Local Disaster Management Plan

2024 | Version 7.1

CITY OF MORETON BAY

## Acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians

City of Moreton Bay acknowledges the Jinibara, Kabi Kabi and Turrbal peoples and pays respects to 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 its Traditional Custodians.

Council is committed to reconciliation and working in partnership with Traditional Custodians and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to shape a shared future for the benefit of all communities within the City of Moreton Bay and beyond.

Disclaimer

Council and its officers accept no responsibility for any loss whatsoever arising howsoever from any person's act or omission in connection with any information, expressed or implied, contained within this document. Nothing in this document should be taken as legal advice.

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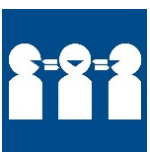
Council is committed to providing accessible services to Queenslanders of all cultural and linguistic backgrounds. If you have difficulty understanding this publication and need a translator, please call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) on 131 450 and ask them to telephone City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

Foreword

The City of Moreton Bay 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 2045 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 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 City of 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

Emergency Contacts

Life Threatening Emergencies Police. Fire. Ambulance Call Triple Zero (000)	City of Moreton Bay Call (07) 3205 0555 (24 hours) Visit - disaster.moretonbay.qld.gov.au

Agency	Contact	Website
Non-emergency situations		
Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)	1300 754 389	www.bom.gov.au
Queensland Ambulance Service - Medical assistance (general queries)	13 QGOV (13 74 68)	www.ambulance.qld.gov.au/index.html
Queensland Fire Department	13 QGOV (13 74 68)	www.fire.qld.gov.au/
Queensland Police Service - Police Link - Crime Stoppers	131 444 1800 333 000	www.police.qld.gov.au/policelink-reporting www.crimestoppersqld.com.au/
State Emergency Service - Flood or storm damage	132 500	www.ses.qld.gov.au/
Volunteer Marine Rescue	(07) 3408 7596	www.vmrbribie.com/
Critical infrastructure		
APA - Gas emergencies	1800 GAS LEAK (1800 427 532)	www.apa.com.au
Department of Transport & Main Roads	13 23 80	www.tmr.qld.gov.au/
Energex - Power outages - Fallen power lines	13 19 62 (Emergency - 24/7) 13 62 62 (Power outages - 24/7)	www.energex.com.au/
Seqwater	1300 SEQWATER (1300 737 928)	www.seqwater.com.au/
Unitywater	1300 086 489	www.unitywater.com/
Health		
Community Recovery Hotline - Support and financial assistance	1800 173 349	www.housing.qld.gov.au/services/community/community-recovery
Lifeline	13 11 14	www.lifeline.org.au/
Queensland Health - Health and hospital information (non-emergency situations) - Poison information	13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) 13 11 26	www.health.qld.gov.au/ www.poisonsinfo.health.qld.gov.au/
Pets/Livestock		
RSPCA	1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 625)	https://rspcaqld.org.au/
Department of Primary Industries	13 25 23	www.daf.qld.gov.au/

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Document Control

Application of the Act

The City of Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Plan (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).

Access to the Plan

A copy of the Plan is available for inspection by members of the public on the City of Moreton Bay website moretonbay.qld.gov.au. The Plan is also available 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

And Council's libraries 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.

Review and Renewal

In accordance with Section 59 of the Act, Council must review the effectiveness of the Plan at least once per year. As per Section 58 of the Act, the renew process ensure the plan is consistent with the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline and the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland set by the Inspector-General Emergency Management.

Amendments

The Plan is a controlled document, controlled by the Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC). Any proposed amendments to the 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 amendments that change the intent of the plan must be submitted to the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) for endorsement and be approved by Council.

Document Control

Version 1 of the Local Disaster Management Plan was released in April 2009. Subsequently the plan has been regularly updated in accordance with the guidelines and endorsed by the Moreton Bay LDMG and approved by resolution of the Council of the City of Moreton Bay. A full summary of version history can be found in Appendix C.

Version No.	Date issued	Amendment content	Date inserted/ Approved by Council
7.0	2024	Moderate update to bring into currency and modernise content. Endorsed by LDMG Chair, DDC and LDMG members 18 July 2024	18 September 2024
7.1	2024	Amendment to agency name changes to alignment departments of government issued 1 November 2024	13 November 2024

Authority to Plan

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

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

Date: 18 September 2024

Approval to Plan

Council approves this plan in accordance with the Section 80(1)(b) of the Act.

....
Signature
Mayor Peter Flannery
City of Moreton Bay

Date: 18 September 2024

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERANCE

Scope

The Plan applies to the City of Moreton Bay local government area, with a population nearing 500,000 and a land area of more than 2,045 square kilometres. The City of Moreton Bay operates within the Moreton Disaster District.

Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this Plan is to detail the arrangements for the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management, through a comprehensive, all-hazards, all-agencies approach, to minimise adverse impacts which threaten the safety of the community in the City of Moreton Bay.

The Plan is based on the key principles of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, and outlines the City of Moreton Bay's potential hazards.

The Plan and the local disaster management arrangements have been developed to align to the Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement, the State Disaster Management Plan and the Moreton District Disaster Management Plan.

Guiding Principles

The Plan follows the four guiding principles outlined in Section 4A of the Act:

a) Disaster management should be planned across the following four phases - prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR);

b) All events, whether natural or cause by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement, the State Disaster Management Plan and the PPRR Disaster Management Guideline;

c) Local governments should primarily be responsible for managing events in their local government area; and

d) District groups and the State groups should provide local governments with appropriate resources and support to help the local governments carry out disaster operations

Objectives

Prevention

▪ To investigate and coordinate strategies to eliminate or reduce the impact of hazards on the community, economy, environment and infrastructure.

Preparedness

▪ To increase community safety and resilience through public awareness, information and education.

▪ To encourage shared responsibility and an all-agency, all-hazards approach to disaster management, including the identification of resources to support response and recovery.

▪ To enhance disaster management capability by building relationships and encouraging participation in training, exercises and equipment acquisition programs.

Response

▪ To provide effective and efficient coordination of disaster response and relief operations during an event to minimise the impact on the community, economy and environment.

▪ To provide support to communities outside the City of Moreton Bay, who may be impacted by a disaster.

Recovery

▪ To identify and ensure the recovery priorities of the Moreton Bay community are met across the functional areas of economy, environment, human and social, and infrastructure (Built Environment, Roads and Transport).

▪ To ensure recovery operations contribute to increased community resilience.

Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) are based on partnerships between government, non-government organisations, business and industry sectors and the community. Local government is primarily responsible for managing disasters within the local government area. The arrangements enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through the local, district and state tiers as required. Each level within the arrangements works collaboratively to deliver effective disaster management.

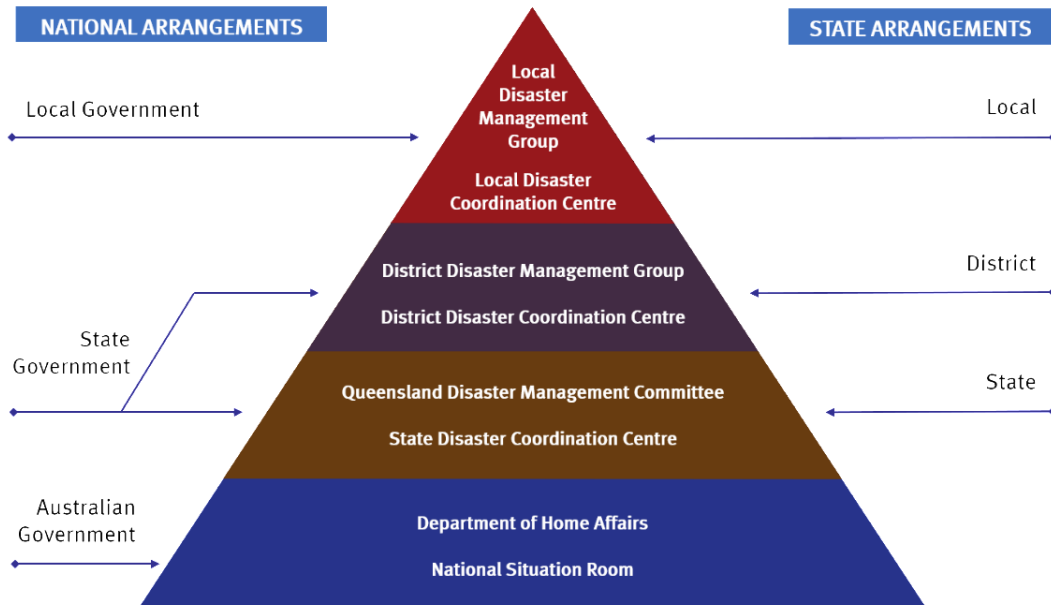*Figure 1: Queensland's Disaster Management Structure*
(Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements Participant Guide, Queensland Police Service)

Authorising environment

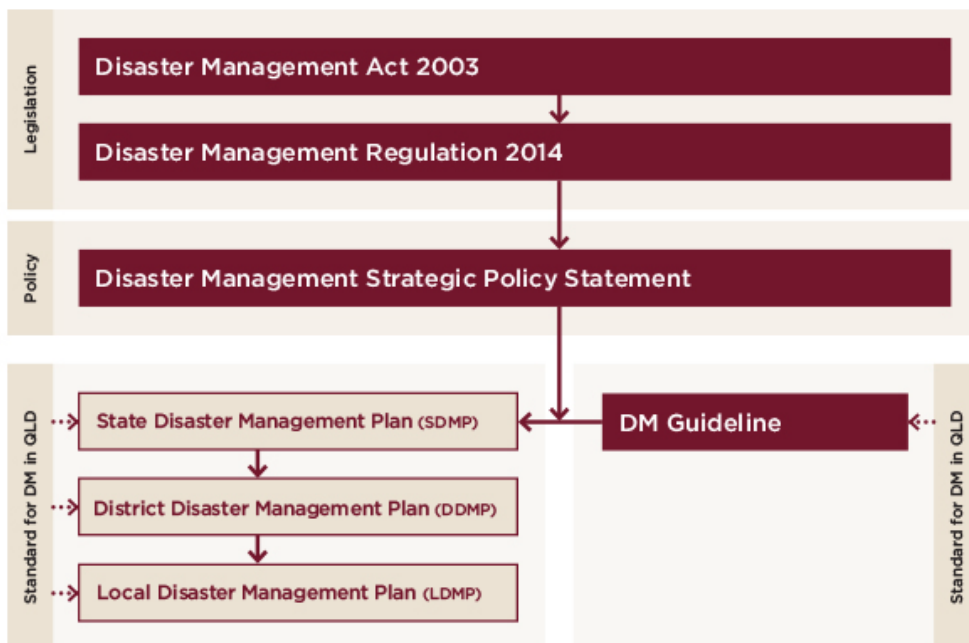The authorising environment for disaster management in Queensland is illustrated in the following figure.

