.gov.au	- Functional Lead Agency for health response. - Primary agency for heatwave and pandemic influenzas, biological and radiological incidents. - Protect and promote health in accordance with the *Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011, Hospital and Health Boards Regulation 2012, Health and Public Health Act 2005*, other relevant legislation and regulations. - Queensland Health provides a whole-of-health emergency incident management and counter disaster response capability to prevent, respond to, and recover from a state disaster emergency or disaster event. - Provide coordinated multidisciplinary support for disaster response and recovery including specialist health services and specialist health knowledge representation. - Provide clinical and state-wide and forensic services support for disaster and response recovery. - Provide health emergency incident information for media communications.
Queensland Police Service (QPS) LDMG Member police.qld.gov.au	- Execute primary agency responsibilities in accordance with extant legislation to ensure the maintenance of law and order and community safety in a disaster event. - The primary agency responsible for the response phase in accordance with Queensland's disaster management arrangements - Provide management at the district level within the Queensland disaster management framework. - Provide disaster victim identification capability. - Undertake coronial investigations. - Coordinate search and rescue operations.

Agency	Specific roles and responsibilities
	▪ Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
QueenslandRail **Queensland Rail** Access through DDMG queenslandrail.com.au	▪ Provide advice on the condition and operational status of rail corridors. ▪ Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) Access through DDMG qra.qld.gov.au	▪ Administer Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangement (DRFA) relief measures ▪ When requested, support the QFES with rapid damage assessments of housing in disaster impacted areas ▪ Undertake damage assessments of public infrastructure in collaboration with local governments ▪ Liaise with local governments and state agencies to gather information to ensure DRFA disaster activations meet Commonwealth Government criteria. ▪ Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
Redcliffe Coastguard Advisor to LDMG coastguard.com.au	▪ Carry out primary and functional roles as required. ▪ Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents in coordination with MSQ. ▪ Monitor and advise on on-water operations relevant to the disaster event. ▪ On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.
seqwater WATER FOR LIFE **Seqwater** Advisor to LDMG seqwater.com.au	▪ Advice on dams located within the Moreton Bay Region and relevant *Emergency Action Plans.* ▪ Advice on bulk water supply and *Emergency Response Plans.* ▪ Coordinate the SEQ Bulk Water Supply. ▪ Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.

SURF LIFE SAVING QUEENSLAND
 	
Surf Life Saving (Queensland)
Advisor to LDMG
 	
lifesaving.com.au
	▪ Advice on coastal and aquatic rescue management to LDMG.
	
	▪ Provide a network of support and advice to the DDMG and LDMG in relation to:
	  o disaster and emergency response via volunteer surf lifesavers and professional lifeguards; and
	  o the Westpac Life Saver Helicopter Rescue Service.

Agency	Specific roles and responsibilities
Telstra Access through DDMG telstra.com.au	▪ Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations. ▪ Provision of emergency communication facilities. ▪ On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.

Unitywater
LDMG Member
 	
unitywater.com
	▪ Develop and maintain the Unitywater Control Room, including the training and staffing of enough personnel to operate the Centre.
	
	▪ Maintain essential water supply and sewerage services to the community including:
	  o wastewater treatment and disposal (sewage);
	  o water (via business continuity planning);
	  o public health; and
	  o environmental protection.
	
	▪ Provide advice and communication to the LDC/DDC in relation to the operations.
	
	▪ Assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster, e.g. public education and awareness programs.
	
	▪ Provide services advice and communication support for other agencies.

Volunteer Marine Rescue (Bribie Island)
Advisor to LDMG
 	
marinerescueqld.org.au
	▪ Carry out primary and functional roles as required:
	  o Search and Rescue operations in coordination with QPS.
	  o Medical evacuation services in coordination with QAS.
	
	▪ Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents in coordination with LDCC and relevant emergency services.
	
	▪ Monitor and advise on on-water operations relevant to the disaster event.
	
	▪ On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.

Hazard Specific agencies

Information pertaining to the Disaster response functions and associated lead agencies roles and responsibilities is located in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan[17].

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[17] Queensland State Disaster Management Plan: appendix C (pp.79-112)
https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/cdmp/Documents/Queensland-State-Disaster-Management-Plan.pdf

Conduct of business and meetings

The disaster management group must conduct the groups business and meetings, in a way it considers appropriate as prescribed in s.38(1) of the *Act* and s.12-14, s.16-18 of the *Regulation.*

Meeting types

The combined Moreton Bay LDMG and Moreton DDMG meetings will conduct the following meeting types:

Ordinary meetings

- A meeting that is scheduled and convened on a regular basis at an agreed time. Ordinary meetings are used to address the general business of the group and are held three times per year.

- The LDC of the LDMG on advice from the Disaster Management Coordinator will schedule these meetings.

- Meeting agenda, notification of members and forwarding of previous meeting minutes to members will be carried out by DMU,

- The Executive Officer of the DDMG in consultation with the Disaster Management Coordinator will administer joint meetings in accordance with current arrangements.

Extraordinary meetings

- Extraordinary meetings may be called at any time after advice received from state authorities regarding an impending event.

- Meetings may also be convened by the Chair/LDC in response to an event.

- An event would generate its own meeting file for audit purposes.

- Meeting minutes, attendance sheets and resolution statements must be included in the event file.

Meeting frequency and locations

The combined Moreton Bay LDMG and Moreton DDMG meetings will conduct three ordinary meetings per year at an agree central location to the region. Meeting details for the coming year should be endorsed as a resolution at the last meeting of the year.

Quorums

Meetings of the combined LDMG and DDMG may proceed when a quorum is equal to one-half of the members plus one, or, if one-half of the members is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

Meeting attendance

An attendance register is to be completed at the commencement of each combined Moreton Bay LDMG and Moreton DDMG meeting to record attendance number and to ensure the meeting has a quorum.

Virtual/remote attendance

It is encouraged to allow members of the group who are unable to physically attend to take part in its meetings, by using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. A member who takes part in a meeting via teleconference or videoconference is taken to be present at the meeting and should be marked on the attendance register.

Member's non-attendance

A formal register of the combined LDMG and DDMG member attendance/non-attendance will be maintained, and this can be used to monitor member attendance across meetings. If a member continually does not attend the combined LDMG and DDMG meetings it is suggested that the LDMG or DDMG Executive Team meet with the member to discuss the ongoing non-attendance at these meetings.

Deputy members' duty

A deputy may attend a group meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under the *Act* at the meeting. A deputy attending a group meeting is to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for the meeting.

Meeting agendas

The Disaster Management Coordinator or the Executive Officer will call for agenda items at least one month prior to the scheduled meeting. Members should then be given a two-week period to provide agenda items, allowing time for collation of items.

Agency status reports

Written reports

Written member status reports on behalf of their organisations are used to update the LDMG and DDMG on the status of that organisation's disaster management initiatives. This includes mitigation, planning and community awareness/education activities, capacity and capability development, projects, disaster management plans, operations and contact information. This information assists the LDMG and DDMG to evaluate the status of the disaster management and disaster operations for the local government area and record key information for annual reporting.

Verbal reports

Verbal status reports will be provided at the LDMG and DDMG meetings by exception.

Resolution register

For governance purposes, a register detailing each resolution passed by the LDMG and DDMG including necessary details of actions undertaken to acquit the resolution is to be kept in accordance with s.17 (3) of the *Regulation*.

Correspondence register

To assist with tracking of LDMG and DDMG correspondence, both inwards and outwards, a LDMG and DDMG correspondence register is to be kept. This allows for all members to be aware of any correspondence that concerns the LDMG and DDMG will assist with the information flow and decision making of the LDMG and DDMG.

Meeting minutes

In accordance with s.43 of the *Act*, minutes must be taken of the LDMG and DDMG meetings. Minutes are distributed to all members, deputies, and advisors of the Moreton Bay LDMG and Moreton DDMG once Council has endorsed them.

PART 4 – PREVENTION

In accordance with the guiding principles of the *Act*, preventative measures reduce the likelihood of a disaster event occurring or the severity of an event should it eventuate [18].

Prevention and mitigation include those measures to eliminate and mitigate risks that will help towards reducing the financial and social costs to communities over time. These measures may include improving the built environment or reducing the impact on and damage to the environment.

The effective prevention of disaster events requires multiple strategies to reduce or remove the impact of hazards and increase the resilience of the community. All mitigation measures contribute to saving lives and reducing the cost of response and recovery operations in our region.

Managing Risks

Scope

Moreton Bay Regional Council in conjunction with State and LDMG stakeholders has developed a comprehensive understanding of community risk through a contemporary and resilient planning structure to mitigate the impact of disaster events upon the community. A detailed risk register is available through lodging a request online www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Contact.

This *Plan* aims to provide a comprehensive description of Moreton Bay region's risks by providing:

- our Community Profile, Critical Infrastructure, Essential Services and known Hazardous sites,

- an account of all hazards that have been identified in this region, and

- 6 risk specific scenarios for key natural hazards identified for the MBR.

Introduction

Council takes an 'all hazards' approach to disaster risk management aligning with the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) 2017, which was endorsed by Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC). The process applies a standardised and internationally recognised approach to the prioritisation, mitigation and management of risk.

Council commissioned an external provider to undertake a comprehensive disaster risk management assessment which formed the 'Multi-hazard Risk Assessment Report' to support this *Plan.*

The risk assessment process used QERMF online datasets (hazards, assets) and tools (spreadsheet) augmented with standalone GIS analysis using other relevant council datasets and input from Geosciences Australia. Internal and external stakeholder engagement was also conducted to inform the risk assessment including workshops and one on one discussions. This informed the understanding of existing risk treatment measures by members of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG).

The analysis includes a risk assessment of built assets and community vulnerability hotspot mapping. These assessments were performed for six hazard scenarios identified for MBR by QFES. These are:

- **Scenario 1:** Severe Tropical Cyclone incorporating Destructive Winds, Flash Flooding, Storm Surge/Coastal Inundation, Moderate to Major Flooding and landslides/landslips.

- **Scenario 2:** Category 2 Cyclone leading to Major Flooding.

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[18] Queensland PPPR DM Guideline p.21: https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Documents/QLD-Disaster-Management-Guideline.pdf

- **Scenario 3:** Severe Thunderstorm Event leading to Flash Flooding and/or direct impact from Wind Gusts (>130km/h), Lightning, Tornadoes, Large Hail (e.g., the 2008 Queensland Storms) and landslides resulting from rainfall/flash flooding.

- **Scenario 4:** Bushfire

- **Scenario 5:** Earthquake

- **Scenario 6:** Heatwave

Figure 4 - State Natural Risk Assessment 2017 p.42

Communities can also be impacted by human-caused events such as transport or industrial accidents. Consideration should be given to a range of disasters that occur in areas far-removed from a community that may have a 'knock-on' effect such as long-term damage to transport corridors that communities rely upon for re-supply of food, fuel and other essential goods.

The QERMF process presents four clear steps to ensuring the identification, analysis and management of risk which is illustrated below. Once the risk management strategies have been identified, planned, or put into place, it is important then to consider the residual risk. Residual risks that cannot be treated or mitigated sufficiently through local government actions, plans or resources are identified and formally escalated to District or subsequently State government for these agencies to assess and accept, treat, or mitigate these risks accordingly.
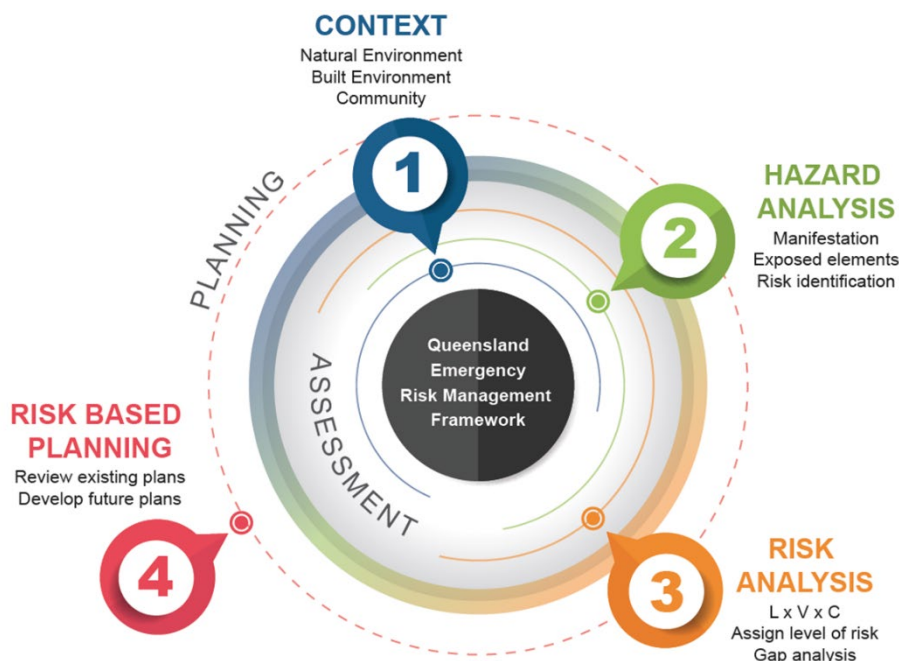
Figure 5: Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
QERMF Risk Assessment Process Handbook (p. 5)

Risk Assessment

The *Act* requires each LDMG ensures that:

"all events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the following—

> *(i) a strategic policy framework developed by the State group;" (Part 1, Division 2, 4A (b))*

And states that:

"disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State" (Division 3, Subdivision 1, Section 30(a)).

Risk methodology

This *Plan* contains strategic information relevant to local government. It follows the structure as required by s.*57(1) the Act* and contains information and actions relevant to Council across the spectrums of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

The results of the 2021 Multi-hazard Risk Assessment review for MBRC aligned with the QERMF. The QERMF was developed by QFES to be used within disaster management planning at all levels of Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) – Local, District and State.

The assessment approach includes two key processes to identify the risk and then to assign the level of risk. The outcomes of these two processes are used to populate multiple risk management documents including the Risk Assessment Table, Risk Register and Decision Log. The process is outlined in the diagram below:
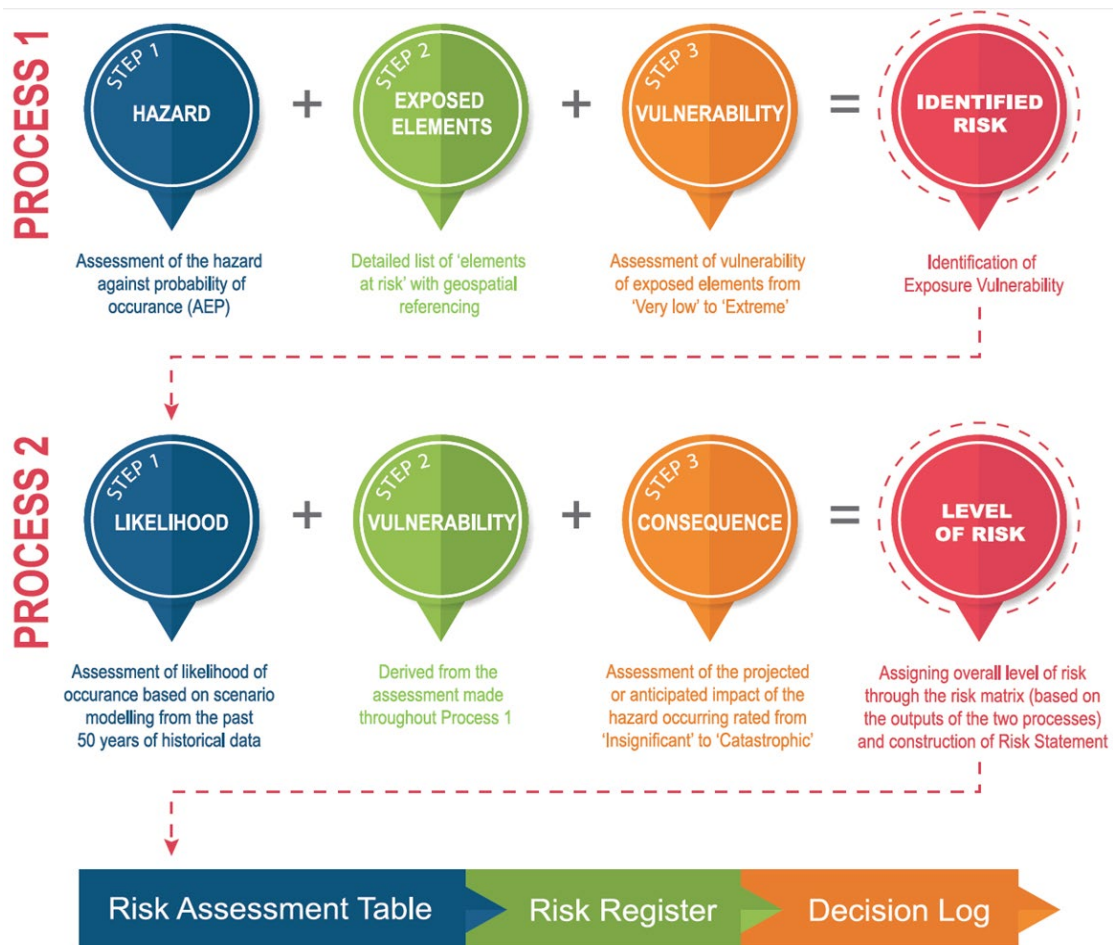
Figure 6 - Risk Assessment process: snapshot
QERMF Risk Assessment Process Handbook

The key differences the Framework has made to the previous process are as follows:

- More data has been provided regarding the probabilities and severity of various hazards in terms of actual exceedance probabilities (AEP)

- More data being incorporated from future climate change models (www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/qld-future-climate)

- Likelihood and consequence scoring criteria aligned with QERMF

- '*Exposed elements*' identified for each hazard, and assessed for vulnerability

- Lead agencies provided assessments of their disaster event mitigating controls and treatments, including capability, capacity, and capacity gaps

- QERMF tool/templates populated for each hazard, identifying risk levels by each exposed element

- Risk appetite exercised for each exposed element, risks are accepted, or if not, planning is nominated to mitigate, or transfer the risk (where Moreton Bay LDMG does not have the capability or capacity to mitigate).

Key documents regarding QERMF can be found as follows:

QERMF fact sheet

https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/RG1103-QERMF-Fact-Sheet.pdf

QERMF

https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Prevention/Pages/3-5.aspx

QERMF - Risk Assessment Process Handbook

https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/H1102-QFES-Risk-Assessment-Process-Handbook.pdf

Community profile

The LGA of the MBRC, covers an area of 2,043km^2, or 204,300 hectares[19], spanning the mountainous areas of Mount Delaney, Mount Mee, Mount Glorious and Mount Nebo in the west to the coastal areas of Deception Bay, Redcliffe and Bribie Island in the east, hosting 45 kilometres of coastline.

