



Lockyer Valley Regional Council

# Local Disaster Management Plan - VERSION 7.0





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Lockyer Valley Regional Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners, the Yuggera-Ugarapul people as custodians of the region we share. We pay our respects to their elders past, present and emerging and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders of other communities who may live here as the keepers of the traditions, customs, cultures and stories of proud peoples. Lockyer Valley Regional Council is committed to cultivating inclusive environments for all staff, customers, residents and visitors.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Council wishes to thank all contributors and stakeholders involved in the development of this document and their ongoing assistance to disaster management in the Lockyer Valley.

## DISCLAIMER

Information contained in this document is based on available information at the time of writing. All figures and diagrams may be subject to change. Some information may have been furnished to Council by other organisations. While reasonable care has been exercised in its preparation, Council or its officers accept no responsibility for any loss occasioned by any person acting or refraining from acting on information or material contained in this document.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
AUTHORISATION OF THE PLAN.....	7
Authority to Plan.....	7
Approval.....	7
DOCUMENT CONTROL.....	9
INTRODUCTION .....	10
Purpose .....	11
Objective .....	11
Guiding Principles .....	11
Approach to Disaster Management.....	12
QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (QDMA).....	14
AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT .....	15
Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement.....	15
Emergency Management Assurance Framework.....	16
Lockyer Valley Disaster Management Policy .....	17
LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP.....	18
Membership.....	18
Functions of a Local Group .....	19
Role of the LDMG.....	19
Sub-Groups .....	19
Qld Disaster Management Training Framework.....	19
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....	20
LOCKYER VALLEY CONTEXT.....	32
Topography and Geology.....	32
Climate.....	32
Temperature .....	33
Rainfall .....	34
Vegetation .....	35
POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS.....	36
Land Use .....	37
Economic Profile .....	37
Critical Services and Infrastructure.....	38
Hazards .....	38
RISK ASSESSMENT.....	40
Risk Evaluation .....	40
Risk Treatment.....	40
Residual Risk .....	41
Increased Risk from Climate Change .....	41
PREVENTION STRATEGY .....	42
Building Codes, Building Use Regulations and Planning Policies.....	42
Land Use Management Initiatives .....	42
Insurance .....	43
Legislation.....	43
PREPAREDNESS.....	44
Building Response Capability.....	44



Training .....	44
Exercises.....	45
Post Event Review.....	45
Lessons Management .....	45
DISASTER RESILIENCE AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING .....	46
Disaster Resilience .....	46
Community Capacity Building.....	47
RESPONSE STRATEGY.....	48
Activation.....	48
Local Disaster .....	50
Coordination Centre (LDCC).....	50
Emergency Warning Notification and Dissemination.....	51
Family, Friends and Neighbours .....	52
Public Information and Media Management .....	54
LDMG Notifications.....	54
Disaster Management Capacity.....	55
Concept of Operations for Response.....	56
Financial Management .....	62
Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements .....	63
HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS .....	64
FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCIES .....	65
RECOVERY STRATEGY .....	66
Planning for Recovery.....	67
Recovery Functions.....	67
ANNEXURES .....	68
Annexure 1 – Document Version Control.....	68
Annexure 2 – Abbreviations and Acronyms .....	70
Annexure 3 – Glossary of Terms .....	73
Annexure 4 – Schedule of Tables and Figures .....	77
Annexure 5 – Local Disaster Management Plan Library .....	78
Annexure 6 – Local Disaster Management Group Forms.....	80
Annexure 7 - Critical Infrastructure .....	81
Annexure 8 – Local Disaster Management Group Contact List.....	90
Annexure 9 - References.....	94





# FOREWORD

Lockyer Valley is no stranger to the impacts of disaster events that have tested individual and community resilience. With the increase in frequency and severity of natural disasters, it is important that our Local Disaster Management Plan (the Plan) provides a comprehensive, consistent and coordinated approach to disaster management for our region. Not only is the Plan an important tool for managing potential disasters, but it is also a demonstrated commitment towards enhancing the safety, capacity and resilience of the Lockyer Valley community.

This Plan aims to clearly define what is expected from all stakeholders. This includes our communities and individuals as well as agencies with specific roles and responsibilities in disaster management. We rely on our community to act on information provided before, during and after events. This shared responsibility is a vital element in creating disaster resilient communities.

The Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group strives to safeguard people, property and the environment from disaster impacts. The group aims to empower and support local communities to manage their disaster risks, respond to events and be more resilient.

I am confident that this Plan provides an excellent framework for our community. The Plan will be reviewed to ensure it remains effective and relevant, reflecting current legislation, changes in the region's risks and learnings from disaster events.

The residents and visitors to our region can feel secure in the fact the agencies that comprise our Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group are dedicated and capable in their respective fields.



**Cr Tanya Milligan**

**Lockyer Valley Mayor and  
Chair of the Local Disaster  
Management Group**





# AUTHORISATION OF THE PLAN

The plan was endorsed by the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group at its meeting of 2 March 2023.

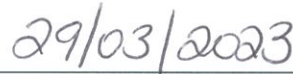
Section 80(1)(b) of the [Disaster Management Act 2003](#) requires Council to approve its Local Disaster Management Plan. This plan was approved by resolution 20-24/0768 of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on 15 March 2023.

## AUTHORITY TO PLAN

This Plan has been prepared and endorsed by the Local Disaster Management Group for the Lockyer Valley Regional Council under the provisions of Section 57(1) of the [Disaster Management Act 2003](#) ([the Act](#)).



**Cr Tanya Milligan**  
Mayor, Lockyer Valley Regional Council  
Chair, Local Disaster Management Group



Date

## APPROVAL

The preparation of this Local Disaster Management Plan has been undertaken in accordance with [the Act](#), to provide for effective disaster management in the Lockyer Valley Local Government Area.

The Local Disaster Management Plan is approved by Lockyer Valley Regional Council.



**Ian Church**  
Chief Executive Officer, Lockyer Valley Regional Council  
Local Disaster Coordinator, Local Disaster Management Group



Date







# DOCUMENT CONTROL

This Plan is reviewed as required by Section 59 of the [Disaster Management Act 2003 \(the Act\)](#), with relevant amendments made and distributed. The Plan and Annexures will be reviewed as appropriate; however, the effectiveness of the plan will be reviewed annually.

The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) may approve minor amendments to this plan.

## VERSION CONTROL AND RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

The controller of the document is the Lockyer Valley LDC. Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Coordinator  
Lockyer Valley Regional Council  
PO Box 82  
Gatton Qld 4343

An amendment register can be found at [Annexure 1](#).

## DISTRIBUTION

The Plan will be distributed to persons and/or agencies as identified in the Plan and is not for distribution or released except by approval of the LDC.

In accordance with [the Act](#) the Plan is available to members of the public and an electronic copy of the Plan is available on Council's website.



# INTRODUCTION

This plan applies to the Lockyer Valley Local Government Area (LGA). The current boundaries were established in 2008 as part of the State-wide series of Council amalgamations and boundary adjustments. The current boundaries are shown in Figure 1. They enclose a total land area of 2269 square kilometres, with an average daily temperature range of 12 to 24.8 degree Celsius and an average annual rainfall of 811 millimetres.

Lockyer Valley LGA is bordered by Southern Downs LGA in the south, Toowoomba LGA in the west, Somerset LGA in the north-east, Ipswich City in the east and Scenic Rim LGA in the south-east

**FIGURE 1 - LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA BOUNDARIES**





## PURPOSE

This plan details the arrangements within the Lockyer Valley LGA for Council and the LDMG to plan and coordinate disaster management and disaster operations to ensure and maintain safety in the Lockyer Valley LGA prior to, during and after a disaster event.

As legislated in Section 57 of [the Act](#), the purpose of the Plan is to:

- Embed the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and detail Council's policies for disaster management
- Define the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster management
- Detail arrangements for the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities involved in disaster management
- Identify the events that are likely to happen in the area
- Identify the strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area

## OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Plan is to:

- Provide effective disaster management for the Lockyer Valley LGA
- Align with the *Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement* objectives which:
  - Strives to safeguard people, property and the environment from disaster impacts
  - Empowers and supports local communities to manage their disaster risks, respond to events and be more resilient.
- Help the Lockyer Valley community to:
  - Mitigate the potential adverse effects of an event through the implementation of preventative strategies
  - Prepare for managing the adverse effects of an event, and
  - Effectively respond to and recover from a disaster or emergency situation.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

This Plan provides a comprehensive, all-hazards, multi-agency approach to disaster management.

*This Plan and disaster management within Queensland follows the four guiding principles outlined in [the Act](#) Section 4A:*

- Disaster management should be planned across the four phases of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR)
- All events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the *Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement*, the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan and any other disaster management guidelines (including the Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline)
- Local governments should primarily be responsible for managing events in their local government area, maintaining a local disaster management capability; and
- District groups and the state disaster management group should provide local governments with appropriate resources and support to help the local governments carry out disaster operations



## APPROACH TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Consistent with [the Act](#), disaster management is planned across the four phases of disaster management.

**TABLE 1 - PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

<b>PREVENTION</b>	Investigate and coordinate strategies to reduce the impact of disaster events on the community
	Increase community resilience by increasing knowledge and education
<b>PREPAREDNESS</b>	Encourage shared responsibility and an all-hazards approach to disaster management
	Provide effective and efficient coordination of disaster response and relief/short-term recovery in order to safeguard people, property and the environment
<b>RESPONSE</b>	Ensure that the recovery priorities of the community are identified and met across the functional areas
	Ensure that recovery operations help to build whole of community resilience
<b>RECOVERY</b>	





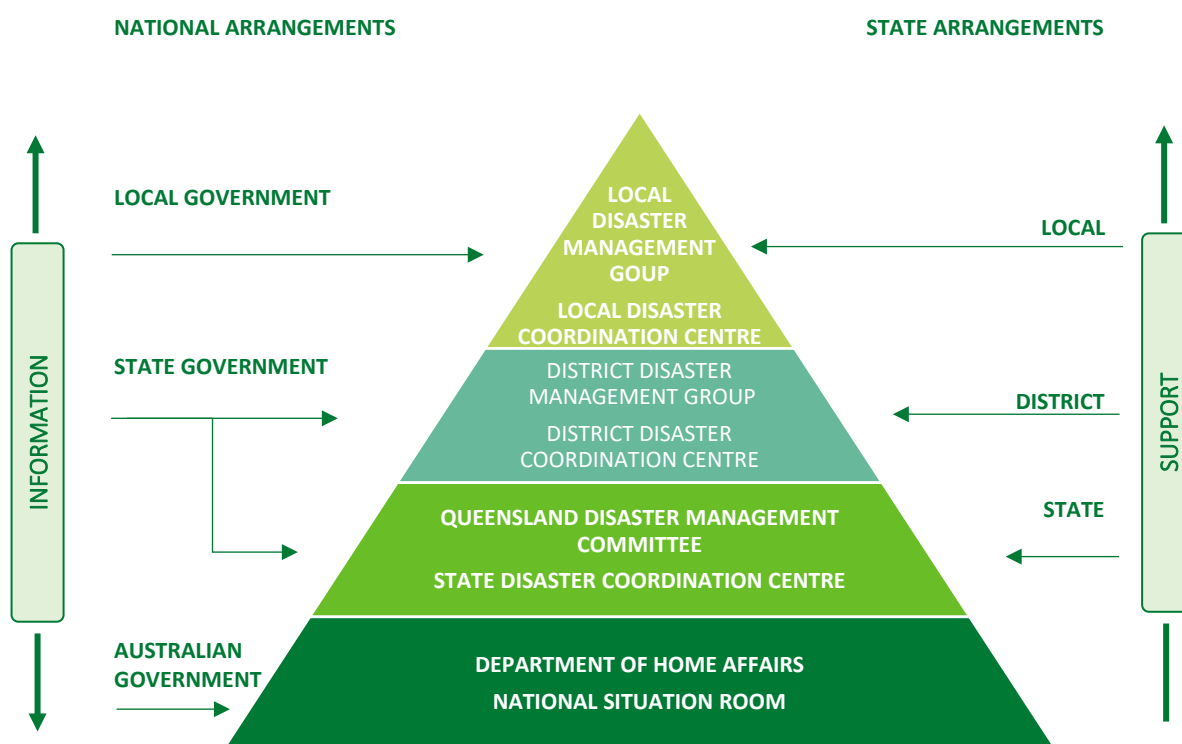


# QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (QDMA)

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements are based upon arrangements between local government, disaster district, state and federal government. The arrangements enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through the four tiers as required.

The arrangements recognise and promote collaboration to ensure comprehensive disaster management.

**FIGURE 2 - QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (QDMA)**



Local government underpins the QDMA as a frontline of disaster management and has primary responsibility for managing events in their LGA. LVRC is ideally suited to manage disaster events at the community level based on its understanding of local, social, environmental and economic issues and the regions infrastructure.

During a disaster, the Lockyer Valley LDMG provides initial support for the affected community.

If further support is required, it is requested through the district disaster group to the state level.

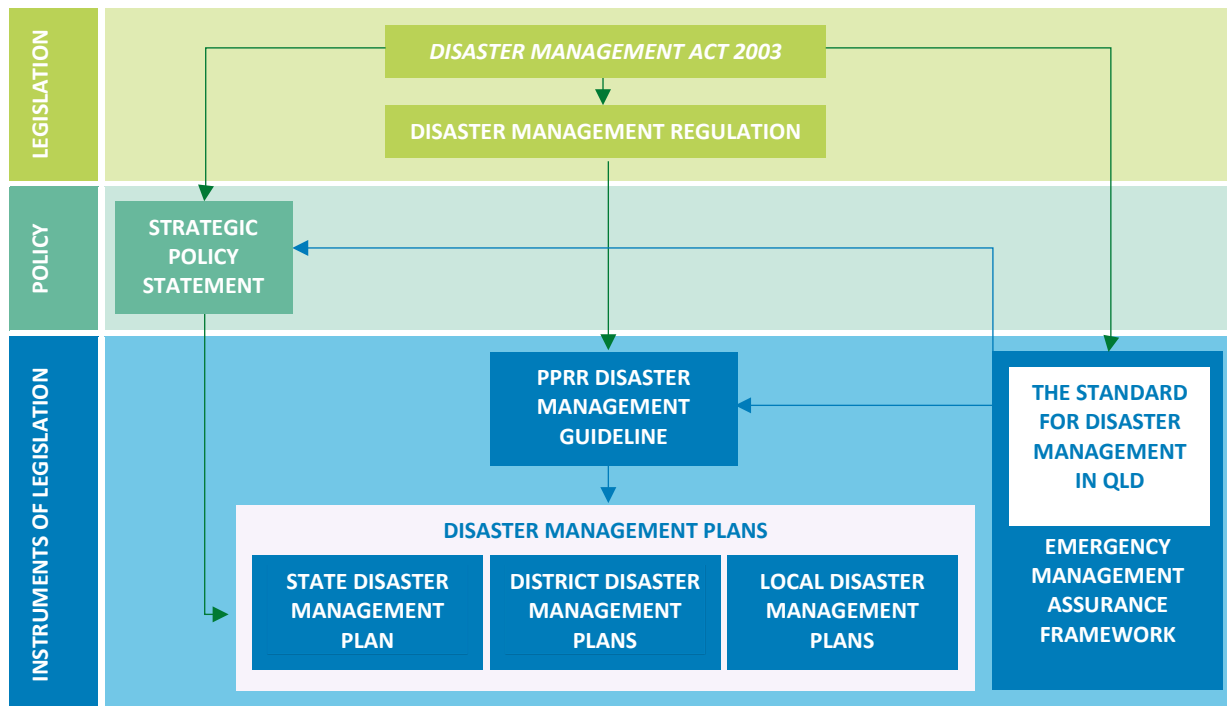
If state resources prove inadequate or inappropriate, Australian Government support can be sought through the Department of Home Affairs.

The [Queensland Government's Disaster Management website](#) provides further information on the QDMA.



# AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT

FIGURE 3 - AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT



Disaster management in the Lockyer Valley is informed by a number of strategic documents. These documents can be found in [Annexure 8 – References](#). Please note this is not an exhaustive list.

## QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT 2016 STRATEGIC POLICY STATEMENT

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

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Lockyer Valley LGA are consistent with the [Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement](#). This is achieved by:

- Ensuring disaster operation capabilities are responsive and effective
- Building capacity, skills and knowledge to enable adaptation to changing environments
- Effectively collaborating and sharing responsibilities for disaster management across all levels of government, industry and communities
- Effectively communicating to engage all stakeholders in disaster management
- Incorporate risk-based planning into disaster management decision making
- Continuously improving disaster management through implementation of innovation, research and lessons learned



## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

In accordance with S16C of *the Act*, the Inspector General Emergency Management (IGEM) has developed the [Emergency Management Assurance Framework \(EMAF\)](#) and Standard for Disaster Management in Qld.

The EMAF outlines the structure and mechanisms for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of disaster management arrangements. It is comprised of principles, the [Standard of Disaster Management in Qld](#) (the Standard), and assurance activities.

The assurance activities collectively contribute to the assessment of the overall effectiveness of disaster management in Qld.

**TABLE 2 - ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES**

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY	OUTCOMES
MANAGING RISK	There is a shared understanding of risks for all relevant hazards
	Risk is managed to reduce the impact of disasters on the community
PLANNING AND PLANS	There is a shared understanding of how the impact of disasters will be managed and coordinated
	Plans outline and detail how the impact of disasters on the community will be reduced
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	Entities proactively and openly engage with communities
	The community makes informed choices about disaster management, and acts on them
CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	Resources are prioritised and shared with those who need them when they need them
	Entities develop integrated capabilities and shared capacity to reduce the impact of disasters on the community
OPERATIONS	Operations minimise the negative impacts of an event on the community and provide support needed for recovery
COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION	Entities proactively work together in a cooperative environment to achieve better results for the community
	A collaborative culture exists within disaster management



## LOCKYER VALLEY DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Lockyer Valley Disaster Management Policy applies to Council (Councillors, employees, volunteers, contractors of Council) and details how Council will comply with its responsibilities under [the Act](#) and the [Disaster Management Regulation 2014](#).

It is recognised that for particular disaster situations, support for the community is required to be provided, in the first instance, from Council, taking into account its capacity and resources. Such assistance would be provided in cooperation with local emergency service providers, government and non-government agencies and community groups.





# LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

Council has established the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) in accordance with Section 29 of the [Disaster Management Act 2003](#). The LDMG is committed to the principles of leadership, partnership, public safety and performance.

In order to have a common understanding of the purpose, functions, membership roles and responsibilities, and administrative arrangements, a [Terms of Reference](#) has been developed.

In accordance with Section 30 of [the Act](#), the LDMG is responsible for managing disaster operations in the local government area. In the event of a disaster, the LDMG is the decision-making authority for disaster management in the local government area.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Lockyer Valley LDMG is made up of the following membership:

**TABLE 3 - LDMG MEMBERSHIP**

ROLE	MEMBER /S
<b>CHAIRPERSON</b>	The Chair of the Lockyer Valley LDMG is Mayor, Tanya Milligan.
<b>DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON</b>	The Chair is assisted by Cr Janice Holstein as Deputy.
<b>LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATOR</b>	The Local Disaster Coordinator is the Chief Executive Officer Under Section 143 (8) of <i>the Act</i> , the local disaster coordinator may delegate the coordinator's functions to an appropriately qualified person.
<b>MEMBERS</b>	Representation from LVRC, QFES, SES, QPS, QAS, Qld Health
<b>ADVISORS</b>	Agencies other than Members to provide an advisory role for hazard or threat specific events

All members and advisors will nominate a deputy to ensure continuity and full agency representation.

A full list of members currently identified advisors and their deputies can be found at [Annexure 9 – LDMG Members List](#).



## FUNCTIONS OF A LOCAL GROUP

[The Act](#) prescribes a range of functions to be performed by the local group:

- Ensure disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the state group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the state
- Develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management
- Help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan
- Identify and provide advice to the relevant district group about support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area
- Ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster
- Manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group
- Provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations
- Identify and coordinate the use of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area
- Establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens
- Ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the district group
- Perform other functions given to the group under the *Disaster Management Act*
- Perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs above

## ROLE OF THE LDMG

The role of the LDMG is to:

- Develop, review and assess effective disaster management practices
- Help local government to prepare a local disaster management plan
- Ensure the community knows how to respond in a disaster
- Identify and coordinate disaster resources
- Manage local disaster operations
- Ensure local disaster management and disaster operations integrate with state disaster management.

## SUB-GROUPS

Two sub-groups of the LDMG have been established:

- Bushfire Sub Committee
- Local Recovery Group – forms when the Local Recovery Plan is activated

Other sub-groups may be established to address specific functions within disaster management arrangements.

## QLD DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING FRAMEWORK

Section 16A(c) of [the Act](#) provides a legislative requirement that persons involved in disaster operations are appropriately trained. It is the responsibility of stakeholders with disaster management roles to undertake relevant training as outlined in the [Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework \(QDMTF\)](#).

Agencies are to have an appropriate number of staff trained or planned to be trained at the appropriate skill and competency level to work in the LDCC. Agencies are to have an appropriate number of staff trained under the QDMTF to fill the role of Liaison Officer within the LDCC.





# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Members and advisors must have the appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit their organisations resources in a disaster management context.

The list below aims to ensure, from a whole-of-government perspective, that accountabilities with respect to disaster management have been addressed. It should be noted, the list is not exhaustive as LDMG advisor representation can change as required. All agencies are responsible for providing liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting.

**TABLE 4 - ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p><b>LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL (LVRC)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG MEMBER</b></p>	<p><b>PERFORM THE FOLLOWING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE LDMG:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Chair, manage and coordinate the business of the LDMG and sub-committee meetings</li> <li>Ensure LDMG performs its functions</li> <li>Regularly report to the DDMG about the performance by the LDMG of its functions</li> <li>Assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster</li> <li>Development and maintenance of a disaster response capability</li> <li>Identification, development, maintenance and operation of a Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC)</li> <li>Identification of staffing required for disaster operations</li> <li>Identification and coordination of training required for disaster operations</li> <li>Coordinate disaster operations for the LDMG in conjunction with relevant agencies</li> <li>Issue public information or warnings about disaster events</li> <li>Ensure continuity of essential Council services to the community during events</li> <li>Establishment and management of evacuation centres and supporting where possible places of shelter</li> </ul>
<p><b>QUEENSLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (QFES)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG MEMBER</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>Ensure the safety of people and property in Queensland through the provision of effective prevention, preparation, response and recovery activities across a range of emergency situations through the capabilities of Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Service (RFS) and State Emergency Service (SES).</p> <p><b>STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary response agency for structural, bushfire and hazmat incidents</li> <li>Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents</li> <li>Provide mass and technical decontamination capability</li> <li>Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger</li> <li>Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities</li> <li>Facilitate and authorise Emergency Alert (EA) campaigns to provide advice and warnings to communities affected by disasters and emergency situations</li> <li>Prepare guidelines to inform local governments, district and state groups of disaster management related matters</li> </ul>





- Establish and maintain arrangements between the state and the Commonwealth about matters relating to effective disaster management
- Ensure disaster management and disaster operations are consistent between plans, policies, standards and guidelines
- Ensure that persons performing functions under *the Act* in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained
- Provide advice and support to the state group, local and district groups in relation to disaster management and disaster operations
- Ensure the collaborative development of the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework and the state-wide risk assessment.
- Ensure the SDCC is maintained to a state of operational readiness
- Maintain situational awareness and reporting capability and capacity through the SDCC Watch Desk
- Lead the planning and logistics capabilities in the SDCC and support the staffing models of other capabilities
- Emergency supply acquisition and management of supplies and services in support of disaster operations
- Resupply of essential goods (food and basic commodities) to temporarily isolated communities, properties and individuals
- Ensure the capability and capacity of Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART) to assist communities affected by disasters or emergency situations
- Undertake damage assessment function (residential and commercial structures)

#### LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- Carry out primary (hazard) and/or lead (functional) agency roles as nominated in this plan
- Contribute to prevention and preparedness activities, including community education
- Provide impact assessment and intelligence-gathering capabilities
- Provide situational monitoring
- Coordinate and manage resupply (food and other essentials) and emergency supply operations
- Coordinate and manage the deployment of air assets including fixed wing and rotary aircraft
- Coordinate disaster management training in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
- Assist in pumping out and clean-up of flooded buildings
- Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting
- At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context



ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p><b>STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE (SES)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG MEMBER</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>The SES assists the community to prepare for, respond to and recovery from natural disasters including cyclones and severe storms, floods, earthquakes and landslides. The SES also provides support to QPS, when requested, in the coordination of search and/or rescue events as defined in the intergovernmental agreement.</p> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SES is a partnership with Local Government. When the LDCC is activated, SES priorities are determined by the LDCC</li> <li>• Provide emergency repair and / or protection of damaged or vulnerable critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Provide emergency repair and / or protection of essential living areas for members of the community</li> <li>• Coordinate pumping out and clean-up of flooded buildings</li> <li>• Provide situational monitoring</li> <li>• Search and rescue of missing, trapped or stranded persons</li> <li>• Support public education and awareness programs</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.</li> </ul>
<p><b>QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE (QPS)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG MEMBER</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>To enhance the safety of the community by assisting them to prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events by providing support and guidance to disaster management groups at all levels.</p> <p><b>STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve peace and good order</li> <li>• Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism</li> <li>• Providing executive support to the QDMC</li> <li>• Coordinating disaster response operations for the QDMC through the State Disaster Coordinator</li> <li>• Provide the Chair and executive support to the State Disaster Coordination Group</li> <li>• Provide the Chair (District Disaster Coordinator) and executive support to DDMGs</li> <li>• Managing and coordinating the business of DDMGs</li> <li>• Develop and facilitate a program of disaster management themed exercises</li> <li>• State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations</li> <li>• Activate and coordinate the operation of the SDCC</li> <li>• Conduct coronial investigations</li> <li>• Coordinate the review of the SDMP</li> <li>• Provide a Disaster Victim Identification capability.</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support to LDMGs</li> <li>• Provide traffic management, including assistance with road closures, maintenance of roadblocks, and stranded travellers</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.</li> </ul>



**ORGANISATION**

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**QUEENSLAND  
AMBULANCE SERVICE  
(QAS)**



**LDMG MEMBER**

**ROLE**

- Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities. This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether or not the individuals are sick or injured.
- Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, to participate with other emergency services in counter disaster planning and to coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during the disaster.

**STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)**

- Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services.
- Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters
- Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required
- Collaborate with Retrieval Services Queensland in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations
- Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems
- Provide disaster, urban search and rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics.

**LOCALLY DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES**

- Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons
- Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities
- Participate in search and rescue (SAR), evacuation and victim reception operations
- Participate in health facility evacuations.
- Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting
- At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context

**WEST MORETON  
HOSPITAL AND HEALTH  
SERVICE (QLD HEALTH)**



**LDMG MEMBER**



**ROLE**

Coordinate and manage the health aspects of a disaster or emergency incident across the full spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery including health advice to the community, public health, clinical care, forensic support and mental health.

**STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)**

- Lead agency for response functions of public health, mental health and medical services, mass casualty management, mass fatality management including victim identification (with QPS) and emergency medical retrieval
- Provide health emergency incident information
- Primary agency for heatwave, pandemic influenza, biological and radiological incidents
- State representation at Australian Health Protection Principal Committee and associated sub-committees including Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), Public Health Laboratory Network (PHLN) and the National Health Emergency Management Standing Committee
- Department of Health participation in appropriate and relevant state level groups and committees.
- Hospital and Health Service participation in LDMG and DDMG activities
- Develop health-focused disaster and emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans
- Develop and maintain disaster and emergency health response capability and capacity
- Implement business continuity plans and arrangements to maintain health services during disasters and emergencies
- Work across the health sector including aged care facilities, private facilities, primary health and community care providers to ensure 'whole of health' arrangements are in place



ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the state level health response through maintenance and activation of the State Health Emergency Coordination Centre</li> <li>• Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated</li> <li>• Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS).</li> <li>• Communicable disease surveillance and response arrangements.</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCALLY RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders</li> <li>• Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS)</li> <li>• Recovery mental health support to affected communities (with DCDSS)</li> <li>• Public health and environmental health advice and support to local governments and affected communities and industries</li> <li>• Environmental health risk assessment advice to other agencies, local government and industries.</li> <li>• Messaging on public health risks to affected communities</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context</li> </ul>
<p><b>ENERGEX</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>Primary agency for providing, maintaining and restoring power supplies in the Lockyer Valley region.</p> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice to the LDMG on power supplies</li> <li>• Provide safety information to customers</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.</li> </ul>
<p><b>URBAN UTILITIES (UU)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>Urban Utilities are a distributor-retailer under the provision of the <i>South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009</i> and as a service provider under the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>.</p> <p><b>STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <p>Urban Utilities services the Lockyer Valley region supplying drinking water and sewerage services.</p> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor water and sewerage during emergency events and incidents</li> <li>• Facilitate actions across their water and sewerage network in response to an event</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context</li> </ul>

**ORGANISATION**

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**SEQWATER**



**LDMG ADVISOR**

**ROLE**

Seqwater is a statutory authority of the Queensland Government that provides bulk water storage, transport and treatment, water grid management and planning, catchment management and flood mitigation services to South East Queensland (SEQ).

Seqwater manages Bill Gunn Dam and Clarendon Dam in the Lockyer Valley region and operates Wivenhoe and Somerset dams to provide bulk water for the area. Atkinson Dam in the Somerset Region is supplied by diverting run-off from Buaraba Creek, Seven Mile Lagoon and Lake Clarendon catchments (in the Lockyer Valley LGA).

**STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)**

- Seqwater is the key liaison for the State, Local government and emergency services for all water related emergencies or incidents in SEQ
- The SEQ water grid provides Seqwater with the ability to move drinking water across the region if its assets are impacted by weather or emergency events
- Develop Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for all of their referable dams as per legislative requirements
- Develop the Flood Mitigation Manual for Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine flood mitigation dams.

**LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

- Provide notifications and warnings to populations at risk immediately downstream of their referable dams, as per actions contained within the approved Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- Seqwater provides a free dam release notification service and associated App to provide the community with up-to-date information on dam releases, water supply and recreation during emergencies or incidents
- Work with and provide timely and accurate information to the LDMG where required to manage the consequences of a water supply or dam safety incident
- Seqwater operates two purpose built Emergency Operations Centres (Brisbane and Ipswich) to host its Flood Operations Centre, Network Control Room and Emergency Management Team. The centre provides updated situation reports (SITREPS) during emergencies for the State through the SDCC Emergency Management System, and to LDMGs where required and will provide liaison resources at the SDCC, as required.
- Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting
- At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context

**TELSTRA**



**LDMG ADVISOR**

**ROLE**


Telstra's role is to operate, maintain and restore communication networks and infrastructure.

**STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)**



- Telstra operates as a mobile phone/data provider and provides fixed lines services for its customers. It also provides this capability to other resellers
- Telstra has an extensive data network that covers Queensland
- Telstra is a reseller of NBN® services
- Telstra has a variety of mobile facilities that it can deploy into impacted communities to deliver limited/partial service restoration subsequent to service disruption driven through the impacts of a natural disaster event. These facilities are pre-deployed into locations that the carrier determines to be the most logistically practical placement to support rapid deployment into impacted communities. Common terms include:
- Satellite Communications on Wheels (COWS) – used to create temporary mobile phone coverage





ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobile Exchange on Wheels (MEOWS) – portable land line exchange to supplement inoperable facilities</li> <li>• Wi-Fi Mobile Customer Office – a van where customers can connect to Wi-Fi to do their business and to charge their phones/tablets</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context</li> </ul>
<p><b>NBN®</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>NBN®’s purpose is to lift the digital capability of Australia, allowing Australians to have access to a fast, reliable broadband network, at least possible cost to the taxpayer.</p> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations</li> <li>• Assist with provision of temporary emergency communications facilities</li> <li>• Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context</li> </ul>
<p><b>QUEENSLAND RAIL (QR)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>Queensland Rail’s purpose is to provide a safe, reliable, on-time, value for money and customer focussed rail service that benefits the community, supports industry and is integrated with the public transport system.</p> <p><b>STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Queensland Rail’s network extends more than 6,600 kilometres across the state. The business operates the following three core services across multiple customer markets:</li> <li>• Citytrain</li> <li>• Travel and Tourism</li> <li>• Regional Network and Freight</li> <li>• Queensland Rail has a comprehensive Emergency Management Framework in place and regularly tests its processes and procedures for emergency situations across the state. It regularly partners with external agencies as part of these emergency preparedness exercises</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice on critical rail infrastructure</li> <li>• Coordinate any response to affected railway infrastructure</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.</li> </ul>


ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p data-bbox="150 210 368 300"><b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (DAF)</b></p>  <p data-bbox="167 557 349 584"><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p data-bbox="411 210 475 232"><b>ROLE</b></p> <p data-bbox="411 255 1433 349">Lead agency for containment and eradication of animal and plant diseases and pets. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) also provides advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry in a disaster event.</p> <p data-bbox="411 371 1034 398"><b>STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)</b></p> <ul data-bbox="419 421 1449 743" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from plant and animal pests and diseases and invasive plants and animals</li> <li>• Coordinate the Agriculture Coordination Group with agricultural industry groups to provide information about the effect that a disaster event has on the agriculture, fisheries and forestry industries and the issues that individuals and businesses are facing in responding to and recovering from a disaster event</li> <li>• Administer <a href="#">Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)</a> relief measures including agriculture industry recovery operations as required</li> <li>• Report on the possible impact seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="411 766 699 792"><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul data-bbox="419 815 1453 1406" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare management within a community</li> <li>• Provide advice in relation to agriculture, fisheries and forestry disaster impacts</li> <li>• Provide advice on livestock welfare</li> <li>• Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest/disease situation</li> <li>• Lead the reporting on the disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery</li> <li>• Engage with industry on preparedness for climate risks and aid with economic recovery</li> <li>• Assist agriculture industries in prevention and preparedness through normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities</li> <li>• Provide advice to the City of Ipswich LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context</li> </ul>
<p data-bbox="129 1442 392 1570"><b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES, HOUSING AND DIGITAL ECONOMY</b></p>  <p data-bbox="167 1850 349 1877"><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p data-bbox="411 1442 475 1464"><b>ROLE</b></p> <p data-bbox="411 1487 1433 1554">Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland.</p> <p data-bbox="411 1576 1453 1644"><b>THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES, HOUSING AND DIGITAL ECONOMY, AS LEAD AGENCY FOR HUMAN AND SOCIAL RECOVERY, PROVIDES:</b></p> <ul data-bbox="419 1666 1437 2047" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice and State Government human and social resources in support of LDMG-led recovery processes</li> <li>• Coordination and collaboration between agencies engaged in human and social recovery at a district and state level</li> <li>• Service delivery to disaster-affected people through triage assessment, outreach services and recovery hubs</li> <li>• Financial assistance to disaster-impacted people through: <ul data-bbox="419 1890 959 2047" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Hardship Assistance Grants</li> <li>• Essential Services Hardship Assistance Grants</li> <li>• Essential Household Contents Grants</li> <li>• Structural Assistance Grants</li> <li>• Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information, advice, referral, counselling and personal support through arrangements with partner agencies</li> <li>The provision of housing assistance including social housing and the activation and management of the Emergency Housing Assistance Referral Service (EHASRS) and homelessness support services</li> <li>The Management of Smart Service Queensland and the associated telephony systems on behalf of a number of government departments such as SES and the Community Recovery Hotline</li> <li>Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> </ul>
<p><b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS (DTMR)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of roads and transport recovery in Queensland. Coordinate the effective and efficient delivery of state-controlled road and transport recovery and reconstruction activities.</p> <p><b>STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide information and advice regarding the impact of an event on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure</li> <li>Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation</li> <li>Enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure.</li> <li>Ensure the capability of logistics-related industries is appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>The DTMR LDMG representative provides advice on local planning arrangements and response to meet requirements under Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements. The role is a source of information at the point of operation, providing an opportunity to assess a situation and better position the department for action should its' resources be required.</li> <li>At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context</li> </ul>
<p><b>QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY (QRA)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>Lead agency for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy in Queensland.</p> <p>Manage and coordinate the state government's program of infrastructure reconstruction within disaster affected communities. The Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) focuses on working with state and local government partners to deliver value for money and best practice expenditure and acquittal of public reconstruction funds.</p> <p><b>STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland</li> <li>Plan and coordinate Queensland and Australian Government assistance under the <a href="#">Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)</a></li> <li>Maintain the <a href="#">Queensland Recovery Plan</a> and develop state level event-specific plans as required</li> <li>Implement the <a href="#">Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027</a></li> <li>Maintain the State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) Guide and Register, including induction of SRCs, when appointed</li> </ul>

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor damage of public infrastructure and private properties.</li> <li>• Administer DRFA and SDRA</li> <li>• The Chief Executive Officer, QRA is appointed by the Premier as the State Recovery, Policy and Planning Coordinator.</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor reconstruction activities in affected communities</li> </ul>
<p><b>UNIVERSITY OF QLD - GATTON CAMPUS (UQ)</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>The University of Qld – Gatton Campus supports the LDMG through emergency animal services. They may also provide a place of shelter for stranded travellers and UQ staff who are unable to access other sites.</p> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal management support</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li>• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context</li> </ul>
<p><b>AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS</b></p>  <p><b>LDMG ADVISOR</b></p>	<p><b>ROLE</b></p> <p>Red Cross works with communities and stakeholders to build capacity and strength in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. Red Cross is an Auxiliary to Government in the humanitarian space.</p> <p><b>OVERARCHING RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and provision of best practice guidance and information on disaster management and recovery related practice</li> <li>• Administration of the National Registration and Enquiry Service – ‘Register.Find.Reunite.’</li> <li>• Provision of psychosocial supports to disaster affected communities</li> <li>• Delivery of recovery supports and services in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach.</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the management and operations of evacuation centres upon request from Council</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial supports and psychological first aid in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach</li> <li>• Operate the Register.Find.Reunite. Service under the auspices of the Queensland Police Service (QPS)</li> <li>• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> </ul>



ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p data-bbox="229 210 288 232">GIVIT</p>  <p data-bbox="170 412 349 434">LDMG ADVISOR</p>	<p data-bbox="411 210 470 232"><b>ROLE</b></p> <p data-bbox="411 255 1453 349">GIVIT manages offers of goods and services in response to disasters and emergency incidents as defined by <i>the Act</i>. GIVIT also procures goods with monies donated by the public in response to such events.</p> <p data-bbox="411 371 1299 430"><b>STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (THROUGH SERVICE AGREEMENT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT)</b></p> <ul data-bbox="419 452 1414 515" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="419 452 1414 515">• In partnership with the Queensland Government, manage offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance, following Queensland disasters.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="411 535 695 557"><b>LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <ul data-bbox="419 582 1422 777" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="419 582 1422 611">• Manage offers of, and requests for, donated goods and services after disasters</li> <li data-bbox="419 616 1422 678">• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting</li> <li data-bbox="419 683 1422 777">• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context</li> </ul>







# LOCKYER VALLEY CONTEXT

*A risk-based approach to disaster planning includes establishment of community context, which takes into account information such as geography, climate, population demographics, infrastructure, essential public assets and challenges of the area.*

This section of the Plan provides local context.

## TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The topography of Lockyer Valley LGA is dominated by the mountains of the Great Dividing Range to the west and south and the wide floodplain of Lockyer Creek in the north. The highest point is Mt Mistake at 1052 metres above sea level (ASL) while Mt Haldon (904 metres) and Mt Cooper (712 metres) are also prominent high points. The region is drained by Lockyer Creek and its major tributaries including Murphy's, Gatton, Ma Ma, Blackfellow, Tenthill, Sandy and Laidley Creeks.

There are three small impoundments to provide local requirements: Lake Apex, Lake Dyer and Lake Clarendon. Most of the water for agriculture, however, comes from ground water.

The terrain of the Lockyer Valley is created by its underlying geology. In broad terms, the region is made up of three major groups of material.

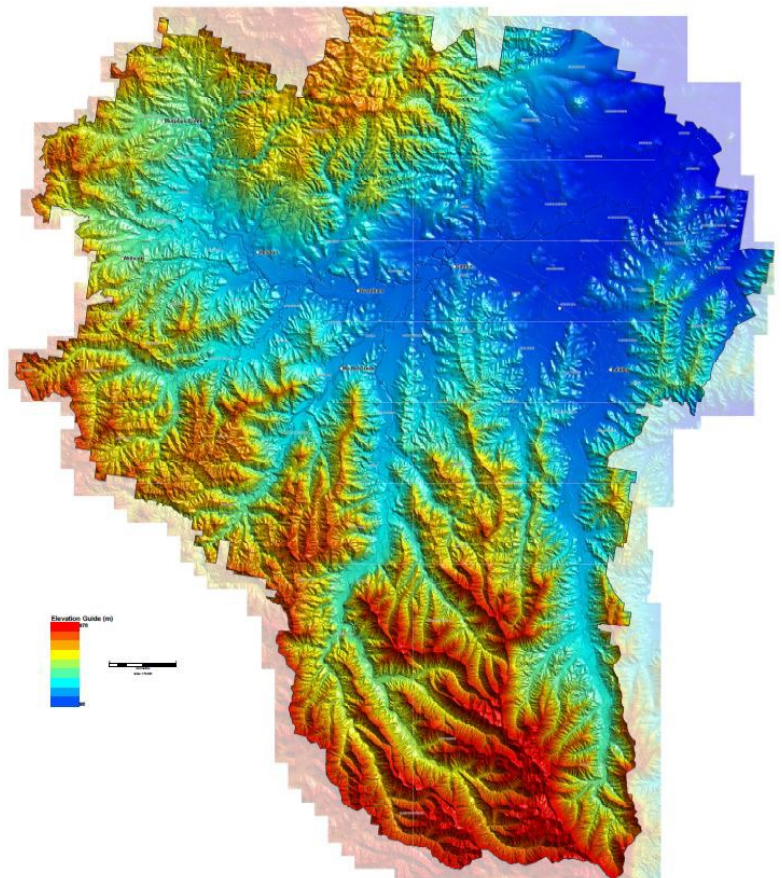
- The volcanic rocks that make up the mountains of the Great Dividing Range. Most of these are of basalt;
- Sandstones of the Bundamba/Landsborough Groups make up the bulk of the region; and
- Alluvium of sand, gravel and silt along the Lockyer Creek.

There are also small areas of Injune or Ipswich coal measures in the south of the region which are outliers of the much more extensive areas found to the east in Ipswich City.

## CLIMATE

Lockyer Valley LGA has a climate that is classed, under the Koeppen climate classification system, as 'subtropical with no dry season'. Rainfall is none-the-less seasonal with the greatest totals occurring during the summer. Its inland location also tends to exaggerate the extremes of temperature that can occur at sub-tropical latitudes though the higher country is generally several degrees cooler and much wetter than the lowlands.

**FIGURE 4 - LOCKYER VALLEY LGA TOPOGRAPHY**



## TEMPERATURE

While records indicate Queensland's state-wide mean annual temperature has warmed by around one degree Celsius since 1910, most of this warming has occurred over the past 50 to 60 years<sup>1</sup>. Between 2011 and 2016, 45 extreme weather events have caused \$13 billion in damage to public assets and infrastructure in QLD. Insured damage to private assets in declared disaster events is valued at \$8.6 billion in the 10 years to 2016. More recently, the 2022 SEQ Rainfall and Flooding event has been estimated to have cost \$7.7 billion in social, financial and economic impacts.<sup>2</sup>

**TABLE 5 - UQ GATTON (STATION 040082) SELECTED TEMPERATURE STATISTICS 1913-2022**  
(SOURCE BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY)

°C	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
MEAN MAX	31.6	30.8	29.6	27.2	23.8	21.1	20.8	22.5	25.6	28.2	30.2	31.4	26.9
HIGHEST MAX	44.5	45.7	41.1	37.4	33.7	31.5	29	37.9	39.5	41.6	42.8	43.5	45.7
DAYS OVER 35 °C	5.2	3.1	1.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.5	3.5	4.5	19.7
DAYS OVER 40 °C	0.5	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6
MEAN MIN	19.1	19	17.4	13.7	10.2	7.6	6.3	6.7	9.5	13.2	16	18.1	13.1
LOWEST MIN	11.9	8.3	6.7	3.2	-0.2	-2.4	-5.6	-1.9	0	4.3	6.3	8.8	-5.6

**TABLE 6 - TOOWOOMBA (STATION 041103) SELECTED TEMPERATURE STATISTICS 1931-1998**  
(SOURCE BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY)

°C	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
MEAN MAX	27.6	26.6	25.5	22.9	19.6	16.9	16.3	17.9	20.9	23.7	26.0	27.5	22.6
HIGHEST MAX	39.3	37.0	35.0	32.3	27.2	26.1	24.7	29.5	31.6	36.2	38.1	38.9	39.3
DAYS OVER 35°C	1.0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.7
MEAN MIN	16.7	16.6	15.4	12.3	9.1	6.3	5.3	6.0	8.5	11.5	13.8	15.7	11.4
LOWEST MIN	8.9	7.2	6.1	3.5	-1.8	-3.6	-4.4	-4.2	-0.4	1.9	3.8	7.4	-4.4

**RED = HIGHEST VALUE** **BLUE = LOWEST VALUE**

<sup>1</sup> Mean Annual Temperature Data - [Mean annual temperature | State of the Environment Report 2020 \(des.qld.gov.au\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> Queensland Reconstruction Authority, June 2022 Report -

[The social, financial and economic costs of the 2022 South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding Event \(gra.qld.gov.au\)](#)



## RAINFALL

The extremes of widespread rainfall have been associated with the impact of active or decayed tropical cyclones, while localised extremes are associated with severe thunderstorms. The greatest 24-hour rainfall of 199.4 millimetres at Gatton was recorded on 26 January 1974 (TC *Wanda*), while the maximum of 164.1 millimetres at Toowoomba was recorded on 10 February 1942 from an unnamed cyclone.

**TABLE 7 - UQ GATTON (STATION 040082) SELECTED RAINFALL STATISTICS 1897-2023**  
(SOURCE BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY)

MM	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
<b>MEAN RAIN</b>	109	99.5	79.2	48	44.9	41	36.7	26.4	34.7	65.8	76.9	98.2	765.6
<b>HIGHEST RAIN</b>	452.9	307.3	323.4	324.1	443.5	319.6	306.4	94.8	190.5	269	321.2	317	1241.4
<b>LOWEST RAIN</b>	1.2	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	1.3	230
<b>HIGHEST DAILY RAIN</b>	199.4	182	141.5	91.2	118.9	111.5	192.3	46.2	71.4	107.2	170.6	108.8	199.4

**TABLE 8 - TOOWOOMBA (STATION 041103) SELECTED RAINFALL STATISTICS 1869-2007**  
(BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY)

MM	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
<b>MEAN RAIN</b>	132.1	121.1	94.6	61.9	58.4	56.8	52.0	39.5	46.7	72.2	89.5	120.0	952.4
<b>HIGHEST RAIN</b>	519.6	735.6	389.6	421.2	519.6	373.0	248.1	266.4	168.7	234.2	302.8	358.6	1735.3
<b>LOWEST RAIN</b>	12.0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	2.8	0	4.6	7.7	433.3
<b>HIGHEST DAILY RAIN</b>	156.7	164.1	132.3	96.8	121.8	116.8	145.0	133.9	61.2	88.6	109.8	127.0	164.1

RED = HIGHEST VALUE BLUE = LOWEST VALUE

The mean rainfall is 770.2 millimetres per annum, the yearly mean maximum temperature is 26.9 degree Celsius and the yearly mean minimum is 13 degree Celsius.

The highest daily rainfalls recorded in January 2011 (*Tasha*) were 228.8 millimetres on 12 January 2011 at O'Shea Road, Hatton Vale and 180.8 millimetres on 11 January 2011 at Withcott. The highest daily rainfall recorded in January 2013 (*TC Oswald*) was 709 millimetres at Mount Castle. Rainfall of 1208 millimetres was received over the six days to 9am, 29 January 2013 at Mt Castle.