Figure 2: Queensland Disaster management documents authorising environment
(PPRR DM Guideline)

Responsibilities of local government

The City of Moreton Bay has established the Moreton Bay Local Diaster Management Group, referred to in the Plan as the LDMG. In the event of a disaster, the LDMG is the decision-making authority for disaster management in the local government area.[1]

In accordance with Section 30 of the Act, the LDMG is responsible for managing disaster operations in the local government area.

Membership of the Moreton Bay LDMG

Chairperson

The Chairperson is responsible for managing and coordinating the business of the group and to ensure, as far as practicable, the group performs its functions. Council has appointed a Councillor as the Chairperson.

Deputy Chairperson

The Deputy Chairperson assists the Chairperson discharge their responsibilities. Council has appointed a Councillor as the Deputy Chairperson.

Local Disaster Coordinator and Deputy

The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) is responsible for managing the coordination of disaster operations and activities performed by disaster response and recovery agencies. Council's General Manager Project Delivery, Waste and Disaster Management is appointed to this role. The Manager Emergency Management and Public Safety, and Coordinator Drainage, Waterways and Coastal Planning are appointed as Deputy LDCs.

Core Members

Council appoints members to the LDMG for the purposes of ensuring it can meet its functions. Core members should have the necessary expertise or experience and delegation authority to assist with a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach to disaster management. Core members have voting rights.

Deputy Members

Deputy members serve as proxies for core members should they be unavailable to attend. A deputy member has voting rights in the absence of their core member.

Advisors

Advisors provide additional support and expertise to the LDMG. Advisors do not hold voting rights.

Observers

Observers and special guests may attend the Moreton Bay LDMG meeting upon approval from the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Local Disaster Coordinator, Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator or Secretariat.

Disaster Management Priorities

The LDMG has determined the following key priorities:

a. Improve community (including business) resilience through awareness, education and engagement on disaster planning/mitigation and preparation.

b. Maintain and enhance disaster response capability to ensure effective management and coordination of disaster operations.

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

d. Develop and maintain effective local communications strategies.

e. Develop, monitor, evaluate and revise local plans to ensure effective disaster management for the region.

f. Develop recovery strategies that address and align with community needs.

Supporting Documents

A number of documents complement the Plan:

- Hazard Specific Arrangements Supplement.

- Functional sub-plans.

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[1] *Disaster Management Act (2003)* - Section 30

Role of Disaster Management Unit

The Disaster Management Unit (DMU) is responsible for ensuring the City of Moreton Bay has effective disaster management arrangements to enable the region to mitigate the risks across all phases of disaster management.

The City of Moreton Bay DMU is engaged in the coordination of relevant administrative, financial, and operational support to all stakeholders in the Moreton Bay LDMG, Moreton District Disaster Management Group (DDMG), Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) and the Moreton Bay State Emergency Service (SES) Unit.

The DMU enables effective collaboration between emergency services and other agency partners responsible for managing community impacts in 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 (SITREP). The frequency of the provision of SITREPs to the DDMG is dependent on the nature of the event and the advice of the District Disaster Coordinator (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 the City of Moreton Bay's Strathpine Administration Centre, with a backup location at Queensland Police Service 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 .

Agency-specific organisational roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the Moreton Bay LDMG members and advisors are outlined in Appendix B.

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 (2023)[2].

Refer to Queensland Government website for the latest departments and associated Ministers.

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

ABOUT THE CITY OF MORETON BAY

Geography and topography

The City of Moreton Bay covers an area of 2,045km2, or 204,500 hectares[3], 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 region's diverse terrain includes mountain ranges, water supply catchments, coastal wetlands, national parks, state forests, rural townships and urban centres.

The region also encompasses the flood plains of the Caboolture, Pine and Stanley Rivers with numerous tributaries and dammed lakes at Lake Kurwongbah (about 3.5 square kilometres in area) and Lake Samsonvale (29.3 square kilometres in area).

The City of Moreton Bay 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.

Climate and weather

The City of Moreton Bay is located in the humid subtropical zone which allows us to experience hot and humid summers, mild winters and plenty of sun all year round. Storm season typically occurs from September through to March when thunderstorms are common, often severe bringing hailstones, torrential rains, flooding and damaging winds. Detailed information on weather services and the climate is available through the Bureau of Meteorology.

Summer 24-35°C

Autumn 16-26°C

Winter 11-21°C

Spring 15-25°C

Average Annual Rainfall 1166mm

Figure 3: Map of City of Moreton Bay

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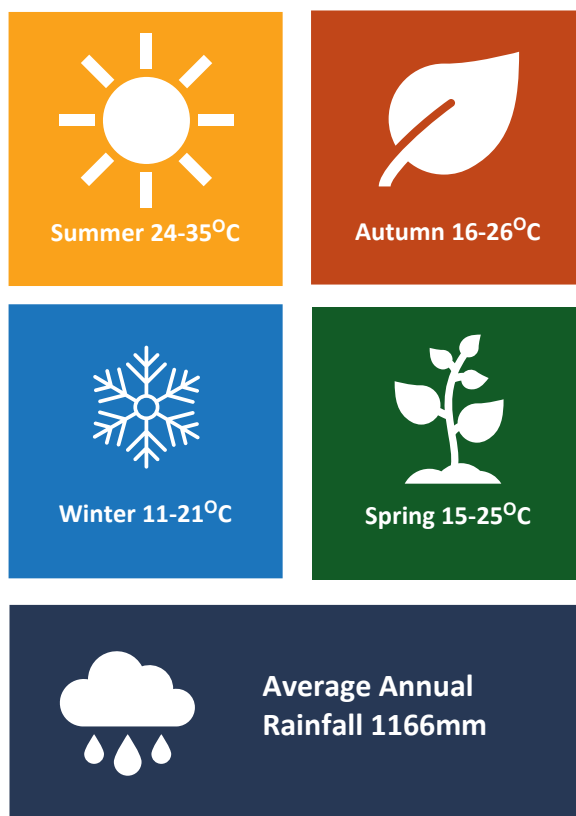
Population

476,340

Male

48.9%

Female

51.1%

Indigenous Status

18,616

Median Age

39

Owned dwellings

65.9%

Employed residents

60.9%

Born in Australia

74.7%

Speaks non-English language at home

10.7%

Participate in the labour force

60.9%

Population and demographics

It is important to accurately identify those members of the community that may be more vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster. Council uses statistical data and comprehensive community engagement to accurately identify vulnerable communities and ensure they are adequately prepared and supported during and post an event.

Population

The City of Moreton Bay is the third most populous Council area in Australia. As at 30 June 2021, the total population of the Local Government Area (LGA) was 476,340[4] with the estimated resident population in 2023 being 510,104. Since the previous year, the estimated resident population has grown by 2.68%.

> **Population projections to 2046**
>
> **484,428 persons to 796,515 persons**
>
> The medium population projected increase (2021 to 2046) for Moreton Bay (R) LGA. *Source: QGSO (2023)*

Cultural diversity

The City of Moreton Bay has a diverse community with 20.9% or 99,613 residents being born overseas and 8.5% or 40,697 residents speaking a language other than English at home.

Employment

The City of Moreton Bay has a diverse workforce who travel to work through different methods. In 2021, 55.2% or 128,323 residents were employed full-time.

Has a median weekly household income of **$1,648**	**4.2 %** (9,254 persons) travelled to work on public transport	**66.5 %** (145,853 persons) travelled to work using a car either as a driver or passenger
14.4 % (31,537 persons) worked at home	**7.7 %** Unemployment rate	

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[4] Australian Bureau of Statistics: https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA35010

People characteristics

Median monthly mortgage repayment of $1,777	**Has an average of 2 vehicles per dwelling**	**47.1 %** (179,751 persons) are married	**49.5 %** (188,835 persons) have a qualification
20.7 % (94,313 persons) with a disability	**7.1 %** (33,740 persons) Need assistance with core activities	**11.1 %** (50,238 persons) are carers	**32.8 %** (156,557 persons) has one or more chronic health condition(s)
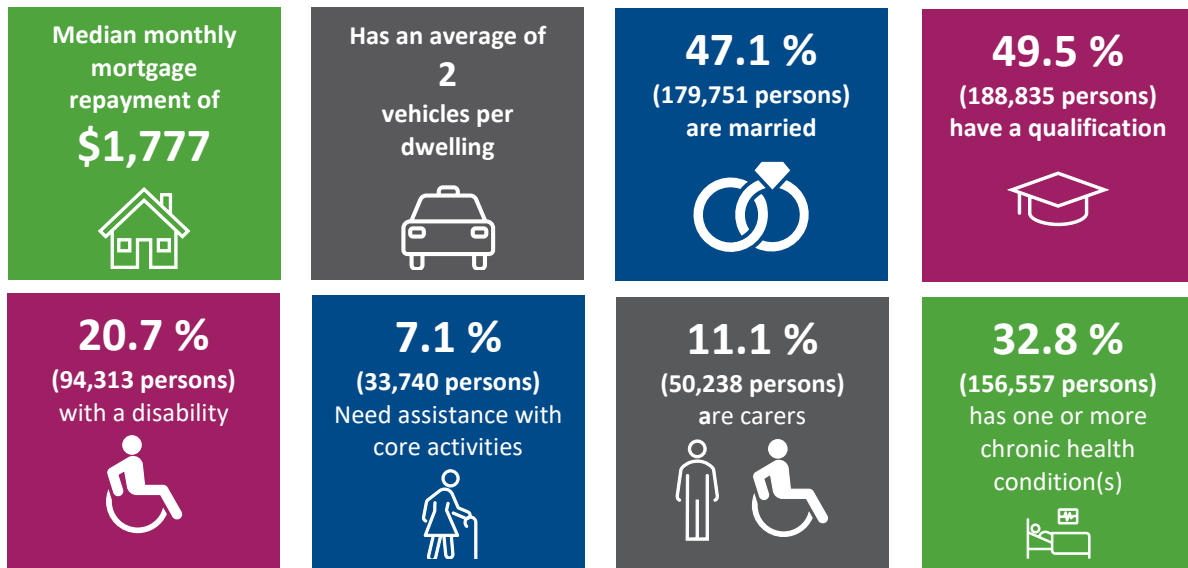
Economic and Industry

The City of Moreton Bay is home to a range of industries including manufacturing, construction and retail trade. It also accommodates a large range of property, health and community services and primary producers.

Many provide services to the population both 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[5] 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 will be important to preserve and enhance our lifestyles.

GRP **$19.90 Billion** NIEIR 2022	Population **510,104** ABS ERP 2023	Local jobs **158,837** NIEIR 2022	Local businesses **31,077** ABS 2022

Employed Residents **246,094** NIEIR 2022	Largest industry (by employment) **Health Care and Social Assistance** NIEIR 2022

***GRP** - Gross Regional Products*

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

Tourism and events

The City of Moreton Bay is known for its vibrant lifestyle and tourism industry, accommodating approximately 80,000 visitors to the area annually. In addition, Council's 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 destination marketing and to promote the region to tourism visitors. MBRIT also hosts and attracts a wide range of events, festivals and conferences, provides business support services and networking opportunities[6].