The MBRC is divided into 12 jurisdictional divisions and shares local government borders with the Sunshine Coast Council to the north, the Brisbane City Council to the south and Somerset Regional Council to the west.
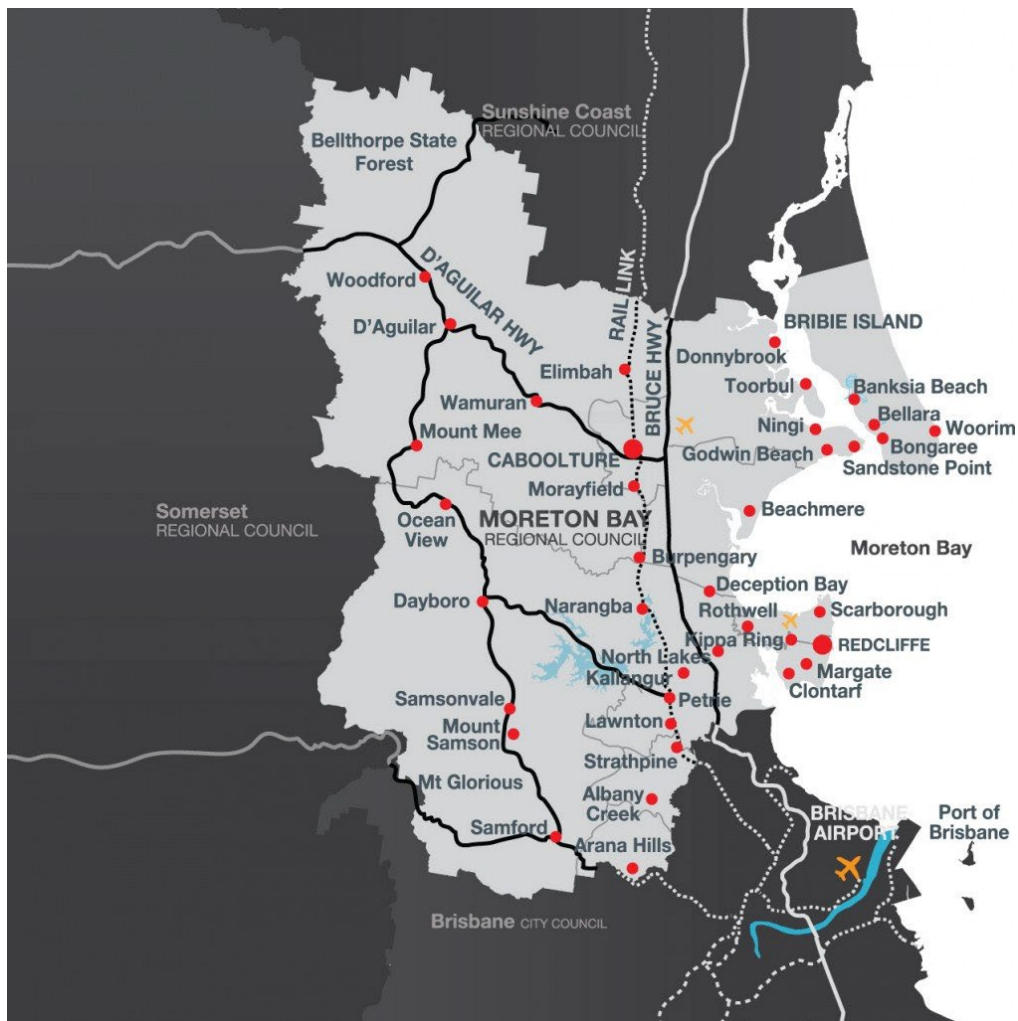
Figure 7 - Map of the Moreton Bay Regional Council area

Geography

The region includes mountain ranges, water supply catchments, coastal wetlands, national parks, state forests, rural townships and urban centres. The region's diverse terrain can be described as undulating coastal plain bordered to the west by the higher country of the Conondale and D'Aguilar Ranges.

The immediate offshore topography and tidal regime is also highly significant to the understanding of the nature of many hazards that affect the area. Deception Bay is one of the shallower parts of Moreton Bay with depths typically less than 15m.

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[19] Profile.ID - https://profile.id.com.au/ngaa/about?WebID=260

Bribie Island is separated from the mainland by Pumicestone Passage. The island is approximately 32km long and 8km across at its widest point. Only the southern part of the island is included in the region.

The region also encompasses the flood plains of the Caboolture, Pine and Stanley Rivers with numerous tributaries and dammed lakes at Lake Kurwongbah (about three-and-a-half square kilometres in area) and Lake Samsonvale (29.3 square kilometres in area).

Climate & weather

The Southeast Queensland region has a sub-tropical climate influenced by tropical systems from the north and fluctuations in the high-pressure ridge to the south. Detailed information on the climate is available through the Bureau of Meteorology[20].

The average seasonal temperatures being:

- Summer 24.9 ℃
- Autumn 21.4 ℃
- Spring 20.8 ℃
- Winter 15.9 ℃.

The annual and seasonal average rainfall is variable, affected by local factors such as topography and vegetation, and broader scale weather patterns, such as the El Niño– Southern Oscillation. Most rainfall occurs in summer and autumn (388 millimetres and 295 millimetres per year, respectively).

The mean rainfall for the region is 1146.5mm per annum[21].

The region's annual average potential evaporation is almost 50% greater than the annual average rainfall, which contributes to the depletion of soil moisture.

However, as detailed in the Queensland Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan for Climate Change[22], the climate is changing across Queensland. Average temperatures across the state are currently 1-degree centigrade higher than they were 100 years ago. Recent decades have shown a clear warming trend. Our climate is already highly variable, but climate change is leading to shifts beyond this natural variability.

Population & demographics

The region is the third most populous Council area in Australia. The following data is provided to give a snapshot of key demographics measurements and projections of the Moreton Bay LGA in comparison to the Greater Brisbane Statistical Area.

Estimated Resident Population[23]

479,639 persons

The estimated resident Population for Moreton Bay LGA as at 30 June 2020.

2.3%
Average annual growth rate over five years for Moreton Bay LGA

2.0%
Average annual growth rate over five years for Greater Brisbane GCCSA

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[20] BoM information can be accessed online at: bom.gov.au
[21] BoM Climate statistics for Australian locations can be access online at:
http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_040697.shtml
[22] The QLD EM-SAP for Climate Change can be accessed online at:
https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/cdmp/Documents/Adaptation-Plan/EM-SAP-FULL.pdf
[23] The estimated resident population (ERP) figure is the official population estimate.

Population Projections[24]

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the Australian Bureau of Statistics' official 2020 population figure for all Local Government Areas (LGAs) - but is subject to review after the next Census release. https://profile.id.com.au/moreton-bay/population-estimate

438,313 persons to 690,602 persons

The population projected increase (2016 to 2041) for Moreton Bay (R) LGA.

The population estimate for Moreton Bay Region as of the 30th of June 2020 is 479,639. Since the previous year, the population has grown by 2.17%. Population growth in Greater Brisbane was 1.87%.

People characteristics

3.0% (12,571 persons)
The percentage of Aboriginal peoples and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples in Moreton Bay (R) LGA.

43.4%
The percentage of persons in Moreton Bay (R) LGA with a different address five years ago.

The top five non-English languages spoken at home for the total population of Moreton Bay (R) LGA were:

Language spoken
1. Indo Aryan Languages (0.8%)
2. Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages (0.7%)
3. Chinese Languages (0.6%)
4. Samoan (0.5%)
5. Afrikaans (0.4%)

87.3%
The percentage of Moreton Bay (R) LGA residents that speak only English at home

7.1% (30,007 persons)
The percentage of Moreton Bay (R) LGA residents that speak a language other than English at home

***NOTE: this data will be re-aligned with the census data when available in 2022**

Community vulnerabilities

It is important to accurately identify those members of the community that may be more vulnerable to the impacts of disaster using available statistical data and comprehensive community engagement. We aim to ensure that those in the community that are most vulnerable are prepared for a disaster and adequately supported during and after an event. This will help minimise the negative consequences of disaster events and allow the community to recover in the shortest time possible.

Potentially vulnerable populations

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[24] Population projections are generated by applying assumptions regarding future trends in the components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration) and the latest planning and development intelligence available.

Analysis of the need for assistance of people in Moreton Bay Region compared to Greater Brisbane shows that there was a higher proportion of people who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 5.6% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 4.9% for Greater Brisbane.

5.6% (23,929 persons)
Percentage of persons in Moreton Bay (R) LGA in need of assistance with a profound or severe disability

14.6%
Percentage of developmentally vulnerable children in two or more domains in Moreton Bay (R) LGA in 2018

15.9% (72,917 persons)
The proportion of the estimated resident population aged 65 years and over for Moreton Bay (R) LGA, as at 30 June 2018

22.7%
The percentage of persons in Moreton Bay (R) LGA in the most disadvantaged economic group

This measurement is over 6% greater than for Greater Brisbane GCCSA

7.5%
The unemployment rate in Moreton Bay (R) LGA at June 2021

Dominant groups

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in Moreton Bay Region and Greater Brisbane were:

- A larger percentage of persons aged 5 to 9 (4.7% compared to 3.6%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 85 and over (39.2% compared to 46.5%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (24.3% compared to 27.1%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (15.2% compared to 16.2%)

Emerging groups

The major increases in persons reporting a need for assistance between 2011 and 2016 in Moreton Bay Region were in the age groups:

- 20 to 59 (+2,237, an increase from 5,263 to 7,500 persons)
- 10 to 19 (+736, an increase from 1,652 to 2,388 persons)
- 5 to 9 (+652, an increase from 822 to 1,474 persons)
- 70 to 74 (+642, and increase from 1,300 to 1,942 persons)

Disaster preparedness information is available in Australian Sign Language (Auslan). For further information, access the Queensland Government[25] - Translated Materials.

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[25] Translated materials are available online at: qld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies

Economic and Industry

The region is home to a range of industries such as manufacturing, construction, and retail trade. It also accommodates a large range of property, health and community services, and primary producers.

Key Statistics

GRP **$17.72 Billion** NIEIR 2020	**Population** **479,639** ABS ERP 2020	**Local jobs** **139,819** NIEIR 2020	**Local businesses** **29,090** ABS 2020

Employed Residents **222,241** NIEIR 2020	**Largest industry (by employment)** **Health Care and Social Assistance** NIEIR 2020
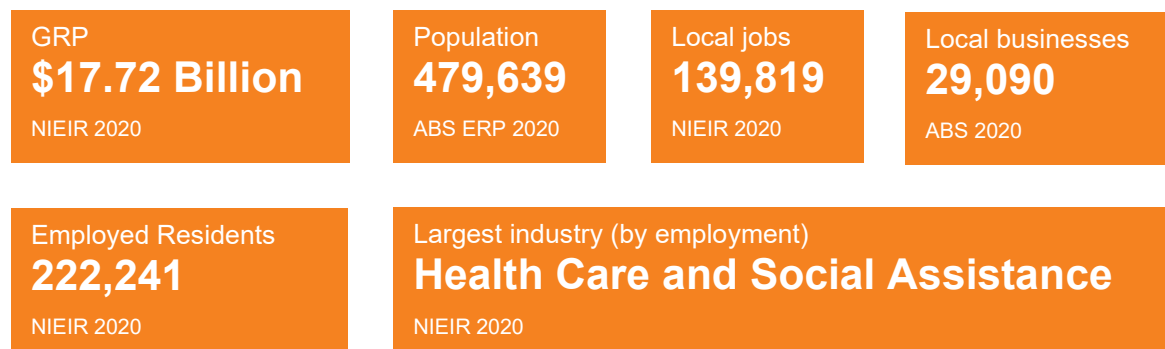
***GRP** - Gross Regional Products*

Many provide services to the population inside and outside the region. The industrial base serving the area includes many establishments that may be considered to contain hazardous material and/or processes.

Key industrial and commercial centres are located at:

- Brendale
- Burpengary
- Caboolture
- Clontarf
- Dakabin
- Deception Bay

- Kallangur
- Kippa-Ring
- Lawnton
- Narangba
- North Lakes
- Strathpine.

Council has adopted the [Regional Economic Development Strategy 2020-2041](#)[26] which will drive a concerted effort by government, industry and business which is required to create a bigger, bolder and brighter future. A focus on sustainability across all economic development efforts is important to preserve and enhance our lifestyle.

Business/Industry

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Moreton Bay Region in 2016 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Health Care and Social Assistance (25,401 people or 13.4%)
- Retail Trade (20,653 people or 10.9%)
- Construction (20,411 people or 10.8%)

In combination, these three industries employed 66,465 people in total or 35.1% of the total employed resident population. In comparison, Greater Brisbane employed 13.1% in Health Care and Social Assistance; 9.5% in Retail Trade; and 8.6% in Construction. The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Moreton Bay Region and Greater Brisbane were:

- A larger percentage of persons employed in construction (10.8% compared to 8.6%)

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[26] Moreton Bay Regional Council, Regional Economic Development Strategy 2020-2041 can be assessed online at: moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Business-Investment/REDS

- A larger percentage of persons employed in retail trade (10.9% compared to 9.5%)

- A smaller percentage of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services (5.5% compared to 7.9%)

- A smaller percentage of persons employed in education and training (8.1% compared to 9.2%)

Tourism and events

The Moreton Bay Region is known for its vibrant lifestyle and tourism industry, accommodating approximately 80,000 visitors to the area annually. In addition, Councils events team plan and deliver several community events held across the region each calendar year.

Council works closely with Moreton Bay Region Industry and Tourism (MBRIT) to deliver the regions destination marketing and promoting the region to tourism visitors. MBRIT also hosts and attracts a wide range of events, festivals, and conferences to the region, provides business support services and networking opportunities[27].

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[27] The Moreton Bay Region Regional Economic Development Strategy 2020-41-
https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public/services/business/reds-2020-41.pdf

Critical infrastructure

Transport network

The region is heavily reliant on its internal and external links for road and rail transport. It has lower direct reliance and infrastructure related to significant air and sea transportation.

Railway

Moreton Bay is connected to the Brisbane central business district by Queensland Rail's Brisbane Redcliffe Peninsula line, Caboolture Line and with the Sunshine Coast by the Sunshine Coast Line.

Airports, airfields and helicopter landing pads

There are minor airfield locations across Moreton Bay Region for use by small fixed-wing aircraft.

There are several locations across the region that are suitable for use as helicopter landing pads (helipads).

Road network

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) [28] is responsible for building, maintaining, and operating the state's road network. The main highway link through the region is the 6-lane Bruce Highway. It links the region with Brisbane and the Gold Coast to the south and the Sunshine Coast to the North. From the west, the D'Aguilar Highway connects with major highways into New South Wales and to other parts of Queensland.

DTMR roads within the region:

- Albany Creek Road
- Anzac Avenue
- Beerburrum Road
- Bribie Island Road
- Bruce Highway
- Beachmere Road
- D'Aguilar Highway
- Dayboro Road
- Deception Bay Road
- Eatons Crossing Road
- Elizabeth Avenue (Anzac Ave to Amersham St)
- Elizabeth Avenue (King St to Hornibrook Espl)
- Gympie Road
- Hornibrook Esplanade

- Kilcoy-Beerwah Road
- King Street (Beerburrum Rd to D'Aguilar Hwy)
- Linkfield Road
- Lower King Street (Beerburrum Rd to Bruce Hwy)
- Main Street, Samford
- Maleny-Stanley River Road
- Morayfield Road
- Mt. Glorious Road
- Mt. Mee Road
- Mt. Samson Road, Samford Valley (between Eatons Crossing Rd and Main St Samford)

- Old Gympie Road, Burpengary
- Old Northern Road (excluding the section from Wruck Cres to Greensill Rd, Albany Creek)
- Oxley Avenue (Hornibrook Espl to Klinger Rd)
- Pumicestone Road (section from Bruce Hwy to Toorbul township)
- Samford Road
- Snook Street (Amersham St to King St)
- South Pine Road (excl Everton Hills and Arana Hills)

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[28] Details on the DTMR network can be accessed online at: tmr.qld.gov.au

Marine services

There are four major marina and harbour locations across MBR for use by privately-owned watercraft:

Newport Marina	Located at Newport near Redcliffe. Newport Marina offers deep water access for both power and sailing vessels up to 17 metres in length.
Pacific Harbour Marina	The Star Marina Group owns the Pacific Harbour Marina at Bribie Island and forms part of the Bribie Island master-planned canal and golf community. It has 82 berths for mono and multi hull sizes up to 18 metres; holding tank pump out facilities; showers and rest rooms; security and fire mitigation systems.
Scarborough Marina	DTMR owns and manages the Scarborough Boat Harbour's public boating infrastructure. It includes three privately operated Marinas offering various berthing, storage and marine related facilities and services.
Spinnaker Sound Marina	Located at Sandstone Point, on the mainland western side of the Bribie Island bridge, the Spinnaker Sound Marina is owned by Spinnaker Sound Joint Venture Pty Ltd. It provides 150 marina berths for vessels up to 20 meters; dry berthing option for vessels up to eight meters; fuel facilities; lifting equipment and various marine services.

Maritime Safety Queensland and the owner/operator of the Marine Services are responsible for providing detailed information regarding the conduct of marine activity in Moreton Bay.

Council Assets

The region is serviced by public buildings including office spaces and facilities, Redcliffe Entertainment Centre, Art Galleries, swimming complexes, community centres, parks, sporting facilities and libraries.

Administration Buildings

Council operates out of three main administration centres which are located around the region at Caboolture, Redcliffe and Strathpine.

Council Operations depots

Council operates from nine operational depots which are located at Arana Hills, Bribie Island, Burpengary, Caboolture, Dayboro, Deception Bay, Margate, Petrie and Woodford servicing the MBR.

Libraries

Ten libraries servicing Albany Creek, Arana Hills, Bribie Island, Burpengary, Caboolture, Deception Bay, North Lakes, Redcliffe, Strathpine, Woodford.

There is also a mobile library van servicing more remote suburbs across the region like Cashmere, Samford Village, Mount Nebo, Toorbul, Donnybrook, Beachmere, Samford Village, Dayboro, Petrie, Mount Mee, Mount Samson and Warner. The fortnightly calendar can be accessed through the Council's website[29]

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[29] Moreton Bay Regional Council - Libraries: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Libraries/Locations/Mobile

<u>Waste Facilities</u>

Council operates nine transfer stations, two treasure markets and three major waste management facilities with onsite landfills. These facilities help manage the resource recovery, recycling and waste disposal needs of the region.

Major waste facilities for residential, commercial and limited waste and recoverable materials are located at Bunya, Caboolture, Dakabin waste management facilities and Redcliffe transfer station.

Minor waste facilities for local residential waste area accepted at Dayboro, Mount Nebo, Ningi, Samford, Toorbul, Upper Caboolture, Wamuran and Woodford.

Find a waste and recycling facility near you on Council's [website](30)[30].

Essential services

Emergency services

The region is serviced by the following emergency services:

- QFES, Fire and Rescue stations
- QFES, Rural Fire Service brigades
- Queensland Ambulance Service, Ambulance establishments
- Queensland Police Service, Police establishments
- State Emergency Service, SES depots
- Redcliffe Coast Guard and Bribie Island Volunteer Marine Rescue.

<u>State Emergency Services (SES)</u>

Moreton Bay Regional Council facilitate and financially support the Moreton Bay SES Unit within the region. The Moreton Bay Unit operates from 7 Ogg Road Murrumba Downs. The operational groups are based in the following areas:

- Arana Hills
- Bribie Island
- Caboolture
- Deception Bay

- Redcliffe
- Petrie (Murrumba Downs)
- Woodford.

Medical and health facilities

The region is serviced by two public hospitals operated by Queensland Health Metro North Health, located at Caboolture and Redcliffe and three additional private hospitals at Caboolture, Kippa-Ring and Strathpine.

Smaller medical centres and general practitioners provide an extensive service network across the region.

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[30] Moreton Bay Regional Council - Waste Management facilities information:
https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Waste-Recycling/Waste-Facilities/Locations

Education

A strong education system exists in the MBR with a choice of State Government, Catholic education, independent schools and tertiary institutions.

The region is serviced with:

- University of the Sunshine Coast (Caboolture and Petrie campus)
- TAFE Queensland (Caboolture and Redcliffe).
- 51 State primary schools
- 15 State high schools
- 5 special schools
- 12 Catholic primary/high schools
- 26 independent primary/high schools.

Gas supply

APA Group maintains the major natural gas reticulation network within the region. For further information, visit the APA Group website[31].

Electricity supply

The electricity supply within the region is supplied via Energex transmission lines from the Powerlink South Pine substation at Brendale. Power is reticulated across the region predominantly via 110 Kilo Volt and 33 Kilo Volt overhead power lines. The water and sewerage network are reliant upon electricity supply availability. There is some emergency capacity, but this is not enough for the entire network. This makes the electricity grid a critical network for community welfare.

Water supply

Seqwater owns and operates the North Pine Dam (214,302 megalitres) and Sideling Creek Dam at Lake Kurwongbah (8,590 megalitres) for water supply. Water is distributed via the Seqwater owned Northern Pipeline Interconnector (NPI) into the local distribution network operated by Unitywater.

Using the NPI, water can be supplied from as far south as the Hinze Dam on the Gold Coast and as far north as the Lake MacDonald, Noosa Water Treatment Plant. Seqwater maintains *Emergency Action Plans* for the major dams in our region, Sideling Creek and North Pine Dam[32].

These arrangements provide resilience over much of the supply area. Considerations of note include:

- Dayboro is entirely dependent upon the off-grid Water Treatment Plant (WTP)
- If the WTP is required to be shut down, water supplies are delivered to the plant
- Seqwater maintains Reservoirs at Narangba, Aspley and Sparkes Hill in our region
- The North Pine WTP is the sole grid-connected water treatment facility in the region
- NPI is a Seqwater-owned bulk supply pipeline. It supplies water into Unitywater' s service area (MBRC, Sunshine Coast Council and Noosa Council LGAs) and is used to transfer water in both directions depending on local dam levels. It is approximately 100 km long.

