



City of
Ipswich

AGENDA

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

Thursday, 9 February 2023

10 minutes after the conclusion of the Economic and Industry Development Committee or such later time as determined by the preceding committee

Council Chambers, Level 8
1 Nicholas Street, Ipswich

<u>MEMBERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE</u>	
Councillor Russell Milligan (Chairperson) Councillor Andrew Fechner (Deputy Chairperson)	Mayor Teresa Harding Deputy Mayor Jacob Madsen Councillor Kate Kunzelmann

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Item No.	Item Title	Page No.
	Welcome to Country or Acknowledgment of Country	
	Declarations of Interest	
	Business Outstanding	
1	Update - Notice of Motion to request White Rock Spring Mountain Conservation Estate to be Dedicated as a National Park	7
2	Update - Engagement Planning - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide	13
	Confirmation of Minutes	
3	Confirmation of Minutes of the Environment and Sustainability Committee No. 2022(11) of 29 November 2022	19
	Officers' Reports	
4	Review of the Local Disaster Management Plan	24
	Notices of Motion	
	Matters Arising	

** Item includes confidential papers

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NO. 1

9 FEBRUARY 2023

AGENDA

WELCOME TO COUNTRY OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA

BUSINESS OUTSTANDING

1. **UPDATE - NOTICE OF MOTION TO REQUEST WHITE ROCK SPRING MOUNTAIN CONSERVATION ESTATE TO BE DEDICATED AS A NATIONAL PARK**

This is a report updating Committee on the actions following the Council Ordinary Meeting Thursday 18 November 2021, where Councillor Tully tabled a Notice of Motion seeking dedication of White Rock - Spring Mountain Conservation Estate (WRSMCE) as a National Park.

After actioning the recommendation in discussion with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services (QPWS), a number of considerations and limitations were identified.

In the same discussions the proposal to look at alternative areas to investigate for a possible National Park within the Ipswich LGA was raised. Whilst this is at a very early stage, it is felt that the benefits to the local and wider community and local environment are worth further investigation.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council support continued discussion with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services, Department of Environment and Science around alternative locations, rather than pursue the dedication of White Rock – Spring Mountain Conservation Estate as a National Park.

2. **UPDATE - ENGAGEMENT PLANNING - ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ENGAGEMENT GUIDE**

At the Council Ordinary Meeting of 16 September 2021 Council considered recommendations to endorse the formation of a Traditional Owner Reference Group (Indigenous Accord Action item 2.1.1) under the proposed terms and structure. The matter was referred back to the Environment and Sustainability Committee for further consideration.

Through further internal and external discussions regarding the recommendation, a preferred approach was presented for Council to develop an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide (Guide) initially. The Guide aims to include guidelines around the engagement of the Ipswich Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, including the appropriate membership structure and topics of consultation for each of the endorsed representative 'Groups' in accordance with the Indigenous Accord 2020-2025.

In doing so Ipswich City Council is acting under the agreed outcomes and action items of the adopted Indigenous Accord, thereby acknowledging the rights, interests and aspirations of the Ipswich Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and, more specifically, the Traditional Owners to improve and formalise the process of engagement and consultation in this space.

RECOMMENDATION

- A. That a draft Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide be developed and presented at a future Environment and Sustainability Committee for endorsement, following relevant stakeholder engagement.
- B. That the matter of establishing a Traditional Owners Reference Group, referred to the Environment and Sustainability Committee for further consideration by Council on the 16 September 2021, be considered following the adoption of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

- 3. **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NO. 2022(11) OF 29 NOVEMBER 2022**

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Meeting held on 29 November 2022 be confirmed.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

- 4. **REVIEW OF THE LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This is a report concerning the annual review of the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

- A. That the updated City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan provided as Attachment 2 be approved.

- B. That the Chief Executive Officer, in consultation with the Mayor, be authorised to make amendments based on feedback from members of the Local Disaster Management Group, who form part of the governance arrangements for adopting this plan.
-

NOTICES OF MOTION

MATTERS ARISING

Doc ID No: A8603008

ITEM: 1

SUBJECT: UPDATE - NOTICE OF MOTION TO REQUEST WHITE ROCK SPRING MOUNTAIN
CONSERVATION ESTATE TO BE DEDICATED AS A NATIONAL PARK

AUTHOR: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND LAND MANAGER

DATE: 20 JANUARY 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a report updating Committee on the actions following the Council Ordinary Meeting Thursday 18 November 2021, where Councillor Tully tabled a Notice of Motion seeking dedication of White Rock - Spring Mountain Conservation Estate (WRSMCE) as a National Park.

After actioning the recommendation in discussion with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services (QPWS), a number of considerations and limitations were identified.

In the same discussions the proposal to look at alternative areas to investigate for a possible National Park within the Ipswich LGA was raised. Whilst this is at a very early stage, it is felt that the benefits to the local and wider community and local environment are worth further investigation.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council support continued discussion with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services, Department of Environment and Science around alternative locations, rather than pursue the dedication of White Rock – Spring Mountain Conservation Estate as a National Park.

RELATED PARTIES

Department of Environment and Science (Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services)

IFUTURE THEME

Natural and Sustainable

PURPOSE OF REPORT/BACKGROUND

This report is an update following the Council Ordinary Meeting of Thursday 18 November 2021, where Councillor Tully tabled a Notice of Motion seeking dedication of White Rock - Spring Mountain Conservation Estate as a National Park. The motion was adopted as:

- A. That the Chief Executive Officer write to the Minister for the Environment and the Great Barrier Reef and Minister for Science and Youth Affairs, Meaghan

Scanlon MP, seeking the dedication of the White Rock - Spring Mountain Conservation Estate as a National Park in accordance with section 29 of the Nature Conservation Act 1992.

- B. That a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Premier Anastacia Palaszczuk MP and to each of the five State Members representing the Ipswich region.

A letter dated 5 May 2022, was sent to Minister Scanlon, seeking the State Government's consideration for dedication of WRSME as a National Park. A response was received on 25 May from Jamie Merrick, Director-General Department Environment and Science.

A subsequent teleconference was held between Council and QPWS staff, highlighting several issues for Council to consider before they would take this further.

What resulted from those discussions was an understanding that there are a number of constraints, opportunities and general considerations that would impact the tenure and management of the land, the users and community, and Council which are detailed in the report below.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services at the time discussed their drivers and interests in expanding their network of national parks around the Main Range and discussed opportunity around the Little Liverpool Range in this regard.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

This report and its recommendations are consistent with the following legislative provisions:

Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA)

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) and the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2017 are the primary legislative instruments relevant to the dedication and management of state-owned protected areas within Queensland, and in defining the trustee arrangements for management of conservation parks.

Under Schedule 1 of the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2017 Council is the nominated trustee for the following Conservation Parks within the Ipswich LGA.

Table 1. excerpt from Schedule 1 Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2017

Conservation Park	Trustee	Powers of Trustee
Denmark Hill Conservation Park Flinders Peak Conservation Park Ipswich Pteropus Conservation Park Mount Beau Brummell Conservation Park White Rock Conservation Park	Ipswich City Council	The powers of the chief executive under this regulation other than the power to— (a) charge a fee for entry to the park; or (b) grant any of the following— (i) a permit to take, use, keep or interfere with cultural or natural resources. (ii) an apiary permit. (iii) an Aboriginal tradition authority or Island custom authority; (iv) a commercial activity permit or special activity permit; (v) a stock grazing permit, stock mustering permit or travelling stock permit; or (c) enter into a commercial activity agreement; or (d) approve the use of a herbicide or pesticide

Part 4 Division 2 Section 29 states that a regulation may dedicate a specified area of State land as:

- (a) A national park (scientific) or
- (b) A national park or
- (c) A conservation park or
- (d) A resources reserve

The classes of protected areas are listed in descending order of the level of protection given to them under the Act.

As such, the dedication of White Rock – Spring Mountain Conservation Estate as a National Park, in its entirety, would require that a regulation would need to be passed by the State Government in order for State land to be dedicated as a national park (section 29 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld)). Given that the White Rock – Spring Mountain Conservation Estate is made up of a number of different lots, including land held by Council in freehold, there would be steps involved with revoking the grant in freehold (so that the land becomes unallocated State land), and then the State Government passing the regulation dedicating the land as a national park. A transfer of title may not be the only, or most appropriate, step required to achieve the dedication. Depending on the steps and process involved for the dedication, a resolution of Council to dispose of its interest in the land may be required.

As a National Park cannot be held in trust or managed by another entity other than the State Government (currently Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service), Council would no longer have management or decision-making rights for the estate. The investment that has been made to date under the Enviroplan levy for acquisition, embellishment, and management would be transitioned to the State Government.

Native Title Act 1993 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

White Rock – Spring Mountain Conservation Estate is recognised as a significant site, and the provisions of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act would continue.