The area has a long history of flooding from a range of different sources including large scale riverine flooding due to prolonged rainfall and also high intensity flash flooding initiated by thunderstorms in the area. Localised intense storm events as well as large soaking rainfall events can result in widespread flooding across the region. Historical storm events have indicated rainfall of 50 millimetres on a wet catchment can result in localised flash flooding posing a risk to community. Almost two-thirds of recorded flood events occur within the months of January to March.

Further information on climate data can be found using the Bureau of Meteorology's Climate Data Online tool at [www.BOM.gov.au/climate/data/](http://www.BOM.gov.au/climate/data/)



## VEGETATION

Large areas of the native vegetation of Lockyer Valley have been removed or greatly modified over time by agriculture. The extensive areas of remnant native vegetation that remain, especially in the south, includes the temperate rainforests and wet sclerophyll forest of the mountains.

Rainforests grow in moist or sheltered locations, with open eucalypt forest occurring on the drier ridges and valleys. Montane heath vegetation grows on the cliffs and rocky outcrops.





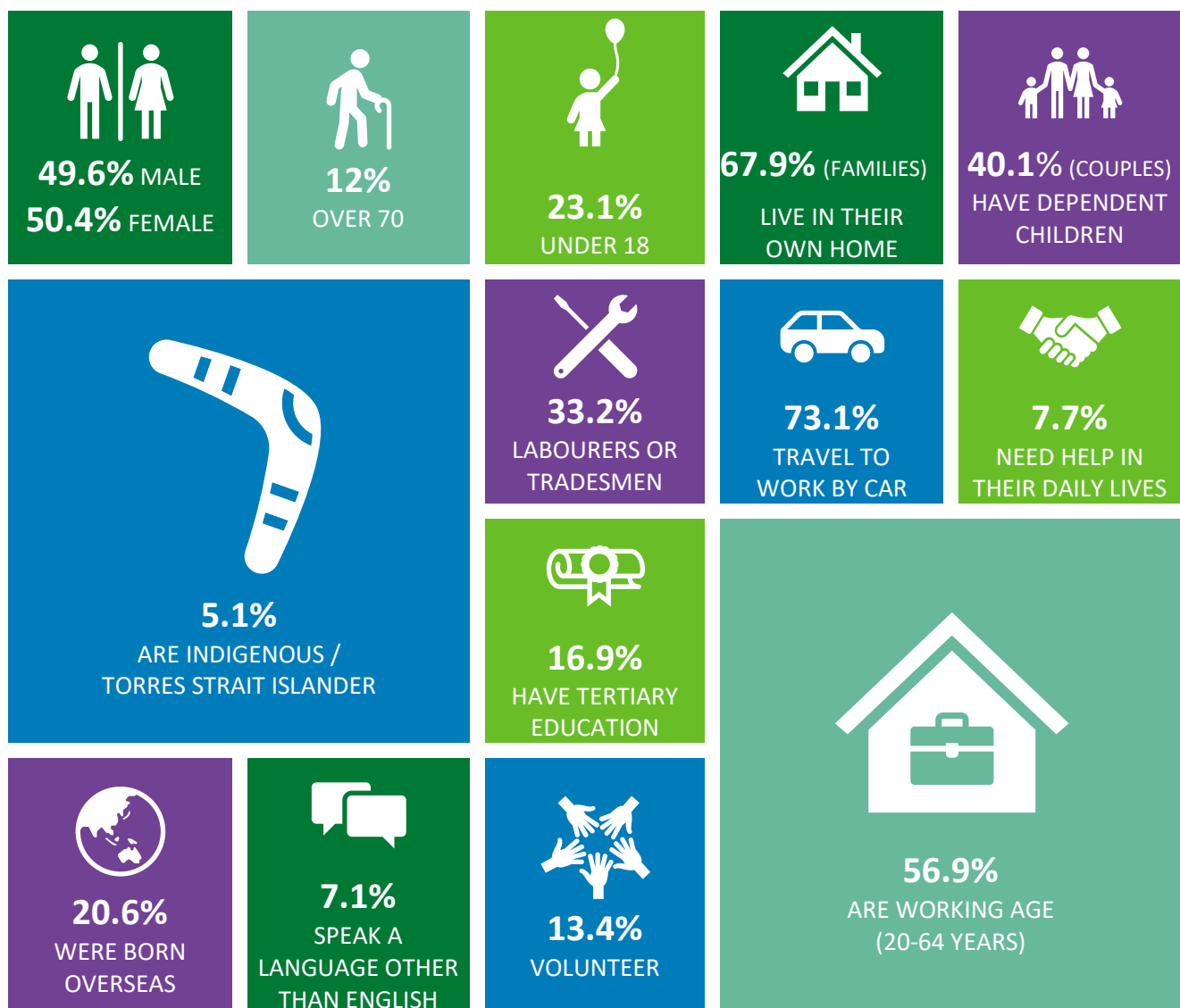
# POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021 Census data for the Lockyer Valley shows the population at the time the census was taken as 41,098<sup>3</sup> persons. Over the last five years the region has seen an average annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent.<sup>4</sup>

The areas of highest population densities can be found in Gatton, Laidley, Helidon, Withcott, Forest Hill and the expanding Plainland / Kensington Grove areas. The median age is 39 which is close to the state and national average of 38 years.

Figure 5 below is a snapshot of the Lockyer Valley population per 100 people.

**FIGURE 5 - LOCKYER VALLEY POPULATION SUMMARY**



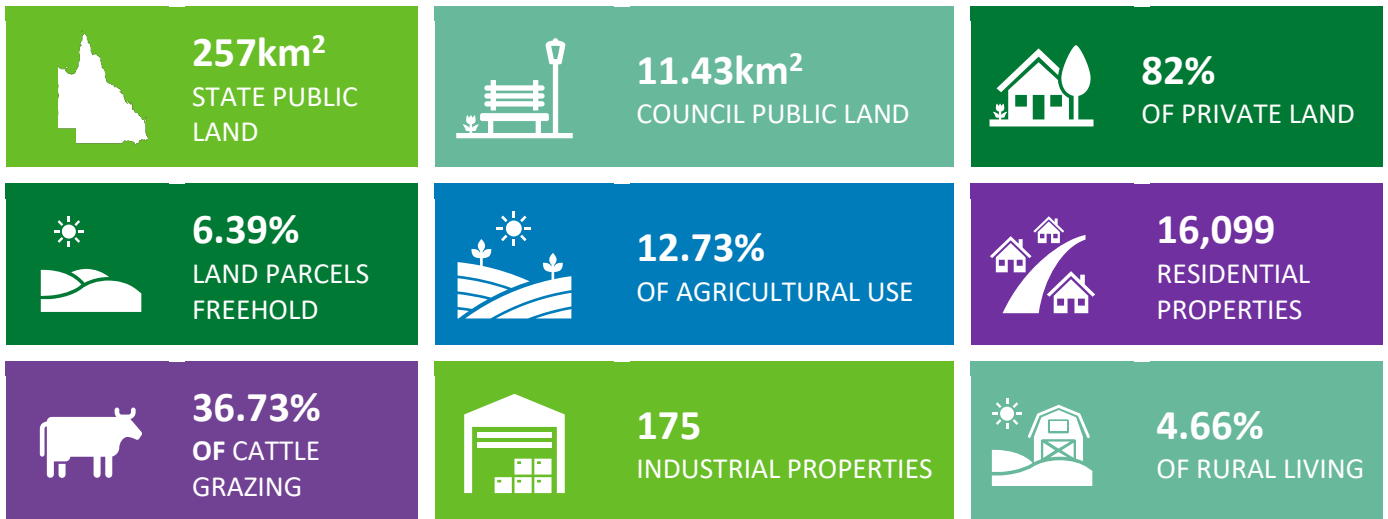
<sup>3</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census data for the Lockyer Valley - [2021 Lockyer Valley, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/2021-lockyer-valley-census-all-persons-quickstats)

<sup>4</sup> Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Regional Profiles: Resident Profile for Lockyer Valley (R) Local Government Area - [statistics.qgso.qld.gov.au/qld-regional-profiles](https://statistics.qgso.qld.gov.au/qld-regional-profiles)

## LAND USE

In terms of area, Lockyer Valley is dominated by rural land uses. The largest areas are used for dry-land grazing of cattle for beef and dairying. Horticultural crops (mainly seasonal vegetables), however, account for the greatest proportion of the value of the Region’s agricultural production.

**TABLE 8 – LAND USE IN THE LOCKYER VALLEY SNAPSHOT**



## ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Lockyer Valley is recognized as a ‘food bowl’ of Southeast Qld. 24 per cent of the State’s and five per cent of Australia’s total horticultural production comes from this area<sup>5</sup> making up forty percent of the Lockyer Valleys’ economy. Output from our agricultural sector is \$652.5 million<sup>6</sup> annually.

**TABLE 9 - ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE LOCKYER VALLEY SNAPSHOT<sup>6</sup>**



<sup>5</sup> [Lockyer Valley Horticultural Research Project Report – April 2018](#)

<sup>6</sup> Data sourced from .id and 2021 [ABS Census Data](#)





## CRITICAL SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Where possible, maintaining critical services and infrastructure during a disaster event is of key importance. If impacted by the event, their restoration is a high priority. The table below outlines a summary of the critical infrastructure in the Lockyer Valley LGA.

A detailed list of all identified critical infrastructure, including equipment that is important for intelligence and mitigation can be found at [Annexure 7 – Critical Infrastructure](#).

**TABLE 10 - CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE / SERVICES SUMMARY**

TYPE	DETAILS
AMBULANCE STATIONS	Gatton, Laidley
FIRE AND RESCUE STATIONS	Gatton, Laidley, Helidon, Forest Hill
POLICE STATIONS	Gatton, Laidley, Helidon
RURAL FIRE BRIGADES	Blenheim, Iredale and Flagstone Creek, Central Lockyer, Grantham, Laidley North and East, Lefthand Branch, Lockyer Waters, Mulgowie, Murphy's Creek, Mount Campbell, Upper Flagstone, Summerholm and Hatton Vale, Withcott, Woodlands
SES DEPOTS	Gatton, Laidley, Forest Hill
HEALTH FACILITIES	Gatton Hospital, Laidley Hospital
MAJOR ROADS	Warrego Highway, Gatton-Esk Road, Gatton-Helidon Road, Gatton-Clifton Road, Gatton-Laidley Road, Forest Hill-Fernvale Road, Laidley-Plainland Road, Rosewood-Laidley Road, Mulgowie Road, Mt Sylvia Road, Murphy's Creek Road.
RAIL LINES	West Moreton Rail Line
GAS SUPPLY	Roma to Brisbane pipeline
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	Gatton, Laidley, Glenore Grove Sub Stations

## HAZARDS







The hazards for the region were identified from the Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council 2016, Lockyer Creek Flood Risk Management Study, and Forest Hill Flood Hazard Study. These studies were undertaken to provide updated information on risks within the region and took into consideration earlier studies.

A significant element of the process of hazard identification was the consideration of how a reduction in disaster risk can protect the community against loss of infrastructure, damage to the natural environment, compromised standard of living and economic failures brought about by disasters.

Figure 6 - Identified local hazards is a high-level summary of natural hazards considered to be of primary concern to the Lockyer Valley LDMG. Detailed information on local hazards can be found in the [Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan](#).

It is noted that global mean temperatures have risen over the past century and that they will continue to rise as the result of climate change. It is anticipated this will affect the frequency and intensity of weather-related events.

**FIGURE 6 - IDENTIFIED LOCAL HAZARDS**

HAZARD	AREAS AFFECTED / SIGNIFICANT RISK	RECURRENCE
 <b>HEATWAVE</b>	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annually, generally between the months of November and February. Days of excessive heat can occur between October and March.<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
 <b>BUSHFIRE</b>	Heavily timbered areas, rural residential areas and urban infrastructure. Significant bushfire hazard primarily in southern, western and northern areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bushfires may be considered an annual event</li> </ul>
 <b>TROPICAL CYCLONES, EAST COAST LOWS AND SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS</b>	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 cyclones have come to within 400 kilometres of Gatton in the period from 1906 to 2006<sup>8</sup>.</li> <li>East Coast Lows - since 1960 the annual average has been 3.7<sup>9</sup>.</li> <li>Severe Storms - on average the Lockyer Valley area experiences between 30 and 40 thunderstorm days a year<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
 <b>FLOODS - FLASH</b>	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localised flooding is an annual problem which can occur in any month of the year, but flooding is most likely to occur in the months from October to May based on recent events.</li> </ul>
 <b>FLOODS - REGIONAL</b>	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA (inundation and / or isolation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream flooding from the various major creeks is less frequent than flash flooding</li> </ul>
 <b>LANDSLIDES</b>	The greatest level of hazard exists in the south and west of the region where very steep slopes coincide with susceptible geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally, coincides with prolonged high precipitation</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> [Geoscience Australia, South-East Queensland community risk report – heat wave risks, chapter 10, 2001](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Bureau of Meteorology tropical cyclone database](#)

<sup>9</sup> Referenced from Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan

<sup>10</sup> Based on national-level data (see Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan)







# RISK ASSESSMENT

*Within Queensland, the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF), State Planning Policy 2017 and Queensland's Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017, in alignment with policies at the National level, National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) and the Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – principles and guidelines all contribute to disaster risk reduction.*



## RISK EVALUATION

In 2012 a [Natural Hazard Risk Assessment](#) for Lockyer Valley Regional Council was conducted and was followed by an [update in 2016](#). Refer to this document for details on the identification and analysis of risks in the Lockyer Valley Regional LGA.

The approach adopted for this study follows the risk management process established in AS/NZS ISO 31000-2009 Risk management - principles and guideline (SA/SNZ, 2009).

The highest prioritised risks for Lockyer Valley

- Heatwave
- Bushfire
- Severe weather - flooding and storms



The [Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan](#), contains detail on these and other hazards, and forms part of the suite of supporting plans to the LDMG.

In 2022, the Lockyer Valley LDMG commenced undertaking a [QERMF](#) risk-based assessment of hazards. It is anticipated that this process will take approximately five years to complete and is awaiting the outcome of the State review of the process before proceeding further.

## RISK TREATMENT

There are several ways to treat risks, including

- Avoid or remove the risk
- Implement strategies to decrease the consequences of the risk
- Implement strategies to decrease the likelihood of the risk
- Share the risk (for example, through insurance)
- Transfer the risk through the identification of ownership and associated responsibility
- Accept and retain the risk through informed decision-making

The [2012 Natural Hazards Risk Assessment](#) and the [2016 Update](#) provides strategies that would help to reduce or eliminate emergency risks across the study area. It is focused primarily, but not exclusively, on those strategies that might be adopted by LVRC.

To ensure that shared risks are appropriately managed, the LDMG must consult with the entities whom the risk will be shared and ensure that appropriate agreements are in place and documented.

## RESIDUAL RISK

There will be instances where the LDMG, following a risk assessment, identifies that the application of treatment options at the local level will not be adequate to remove the risk and that unacceptable residual risk remains. When an unacceptable residual risk remains at the local level, the LDMG will collaborate with the Toowoomba DDMG, through the QDMA, for consideration and treatments noting that currently there is no agreed process between levels of QDMA to either accept, mitigate or transfer risk.



## INCREASED RISK FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is 'any change in the climate, lasting for several decades or longer, including changes in temperature, rainfall or wind patterns' and, coupled with increased population growth and urban development, is likely to increase exposure and risks to Queensland communities and infrastructure<sup>11, 12</sup>.

Climate change increases the frequency, distribution, duration and intensity of weather events, which will expose the community to hotter summers, more intense rainfall, flooding, storms and cyclones<sup>13</sup>. An emphasis on understanding the impacts and preparing for them will be integral to mitigating the risks of climate change.



<sup>11</sup> [Climate Council – What is Climate Change and what can we do about it?](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Queensland Government, Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan for climate change](#)

<sup>13</sup> [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience](#)



# PREVENTION STRATEGY

*LVRC conducts prevention and disaster mitigation activities to reduce risk and vulnerability through initiatives to enhance community resilience and sustainability.*

The Natural Hazard Risk Assessment has identified risk reduction measures and the Hazard Analysis, Risk Assessment and Risk Treatment Sub Plan details these measures and the activities that Council is undertaking as prevention strategies.