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[31] APA Group: apa.com.au
[32] Seqwater information on Dams and Water Grid can be accessed online at: seqwater.com.au

<u>Unitywater potable water fill stations</u>

Residents who are not connected to town water and rely on tanks may need access to drinking water when their tank supply runs low. Community Fill Stations provide an option for when residents need to obtain drinking water while you wait for a water delivery. The location of these stations within the MBR are:

- Samsonvale Road, Warner (opposite number 350)
- Showgrounds Drive, Highvale (opposite number 38)

Further information and instructions can be located on the Unitywater[33] website.

Sewerage

Most residential parts of the MBR are connected to a reticulated sewerage network. Sewage treatment plants are located at Murrumba Downs, Brendale, Dayboro, Clontarf, Bribie Island, Burpengary East, Caboolture South, and Woodford. Sewage is transported to the local treatment plant through a sewerage network comprising gravity sewers and pressure mains with associated sewage pumping stations. Unitywater can provide detailed sewer Network Maps if required.

Telecommunications

Telstra, Optus and other service providers maintain telecommunications networks within the region. This includes Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN), National Broadband Network (NBN), mobile services and internet connection (fixed line, Wi-Fi, 3G, 4G and 5G).

Hazardous sites

Narangba Innovation precinct

This precinct comprises of businesses that either store or use dangerous goods. The primary responsibility for the safe management of hazardous materials remains with the occupiers of each property within the precinct.

Council has developed a specific response plan in conjunction with QPS, QFES and other stakeholder agencies. It details the response and recovery arrangements required for a hazardous materials incident at that location.

Exposed Elements

The QERMF refers to potential exposures of key societal elements within the LGA that have been or could be subject to the impact of the hazard. To support a simple framework that community members can easily interpret, as identified in the previous section, exposed elements are considered in our risk assessment under the following categories:

- Essential Infrastructure
- Access/resupply
- Community & Social
- Medical
- Significant Industries
- Environment.

Once exposed elements are identified, geospatial referencing is conducted to map the locations and the interdependencies of these elements. This is an essential step in assessing the impact of hazards upon the elements – and in particular the networks and systems relevant to their effective and efficient functioning – across broad areas.

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[33] Unitywater website - Community water fill stations - www.unitywater.com

Multi-hazard Risk Assessment of Moreton Bay Regional Council Summary

The MBRC commissioned multi-hazard assessment using the QERMF process for the region included a risk assessment of built assets and community vulnerability hotspot mapping. These assessments were performed for the six hazard scenarios identified for MBRC by QFES. Note that all hazards only consider current climate conditions. Several high to moderate risks were identified which are distributed across different hazard scenarios. Bushfire and heatwave scenarios present several extreme risks. There are high residual risks associated with some assets which are a function of the greater exposure of the hazard and capacity gaps relating to the management of that risk (see Figure 8 and Table 1)
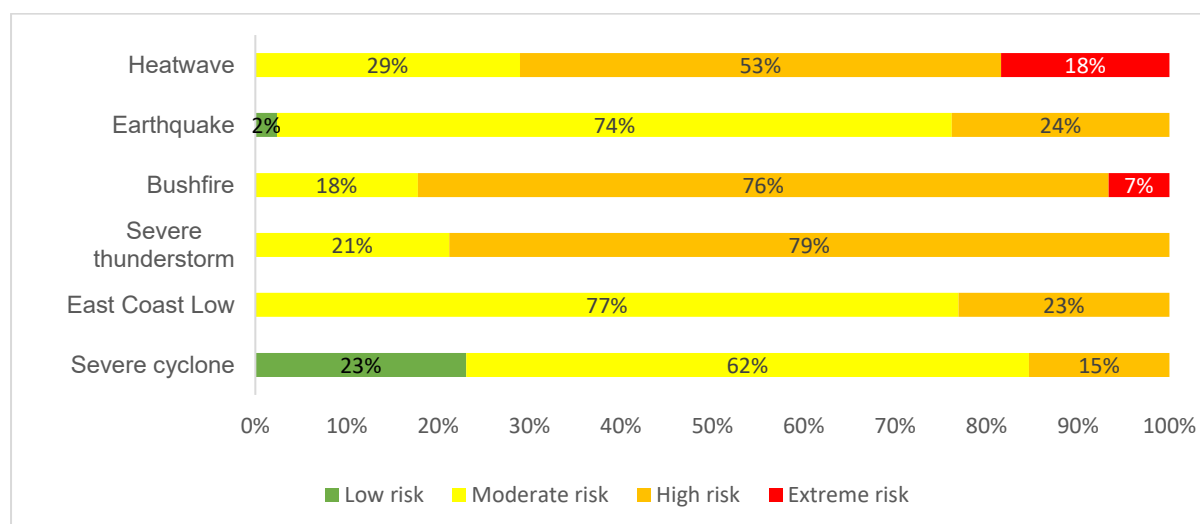
Figure 8 - Distribution of residual risk profile across different hazard scenarios

Asset category	Residual risk rating					
	Severe cyclone	East coast low	Severe thunderstorm	Bushfire	Earthquake	Heatwave
Critical services						
Communication	H	H	H	H	M	H
Power	H	H	H	H	M	H
Fuel Infrastructure (Bulk fuel)	L	M	M	H	M	M
Water treatment / supply	L	M	M	H	M	M
Wastewater treatment	M	H	M	H	M	M
Waste	M	M	H	H	M	M
Access and resupply						
Roads	M	M	H	H	M	M
Bridges	M	M	H	M	M	M
Community and social						
Schools	M	M	H	M	M	H
Population centre	M	H	H	H	H	E
Emergency shelters	H	M	H	H	H	H
Emergency services	M	M	H	H	M	H
Socio-economically disadvantaged / other vulnerable people	H	M	H	H	M	E
Medical						
Hospitals	M	M	M	H	H	E
Aged care facilities	H	H	H	H	H	H
Significant industry						
Agriculture / industry	M	M	H	H	M	H

Table 1 - A summary of assets which exhibited high or extreme risk for at least one of the six scenarios assessed.

The community vulnerability analysis identified that Caboolture, Burpengary and Beachmere are suburbs which are highly vulnerable across different hazard scenarios. This is due to a combination of factors such as high hazard exposure, higher concentration of sensitive demographics (older population, relatively higher population density) and a more sensitive built environment (older buildings). The top three most vulnerable suburbs to the six scenarios are shown in Table 2.

Scenario	Scenario-1 Severe cyclone	Scenario-2 East coast low	Scenario-3 Severe storm	Scenario-4 Bushfire	Scenario-5 Earthquake	Scenario-6 Heatwave
Most vulnerable suburbs	Caboolture Burpengary Beachmere	Caboolture Beachmere Burpengary	Burpengary Caboolture Beachmere	Narangba Burpengary Caboolture	Caboolture Mango Hill Burpengary	Caboolture Mango Hill Burpengary

Table 2 - Most vulnerable suburbs across different scenarios assessed.

As this report only considers the current climate, it is probable that natural hazards under climate change are likely to become larger, more complex, occur simultaneously and impact on regions that have either not experienced natural hazards or at the same intensity and frequency.

Hazard-specific risk profiles

This section should also be read in conjunction with the MBRC [Hazard Specific Arrangement Supplement](#).

The median residual risk rating for each scenario is assessed on the likelihood, consequence, and vulnerability to the region across all six exposed elements as detailed in the previous section.

Naturally occurring hazards

Severe Thunderstorm

Thunderstorms are typically short-lived storms that are small in extent but can traverse large distances and can inflict significant damage. Most of the damage inflicted by thunderstorms is a result of the strong winds. Storms can also produce damaging hail, flooding and lightning. Thunderstorms can also result in human injury and even death due to lightning strikes. Although these storms are short-lived, they can often result in structural damage, flooding and disruption to critical services.

They occur regularly in Southeast Queensland between September and March.

Primary and secondary hazard characteristics relating to severe thunderstorm events are:

- flash and riverine flooding
- damaging wind gusts and hail
- storm surge causing erosion and localised flooding
- lightning strikes leading to ignition of bushfires.

A severe thunderstorm event would lead to disruption of power and communication networks and the closure of transport hubs including highways, major roads, ports and local airports across the MBR and the wider SEQ region. This will severely impact access/resupply in the area for the short to the long term as the impacts on the regional supply network result in a significant reduction in capacity. Several isolated areas and suburbs may require evacuation and/or resupply due to the level of exposure to the hazard.

Flooding within Moreton Bay typically fits within the following categories:

- Minor to moderate flooding: average catchment rainfall of >200 mm in 12 hours. This can result in minor traffic disruption and inundation of low-lying areas.
- Major flooding: average catchment rainfalls of >300 mm in 12 hours. This can result in severe traffic disruption and cause widespread disruption. Closures of Young's Crossing Road may result from North Pine Dam releases.

The Bureau of Meteorology has recorded 167 storms within the Moreton Bay LGA, the majority of which included rain, wind and hail. Within Moreton Bay, the most storms have been recorded in Redcliffe, followed by Caboolture. Out of the historic record, 127 severe storms have been recorded within the past 20 years between 2001 and 2016.

Lead agency: Local government

Severe Thunderstorm scenario considered through the QERMF review:

Severe Thunderstorm Event leading to Flash Flooding and/or direct impact from Wind Gusts (>130 km/h), Lightning, Tornadoes, and Large Hail (e.g., The 2008 Queensland Storms). This assessment may also include considerations of landslides resulting from heavy rainfall/flash flooding as with the Severe Tropical Cyclone assessment

Severe Tropical Cyclone

Tropical cyclones are intense tropical low-pressure weather systems that form over tropical seas during the warmer months when sea surface temperatures are greater than 26°C. Tropical cyclones occur in the northern regions of Australia typically between December and March. The cyclones typically move down the east coast in a south-easterly direction. The damage that results from a cyclone is related to the strength of sustained wind and wind gusts. The category of a cyclone is related to the wind speed, with cyclone categories two and above have wind speed of >117 km/hr.

This particular hazard scenario included destructive winds, heavy rainfall (>500 mm in 24 hours) leading to flash and moderate to major flooding and landslides.

Historic events

Previous cyclones that have passed through Moreton Bay are:

In the last 20 years within 200km:

- Marcia
- Debbie.

Withing the last 20 years within 400km:

- Kerry 2005
- Hamish 2009
- Oswald 2013
- Marcia 2015
- Debbie 2017.

Lead agency: Local Government

Severe Tropical Cyclone scenario considered through the QERMF review:

Severe Tropical Cyclone (credible worst-case cyclone scenario e.g., Severe Tropical Cyclone Dinah, January 1967, and Severe Tropical Cyclone Marcia, February 2015) incorporating Destructive Winds, Flash Flooding, Storm Surge/Coastal Inundation, and Moderate to Major Flooding and a consideration of landslides/landslips.

East Coast Low

East coast lows are a collection of low-pressure systems which can develop any time of the year but commonly occur during winter. These storms occur more frequently than tropical cyclones but are considered to have a lower degree of impact. These systems often rapidly intensify overnight and generally only last a few days. East coast lows are generally associated with heavy rainfall, strong winds, high seas and coastal inundation.

ECLs can generate one or more of:

- Gale or storm force winds along the coast and adjacent waters
- Heavy widespread rainfall leading to flash and/or major river flooding
- Very rough seas and prolonged heavy swells over coastal and ocean waters which can cause damage to the coastline.

On the 28 April through to the 1 May 2015, an ECL formed off the coast of K'gari (Fraser Island) impacting MBR. Record breaking rainfall and strong winds were recorded in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales causing five fatalities in the Caboolture area.

Lead agencies: Local Government

East Coast Low scenario considered through the QERMF review

Category 2 Cyclone leading to Major Flooding e.g., May 2015 East Coast Low and Queensland Floods, January 2011.

Photo: Commissioners Flat crossing

Heatwave

Heatwaves consist of extreme temperatures that remain for long periods of time including daytime and night-time. Heatwaves in Queensland typically occur between October and March but are most common in January. Heatwaves are measured in relation to normal seasonal temperatures for the area.

Typically, in Australia heatwaves are driven by high-pressure systems.

The factors that can contribute to the impacts of heatwaves include: the amount of coverage of vegetation and concrete, number of trees, location of waterbodies, the topography of the area, the general climate (especially in relation to the position relative to the coastline), the elevation and the wind climate. The level of acclimatisation of the community is also important. People who have not experienced these conditions will be more vulnerable (e.g., tourists).

As per the Queensland State Heatwave Risk Assessment by QFES, Moreton Bay is considered one of the high-risk localities for heatwave due to a combination of urbanisation, increasing population, inadequate building design and urban heat island effect (QFES 2019).

The Bureau of Meteorology[34] defines a heatwave as three or more days in a row when both daytime and night-time temperatures are unusually high—in relation to the local long-term climate and the recent past

Heatwaves are classified into three types based on intensity:

Low-intensity heatwaves are more frequent during summer. Most people can cope during these heatwaves.

Severe heatwaves are less frequent and are likely to be more challenging for vulnerable people such as the elderly, particularly those with medical conditions.

Extreme heatwaves are rare. They are a problem for people who don't take precautions to keep cool—even for people who are healthy. People who work or exercise outdoors are also at greater risk of being affected.

Heatwave event can lead to localised and widespread outages of the power network due to high levels of peak demand, leading to failure across some areas of the service. Infrastructure is susceptible to damage or outages, related to direct impact from sustained high temperatures and the increased risk of bushfire during heatwave conditions.

National parks, wildlife reserves, conservation areas and wildlife populations are highly vulnerable during heatwaves.

Lead agency: Queensland Health

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[34] Bureau of Meteorology - Understanding heatwaves
http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/heatwave/knowledge-centre/understanding.shtml

Bushfire

Bush and grass fires typically occur from mid-winter to early summer. Their severity is related to landscape (aspect, slope, wind strength and vegetation type) and climatic factors (wind speed, rainfall, humidity and air temperature). The elements of a bushfire that can cause harm include flames, embers, radiant heat, strong winds and smoke. Bushfires can start from a range of ignition types including lightning, powerlines and cigarettes. Occasionally fires are also the result of vandalism.

Within Moreton Bay, there are key interface zones (I-Zones) where natural bushland interacts with urban areas to create a vulnerability to people, domestic dwellings and industrial areas. These areas are a priority management area for the Greater Brisbane Area Fire Management Group and the MBRC Fire Management workforce as part of the Council fire mitigation strategy.

Refer to Hazard Specific Arrangements Supplement.

Lead agency: Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)

Bushfire scenario considered through the QERMF review

Large Scale Wild or Grass Fire. This assessment is a consideration of the unmanaged risk left over after annual mitigation activities (Operation Sesbania) have taken place

Earthquake

Earthquakes are defined as vibrations caused by rocks breaking under stress and in Australia usually the area impacted by movements along faults or compression is in the earth's crust. The amplitude of earthquakes depends on many factors including magnitude, distance from the epicentre, topography, depth of focus and local ground conditions.

Secondary hazards/impacts associated with earthquakes include tsunamis and landslides. Areas that have a slope greater than 15% are more vulnerable to landslides, as are built up areas with cut and fill slabs.

Moreton Bay is within the Brisbane reporting area of the University of Queensland Seismological Observatory. The University of Queensland has reported 1369 earthquakes within the Brisbane region from 1866 to 2000.

Lead agency: Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)

Other Naturally occurring hazards

Landslides

Landslides involve the movement of large amounts of earth, rock, sand or mud, or any combination of these. Landslides can be sudden and fast moving, moving millions of tonnes of debris, generally caused when heavy rain saturates soil on a hillside past the point where vegetation can support the soil's weight against the force of gravity.

The impact of a landslide can be extensive, including loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, damage to land and loss of natural resources.

After the rain which occurred in January 2011, this saw Bellthorpe Range Road affected by a landslide cutting off the township of Bellthorpe for approximately five weeks. Bellthorpe Range Road has experienced five landslides - one major and four minor which have blocked access.

Lead agency: Local government

Biological and human-caused hazards

The awareness of other hazards caused through interaction of different activities, mechanisms and risks throughout the Moreton Bay LGA can include a wide variety of potential scenarios including:

- Pandemic
- Pest Infestation or Pandemic Animal Disease
- Land and Water based spills
- Significant accidents in transport and industrial environments
- Urban fire and rescue incidents
- Contamination of water supplies impacting environment or consumption.

In these scenario's MBRC is not identified as the lead agency. Council will be reliant on the relevant lead agency requesting the assistance of Council or its resources and, if required, the LDMG to support the response and recovery activities related.

Prevention and mitigation activities

Risk mitigation is the process of planning for disasters and having a way to lessen negative impacts.

Examples of mitigation strategies include:

- Education and information - community awareness and education programs are used to remind residents of the real threat and assist in identifying what they can do to limit the impact of disaster events.
- Structural works - not limited to flood levees, drainage works, improved road infrastructure.
- Land use planning and building codes - council planning scheme, complements effective land use planning, QLD building regulatory framework aims to ensure minimum requirements of design and construction are met including effects of natural hazards.
- Essential Infrastructure - design improvements to provide more resilient new infrastructure, update of harden existing services.
- Landscape and environment - need to consider the effects of development and climate change relative to the landscape and environment.

Mitigation projects

Planned Burn program

Planned burns, also known as hazard reduction or prescribed burns, are undertaken during low-risk periods which generally runs from late summer to late winter. The aim of planned burns is to reduce ground fuel and lessen the impact of bushfires, reduce the threat to life and assets, while also protecting and enhancing the diversity and abundance of native plants and animals.

Burn area selection is identified using a prioritised, risk-based approach relating to overall bushfire risk, safety for operations staff and environmental guidelines. Council's Fire Management Team work closely with the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services to undertake planned burns.

Before a burn takes place, an ecological assessment of each site is carried out to determine the environmental values that require protecting, such as hollows, nests, dens, and significant species. As the burns are spot ignited and burn slowly at low intensity, these values can be protected from fire by raking and/or wetting around them. In addition, a wildlife spotter is on site before, during and after the burn to ensure the safety of all fauna.

The planned burn program will be undertaken dependent on weather and the specific characteristics of the burn site. Properties adjoining the planned burn locations will be letterbox dropped prior to the burn. Nearby residents who have subscribed to the MoretonAlert system will receive a SMS text and/or email notification the day before a burn proceeds. A longer-range forecast of when the burn will take place is not possible due to the highly variable factors that are assessed prior to permission for a burn to commence being given. The planned burn program for the current season can be viewed on Council's website[35].

Photo: Nairn Road Park, Morayfield

Photo: Jodie Close Park, Ningi

Mount Nebo / Mount Glorious Emergency Warning System

The Mt Nebo / Mt Glorious Emergency Warning System (EWS) is a purpose-built system dedicated to providing emergency warning to these communities. The EWS does not negate the use of other emergency alert or public information channels. Should any event fit within the guidelines that identify the need to use the EWS system, then it will be utilised to provide warnings to the communities. For further information, visit Council's Mt Nebo and Mt Glorious Early Warning System webpage[36].

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[35] Moreton Bay Regional Council - Planned burns: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Planned-Burns
[36] Moreton Bay Regional Council website: Mt Nebo and Mt Glorious emergency warning system: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Disaster-Portal/Mt-Nebo-and-Mt-Glorious-EWS

Flood Mitigation - Dale Street Burpengary - Levee

Thirteen properties on Dale St made way for the 740m levee — the $7 million cost funded equally between Moreton Bay Regional Council and state and federal governments.

Constructed adjacent to the northern side of Dale Street and along the eastern side of 46 O'Brien Road to Norma Street. The levee has been hydraulically designed to provide protection from the 20yr ARI (5% AEP) event with an additional minimum 600mm freeboard. The flood mitigation works will provide the design event flood protection for all the remaining houses along Dale Street and in the immediate vicinity to the south of Dale Street.

The maximum height of the levee will generally be 2.4m above natural ground levels, with greater heights (3m and 4.5m) only being required over the two culverts located within the levee. Crest elevations will range from 11.9m down to 11.2m AHD at the designed spillway. Two detention basins and two uni-directional culverts have also been included in the design. The basins will provide enough storage to minimise local catchment flooding behind the levee and the culverts will accommodate local drainage from the catchments to the south of the levee.

The levee has also been designed to enable access to the top of the levee from O'Brien Road and Dale Street to facilitate both park/levee maintenance and emergency egress from the local catchment area to O'Brien Road should it be required.

From 2009 to 2015, residents had road access cut nine times. On four occasions residents experienced substantial inundation, including above floor flooding of many properties and entrapment of people within homes. A detailed summary of the flood events since 2009, as recorded at the Dale Street Flood Monitoring Station is displayed in table 3.