The application of the Native Title Act with the transfer from freehold land to state unallocated land is not fully known and would require further legal advice. Native title claims can only be made on certain areas of land or water—for example, on vacant or unallocated State land but not on residential freehold land or public works like roads, schools, or hospitals.

Consultation with the registered Native Title Party is recommended as part of any further discussions regarding dedication as a national park.

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

Council has a current contractual arrangement for the provision and management of koala offsets under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act within the White Rock – Spring Mountain Conservation Estate – covering 9 parcels (in part or in full).

The implications of this arrangement would require further consideration. Further, the offset area is protected through a Voluntary Declaration under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and is highly unlikely to meet the requirements for dedication as a national park.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are currently no provisions or guidance in the Natural Environment Policy for the sale or transfer of Enviroplan purchased land.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

Potential risks include:

- loss of strategic management and influence of a major natural asset for the City.
- loss of an asset or transfer of that asset title and associated financial impact from sale or gifting the land
- reputational risk to Council in regard to transferring an asset formerly acquired through the Enviroplan levy
- potential loss of current recreational activities such as mountain biking
- reduced values through a change or altered management schedules and standards by State Government
- reputational risk and relationship damage with community including Traditional Owners and Native Title Party

FINANCIAL/RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Transferring the property to the ownership of the Queensland Government would offer maintenance savings. However, the asset itself has an inherent land value of significance which would either be lost or negotiated as a full or partial payment as part of the exchange. Discussion around finance in terms of land costs, compensation or purchase were not entered into with the Queensland Government during initial discussion.

QPWS staff indicated that they have limited resources and funds to manage additional areas of national park and may not be capable to maintain the same level of maintenance or management standards that are currently being delivered by Council.

Council and the community have invested significant funds into the acquisition, embellishment, and management of the WRSME through the Enviroplan levy. This investment is unlikely to be compensated.

COMMUNITY AND OTHER CONSULTATION

Consultation has been ongoing with relevant land managers within the Department of Environment and Science – Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services.

Initial consultation with Property Services and Legal team around transfer of land.

There is ongoing consultation occurring presently with the Native Title Party and Council regarding the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the area with specific regard to the proposed boardwalk and associated track upgrade and works to protect the Heritage of the area.

CONCLUSION

Given the consideration from both parties (Ipswich City Council and QPWS) it is recommended that the White Rock - Spring Mountain Conservation Estate is not deemed to be the most appropriate location in Ipswich LGA to dedicate as a National Park.

The additional benefits to council and the community would be minimal value-add above Council's current conservation management commitment, and there are likely restrictions or prohibition for some park users.

Other areas within the LGA could benefit more considerably from the increased protection and status that would accompany a dedication of national park status.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS	
OTHER DECISION	
(a) What is the Act/Decision being made?	Recommendation A states that Council supports continued discussion with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services (Department of Environment and Science) around alternative locations, rather than pursue the dedication of White Rock – Spring Mountain Conservation Estate as a National Park.
(b) What human rights are affected?	No human rights are affected by this decision
(c) How are the human rights limited?	
(d) Is there a good reason for limiting the relevant rights? Is the limitation fair and reasonable?	
(e) Conclusion	The decision is consistent with human rights.

Phil A. Smith

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND LAND MANAGER

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Kaye Cavanagh

MANAGER, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Graeme Martin

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

“Together, we proudly enhance the quality of life for our community”

Doc ID No: A8572058

ITEM: 2

SUBJECT: UPDATE - ENGAGEMENT PLANNING - ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT
ISLANDER ENGAGEMENT GUIDE

AUTHOR: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND LAND MANAGER

DATE: 5 JANUARY 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the Council Ordinary Meeting of 16 September 2021 Council considered recommendations to endorse the formation of a Traditional Owner Reference Group (Indigenous Accord Action item 2.1.1) under the proposed terms and structure. The matter was referred back to the Environment and Sustainability Committee for further consideration.

Through further internal and external discussions regarding the recommendation, a preferred approach was presented for Council to develop an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide (Guide) initially. The Guide aims to include guidelines around the engagement of the Ipswich Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, including the appropriate membership structure and topics of consultation for each of the endorsed representative 'Groups' in accordance with the Indigenous Accord 2020-2025.

In doing so Ipswich City Council is acting under the agreed outcomes and action items of the adopted Indigenous Accord, thereby acknowledging the rights, interests and aspirations of the Ipswich Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and, more specifically, the Traditional Owners to improve and formalise the process of engagement and consultation in this space.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. That a draft Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide be developed and presented at a future Environment and Sustainability Committee for endorsement, following relevant stakeholder engagement.**
- B. That the matter of establishing a Traditional Owners Reference Group, referred to the Environment and Sustainability Committee for further consideration by Council on the 16 September 2021, be considered following the adoption of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide.**

RELATED PARTIES

Parties involved or related to this issue include.

- Yuggera Ugarapul Native Title Party (YUP Native Title Claim)
- Indigenous Respondents of YUP Native Title Claim

IFUTURE THEME

Safe, Inclusive and Creative

PURPOSE OF REPORT/BACKGROUND

Native Title within the Ipswich area is yet to be determined. There is a registered Native Title claim by the Yuggera and Ugarapul People (YUP). While this claim continues to be progressed it does not provide just cause to cease or prevent meaningful engagement with all who assert Cultural connection as Traditional Owners, and the need for Council to continue to be engaged across all communities (Traditional Owners, Native Title Claimants and more broadly the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community) remains prevalent.

This has in turn lead to a lack of clarity in regard to the proposal and processes around both statutory and reasonably expected levels of community engagement space in regard to Traditional Owners, Native Title claimants and more broadly the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.

The Ipswich City Council Indigenous Accord 2020–2025 (the Accord) was adopted by Council in 2020. The purpose of the Accord is to “provide an agreement between Ipswich City Council and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities of Ipswich as to how we will work together towards our common vision”.

The outcomes and actions within the Accord include provisions for targeted and structured engagement across number of demographic groups, including Native Title & Cultural Heritage Advisors, Traditional Owner representatives and broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities.

The nature, structure and governance required to facilitate meaningful and reciprocal and representative engagement with these target communities will be investigated and developed and then the terms of reference or similar noted in the associated guidelines.

In this regard, a need for a guideline for when, where and how people are engaged remains and as such work has commenced on the development of the guidelines and road map to cover these gaps and questions. It is presently proposed that this will consist of an Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide, as well as the stakeholder engagement plan to guide the internal and external input such as that produced by neighbouring Councils.

This document will make clear the roles, responsibilities and processes of the groups, including the Traditional Owner Representative Steering Committee (formerly tabled as the Traditional Owner Representative Group in line with the then general format of engagement reference groups).

The aim would be to have these completed within 6-12 months, though the process will involve considerable culturally responsive engagement with the community and as such times frames are somewhat uncertain.

The further development or progression on the Traditional Owner Reference Group paper previously presented to Council has ceased in favour of the development of wider and more comprehensive guidelines.

Once the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide has been completed and endorsed by Council, the formation of the relevant 'groups' will commence, as defined within the Accord and structured as per the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

This report and its recommendations are consistent with the following legislative provisions:

- *Native Title Act, 1993*
- Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 1999
- Signing of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (3 April 2009)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (10 December 1975)
- *Human Rights Act, 2019* – Sections 27 & 28
- *Local Government Act 2009*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The matter is consistent with:

- Ipswich City Council's Community Engagement Policy, and
- Indigenous Accord Policy

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are social and economic risks associated with improper or a lack of engagement with all cultural groups, however there is also legislative risk in regard to proper meaningful and respectful engagement with Native Title groups and broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

It is noted that this area is complex and can often lead to fear of incorrectness or an unwillingness to properly engage due to anxiety about offending or improper protocol. It is anticipated that the guideline when developed will mitigate that risk and make it clearer to engage, and therefore achieve better community outcomes.

FINANCIAL/RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

This piece of work whilst unplanned is identified as integral to good practice as such it will be prioritised and resourced within the current Council budget.

Consideration may be required to cover costs of the engagement with YUP.

COMMUNITY AND OTHER CONSULTATION

The Consultation for the Accord 2020 – 2025 was extensive for the purpose of identifying what representative 'Groups' are required to ensure adequate and culturally appropriate

engagement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community, however it lacked community consultation on 'membership' for each of these endorsed representative Groups.

Community engagement will be undertaken on the drafting of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide.

Whilst the guideline itself will focus on engagement it is recognised that the targeted audiences and communities will be required to be consulted with throughout the process.

CONCLUSION

This committee report addresses an outstanding committee action for the establishment of a Traditional Owner Reference Group as recommended in a paper presented to Council on 16 September 2021 and referred to the Environment and Sustainability committee.