Figure 4: Emergency Services Expos

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[6] 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

Critical infrastructure is that which is required during the response and recovery stages of a disaster event.

Council Assets

During Response and Recovery phases of any disaster events, Council will assess if it can utilise its public buildings and spaces to support community needs. This assessment will incorporate considerations of proximity to impacted communities, suitability of the space and its ability to operate safely in the immediate period during or following a disaster.

Administration Centres

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

Council Depots

Council seven depots, located at Arana Hills, Bribie Island, Caboolture, Dayboro, Margate, Narangba and Woodford, service the City.

Libraries

There are 10 libraries which service the City located at Albany Creek, Arana Hills, Bribie Island, Burpengary, Caboolture, Deception Bay, North Lakes, Redcliffe, Strathpine and Woodford.

A mobile library van services 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[7]

Waste Facilities

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

Major waste facilities located at Bunya, Caboolture, Dakabin and Redcliffe accept residential, commercial and limited industrial waste and recoverable materials.

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

Find a waste and recycling facility near you on Council's website[8.].

Transport networks

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

Further tools to assist with planning your trip/evacuation within the City of Moreton Bay can be found from:

- Department of Transport and Main Roads - QLD Traffic: https://qldtraffic.qld.gov.au/

- Translink (Railway and Bus services): https://translink.com.au/plan-your-journey

Road network

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) [9] is responsible for building, maintaining and operating the state's road network. The main highway link through the region is the six-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.

Translink

The City of Moreton Bay is serviced as part of the Southeast Queensland section and divided into the Northern Region and Brisbane region. Refer to Translink website to find available services and to plan your journey.

Railway

The City of Moreton Bay is connected to the Brisbane central business district by Queensland Rail's Redcliffe Peninsula line, Caboolture Line and with the Sunshine Coast by the Sunshine Coast Line.
Stations located within the City of Moreton Bay include:

- **Caboolture Line/Sunshine Coast Line**: Petrie, Dakabin, Narangba, Burpengary, Morayfield and Caboolture.

- **Redcliffe Peninsula Line:** Strathpine, Bray Park, Lawnton, Petrie, Kallangur, Murrumba Downs, Mango Hill, Mango Hill East, Rothwell and Kippa Ring.

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[7] City of Moreton Bay - Libraries: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Libraries/Locations/Mobile
[8] City of Moreton Bay - Waste Management facilities information: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Waste-Recycling/Waste-Facilities/Locations
[9] Details on the DTMR network can be accessed online at: tmr.qld.gov.au

Airports, airfields and helicopter landing pads

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

- Caboolture airfield - McNaught Rd, Caboolture QLD 4510; and

- Redcliffe aerodrome - Wirraway Dr, Rothwell QLD 4022

Privately and publicly owned helipads are located across the City.

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 within the City of Moreton Bay. There are four major marina and harbour locations across the region for use by privately-owned watercraft.

- Newport Marina - Newport

- Pacific Harbour Marina - Bribie Island

- Scarborough Marina - Scarborough

- Spinnaker Sound Marina - Sandstone Point.

Essential services

Emergency services

The City of Moreton Bay is serviced by the following emergency services with various stations located within the region:

- Queensland Fire Department (QFD), Fire and Rescue stations

- QFD, Rural Fire Service (RFS) brigades

- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS), Ambulance stations

- Queensland Police Service (QPS), Police stations

- State Emergency Service (SES) depots

- Redcliffe Coast Guard and Bribie Island Volunteer Marine Rescue (VMR).

State Emergency Services

The City of Moreton Bay facilitate and financially support the Moreton Bay SES Unit which operates from 7 Ogg Road Murrumba Downs. The operational groups are based in the following areas:

- Arana Hills - Pine Hills Drive, Bunya

- Bribie Island - First Avenue, Bellara

- Caboolture - Machinery Parade, Caboolture

- Deception Bay - Old Bay Road, Deception Bay

- Redcliffe - Portwood Street, Redcliffe

- Petrie (Murrumba Downs) - 7 Ogg Road Murrumba Downs

- Woodford - Princess Street, Woodford

Medical and health facilities

The City of Moreton Bay is serviced by two regional public hospitals located at Caboolture and Redcliffe and three satellite hospitals located at Caboolture, Kallangur and Bribie Island, all of which are operated by Metro North Health (Queensland Health).

There are three private hospitals at Caboolture, Kippa-Ring and Strathpine.

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

Education

A strong education system exists in the City of Moreton Bay 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

Electricity supply

The electricity supply within the City of Moreton Bay 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.

Gas supply

APA Group maintains the major natural gas reticulation network within the region. For further information, visit the APA Group [website](#)[10].

Sewerage

Most residential parts of the City of Moreton Bay 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. Network Maps are available from Unitywater.

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)

Water supply

Seqwater owns and operates the North Pine Dam (214,302 megalitres) and Sideling Creek Dam at Lake Kurwongbah (14,192 megalitres) for water supply. Water is distributed via the Seqwater owned Northern Pipeline Interconnector (NPI) into the local distribution network operated by Unitywater and into Brisbane Central through to Aspley Reservoir into the local distribution network operated by Urban utilities.

If required, water supply can be supplemented from Brisbane in the south or Landers Shute in the north via the bulk treated water pipelines and network.

Seqwater maintains Emergency Action Plans for the major dams in our region, Sideling Creek and North Pine Dam[11].

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 (City of Moreton Bay, 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.

Unitywater potable water fill stations

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. These stations are located at:

- Samsonvale Road, Warner (opposite number 350)

- Showgrounds Drive, Highvale (opposite number 38)

Further information and instructions can be found on the Unitywater[12] [website](#).

Figure 5: Unitywater potable water fill stations

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, QFD and other stakeholder agencies. It details the response and recovery arrangements required for a hazardous materials incident at that location.

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[10] APA Group: apa.com.au
[11] Seqwater information on Dams and Water Grid can be accessed online at: seqwater.com.au
[12] Unitywater website - Community water fill stations - www.unitywater.com

UNDERSTANDING CITY OF MORETON BAY HAZARDS AND RISKS

Multi-hazard Risk Assessment

The City of Moreton Bay 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 undertook a risk assessment process using 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 LDMG.

The analysis includes a risk assessment of built assets and community vulnerability hotspot mapping for six hazard scenarios:

- **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.

- **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.

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.

Figure 6: Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework

The community vulnerability analysis identified Caboolture, Burpengary and Beachmere are highly vulnerable across all 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 1.

Residual Risk

There will be instances following a risk assessment where the LDMG identifies treatment options at the local level will not be adequate to remove the risk and that unacceptable residual risk remains. Residual risks that cannot be treated or mitigated sufficiently through local government actions, plans or resources are formally escalated to the District or subsequently the State government for these agencies to assess and accept, treat, or mitigate accordingly.

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 1 - Most vulnerable suburbs across different scenarios assessed.

Our Hazards

The diverse cityscape of the City of Moreton Bay broadens the risk of natural disasters and emergency events. The community within the City of Moreton Bay should be aware and be prepared for the key hazards outlined below, which have the potential to affect the community.

Naturally occurring hazards

Severe Thunderstorm

Thunderstorms can involve heavy rainfall and flash flooding, damaging winds, lighting strikes and hail. Storms can last many hours and travel long distances, potentially causing considerable damage to homes, vehicles and infrastructure, and cause loss of power and isolation.

The typical severe storm season for the City of Moreton Bay occurs from October to April, during the hot summer months with the humidity is high, in conjunction with warm temperatures. This combination creates massive amounts of warm moist air rising into the atmosphere which can develop into a severe storm. Severe storms or thunderstorms, as classified by the Bureau of Meteorology, are storms that are likely to produce:

- large hail (2cm or greater in diameter)
- wind gusts (90km/hr or greater)
- tornadoes
- heavy rainfall conducive to flash flooding

A severe thunderstorm event could lead to disruption of power and communication networks and the closure of transport hubs including highways, major roads, ports and local airports across the City of Moreton Bay and the wider Southeast Queensland 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.

Before	During	After
· Check your household and pet emergency plans are up-to-date and ready. · Check your emergency and evacuation kits are fully stocked. · Check your insurance covers storm damage. · Ensure your yard is free of loose items like patio furniture and rubbish. · Clean your gutters and drainpipes. · Trim trees and overhanging branches that are close to your home. · Fix any corrosion, loose fittings and rotting or termite-affected timber in your home. · Store sand and sandbags (sandbags can be stored for up to a year if stored correctly).	· **Stay Informed**: Listen to warnings and take action. · Keep your emergency plan and kits near you. · Move vehicles undercover or cover with tarps or blankets. · Stay inside and shelter away from doors and windows. · Ensure your pets or livestock are in a safe location and secured. · If outdoors, seek solid enclosed shelter. · If driving, stay clear of trees, power lines and streams. · If you are willing and able, ensure the safety of any vulnerable people around you. · **IF ITS FLOODED FORGET IT!** Your car can't protect you from floodwater. · For emergencies call **Triple Zero (000).**	· Listen to warnings and advice. · Stay inside until advised otherwise or safe to do so. · Keep away from flood waters, damaged powerlines, debris and fallen trees. · Carefully check your home for damage. · Don't drink tap water unless you know it's safe. · Check on your neighbours if it's safe to do so. · For flood and storm damage, contact SES (132 500).

Flood

A flood is an overflow of water beyond the normal limits of a watercourse and occurs when water extends over what is usually dry land. The two main types of flooding are riverine and flash flooding. Riverine flooding is where rivers break their banks and water covers the surrounding land, mostly caused by heavy rainfall but can also be caused by king tides, storm surges and dam releases.

Flash flooding occurs within six hours of rain falling and it can happen after a short burst of heavy rain, such as from a thunderstorm. It can also happen when water is released from a reservoir or dam. The City of Moreton Bay is particularly prone to flash flooding.

Flooding within the City of Moreton Bay typically fits within the following categories:

- **Minor to moderate flooding**: average catchment rainfall of >200 mm in 24 hours. This can result in minor traffic disruption and inundation of low-lying areas. Some buildings may experience water above the floor level. Evacuation of flood affected areas may be required. In rural areas removal of stock is required.

- **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. Many buildings may be affected above the floor level. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and major rail and traffic routes closed. Evacuation of flood affected areas may be required. Utility services may be impacted.