Construction of the levee was completed in late December 2015.

Historic Floods at Dale Street Burpengary

Date	m AHD
February 1972	11.15
April 1989	10.81
December 1991	10.45
13 April 2009*	10.19
20 May 2009*	10.79
11 October 2010*	9.74
11 January 2011*	11.19
24 January 2012*	9.94
27 January 2013*	9.94
25 February 2013*	9.39
2 March 2013*	9.29
20-21 February 2015*	10.19
1 May 2015#	11.3
27 February 2022	10.8

Minor flooding   Moderate flooding   Major flooding
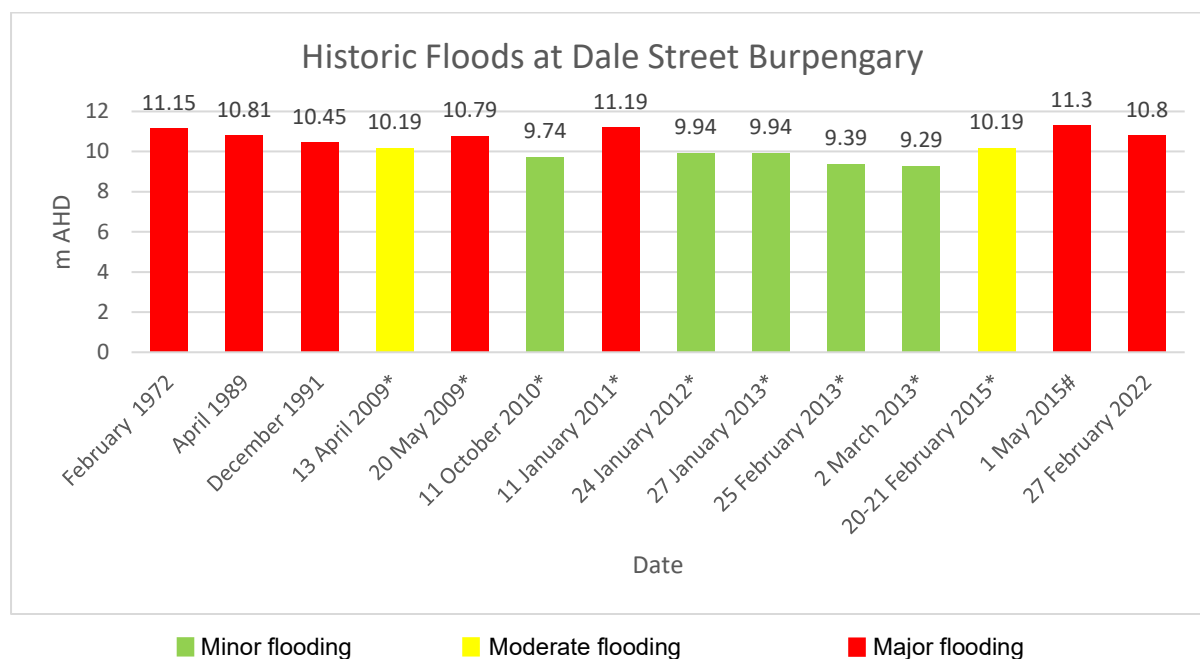
* Recorded peak flood level at Dale Street Gauge.

\# The flood level for the 1 May 2015 event was based on a surveyed flood mark on Patricia Street as the river gauge malfunctioned before the peak of the event

Table 3 - Historic Floods at Dale Street
Moreton Bay Regional Council - Floodplain Management Unit

Automated Weather Stations

As part of the 2020/2021 Queensland Resilience and Risk Reduction Fund (QRRRF), Council has been successful for the installation of multiple automated weather stations. Their purpose is to provide detailed weather information (temperature, humidity, wind and rainfall) for the vicinity at Bongaree, Mount Glorious, Samford and Woodford. The objective of the project is to measure and monitor

weather conditions to increase resilience to bushfire and flooding by enabling more accurate and timely warnings and forecasts.

The project commenced in November 2021 and will conclude in June 2022.

MBRC Flood Warning System Upgrade Program

Council has a successful and ongoing upgrade program supported by the QRRRF for the installation of additional flood gauge infrastructure, cameras, rain gauges and smart flood warning devices to provide further information to both the public and disaster management agencies during major rain and flood events. The objective of the program is to provide further information and provide greater redundancy in the existing network.

The sites were selected utilising modelled flood information (Regional Flood Plain Database and Storm Tide Hazard Study 2009) and flood hazard evaluation to identify locations of significant flood risk where the existing flood warning system does not provide sufficient information to provide adequate and reliable warning. At the selected sites, structural mitigation options are not currently a viable option to otherwise mitigate the flood risk.

Understanding the potential disaster risk.

- Collection of rain and water level data at the location of gauges which will over time improve calibration of flood models giving improved mapping and identification of the flood risk

- Providing real time data to assist in identifying emerging issues enabling the associated risk to be mitigated through informed and prioritised actions in disaster response.

- Providing the community with information to plan for and manage their flood risk.

Working together to better manage disaster risk.

- Providing data and information improving awareness and opportunities for preparation for flood events.

- Real time information (in the form of flashing LED signs and warning messages) improving the communities' situational awareness and chances of making risk reducing decisions.

Seeking new opportunities to reduce disaster risk.

- the additional messages (signage and warning messages) providing the community with opportunities to improve awareness of flood risks and therefore make informed decisions

- The additional data feeding into Council's flood gauge data management system enabling proactive response to emerging flood issues.

- Recorded peak flood levels being used to quickly and accurately identify properties and infrastructure likely to have been impacted by a flood and improving efficiency of damage assessment and provision of assistance post flood in recovery operations.

- Promoting the communities' own resilience and tending to reduce their reliance on government agencies allowing agency resources to be effectively directed into preparedness, response and recovery.

Component 1 - Flood Warning Gauge Objectives

The objectives of the Flood Warning Gauges are to improve community resilience by providing real time water level and rain data, adding to and augmenting the capability of the existing flood warning system. This will enable locality specific warning messages to properties in locations of significant flood and storm tide inundation risk.

Component 2 - Flooded Road Warning Systems Objectives

The objective of installing Flooded Road Warning Systems at frequently flooded road closure locations is to improve community resilience by providing a system with automated bright flashing LED signs showing "Road Flooded" immediately informing drivers that the road is flooded and enabling them to make informed decision to not drive through flood waters. In addition, the system will communicate data in real time into Council's flood gauge data management system enabling alerting and remote monitoring of the flood status of the road to enhance disaster response in closing roads.

The sites were selected by using modelled flood information (Regional Floodplain Database) and flood event observations to identify locations of where roads are frequently inundated by floodwaters. An assessment of available mitigation options was carried out to determine locations where Smart Warning Systems would provide the best option to mitigate the identified flood risk. These sites were then prioritised considering a range of attributes including properties and traffic volumes to benefit, suitability to location and benefits to operational response.

Component 3 - Flood Cameras

The objective of installation of Flood Cameras is to provide confirmation of recorded flood levels at existing Water Level Monitoring Stations. Ongoing benefits will be seen from a comprehensive understanding of real-time impacts from flooding and road inundation and the transmission of suitable warnings and awareness of the impacts of flooding to the community. The provision of improved visible warnings at flooded roads will provide real-time safety benefits to the community and reduce the risk of community members entering floodwaters by mistake or misadventure. The consequences of this behaviour on the region are significant, as the most recent loss of life in the region (2015) has been through community members driving into floodwaters.

This project is anticipated to commence works in 2020/2021 and be operational in 2022/2023.

Resilience

Disaster resilience can be defined as 'a system or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances' [37].

The Moreton Bay Region is a diverse area, spanning more than 2,043 square kilometres and boasting everything from rural townships and urban centres to coastal villages and thriving business precincts. Moreton Bay is one of Australia's fastest growing urban regions with its population forecast to grow by over 40 percent to more than 690,000 by 2041.

The region has a strong and connected community; however, no individual, organisation or community is immune from disaster impacts. It is council's mission to continually strengthen the resilience of our region so that we can successfully prepare for, respond to, and recover from any disaster-related event. Rather than simply bouncing back to life pre-event, a disaster resilient community means that we:

- Understand our potential disaster risks

- Work together to better manage those risks

- Seek new opportunities to reduce disaster risks

- Continually improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

Council supports the following four guiding principles to resilience, as outlined in the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience (2017)[38]:

- Shared responsibility

- An integrated risk-based approach

- Evidence-based decision making

- Continual learning.

MBRC Resilience Strategy

Part of Council's commitment to building a more disaster resilient community is through the development of a comprehensive disaster resilience strategy. The purpose of this strategy is to provide an overarching framework, comprised of key principles and priority areas, to guide the application of disaster resilience activities across the region. This strategy will support the Local

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[37] IGEM Lexicon 2020: https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-07/Qld%20Disaster%20Management%20Lexicon%20v2.1.pdf
[38] QRA, Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience (p.13): https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/qsdr

Disaster Management Plan and align with State government legislation, strategies, and better practice.

While disaster management is locally led, this strategy recognises that disaster resilience is everyone's responsibility and it cannot be developed for, or on behalf of, communities. As such, this strategy seeks to empower individuals, businesses, communities, and all levels of government to incorporate resilience measures and activities in their everyday lives as they anticipate, respond, and adapt to changing circumstances. This strategy will reinforce council's vision for a 'thriving region of opportunity where our communities enjoy a vibrant lifestyle' and is expected to be made publicly available in 2022.

Funding strategies

Council financial assistance program

Moreton Bay Regional Council offers various funding opportunities for individuals and groups within the region. Further information and guidelines can be accessed from Council's website[39]

Council provides the following funding opportunities:

Local community support grants

This grant provides funding to community organisations to support local community, cultural, sporting and environmental projects and initiatives benefiting the Moreton Bay Region. Maximum funding of $3,000 per application, up to a maximum of $5,000 per financial year.

Grant rounds open in July, October, January and April.

Bi-annual grant rounds

These grants provide funding for community groups to deliver self-sustainable projects and activities in the Moreton Bay Region. Applications can only be submitted during the bi-annual grant rounds.

Community activities, events and projects.

Community facilities planning, construction and improvement projects.

Land Use Management/Planning

Various land use management initiatives have been introduced and implemented by Council. The MBRC Planning Scheme[40] adopted by Council and the measures taken to minimise and mitigate the potential impact of disasters can be reviewed in detail online or accessed at Council libraries. It continues to be reviewed periodically to ensure it remains relevant in the contemporary environment and aligned with planning provisions and frameworks directed by other levels of Government.

Climate change adaptation

Climate change is an amplifier of existing climate variation and will affect Queensland's diverse communities, regions, and industries in different ways, presenting both opportunities and risks. The MBR already experiences climate extremes such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, and bushfires. Climate change is likely to exacerbate the frequency and/or severity of these events and can be an amplifier of these and other hazards.

In this context, it is important to plan and take appropriate action to better manage our climate risks. Well-considered and effective adaptation measures can help manage the adverse impacts of climate change on communities, the economy and natural systems. As part of a new approach, the Regional Environment and Sustainability Strategy (RESS) is being developed in 2021 under the Healthy

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[39] Moreton Bay Regional Council - Grants and funding at moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Community-Support/Grants-and-Funding
[40] MBRC Planning scheme document can be accessed at: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Building-Development/Planning-Schemes/MBRC/Document

Environments Pillar of MBRC's new Corporate Plan. The RESS will set the framework for environment and sustainability across Council operations and within the community.

The RESS will be an 'umbrella' strategy that sets the high-level policy intent for all MBRC work programs relevant to environment and sustainability issues across the organisation and this will include new direction for policies pertaining to all phases of disaster. This strategic guidance will provide tangible pathways for MBRC to support the implementation of the eight (8) Priority Adaptation Measures that are detailed in the Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan[41]. MBRC will continue to engage with the State Emergency Management sector to support implementation of these measures into the future as contemporary initiatives and approaches emerge.
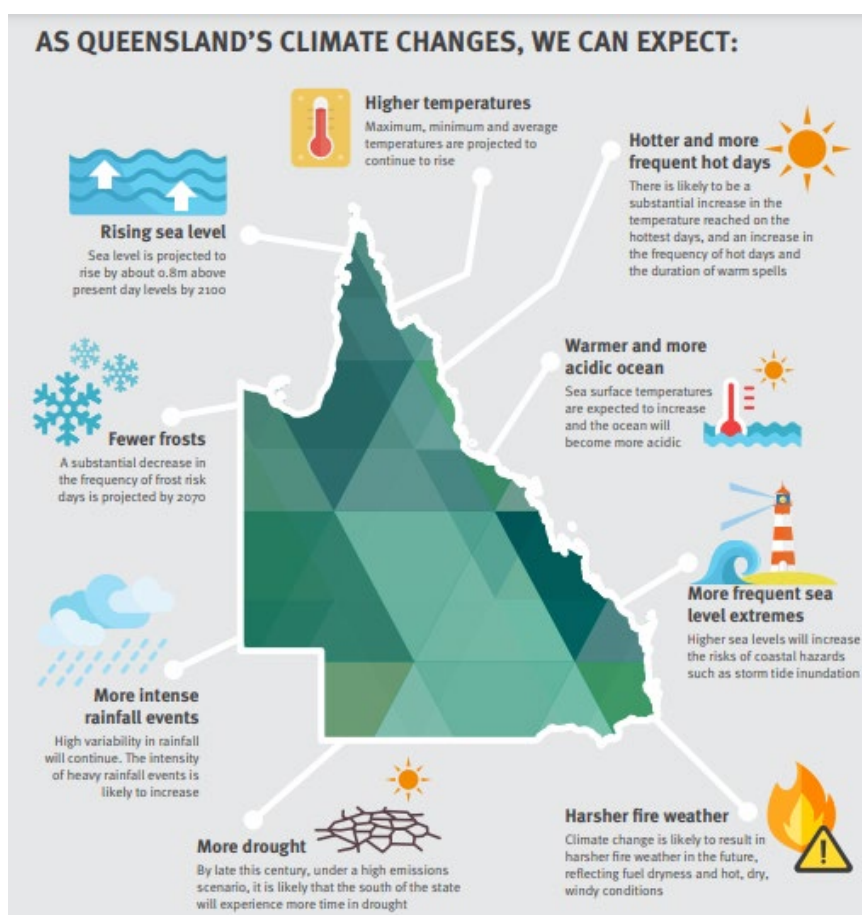
Figure 8: Summary of climate change effects in Australia.
Source: Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy

Insurance covers

Natural disasters are a risk faced by many communities and the general insurance industry plays an important role in the economic recovery within communities after a disaster.

The MBRC encourages all residents and primary producers, business and property owners through to purchase appropriate insurance and to continually review their insurance policy. Residents should contact their insurer to clarify that they have appropriate level of cover in the event of a disaster.

Insurance Council of Australia is the representative body for the general insurance industry of Australia. Their role is critical in ensuring their members, consumer groups and all levels of government serves to support consumers and communities when they need it the most.

More information can be found on the Insurance Council of Australia[42] website.

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[41] Q-CAS, Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan for climate change:
https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/cdmp/Documents/Adaptation-Plan/EM-SAP-FULL.pdf
[42] Insurance Council of Australia: insurancecouncil.com.au

PART 5 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT PREPAREDNESS

Introduction

All activities are undertaken in advance of the occurrence of an incident to decrease the impact, extent, and severity of the incident and to ensure more effective response activities.

Preparedness includes 'the taking of preparatory measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, individuals, communities, business and industry, government and non-government organisations are able to cope with the effects of the event'. Preparedness builds on existing community of risk and participation in disaster management activities to enhance resilience. Preparedness activities include:

- Community education and engagement
- Planning and arrangements
- Training and exercises.

Any preparedness activity which is hazard-specific is the responsibility of and undertaken by the functional lead agencies in collaboration and coordination with key stakeholders, including local governments. Every agency is responsible for undertaking business continuity planning that considers disruption due to a disaster.

Development of plans

Planning involves identifying, coordinating, and documenting actions for preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies. The development of plans is a process that is the collective and collaboration effort which agreements are reached and documented between agencies and organisations to meet their community's emergency needs and considering the following:

- Risks and consequences
- Risk acceptance
- Risk reduction strategies - prevention and mitigation
- Preparedness arrangements
- Response and relief arrangements
- Recovery arrangements.

The development of plans assists with the following benefits but also keeping in mind that planning for uncertainty requires plans to be flexible and adaptive:

- Planning provides a guide for action.
- Plans can direct everyone's actions toward supporting desired and agreed outcomes
- Planning improves resource utilization
- Plans provide motivation and commitment
- Plans set performance standards
- Planning allows flexibility.

Business Continuity Plan

All organisations may face disruptions to daily operations at some point in time. This can be the result of a natural disaster such as a flood or bushfire, an electrical blackout, or societal hazards such as human error or infrastructure failure.

Moreton Bay Regional Council's Business Continuity Plan (BCP) sets out how council will operate following such a disruption or business incident event and outlines the actions to be undertaken in order to return to daily operations in the quickest possible time afterwards.

Assurance activities

The [Emergency Management Assurance Framework](#)[43] (EMAF) provides the basis for delivering the functions of the Office of the Inspector-General of Emergency Management (IGEM) under section 16C of the *Act*, IGEM has the function to review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by State, district and local groups. This is the function under which assurance activities are conducted.

The Framework is comprised of four main sections which provide the foundations for the EMAF:

- Principles
- Good practice attributes
- Disaster management standards
- Assurance activities.

Assurance activities collectively contribute to the assessment of the overall effectiveness of disaster management in Queensland. Assurance activities may differ in their level of independence, scope, depth and rigour. Environmental and horizon scanning activities inform areas that may require further analysis or enquiry.

Assurance activities led by IGEM may focus on an aspect of the standard, the capability of an entity, or other topics relevant to the effective functioning of the sector. They may be conducted at the direction of Government or scheduled as part of IGEM's program of work, and may occur post, during or in readiness for future disaster events.

Training programs

The Moreton Bay Regional Council has developed a Disaster Management Training Framework to support compliance with 'the *Act*', and aligns with the QDMA, the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMTF), and IGEM's EMAF.

The DM Training Framework assists with reducing the risk to the region if significantly impacted by disaster events. This framework provides a road map to support the establishment, delivery, and review of an annual training program for the LDMG, DDMG and key stakeholders engaged with DM at MBRC. Training delivered under this framework aligns with IGEM's Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland, the Queensland Disaster Management Lessons Management Framework, and seeks to support and deliver 'best practice' training that meets legislative and standard compliance.

Moreton Bay Regional Council works with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and other relevant agencies to ensure all required mandatory training and inductions are undertaken and captured in the training register. In accordance with s16A(c) of the *Act*, the QDMTF outlines training pathways to be undertaken by disaster management stakeholders to support the effective performance of each identified role and ensure they are appropriately trained. The QDMTF can be accessed from the [Queensland Government Disaster Management](#)[44] website.

Each member agency is responsible for ensuring that staff working in an operational environment have received appropriate training, in particular for those roles identified for in the QDMTF.

All advisors are to complete as a minimum the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangement module.

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[43] Inspector-General of Emergency Management, Emergency Management Assurance Framework: https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-06/Emergency%20Management%20Assurance%20Framework%20v2.1.pdf
[44] Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/rr/Pages/2-2.aspx

Training delivered under the QDMTF can be completed either face-to-face or online via Disaster Management Learning Management System[45].

Training opportunities that fall outside the QDMTF are coordinated by MBRC in partnership with appropriate stakeholders and training providers. This Framework does not replace but aims to support and complement the QDMA, the QDMTF and IGEM's EMAF.

Exercising of plan

In accordance with s.59 of the *Act* Council is responsible for ensuring the effectives and capability of the *Plan* with key stakeholders. Various types of exercises are held periodically throughout the year to ensure currency and effectiveness of the *Plan* and stakeholder's capability to respond to and recover from a disaster event.

Following each exercise, evaluations take place to identify lessons and areas for improvement. Where lessons are identified, Council supported by LDMG and DDMG stakeholders will endeavour to review the *Plan*, policies, training, and procedures to realise them as 'lessons learned'.

Areas that are commonly evaluated through exercises may include:

- DM plans
- Operation of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre
- Activation of various disaster management groups
- Information management
- Interoperability of stakeholders
- Resource management
- Training.

In addition, the MBR LDMG may participate in other local, district or state exercises to enhance knowledge, experience, and skills in disaster management activities.