Further consideration for the formation of a Traditional Owner Reference Group should be considered following the development and adoption of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS	
OTHER DECISION	
(a) What is the Act/Decision being made?	<p>A. That a draft Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide be developed and presented at a future Environment and Sustainability Committee for endorsement, following relevant stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>B. That the matter of establishing a Traditional Owners Reference Group, referred to the Environment and Sustainability Committee for further consideration by Council on the 16 September 2021, be considered following the adoption of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement Guide</p>
(b) What human rights are affected?	No human rights are affected by this decision
(c) How are the human rights limited?	Not applicable
(d) Is there a good reason for limiting the relevant rights? Is the limitation fair and reasonable?	Not applicable
(e) Conclusion	The decision is consistent with human rights.

Phil A. Smith

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND LAND MANAGER

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Kaye Cavanagh

MANAGER, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Graeme Martin

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

“Together, we proudly enhance the quality of life for our community”

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NO. 2022(11)

29 NOVEMBER 2022

MINUTES

COUNCILLORS' ATTENDANCE: Councillor Russell Milligan (Chairperson); Councillors Andrew Fechner (Deputy Chairperson), Mayor Teresa Harding, Jacob Madsen, Kate Kunzelmann and Marnie Doyle (Observer)

COUNCILLOR'S APOLOGIES: Nil

OFFICERS' ATTENDANCE: Chief Executive Officer (Sonia Cooper), General Manager Community, Cultural and Economic Development (Ben Pole), General Manager Corporate Services (Matt Smith), General Manager Planning and Regulatory Services (Peter Tabulo), Manager Environment and Sustainability (Kaye Cavanagh), Natural Environment and Land Manager (Phil A Smith), Emergency Management and Sustainability Manager (Matthew Pinder), Precinct Manager (Greg Thomas), Precinct Directory (James Hepburn), Chief of Staff – Office of the Mayor (Melissa Fitzgerald), Precinct Accountant (Brett Edmunds), Senior Media Officer (Darrell Giles) and Theatre Technician (Trent Gray)

ADJOURN MEETING

Moved by Councillor Russell Milligan:

Seconded by Councillor Andrew Fechner:

That the meeting be adjourned at 12.32 pm to reconvene at 1.02 pm.

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Milligan

Fechner

Harding

Madsen

Kunzelmann

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

The meeting reconvened at 1.02 pm.

Councillor Jacob Madsen was not present when the meeting reconvened.

Councillor Jacob Madsen returned to the meeting at 1.03 pm.

WELCOME TO COUNTRY OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Councillor Russell Milligan (Chairperson) delivered the Acknowledgement of Country.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA

Nil

BUSINESS OUTSTANDING

1. **TROLLEY CLEAN UP - UPDATE OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2022**

This is a report concerning a request from the Environment and Sustainability Committee 13 October 2022 for an update on the trolley clean-up program as presented to Committee on 5 August 2022 titled 'Bremer River Shopping Trolley Clean Up Program Report for 2020- 2021. What follows is a briefing on the progress and developments in this regard.

RECOMMENDATION

Moved by Councillor Andrew Fechner:
Seconded by Councillor Kate Kunzelmann:

That the report be received and the contents noted.

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Milligan

Fechner

Harding

Madsen

Kunzelmann

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

2. **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NO. 2022(10) OF 10 NOVEMBER 2022**

RECOMMENDATION

Moved by Councillor Kate Kunzelmann:
Seconded by Councillor Andrew Fechner:

That the Minutes of the Environment and Sustainability Committee Meeting held on 10 November 2022 be confirmed.

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Milligan

Fechner

Harding

Madsen

Kunzelmann

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

3. IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL NATURAL ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY 2023

This is a report concerning the adoption of the new Ipswich City Council Natural Environment Strategy 2023.

RECOMMENDATION

Moved by Councillor Andrew Fechner:

Seconded by Councillor Kate Kunzelmann:

That Council adopt the new Ipswich City Council Natural Environment Strategy 2023 as detailed in Attachment 2.

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Milligan

Fechner

Harding

Madsen

Kunzelmann

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

4. SEVERE WEATHER FEBRUARY 2022 RECOVERY PLAN - OCTOBER TO DECEMBER

This is a report concerning the ongoing activity of the Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group in response to the February 2022 severe weather event.

RECOMMENDATION

Moved by Councillor Kate Kunzelmann:
Seconded by Councillor Andrew Fechner:

That the report concerning the Recovery Plan October to December 2022 be received and its contents noted.

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Milligan

Fechner

Harding

Madsen

Kunzelmann

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

5. RESPONSE TO MAYORAL MOTION - REVIEW OF THE FEBRUARY/MARCH 2022 FLOOD EVENT

This is a report to provide a response to the Mayoral Motion to undertake a review of the February 2022 flood event including public participation resolved at Council's Ordinary Meeting of 21 April 2022.

RECOMMENDATION

Moved by Councillor Kate Kunzelmann:
Seconded by Mayor Teresa Harding:

- A. **That Council adopt the *'Flood Review 2022 – Strategic Review Report and Operational Review Report'* as detailed in Attachments 1 and 2'.**
- B. **That the report be presented to the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group and the City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group.**
- C. **That the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to develop resourcing, implementation, and monitoring arrangements in relation to Recommendation A.**

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Milligan

Fechner

Harding

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

Madsen
Kunzelmann

The motion was put and carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

MATTERS ARISING

Nil

PROCEDURAL MOTIONS AND FORMAL MATTERS

***The meeting commenced at 12.32 am.

The meeting closed at 1.20 pm.

*** Refer Council Ordinary Meeting of 8 December 2022 for amendment

Doc ID No: A8554852

ITEM: 4

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF THE LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

AUTHOR: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY MANAGER

DATE: 21 DECEMBER 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a report concerning the annual review of the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- A. That the updated City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan provided as Attachment 2 be approved.**
- B. That the Chief Executive Officer, in consultation with the Mayor, be authorised to make amendments based on feedback from members of the Local Disaster Management Group, who form part of the governance arrangements for adopting this plan.**

RELATED PARTIES

No related party matters or conflicts of interest are associated with this report.

IFUTURE THEME

Safe, Inclusive and Creative

PURPOSE OF REPORT/BACKGROUND

The City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan (the LDMP) is a public-facing document that outlines how Council and represented agencies that form the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) will coordinate their activities regarding disaster management.

The LDMP informs the community of the identified risks for the Ipswich LGA, how they can prepare for disasters, and the various disaster management arrangements for their city, including the roles and responsibilities of Council and our disaster management partners.

Ipswich City Council prepares the LDMP for the local government area per section 57(1) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act). Section 59(2) of the Act requires the LDMP be reviewed at least once per year.

The Queensland Government has commenced a wide-ranging review of the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA), with the review to make recommendations by

April 2023. Accordingly, the updates to this plan have focussed on improving readability, updating census data, and improving recovery governance to match practices identified in the February 2022 flood event. Following any changes made by the State post the QDMA review, a detailed redraft of the LDMP will be likely.

The LDMP included in Attachment 2 will undergo graphic design and publication on Council's website post-adoption to ensure that the style and imagery are aligned with Council's publication guidelines and brand identity.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

This report and its recommendations are consistent with the following legislative provisions:

Disaster Management Act 2003

Disaster Management Regulation 2014

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This report and its recommendations are consistent with the following policies:

Disaster Management Policy

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

If the LDMP is not approved, there are potential compliance risks regarding failing to meet a legislated requirement under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. There are also potential reputational risks should a disaster occur, and the LDMP is not current.

FINANCIAL/RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial or resourcing implications related to this report.

COMMUNITY AND OTHER CONSULTATION

The review of the LDMP leveraged the insights from the community and stakeholders obtained during the 2022 Flood Review, particularly the emphasis on readability.





CONCLUSION

The Local Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed and amended. It incorporates contributions from the community and critical disaster management partners to ensure that the plan reflects the current arrangements for the City of Ipswich.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS
NON-DISCRETIONARY DECISION
Council has no ability to act differently/make a different decision because of the requirements of section 57 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 that requires Council to Therefore, while the proposed decision may not be compatible with human rights Council's decision will not be unlawful under the <i>Human Rights Act 2019</i> .

ATTACHMENTS AND CONFIDENTIAL BACKGROUND PAPERS

1.	Reviewed Local Disaster Management Plan (with track changes)  
2.	Reviewed Local Disaster Management Plan (Final) for Adoption  

Matthew Pinder

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY MANAGER

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Kaye Cavanagh

MANAGER, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Graeme Martin

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

“Together, we proudly enhance the quality of life for our community”

Local Disaster Management Plan

A plan for the City of Ipswich

2021-24

Acknowledgement of Country

Ipswich City Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners as custodians of the land and waters we share. We pay our respects to their elders past, present and emerging as the keepers of the traditions, customs, cultures, and stories of proud peoples.