Before	During	After
· Check your household and pet emergency plans are up-to-date and ready. · Check your emergency and evacuation kits are fully stocked. · Check your insurance covers flood damage. · Become familiar with roads and causeways that are likely to flood. These are usually identified with flood level markers. Plan alternative routes. · Ensure your yard is free of loose items like patio furniture and rubbish. · Clean your gutters and drainpipes. · Trim trees and overhanging branches that are close to your home. · Fix any corrosion, loose fittings and rotting or termite-affected timber in your home. · Store sand and sandbags (sandbags can be stored for up to a year if stored correctly).	· **Stay Informed**: Listen to warnings and take action. · Keep your emergency plan and kits near you. · Turn off water, power, and gas supplies. · Raise furniture, valuables and electrical items onto higher floors, beds, tables or into roof spaces. · Place sandbags at property entry points. · Put a sandbag inside each toilet and on top of indoor drains to prevent sewage back flow. · Ensure your pets or livestock are in a safe location and secured. · Move vehicles, outdoor equipment, garbage, and chemicals to higher ground. · If you are willing and able, ensure the safety of any vulnerable people around you, such as children, the elderly, and people with special needs. · **IF ITS FLOODED FORGET IT!** Your car can't protect you from floodwater. · For emergencies call **Triple Zero (000).**	· Listen to warnings and advice. · Keep away from flood waters, damaged powerlines, debris and fallen trees. If it's flooded forget it. · If you were evacuated, don't return to your home until it's declared safe to. · Don't use gas or electrical appliances until they're safety checked. · Don't eat food that's been in flood water or drink tap water unless you know it's safe. · Check on your neighbours if it's safe to do so. · For flood and storm damage, contact SES (132 500).

Storm Tide

The City of Moreton Bay's east coast location and 65 kilometres of coastline means that we can experience storm tides from extreme weather events. Our coastal location makes our lifestyle unique, however not without challenges. Storm tide and surge do occur and can have devastating impacts on coastal communities.

A storm tide is the raised sea level from the combination of the normal tide, storm surge, and wave setup. Storm surge is the abnormal rise in sea level over and above normal tide levels that is caused by the low atmospheric pressure and high winds associated with tropical cyclones, east coast lows and other severe weather events. Heavy rainfall associated with a severe weather event can also cause river and creek levels to rise. A storm tide that coincides with river or creek flooding may disrupt normal outflows, leading to increased flooding upstream.

Storm tide inundation is the temporary flooding of low-lying coastal land from a locally raised sea level (the 'storm tide') that extends further inland. A storm tide comes in like a rapidly rising tide and can include powerful waves. It can be extremely dangerous and destructive, damaging buildings, roads and other infrastructure. Storm tide inundation results in sea water extending inland and flooding low lying areas.

The Coastal Hazard (Storm Tide Inundation) overlay is used to identify areas impacted by storm tide that pose a potential people and property, with the map accessible via the City Planning Scheme interactive map.

Before	During	After
· Check your household and pet emergency plans are up-to-date and ready. · Check your emergency and evacuation kits are fully stocked. · Check your insurance covers storm surge and storm tide damage. · Become familiar with roads and causeways that are likely to flood. These are usually identified with flood level markers. Plan alternative routes. · Store sand and sandbags (sandbags can be stored for up to a year if stored correctly).	· **Stay Informed:** Listen to warnings and take action. · Keep your emergency plan and kits near you. · Turn off water, power, and gas supplies. · Raise furniture, valuables and electrical items onto higher floors, beds, tables or into roof spaces. · Place sandbags at property entry points. · Put a sandbag inside each toilet and on top of indoor drains to prevent sewage back flow. · Move vehicles, outdoor equipment, garbage, and chemicals to higher ground. · If you are willing and able, ensure the safety of any vulnerable people around you, such as children, the elderly, and people with special needs. · **IF ITS FLOODED FORGET IT!** Your car can't protect you from floodwater. · For emergencies call **Triple Zero (000)**.	· Listen to warnings and advice. · If you were evacuated, don't return to your home until it's declared safe to. · Keep away from flood waters, damaged powerlines, debris and fallen trees. If it's flooded forget it. · Don't use gas or electrical appliances until they're safety checked. · Check on your neighbours if it's safe to do so. · For flood and storm damage, contact SES (132 500).

Tropical Cyclone and East Coast Low

The eastern Australian coastline from Cape York Peninsula to Coolangatta has experienced many tropical cyclones, with many severe tropical cyclones causing major destruction to communities. There are records of tropical cyclones making landfall in Southeast Queensland in the 1950s and numerous cases of tropical cyclones passing close to Southeast Queensland but remaining offshore, causing significant impacts from wind, rain and waves.

Tropical cyclones are low-pressure systems that form over tropical waters, typically when the sea-surface temperature is above 26.5°C. Tropical cyclones can continue for many days, even weeks and may follow quite erratic paths. A tropical cyclone often loses energy and breaks up when it moves over land or cooler oceans, or when it moves into regions where the atmospheric conditions are unfavourable.

The key difference between a tropical low and a tropical cyclone is wind speed. Tropical lows usually have lower wind speed than tropical cyclones but can still bring severe thunderstorms and lots of rain. While all tropical cyclones start as a tropical low, not all tropical lows become tropical cyclones.

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.

East coast lows 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.

Before	During	After
· Check your household and pet emergency plans are up-to-date and ready. · Check your emergency and evacuation kits are fully stocked. · Make sure your insurance covers cyclone damage. · Identify which room is the strongest part of your house. This is where you would shelter in the event of a cyclone. This is usually the bathroom, toilet, or hallway. · Ensure your yard is free of loose items like patio furniture and rubbish. · Store sand and sandbags (sandbags can be stored for up to a year if stored correctly).	· **Stay Informed**: Listen to warnings and take action. · Keep your emergency plan and kits near you. · Consider evacuating early prior to the cyclone making landfall. · Move vehicles undercover or cover with tarps or blankets. · Turn off water, power, and gas supplies. · Place sandbags at property entry points. · Close windows, curtains, and shutters. · Collect water by filling buckets and bath in case of interruptions to main supply. · If you are willing and able, ensure the safety of any vulnerable people around you, such as children, the elderly, and people with special needs. · **IF ITS FLOODED FORGET IT!** Your car can't protect you from floodwater. · For emergencies call **Triple Zero (000).**	· Listen to warnings and advice. · Stay inside until advised otherwise or safe to do so. · If you were evacuated, don't return to your home until it's declared safe to. · Carefully check your home for damage. · Don't drink tap water unless you know it's safe. · Keep away from flood waters, damaged powerlines, debris and fallen trees. If it's flooded forget it. · Don't use gas or electrical appliances until they're safety checked. · Check on your neighbours if it's safe to do so. · For flood and storm damage, contact SES (132 500).

Bushfire

Bushfire is one of the most devastating hazards facing the City of Moreton Bay each year. The annual bushfire season typically runs from mid-winter to early summer, although seasonal changes can extend or shorten this period. While land and fire management efforts seek to reduce fuels across managed estates such as national parks, reserves, conservation areas and other public bushland areas, fire is endemic to the Australian landscape and will continue to occur.

Fire has three essential requirements: fuel, heat, and oxygen. Different types of bushfire fuel (vegetation) burn differently: finer fuels like grasses burn more quickly, while more substantial, woodier fuels burn with greater intensity. A bushfire will occur when there is sufficient dry fuel to burn, weather conditions are hot, dry, and windy, and there is a source of ignition, such as lightning.

The majority of the City of Moreton Bay is bushfire prone. The bushfire prone areas in Queensland are mapped under the State Planning Policy (SPP). Council's Fire Management Team works closely with the Queensland Fire Department (QFD) and other responsible land managers and owners to undertake planned burns that reduce bushfire risk in city-owned and managed natural areas. Planned burns, also known as hazard reduction or prescribed burns, are undertaken during low-risk periods which generally run from late summer to late winter.

Before	During	After
· Check your household and pet emergency plans are up-to-date and ready. · Write down a Bushfire Survival Plan with your household and practice it annually. · Consider survival decisions based on official Fire Danger Ratings. · Check your emergency and evacuation kits are fully stocked. · Clean gutters, trim overhanging branches, cut back bushes and mow the lawn. · Enclose open areas under decks and floors. · Check water systems, pumps and generators are working and ensure you have adequate fuel and water supplies. · Remove flammable items away from your home (such as woodpiles, mulch, boxes, hanging baskets, and outdoor furniture). · Make sure your property number is clearly visible for emergency service crews. · Make sure fire trucks can access your property.	· **Stay Informed:** Listen to warnings and take action. · Follow your Bushfire Survival Plan and consider leaving early. · Keep your emergency plan and kits near you. · Follow instructions from local authorities. · Consider evacuating early prior to the bushfire impacting your property. · If you decide not to evacuate, stay inside to shelter and close windows. · Keep respiratory medication close by. · Check on family, pets and livestock. · Drink water and stay hydrated. · Wear protective clothing, such as jeans and a long-sleeve shirt. · If you are willing and able, ensure the safety of any vulnerable people around you, such as children, the elderly, and people with special needs. · To report fires call Triple Zero (000) immediately. · For emergencies call **Triple Zero (000).**	· Listen for warnings and advice. · Continue to drink water and stay hydrated. · Stay inside until advised otherwise or safe to do so. · If you were evacuated, don't return to your home until it's declared safe to. · Carefully check your home for damage. · Check on your neighbours if it's safe to do so.

Heatwave

As defined by the [Bureau of Meteorology](#)[13], a heatwave is three days or more of high maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location. This is compared to the local climate and past weather.

It takes more than just a high daily maximum temperature to define a heatwave. It's also about how much it cools down overnight. Hot days without hot nights allow some recovery from each day's heat, but if the temperature stays high overnight, the maximum will be reached earlier the following day and will last longer. When unusually high night and daytime temperatures persist, heat stress becomes a critical factor in human health and whether infrastructure functions properly.

Heatwaves have the potential to kill more people than any other hazard in Australia. They can also cause economic losses through livestock and crop loss, damage to roads, transport infrastructure, bridges, and essential services.

The factors that can contribute to the impacts of heatwaves include: the amount of coverage of vegetation, 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.

Heatwave events 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.

Before	During	After
· Check your [household and pet emergency plans](#) are up-to-date and ready. · Place a thermometer in your main living areas to monitor temperature. · Consider installing fans or installing shutters on windows. · Consider growing leafy trees/plants near windows to act as natural air-conditioners. · Have air conditioners serviced before summer. · For existing medical conditions, ask your doctor for advice on how to manage the heat. · Identify a place you and your family will go to stay cool e.g., friends or family, shopping centres or library.	· **Stay Informed:** Listen to warnings and take action. · Reduce sun exposure between 11am and 3pm and avoid physical exertion. · Wear light, loose-fitting clothes. · Stay hydrated and avoid caffeine and alcohol drinks. · Seek out air-conditioned buildings, draw your blinds, use a fan, or take cool showers. · Turn off non-essential lights as they generate heat. · Check on vulnerable and elderly neighbours, family, or friends every day during a heatwave. · Ensure all pets and animals have access to fresh clean drinking water and shade. · Do not leave children, adults, or pets in parked cars. · For medical advice, **call 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84).** · For emergencies call **Triple Zero (000).**	· Listen for warnings and advice. · Open windows and blinds to allow fresh air to circulate through your home. · Check on neighbours, friends, and family, especially those at risk. · Continue to drink water and stay hydrated.