Photos: Various agencies participating in exercises

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[45] QFES - Disaster Management Learning Management System:
https://www.dmlms.qfes.qld.gov.au/user/login

Exercise Objectives

In the planning of an Exercise, the overall aim and objectives must be carefully considered. Exercise objectives are precise statements that describe the deliverables that support the aim. Objectives should follow the SMART framework: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Task-related.

Exercise types

There are three types[46] of exercise styles, each one has their own objectives:

Type of exercise	Description
Discussion	Discussion exercises are built around discussion of a scenario. Participants can explore issues in depth and provide verbal responses to situations. These types of exercises are useful for developing agreed approaches to particular events.
Functional	Functional exercises are closely related to discussion exercises but normally take place in an operational environment and require participants to perform the functions of their roles. These types of exercises are designed to test and practice a function. Functional exercises are normally run in real time and participants would receive information like the way they would receive it in a real-world event.
Field	Field exercises involve deployment of personnel to a simulated incident or emergency. These exercises may involve elements of functional exercises and often test control arrangements as well as 'on the ground' skills. These types of exercises are designed to practise, develop or assess the competencies of on-ground personnel, evaluate the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination and evaluate the activation of an emergency plan.

Exercise evaluation

An exercise is to be followed by a debrief process, following the same process as identified in the Lessons Management section of this document.

Pre-season briefings

Led authorising agencies will deliver pre-seasonal briefings to provide weather outlooks and an overview of readiness activities prior to the severe weather season. The benefits of pre-seasonal briefings are to assist agencies with:

- pre-planning
- community preparedness campaigns and messaging
- Public information campaigns.

Council provides these briefings to internal staff, LDMG and DDMG members. In addition, Council subscribes to Weather Watch who provides the following weather intelligence specific to the MBR:

- Daily severe weather & rainfall alert outlook
- Monthly Climate Assessments Long-Range outlook
- Radar Analysis.

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[46] Australian Disaster Resilience Knowledge Hub - Managing Exercises - https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-managing-exercises/

Community Information

Council promotes disaster preparedness messaging throughout the year, through the most effective combination of mediums, including but not limited to:

- Social media - Facebook

- Broadcast media

- Local community radio stations - 101.5FM, 99.7FM and ABC 612AM

- Council's website

- Community workshops

- Community events

- Subscription messaging services

Prior to an event declaration or activation of the LDCC, Council's Disaster Management Team is responsible for preparing and distributing warnings and information received from State and hazard-specific lead agencies. Council's corporate communications team supports this process of dissemination.

Photo: Toorbul Community Group

attending a community event promoting disaster preparedness.

Community Information and Warnings Sub Plan

The objectives of this sub plan are to provide effective collection, monitoring, management and dissemination of accurate, useful, and timely information and warnings to the public during and after disaster events. This will:

- inform and empower people to take action to protect themselves, their loved ones and their property from the potential impacts and consequences of a disaster.

- deliver targeted and timely information and warnings which clearly communicate the phase and scale of the disaster, the risk it presents and the corresponding action which needs to be taken; and

- foster proactive and resilient communities.

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PART 6 -
COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

Introduction

Residents are encouraged to understand their risks, and how to prepare, what they can do before, during and after an event. This section provides references to Council's and external agencies systems to support residents to understand how to plan for and where to obtain additional information.

Responsibility

Disaster management in Queensland is a shared responsibility and the community needs to play a vital and active role in meeting the challenges presented by disasters which will inevitably impact our region. Through this document and our ongoing engagement, Council wishes to promote self-reliance. Self-reliance will come through the community taking personal responsibility for first understanding and then contributing efforts to support the effective management of the risks that their community is exposed to. This will be done through education, communication and at times direct actions. This is supported by the services and information provided by Local and State Governments and all other stakeholders that engage regularly with local communities about disasters. The State Disaster Management Plan identifies the key elements which contribute to a resilient community:

- risk-informed and appropriately prepared individuals

- the capacity to adapt to changing environments and circumstances

- healthy levels of community connectedness, trust and cooperation.

The local community are encouraged and will be supported to play an active and central role in disaster risk prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and in building resilience.

Get Ready Queensland promote how residents can understand the risks and impacts to communities and be prepared for when and event occurs.

Understanding your local risk

There are several tools that residents can use to assist with understanding your risk within the MBR before, during and after an event and to assist with any preventative or preparedness measures.

Flood check property report

Flood check property[47] reports include information about the potential flood risks that currently apply to your property. These reports can prove beneficial when preparing a flood emergency plan or applying for flood insurance. Please note: The Flood check property reports are best suited for use well before an actual flooding event and may not be available during an event.

Moreton Bay Flood Viewer

Moreton Bay Flood Viewer[48] is an online mapping tool that displays high, medium, and low likelihood of flooding in your neighbourhood and/or property. This tool also includes storm tides. Place in your address to view the possible extent of a flood or storm tide event on your property.

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[47] Moreton Bay Regional Council website: search Flood check property report - https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Property-Ownership/Flooding/Flood-Check
[48] Moreton Bay Regional Council website: search: Flood viewer - https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Before-a-Disaster/Education/Key-Resources

Bushfire - Postcode Checker

[Rural Fire Services postcode checker](https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/postcode-checker)[49] is an online map which assists residents to understand the bushfire potential to their neighbourhood. Enter your address, postcode, or suburb to see bushfire potential to take hold, spread and do damage.

Community messaging

Events that will trigger community messaging include, but are not limited to:

- Severe storm and coastal inundation forecasts
- Riverine flooding – particularly in relation to North Pine Dam
- Localised flood events
- Bushfire – particularly if in or adjacent to major urban areas
- Public health events – pandemics, heatwave, etc.

Residents should familiarise themselves with media platforms Council will use to provide disaster preparedness and information on the disaster events including but are not limited to:

Platform types	Location of messaging types
Mainstream media	**Newspapers (print/online)** - Moreton Daily, The Courier Mail, Brisbane Times, Local Councillor Newsletters **Local radio broadcast** - ABC 612AM, 99.7FM, 101.5FM
MoretonAlert	Whispir platform (MBRC subscriber service provides telephone based, SMS and email mass-messaging)
Websites	Moreton Bay Regional Council Disaster Portal
Social media	Moreton Bay Regional Council Facebook page
Person-to-person	Door knocking campaigns
Community organisation network	Neighbourhood Centres Community Disaster Management Groups
Signage	Roadside changeable signs including mobile VMS boards
Queensland Government Emergency Alert System (EA)	SMS, text, recorded message
Emergency Sirens	Mt Nebo and Mt Glorious Emergency Warning System

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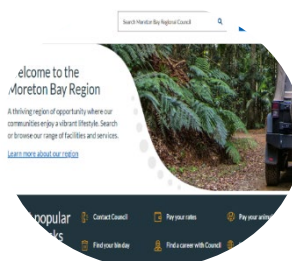
[49] Queensland Fire and Emergency Services - Postcode Checker https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/postcode-checker

What you can do before an event

Emergency and Evacuation Plans

An emergency and evacuation plan will ensure everyone in your household is prepared for, survive, and cope with emergencies and know exactly what to do if the worst happens. An emergency plan will help you identify and plan for the following considerations:

- Household members
- Pets
- Vehicles
- Emergency contacts
- Utility companies (electricity, gas, water, phone etc)
- How to locate electricity/gas and water supply
- Insurance companies
- Doctor's contact details
- Medication
- Household safe meeting point
- Emergency and evacuation kit location.

Households should review and practice your emergency plan with all householders every few months to ensure everyone knows what to do if an emergency occurs.

Animal emergency plans

The sheltering, welfare, protection, and identification of domestic animals (including livestock) is the responsibility of their owners. Public interests and welfare may take precedence regarding sheltering, evacuating and care of animals.

All animal owners are encouraged to have a pet emergency plan[50].

For information on preparing livestock for disaster, visit the Business Queensland[51] or MBRC website for Livestock safety in disasters[52].

The LDMG may initiate additional disaster management arrangements such as:

- Local and state resources for care shelter
- Information, emergency veterinary and support care
- The collection and housing of stray animals.

At the onset of a disaster event, domestic animals are permitted to be taken to MBRC evacuation centres, under the supervision of their owners, and will be subject to a separate registration process. Owners are required to provide for their animals, including providing adequate food, medication, and restraints etc.

Animals will be housed in areas separate from residents. Some animals may not be accepted due to species or behaviour of the animal and the need for specialised care. Livestock will not be accepted at evacuation centres, and if required, arrangements will be made to accommodate these animals at an appropriate facility. Transportation and care of the animals at these facilities remains the primary responsibility of the owner.

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[50] Pet emergency plan: https://www.qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/prepare-for-disasters/prepare-pets
[51] Qld Government Business Queensland: Disaster recovery for livestock farms https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/rural-disaster-recovery/disaster-recovery-livestock
[52] Moreton Bay Regional Council, Livestock safety in disasters: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Before-a-Disaster/Livestock-Safety

MoretonAlert

MoretonAlert is a subscription messaging service managed by Council using the Whispir digital messaging platform[53], to provide critical information to registered users within the region. Residents and businesses can subscribe on Council's website or by phoning Council on (07) 3205 0555.

MoretonAlert provides free SMS, email, and voice notifications to the public for:

- BoM severe weather warnings.

- BoM severe thunderstorm warnings.

- QFES bushfire warnings.

- Council's prescribed burn notifications.

- Potential flash flooding incidents.

- Operational dam releases from North Pine Dam.

These messages are only sent once the Disaster Management Team has received an official notification from appropriate agencies. Further information on MoretonAlert[54] can be found on Council's website.

Translated information

Moreton Bay Regional Council has launched its first MoretonAlert translation program, where the messages for severe weather events, bushfire and prescribed burns have been translated into Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) language.

Working closely with Multicultural Australia, the Community Action for a Multicultural Society (CAMS) program, TAFE Queensland and the Syrian Mosaic Community, Council identified the most common languages in the region. Based on the community needs and census data MSA was selected as the first trial language in the MoretonAlert translation program. Depending on the success of the trial the program will be rolled out to further languages in the region.

Residents can sign up to MoretonAlert on our Council website or contact Council on (07) 3205 0555.

For more translated fact sheets on natural disasters refer to Queensland Government website[55].

BoM severe weather warning triggers

Bureau of Meteorology issues severe weather warnings[56] whenever severe weather is occurring in an area or is expected to develop or move into an area. Warnings can also be issued for potentially hazardous or dangerous weather that is not solely related to severe thunderstorms, tropical cyclones, or bushfires. Severe weather warnings are issued for:

- Sustained winds of gale force (63 km/h) or more

- Wind gusts of 90 km/h or more

- Very heavy rain that may lead to flash flooding

- Abnormally high tides (or storm tides) expected to exceed highest astronomical tide

- Unusually large surf waves expected to cause dangerous conditions on the coast

- Fire weather warnings when fire ratings are severe, extreme or catastrophic conditions.

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[53] www.whispir.com
[54] Moreton Bay Regional Council, MoretonAlert: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/MoretonAlert
[55] Queensland Government: translated fact sheets - https://www.qld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies/disasters/resources-translations/disaster-information-language
[56] BoM, Severe weather warning service: http://www.bom.gov.au/weather-services/severe-weather-knowledge-centre/WarningsInformation_SW_SWW.shtml

BoM severe thunderstorm warning triggers

Bureau of Meteorology issues severe thunderstorm warnings[57] to alert communities of the threat of these more dangerous thunderstorms.

A severe thunderstorm is one that produces any of the following:

- Large hail (2cm in diameter or larger)
- Giant hail (5cm in diameter or larger)
- Damaging or destructive wind gusts (generally wind gusts exceeding 90 km/h)
- Heavy rainfall which may cause flash flooding
- Tornadoes

QFES Bushfire Warnings triggers

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services are responsible for issuing bushfire warnings. All residents should be familiar with the official bushfire warning system. When there is a bushfire in your area, it's up to you to take notice, seek information, make a decision and act.

Level of Warning	Warning Details
Advice There's no immediate danger but you need to stay informed in case the situation changes	**What to do** - Stay informed by following QFES on social media, listening to local radio and checking the QFES current bushfires map. - If there's significant smoke, follow health guidance and monitor air quality. - Stay indoors, close windows and doors, and keep medications close by. - Refer to your bushfire survival plan. - Avoid driving through smoke and be aware of firefighters working in the area. - Decide what you will do if the situation changes. - Call Triple Zero (000) if your life or property is under threat.
Watch & Act There's a heightened level of threat and conditions are changing. Act now to protect yourself and your family.	**What to do** You'll be instructed to 'prepare to leave', or where people in the area have previously been evacuated and it's safe to return, you will be asked to 'monitor conditions', as the situation could change. - Decide where you and other members of your home (including pets) will go if you need to leave. Plan how you will get there and advise family and friends of your plans. - Pack essential items such as important documents, food and water, medications, and protective clothing. - Stay hydrated. - Move flammable items away from your house. - Fill containers with water for drinking and firefighting. - Help others prepare for the fire. - Stay informed by following QFES on social media, listening to local radio and checking the QFES current bushfires map. - Refer to your bushfire survival plan. - Avoid smoke – stay indoors, close windows and doors, and avoid driving through smoke. - Be aware of firefighters working in the area. - Call Triple Zero (000) if your life or property is under threat.

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[57] BoM, Severe thunderstorm warning service: http://www.bom.gov.au/weather-services/severe-weather-knowledge-centre/WarningsInformation_SW_STSW.shtml

Level of Warning	Warning Details

Emergency Warning
 	
 You're in danger and need to take life-saving action immediately.
	What to do
	 The direction will be to 'leave immediately' OR 'seek shelter immediately', depending on the situation.
	 • If you're leaving immediately, consider staying with friends or family. Follow your bushfire survival plan.
	 • Wear protective clothing and stay hydrated.
	 • Take vital medications with you.
	 • Check for road closures on 13 90 40 and let others know of your intended travel route.
	 • Stay informed by following QFES on social media, listening to local radio and checking the QFES current bushfires map.
	 • Do not expect a firefighter at your door.
	 • If you can't leave safely:
	   ○ Identify a place to shelter, preferably inside a brick building.
	   ○ Close windows and doors.
	   ○ Move flammable items away from your house.
	   ○ Fill containers with water for drinking and firefighting.
	   ○ Bring pets inside.
	 • Call Triple Zero (000) if your life or property is under threat.

Flood catchment basins and flood gauges

Council has 14 catchment basins located within the region and residents are assigned to one of the 34 flood gauges groups depending on their residential address. These flood gauge alerts notify residents of the rise of flood waters.

Catchment basins:

- Brisbane Coastal (BCC)
- Bribie Island (BRI)
- Burpengary Creek (BUR)
- Byron Creek (BYR)
- Caboolture River (CAB)
- Hays Inlet (HAY)
- Lower Pine River (LPR)

- Mary River (MAR)
- Neurum Creek (NEU)
- Pumicestone Passage (PUM)
- Redcliffe (RED)
- Sidling Creek (SID)
- Stanley River (STA)
- Upper Pine River (UPR)

Refer to the following Flood Gauge Map for the mapping of flood gauge alert groups.

The flood gauge has four levels of warnings associated with each gauge warning group. Residents can review the supporting information to understand each of the levels for the MoretonAlert messages and understand the details of any immediate threat. This will assist residents to enact their plans and undertake any actions if required.

Flood gauge information[58] can be accessed through Council's website.

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[58] Moreton Bay Regional Council website: Flood gauge information https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Flood-Gauges
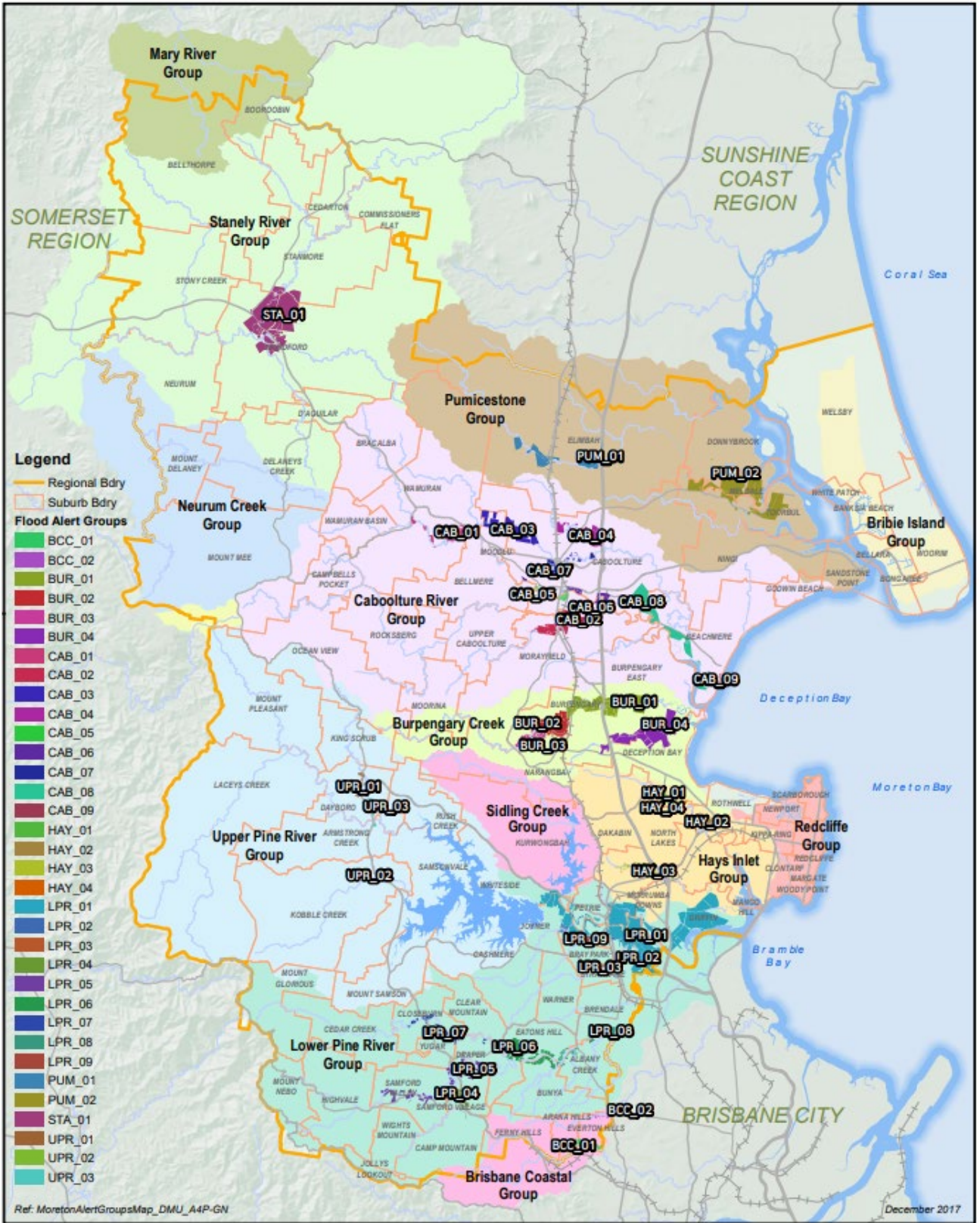
Figure 9 - MoretonAlert Flood Gauge Alert Groups

Bushfire Survival Plan

During a bushfire, your safety depends on your preparations and the decisions you make. Make your bushfire survival plan now and know exactly what you can do to protect yourself, your family, and your property. Prepare your family and property so everyone knows what actions to take to survive. Complete your Bushfire Survival Plan[59].

Fire Danger Ratings

Moreton Bay Regional Council local government area is located within the QFES Brisbane Region - Southeast Coast warning area.

Residents should familiarise themselves with the different levels of the Fire Danger Ratings. The BoM in consultation with QFES is responsible for developing the Fire Danger Rating. The Fire Danger Rating is a measure of the difficulty in controlling or suppressing fires on any given day.

Fire Danger Ratings are displayed in communities and suburbs throughout the state to indicate the current rating for each region.

The following table lists the FDR levels, and the description and actions residents should be familiar with.