City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan

Published by Ipswich City Council, 1 Nicholas Street, Ipswich 4305 Qld

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Attribution

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Acknowledgement

Ipswich City Council acknowledges the work and content of the Queensland Government acting through its various agencies, the 77 local governments of Queensland, which collectively share knowledge, the Australian Red Cross, Givit Ltd and others as referenced.

Foreword

Image Mayor Harding	Image Cr Kate Kunzelmann	Image Cr Russell Milligan
<p>The Ipswich community is no stranger to natural disasters. When they hit, this community is known as one that unites and emerges stronger.</p> <p>While the spirit we show in this response is rightly admired, the work that we do as a community to prepare for natural disasters can often be overlooked.</p> <p>Documents like this one are one part of the significant behind-the-scenes work that goes on to prepare this community for the next natural disaster. Being better-prepared means we will be safer and can spend less on recovery, so there is more to spend on other important services.</p> <p>It also means less disruption and distress for Ipswich community residents. The Local Disaster Management Plan sets out all the arrangements for the coordination and management of resources in a disaster. As Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group, I am proud to say that it also helps ensure the safety and well-being of community members before, during and after flooding.</p>	<p>People are the heart of any community, and they remain at the heart of council efforts to prepare for disasters.</p> <p>I am pleased to commend this Local Disaster Management Plan to you. Documents such as this only succeed if they are informed by the community's lived experience. The plan reflects the personal experiences of residents in recent natural disasters, collected as part of council engagement exercises with the community. It is an important way in which council reports back to the community on what it has done with the information you have given us.</p> <p>That engagement also informs how we work with State and Federal governments to make sure this community can better withstand future natural disasters. Flooding is an unfortunate reality of life in Ipswich. We know it will happen again, and when it does, we want a city that is ready and resilient.</p>	<p>Having a practical plan in place before disaster strikes is important for everyone in the community. Ask yourself how you will keep yourself, your family and your pets safe, and what can you do to help your vulnerable neighbours.</p> <p>There are several things vulnerable community members can do to prepare for a disaster including: accessing the Person Centred Emergency Preparedness Workbook on council's website staying informed about emergencies in the local area by connecting to the Ipswich Peer Support Group on the Queenslanders with Disability Network website downloading the Ipswich Disaster Dashboard for up-to-date emergency information, and downloading the BOM Weather App.</p> <p>From floods to fires to storm readiness, this range of emergency management initiatives can help all Ipswich residents to keep informed, updated and safe in the event of any emergency.</p>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

PART 1:	DOCUMENT CONTROL	885
1.1	Authority to plan	885
1.2	Application of the Act.....	885
1.3	Approval and endorsement	885
1.4	Access to disaster plans	885
1.5	Acknowledgement	885
1.6	Continuous improvement and review.....	885
1.7	Amendment register and review schedule	985
PART 2:	INTRODUCTION.....	10107
2.1	Scope of application	10107
2.2	Purpose	10107
2.3	Guiding principles.....	11118
2.4	Approach to disaster management.....	11118
PART 3:	DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS.....	12129
3.1	Authorising environment	12129
3.2	Confidence in Queensland's arrangements	131310
3.3	Emergency Management Assurance Framework	131310
3.4	Standard for Disaster Management	141411
3.5	Ipswich City Council Disaster Management Policy	151512
PART 4:	CITY OF IPSWICH LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP	171613
4.1	Establishment and terms of reference.....	171613
4.2	Responsibilities.....	171613
4.3	Membership of the City of Ipswich LDMG	171613
4.3.1	Chairperson	171613
4.3.2	Deputy Chairperson.....	171613
4.3.3	Local Disaster Coordinator and Deputies	171613
4.3.4	Core Members.....	181713
4.3.5	Deputy Members.....	181713
4.3.6	Advisors	181713
4.3.7	Observers	181713
PART 5:	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	191814
PART 6:	COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS.....	413934
6.1.1	Community context.....	413934
6.1.2	Our geography and topography	413934

6.1.3	Our climate and weather	424035
6.1.4	Our population	424035
6.1.5	Our age	424035
6.1.6	Where we come from.....	444237
6.1.7	Our education.....	454237
6.1.8	Disability	464338
6.1.9	Our linguistic diversity	464338
6.1.10	What we do	474439
6.1.11	Our community capacity	484540
6.1.12	Our vulnerable populations.....	494540
6.1.13	Our public buildings, spaces and events	494540
6.1.14	Our critical infrastructure and service localities.....	494540
6.1.15	Our potable water distribution network	504641
6.1.16	Our wastewater network	504641
6.1.17	Our electricity network.....	504641
6.1.18	Our gas supply	504641
6.1.19	Our telecommunications	504641
6.2	Essential infrastructure	504641
6.2.1	Emergency services	504641
6.2.2	Medical and health facilities.....	514742
6.2.3	Railway	514742
6.2.4	Airports, airfields and helicopter landing pads.....	514742
6.3	Economic profile	514742
6.3.1	Industrial/manufacturing sector	524742
6.3.2	Tourism sector.....	534843
6.3.3	Commercial sector.....	534843
6.3.4	Agricultural sector	534843
6.4	Education	544944
6.5	Sport, recreation and major events	544944
6.5.1	Sport and recreation.....	544944
6.5.2	Major events	544944
6.6	Hazardous materials and sites	544944
6.6.1	Hazardous sites.....	544944
6.6.2	Hazardous household waste	544944
PART 7:	OUR HAZARDS.....	555045
7.1	Floods	555045
7.2	Bushfires.....	565146

7.3	Major fires	575247
7.4	Severe thunderstorms.....	575247
7.5	Major transport incidents	575247
7.5.1	Aircraft incidents	585348
7.5.2	Road incidents	585348
7.5.3	Rail incidents	585348
7.5.4	Water-based incidents	585348
7.6	Hazardous materials incidents	585348
7.7	Epidemics/pandemics (human-related).....	585348
7.8	Dam failures	595449
7.9	Heatwaves.....	595449
7.10	Tropical cyclones and east coast lows.....	605449
7.11	Services disruption	605550
7.11.1	Water supply	605550
7.11.2	Sewerage	605550
7.11.3	Roadways, bridges and stormwater infrastructure.....	605550
7.11.4	Refuse disposal.....	615550
7.12	Terrorism.....	615550
7.13	Exotic animal and plant diseases.....	615651
7.14	Earthquakes.....	615651
7.15	Landslides.....	625651
PART 8:	DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT.....	635853
8.1	Risk evaluation	635853
8.2	Risk treatment.....	635853
8.2.1	Risk treatment options	635853
8.2.2	Residual risk.....	645954
8.2.3	Increased risk from a changing climate	645954
PART 9:	PREVENTION	656055
9.1	Land-use planning	656055
9.2	Mitigation and resilience initiatives	666156
9.3	Community education.....	676156
9.4	Hazard reduction programs	676257
9.5	Building codes, regulations and standards.....	686257
9.6	Insurance.....	686257
PART 10:	PREPAREDNESS	696459
10.1	Response capability.....	696459
10.2	Training	696459

10.3	Exercises	696459
10.4	Post-event review	706560
10.5	Preparedness notification and dissemination	706560
10.5.1	Bureau of Meteorology	706560
10.5.2	Disaster Dashboard	706560
10.5.3	Seqwater notification service	716560
10.6	Emergency planning	716560
10.6.1	Local Disaster Management Plan principles	716560
10.6.2	Primary and lead agency plans	726661
10.6.3	Community emergency plans	726661
10.6.4	Response and recovery equipment programs	726661
10.7	Community awareness and education	726661
PART 11:	RESPONSE	746863
11.1	Emergency response and the Local Disaster Management Group	746863
11.2	Activation levels for response arrangements	746863
11.3	Local Disaster Coordination Centre	777065
11.4	Emergency warning notification and dissemination	787065
11.4.1	Family, friends and neighbours	787065
11.4.2	Social media, websites and notification services	787065
11.4.3	Emergency Alert	787066
11.4.4	Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)	787166
11.4.5	Mainstream media (radio, television and newspapers)	797166
11.5	Public information and media management	797166
11.6	Coordination and capability support	797167
11.7	Impact assessment	797267
11.7.1	Damage assessments (DA)	807267
11.7.2	Needs assessment	807267
11.8	Financial management	807267
11.9	Disaster financial assistance arrangements	817268
11.9.1	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)	817368
11.9.2	State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)	817368
11.10	Logistics management	817368
11.11	Disaster declaration	827368
11.12	Resupply	827469
11.13	Emergency supply	827469
11.14	Accessing support and allocating resources	837470
11.15	Hazard-specific arrangements	837570