Prevention and disaster mitigation can be, in part, achieved through application of, building codes and planning policies and legislation.

## BUILDING CODES, BUILDING USE REGULATIONS AND PLANNING POLICIES

Codes and regulations that are relevant and apply include:

- *Building Act 1975*
- Building Standards Regulation 2006
- Building Regulations 1991
- Queensland Development Code
- Building Fire Safety Regulation
- *Body Corporate and Community Management Act*
- *Building Units and Group Titles Act*
- *Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act*
- *Building Services Authority Act*
- Local Government Finance Standard 2005
- Queensland Coastal Plan
- State Planning Policy 1/03 guideline: mitigating the adverse impacts of flood, bushfire and landslide

## LAND USE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

LVRC is in the process of developing a new Planning Scheme to replace the schemes currently in use. Those Planning Schemes include:

- [Laidley Shire Planning Scheme 2003](#)
- [Gatton Shire Planning Scheme 2007](#)
- [Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2020 \(Flood Regulation\) Grantham Reconstruction Area Development Scheme](#)





## INSURANCE

In a disaster there is significant impact on the whole community caused by under insured and non-insured properties. It is considered that this is an issue for the insurance industry and the State Government with input from the Local Group through its members.

## LEGISLATION

In addition to the *Disaster Management Act 2003* legislation relevant to disaster management includes:

- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*
- *Ambulance Service Act 1991*
- Local and Subordinate Local Laws
- *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981*
- *Explosives Act 1999*
- *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*
- *Gas Supply Act 2003*
- *Land Act 1994*
- *Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984*
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*
- *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Qld Reconstruction Authority Act 2011*
- *Petroleum Act 1923*
- *Public Health Act 2005*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*



# PREPAREDNESS

*The LDMG prepares for disasters through a continuous cycle of risk management, planning, coordinating, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action to ensure effective coordination and response during disasters.*

## BUILDING RESPONSE CAPABILITY

Within the Lockyer Valley it is the responsibility of designated lead agencies to plan for and coordinate the response to a particular emergency or event. See Table 15 - Functional Lead Agencies.

Each agency, particularly lead agencies, identify in reports at LDMG meetings the status of their preparedness, and the extent of their response capability. These reports are also to identify any gaps in the agency's capability.

Council maintains a response capability through funding and support of the Lockyer Valley State Emergency Service (SES) Unit.

The emergency management levy is collected on behalf of the Queensland Government through Council rates. The levy is applied to Queensland properties to ensure there is a sustainable funding base for our fire and emergency services when Queenslanders are at risk during emergencies such as floods, cyclones, storms as well as fire and accidents.

Council has identified teams with relevant capabilities and expertise to assist in providing a disaster response capability. This is maintained through training and exercise.

Each LDMG agency is responsible for taking actions to establish and sustain its own disaster response capability. This includes providing equipment and a suitable number of trained persons using the resources available to effectively respond to an emergency or a disaster situation.

Agencies must provide a LDMG representative with the appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit their organisations resources in a disaster management context.

During all stages of a disaster activation, if additional resources are required by an agency to ensure the appropriate response effort, then this is to be brought to the attention of the LDC.

## TRAINING

Disaster management training is one of the activities undertaken to maintain or enhance the QDMA.

The [Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework \(QDMTF\)](#) developed by QFES forms the basis of disaster management training in Queensland. QFES delivers the training and maintains records of it using a learning management system. It is their responsibility to ensure LDMG agency representatives are appropriately trained to undertake their role.

It is expected that all Lockyer Valley LDMG stakeholders will complete the mandatory courses specific to their role within a twelve-month period of commencement in that role.

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

Council provides training to LDMG agency representatives in the use of the LDCC incident management software. It is expected that LDCC liaison officers undertake relevant training to enable them to complete tasks, provide input to situation reports and access shared information.



## EXERCISES

Exercises are used to practice, test and evaluate the knowledge and ability of LDMG agencies to coordinate disaster operations.

Exercises are an essential component of disaster preparedness and can be used by the LDMG and member organisations to enhance capacity and contribute to continuous improvement.

*The Act* requires the effectiveness of the Plan to be reviewed at least once a year, conducting an exercise is one way in which the LDMG can meet this requirement. The activation of the LDMG, for example dealing with a disaster, also satisfies this legislative requirement.

## POST EVENT REVIEW

After disaster events occur, the LDMG will review the operational activities undertaken. This is a key component in ensuring capability development and the continuous improvement of disaster management arrangements.

Post-event reviews will:

- Assess disaster operations undertaken, including actions, decisions or processes
- Document those processes that worked well and identify a course of action to ensure they are recorded and updated for use in the next operation/event
- Assess capability and consider where additional training, community education and/or exercises may be needed.

The LDMG will review its operations following an event through a post-event debrief. During protracted operations the LDMG may choose to conduct multiple 'hot debriefs' to identify significant issues and provide prompt solutions for immediate implementation. The post-event debrief could be held days or weeks after an operation, when participants have had an opportunity to form a considered view on the effectiveness of the operation.

The post-debrief process is designed to identify improvements in relation to the conduct of the operation.

The report from the post-event analysis may make recommendations regarding how disaster management is delivered within the QDMA.

## LESSONS MANAGEMENT

The [Queensland Disaster Management Lessons Management Framework](#) refers to lessons management as the collecting, analysing, disseminating and applying learning experiences from events, exercises, programs and reviews.

The learnings from exercises and operations are to be consolidated into a recommendations action plan for endorsement and implementation.

Following the Lesson Management process, the Local Group may need to consider issues for resolution or may need to refer an issue to the District Group for advice or resolution.





# DISASTER RESILIENCE AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING



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

The *Disaster Management Act 2003* requires the LDMG “to ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster”.



Preparedness activities are designed to increase the capability of communities in order to reduce the impact of disasters. Examples of preparedness activities include:

- Developing and implementing community awareness programs
- Developing effective information management and collection of historical data events
- Developing concise and effective community communications methods
- Ensuring that accurate and current plans are in place

## DISASTER RESILIENCE

No individual, organisation or community is immune from disaster impacts.

It is Council’s mission to continually strengthen the disaster resilience of our region by improving communities’ preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters.

To deliver on this Council embeds the four guiding principles of resilience, as outlined in the [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience \(2022-2027\)](#) into its planning, operations, and engagement activities:

- Shared responsibility
- All hazards risk-based approach
- Evidence-based decision making
- Continual learning.

Council will be successful in its mission when the region:

- Understands its potential disaster risks
- Works together to better manage these risks; and
- Seeks new opportunities to reduce disaster risks, including those triggered by the effects of climate change.

## COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING

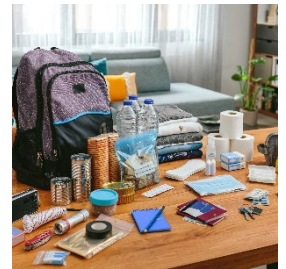
The capacity of a community to respond, restore and adapt to a disaster is key to its resilience.

Members of the LDMG currently work to build the region's capacity through public information and education programs that increase residents', visitors', and businesses natural hazard risk and awareness.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- Council's Disaster Dashboard
- Council's Flood Information Portal (currently under development)
- Council's website and Facebook pages
- Opt-in warning system notifications (registration is available through the Disaster Dashboard)
- Disaster Management preparedness information on Council website
- Disaster and emergency community awareness brochures displayed and available in Council Offices and Libraries
- Qld State Government Get Ready campaign
- Education activities through local service providers
- QFES Fire and Bushfire Awareness Program
- BOM Weather Warnings and website material.

Such resources are key to a community's short- and long-term planning, decision making and action in and around disasters.





# RESPONSE STRATEGY

**The Act defines disaster response as:**

*the taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support”.*

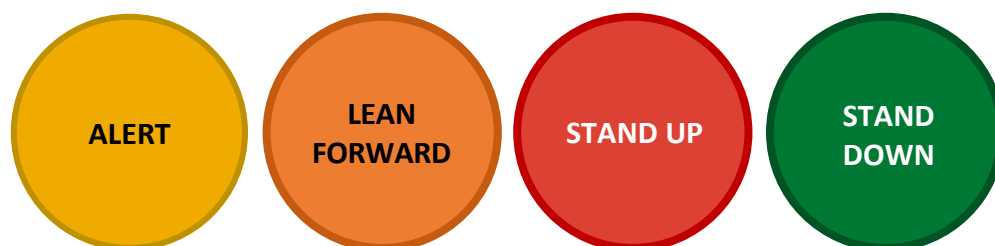
The principal purpose of emergency response is the preservation of life, property and the environment.

## ACTIVATION

The LDC is responsible for activating the LDMG. This would generally occur following consultation with the Chair of the LDMG and the DDC.

The decision to activate local disaster management arrangements, including the LDMG and/or LDCC, depends on multiple factors including the perceived level of impact to the community. Activation does not necessarily mean the LDMG will convene.

The four levels of activation are:



Activation levels are not necessarily sequential with any level skipped dependent on the situation. A description and triggers for the activation levels is below:

**TABLE 11 - LDMG ACTIVATION TRIGGERS**

	DEFINITION	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS
<b>ALERT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area.</li> <li>Some actions may be required, and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential hazard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness that the potential impact may cause serious disruption to the community and / or may require a coordinated multi agency response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information sharing from warning agency</li> <li>Monitor hazard and identify possible risks</li> <li>Situational awareness brief to LDC and District. Wider briefing as required.</li> <li>Report by exception only to the DDC and / LDMG</li> <li>Chair and LDC available on agreed communication channels</li> <li>Initial contact and information sharing with relevant agencies / organisations</li> <li>Initial advice to communities through relevant media and social media sources as required</li> <li>Undertake incident response activities through LDMG members’ core business arrangements</li> </ul>

	DEFINITION	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS
LEAN FORWARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An operational state characterised by a heightened level of information sharing and situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster Coordination Centres are prepared but not activated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazard is quantified but may not yet be imminent</li> <li>Potential requirement for coordinated disaster operations</li> <li>Need for public awareness</li> <li>Event is to be managed locally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure relevant facilities are set up and roster prepared as required e.g. LDCC and evacuation centres</li> <li>Relevant functional lead agency and LDC conduct analysis of predictions</li> <li>Chair and LDC on watching brief</li> <li>Confirm level and potential of hazard</li> <li>Development of Event Action Plan</li> <li>LDMG and DDMG briefings / meetings as required</li> <li>Council staff prepare for operations</li> <li>Determine trigger point to stand up</li> <li>Establish regular communications with warning agency</li> <li>LDC advises DDC of lean forward and establishes regular contact</li> <li>Public information and warning initiated</li> <li>Chair, LDC and LDMG members available on agreed communication channels</li> </ul>
STAND UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The operational state following lean forward where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster Coordination Centres are activated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazard is imminent with serious impact in region</li> <li>Community will be or has been seriously impacted</li> <li>Request for support received by LDMG agencies or LDCC</li> <li>Coordinated support required</li> <li>Significant State resources committed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDMG meeting / briefing</li> <li>LDCC operational and coordinating response</li> <li>Review of Event Action Plan</li> <li>Local government shifts to disaster operations and maintains critical functions</li> <li>LDMG Liaison Officers located in LDCC as required</li> <li>Commence sitreps to DDMG</li> <li>DDMG advised of potential requests for support</li> <li>Agency communication with LDCC through agreed channels</li> <li>LDC present at LDCC</li> <li>LDMG Chair and members available through agreed communication channels</li> <li>Recovery Committee on Lean Forward and moves to Stand Up as event progresses</li> <li>Commencement of Recovery planning</li> </ul>
STAND DOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and / or recovery operations. The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No requirement for coordinated response</li> <li>Community has returned to normal function</li> <li>Move has been made from response to recovery activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDMG and LDCC stood down from response</li> <li>Final situation report sent to DDMG</li> <li>Final checks for outstanding requests</li> <li>LDMG members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements</li> <li>Implement plan to transition to recovery</li> <li>Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting</li> <li>Debrief of staff in LDCC</li> <li>Debrief with LDMG members as required</li> <li>Consolidate financial records</li> </ul>





## LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE (LDCC)

The LDCC is managed by Council, staffed by Council employees and supported by liaison officers from relevant government and non-government organisations. The LDCC structure provides a flexible and scalable approach to staff, roles and resources based on the nature, complexity and size of the event.

The LDC has overall responsibility for the establishment and operation of the LDCC. During a disaster event the LDCC is established to support the LDMG around the following activities:

- Coordination and planning of disaster operations
- Resource management and coordination
- Managing information collection and dissemination
- Develop intelligence and strategic planning capability
- Provide regular reports to the DDC
- Maintain an overall account of the event
- Dissemination of public information and warnings
- Coordination of reporting to relevant stakeholders

Lockyer Valley LDCC is located at 26 Railway Street, Gatton.

A [Local Disaster Coordination Centre Sub Plan](#) has been developed with full details of LDCC operation.



## EMERGENCY WARNING NOTIFICATION AND DISSEMINATION

The LDMG is responsible for ensuring the community is aware of ways to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster. This involves raising awareness of identified threats and the means by which the public should respond at an individual and/or household level. It may also include warnings and directions, as provided by primary agencies relating to the particular hazard.

Emergency warnings may be issued by any agency that has primary responsibility for a hazard, such as the Bureau of Meteorology, QPS and QFES.

**TABLE 12 - WARNING / INFORMATION AUTHORITIES**

ORGANISATION	WARNINGS/ INFORMATION TYPE
BIOSECURITY QLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal/Plan Disease</li> </ul>
BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe weather alerts</li> </ul>
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major road disruption</li> <li>Maritime incidents</li> <li>Qrail disruption</li> </ul>
QUEENSLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Alert (EA)</li> <li>Standard Early Warning Signal (SEWS)</li> <li>Bushfire and Hazardous Materials incidents</li> </ul>
QUEENSLAND HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Health Alerts</li> <li>Heatwave</li> </ul>
QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Public Safety Preservation Act</i> declarations</li> <li>Community evacuations</li> </ul>
SEQWATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dam release notifications</li> <li>Dam spilling</li> <li>Dam recreational safety</li> </ul>
UTILITY OR FACILITY OWNER (E.G., URBAN UTILITIES, ENERGEX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major Infrastructure failure</li> </ul>

The release of information to the community regarding the emergency and associated threats, will normally be approved by the Chairperson of the LDMG and distributed after discussions with the Lead Agency and the LDC.

The Chairperson of the LDMG (or delegate) is the official source of public and media information for the group's coordination and support activities.

Primary and functional lead agencies provide media liaison for issues relating to their organisational roles. Individual organisations maintain

responsibility for internal reporting on their business in accordance with their established procedures.

Community members may receive warnings and information from a number of different sources – some official, some not. Almost always, people will want to verify a warning by seeking additional information or investigating how others in the area are responding. Confirmation is an important step in the process of responding to warnings.





## FAMILY, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS

Family, friends and neighbours are an extremely powerful source of warning information. However, this information should always be verified through official sources.

All members of the community are encouraged to check on family, friends and neighbours and to share official warnings with them.

### SOCIAL MEDIA

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People are more likely to act on a warning when the source of that warning is someone they trust.

Facebook and Twitter are the two most common social media platforms used by Council. Social media feeds are available from [Qld.gov.au/alerts](https://www.qld.gov.au/alerts) and Council's [Disaster Dashboard](#) for those who do not subscribe to social media platforms.

### MAINSTREAM MEDIA (RADIO, TELEVISION)

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The use of mainstream media is essential for the provision of emergency warnings. Mainstream media channels are generally very proactive in the monitoring of official sources.

### DISASTER DASHBOARD

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The Lockyer Valley Disaster Dashboard provides a comprehensive and user-friendly platform for accessing information on the current status of events in the Lockyer Valley. It includes emergency news, weather, warnings and alerts, road impacts, power outages, flood monitoring cameras, rain river height data, social media feeds and other information.