FDR levels	Description
Low-Moderate	If a fire starts it can be easily controlled. It poses little or no risk to life or property. People should monitor the situation and stay informed
High	If a fire starts, it can most likely be controlled. Loss of life is unlikely and damage to property will be limited. People should monitor the situation and stay informed.
Very High	If a fire starts it may be difficult to control and may move more quickly, with flames that may burn into the treetops. Well-prepared and well-constructed homes should be used as a place of safety. Some homes and businesses may be damaged or destroyed.
Severe	Expect hot, dry and possible windy conditions. If a fire starts and takes hold, it may be uncontrollable and move quickly, with flames that may be higher than roof tops. Well prepared homes that are actively defended can provide safety. People may be injured, and homes and businesses may be destroyed. Leaving is the safest option.
Extreme	Expect extremely hot, dry and windy conditions. If a fire starts and takes hold, it may be uncontrollable, unpredictable and fast moving. Spot fires will start, move quickly and come from many directions. Homes that are situated and constructed or modified to withstand a bushfire, that are well prepared and well-constructed homes may not be safe. People may be injured, and homes and businesses may be destroyed. Leaving is the only option for survival.
Catastrophic	These are the worst conditions for a bushfire. If a fire starts it may be uncontrollable, unpredictable, and fast moving. Well, -prepared and well-constructed homes are not designed or constructed to withstand fires in these conditions. They are not safe. Many people may be injured, and many homes and business may be destroyed. The safest place to be is away from bushfire prone areas. Leaving is the only option for survival.

Table 3: Fire Danger Rating levels

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[59] QFES - Bushfire Survival Plan: https://bushfire-survival-plan.qfes.qld.gov.au/

Council and State Resources

The following websites and online material can assist residents become more prepared for disaster events and where check for updates.

Information includes recommended actions to prepare and recover from a disaster event including developing a contingency plan for ensuring the safety of animals.

Agency	Description and website
Australian Red Cross	Get your household prepared for emergencies by completing a household Rediplan. Website: https://www.redcross.org.au/act/action-catalogue/preparedness/get-your-household-prepared-for-emergencies/
Business Queensland & Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)	Information on caring for animals in a disaster, including livestock and domestic pets can be found at: Qld Government Business Queensland - https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/rural-disaster-recovery/disaster-recovery-livestock Department of Agriculture and Fisheries - www.daf.qld.gov.au RSPCA - https://www.rspcaqld.org.au/what-we-do/disasters-and-alerts/preparing-your-pet
Collaborating 4 Inclusion	Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness Plan Website: https://collaborating4inclusion.org/pcep/
Department of Education (DET)	The safety of students, teachers and community members is the department's highest priority. DET will maintain a current list State school closures. Website: https://closures.qld.edu.au
Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	DTMR maintains a traffic and road conditions website which includes information on preparedness and safety in bushfire, flooding and other conditions. Website: www.tmr.qld.gov.au/travel-and-transport
Get Ready Coordinated by Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)	Get Ready Queensland is a year-round program helping residents prepare for nature disasters. Resources include: • Alerts and warnings • Understanding your risk • Get prepared • During a disaster • After a disaster Website: www.getready.qld.gov.au

Agency	Description and website
Moreton Bay Regional Council	**<u>Disaster management</u>** Access to disaster management preparedness information and supporting services for residents for before, during and after a disaster. The area covers Council's: • Disaster Portal • Road closures • Links to supporting agencies. Website: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management **<u>Sandbags</u>** Council has pre identified sandbag station locations around the region for residents to use during times of a disaster event. Website: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Sandbags **<u>Volunteering</u>** Residents within identified isolated communities wanting to assist their community can register their expression of interest via the Volunteering with Council portal. Website: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Council/Volunteers
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services provides safety education programs, information and resources to keep you, your loved ones and property safe. Learning about safety is an important part of reducing your risk. Whether you're at home, in your workplace, school or taking a holiday, staying safe is a priority. Website: www.qfes.qld.gov.au/safety-education Safety and education resource library Website: www.qfes.qld.gov.au/safety-education/resources

Agency	Description and website
Queensland Government	**Disaster Preparedness** - Fact sheet for residents for preparing for disasters - Prepare your emergency plan - Prepare for evacuation - Emergency kit: essential items, all times - Prepare your home - Tune into warnings - Check your neighbours - Pet emergency plan - Get Ready Website: www.qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/prepare-for-disasters **Translated fact sheets** Fact sheets provided translated information about the top five (5) most common natural disasters. Website: https://www.qld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies/disasters/resources-translations/disaster-information-language
Queensland Government - Disaster Management	Disaster Management dashboard displaying current Emergency Alerts, events calendar, noticeboard and social media feeds from key state agencies - Bom, QPS, QFES and QAS Website: https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/PAges/default.aspx
State Emergency Services	SES assistance is provided for non-life-threatening emergency situations during floods, storms or other similar events. SES also support other agencies such as QPS and QFRS to perform additional functions and different types of disasters and emergencies. Understand when to call for SES Assistance. Website: https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/about-us/frontline-services/state-emergency-service/ses-assistance
Volunteering Queensland	Potential volunteers should register ahead of an event by contacting Volunteering Queensland Website: www.volunteeringqld.org.au

What you can do during an event

Disaster Portal

Council maintains the Disaster Portal[60] for residents to access to obtain information during a disaster situation. Residents can find the following information through the portal.

- Road closures
- Unconfirmed road closures
- Open evacuation centres
- Open sandbag stations
- News and alerts
- Social media feeds
- Current warnings
- Energex emergency outages
- School closures
- Seqwater dam levels
- Emergency contacts
- Evacuation centres
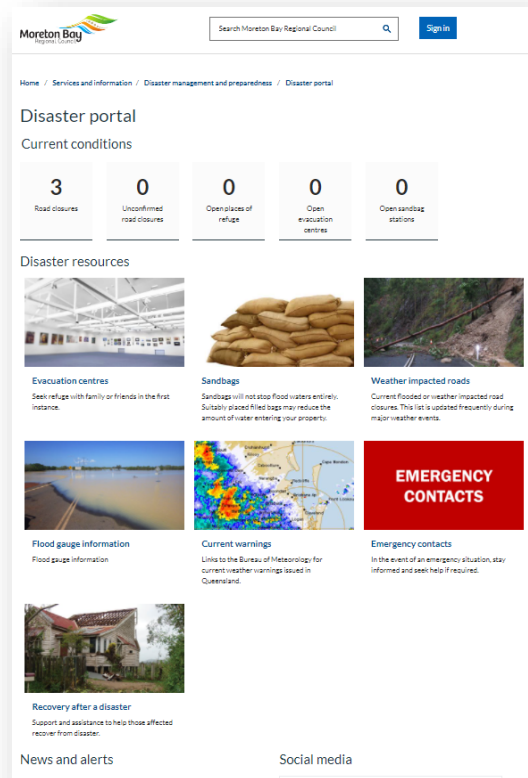
Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)

The BoM is Australia's national weather, climate, and water agency. Its expertise and services assist in dealing with the harsh realities of their natural environment, including drought, floods, fires, storms, tsunami and tropical cyclones. Through regular forecasts, warnings, monitoring, and advice spanning the Australian region and Antarctic territory, the Bureau provides one of the most fundamental and widely used services of government.

Residents can view the BoM weather warnings, forecasts, and radars at Queensland Weather and Warnings[61].

Stay informed

Refer to Community messaging section of the *Plan,* on how residents can stay informed before, during and after an event.

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[60] Moreton Bay Regional Council - Disaster Portal: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Disaster-Portal
[61] BoM, Queensland Weather and Warnings: http://www.bom.gov.au/qld/

What you can do after an event

Residents should continue to listen to the radio for further advice. Contact SES (132 500) for assistance with storm damage.

The following Queensland Government[62] resources which may assist after an event:

- **Check on your neighbours**

  Identifies how you can help neighbours before and after an event.

- **Health, wellbeing and cleaning up after a storm, flood and cyclone**

  Includes information on returning to affected buildings, home and property repairs, restoring pools and water tanks, common bacterial infections, floodwater contamination, plumbing and water use, mould and asbestos

- **Returning home after a bushfire**

  Provides factsheets to assist residents in preparing for bushfire aftermath including maintaining rainwater quality, smoke effects, airborne dust, alternative fuel resources and asbestos hazards

- **Housing help after a disaster**

  Finding temporary accommodation, applying for financial assistance, repairing your home, help with rental and social housing

- **Financial Assistance**

  Assistance and grants available if resident is directly affected by a natural disaster

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[62] Queensland Government, Disaster and emergencies: https://www.qld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies/disasters

PART 7 – RESPONSE

Introduction

In accordance with s.4A of the *Act,* local governments are primarily responsible for responding to disaster events in their LGA with district and state levels providing appropriate resources and support.

Disaster operations

Disaster response and disaster recovery are key components of disaster operations.

Disaster operations is defined in s.15 of the *Act* as those '*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*'.

As disaster operations encompasses response, relief, and recovery activities before, during and after an event, the following table provides a brief overview of key actions undertaken during these phases:

Phase	Actions
Before	1. Initiate local disaster management arrangements (i.e. plans & procedures) 2. Identify and assess likely risks to the community and undertake operational planning relevant to the event 3. Implement procedures that will ensure the rapid mobilisation and deployment of its resources to respond to and recover from a disaster event (e.g. search & rescue, evacuation, relief and recovery) 4. Implement organisational structures to coordinate impending event (e.g. LDCC) activation 5. Ensure effective dissemination of alerts, warnings and information is provided to public
During	1. Ongoing LDMG functions 2. Ongoing LDCC coordination 3. Ongoing response activities 4. Ensure provision of relief functions for persons affected by the event 5. Maintain liaison and communications with all organisations 6. Ensure effective dissemination of alerts, warnings and information is provided to public 7. Commence initial recovery planning and operations
After	1. Maintain liaison and communications with other organisations 2. Through the 'relief' phase, satisfy immediate, essential personal and community needs 3. Coordinate the recovery of the community 4. Coordinate the recovery of physical infrastructure 5. Manage the process of restoring essential services to a normal level 6. Participate in long-term recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation 7. Ensure effective community engagement occurs during the recovery stage

Refer to Part 3 for agency specific organisational roles and responsibilities.

Levels of activation

Activation of MBRC's disaster management arrangements will occur in accordance with the following four level escalation model, namely Alert, Lean Forward, Stand Up, and Stand Down as illustrated in the following table (Table 3).

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

Table 4: Activation Response Model, Queensland State Disaster Management Plan p.47

MBRC has adopted a flexible and scalable approach to activation. The Moreton LDMG will activate using this escalation model reflecting state response phases. However, whilst these steps are usually sequential and chronological in nature, activation immediately to Lean Forward or Stand-Up may occur with little or no warning, dependent upon the nature or the speed of onset of the event. Activation levels are based on community impacts or consequences, and the required level of coordination of Council's response.

The following table details MBRC's activation from 'day-to-day' non-disaster incidents to community impacted disaster events.

MBRC's activation from 'day-to-day' non-disaster incidents to community impacted Disaster response phases for Local level.

Council Ops	Description	Details	Disaster Ops	Trigger	Indicative actions
Level 1	Day-to-day ops	Managed through core business functions and normal incident response reporting as per corporate policies and procedures. Normal after-hours arrangements are in place and managed through On-Call and Escalation Officers.		Not applicable	Not applicable
Level 2	Alert	Managed by the key Council business departments. The Event Manager undertakes management of Council's operational response. Coordination of Council's response is required and the LDCC may be on Alert/Lean Forward.	**Alert**	Awareness that hazard has the potential to affect the local government area.	- Monitor hazard & identify possible risks - Initial contact and information sharing with relevant agencies/organisations - Initial advice to community through relevant media and social media sources
Level 3	Lean Forward	Activation of the LDCC and rosters identified for trained staff are requested to support the operations.	**Lean forward**	- Likelihood that threat may affect the local government area - The threat is quantified - Need to disseminate information to public	- LDCC activated - Management of Council response is managed by the LDC - LDMG may be activated - Council staff prepare for operations - Information and warnings distributed to community - Forward planning commences - DDMG & MRG on Alert
Level 4	Stand -up	Full activation of the LDMG, and LDCC, as well as activation of the district and state arrangements.	**Stand-up**	- Threat is imminent or has occurred - Community impacted - Coordination of event required - Requests for Assistance (RFA) received by LDCC	- LDMG is activated and meets regularly - LDMG briefings - Response planning continues - Recovery planning commences - Rosters implemented for LDCC
	Stand down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal business/or recovery operations at Level 1. The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response. Relief and recovery operations may be ongoing.	**Stand down**	- No requirement for a coordinated response - Recovery may be taking place	- Final checks for outstanding RFAs - Operational and financial records consolidated and filed for auditing purposes - Response to recovery transition plan implemented - LDCC debriefing conducted - LDMG debriefing conducted - Handover to Local Recovery Coordinator - Return to local government core business - Final SITREP forwarded to DDMG and LDCC stood down

Local Disaster Coordination Centre

The LDCC is managed by the local government, staffed by local government employees, and supported by agency liaison officers from government and non-government organisations as appropriate to the local area.

The LDCC is established to support the LDMG in the primary functions of which revolve around three key activities required for response and recovery activities during an event:

- forward planning,
- resource management, and
- information management.

Structure

The LDC has overall responsibility for the establishment and operation of the LDCC. During a disaster event, Council will coordinate resources, operational response activities at a whole-of local government level. It is responsible for:

- managing the implementation of strategic decisions through operational tasks allocated by the LDCC.
- maintaining operations of Council assets.
- managing all internal operations directly related to the event response within the region, and
- collecting, evaluating, disseminating, and using the information to support the active management of Council resources personnel within the whole LGA.

Figure 9 - Local Disaster Coordination Centre Structure

Location

The **primary** LDCC is located at Council's Strathpine Administration Building with a **secondary** LDCC is located at Council's Caboolture Administration Building.

These venues are equipped to coordinate all phases of disaster and are resilient to business impact events including loss-power, to allow responses to continue uninterrupted. Both locations are equipped with generators as an alternate power supply in the event the main electricity power supply is disrupted.

Declarations

The DDC may, with the approval of the Queensland Minister for Fire and Emergency Services, in consultation with the Moreton LDMG and the Moreton DDMG, and in accordance with s.64 of the *Act* declare a disaster situation for the district or part thereof, if satisfied:

a. a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen, in the disaster district, and

b. it is necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, for the district disaster coordinator or a declared disaster officer to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise any of the following:

    I.   loss of human life

    II.   illness or injury to humans

    III.   property loss or damage

    IV.   damage to the environment.

The declaration of a disaster situation relates directly to the provision of additional powers for a specific event. A disaster situation is not required to activate the disaster management arrangements or to obtain financial assistance through established disaster relief schemes.

The duration of a disaster declaration has a 14-day duration from the date it is declared unless it is extended or ended sooner by the Minister under sections s.67(A) and s.68(1) of the *Act*.

Public information and warnings

Emergency warnings may be issued by any agency that has primary responsibility for a hazard, such as the BoM, QPS and QFES. The SDCC may decide to issue an EA message without consultation with Council or the LDMG; however, during these situations, the SDCC will inform Council of any warnings issued.

Additional disaster-related information may be available via Council social-media channels. Council works with other LDMG agencies to facilitate consistent messaging.

Further information on warnings and alerts, visit Council's website[63].

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[63] Search 'Stay Informed' at moretonbay.qld.gov.au

Warning authorities

The following is a list of organisations that are responsible for the dissemination of warnings.

Organisation	Warnings / Information Type
Biosecurity Queensland	Animal / Plant Disease
Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)	Severe weather alerts
Department of Transport and Main Roads	Major road disruption Maritime incidents QRail disruption
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	Emergency Alerts (EA) Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) Bushfire and Hazardous materials incidents
Queensland Health	Public Health alerts Heatwave
Queensland Police Services	Public Safety Preservation Act declarations Community evacuations
Seqwater	Dam release notifications Dam spilling Dam recreational safety
Utility or Facility owner (e.g., Unitywater. Energex)	Major Infrastructure failure

Community warnings and dissemination

Local governments are responsible for the dissemination of local warnings through various communication systems and channels. Multiple means of communicating warnings should be used. The agency identified as being primarily responsible for a specific hazard needs to include provision for communicating with the public in its planning, although this agency may not be responsible for issuing any alerts and warnings. This is primarily done through local governments.

Providing warnings to the public is part of the wider activity of public information and must be closely aligned. A key issue is deciding how much information should be provided, and when it should be disseminated to the community

Coordination of public information

During an event, the release of public information on aspects such as road closures, traffic routes, advice on evacuation procedures and centres will be coordinated through the LDCC. Such information and warnings will be provided to the community through a number of communications sources including:

- Landline and Mobile telephone including SMS messaging
- UHF Repeater network
- Electronic media (Council's website, Council's Disaster Portal)
- Social media (Facebook)
- Broadcast media (Radio) such as ABC 612AM, 99.7FM, 101.5FM
- Television
- Media websites/Facebook
- Email
- Door knocking

Other alerts or warnings such as those delivered through the use of Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) or the national Emergency Alert (EA) telephone and SMS messaging system will be used to support and reinforce the warning messages provided through broadcast media.

Ongoing information will also be disseminated through council offices, libraries and evacuation centres as well as other community meeting places.

Media management

A Community 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.

A Media Officer is to be appointed to undertake this role prior to activation of arrangements.

Emergency Alert

Emergency Alert (EA) is a national telephone emergency public warning system that can be used to convey emergency warnings to the public. The initiating and approving authority for the use of EA in Queensland is QFES. The LDC and QFES should coordinate their usage of EA and MoretonAlert to ensure public safety.

Pre-prepared polygons and messages can be stored on the QFES EA Portal based on the risk assessment process for the region.

Further information on Weather Warnings and EA visit Queensland Governments[64] website.

Standard Emergency Warning Signal

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is a nationally consistent warning tone. This is the same warning signal used to alert the public of a cyclone. The purpose of SEWS is to alert the community that an official emergency announcement is about to be made concerning an actual or imminent emergency that has the potential to affect them. For further information, visit the SEWS website[65].

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[64] Queensland Government, weather warnings and emergency alerts: qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/warnings-alerts
[65]SEWS: emergencyalert.gov.au

Evacuation strategies

There are several emergency or disaster situations that may require evacuations or temporary relocation of people or part of the community. The evacuation is a critical component during the response phase.

The key evacuation objectives adopted by the LDMG are:

- to ensure the preservation of life during a disaster event
- to use evacuation when it is deemed to be the most appropriate strategy
- to ensure the effective coordination of the evacuation operation.

Community messaging needs to be frequent and consistent, clear and concise to avoid confusion and provide actions for the at-risk community to take.

The disaster evacuation process is primarily based on self-evacuation. This involves advising the community to seek temporary accommodation in safer places in a timely manner. It is recommended the public arranges temporary communication with family and friends in the first instance. However, for some individuals, such as travellers from outside the region, the next best option may be to attend an evacuation centre until the disaster passes.

There are five stages that apply to each evacuation these are:

Stages	Description
Decision	The decision to evacuate (or not) is the first stages of the evacuation process. Many complex issues need to be considered in making this decision, often with only limited information and time available. A decision not to evacuate is just as important as a decision to evacuate.
Warning	An evacuation warning is the second stages of the evacuation process. Warning messages should provide guidance and sufficient detail, must be clear, issued by a credible issuing authority and provide a clear actions statement. Warnings can also be published to Council's website and social media pages, local radio stations, MoretonAlert issued to registered residents within the region, and SEWS maybe used to increase the urgency of the warning message.
Withdrawal	Withdrawal is the third stage of the evacuation process and involves the organised movement of people from a dangerous or potentially dangerous area to one that is safer. At this stage the following considerations should be considered in the withdrawal planning: - Time available - People at higher risk - Those who choose to remain - Family groups - Animal Management - Partial and Phased evacuations - Transportation options - Egress routes - Traffic Management - Assemble areas - Location - Security and - Communications.
Shelter	Shelter is the fourth stage of the evacuation process and involves the provision for basic needs of people affected by the emergency, away from the immediate or potential effects of the hazard. Residents or visitors are encouraged to check Council's disaster portal or refer to the warning message for open evacuation centres within the region. The preferred option is to reside/relocate to friends and family members in the first instance if they are outside of the exposed area.
Return	Return if the fifth stage of evacuation process; the period during which those who have left the hazard impact area and have been unable to return are now able to do so, more or less permanently. It will be necessary to undertake an impact assessment of the area to determine if return is possible and to identify any special conditions which may need to be imposed.

Figure 10: Evacuation process
(source: AIDR Evacuation Planning Handbook, 2017, p. 3)

Further information on evacuation, refer to *Moreton Bay Regional Council's Evacuation Sub-plan.*

Evacuation centres

Council has identified various community facilities across the region as potential evacuation centres or places of refuge[66]. The LDCC is responsible for coordinating the activation and closure of the facilities.