11.16	Functional arrangements	847671
PART 12:	RELIEF	947873
12.1	Evacuation and evacuation centres	947873
12.2	Donating to affected people	947873
12.3	Volunteering.....	957974
12.4	Isolated communities	957974
PART 13:	RECOVERY	968075
13.1	Our approach to recovery	968075
13.1.1	Stages of recovery	968075
13.1.2	Functions of recovery	998176
13.2	Recovery governance	998176
13.2.1	Local Recovery and Resilience Group	998176
13.2.2	Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson	998176
13.2.3	Local Recovery Coordinator	998176
13.2.4	Local Recovery and Resilience Taskforces.....	998176
13.3	Planning for recovery	1008277
PART 14:	ANNEXURES	1028378
14.1	Annexure 1 – Schedule of tables and figures	1028378
14.2	Annexure 2 – Abbreviations and acronyms	1048479
14.2.1	Government Entity Abbreviations	1048479
14.2.2	Other Abbreviations	1048479
14.3	Annexure 3 – Glossary.....	1098782

Foreword

{{Insert Foreword}}

PART 1: ~~DOCUMENT~~ DOCUMENT CONTROL

1.1 Authority to plan

~~Ipswich City Council and key partners develop the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan (the plan) to meet the requirements of the Disaster Management Act 2003 (the 'Act')¹ and Disaster Management Regulation 2014 (the 'Regulation').~~

~~The Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) has been developed by Ipswich City Council and key stakeholders pursuant to Sections 57 and 58 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.~~

1.2 Application of the Act

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

~~1.2.1~~ 1.3 Approval and endorsement

~~Section 80(1)(b) requires Council to approve its LDMP the plan.~~ This plan was approved as a plan for the City of Ipswich by resolution at the Environment and Sustainability Committee ~~No. 6 8 July 2021 and the council~~ Ordinary Council Meeting of 22 July 2022

The plan was endorsed by the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group in August 2021.

~~1.3.1~~ 1.4 Access to disaster plans

This plan has an information classification of OFFICIAL.

~~The LDMP a~~ This plan and associated sub-sub-plans, excluding confidential information, are available for public viewing at ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans in a PDF format, under disaster management plans².

~~1.4.1~~ 1.5 Consultation Acknowledgement

~~In addition to~~ Council invites various organisations and stakeholders, various organisations and stakeholders were afforded the opportunity to provide feedback, suggest alterations or identify omissions in relation to the development and/or maintenance of this document the plans' development and review. Their involvement and expertise are acknowledged and greatly appreciated.

~~1.5.1~~ 1.6 Continuous improvement and review

~~This document plan will be is administratively reviewed at least annually³ with relevant amendments made and distributed. The annual review will be during June and July, with updates scheduled for June-July each year and thises in is reflected in the amendments register. This timeframe may alter due to operational matters. and it~~
The plan will also undergo a significant major review every four years.

~~Notice of amendments will be made to the Local Disaster Management Group, the Local Recovery & Resilience Group and the District Disaster Coordinator via the Executive Officer.~~

¹ Section 57 and 58, Disaster Management Act 2003

² Section 60, Disaster Management Act 2003, Plan to be available for inspection etc.

³ Section 59, Disaster Management Act 2003, Reviewing and Renewing Plan

It is acknowledged that feedback and lived experience from stakeholders and members of the community is essential, and this feedback can be made in writing to: – Proposals for amendments or inclusions can be addressed in writing to:

Chief Executive Officer

Attention: Emergency Management Unit (Ipswich City Council)

Email: council@ipswich.qld.gov.au

1.61.7 Amendment register and review schedule

The LDMG This plan is a controlled document of the Ipswich City Council. The document controller is the Emergency Management and Sustainability Manager, the Emergency Management and Sustainability Manager, who is authorised to make minor administrative and other amendments that do not materially affect the plan.

Vers	Date	Comment
2.00	Jul-y 2012	Plan reviewed after 'Wild Fire/Wildfire Exercise' conducted
3.00	Feb-uary 2016	Complete review and revision incorporating 2015 Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP). Complete change to formatting, style and layout.
4.00	June-2017	Annual review conducted. Plan updated for 2016 Strategic Policy Framework, 2016 Queensland State Disaster Management Plan and 2016 Interim Recovery Plan
5.00	25-June-2019	Annual review conducted. Amendments related to the release of the 2018 Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines and the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan.
5.01	18-Jul-y 2019	LDMG endorsement feedback – Minor and inconsequential amendments. Update LDMG member table.
6.00	7-Jul-y 2020	Annual review conducted. Updated foreword and administrative matters such as entity names, reporting lines as a result of machinery of government and other organisational restructures. Formatting and improvements to readability.
6.01	22-Aug-ust- 2020	LDMG endorsement feedback – Minor and inconsequential amendments. Update LDMG member table, clarify NBN role, clarify GIVIT membership status
7.00	29-June-2021	Annual review conducted. Major review cycle changed to four-yearly. Updated administrative matters, and machinery of government changes. Formatting and improvements to accessibility.
7.01	X-August 2022-Jan-2023	Annual review scheduled-conducted – updates to appointments to positions, machinery of government changes and recovery governance. Strengthened recovery governance as an outcome following the 2022 Flood. Improvements to readability.
7.02	Aug-ust-2023	Annual review scheduled
7.03	Aug- 2023-August 2024	Annual review scheduled

Table 1 - Amendment register and review schedule

PART 2: INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope of application

This plan applies to the Ipswich local government area, referred to as the City of Ipswich or simply Ipswich (LGA).

Ipswich includes the suburbs and localities of Amberley, Ashwell, Augustine Heights, Barellan Point, Basin Pocket, Bellbird Park, Blacksoil, Blackstone, Booval, Brassall, Brookwater, Bundamba, Calvert, Camira, Carole Park, Churchill, Chuwar (part), Coalfalls, Collingwood Park, Deebling Heights, Dinmore, East Ipswich, Eastern Heights, Ebbw Vale, Ebenezer, Flinders View, Gales, Goodna, Goolman, Grandchester, Haigslea (part), Ipswich, Ironbark, Jeebropilly, Karalee, Karrabin, Lanefield, Leichhardt, Lower Mount Walker (part), Marburg (part), Moores Pocket, Mount Forbes (part), Mount Marrow, Mount Mort, Mount Walker West (part), Muirlea, Mutdapilly (part), New Chum, Newtown, North Booval, North Ipswich, North Tivoli, One Mile, Peak Crossing (part), Pine Mountain, Purqa, Raceview, Redbank, Redbank Plains, Ripley, Riverview, Rosewood, Sadliers Crossing, Silkstone, South Ripley, Spring Mountain, Springfield, Springfield Central, Springfield Lakes, Swanbank, Tallegalla, Thagoona, The Bluff, Tivoli, Walloon, West Ipswich, White Rock, Willowbank, Woodend, Woolshed, Wulkuraka and Yamanto.

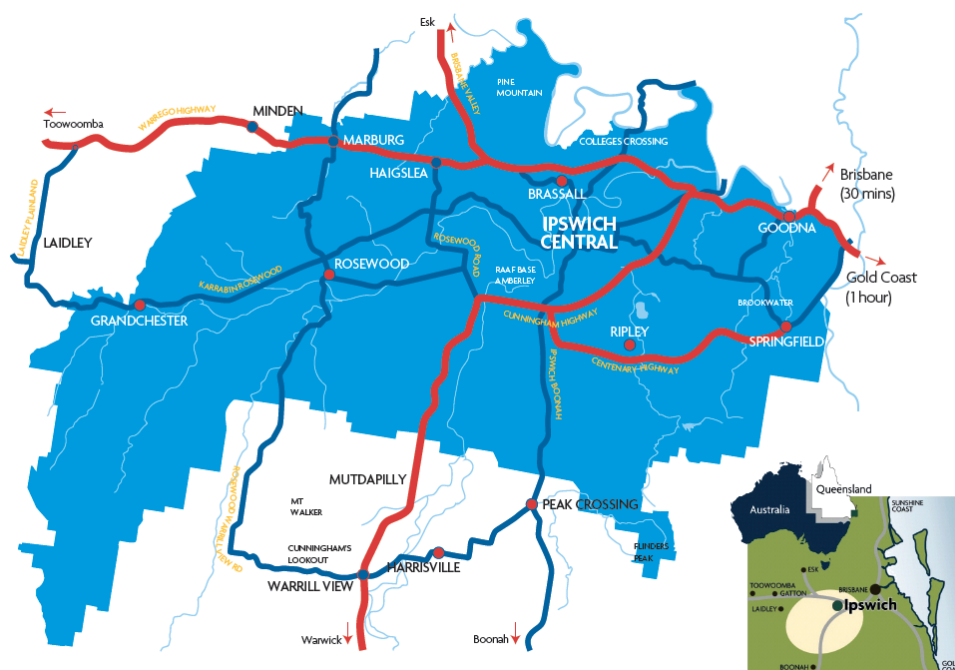


Figure 112 - Ipswich Local Government Area

2.2 Purpose

As legislated in Section 57 of the Act, the purpose of the LDMP 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.

- e) Identify the strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area.