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

Earthquake

Earthquakes are vibrations within the earth 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 hypocentre and local ground conditions.

The City of 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.

While infrequent, moderate to large earthquakes present risk to communities and infrastructure within Queensland. Several factors must be considered when estimating the hazard posed by earthquakes, including primary factors such as earthquake magnitude and proximity to the earthquake source, as well as secondary factors such as the local geological conditions and quality of building stock.

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.

Before	During	After
· Check your household and pet emergency plans are up-to-date and ready. · Check your emergency and evacuation kits are fully stocked. · Make sure your insurance covers earthquake damage. · Secure freestanding furniture, such as bookshelves and water heaters. · Move fragile or heavy items and hazardous liquids, such as pesticides, cleaning fluids and paint, to the bottom shelf. · Find safe places for you and your family to shelter in your home during an earthquake, such as under a door frame, sturdy table or bench.	· **Stay Informed**: Listen to warnings and take action. · Keep your emergency plan and kits near you. · **If you are indoors**: keep clear of windows, chimneys and overhead fittings. Shelter under and hold onto a door frame, sturdy table or bench. · If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building. · If you are using a wheelchair, ensure to engage your brake, cover your head and neck with a pillow, book, or whatever is available, and hold on. · **If you are outdoors:** keep well clear of buildings, overhead structures, walls, bridges, powerlines, trees, etc. · **If you are in a vehicle:** stop in an open area until the shaking stops. Beware of downed powerlines and road damage. · For emergencies call **Triple Zero (000)**.	· Listen for warnings and advice. · If you were evacuated, don't return to your home until it's declared safe to. · Aftershocks may follow an earthquake. Do not assume that after one quake the danger is over. · Carefully check your home for damage. · Don't drink tap water unless you know it's safe. · Keep away from damaged powerlines, debris and fallen trees. · Check on your neighbours if it's safe to do so.

Landslide

 Landslides involve the movement of large amounts of earth, rock, sand or mud, or any combination of these. Landslides in natural slopes generally occur when downward forces acting on a slope (mainly gravity) create stresses which exceed the strength of soil/rock comprising the slope. In natural hilly terrain, landslides may happen as weathering (over geological timescales) gradually reduces the shear strength of soil or rock, creating weak areas in which failures can occur. They may also happen due to changes in topography as a result of erosion.

Landslides occur across a wide range of landscapes and areas and can cause damage to houses and infrastructure such as buildings, roads, railways, pipelines, agricultural land and crops and can result in injuries, loss of life as well as environmental damage. Different communities have different levels of exposure, vulnerability and tolerance to the risks presented by landslide.

Landslide behaviour is affected by a range of factors which determine risk including geology, ground water level, vegetation cover and slope degree. These are affected by external influences of precipitation and storms, land uses or interference with natural processes which result in landslide events differing in scale, scope, intensity, speed and force.

Landslides can vary in size from a single boulder in a rock fall, to tens of millions of cubic metres of material in a debris flow. While not as well recognised in Australia as many other natural hazards, landslides cause significant economic loss as well as injury and loss of life.

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.

Before	During	After
· Check your household and pet emergency plans are up-to-date and ready. · Check your emergency and evacuation kits are fully stocked. · Make sure your insurance covers landslide damage. · Check your property - any landscape slopes can result in a landslide. · Removing vegetation may increase the likelihood of landslides occurring, consider planting vegetation along slopes to reduce the likelihood of landslides occurring. · Regularly inspect your property, especially after heavy rainfall and long periods of dry weather.	· **Stay Informed**: Listen to warnings and take action. · Keep your emergency plan and kits near you. · **Evacuate**: Getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow is your best protection. · Watch for flooding, which may occur after a landslide or debris flow. Floods sometimes follow landslides and debris flows because they may be started by the same event. · Stay away from the landslide area. · For emergencies call **Triple Zero (000)**.	· Listen for warnings and advice. · If you were evacuated, don't return to your home until it's declared safe to. · Stay alert for future landslides. · Check the building foundations and surrounding land for damage. · Seek the advice of a geotechnical expert for evaluating hazards or corrective techniques to reduce landslide risk. · Don't drink tap water unless you know it's safe. · Keep away from damaged powerlines, debris and fallen trees. · Check on your neighbours if it's safe to do so.

Biological and human-caused hazards

Pandemic and Biosecurity

A pandemic is the worldwide spread of a new disease, likely a viral respiratory disease, such as a new influenza virus. Pandemic influenzas often have their origin in animal influenza viruses and are not the same as seasonal influenza.

A pandemic could occur over a prolonged period (over a year) and in several ways. There may be rolling outbreaks of disease and periods where the disease is quite dormant. Its effects could be catastrophic causing geographic widespread death and illness nationally and internationally, and temporary changes in many areas of the region. In the past, pandemics have significantly altered society including the near eradication of some communities and entire nations have been decimated.

The entire population of the region is at risk to a pandemic, which can impact individual health, overwhelm health services and interrupt supply chains.

An exotic animal or plant disease which has, or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, the economy and the environment is considered to be a biosecurity event. Animal and plant diseases could be introduced or spread by the movement of livestock and crops through the City of Moreton Bay. An outbreak of an exotic animal or plant disease, such as Foot and Mouth disease, Avian Influenza, Hendra Virus, or Anthrax could cause a major health risk and impact the ability to move throughout the City.

Security Threats or Incidents

Crowded places such as stadiums, shopping centres and major events continue to be targets for security threats.

The Australian National Security Hotline has been stablished for the public to report suspicious behaviour or activity. By being alert and reporting suspicious activity, the community plays an essential role in thwarting and disrupting attacks. Even small pieces of information reported by Queenslanders can help keep our State and country safe from terrorism. In recent years, Australian agencies have successfully disrupted a number of attacks through collaborative efforts to prevent acts of terrorism.

Queensland's approach to countering terrorism forms part of Australia's broader multilayered strategic approach to national security. Other critical national security issues including countering foreign interference, cyber security, critical infrastructure, and transnational serious and organised crime all combine to contribute to our overall national security

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 [14].

Prevention and mitigation is the elimination or reduction of exposure to a hazard. Prevention and mitigation activities such as improving the built environment, land use planning and improved building codes reduce the impact of a disaster on society and 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 the City of Moreton Bay.

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 - that recognises the sources of risk to minimise the potential for damage and disruption to the community.

- Building controls - improved design and construction of buildings to reduce risk and ensure resilient infrastructure.

- Essential Infrastructure - vital to a community's resilience, these services and infrastructure are well managed and maintained.

- Landscape and environment - management of landscapes can play an important role in mitigating the impact of disasters.

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

Mitigation projects

Planned Burn Program

Planned burns, also known as hazard reduction or prescribed burns, are undertaken during low-risk periods which generally run 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 Department 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.

Cultural Heritage surveys are undertaken of potential burn sites to ensure the preservation of significant artefacts, locations and features.

The planned burn program will be undertaken dependent on weather and the specific characteristics of the burn site. Properties adjoining identified 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[15].

Mount Nebo and Mount Glorious Emergency Warning System

The Mt Nebo and 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[16].

Flood Mitigation - Dale Street Burpengary - Levee

A 740m levee was 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 provide flood protection for all the remaining houses along Dale Street and in the immediate vicinity to the south of Dale Street.

Automated Weather Stations

Council has installed multiple automated weather stations to provide detailed weather information (temperature, humidity, wind and rainfall) for the areas of Banksia Beach, Burpengary, Samford, Woodford and soon to be available for Mount Glorious. 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.

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[15] City of Moreton Bay - Planned burns: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Planned-Burns
[16] City of Moreton Bay: 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 Warning System Upgrade Program

Additional flood gauge infrastructure, cameras, flooded road warning signs and smart flood monitoring devices to provide information to both the public and disaster management agencies during major rain and flood events are being installed to enhance the existing flood warning network.

Sites were selected utilising updated modelled flood information (Regional Flood Plain Database) and flood hazard evaluation to identify locations of significant flood risk to ensure adequate and reliable flood warning.

The upgrade program includes three components:

- Flood warning gauges
- Flood road warning systems
- Smart monitoring devices and flood cameras

Land Use Management/Planning

Council has introduced and implemented various land use management and planning initiatives including the MBRC Planning Scheme[17] (PS) which commenced in February 2016. The PS identifies policy and code requirements to inform the assessment of new land use and development.

For flood, landslide, bushfire and coastal hazards, the PS includes measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate the risks of natural hazards and the impact of disasters, and can be reviewed in detail online or accessed at Council libraries.

Fit-for purpose risk assessments will be undertaken and included in the next iteration of the PS for bushfire, flood and landslide hazards. These assessments will identify current and future risks whilst providing response strategies to achieve an acceptable or tolerable level of residual risk for communities, properties, infrastructure and environment.

The new PS will be informed by these contemporary risk assessments and reflect a risk-based approach to land use planning and development policy, including integration of evacuation constraints and implications for disaster management.

The risk assessments will align with action 4.10 of the Environment and Sustainability Strategy (ESS)[18].

Climate change adaptation

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 Environment and Sustainability Strategy (ESS) has been developed under the Healthy Environments Pillar of Council's new Corporate Plan. The ESS will set the framework for environment and sustainability across Council operations and within the community.

This will provide tangible pathways for the City of Moreton Bay to support the implementation of the eight Priority Adaptation Measures that are detailed in the Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan and the Queensland Climate Adaption Strategy. City of Moreton Bay 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.

Insurance

Council encourages all residents, primary producers, business, and property owners to purchase appropriate insurance and to continually review their insurance policy. Residents should contact their insurer to clarify 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[19] website.

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[17] Council's Planning scheme document can be accessed at: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Building-Development/Planning-Schemes/MBRC/Document

[18] Environment and Sustainability Strategy can be accessed at: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Reports-Policies/Our-Long-Term-Strategies/Environment-And-Sustainability-Strategy

[19] Insurance Council of Australia: insurancecouncil.com.au

PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness activities are undertaken to minimise consequences of an event on a community, and to ensure effective response and recovery.

The City of Moreton Bay prepares for disasters through planning, capability development and integration; and community education and engagement.