These facilities can be used as outlined:

- An **evacuation centre** is a facility set aside to provide short-stay emergency accommodation for displaced (evacuated) residents.

- A **place of refuge** is a facility identified or set aside to provide a brief respite from disaster effects and does not require the provision of accommodation.

Community evacuation centres or places of refuge centres may be opened by Council or Community Teams as required as a result as an impending threat within the region. The affected community will be notified of the establishment and operation of a centre via various communication sources including Council's Disaster Portal[67], social media and local broadcast (radio/TV).

People are encouraged to seek refuge with family or friends in the first instance. If evacuating, register your location with Register.Find.Reunite.[68] to ensure family and friends know you are safe.

Further information on evacuation centres, refer to *Moreton Bay Regional Council Evacuation Centre Management Sub-pla*n.

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[66] Moreton Bay Regional Council, Evacuation Centre's: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Evacuation-Centres
[67] Moreton Bay Regional Council, Disaster Portal: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Disaster-Portal
[68] Australian Red Cross, Register.Find.Reunite: https://register.redcross.org.au/

Animal Management

This sub-plan is designed to facilitate the coordination of local animal management resources, and supportive care to domestic animals before, during and after a natural or human caused disaster. It has not been developed for the management of incidents with the capacity of individual agencies or emergency services.

Council will provide the coordination of local resources, emergency veterinary and supportive care to domestic animals before, during and after a natural or human caused emergency or disaster. Additional resources, services and/or personnel will be sought from external agencies as required.

The sheltering, welfare, protection, and identification of domestic animals (including livestock) is the responsibility of their owners. In times of emergency or disaster, public interests and welfare may take precedence regarding sheltering, evacuating and care of animals.

Domestic animals are permitted to be taken to MBRC evacuation centres, under the supervision of their owners, and will be subject to a separate registration process. Owners are required to provide for their animals, including providing adequate food, medication and restraints etc.

Animals will be housed in areas separate from residents. Some animals may not be accepted due to species or behaviour of the animal and the need for specialised care. Livestock will not be accepted at evacuation centres, and if required, arrangements will be made to transport these animals to an appropriate facility.
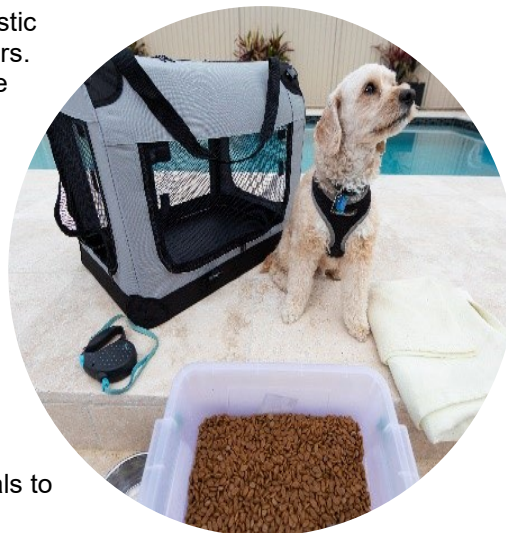
Further information on evacuation centres, refer to *Moreton Bay Regional Council Evacuation Centre Animal Management Sub-pla*n.

Neighbourhood Safer Places

The Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSP) are identified and assessed and managed by QFES and published on Rural Fire Services website. The main purpose of an NSP is to provide some level of protection to human life from the effects of a bushfire. An NSP is a local open space or building, such as ovals or sports clubs where people may gather as a **last resort** to seek shelter from a bushfire.

An NSP may be part of your contingency plan when:

- A bushfire survival plan has failed

- The plan was to stay and defend a property, but the extend of the fire means that the impact of the fire is too great and therefore the property is no longer a safe place to shelter

- The fire has escalated to an 'extreme' or catastrophic' level and voluntary evacuation is the safest option

Additional references and a list of NSPs in the region, visit Queensland Fire and Emergency Services - Rural Fire Service[69] website and *search* '*Neighbourhood Safer Places'*[70].

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[69] Queensland Fire and Emergency Service - Rural Fire Service: https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/about-us/frontline-services/rural-fire-service
[70] Queensland Fire and Emergency Service, Neighbourhood Safer Places: https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/fire-bans/moreton-bay-regional-council

Information management system

Information Privacy

Under the *Information Privacy Act* 2009 (IP Act) personal information held by Queensland public sector agencies is protected. However, in managing a disaster event, information flows do not need to be unreasonably restricted by privacy concerns.

The IP Act has in-built flexibilities for dealing with personal information in an emergency. Importantly, the IP Act recognises that the privacy principles may not apply in emergency events and/or where the health and safety of individuals may be at risk.

This provides a timely opportunity for us to reflect on our current procedures for dealing with personal information during an emergency.

All agencies and staff involved in disaster management activities are bound by the IP Act. Therefore, all operational information is to be stored securely and protected against unauthorised access, use, modification, disclosure or misuse.

Further information for privacy and managing disaster events and information sharing can be found online at the Office of the Information Commissioner[71]

Incident Management System

Council's LDCC operates during events using a cloud-based Incident Management System (IMS) to provide a multi-modal incident management solution that is used by the LDCC as the primary means of providing tactical and operational updates, situation reports and tasks. It is a mobile-ready, cloud-based solution that provides interoperability of intelligence and task management across all agencies.

Paper-based system

In the event of power and/or generator failure, locations will revert to a paper based IMS. All documentation will be scanned and stored appropriately into Council's record management system.

Situation reports

The situation report (SitRep) captures up-to-date, accurate and specific data of the current and forecast situation. It is particularly important that the SitRep provides details of the current response actions undertaken by each agency, impacts to the region and emerging issues this informs and supports the decision making the LDMG to respond or recovery from an event. The primary addressee of the SitRep is the DDC and the SDCC. The SitReps will be forwarded at times as requested by the LDMG to other agencies.

Operational information and intelligence

Collecting, collating, and managing information is the key factor in the development of effective action plans and is a crucial part of any response and recovery operation. In this instance, information intelligence is the collective and collaborative effort of the compilation and analysis of information that is reported to the LDCC.

Two key outcomes are:

- Decision-making, tasking, communications, and messaging are informed by accurate and current intelligence

- Common situational awareness is created at all levels through a process of sharing operational information and intelligence products, across all entities.

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[71] Privacy and managing disaster events: https://www.oic.qld.gov.au/guidelines/for-government/guidelines-privacy-principles/applying-the-privacy-principles/privacy-and-managing-disaster-events

Financial management

Disaster-related finances are not normally included in the budgetary processes of Council or other responding agencies. All LDMG agencies are responsible for monitoring, tracking, and capturing approved expenditure during disaster operations. This includes the provision of their own financial services and support, meeting and recording their own operational expenses incurred during a disaster event and for claiming reimbursement of any expenses allowed under the State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA) and the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

Council's Finance department assists with the collation of all supporting documents to meet the requirements for funding claims.

Logistics capability

The LDCC provides capability to manage and coordinate resources internally. MBRC has staff, plant, and equipment resources available to respond to a disaster event. If additional resources are required, the resources will initially be sourced through Council's local suppliers that are:

- Contracted to Council to provide a service of resources.
- Capable of providing the resources, or
- Can support Council in response to a disaster through the provisions of resources.

However, once these measures have been exhausted a Request for Assistance (RFA) can be lodged through to the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC). The request must provide sufficient details about description, quantity, and delivery time to ensure an efficient and timely response. The district level must review all available resources before placing a request with the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) for assistance from another agency.

Resupply

The MBRC is responsible for supporting communities to prepare for or experiencing temporary isolation and ensuring procedures are in place to support resupply of food and other essentials during times of isolation. There are three distinct types of resupply operations that MBRC can prepare to support:

- resupply of isolated communities and/or evacuation centres
- isolated rural property resupply
- resupply of stranded persons.

Most events that isolate Moreton Bay communities occur on a seasonal basis and their affects upon surface access routes can be predicted with reasonable accuracy. Communities which are likely to be affected by such events should consider preparing well in advance for both the event and the expected period of isolation.

MBRC supports the development of community resilience, including encouraging residents to 'know their risks' and be prepared for disaster events that may result in temporary isolation through regular public information campaigns, social media engagement, disaster education events, support to a school disaster education program and engagement with State and Other Agency disaster resilience campaigns such as Get Ready Queensland[72].

Should isolated communities or residents require resupply the LDMG will coordinate resupply operations in accordance with the Queensland Resupply Manual[73]. This process provides a fair and equitable system for support to isolated persons without compromising the fundamental responsibilities of individuals and communities for self-help and mutual assistance.

The LDMG will ensure isolated individuals and communities have essential goods for survival and are not economically disadvantaged by additional transport costs. In such circumstances, the

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[72] Get Ready Queensland: www.getready.qld.gov.au/
[73] QFES, Queensland Resupply Manual: www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/M1205-Queensland-Resupply-Manual.pdf

Government will pay the additional transport costs to deliver essential items to isolated individuals and communities. Individuals and communities should not become reliant on resupply operations and are encouraged to become self-sufficient in all their needs in case they become isolated.

Fatigue management

In the event that the activation continues for an unspecified period of time, fatigue management principles will apply. Member and advisory agencies will be required to manage fatigue of their staff in line with internal agency policies and procedures.

**Council employees must have ten (10) consecutive hours break between the termination of overtime and the commencement of ordinary duty.

Impact assessments

The purpose of disaster impact assessment is the process of collecting and analysing information to provide disaster management groups with comprehensive, standardised information on the impact of an event:

- Extent of loss or injury to human life

- Damage to property and infrastructure

- The needs of the affected community for response, recovery and future prevention and preparedness assistance.

This information is used to set priorities and make decisions relating to the response to an emergency or disaster and to the initial steps leading to recovery.

Dependant on the type of damage Council is the lead agency conducting impact assessments. Depending on the need, assistance can be requested from QFES and SES members to assist.

Lessons Management

Lessons management is the collecting, analysing, disseminating of data, and applying learnings from events, exercises, programs, and reviews to ensure a continuous improvement of organisational capability and individual learning. Lessons management is incorporated into the Moreton Bay Regions disaster management practices to ensure continuous sustainable improvement of effectiveness, and an overall reduction in risk.

To contribute to the lesson's management process, debriefs are conducted after each exercise or event.

Hot debrief

The Hot Debrief allows all participants to gain a better understanding of how their role may have influenced the outcomes of the exercise. The Hot Debrief will discuss:

- what worked well

- what didn't work well

- identified safety issues

- what immediate actions are required?

If the conversation is not able to be captured at the Hot Debrief, consideration will be given to providing all participants with an opportunity to provide written feedback. This may be undertaken by the submission of a participant's survey.

Post event debrief

This debrief can be conducted days or weeks after the operation allowing participants the opportunity to consider their view on the effectiveness of the operation. This is a key component of developing capacity and provides opportunities for the improvement of disaster management arrangements. Post event debrief reviews and assessments are conducted to:

- Assess disaster operations undertaken for an event including actions, decisions and processes.

- Document processes that did and didn't work so well and identify a course of action to ensure they are captured and updated in relevant plans/sub-plans, and

- Assess capability and consider where additional planning, training and/or exercises may be required.

Post operational report

Post event or exercise report, following the completion of all debriefs, a Post Exercise Report (PXR) or Post Operational Report (POR) is developed in partnership with QFES-EM. This report identifies the findings/issues and recommendations for actions required to address any identified issues. If lessons have been identified, an action plan will be included in the report and the progress of the lessons identified to become lessons learned. This plan will be monitored by council.

Volunteer management

Volunteers are a vital resource during all phases of disaster management. Council supports the use of volunteers that provide unpaid assistance to residents, businesses, the wider community and other government sectors.

Ways that you can register to become a volunteer within the Moreton Bay Region:

Registering to volunteer

The best way to ensure that you can assist during a disaster event is to sign up as a volunteer with a registered agency before an event occurs.

On activation, the volunteer coordination team will implement a volunteering strategy tailored to the size, scope and nature of the disaster event that is occurring. Volunteers that are deployed by council, under existing volunteer arrangements will be insured by Council. For further information visit Volunteering Queensland at volunteeringqld.org.au.

Registering as a council volunteer under the Council Disaster Management Program

To become a registered council volunteer under the existing Council Disaster Management Program, applicants can submit an expression of interest form on the 'Volunteering with Council'[74] webpage. Please note, due to the nature of this program, applicants must reside in the potentially isolated community they wish to volunteer with.

Offers of assistance

Offers of assistance from people willing and able to assist at times of need can be challenging and easily overwhelm government and non-government organisations.

Volunteering Queensland through Emergency Volunteering CREW can help councils and organisations enhance their preparedness and capacity to manage spontaneous volunteers.

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[74] Moreton Bay Regional Council, Volunteering with Council: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Council/Volunteers

Residents wishing to assist with emergency volunteering should register their details with Volunteering Queensland.

Further information can be found on [Volunteering Queensland](#)[75] website.

Donations / GIVIT

Moreton Bay Regional Council partners with GIVIT to manage all offers of donated goods and services during a disaster including corporate offers of assistance.

GIVIT is a national not-for-profit organisation providing a platform to manage the donation of goods, services and financial donations to people impacted by an event. GIVIT does not transport items; delivery arrangements are made between the charity and donor.

If you have goods or funds you would like to donate or want to see what is needed in the disaster affected communities, visit [GIVIT](#)[76]. Alternatively, you may want to get in touch with a charity directly. Contact Council for more information about charities and community organisations in your area.

Compound or Multi-Hazard events

When analysing the potential impacts of the whole spectrum of hazards that are facing the MBR, understanding hazard characteristics in detail has shown secondary hazards will occur from the primary event. Therefore, the interaction of the primary and secondary hazards and their cascading effects is considered during the development of plans to achieve preparedness or response outcomes. An example of this are the primary and secondary hazard characteristics relating to tropical cyclones. All these factors will be considered simultaneously in planning response options to such an event and are included in the MBRC All Hazards Risk Assessment:

- damage from sustained high wind speeds

- rapid delivery of concentrated rainfall leading to flash flooding

- increased risk of storm surge, creating higher risk of coastal inundation

- onset of riverine flooding due to prolonged and sustained deluges.

The application of considerations that come from the simultaneous occurrence of multiple hazard mechanisms during a single event is included in the standard planning approach taken by the Council's Disaster Management team and the LDMG. It is expected these occurrences will exacerbate disruptions to services and communities and delay the conduct of response and recovery efforts to varying extents dependent on the magnitude of the event and the resources available at the time.

Cross border arrangements

Cross-boundary arrangements (C2C) exist between Council and other local government areas. If resources permit, activities relating to disaster response and recovery for affected communities across Council borders will be initiated.

In addition, and at the request of the DDC, the Chair of the LDMG or delegate may activate the LDMG and the Plan to provide support to disaster-affected communities outside the region.

Should neighbouring councils request assistance the LDC will request assistance through the C2C arrangements.

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[75] Volunteering Queensland: https://volunteeringqld.org.au/services/emergency-volunteering
[76] GIVIT: https://www.givit.org.au/

DACC arrangements

The principle applied to the provision of emergency Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) is that State/Territory Governments are primarily responsible for combating disasters and civil emergencies, using available State/Territory paid and volunteer services and commercially available resources. Australian Government resources (including Defence assets) may be made available in situations where State/Territory authorities are unable to react with sufficient speed or lack the necessary resources or skills.

There are three categories of DACC assistance[77]:

Category	Description
Category 1 - Local Emergency Assistance	Emergency assistance for a specific task(s) provided by the Senior Australian Defence Force Officers/Unit Commander/Administrator, from within their allocated resources, in localised emergency situations where immediate action is necessary to save human life, alleviate suffering, prevent extensive loss of animal life or prevent widespread loss and damage to property. Duration of assistance shall normally not exceed 48 hours.
Category 2 - Significant Emergency Assistance	Emergency assistance, beyond that provided under DACC 1, during a more extensive or continuing disaster response directly related to saving human life or alleviating human suffering or preventing the loss or damage to property when State/Territory resources are inadequate. This may include short term recovery activities during the transfer of tasks to local and state recovery agencies in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. Duration of assistance shall depend on nature, scope of emergency and available resources.
Category 3 - Emergency Recovery Assistance	Emergency assistance associated with recovery from a civil emergency or disaster, which is not directly related to the saving of life or property that involves longer term significant recovery activity, such as reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing. Duration of assistance shall depend on nature, scope of recovery effort and available resources

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[77] Available at: disaster.qld.gov.au

PART 8 - RECOVERY

Introduction

This chapter of the *Plan* provides an overview of MBRC's disaster recovery arrangements. For full details refer to MBRC Disaster Management Recovery Plan[78] and other recovery-related documents.

Rationale

Disaster relief and recovery is a complex and often lengthy process, requiring a collaborative, coordinated, adaptable and scalable approach. Responsibility for its delivery is shared between multiple sectors including local, State and Australian government agencies, non-government and not-for-profit organisations that work closely with the community to achieve the desired outcomes.

Council has developed a dedicated Recovery Plan to provide guidance and direction on the preparation for, conduct and support of disaster recovery operations in the Moreton Bay Region and to assist in building a more disaster resilient and informed community. This can be accessed through the Council website.

The Queensland Recovery Plan[79] provides the following definitions:

'Disaster recovery' is the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social), and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure; and economic and environmental restoration (including regeneration of the natural environment, associated infrastructure and heritage sites and structures, and the management of pollution and contamination).

'Relief' is efforts to meet the immediate needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and basic human needs.

Principles of recovery

The following principles[80] underpin all recovery planning and operations in Queensland:

- Understanding the context - understanding community context, with each community having its own history, values and dynamics

- Recognising complexity - responsive to the complex and dynamic nature of both emergencies and the community

- Using local, community-led approaches - community-centred, responsive and flexible, engaging with the community and supporting them to move forward

- Ensuring coordination of all activities - a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach, between community and partner agencies, based on continuing assessment of impacts and needs

- Employing effective communication - built on effective communication between the affected community and other partners

- Acknowledging and building capacity - recognising, supporting and building on individual, community and organisational capacity and resilience to disaster events

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[78] Moreton Bay Regional Council | Disaster Management Recovery Plan:
https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public/services/disaster/disaster-management-recovery-plan.pdf
[79] QRA | Queensland Recovery Plan: https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/recovery/recovery-governance/queensland-recovery-plan
[80] MBRC Disaster Management Recovery Plan:
https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public/services/disaster/disaster-management-recovery-plan.pdf

Stages of recovery

The Moreton recovery model aligns with the Queensland Government stages of recovery including the recognition of recovery preparation and prevention:

Preparation and prevention

In this stage:

- local recovery groups are established

- local recovery coordinator is appointed

- the development and review of recovery sub-plans occur

- preparedness activities are undertaken, for example, business continuity planning

- mitigation activities are undertaken

- the development and review of community profiles occur

- recovery exercises occur

- training is undertaken

- participation in disaster management networks occurs

- ongoing meetings of recovery groups occur.

Figure 11: Stages of Recovery
Qld Recovery Plan p.12

Recovery Stages

Stage one:

Immediate (**Post impact relief and emergency repairs)**

In this stage local and district recovery groups and sub-groups may stand up, as well as the State Functional Recovery Groups. The following activities may occur:

- damage assessments and immediate clean up

- identification of priority infrastructure for reconstruction

- carcass disposal

- identification of priority health, safety, shelter, and food needs

- identification of public health risks (for example, water, sanitation, food safety) and introduction of interim measures to prevent disease

- provisions for psycho-social assistance

- pollution containment

- provision of relief to wildlife

- immediate recovery initiatives implemented including the commencement of Personal Hardship Assistance Grants and funded service provision by community organisations

- potential establishment of case coordination panels in affected areas to enhance collaboration and support to individuals and families who are unable to affect self-recovery

- recovery reporting commences

- the State Disaster Coordination Group will transition from response operations to recovery operations

- potential appointment of the State Recovery Coordinator

- commencement of emergency infrastructure repairs

- planning, development, and consultation of an event-specific recovery plan at the local, district and state level.