The plan provides a comprehensive, all-hazards, all-agencies approach to disaster management.

2.3 Guiding principles

This plan and disaster management within Queensland follows the four guiding principles outlined in *the Act*:

- a) Disaster management should be planned across the following four phases — of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR);
- b) All events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the strategic policy statement,⁴ the state disaster management plan and any other disaster management guidelines;
- c) Local governments should primarily be responsible for managing events in their local government area; and
- d) 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.⁵

2.4 Approach to disaster management

Consistent with *the Act*, disaster management ~~is planned~~ occurs across ~~the~~ four phases of disaster management.

❖ Prevention

- Investigate and coordinate strategies to reduce the impact of disaster events on the community.

❖ Preparedness

- Increase community resilience by increasing knowledge and education.
- Encourage shared responsibility and an all-hazards approach to disaster management – including ~~for~~ the resources and arrangements used to support response and recovery.
- Enhance local capability by encouraging participation in training and exercises, contributing to equipment acquisition programs, and building relationships.

❖ Response

- Provide effective and efficient ~~coordination of disaster response and relief/short-term recovery in order~~ disaster response and relief/short-term recovery coordination to safeguard people, property and the environment.
- Provide support to communities outside of the city who may be affected by a disaster.

❖ Recovery

- Ensure that the recovery priorities of the City of Ipswich community are identified and met across ~~the functional areas~~ the human-social, economic, environment and infrastructure functional recovery areas.⁶
- Ensure that recovery operations help to build whole of community resilience.

⁴ The Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement

⁵ Section 4A, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Guiding principles

⁶ ~~More information on functional areas can be found in 12.1.2 Functions of recovery section of this plan.~~

PART 3: DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) include local, district and state tiers, ~~as shown in Figure 4 – Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements~~ and these arrangements enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through each ~~tier level~~ as required and are focused towards providing support and coordination ~~to at~~ the local level.

The Australian Government is also included in the arrangements as a fourth level, ~~in recognition~~ recognising that Queensland may need to seek federal support in times of disaster.

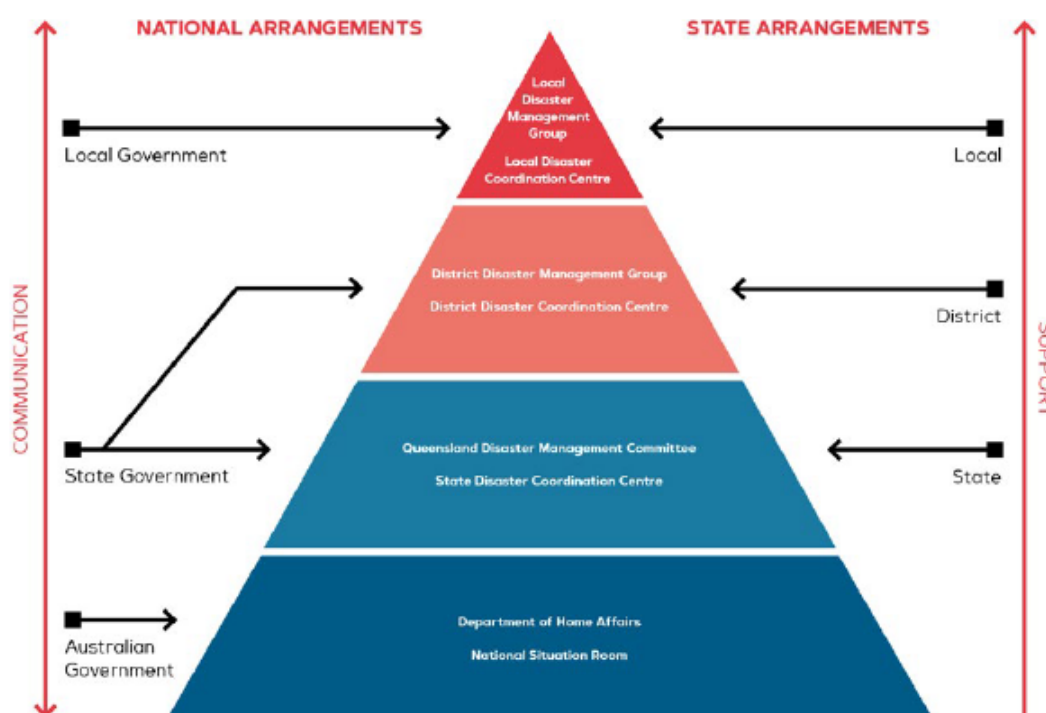


Figure 224 - Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements



For detailed information on the arrangements, please refer to the QDMA Participant Guide, available online at: iccemu.info/QDMAGuide

3.1 Authorising environment

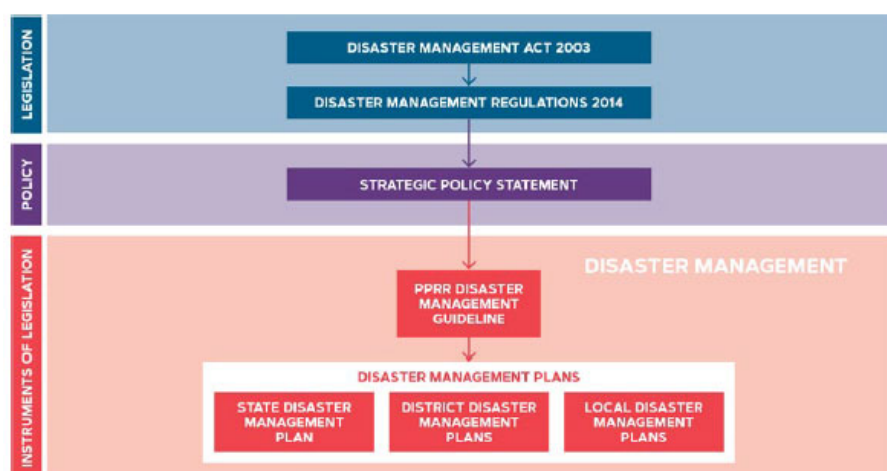


Figure 331 - Authorising environment

3.2 Confidence in Queensland's arrangements

The Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) is charged with promoting excellence and enabling confidence in the QDMA disaster management arrangements through delivery against. This is achieved by the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management undertaking the functions prescribed in Section 16C of the Act. To view publications and reports by the Inspector-General, visit igem.qld.gov.au.

3.3 Emergency Management Assurance Framework

The Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF), issued by the IGEM, provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of actions undertaken within Queensland's disaster management arrangements. It provides the context for continuous improvement within the sector, which is guided by four key fundamental principles as identified in [Error! Reference source not found.](#) [Error! Reference source not found.](#) Figure 5—Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland.

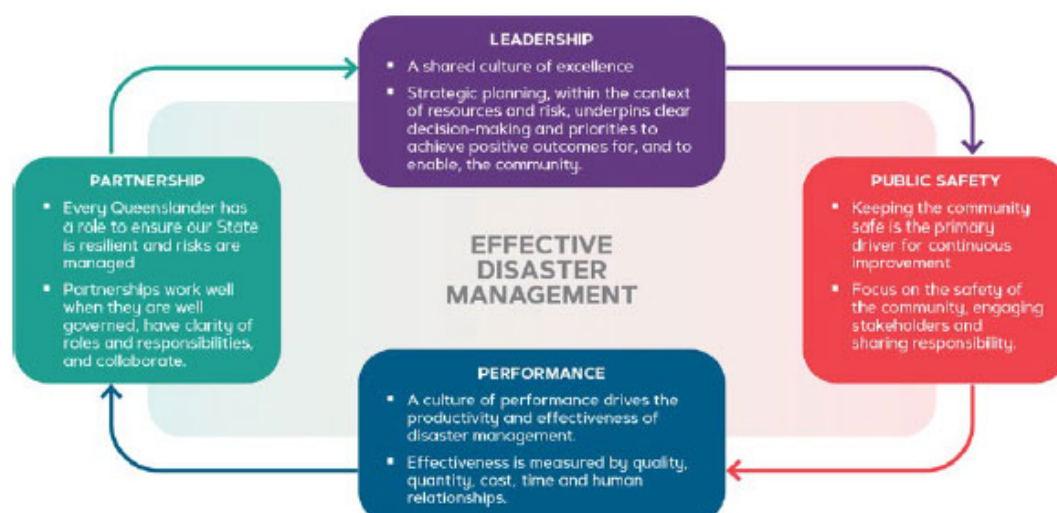


Figure 4 - Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland

3.4 Standards for Disaster Management

The Standard for Disaster Management (the Standard) in Queensland establishes the performance requirements of all ~~entities involved in disaster management in order to achieve the best outcomes for the community and is issued pursuant to the provisions of~~ disaster management entities to achieve the best outcomes for the community and is issued according to Section 16N(1) of *the Act*.

The Standard is an outcomes-based tool. It describes the best possible outcomes for the community during times of emergency and disaster, based on local resources, needs, culture, knowledge and circumstance.