Planning

The Moreton Bay LDMG recognises the importance of comprehensive planning across all phases of disaster management - prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Plans consider the specific vulnerabilities and risks to the community, and adopt a comprehensive, all-agencies approach to disaster management.
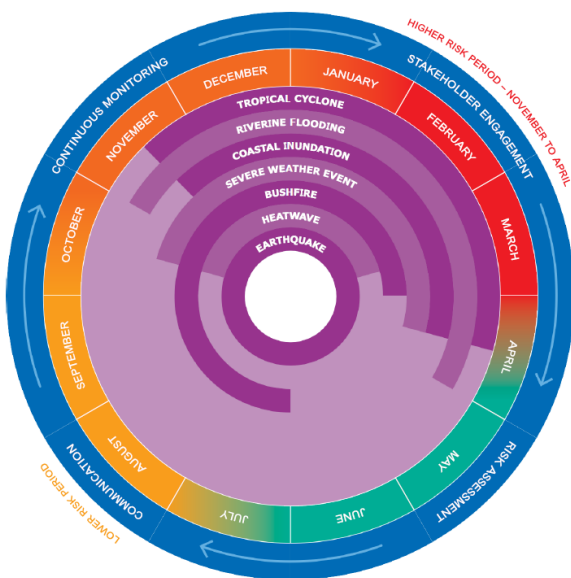

Figure 7: Disaster Management Activities Calendar (Queensland State Disaster Management Plan)

Sub-Plans and Threat Specific Plans

Threat specific and functional sub-plans support the Local Disaster Management Plan to control hazards and manage the delivery of disaster management functions across all phases of PPRR.

Sub Plans
Evacuation
Evacuation Centre Management
Storm Tide Evacuation
Evacuation Pandemic
Animal Management
Community Information and Warnings
Pandemic
Disaster Management Recovery Plan

Threat Specific Sub Plans
Bribie Island Isolation
Narangba Innovation Precinct
Interim Tsunami Arrangements

Business Continuity Planning

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

The City of Moreton Bay also supports non-government organisations in the development of their business continuity plans to maintain continuity of service and re-establishment of services to the community.

Capability Development and Integration

Training

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 Inspector-General Emergency Managements (IGEM) Emergency Management Assurance Framework.

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 DMU at Council. 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 which meets legislative and standard compliance.

Exercising

In accordance with Section 59 of the Act Council is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness and capability of the Plan. 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'.

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

Figure 8: LDCC exercise

Figure 9: Multi agency exercise.

Lessons Management

The City of Moreton Bay is committed to continuous improvement and ongoing learning through the lessons management process. Council conducts debriefs for each exercise or event to collect and analyse learnings which can then be applied to ensure continuous capability improvement.

Council contributes to assurance activities conducted by IGEM as part of its function to review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by State, District and local groups to ensure best practice and alignment with the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland.

Pre-season briefings

Lead authorising agencies will deliver pre-seasonal briefings to provide weather outlooks and an overview of readiness activities prior to the severe weather season. Council provides these briefings to internal staff, LDMG and DDMG members. In addition, Council subscribes to subscribes to WeatherWatch who provide weather intelligence specific to the City of Moreton Bay.

Community Engagement

The City of Moreton Bay undertakes community engagement activities to ensure residents understand their risks, how to prepare, and what they can do before, during and after an event.

Disaster Dashboard and other tools

The City of Moreton Bay and partner agencies have developed several tools and information sources residents can access to assist with understanding their risk.

Disaster Dashboard

Council maintains the [Disaster Dashboard](#) for the community to access and obtain information during a disaster situation. The Dashboard provides real-time information for the community and those visiting the area during a disaster including an interactive map with live feeds on:

- Emergency News

- Road closures

- Open evacuation centres/Places of Refuge

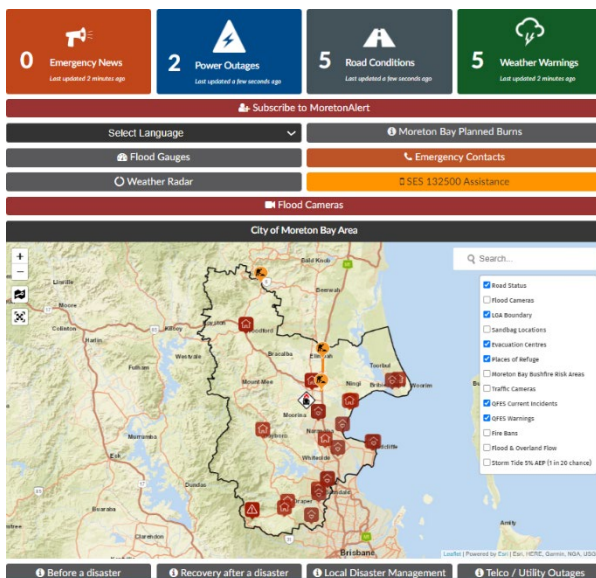- Open sandbag stations

- Current weather warnings

Figure 10: City of Moreton Bay Disaster Dashboard

MoretonAlert

MoretonAlert is a subscription messaging service managed by Council using the Whispir digital messaging platform, to provide critical information to registered users within the City of Moreton Bay. 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:

- Bureau of Meteorology severe weather warnings.

- Bureau of Meteorology severe thunderstorm warnings.

- QFD 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 Unit has received an official notification from appropriate agencies. Further information on MoretonAlert[20] can be found on Council's website.

Council has launched its first MoretonAlert translation program where the messages have been translated into Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) language.

Flood check property report

[Flood check property](#)[21] reports include information about the potential flood risks that currently apply to a property. These reports can prove beneficial when preparing a flood emergency plan or applying for flood insurance.
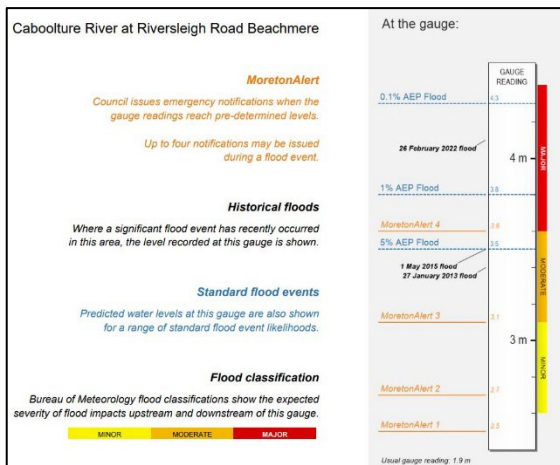

Figure 11: Beachmere gauge totem pole

Moreton Bay Flood Viewer (Advanced)

[Moreton Bay Flood Viewer (Advanced)](#)[22] 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.
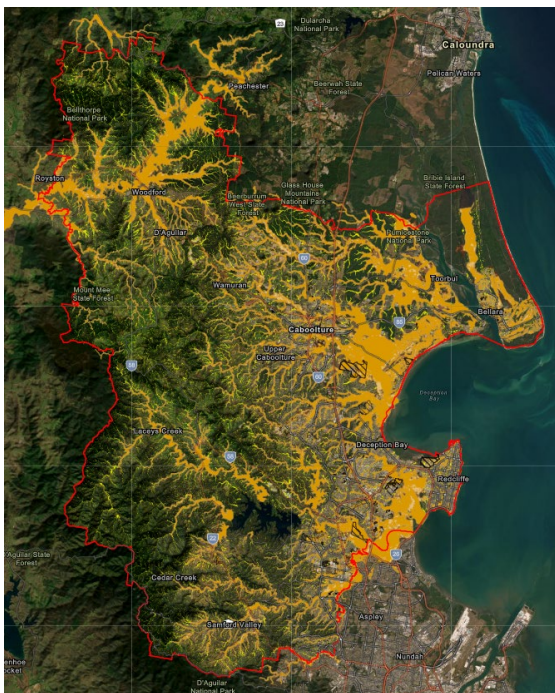

Figure 12: Moreton Bay Flood Viewer

Bushfire - Postcode Checker

Queensland Fire Department [Bushfire postcode checker](#)[23] is an online map which assists residents to understand the bushfire potential to their neighbourhood.

Further tools can be found from the [Get Ready Queensland](#)[24] website.

The Bureau of Meteorology

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

Residents can view the BoM's weather warnings, forecasts and radars online at [Queensland Weather and Warnings](#) and download the BoM Weather app, which provides hourly and 7-day forecasts, radar and warnings - wherever you are

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[21] City of Moreton Bay website: search Flood check property report - https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Property-Ownership/Flooding/Flood-Check
[22] City of Moreton Bay: Moreton Bay Flood Viewer (Advanced) - https://moretonbay.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cc4aca419684475e979b27a59763a4bd
[23] Queensland Fire Department - Postcode Checker https://www.fire.qld.gov.au/postcode-checker
[24] Get Ready Queensland: https://www.getready.qld.gov.au/plan

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

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 Television broadcasts
MoretonAlert	Whispir platform (City of Moreton Bay subscriber service provides telephone based, SMS and email mass-messaging)
Websites	City of Moreton Bay - Disaster Dashboard
Social media	City of Moreton Bay Facebook page and other LDMG agencies social media pages
Person-to-person	Door knocking campaigns
Community organisation network	Neighbourhood Centres Community Disaster Management Teams
Signage	Roadside changeable signs including mobile VMS boards
Queensland Government Emergency Alert System (EA)	SMS or text, landline voice message
Emergency Sirens	Mt Nebo and Mt Glorious Emergency Warning System
Marine Radio and distress systems	Volunteer Marine Rescue and Coastguard for water-based broadcasting

Engagements and Education

Council's Disaster Management Unit conduct various engagements to promote disaster preparedness which may include but not limited to:

Target Group	Community education resources/products and delivery
School Groups	Disaster Management Unit deliver a school-based face to face program to Year 5/6 students, with support from online tools. Brochures and supporting information are provided so that these can be shared with families.
Aged Population	Provide information and brochures on disaster preparedness at seniors events. Attend meetings with Aged Care facilities to ensure they are aware of specific risks to their facilities and to ensure an adequate disaster management plan in place, identifying their vulnerabilities and support.
Visitors	Local radio station broadcastings. Billboards. Advice posted on the City of Moreton Bay Disaster Dashboard and social media page relevant to current weather season e.g. flooding, storm, preparedness messaging and support the 'Get Ready' week campaign.
Residents	Advice posted on the City of Moreton Bay Disaster Dashboard and social media page relevant to current weather season e.g. flooding, storm, preparedness messaging and support the 'Get Ready' week campaign. Advice notices placed in the Council Administration buildings. Councillor newsletters - promoting disaster preparedness and MoretonAlert. Local radio station broadcastings. Attend local events to promote disaster preparedness and resilience.

RESPONSE

To minimise the impacts of an event on the community, the Moreton Bay LDMG undertakes appropriate activities before, during and immediately after. The Moreton Bay LDMG is primarily responsible for responding to disaster events, with the district and state levels providing appropriate resources and support.

Local Disaster Coordination Centre

The LDCC, established to implement the LDMG's priorities, is managed by City of Moreton Bay, staffed by Council employees, and supported by agency liaison officers from government and non-government organisations as appropriate to the local area. The City of Moreton Bay operates under a modified Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS) structure, providing the functions of operations, planning, intelligence, logistics, public information and warnings, community support and the Flood Information Centre.