### OPT-IN AND NOTIFICATION SERVICES

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Lockyer Valley Regional Council has partnered with [Early Warning Network \(EWN\)](#) to provide residents access to a free early warning alert system. The early warning alert service provides warnings for severe thunderstorms, hail, destructive winds, cyclones and flooding for people directly in the path of severe weather. Residents can subscribe to the service through Council's website or Disaster Dashboard. Residents who do not have internet access and/or an email address can register by contacting Council on 1300 005 872.

Many agencies provide an application (app) for use on digital devices. Some apps allow users to receive

warning notifications. Use of official apps ensures the reliability of information received.

### EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

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Emergency Alert (EA) is the national telephone warning system used by emergency services and Council to send voice messages (to landlines) and text messages (to mobile phones) within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies.

The Emergency Alert system will only be used in dangerous situations where there is likely to be an impact on human life. It relies on telecommunications networks to send messages, and message delivery cannot be guaranteed.

The SDCC may decide to issue an EA message without consultation with Council or the LDMG; however, during these situations, the SDCC will inform Council of any warnings issued.

### STANDARD EMERGENCY WARNING SIGNAL (SEW)

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SEWS is a wailing siren sound intended as an alert signal to be played preceding an emergency warning to draw listeners attention to the following emergency warning.

When community members hear the signal, they should pay careful attention to the message that follows and act immediately on the advice given.

The [Queensland Standard Emergency Warning Signal \(SEWS\) Manual](#) provides guidance to all persons and roles involved in the use of SEWS as a community warning messaging tool within Queensland.

### DOORKNOCKING

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Doorknocking can be highly effective and, in some scenarios, will be a necessity. In areas with poor telephone and internet reception, doorknocking may be an essential communication channel.



## SIRENS AND PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS

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A traditional form of alerting the public, sirens can play a role in alerting people to an incident and serve as a prompt to seek further information. Prior community education to encourage information-seeking behaviour when sirens sound is important. People should also be made aware they may not hear a siren and should not rely on this as their only trigger.

Public address systems are an additional channel that may be available, particularly in cities or specific activity centres. They can be used to broadcast warnings to people in an immediate area

## BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY WARNINGS

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The Bureau of Meteorology (the Bureau) issues Severe Weather Warnings whenever severe weather is occurring in an area or is expected to develop or move into an area. The warnings describe the area under threat and the expected hazards. Warnings are issued with varying lead-times, depending on the weather situation, and range from just an hour or two to 24 hours or sometimes more.





## PUBLIC INFORMATION AND MEDIA MANAGEMENT

When an event is imminent it is essential the public are informed of hazard and its potential impacts and provided with information to enable appropriate decision making. The key objective is to deliver accurate, clear, timely information and advice to the public.

During a disaster, it is critical that the public information provided to the media is consistent across all agencies. To ensure the release of appropriate, reliable and consistent information Consideration of the following should occur:

- The Public Information team will coordinate media engagements for the LDMG Chair
- Joint media conferences held at designated times involving key stakeholders, where feasible
- Key spokespeople should be senior representatives of the LDMG agencies involved in the event.

The LDMG should develop a flexible media management strategy that identifies key messages to share with the community, including reinforcing the LDMG's role in coordinating support to the affected community. Council works with other LDMG agencies to facilitate consistent messaging.

The [Public Information and Warnings Sub Plan](#) has been developed to manage media in disaster events.

## LDMG NOTIFICATIONS

The LDMG notification and dissemination processes allows communication between member organisations. This process considers the time restrictions of rapid onset events.

LDMG's secretariat does not send out any publicly available warnings or notifications to member organisations. Member organisations are required to subscribe and manage their subscription to these services themselves.

The DDC will receive notification directly from the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) and internally through Queensland Police Service Communication Centres and will ensure the dissemination of warnings to vulnerable LDMG's within the Toowoomba Disaster District.



## DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

The LDMG will coordinate and support the response capability of individual agencies. Agencies are responsible to ensure that they have appropriate resources to deliver their agreed roles and responsibilities. Where an agency's local capacity is exceeded, they can request support through the LDMG.

Where the LDMG is unable to provide the required support for an agency, the established processes to seek assistance from the Toowoomba DDMG will be utilised.

During disaster events the LDMG has a response and recovery capacity, which includes the following:

**TABLE 13 - ENTITIES WITH LOCAL RESPONSE AND RECOVERY CAPACITY**

ENTITY TYPE	ORGANISATION
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lockyer Valley Regional Council</li> </ul>
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Queensland Police Service</li> <li>• Queensland Ambulance Service</li> <li>• Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</li> </ul>
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES VOLUNTEERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Fire Service Brigades</li> <li>• State Emergency Service</li> </ul>
<b>QLD GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Transport and Main Roads</li> <li>• Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy</li> <li>• Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and Partners</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Utilities</li> <li>• Energy QLD</li> <li>• Optus</li> <li>• Telstra</li> <li>• Queensland Rail</li> <li>• University of Queensland, Gatton Campus</li> <li>• Ergon</li> <li>• Seqwater</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• GIVIT</li> <li>• NBN®</li> <li>• Queensland Corrective Services</li> <li>• Resource Safety and health Queensland, Helidon Reserve</li> <li>• Queensland Reconstruction Authority</li> <li>• National Emergency Management Agency</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture and Fisheries</li> <li>• Other agencies as required</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANISATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lockyer Valley Community Centre</li> <li>• Laidley Community Centre</li> <li>• Lifeline</li> <li>• Adventist Disaster and Relief Agency</li> <li>• Salvation Army</li> <li>• St Vincent de Paul Society</li> <li>• Service clubs</li> <li>• Culturally and linguistically diverse community organisations</li> </ul>





# CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FOR RESPONSE

## REPORTING

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For disaster management to function effectively, reporting lines must be strictly adhered to.

The demand for information increases substantially during times of activation, and this can be driven by political or media demands. Whilst the LDMG accepts these demands and will facilitate requests for information it must not allow the reporting system to be circumvented.

The LDMG reports to the DDMG. In turn the DDMG will report to the State Group. The local group should not report directly to the State group and all requests for information must go through the district group. Individual agencies have two reporting obligations:

- Each agency must report all activities to the Chair and LDC of the group. Without this information full situational awareness cannot be achieved. Reporting must be in writing surmising the activities of the agency.
- Each supporting agency has a responsibility to keep their normal command structure informed of their actions and activities. The structure and nature of this reporting is by individual arrangement.

In turn the LDCC has a responsibility to keep all the members of the LDMG informed of the situation. It is unusual that all agencies will be required to support activation. The LDC is responsible to ensure that all members of the LDMG receive situation reports and up to date information.

## DISASTER DECLARATION

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

A declaration may be made if the person/s responsible for making it are satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen and it will be necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment.

Before declaring a disaster situation the person/s responsible for the declaration is to take reasonable steps to consult with local government in the proposed declared area.

In accordance with *the Act*, a declaration must be in the approved form, or can be made orally if necessary to exercise declared disaster powers before an approved form can be obtained and completed. An oral declaration can be made if the DDC is satisfied only that it is reasonably likely to be necessary to exercise declared disaster powers. If the declaration is made orally, it must be recorded in the approved form as soon as is reasonably practicable.

## THE PROVISIONS FOR DECLARATIONS AND DISASTER POWERS

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Disaster management forms, including forms for disaster declaration, extension, request to end and for the authorisation of persons to exercise declared disaster powers etc. Are available within the [Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline](#) Support Toolkit.

A Declaration of a Disaster Situation may be requested, for example, where there is an identified need to undertake a managed evacuation, from the Chair or LDC to the DDC, using the agreed forms as referenced above that are available within the LDCC.

When a Declaration of a Disaster Situation is enacted, the Chair and LDC will continue to align local strategies and arrangements with the DDC to ensure the appropriate utilisation of the powers within the local disaster management arrangements. The declaration of a disaster situation does not impact the requirements of a local government under *the Act* to manage disaster operations in their area.

## **ACCESSING SUPPORT AND ALLOCATING RESOURCES**

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Incidents, events, emergencies, and disasters of local or regional scope which can be managed using regional resources are to be coordinated and managed by ICC's and the LDCC.

Requests for support may come from lead agencies, supporting agencies or the community. These requests must be acted on in accordance with the standard operating procedures for Council's LDCC.

Support may be sourced from the following entities:

- Member agencies preferred suppliers as per the list of suppliers held by that agency's procurement unit.
- All emergency service providers both government and non-government agencies.
- Through the agency liaison officers or via the usual member agency procedures.
- The SDCC or the DDC may allocate and push resources forward to the region during an event even though resources have not been requested by the LDC. The staging and reception of these resources will require planning and coordination in conjunction with the LDC.
- Should support as described above, be withdrawn for whatever reason, the agencies should advise the LDC immediately

Through businesses and community groups for additional resources.

When the LDMG requires logistics support and/or resources to meet operational requirements that are beyond local capacity and capability, it sends a request for assistance to the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC).

At times, administrative boundaries may separate resources from affected communities. In planning, the LDMG considers resources in other Igas in addition to those available locally.

The LDCC will maintain communication with local governments that share a boundary with the area.

These are the Ipswich City Council, Toowoomba Regional Council, Somerset Regional Council, Southern Downs Regional Council and Scenic Rim Regional Council.

## **COUNCIL TO COUNCIL ARRANGEMENTS (C2C)**

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C2C exists between Council and other local government areas. If resources permit, activities relating to disaster response and recovery for affected communities, C2C may 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.

Any requests for assistance that cannot be met within local resources will be submitted to the DDC; the LDC must endorse these requests. If the request for assistance cannot be actioned by the DDC, he or she will request assistance through the State Disaster Coordination Centre

## **DEFENCE ASSISTANCE TO THE CIVIL COMMUNITY (DACC)**

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The principle applied to the provision of emergency Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC)<sup>14</sup> is that State/Territory Governments are primarily responsible for combating disasters and civil emergencies, using available State/Territory paid and volunteer services and commercially available resources. Australian Government resources (including Defence assets) may be made available in situations where State/Territory authorities are unable to react with sufficient speed or lack the necessary resources or skills. There are three categories of DACC assistance:

- Cat 1 – Local Emergency Assistance
- Cat 2 – Significant Emergency Assistance
- Cat 3 – Emergency Recovery Assistance

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<sup>14</sup> [Defence Assistance to the Civil Community \(DACC\) Categories – Reference Guide RG.1.210](#)





## EVACUATION

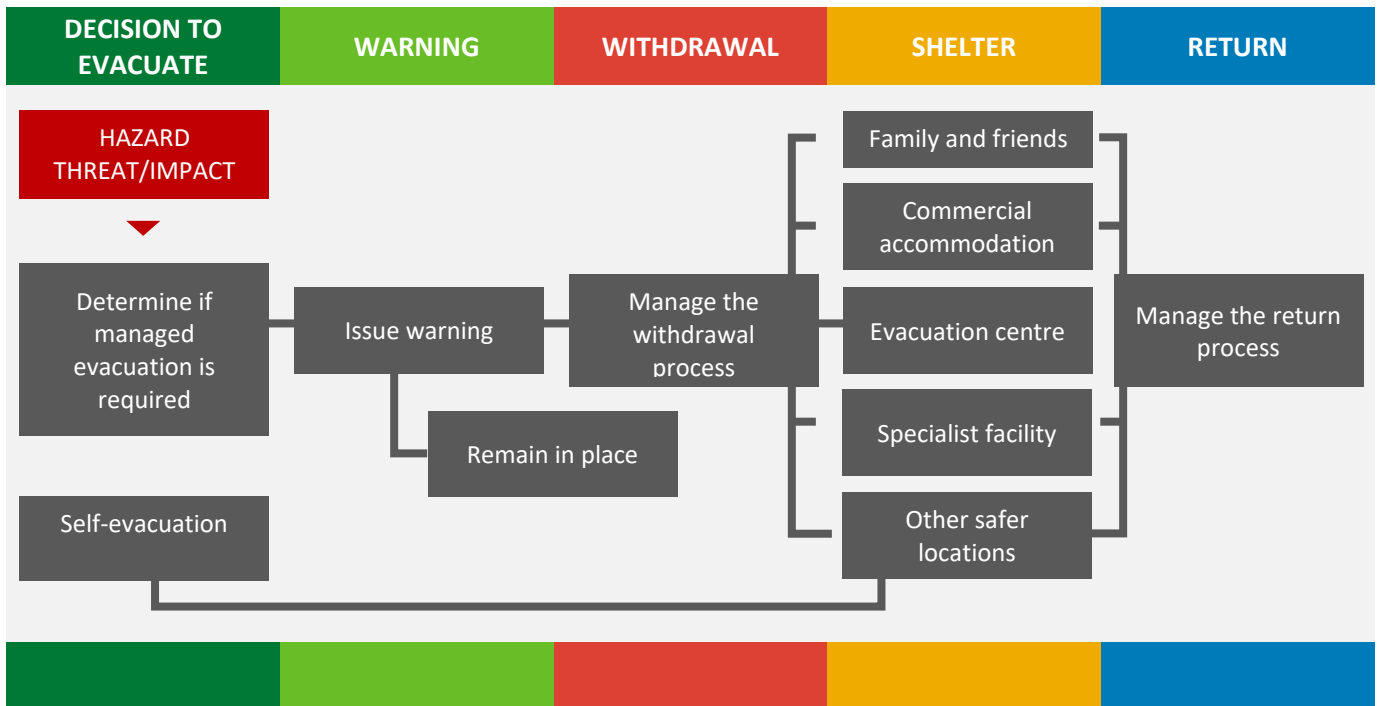
There are several emergency or disaster situations that may require evacuations or temporary relocation of people or part of the community. The evacuation is a critical component during the response phase and is address in detail in the [Evacuation Sub Plan](#).

The key evacuation objectives adopted by the LDMG are:

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

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

**FIGURE 7 - EVACUATION PROCESS (AIDR EVACUATION PLANNING HANDBOOK, 2017)**



## EVACUATION CENTRES

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Council has identified various community facilities across the region as potential evacuation centres or places of refuge. The LDCC is responsible for coordinating the activation and closure of the facilities. These facilities can be used as:

- An evacuation centre - a facility set aside to provide short-stay emergency accommodation for displaced (evacuated) residents.
- A place of shelter - a facility identified or set aside to provide a brief respite from disaster effects and does not require the provision of accommodation.

Community evacuation centres or places of shelter may be opened as required as a result of an impending threat within the region. The affected community will be notified of the establishment and operation of a centre via various communication sources. People will always be encouraged to seek shelter with family or friends in the first instance. Further information on evacuation centres, refer to [Evacuation Centre Sub-Plan](#).

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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Major disasters, both natural and man-made, are common and generally involve some form of Environmental Health (EH) response. Disasters such as fires and floods that have been experienced in the Lockyer Valley in recent years, have widespread EH consequences.

EH is concerned with the investigation, assessment, and management of the physical, chemical, biological, and social factors in our environment that have the potential to impact upon human health and wellbeing. In managing these factors, EH focuses on creating and maintaining sustainable environments, enhancing good human health and wellbeing, and ensuring protection of the natural environment.

The Plan outlines the LDMG need for thorough planning in the prevention, preparation for, response to and recovery from hazardous and disaster events.

The [EH Sub-Plan](#) focuses on managing the EH risks that have the potential to affect the LVRC LGA from hazardous and disaster events.

## ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

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A disaster can present a range of risks relating to animal management in terms of public health, safety, and nuisance. Hazards can include – injured and displaced animals, dead animals, animal-related diseases, and care and shelter related issues.

It is important accommodation requirements for animals and household pets are considered. Insights from previous events indicate that some residents will not evacuate without their animals or pets. However, in the majority of cases people will either evacuate with them or abandon them.

Arrangements for assistance animals (e.g. Guide dogs) or companion animals for vulnerable community members must be considered during evacuation planning.

The responsibility for the welfare of animals at all times remains with the person in charge of an animal. It is recognised animals can impact on people's decision making and behaviour in an emergency. Information for the community on planning for the care of animals in disasters is provided on [Council's website](#).

An [Animal Management Sub Plan](#) has been developed to outline animal management arrangements for the Lockyer Valley LGA.





## RESUPPLY

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The LDMG is responsible for supporting communities in preparing for temporary isolation. It is also responsible for ensuring procedures are in place for resupply of food and other essentials during times of isolation.