Stage two

Short/Medium Term (Re-establishment, rehabilitation, **and reconstruction)**

In this stage:

- small businesses reopen

- community events resume

- event-specific recovery plans at the local, district and state level (where developed) are implemented

- coordination of ongoing impact assessments, community engagement, communication and collaboration occur between functional recovery groups at all levels

- the recovery progress is monitored, identifying overlapping issues, reinforcing as required with resources and capability to ensure that the momentum of recovery and reconstruction is maintained

- continuation of service delivery occurs, including any extraordinary services, case coordination mechanisms or financial assistance measures

- reconstruction activities commence including residential, infrastructure and community repairs

- public health risks controlled and/or eliminated

- environmental remediation and restoration occur

- heritage remediation and restoration occur

- betterment initiatives are implemented

- damage assessment and reconstruction monitoring commence.

The Moreton recovery model ensures the ongoing delivery of the actions identified during stage one.

Stage three

Long Term (Restoration, rebuilding, reshaping and sustainability)

In this stage the focus is on:

- the continuation of service delivery including any extraordinary services, case coordination mechanisms or financial assistance measures

- new social connections that may have been created

- triggering investment

- community behavioural change

- the reduction of inequality

- the enhancement of infrastructure to improve resilience

- continuing to build recovery capacity and capability

- the implementation of longer-term recovery initiatives and funding programs

- the introduction of new services to the community

- increases in innovation and entrepreneurial activities

- a progressive handover or absorption of recovery and reconstruction responsibilities from immediate service providers to agencies or organisations including local government, community-based or industry-led sectors that support ongoing recovery activities

- identifying lessons and implementing improvements to increase resilience

- potential post recovery operation evaluations.

Stage three ends when the community realises its post-disaster 'recovered state'.

Moreton Recovery Plan

The Moreton Recovery Plan[57] provides further information on the following:

- The role of local government in recovery to provide a collaborative approach across all levels of government and non-government agencies.

- The roles of the Moreton Recovery Group, Moreton Recovery Coordinator and Recovery Sub-Group and how they link in with the Local Disaster Management Group.

- Activation and reporting of the Moreton Recovery Group as well as relevant sub-groups

- State and Commonwealth government funding arrangements
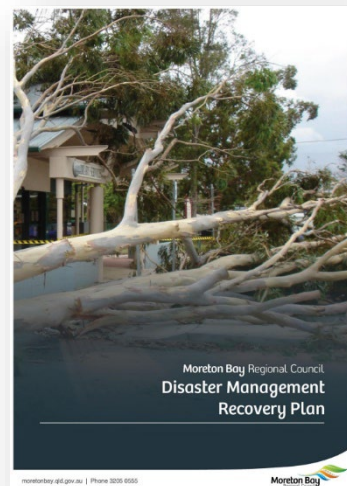
PART 9 - FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Introduction

The [Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)](#) manages and coordinates Queensland's program of recovery and reconstruction funding within disaster impacted communities and delivers best practice administration of public reconstruction and resilience funds.

The Queensland Disaster Funding Guidelines 2021 outline financial assistance available to communities, small businesses, primary producers, non-profit organisations, local and state governments affected by disasters for events that occur from 1 July 2021 onwards. The arrangements are designed to provide immediate relief for those who are unable to affect their own recovery.

Two types of funding arrangements are available, which can be activated depending upon the scale of the disaster. These include:

- Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)
- State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)

Details of funding types are outlined below, refer to the [Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines (2021)](#)[81] or refer to the [DRFA & SDRA Information sheet 2020-2021 (October 2021)](#)[82].

Council works with the QRA to meet various financial requirements when funding is provided to council. When activated for disaster response and recovery activities, all relevant agencies are responsible for meeting and processing operational expenses incurred during a disaster event, as per their relevant policies, and obligations under SDRA and DRFA, if activated.

Types of funding arrangements

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements

A joint funding initiative of the Australian and state government to provide disaster relief and recovery payments and infrastructure restoration to help communities recover from the effects of natural disasters and terrorist acts.

This program is managed on a whole-of-government basis by QRA.

Activation

The Queensland Minister for Fire and Emergency Services is responsible for activating the DRFA. This activation relies on the damage, loss and personal hardship information provided by state and local governments.

Activation of the DRFA allows for eligible expenditure to be reimbursed by QRA to activated state and local governments, loans to be disbursed to eligible individuals, non-for-profit organisations, primary producers, and small businesses, in compliance with the current funding guidelines.

The DRFA can be activated when a natural disaster or terrorist act meet the following criteria:

- a coordinated multi-agency response was required and
- state expenditure exceeds (Commonwealth-set) small disaster criterion ($240,000).

If an event does not meet these criteria, the SDRA may be activated. Eligible damage must exceed the [Local Government Trigger Point](#)[83] in order to be able to seek reimbursement for Emergency

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[81] QRA - Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines (June 2021) - [Queensland Disaster relief and recovery Arrangements (qra.qld.gov.au)](#)
[82] QRA - DRFA & SDRA Information sheet (March 2021) - https://bit.ly/3y8D3PE or https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-02/0417%20DFRA%20%26%20SDRA_FEB_20.pdf
[83] QRA, Local Government trigger points: https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/funding/drfa/local-government-trigger-points

Works, Immediate Reconstruction Works and REPA[84] funding under DRFA. DRFA activation can be requested by any state or local government by submitting an Activation Request form to QRA via email to DRFA@qra.qld.gov.au detailing the disaster situation and requesting activation of this relief measure.

Included in DRFA arrangements are Counter Disaster Operations (CDO), which are activities that are undertaken by Local and State Government agencies to provide direct assistance to and in the protection of the general public before, during and after a disaster event. DRFA allows for the reimbursement of extraordinary costs associated with eligible CDO activities to alleviate personal hardship and distress.

State Disaster Relief Arrangements

A wholly State funded program that may be activated for all hazards to help alleviate personal hardship and distress

Activation

The SDRA is able to be activated when the Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE) identifies that local service providers have reached their capacity to provide a service to people identified as experiencing personal hardship as a direct result of a disaster event, or that there are no local service providers to assist in the event of a disaster.

The Director-General of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (supported by QRA) is responsible for activating the SDRA. QRA will coordinate the delivery of the SDRA assistance measures.

Disaster Recovery Payment

The Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment (AGDRP) is a one-off, non-means tested payment of $1,000 per eligible adult and $400 per child who have been adversely affected by a major disaster either in Australia or overseas.

The AGDRP may be activated when the impact of a disaster on individuals and families requires an additional Australian Government response to support short-term recovery needs.

The Prime Minister or Cabinet may also decide to provide a similar payment to New Zealand Special Category visa holders who have been affected by declared major disasters.

Services Australia[85] administers the DRA, refer to their website for payment information.

Disaster Recovery Allowance

The Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA) is a short-term income support payment to assist individuals who can demonstrate their income has been affected as a direct result of a disaster. When available, DRA assists employees, small businesspersons and farmers who experience a loss of income as a direct result of a disaster event. It is payable for a maximum of 13 weeks from the date at which a customer has, or will have, a loss of income as a direct result of a disaster. DRA is taxable.

Services Australia administers the DRA, refer to their website for payment information.

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[84] Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets - REPA are works undertaken by local governments and state agencies to reconstruct damaged essential public assets to pre-disaster function.
[85] Services Australia, Natural disaster payments assistance: https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/natural-disaster

Other Funding programs

Multiple financial arrangements, including funding programs, are available in Queensland to assist state and local governments, businesses, primary producers and NGOs to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from disaster events.

Type	Overview	Frequency
Australian Government Business	Find grants, funding and support programs from across government to help your business grow and succeed. This tool will assist you to find out if you're eligible to apply and what you could receive from the grant and program if successful Grants & Programs finder | business.gov.au	All year
Gambling Community benefit funding (GCBF)	The objective of the fund is to allocate funding to not-for-profit community groups to help them provide services, leisure activities and opportunities for Queensland communities. The funding limit is between $500 and $35,000. An application is deemed eligible if: • it is submitted by an eligible organisation • the sponsored entity (if applicable) is supported by an eligible legal entity • it demonstrates that it will benefit Queensland communities • multiple quotes have been sourced—although the actual quotes don't need to be submitted with the application.	The GCBF has multiple funding rounds each year. The closing dates for the rounds are: • 28 February • 30 April • 30 June • 31 August • 31 October.
Get Ready Queensland Funding	Get Ready Queensland comprises a community campaign and an ongoing grants program distributed annually to councils. Get Ready funding supports councils to deliver activities that increase understanding of disaster preparedness and improve disaster resilience within their communities. These local activities are supported by a state-wide marketing campaign led by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA).	Yearly

Queensland Resilience and Risk Reduction Fund (QRRRF)	The Queensland Resilience and Risk Reduction Fund (QRRRF) helps communities reduce the risk of, and better prepare for, natural disasters.
	
	The objective of this funding is to support delivery of disaster resilience and mitigation projects that:
	
	• align with the objectives of the:
	
	  o Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience
	
	  o National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework
	
	  o 2019 Queensland Monsoon Trough After the flood: A strategy for long term recovery
	
	• are cost effective and evidence based
		The QRRRF is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and Queensland governments as part of its five-year National Partnership Agreement on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Type	Overview	Frequency
	• address state-risk priorities such as those identified in the Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment 2017	
SES Support Grant	The aim of the SES Support Grant is to assist local governments in providing high quality emergency and disaster management services by supporting the activities of the SES. Grants up to $75,000 for accommodation and $30,000 for motor vehicles are available.	Yearly

Translated fact sheets about financial assistance grants are available on the Queensland Government website[86].

These fact sheets provide translated information about the different types of financial assistance grants that may be available to you should a disaster occur:

- Community recovery support and financial assistance information
- Emergency hardship assistance
- Essential services hardship assistance grant
- Essential household contents grant
- Structural assistance grant
- Essential services safety and reconnection grant.

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[86] Queensland Government website: translated fact sheets for financial assistance https://www.qld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies/disasters/resources-translations/disaster-information-language/fact-sheets-financial

PART 10 - APPENDICES

Appendix A - Abbreviations/Definitions used in Disaster Management

Acronym/definition	Full detail
ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AFMG	Area Fire Management Group
Agency representative	An individual allocated to an incident from an assisting agency who has been delegated the authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident.
AHD	Australian Height Datum
Alert	A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required, and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential threat.
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
Chair	The person appointed by the Moreton Bay Regional Council as the chair of the Local Disaster Management Group.
Community	A group with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function. A social group which has several things in common, such as shared experience, locality, culture, heritage, language, ethnicity, pastimes, occupation, workplace etc..
Community resilience	The adaptive capacity of its members to respond to and influence the consequences of disasters to continue an acceptable level in functioning and structure.
Consequence	The outcome or impact of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. In the emergency risk management context, consequences are generally described as the effects on persons, society, the environment and the economy.
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc.) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.
Coordination Centre	A centre established at state, district or local government level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.
Council	Moreton Bay Regional Council
DACC	Defence Assistance to the Civil Community
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Acronym/definition	Full detail
DCHDE	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DE	Department of Education
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DESBT	Department of Employment, Small Business and Training
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
DSDILGP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
Disaster District	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district. The Moreton Disaster District covers the Moreton Bay Region.
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 functions	The services essential to managing the impacts and consequences of an event.
Disaster mitigation	The lessening or minimising of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event. The adverse impacts of natural hazards often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental and social policies and public awareness.
Disaster operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce the 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 recovery	The coordinated process of supporting affected communities, families and individuals in the reconstruction of the built environment and the restoration of their emotional, social and economic wellbeing, as well as the natural environment.
Disaster relief	The efforts to meet the immediate needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and life support.
Disaster response	Actions are taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
Disaster response capability	The ability to provide equipment and a suitable number of persons, using the resources available to the Moreton Bay Regional Council, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, an emergency or a disaster in the Moreton Bay Region.

Acronym/definition	Full detail
Disaster response operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster.
Disaster risk assessment	A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend. Disaster risk assessments include the identification of hazards; a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability, including the physical, social, health, environmental and economic dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities with respect to likely risk scenarios.
District Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the *Act* who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the Disaster District Management Group.
DITIDCG	Department of Innovation and Tourism Industry Development and the Commonwealth Games
DMU	Disaster Management Unit
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DSDMIP	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EA	Emergency Alert
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
Emergency Alert	A national telephone warning system that provides Australian emergency authorities with an enhanced ability to warn the community in the event of an emergency. The warning system is another tool available for organisations to issue emergency warnings. Emergency Alerts will be issued via landline and mobile telephones.
Evacuation	The planned movement of persons from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to safer areas and eventual return.
Event	An incident or situation, which occurs in a place during an interval of time.
EWS	Early Warning System
FDR	Fire Danger Rating
FIC	Flood Information Centre
Functional lead agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead relevant organisations that provide a supporting role.

Acronym/definition	Full detail
Gross Regional Product (GRP)	The Gross Regional Product of an area is the equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, but for a smaller area. It is the amount of the nation's wealth which is generated by businesses, organisations and individuals working in the area
Guidelines	Guidelines about the preparation of disaster management plans, matters to be included in disaster management plans and other appropriate matters are developed under section 63 of the *Act*.
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
Hazard	A source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause loss. A potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment. An intrinsic capacity associated with an agent or process capable of causing harm.
HazMat	Hazardous materials (in the context of emergency response)
HazMat	Hazardous materials (in the context of emergency response)
ICC	Incident Control Centre
Inspector-General Emergency Management	A person appointed in accordance with the *Act* responsible for providing an assurance of public safety, through the establishment and implementation of an assurance framework.
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
Lean Forward	An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby; prepared but not activated.
Likelihood	A qualitative description of probability and frequency.
Local Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the *Act* who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the Local Disaster Management Group.
Local Disaster Management Group	The group established under s29 of the *Act*, who is in place to support Local Government in the delivery of disaster management services and responsibilities in Preventing, Preparing for, Responding to and Recovering from Disaster events.
MBRC	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Mitigation	See Disaster mitigation.
MNHHS	Metro North Hospital and Health Service
MoretonAlert	An alert system provided by MBRC that sends alert messages to registered users about local disaster events via text, voice message and/or e-mail. The system complements existing warning mechanisms.

Acronym/definition	Full detail
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Moreton Recovery Coordinator
MRG	Moreton Recovery Group
NSP	Neighbourhood Safer Place
Post-disaster assessment	Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event to improve the future development of mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system.
PPRR	Phases of Disaster Management - Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
Preparedness	The taking of preparatory measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, communities, resources and services are able to cope with the effects of the event.
Prevention	The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event.
Primary Agency (or lead agency)	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
Q-CAS	Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QDMTF	Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
QDRA	Queensland Disaster Recovery Arrangements
QERMF	Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QHealth	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Reconstruction	Actions that have been taken to re-establish a community after a period of rehabilitation after a disaster. Actions would include the construction of permanent housing, full restoration of all services, and complete resumption of the pre-disaster state.
Recovery	The taking of appropriate measures to recover from an event, including the action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment.
Region / the region	The area governed by the Moreton Bay Regional Council.
REPA	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets

Acronym/definition	Full detail
Residual risk	The risk that remains even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained.
Response	The taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support.
RIDC	Regional Interdepartmental Development Committee
Risk	The exposure to the possibility of such things as economic or financial loss or gain, physical damage, injury or delay, because of pursuing a course of action. The concept of risk has 3 elements, i.e. L x V x C: • the Likelihood of something happening; • the Vulnerability of the exposed element; and • the Consequences or impact of the hazard occurring.
Risk management process	The systematic application of management of policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of communicating, consulting, establishing the context, and identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and reviewing risk.
Risk treatment	Strategies that aim to determine and implement the most appropriate actions to treat (control or mitigate) the identified inherent risk. These actions typically comprise both short and longer-term strategies to address immediate impacts and the resultant ongoing issues.
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situational report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure/s
SPP	State Planning Policy
Stand down	The 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.
Stand up	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
The *Act*	The *Disaster Management Act 2003*
The Plan	Local Disaster Management Plan
The *Regulation*	The *Disaster Management Regulation 2014*
The Standard	The Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland

Acronym/definition	Full detail
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VQ	Volunteering Queensland
Vulnerability	The degree of susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards. The degree of loss to a given element at risk or set of such elements resulting from the occurrence of a phenomenon of a given magnitude and expressed on a scale of 0 (no damage) to 1 (total loss).
XO	District Executive Officer

The Queensland Government Disaster Management glossary including terms and delimitation and be viewed at Glossary (disaster.qld.gov.au)

Appendix B - Emergency Contacts

Issue	Contact
Life-threatening emergencies	Triple zero (000) for police, fire or ambulance services
Report a fire	Triple zero (000) for fire
Non-emergency situations	Qld Police – 13 14 44 Qld Ambulance (general queries) – 13 74 68
SES for flood or storm damage	State Emergency Service (SES) – 132 500
Council related emergencies / enquiries	Moreton Bay Regional Council - (07) 3205 0555 (24/7) moretonbay.qld.gov.au
Water supply emergencies	Unitywater (faults and emergencies) 1300 086 489 (24/7)
Fallen power lines	Energex - 13 19 62 *Stay away from fallen power lines and alert people of the danger.*
Power outages	Energex - 13 62 62
Telecommunications issues	Telstra - Telstra.com.au - 13 22 03 Optus - optus.com.au - 13 13 44 Vodafone - Vodafone.com.au - 1300 650 410
Gas emergencies	APA Group - 1800 427 532
Health and hospital information - Non-emergency situations	Queensland Health - 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84)
School closures	Contact your child's school directly in the first instance or visit Education Queensland - closures.qld.edu.au
Road and traffic conditions	Transport and Main Roads - 13 19 40 or visit 131940.qld.gov.au
Support and financial assistance	Community Recovery Hotline on 1800 173 349 or visit qld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies
Animal emergencies	Wildlife Hotline – 1300 130 372 RSPCA - 1300 264 625 rspcaqld.org.au/what-we-do/disasters-and-alerts Disaster support for livestock owners – daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/agriculture/disaster-recovery
Biosecurity	Animal and plant biosecurity health information, alerts and advice – daf.qld.gov.au/biosecurity
National Relay Service (for people with hearing/vision impairment)	TTY voice calls – 133 677 Speak & listen – 1300 555 727 SMS relay – 0423 677 767
Lifeline	24/7 help hotline – 13 11 14
Red Cross Register.Find.Reunite	register.redcross.org.au
Volunteering	volunteeringqld.org.au
National Security Hotline	1800 123 400
Poisons Information	13 11 26

Appendix C - Website and Document links

1. Australian Red Cross - Register.Find.Reunite
   https://register.redcross.org.au/
2. Bureau of Meteorology
   http://www.bom.gov.au/qld/
3. Department of Education - school closures
   https://closures.qld.edu.au/
4. Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
   Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy - Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017-2030
   https://www.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/67301/qld-climate-adaptation-strategy.pdf
5. Department of Transport and Main Roads - Travel and Transport
   https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Travel-and-transport
6. Disaster Management Act 2003
   https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/inforce/current/act-2003-091
7. Disaster Management Regulation 2014
   https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/inforce/2017-04-30/sl-2014-dmr
8. Get Ready Queensland
   https://www.getready.qld.gov.au/
9. GIVIT
   https://www.givit.org.au/
10. IGEM Emergency Management Assurance Framework
    https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-06/Emergency%20Management%20Assurance%20Framework%20v2.1.pdf
11. IGEM Qld Disaster Management Lexicon V2.1 - 2021
    https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-07/Qld%20Disaster%20Management%20Lexicon%20v2.1.pdf
12. IGEM Standard for Disaster Management Queensland
    https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-12/NEW%20Standard%20for%20Disaster%20Management%20in%20Queensland%20v2.0.pdf
13. Moreton Bay Regional Council
    https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Home
14. Moreton Bay Regional Council, Regional Economic Development Strategy 2020-2041
    https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Business-Investment/REDS
15. Profile.ID
    https://profile.id.com.au/ngaa/about?WebID=260
16. QFES - Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Risk Assessment Process Handbook
    https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/H1102-QFES-Risk-Assessment-Process-Handbook.pdf
17. QRA - Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
    https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/funding/drfa
18. Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy - Emergency Management Sector Adaption Plan for climate change
    https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/cdmp/Documents/Adaptation-Plan/EM-SAP-FULL.pdf
19. Queensland Government - Disasters and alerts
    https://www.qld.gov.au/alerts
20. Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline
    https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Documents/QLD-Disaster-Management-Guideline.pdf
21. Queensland Reconstruction Authority
    https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/
22. Queensland State Disaster Management Plan
    https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/cdmp/Documents/Queensland-State-Disaster-Management-Plan.pdf
23. State Emergency Services
    https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/about-us/frontline-services/state-emergency-service

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Moreton Bay
Regional Council