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

During a disaster event, Council, will coordinate resources and operational response activities at a whole-of local government level by:

▪ 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 City of Moreton Bay; and

▪ collecting, evaluating, disseminating, and using the information to support the active management of Council resources personnel within the whole LGA.

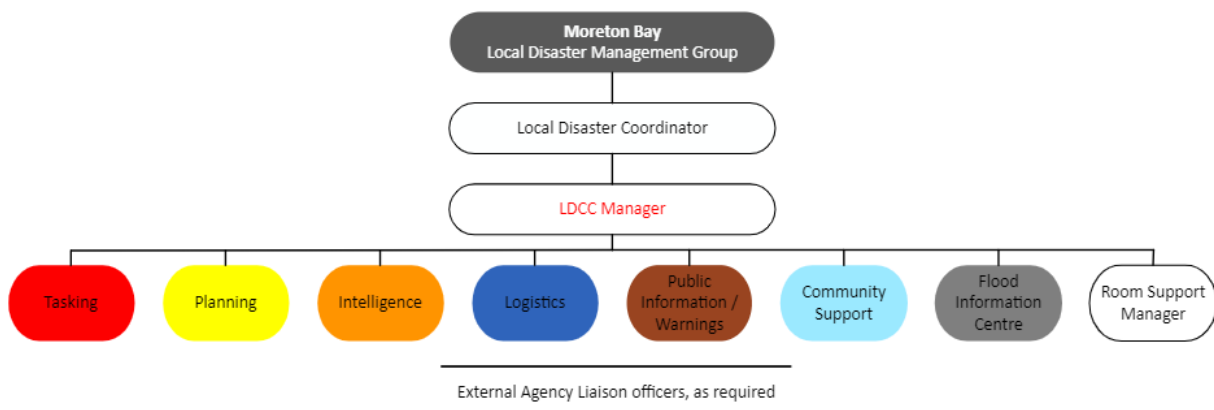*Figure 13: LDCC exercise*

Structure

Figure 14: Local Disaster Coordination Centre Structure

Levels of activation

The City of Moreton Bay's disaster management arrangements are activated in accordance with the Activation Response Model of the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan.

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

Activation response model

	DESCRIPTION	TRIGGERS	INDICATIVE ACTIONS
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.	- Awareness a hazard has the potential to affect the LGA.	- Monitor hazards & identify possible risks. - Initial contact and information sharing with relevant agencies/organisations. - Initial advice to community through relevant media and social media sources.
LEAN FORWARD	- Activation of the LDCC and rosters identified for trained staff are requested to support the operations.	- Likelihood that threat may affect LGA. - The threat is quantified. - Need to disseminate information to public.	- LDCC activated. - The LDC manages the Council response. - LDMG may be activated. - Council staff prepare for operations. - Information and warnings distributed to community. - Planning commences. - DDMG & Moreton Recovery Group (MRG) on Alert.
STAND UP	- Full activation of the LDMG and LDCC, as well as activation of the district and state arrangements.	- 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 to normal business/or recovery operations at Level. - The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response. - Relief and recovery operations may be ongoing.	- 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.

Primary Hazard Specific Lead Agency

A primary agency responsible for the management and coordination of a combating specific hazard.

Hazard/Threat	Lead Agency
Infrastructure failure - gas	APA
Infrastructure failure - telco	Asset owner - Telstra, Optus, Vodafone
Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe weather, Tsunami	City of Moreton Bay
Animal and plant disease	Department of Primary Industries
Ship sourced pollution	Department of Transport and Main Roads
Infrastructure failure - power	Energy Queensland
Building collapse - major Bushfire Fire - major building Hazardous material/gas incidents Oil spill - land - sourced	Queensland Fire Department
Heatwave Epidemic/pandemic	Queensland Health
Major Transport Incident (Air, Road, Marine) Cyber Security Hostile act	Queensland Police Services
Dam failure *North Pine Dam & Lake Kurwongbah (Sideling Creek)*	Seqwater
Infrastructure failure - water/sewer	Unitywater

Functional Lead Agencies

A functional lead agency is an organisation in control of the management of a specific function. Further information regarding roles and responsibilities of state agencies is provided in the State Disaster Management Plan appendix C.

Function	Primary and Support Agency
Damage Assessments	Queensland Fire Department City of Moreton Bay
Emergency Medical	Queensland Health
Emergency Supply	Queensland Police Service - Emergency Management
Evacuation	Voluntary: City of Moreton Bay Mandatory: Queensland Police Service
Evacuation Centre/Place of Refuge Management	City of Moreton Bay Community Disaster Management Teams Australian Red Cross
Mass casualty management	Queensland Health
Mass fatality management	Queensland Health Queensland Police Service
Public Health, mental health and medical services	Queensland Health
Resupply	City of Moreton Bay
Search and Rescue	Queensland Police Service
Temporary emergency accommodation	City of Moreton Bay Department of Housing and Public Works
Waste Management	City of Moreton Bay
Road Condition Management	City of Moreton Bay Department of Transport Main Roads Queensland Police Service

Disaster Declaration

The DDC may, in consultation with the LDMG and DDMG, and with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the district or part thereof, in accordance with Section 64 of the Act. The declaration of a disaster situation relates directly to the provision of additional powers for a specific event.

To declare a disaster, the DDC must be satisfied that:

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.

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 Section 67(A) and Section 68(1) of the Act.

Event Reporting

Council's LDCC operates during events using a cloud-based Incident Management System (IMS) to provide 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.

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.

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.

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.

The SITREP captures up-to-date, accurate and specific data of the current and forecast situation. It is particularly important the SITREP provides details of the current response actions undertaken by each agency, impacts to the region and emerging issues as this informs and supports the LDMG decision making to respond or recover 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.

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 and the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

Noting a Disaster Declaration is not required to be eligible for DRFA funding or relief payments. This instead requires a parallel request process through Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) and Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnership. Communities and the Arts.

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

Resource Management

The LDCC provides capability to manage and coordinate resources internally. Council 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 RFA can be lodged through to the DDCC. The request must provide sufficient details about the outcome to be achieved or the resources that are required to ensure an efficient and timely response. The district level must review all available resources before placing a request with the SDCC for assistance from another agency.

Public information and warnings

Information and warnings are aligned with the [Australian Warning System (AWS)](#) to provide consistent messaging and icons that inform the community what to do when they see a warning level.

Emergency warnings may be issued by any agency that has primary responsibility for a hazard, such as the BoM, QPS and QFD. The SDCC may decide to issue an Emergency Alert (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](#)[25].

Dissemination of warnings

City of Moreton Bay is responsible for the dissemination of local warnings through various systems and channels. 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

- Electronic media (Council's website, Council's Disaster Dashboard)

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

- Social media (Facebook)

- Broadcast media (Radio) such as ABC 612AM, 99.7FM, 101.5FM

- Television

- Door knocking

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) may be used by the LDC to warn the community. EA is a national telephone emergency public warning system that can be used to send warnings to the public via landline or SMS within a defined location.

Further information on Weather Warnings and EA visit Queensland Governments[26] website.

> **Emergency Warnings** are distributed by the State Disaster Coordination Centre and will come from caller ID:
> **+61 444 444 444**

Standard Emergency Warning Signal

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is a nationally consistent warning tone. 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[27].

Evacuation

There are several emergency or disaster situations that may require evacuations or temporary relocation of people or part of the community. Evacuation is a critical component during the response phase to ensure the preservation of life. The disaster evacuation process is primarily based on self-initiated evacuation. This involves advising the community to seek temporary accommodation in safer places in a timely manner, with family and friends in the first instance. Further information on evacuation, refer to *Council's Evacuation Process Sub-plan.*

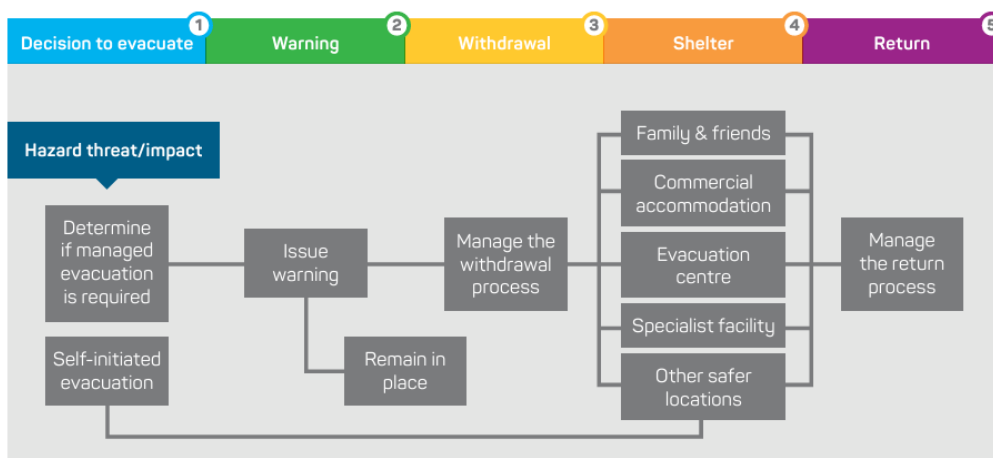*Figure 15: Evacuation process*
(Source: AIDR Evacuation Planning Handbook, 2023, p. 4)

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

Evacuation centres

Evacuation centres are opened to meet an immediate need for those who are unable to shelter with family or friends and have no other option. Council has identified various community facilities across the City of Moreton Bay as potential evacuation centres or places of refuge[28]. The LDCC is responsible for coordinating the activation and closure of the facilities.

These facilities can be used as outlined:

- 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.

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

Community evacuation centres or places of refuge may be opened by Council or CDMTs. The affected community will be notified of the establishment and operation of a centre via various communication sources including Council's Disaster Dashboard[29], 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.[30] to ensure family and friends know you are safe.

Domestic animals are permitted to be taken to Council's 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.

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.

Residents are able to register to volunteer with Volunteering Queensland's Emergency Volunteer Service by visiting emergencyvolunteering.com.au/qld or by phoning 1800 994 100. Ensure you assist family, friends and neighbours first.

Community Disaster Management Program

The Community Disaster Management Program is a collaborative approach to disaster management that aims to support communities in building safer, more resilient futures. It relies on local knowledge and expertise to identify priorities and develop mutual goals and solutions for enhanced local decision making.

The Community Disaster Management Program is an official volunteer program made up of Community Disaster Management Teams (CDMT) which are community-led from areas vulnerable to isolation during disaster events. Team members are local residents who volunteer to support their community before, during and after disasters and are a valuable resource to Council, emergency services and their communities.

The program consists of over 75 volunteers across seven active teams within the City of Moreton Bay at: Beachmere; Dayboro; Donnybook and Meldale; Mount Glorious; Mount Mee and Oceanview; Mount Nebo and Toorbul.

Residents can find further information from Council's Volunteering with Council website.

Figure 16: Donnybrook/Meldale CDMT community engagement.