Most events that isolate communities occur on a seasonal basis and affect roads and transport networks. Communities that are likely to be affected by such events are expected to prepare well in advance for both the event and the expected period of isolation.

LDMG planning for resupply operations takes into account the necessity and urgency of the request. It will need to balance the diversion of limited resources from other activities (such as supporting rescue, evacuation centres or similar) with the needs of the isolated persons.

The LDMG has developed a [Resupply Sub Plan](#). The aim of this sub plan is to ensure 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.

## DONATIONS

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Council has a partnership with GIVIT to manage all offers of donated goods and services during a disaster event. GIVIT is a not-for-profit organisation that offers a free disaster recovery service that supports charities, front-line services, agencies and governments by matching needs with donated goods and services through a virtual warehouse. This process eliminates the need for organisations to store and sort donated goods. GIVIT also accepts donations of money that can be spent on urgently needed items. These items are purchased, where possible, from businesses in the local community which assists the recovery of the local economy.

Council will promote the use of GIVIT for donations through social media, Council's website and scripting for Call Centre staff.

Further details on the management of donated goods can be found in the [Donated Goods Sub Plan](#) and the [Memorandum of Understanding between GIVIT and Lockyer Valley Regional Council](#).

## IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

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There are primarily two types of damage assessments.

- Rapid Damage Assessment
- Comprehensive Assessment.

A Rapid Damage Assessment examines the ways in which an event has affected the community immediately after the event. This assessment will provide initial and often unconfirmed indicative information. The information collected is used to provide an assessment of the potential overall impact of the event and to set initial priorities.

Comprehensive damage assessment will commence as soon as possible following an event to accurately establish the impact of an event. Response and recovery agencies will undertake detailed impact assessments relating to their area of jurisdiction and will submit Situation Reports to the LDMG through the LDCC. Depending on need, the LDMG may coordinate the formation and operation of multiagency damage assessment teams to systematically collect and analyse impact assessment data. An [Impact Assessment Sub Plan](#) has been developed.

## SPONTANEOUS VOLUNTEERS

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Volunteers are a vital resource during all phases of disaster management. Council, however, does not have the capacity to manage volunteers. Volunteers are encouraged to first assist family, friends and neighbours then register with [Volunteering Queensland](#) if they wish to assist others in the community.







## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

LDMG member organisations will be responsible for their financial management and procurement matters. Council will assume responsibility for financial management of the LDCC during the event.

When an event occurs, each organisation should immediately begin accounting for personnel and equipment costs relating to disaster operations (in accordance with its own policies and procedures) to provide evidence for reimbursement from the various assistance arrangements.

Care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the disaster operations period to maintain logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditure (including personnel timesheets). This will provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future audit and potential reimbursement purposes.

It is important to remember that a Declaration of a Disaster Situation is **not** a pre-requisite for the reimbursement of expended funding.



## DISASTER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ARRANGEMENTS

There are two sets of financial arrangements that, if activated, provide financial support to Queensland communities affected by a disaster event.

### DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS (DRFA)

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The [DRFA](#) is a joint funding initiative of the Australian and State governments to provide disaster relief and recovery payments and infrastructure restoration to help communities recover from the effects of eligible disaster events. In Queensland, this program is managed on a whole of government basis by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA).

[The Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements 2018 \(Australian Government\)](#) outlines the activation process for DRFA and includes a table of relief measures and activation criteria.

### STATE DISASTER RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS (SDRA)

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The SDRA is an all-hazards relief program that is 100 per cent State funded and covers natural and non-natural disasters. The purpose of the SDRA is to address personal hardship and community response needs for disaster events where the DRFA is unable to be activated. SDRA relief measures for Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme and Counter Disaster Operations are the same relief measures that are activated under the DRFA, as detailed above.

The Director-General of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (supported by QRA) is responsible for activating the SDRA. The [Queensland Disaster Funding Guidelines \(QDFG\) 2021](#) outlines the activation, eligibility and other requirements for both the DRFA and SDRA within Queensland

### AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DISASTER RECOVERY PAYMENTS AND ALLOWANCES

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Australian Government Disaster recovery payments may be available through the Department of Human Services. Activation of the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment or Allowance is the decision of the Australian Government.

#### DISASTER RECOVERY PAYMENT

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When a major disaster has had such a significant impact on individuals and families where assistance over and above the joint Australian Government-State cost sharing arrangements is needed, the Australian Government may provide the Disaster Recovery Payment (AGDRP) which is a one-off recovery payment. Activation of AGDRP requires a determination by the Minister for Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity that an event is a major disaster.

#### DISASTER RECOVERY ALLOWANCE

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Major disasters can have a significant impact on people's ability to earn an income. In such situations, the Australian Government may provide the Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA) which is a short-term income support payment. DRA becomes payable after the Minister for Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity (the Minister) determines that an event is a major disaster. Eligibility criteria must be met.



# HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS

State departments or agencies have primary responsibility to address certain hazards as detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan. Hazard specific planning is required across all aspects of Disaster Management (PPRR). Coordination and operational procedures for specific hazards may be different to those for disaster management.

Agency specific coordination centres may be established in addition to local, district and State coordination centres and internal structures, including the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes. Primary Agencies also have a role to ensure hazard specific

plans link to corresponding national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with their counterparts at the national level are maintained.

The Plan outlines the LDMG’s need for thorough planning in the prevention, preparation for, response to and recovery from hazardous and disaster events.

The following table outlines the Primary Agencies responsible for each specific hazard and the respective State and national level plans, where appropriate.

**TABLE 14 - PRIMARY (HAZARD SPECIFIC) AGENCIES**

HAZARD	PRIMARY AGENCY	RELATED PLANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal or Plant Disease (Biosecurity)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan</li> <li>Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan)</li> <li>Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan</li> <li>Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan</li> <li>Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual</li> <li>DAF Disaster Management Plan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biological (human related)</li> <li>Communicable Disease</li> <li>Radiological</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Moreton Hospital and Health Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan</li> <li>National Action Plan for Influenza Pandemic</li> <li>State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents</li> <li>Queensland Whole of Government Pandemic Plan</li> <li>Pandemic Sub Plan – a sub plan of the Plan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earthquake and Landslip</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lockyer Valley Regional Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dam Safety Emergency Action Plans</li> <li>Mt Whitestone Landslide Event Specific Plan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire – Structural or Bushfire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bushfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans</li> <li>Queensland Bushfire Plan</li> <li>Bushfire Sub Plan – A sub plan of the Plan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood, Storm, Cyclone or Severe Weather</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lockyer Valley Regional Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous Material/s Incident</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heatwave</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Moreton Hospital and Health Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heatwave Response Plan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major Transport Incident (road, rail, marine)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Police Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational Procedures Manual (OPM)</li> <li>Queensland Mass Casualty Incident Plan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrorism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Police Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational Procedures Manual (OPM)</li> <li>Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan</li> <li>National Counter-Terrorism Plan</li> </ul>

# FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCIES

TABLE 15 - FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCIES

FUNCTION	LEAD AGENCY	RELATED PLANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damage Assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Impact Assessment Sub Plan</a> – a subplan of the Plan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Medical Retrieval</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy Infrastructure (electricity, gas and fuel)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evacuation – Voluntary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lockyer Valley Regional Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</a></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evacuation – Directed and/or Mass Scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Police Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational Procedures Manual (OPM)</li> <li><a href="#">Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</a></li> <li><a href="#">Evacuation Sub Plan</a></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evacuation Centre Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lockyer Valley Regional Council, supported by Australian Red Cross</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</a></li> <li>Australian Red Cross Preferred Sheltering Practices</li> <li><a href="#">Evacuation Centre Sub Plan</a></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass Fatality Management (including disaster victim identification)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Health</li> <li>Queensland Police Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Health, Mental Health, and Medical Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Moreton Hospital and Health Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Information and Warnings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Information – Lockyer Valley Regional Council</li> <li>Warnings – Lockyer Valley Regional Council and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</a></li> <li>Emergency Alert Guidelines</li> <li>Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) Guidelines</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resupply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lockyer Valley Regional Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</a></li> <li><a href="#">Resupply Sub Plan</a></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Search and / or Rescue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensland Police Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intergovernmental Agreement</li> <li>The National Search and Rescue Manual</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport Systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Transport and Main Roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary Emergency Accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy</li> <li>LDMG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) Plan</li> <li><a href="#">Evacuation Sub Plan</a></li> </ul>



# RECOVERY STRATEGY

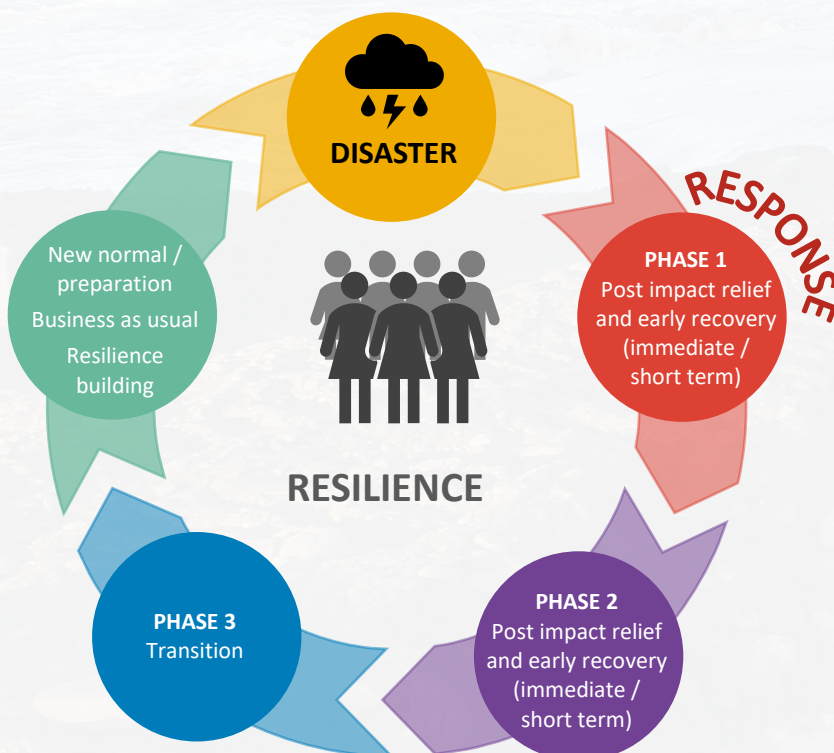
*Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting affected individuals and communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support for the emotional, social, and physical wellbeing of those affected.*

## Recovery is defined as:

- Providing relief measures to assist persons affected by the event who do not have resources to provide for their own personal wellbeing
- Restoring essential infrastructure in the area or areas affected by the event
- Restoring the environment in areas affected by the event
- Providing personal support to individuals affected by the event, including temporary hospital accommodation, emergency medical supplies, material assistance and counselling services, and/or
- Supporting community development activities to restore capacity and resilience

Recovery is undertaken across phases as outlined in the [Queensland Recovery Plan](#).

**FIGURE 8 - PHASES OF RECOVERY**







## PLANNING FOR RECOVERY

The [Recovery Sub Plan](#) provides information on a framework for the coordination of recovery operations within the Lockyer Valley LGA.

A critical aspect of disaster management is planning for recovery. Recovery can offer an opportunity to learn and build resilience so that the region is better prepared for future disaster events. Communities can further develop their capability and resilience through recovery activities that focus on sustainability and growth, community development initiatives, reconstruction efforts and risk reduction strategies.

The Recovery Sub Plan includes transition arrangements from response through to recovery. It also identifies the scope of possible disaster recovery operations and the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in the process for short, medium and long-term recovery requirements.

## RECOVERY FUNCTIONS

Lockyer Valley [Recovery Sub Plan](#) involves the following six key elements of recovery:

- Coordination and monitoring
- Human-social
- Economic
- Building
- Roads and transport
- Environment



# ANNEXURES

## ANNEXURE 1 – DOCUMENT VERSION CONTROL

Approved amendments are to be listed in the following table. The LDC is to ensure that all copies of this plan are accurately amended. The following plan updates have been issued and recorded:

NO / REF	ISSUE DATE	COMMENTS	INSERTED BY	DATE
1.0		Final version of the Lockyer Valley LDMP		
2.0	January 2011	Update of changes in accordance with amendments to the <i>Disaster Management Act 2010</i>	M Brennan	
3.0	08/06/2011	Plan updates due to review by LDMG	M Brennan	
	09/06/2011	Reviewed by Emergency Management Queensland		
	12/10/2011	Reviewed by Toowoomba DDMG		
4.0	26/09/2011	Version 4.0 of the Lockyer Valley LDMP adopted by Council.	D Mazzaferri	26/9/2012
4.1	27/11/2013	Version 4.1 of the Lockyer Valley LDMP adopted by Council	B de Jong	27/11/2013
4.2	10/09/2014	Version 4.2 of the Lockyer Valley LDMP adopted by Council	B de Jong	10/09/2014
4.3	16/12/2015	Modifications in line with IGEM Assurance Framework. Adopted by Council	D Mazzaferri	16/12/2015
5.0	17/05/2017	Version 5.0 of the Lockyer Valley LDMP Reviewed by Peter Hillcoat Endorsed by LDMG on 03/05/2017 Adopted by Council on 24/05/2017	P Hillcoat	31/05/17
5.0	14/08/2018	Annual Local Disaster Management Plan Assessment completed	Craig Berry Peter Hillcoat	14/08/2018

For version 6.0 of the Plan onwards, please see next page.

From Version 6.0 of the Plan, a detailed outline of revisions has been included, see table below:

VERSION	DATE	OUTLINE OF REVISIONS	MADE BY	APPROVED BY / DATE
6.0	26/05/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Page 7-8 Minor changes</li> <li>Page 10 – Updated Purpose</li> <li>Statistics and References throughout</li> <li>Page 12 - Renamed title to “Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements” and “Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement”</li> <li>Page 13 – Inserted “Principles of Disaster Management, Emergency Assurance Framework and References</li> <li>Page 14 – Included <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i></li> <li>Page 17 – Updated Subgroups</li> <li>Page 18 - Updated Functions as Allocated to the Group</li> <li>Page 19 - Updated QFES-EM Roles and Responsibilities</li> <li>Page 23 – Added NBN®</li> <li>Page 24 – Updated DAF Roles and Responsibilities</li> <li>Page 25 - Added Seqwater and GIVIT</li> <li>Page 26 – added QRA</li> <li>Page 42 – Inserted paragraph 2</li> <li>Page 43 - Updated Lockyer Valley Rainfall and River Height Gauges map in Hazards</li> <li>Page 46 - Added reference to Gatton - Clifton Road, Mt Whitestone landslip in Hazards/Landslips</li> <li>Page 56 - Added Inland Rail in Hazards</li> <li>Page 60 – Updated Pandemic</li> <li>Page 62 - Added reference to Heatwave definition as per State Heatwave Plan</li> <li>Page 63 - Added Basis for Heatwave Arrangements in Hazards/Heatwave</li> <li>Page 64 – Updated Mitigation Activities in Animal Disease</li> <li>Page 65 - Updated Prevention and Preparedness Strategies and DAF action in Terrorism</li> <li>Page 68-69 Added Future and Climate and Climate Change in Hazards</li> <li>Page 70 – added NBN® to Disaster Management Capability</li> <li>Page 77 – Added Laidley Levee Floodgate Barrier to Critical Infrastructure</li> <li>Page 79 – added NBN® to Essential Services Communications</li> <li>Page 87 - Added BOM Warnings in Response Strategy</li> <li>Page 89-90 – Inserted Guide to LDMG Activation Triggers</li> <li>Page 91 – Updated Recouping of Funds</li> <li>Page 94 – 96 - Updated NDRRA to Disaster Page 96 - Added reference to Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment and Allowance</li> <li>Page 114 – Inserted link to templates</li> </ul>	<p>Updated by Michelle Kocsis</p> <p>Endorsed by Local Disaster Management Group 11/06/2020</p>	<p>Adopted by Council 17/06/2020</p>
6.1	01/09/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the LDMP</li> <li>Minor amendments reflecting Machinery of Government changes.</li> </ul>	Michelle Kocsis	Ian Church
7.0	24/02/2023	Major Review – all pages	<p>John Holdcroft Michelle Kocsis Madonna Gibson</p>	<p>Adopted by Council 15/03/2023</p>