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[28] City of Moreton Bay, Evacuation Centre's: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Evacuation-Centres
[29] City of Moreton Bay, Disaster Dashboard: https://disaster.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/
[30] Australian Red Cross, Register.Find.Reunite: https://register.redcross.org.au/

Isolated Communities

Council is responsible for ensuring procedures are in place to support communities who may become temporary isolated and may require resupply of food and other essentials during times of isolation. There are three distinct types of resupply operations that the City of Moreton Bay can prepare to support:

- resupply of isolated communities and/or evacuation centres;

- isolated rural property resupply; and

- resupply of stranded persons.

Most events that isolate communities within the City of Moreton Bay occur on a seasonal basis. Residents who are likely to be affected by such events should consider preparing well in advance for the event and the expected period of isolation.

Should isolated communities or residents require resupply, where possible the LDMG will coordinate resupply operations in accordance with the Queensland Resupply Manual[31]. 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.

Where possible, the Moreton Bay 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 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.

Damage Assessments

Dependant on the type of damage, Council is the lead agency conducting damage assessments, and assistance can be requested from QFD and SES members.

The purpose of disaster damage assessments is to collect and analyse information, providing disaster management groups with comprehensive and standardised data on the impact of an event:

- Extent of loss or injury to human life;

- Damage to property and infrastructure; and

- 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.

Council to Council Arrangements

Council to Council 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 which are often facilitated through Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ).

Donations

The City of Moreton Bay 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.

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[32].

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[31] Queensland Resupply Manual: https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/339421/M1205-Queensland-Resupply-Manual.pdf
[32] GIVIT: https://www.givit.org.au/

RECOVERY

Disaster 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 Disaster Management Recovery Plan[33] to provide guidance and direction on the preparation for, conduct and support of disaster recovery operations in the City of Moreton Bay, and to assist in building a more disaster resilient and informed community.

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).[34]

Approach to recovery

Recovery in the City of Moreton Bay is underpinned by the Queensland principles for recovery:

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

Stages of recovery

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

Stage 1 - Immediate (post-impact relief and emergency repairs)

Stage 2 - Short/Medium term (re-establishment, rehabilitation and reconstruction)

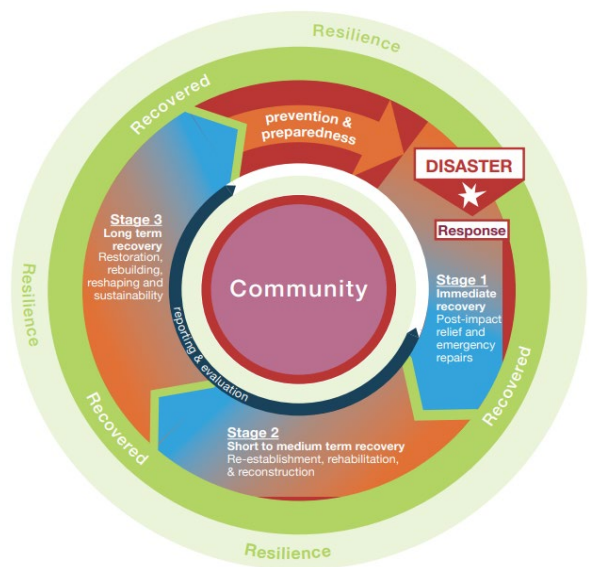**Stage 3** - Long term (restoration, rebuilding, reshaping and sustainability)

Figure 17: Stages of Recovery
Queensland Recovery Plan p.12

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[33] City of Moreton Bay | Disaster Management Recovery Plan: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public/services/disaster/disaster-recovery-sub-plan.pdf

[34] QRA | Queensland Recovery Plan: https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/recovery/recovery-governance/queensland-recovery-plan

Recovery Arrangements

Local government is recognised as the frontline for disaster management, including recovery. The City of Moreton Bay established and maintains the Moreton Recovery Group (MRG) to guide and oversee coordinated recovery efforts on behalf of the LDMG.

The Moreton recovery model is based on a three-tiered approach allowing for inclusion from the community, non-government organisations and all levels of government.

Thorough review following activations and exercising, has resulted in the Moreton Recovery Group operating with four functional sub-groups by combining Building and Roads and Transport:

- Human and Social
- Economic
- Environment (Natural Environment and Public Health)
- Infrastructure (Built Environment, Roads and Transport)

Each Recovery Sub-Group can activate their Advisory and Intelligence Group to provide information and intelligence from the community to inform the planning and delivery of required recovery services.

Human and Social

Human and social recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected individuals, families, and communities in the restoration of their emotional, social, physical, and psychological health and wellbeing. Ideally this support is conducted 'with' the community rather than 'for' the community. The services required and duration of operations will be dictated by the nature and impact of the particular disaster event; however, services typically include:

- the provision of information
- payment of financial assistance
- provision of personal and psychosocial support

Economic

The effects of a disaster on the economic environment may include loss of tourism, employment opportunities, loss of stock and equipment and reductions in cash flow for businesses. In turn this may cause impacts to increased costs for products, reduction of property values, increase in insurance premiums and negative consumer perceptions. Strategies to address for recovery may include:

- stimulating the economy
- facilitating financial assistance to individuals and households
- supporting business and industry economic recovery

Environment

Impacts to the environment may include impacts to natural environment and public health. Natural environment focuses on damage or loss of flora and fauna, land degradation and contamination, as well as cultural concerns. Public Health focuses on poor air quality, reduced food and/or water quality, sanitation, and hygiene requirements. The MRG focus areas in recovery could include:

- preservation of culturally significant sites
- regeneration of biodiversity and natural resources

Infrastructure

This function supports the built environment as well as the transport network. Damage to these networks may include loss to essential services, the building sector (including housing, accommodation, education and health facilities), as well as the road, rail, aviation and maritime services resulting in difficulty accessing communities and disruption to critical supply chains. It is the role of this group to ensure infrastructure projects are 'future-proofed' against disaster events. Where possible, betterment projects will be supported by the Moreton Recovery Group.

Recovery Planning

City of Moreton Bay's Disaster Recovery Sub-Plan[35] provides the framework for the coordination of recovery operations. It includes transition arrangements from response through immediate post impact operations to long-term recovery and resilience.

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[35] Disaster Recover Sub-Plan: https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public/services/disaster/disaster-recovery-sub-plan.pdf

What residents can do after an event

Residents should continue to listen to the radio for further advice, refer to Council's Disaster Dashboard for recovery updates. Contact SES (132 500) for assistance with storm damage.

The following Queensland Government[36] 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

  Financial assistance may be available to residents directly affected by a natural disaster.

Figure 18: 2022 Flood Recovery

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

PART 10 - APPENDICES

Appendix A - Acronyms used in Disaster Management

Acronym/definition	Full detail
the Act	*Disaster Management Act 2003*
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
AWS	Australian Warning System
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CDMT	Community Disaster Management Team
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DMU	Disaster Management Unit
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EA	Emergency Alert
EWS	Emergency Warning System
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LGA	Local Government Area
LGAQ	Local Government Association Queensland
IGEM	Inspector-General Emergency Management
MBRIT	Moreton Bay Region Industry and Tourism
MRG	Moreton Recovery Group
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QDMTF	Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
QERMF	Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
QFD	Queensland Fire Department
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
the Regulation	*Disaster Management Regulation 2024*
RFS	Rural Fire Service
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situation report
the Standard	The Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland
the Plan	City of Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Plan
VMR	Volunteer Marine Rescue

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

Appendix B - Local Disaster Management Group roles and responsibilities

Australian Red Cross

Australian Red Criss, Queensland Emergency Services brings a people-cantered approach to disaster management, providing psychosocial support (PSS) and assisting efforts to ensure people's basic needs are met in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. We assist individuals and communities during and after an emergency to cope with and manage the psychosocial impacts of emergencies.

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 and the delivery of recovery supports and services in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach.
- Conduct a range of PSS activities in emergencies including:
  - Providing PFA, in disaster affected communities.
  - Facilitate workshop in PFA stress management/self-care and conducting information sessions.
  - Participating in community meetings to provide PSS.
- Contribute to Recovery Planning and work with key agencies.

Locally Defined Responsibilities:
- Support the management and operations of evacuation centres upon request from Council.
- Provide support which includes meet and greet, registration and intake, psychosocial supports and psychological first aid in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach.
- Operate the Register. Find. Reunite. system on behalf of the commissioning agency 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.

City of Moreton Bay

- 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.
- 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;
  - Identify, manage, resource and support Council evacuation centres and Places of Refuge; and
  - Manage damage assessment on behalf of the LDMG.
- Support SES in partnership with QPS.
- Action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.

Department of Education

- 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 Primary Industries

- 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.

Energex

- 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.

Queensland Ambulance Service

- Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations.
- At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator 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.
- Coordinate volunteer first-aid groups including QAS first responders during major emergencies and disasters.
- Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required.
- Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems.
- Provide disaster, Urban Search and Rescue, chemical hazard, biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and paramedics.
- Participate in search and rescue, evacuation and victim reception operations.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.

Queensland Fire Department

- 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; and
  - 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).
- Provide impact assessment and intelligence capabilities.

Queensland Health

- 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*; *Public Health Act 2005*; and other relevant legislation and regulations.
- Queensland Health provides a whole-of-health emergency incident management and 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

- Execute primary agency responsibilities in accordance with extant legislation to ensure the maintenance of law and order and community safety in a disaster event.
- Ensure disaster operations in the region are consistent with strategic policy, the SDMP, the disaster management standards and guidelines.
- Ensure the availability, maintenance and operation of the SDCC which includes the following:
  - Operation of Intelligence, Logistics, Operations, Planning and Aviation Capabilities.
  - Coordinate emergency supply.
  - Coordinate resupply operations.
  - Coordinate and implement the logistics support framework.
- 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.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.

Queensland Reconstruction Authority

- Administer Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangement (DRFA) relief measures.
- When requested, support the QFD 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.

State Emergency Service

To enable the resilience and safety of Queensland communities through the delivery of disaster management services across prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

Defined Responsibilities:
- Establish management and support services for the State Emergency Service.
- 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.

Unitywater

- 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:
  - water and wastewater supply;
  - wastewater treatment and disposal (sewage);
  - public health; and
  - 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.

APA Group

- 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.

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.
- 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.

Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers

- 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.

Redcliffe Coast Guard

- 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

- 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

- Advice on coastal and aquatic rescue management to LDMG.
- Provide a network of support and advice to the DDMG and LDMG in relation to:
  - disaster and emergency response via volunteer surf lifesavers and professional lifeguards; and
  - the Westpac Life Saver Helicopter Rescue Service.

Volunteer Marine Rescue

- Carry out primary and functional roles as required:
  - search and rescue operations in coordination with QPS; and
  - 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.

Appendix C - Local Disaster Management Plan version history

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.* Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 31 August 2017 Endorsed by LDMG 5 September 2017	12 September 2017
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

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