## ANNEXURE 2 – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	FULL TEXT
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEM	Australian Emergency Management
AEMI	Australian Emergency Management Institute
AGCCC	Australian Government Crisis Communication Centre
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AIIMS	Australian Inter-service Incident Management System
ALERT	Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time
ARTC	Australian Rail Track Corporation
BUREAU	Bureau of Meteorology
CDO	Counter Disaster Operations
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of Lockyer Valley Regional Council
CHAIR	Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group
DACC	Defence Aid to Civil Community
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DE	Department of Education
DLDC	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator
DM	Disaster Management
DMA	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
DMG	Disaster Management Group
DECC	Department of Environment and Climate Change
DERM	Department of Environment and Resource Management
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources and Mines and Energy
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPHW	Department of Public Housing and Works
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DTMR	Department Transport and Main Roads
EA	Emergency Alert
EMA	Emergency Management Australia

ABBREVIATION	FULL TEXT
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EWN	Early Warning Network
ICC	Incident Control Centre
IGEM	Inspector General Emergency Management
IMT	Incident Management Team
GIS	Geographical Information System
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDRC	Local Disaster Recovery Committee
LGA	Local Government Area
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LVRC	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
MDC	Manager Disaster Coordinator, Lockyer Valley Regional Council
MSQ	Maritime Safety Queensland
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NPSR	National Parks, Sport and Racing
OESR	Office of Economic and Statistical Research
PHAS	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme
PPRR	Preparation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
PSPA	<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1986</i>
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
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
QR	Queensland Rail
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
UU	Queensland Urban Utilities
REPA	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets
RFB	Rural Fire Brigade





ABBREVIATION	FULL TEXT
RFSQ	Rural Fire Service Queensland
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SPP	State Planning Policy
SSQ	Smart Service Queensland
UQ	University of Queensland (Gatton Campus)

## ANNEXURE 3 – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
<b>ALL HAZARDS APPROACH</b>	The all-hazards approach concerns arrangements for managing the large range of possible effects of risks and emergencies. This concept is useful to the extent that a large range of risks can cause similar problems and such measures as warning; evacuation; medical services and community recovery will be required during and following emergencies.	Source EMA, 2009
<b>MULTI AGENCY APPROACH</b>	Multi agencies should be involved to some extent in emergency management. The context of emergency management for specific agencies varies and may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring the continuity of their business or service</li> <li>• Protecting their own interests and personnel</li> <li>• Protecting the community and environment from risks arising from the activities of the organisation</li> <li>• Protecting the community and environment from credible risks.</li> </ul>	Source EMA, 2009
<b>COMMUNITY</b>	A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>CONSEQUENCE</b>	The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage, or gain.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>COORDINATION</b>	Coordination refers to the bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment etc.) In accordance with priorities set by Disaster Management Groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.	State Disaster Management Plan
<b>COORDINATION CENTRE</b>	A centre established as a centre of communication and coordination during disaster operations.	
<b>COUNCIL</b>	In this plan Council means the Lockyer Valley Regional Council.	
<b>DECLARATION OF DISASTER SITUATION</b>	A District Disaster Coordinator for a Disaster District may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a Disaster Situation for the District or part of it, if satisfied of a number of conditions as set out in Part 4 – Provisions for Declaration of a Disaster Situation	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 6</i>
<b>DISASTER</b>	A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 13(1)</i>
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	Arrangements to manage the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 14</i>
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT 2003</b>	Queensland Government legislation to provide for matters relating to disaster management in the State, and for other purposes. The main objectives of <i>the Act</i> are to help communities mitigate the potential adverse effects of an event, prepare for managing the effects of an event and effectively respond to and recover from a disaster or an emergency situation.	



TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DM) PORTAL</b>	The Queensland Disaster Management Portal provides a mechanism to allow the sharing of information on disaster management and is an information service for the disaster management community.	
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT REGULATION 2014</b>	<a href="#">Disaster Management Regulation 2014</a> was enacted by the <i>Disaster Management and Another Act Amendment Act 2014 No. 55 s 22 sch 1</i> on 27 October 2014. It provides information about membership business, and meetings of disaster management groups and a list of disaster districts.	
<b>DISASTER OPERATIONS</b>	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 15</i>
<b>DISASTER RESPONSE CAPABILITY (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)</b>	The ability to use Local Government resources, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, within the capacity of the Local Government an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 80(2)</i>
<b>DISTRICT DISASTER COORDINATOR (DDC)</b>	The role of the District Disaster Coordinator, in addition to other duties, is the responsibility for co-ordinating support in the Disaster District for the Disaster Management Group.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 26.</i>
<b>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK</b>	Developed by the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management in accordance with Section 16C of the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> to provide the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities disaster management programs. It also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland's disaster management arrangements.	
<b>EMERGENCY SITUATION</b>	Under <a href="#">Public Safety Preservation Act</a> Section 5, if at any time a commissioned officer of the Queensland Police Service (the emergency commander) is satisfied on reasonable grounds that an emergency situation has arisen or is likely to arise, the commissioned officer may declare that an emergency situation exists in respect of an area specified by the commissioned officer.	
<b>EVENT</b>	An event means any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening</li> <li>• Bushfire, an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak</li> <li>• An infestation, plague, or epidemic</li> <li>• An attack against the State</li> <li>• Another event similar to the above events</li> <li>• An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions</li> </ul>	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 16 (1) and (2))</i>
<b>FLOODING</b>	Local flooding: an intense burst of rainfall over a short period of time may cause excessive run-off that builds up in a relatively small area and causes localised flooding. Inundation is expected to last only for a limited period of time, around one to two hours. Regional flooding: continuous heavy rainfall across a number of large catchments within the region's flood plains. It may take between one and two days for these floodwaters to subside. Riverine flooding: similar to regional flooding but on a larger scale.	
<b>HAZARD</b>	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss	<i>Emergency Management Australia 2004</i>

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
<b>INCIDENT</b>	Day to day occurrences, being an emergency or sudden event accidentally or deliberately caused which requires a response from one or more emergency response agencies by itself or in cooperation with other response agencies.	
<b>INCIDENT COORDINATION CENTRE / FIELD COORDINATION CENTRE</b>	Location or room from which response operations are managed for emergency incidents or situations.	
<b>MITIGATION</b>	Measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>PLANNING</b>	Development of systems for co-ordinating disaster response and establishing priorities, duties, roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including actual state of preparedness.	
<b>PREPAREDNESS</b>	Measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources, and services are capable of coping with the effects.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>PREVENTION</b>	Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY PRESERVATION ACT 1986</b>	An Act to provide protection for members of the public in terrorist, chemical, biological, radiological or other emergencies that create or may create danger of death, injury or distress to any person, loss of or damage to any property or pollution of the environment and for related purposes.	
<b>RECONSTRUCTION</b>	Actions taken to re-establish a community after a period of rehabilitation subsequent to a disaster. Actions would include construction of permanent housing, restoration of all services, and complete resumption of the pre-disaster state.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>RECOVERY</b>	The co-ordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic, and physical wellbeing.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>REHABILITATION</b>	The operations and decisions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring a stricken community to its former living conditions, whilst encouraging and facilitating the necessary adjustments to the changes caused by the disaster.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>RELIEF</b>	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. It includes the establishment, management and provision of services to emergency relief centres.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>RESIDUAL RISK</b>	The level of risk remaining after implementation of a risk treatment.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
<b>RESILIENCE</b>	A measure of how quickly a system recovers from failures.	EMA Thesaurus accessed August 2009
<b>RESPONSE</b>	Measures taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998





TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
<b>RESOURCES</b>	Includes people, personnel or staffing, food, any horse or animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment, or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.	
<b>RISK</b>	The chance of something happening that may have an impact on the safety and wellbeing of your community. It includes risk as an opportunity as well as a threat and is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.	Adapted from AS/NZS 4360:2004
<b>RISK IDENTIFICATION</b>	The process of identifying what can happen, why, and how. (	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	The culture, processes, and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
<b>RISK REDUCTION</b>	Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
<b>RISK TREATMENT</b>	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
<b>SERIOUS DISRUPTION</b>	Serious disruption means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of human life, or injury or illness.</li> <li>• Widespread or severe property loss or damage.</li> <li>• Widespread or severe damage to the environment.</li> </ul>	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 13 (2).</i>
<b>SEVERE WEATHER WARNINGS</b>	Severe Weather Warnings are issued for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained winds of gale force (63 kilometres an hour) or more</li> <li>• Wind gusts of 90 kilometres an hour or more (100 kilometres an hour or more in Tasmania)</li> <li>• Very heavy rain that may lead to flash flooding</li> <li>• Abnormally high tides (or storm tides) expected to exceed highest astronomical tide</li> <li>• Unusually large surf waves expected to cause dangerous conditions on the coast</li> <li>• Widespread blizzards in Alpine areas</li> </ul> <p>While the threat remains, a Severe Weather Warning will usually be updated every six hours (every three hours in South Australia), however more frequent warnings may be issued if required.</p>	Bureau of Meteorology website – <a href="#">Severe Weather Warning Services - Weather Services - Bureau of Meteorology (bom.gov.au)</a>
<b>THE PLAN</b>	Local Disaster Management Plan	
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>	Degree of loss which could result from a potentially damaging phenomenon, or the extent to which a country, area, community, or structure risks being damaged by a disaster. The susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards.	IGEM Lexicon

## ANNEXURE 4 – SCHEDULE OF TABLES AND FIGURES

### TABLES

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Table 1 - Phases of Disaster Management .....	12
Table 2 - Assurance Activities .....	16
Table 3 - LDMG Membership.....	18
Table 4 - Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster Management .....	20
Table 5 - UQ Gatton (station 040082) selected temperature statistics 1913-2022 .....	33
Table 6 - Toowoomba (station 041103) selected temperature statistics 1931-1998 .....	33
Table 7 - UQ Gatton (station 040082) selected rainfall statistics 1897-2023 .....	34
Table 8 – LAND USE IN THE LOCKYER VALLEY snapshot.....	37
Table 9 - Economic profile OF THE LOCKYER VALLEY snapshot.....	37
Table 10 - Critical Infrastructure / Services Summary .....	38
Table 11 - LDMG Activation Triggers .....	48
Table 12 - Warning / INFORMATION Authorities .....	51
Table 13 - Entities with Local Response and Recovery Capacity .....	55
Table 14 - Primary (hazard specific) Agencies .....	64
Table 15 - Functional Lead Agencies .....	65
Table 16 - Lockyer Valley Region road network by risk assessment zone.....	81

### FIGURES

---

Figure 1 - Lockyer Valley Local Government Area Boundaries.....	10
Figure 2 - Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA).....	14
Figure 3 - Authorising Environment.....	15
Figure 4 - Lockyer Valley LGA Topography .....	32
Figure 5 - Lockyer Valley population summary .....	36
Figure 6 - Identified local hazards.....	39
Figure 7 - Evacuation Process (AIDR Evacuation Planning Handbook, 2017).....	58
Figure 8 - Phases of Recovery.....	66



## ANNEXURE 5 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN LIBRARY

Sub Plans have been developed / are under development for specific hazards with some or all of the sub plans being implemented depending on the event.

NAME OF PLAN	PLAN OWNER	CURRENT VERSION	HARD COPY IN LDCC	AVAILABLE ON USB	AVAILABLE IN GUARDIAN	
Local Disaster Management Plan	LVRC / LDMG	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Animal Management Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bushfire Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Donated Goods Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Environmental Health Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Evacuation Centre Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Evacuation Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Impact Assessment Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Local Disaster Coordination Sub Plan	Centre	LVRC / LDMG	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pandemic Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Public Information and Warning (Including Emergency Alert) Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Recovery Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Resupply Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Waste Management Sub Plan	UNDER DEVELOPMENT					
Mt Whitestone Landslide Specific Plan	Event					
LDMG Contact List	LVRC / LDMG	ECM2223541				
<b>TOOWOOMBA DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP</b>						
Toowoomba District Disaster Management Plan <a href="http://www.police.qld.gov.au/programs/er/">www.police.qld.gov.au/programs/er/</a>	Toowoomba DDMG	2.0 May 2019		Online		
<b>COMMUNITY DISASTER LIASION GROUP PLANS</b>						
Forest Hill Disaster Liaison Community Group	Community/ LDMG/LVRC	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>DAM EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS</b>						
Bill Gunn Dam	Seqwater		Yes			
Lake Clarendon	Seqwater		Yes			
Atkinsons Dam	Seqwater		Yes			
Reck Family Dam	Reck Family		Yes			

NAME OF PLAN	PLAN OWNER	CURRENT VERSION	HARD COPY IN LDCC	AVAILABLE ON USB	AVAILABLE IN GUARDIAN
<b>STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP PLANS, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES</b>					
QLD Disaster Management Act 2003	QLD Government				
Disaster Management Regulation 2014	QLD Government				
QLD State Disaster Management Plan	QLD Government	2018		Yes	
QLD Disaster Management 2016 Policy Statement	QLD Government	2016		No	No
QLD Strategy for Disaster Resilience	QLD Government	2017			
QLD Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) Disaster Management Guideline	QFES	Jan 2018	Yes	Yes	
Local Disaster Management Group Responsibilities Manual M.1.030	QFES	19/01/2018	Yes	Yes	
Disaster Management Groups Business and Meetings Manual M.1.052	QFES	19/01/2018	Yes	Yes	
Emergency Management Assurance Framework	IGEM	Jul 2014		Yes	
QLD Recovery Plan	QRA	Aug 2017		Yes	
QLD Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines	QRA	Nov 2018		Yes	
<b>KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS</b>					
MOU – GIVIT – Donated Goods and Services	.VRC LDMG/ GIVIT			Yes	
MOU – Department of Education – Laidley High School – Use as an Evacuation Centre	LVRC LDMG/ DETE			Yes	
My Community Directory <a href="http://www.mycommunitydirectory.com.au/Queensland/Lockyer_Valley/">www.mycommunitydirectory.com.au/Queensland/Lockyer_Valley/</a>					
Lockyer Valley Regional Council Local Laws Library	LVRC				



## ANNEXURE 6 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP FORMS

Templates for LDMG Forms can be found within the Queensland [Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline](#)

Guideline Support Toolkit: [www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Pages/default.aspx)

## ANNEXURE 7 – CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



























**ANNEXURE 8 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP MEMBER LIST**











## ANNEXURE 9 - REFERENCES

Documents directly referenced in this Plan include:

- [Disaster Management Act 2003](#)
- [Disaster Management Regulation 2014 \(the Regulation\)](#)
- [Queensland State Disaster Management Plan 2018](#)
- [Queensland State Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement 2016](#)
- [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience \(2022-2027\)](#)
- [Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline](#)
- [Local Disaster Management Group Responsibilities Manual M.1.030](#)
- [Disaster Management Groups Business and Meetings Manual M.1.052](#)
- [Emergency Management Assurance Framework - Inspector-General Emergency Management](#)
- [Standard of Disaster Management in Qld](#)
- [Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework](#)
- [Queensland Recovery Plan](#)
- [Public Safety Preservation Act 1986](#)
- [Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990](#)
- [Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements](#)
- [Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework](#)
- Memorandum of Understanding between GIVIT and Lockyer Valley Regional Council
- [Laidley Shire Planning Scheme 2003](#)
- [Gatton Shire Planning Scheme 2007](#)
- [Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2020 \(Flood Regulation\) Grantham Reconstruction Area Development Scheme](#)
- [Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council – September 2012](#)
- [Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council – April 2016 Update](#)

## OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS INCLUDE:

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- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*
- *Ambulance Service Act 1991*
- *Biosecurity Act 2014*
- *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1998*
- *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981*
- *Explosives Act 1999*
- *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*
- *Gas Supply Act 2003*
- *Information Privacy Act 2009*
- *Land Act 1994*
- *Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984*
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*
- *Marine Parks Act 2004*
- *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011*
- *Petroleum Act 1923*
- *Planning Act 2016*
- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*
- *Public Health Act 2005*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
- *Right to Information Act 2009*
- *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*



For more information phone 1300 005 872,  
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