Shared Responsibility	Outcomes
	There is a shared understanding of risks for all relevant hazards
Managing Risk	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 the 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

3.5 Ipswich City Council Disaster Management Policy

Through its policies, Ipswich City Council's Disaster Management Policy (the Disaster Management Policy) outlines Council's commitment Council commits to promoting a resilient community that can prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impacts of a disaster, which includes a focus on the needs of the community's most vulnerable persons.

The Disaster Management Policy outlines:

- ~~the a~~Arrangements for the City of Ipswich and ~~for~~ Ipswich City Council;
 - ~~mutual~~Mutual support to Police, Emergency Services and Local Governments; ~~and~~
 - ~~the r~~Role of Councillors during a disaster or emergency;
- The Disaster Event Support to the Community Policy outlines; ~~and~~
- ~~support~~Support above Council's standard service delivery during a disaster, including the arrangements for the provision of sandbags and disposal of ~~storm~~storm-damaged vegetation.

To view Council's ~~Disaster Management Policy~~ policies, visit ipswich.qld.gov.au.

PART 4: CITY OF IPSWICH LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

4.1 Establishment and terms of reference

Council has established the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group,⁷ referred to in the plan as the LDMG. ~~The LDMG is established in accordance with terms of reference which are available at ipswich.qld.gov.au/emergency-under-disaster-management-plans. The~~ The terms of reference outline overall functions; appointment processes; membership roles and responsibilities related to the LDMG itself; and administrative arrangements, ~~and are available for viewing at ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans.~~

4.2 Responsibilities

~~In accordance with~~ Section 30(1)(f) of the Act, ~~outlines~~ the LDMG is responsible for managing disaster operations in the local government area. It does so under policies and procedures defined by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC), ~~which is the State Disaster Management Group chaired by the Premier of Queensland.~~ In the event of a disaster, the LDMG is the decision-making authority for disaster management in the local government area.⁸

4.3 Membership of the City of Ipswich LDMG

4.3.1 Chairperson

The Chairperson is responsible for managing the ~~business of the group~~ group's business⁹ and Council has ~~resolved to appoint~~ ~~appointed~~ Mayor Teresa Harding to this role.

4.3.2 Deputy Chairperson

The Deputy Chairperson assists the Chairperson ~~discharge in~~ ~~discharging~~ their responsibilities. Council has ~~resolved to appoint~~ ~~appointed~~ Cr Kate Kunzelmann ~~and Cr Russell Milligan~~ to this role.

4.3.3 Local Disaster Coordinator and Deputies

The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) ~~is responsible for managing the coordination of~~ ~~coordinates~~ disaster operations and activities ~~undertaken performed~~ by disaster response and recovery agencies.¹⁰ Council's General Manager of ~~Infrastructure and Environment Planning and Regulatory Services is appointed~~ ~~nominated~~ to ~~this perform this~~ role. The Emergency Management and Sustainability Manager, ~~and the~~ General Manager, ~~of Planning and Regulatory Services Corporate Services are appointed as~~ ~~nominated~~ ~~are appointed as~~ Deputy LDCs ~~Deputy LDCs supporting the LDC.~~

Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Support the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group.
- Provide strategic advice and support to the Local Recovery Coordinator, including ensuring effective recovery arrangements and liaison with the Local Recovery Coordinator during disasters
- Ensure effective liaison and collaboration with response agencies at the local and district levels.
- Ensure coordination of LDMG business, including the establishment of effective disaster management arrangements
- Ensure the development ~~the development~~ of disaster plans and event-specific mission and objectives
- Ensure regular reporting and provision of information to key stakeholders

⁷ Section 29, the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Establishment

⁸ Section 30, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions

⁹ Section 34A, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions of chairperson of a local group

¹⁰ Section 35, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Local disaster coordinator

- [Provide advice to the State government on the needs and responses of the affected and potentially affected individuals, communities, and other sectors](#)

4.3.4 Local Recovery Coordinator

[The Local Recovery has devolved responsibility to coordinate disaster recovery operations and activities undertaken by disaster response and recovery agencies. Council's General Manager of Community, Culture and Economic Development Department is nominated to perform the role.](#)

[Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:](#)

- [Support the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Local Recovery and Resilience Group](#)
- [Ensure effective liaison and collaboration with recovery agencies- at the local and district levels.](#)
- [Ensure effective liaison with the Local Disaster Coordinator, including a documented handover during disasters](#)
- [Ensure coordination of LRRG business, including the establishment of effective recovery arrangements](#)
- [Ensure the development of the local event-specific recovery plan across all relevant functional areas of recovery](#)
- [Ensure recovery reporting on the progress of the event-specific recovery plan](#)
- [Provide advice to the State government on the needs and ~~responses~~ recovery progress of the affected individuals, communities, and other sectors](#)

4.3.4.3.5 Core Members

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

4.3.4.3.6 Deputy Members

Deputy members serve as proxies for core members should they be unavailable to attend. Deputy Members are expected to achieve the same level of skill and expertise as core members. A deputy member has voting rights in the absence of their core member.

4.3.4.3.7 Advisors

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

4.3.4.3.8 Observers

[Where relevant to the meeting's purpose, ~~o~~Observers and special guests may attend the City of Ipswich LDMG meeting, upon approval from either the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Local Disaster Coordinator, Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator or Secretariat.](#)

PART 5: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES


Effective ~~coordination of disaster management~~ disaster management coordination relies on roles and responsibilities being ~~clearly~~ defined, communicated and understood. Outlined below are the indicative disaster management roles and responsibilities of LDMG member organisations and other stakeholders.


~~Further detail about the roles and responsibilities of each agency is contained within the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) and/or relevant legislation.~~








~~For detailed information on the arrangements, please refer to the QDMA Participant Guide, available online at: iccmu.info/QDMAGuide. The roles and responsibilities of State Government entities outlined in this section are drawn from the current Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (QSDMP) which was published in 2018.~~




~~Since the last updated of the QSDMP, some departments have changed names and their functions reallocated. The roles and responsibilities may not align to the current Queensland Government departments which can be viewed online: <https://www.qld.gov.au/about/how-government-works/government-structure>~~



Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
Ipswich residents, Businesses and Community Organisations 	<p>Role Engage with disaster and emergency education and awareness campaigns, and warnings when relevant, to develop an awareness about the nature and potential impact of hazards. Work on developing resilience and self reliance through personal responsibility for managing risks to self, family, friends and community. To <u>understand their potential disaster risks and take action to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from those risks.</u></p> <p>Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand local risks and develop an emergency plan <u>Determine how you will be affected by disasters and emergencies</u> Determine how your property, belongings, and pets and animals will be affected by disasters and emergencies Research and develop ways to reduce the extent you might be affected. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Complying with building codes and land use planning</u> <u>Using disaster-resilient design and materials</u> <u>Consider workaround and backup measures</u> <u>Make a plan - work out what you will do and write it down</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>What are you going to do and when?</u> <u>Where will you go, and how will you get there?</u> <u>Who are you going to tell, and do you need to help them?</u> <u>What will you do with pets, animals and livestock?</u> <u>Prepare emergency and evacuation kits</u> <u>an emergency kit in case you need to leave or take action at short notice</u> <u>Prepare your home or business</u> Tune into warnings <u>Be aware of what is happening, listen to warnings, and take action</u>

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check Support on family, friends and neighbours • Plan for pets, animals and livestock in an emergency Consider insurance where viable and available •
<p>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</p>  <p>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consistency between local disaster management operations and the policies and procedures established by the State. • Develop effective disaster management arrangements. • Help Ipswich City Council to prepare a local disaster management plan. • Identify and provide advice to the DDMG about services required for disaster management • Ensure the community is informed and aware across all phases of disaster management • Manage disaster operations under the policies and procedures determined by the State. • Identify and coordination the use of resources that may be required disaster operations • Establish communication systems with the DDMG and other groups • Ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the DDMG. <p><u>Disaster Operations (Response)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation assessment - the collection, collation, evaluation and dissemination of information relating to the current and predicted status of the disaster. • Event priority determination- the establishment of priorities among the many distinct incidents that may make up a disaster event. • Essential resource acquisition and allocation - the acquisition of resources from the agencies involved or from external sources to support the disaster response. • Coordination with other groups - the coordination with other groups, including the DDMG and cross-border coordination bodies. • Coordination with elected and appointed officials - the briefing of elected and appointed officials on disaster-related issues in the local area. • Coordination of information – the coordination and summary of information from various sources and sharing that information with stakeholder organisations to form a common operating picture. • Provision of public information - the provision and coordination of public information to build trust, maintain confidence and ensure effective preparedness and disaster operations within the community. • Transition - ensure an orderly transition to the Local Recovery and Resilience Group <p><u>Disaster Operations (Recovery)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide strategic level oversight to the LRRG through the provision of timely updates and feedback on plans and reports. • Receive situation reports and updates from the LRRG.
<p>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group Recovery and Resilience Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop effective disaster recovery arrangements for the City of Ipswich. • Assist Ipswich City Council to develop a Recovery Sub Plan • Assist Ipswich City Council to develop prepopulated event specific recovery plans for key hazards


Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 <p>City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop capability and capacity within the community to be more resilient for disasters
 <p>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</p>	<p><u>Disaster Operations (Response)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive situation reports and updates from the LDMG Anticipated early recovery needs <p><u>Disaster Operations (Recovery)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation assessment The collection, collation, evaluation and dissemination of information relating to the current and predicted status of the disaster. Event priority determination The establishment of priorities among the many distinct incidents that may make up a disaster event. Essential resource acquisition and allocation The acquisition of resources from the agencies involved or from external sources to support the disaster response. Coordination with other groups Coordination with other groups such as the District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) and cross-border coordination bodies. Coordination with elected and appointed officials The briefing of elected and appointed officials on disaster related issues in the local area. Coordination of information Coordination of summary information such as impact assessments. Coordination of information among agencies and other groups to ensure consistency in messages to the public. The Chair of the LDMG approves and delivers the media statements and public announcements to ensure consistent messaging. Develop a disaster event-specific recovery plan that describes the arrangements, priorities and activities to address issues for a specific disaster event. Facilitate the coordination and effective implementation of recovery operations according to the recovery plan and/or action plans for each of the functional recovery areas. Monitor and report the progress of recovery objectives to their communities, LDMG and DDMG against the event-specific recovery plan. Ensure that relevant stakeholders, especially the communities affected, are involved in the development and implementation of recovery objectives and strategies and are informed of progress made. Meet on a regular basis to promote local recovery networks and relationships, with state government agencies in attendance as far as possible.
 <p>City of Ipswich Ipswich City Council</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Primary responsibility for managing events in their local government area (Section 4A, the Act)</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act as secretariat of the City of Ipswich LDMG. Manage and administer the City of Ipswich LDMG and the LRRG Local Recovery and Resilience Group. Prepare disasters plans under the Disaster Management Act.




Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
LDMG Member and Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and resource the LDC Local Disaster Coordination Centre. Ensure disaster response capability and assist the community in preparing for, responding to and recovering from an event or disaster. Ensure that it has a disaster response capability Ensure the Maintain continuity of essential local government Council services including, but not limited to: public environmental health; including refuse waste management disposal; maintenance of parks (including debris clearance), city-controlled roads and bridges; animal control; and environmental protection. Conduct and implement community education and awareness programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain flood telemetry (measurement) and warning systems within the ILGA and collect, analyse and disseminate information from these systems in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). Coordinate immediate recovery needs in conjunction with partner organisations.
 Australian Defence Force LDMG Member	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>To provide Air Power in support of National objectives and priorities. Support agency for LDMG/DDMG during disaster response as requested by Defence Aid to the Civil Community (DACC) tasking.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider DACC when requested through the appropriate channels.
 AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>Overarching Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and provision of best practice guidance and information on disaster management and recovery related practice. Administration of the National Registration and Enquiry Service – ‘Register.Find.Reunite.’ Provision of psychosocial supports to disaster affected communities. Delivery of recovery supports and services in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the management and operations of evacuation centres upon request from Council. Provide psychosocial supports and psychological first aid in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach. Operate the Register.Find.Reunite. Service under the auspices of the Queensland Police Service (QPS).

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology Access through local arrangements and State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC)	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Provide forecasts, warnings and long-term outlooks on environmental phenomena that affect the safety, prosperity and resilience of Australians.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, coordinate and distribute environmental data in support of advices, warnings and briefings • Provide seasonal climate outlooks for planning.
 Queensland Government Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Access through DDMG	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Lead agency for containment and eradication of animal and plant diseases and pests. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) also provides advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry in a disaster event.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from plant and animal pests and diseases and invasive plants and animals. • 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. • Administer Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) relief measures including agriculture industry recovery operations as required. • Report on the possible impact seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare management within a community. • Provide advice in relation to agriculture, fisheries and forestry disaster impacts. • Provide advice on livestock welfare. • Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest/disease situation. • Lead the reporting on the disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery. • Engage with industry on preparedness for climate risks and aid with economic recovery. • Assist agriculture industries in prevention and preparedness through normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities. • Provide advice to the City of Ipswich LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
 Queensland Government Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and/or provide human and social recovery information and/or resources to support Local and District Disaster Management Groups.



Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
<p>(Communities)</p> <p>LDMG Member</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable access to information and/or coordinated government and non-government human and social recovery services through a range of service delivery channels which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ promotion and/or referral to local community services, ○ 1800 Recovery Hotline, ○ grants portal, ○ multi-agency recovery hubs, ○ community recovery information & referral centres, ○ case coordination of vulnerable persons, and ○ outreach teams. • Purchase extraordinary human and social recovery services when local capacity is exhausted. • Facilitate matching and enabling of EV CREW registered volunteers. • Enable the matching of donated goods and offers of assistance. • Enable access to emergency and temporary accommodation assistance. • Administer State Disaster Recovery Arrangements (SDRA) and DRFA measures for eligible individuals. • Manage the Queensland Government's Community Recovery "Ready Reserve".
 <p>Queensland Government</p> <p>Department of Education</p> <p>LDMG Adviser</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Lead, manage and coordinate the department's planning, preparation, response and recovery from disasters and emergencies.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in Department of Education (DoE) schools, institutions and workplaces. • Ensure that all state schools, regional offices and other workplaces have a documented emergency response plan. • Ensure that all DoE regional offices and key workplaces have a tested business continuity plan. • Ensure that DoE is prepared to respond to and recover from, disasters and emergencies. • Contribute to the state-wide response to disasters and emergencies, as required. • Provide workplace health and safety advice, information and awareness about electrical, chemical, asbestos and general safety matters in the lead up to, during and following cyclones, storms, floods and other disasters <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the return of affected state schools to normal operations as soon as safe and practicable following an event. • Facilitate the transition of DoE facilities to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres, as required or directed.
 <p>Queensland Government</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of environmental recovery in Queensland.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice to response activities, regulatory support to affected stakeholders, coordination of environmental recovery initiatives, and the

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
<p>Department of Environment and Science</p> <p>Access through DDMG</p>	<p>development of climate change adaptation strategies as well as ensure the safety of national park, conservation park and state forest users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with key stakeholders regarding an imminent disaster event and the status of their operations to understand pressing issues. • Provide expert assessment and advice on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values, ○ priorities for protection of environmental values, ○ contaminant and treatment measures, ○ environmental harm mitigation measures, ○ clean up measures for environments and wildlife, and ○ transport and disposal of wastes and contaminated materials. • Monitor and coordinate any actions relating to heritage buildings pursuant to the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>. • Provide environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery phases as required under the SDMP, State Chemical, Biological and Radiological Plans, Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan, National Plan for Maritime Emergencies, related memorandum of understandings (MoU) and agreements. • Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery (e.g. temporary landfills, beach replenishment, replacement of coastal infrastructure, fill extraction for road repairs, port facility dredge, spoil disposal, retrieval of hazardous materials, repairs to heritage listed places and dispensation to nature refuge holders). • Conduct investigations pursuant to the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and other environment and conservation legislation. • Maintain relationships and cooperative arrangements with other relevant state and Commonwealth departments and entities through regular review of agreed roles and responsibilities. • Closing affected national parks, conservation parks, and state forests. • Provide storm tide and wave information, expertise and advice in accordance with the 12th edition of the Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning Response System Handbook (2016). • Undertake post event coastal field investigations to assess coastal impacts and storm tide inundation levels following a significant storm tide event. • Provide assistance with satellite imagery processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with Department of Natural Resources Mines and Energy, Land and Spatial Unit, and Geoscience Australia's Disaster Assistance Team. • Provide information about land use mapping and supporting services and activities to key government agencies and industry groups. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide situational monitoring of local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations, and the provision of expert advice. • Provide environmental risk assessment of events and incidents affecting infrastructure, mining and industrial sites and, where necessary, authorise emergency actions and releases.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and advise on management of impacted native wildlife outside the national park estate, and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement. • Coordinating evacuations of national parks, conservation parks, state forests and department owned areas with the QPS. • Lead firefighting on national parks, conservation parks and state forests where there is no threat to life or property. • Manage impacts on national parks, conservation parks, state forests, and reopen facilities to the public. • Provide water quality monitoring through catchment monitoring programs to provide data on nitrogenous and phosphorous contaminants, suspended sediments and selected pesticides that may impact the natural environment.
 Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (Housing) Access through DDMG	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of building recovery in Queensland. Functional lead agency for coordination of ICT and telecommunications advice and back-end financial transaction processing on behalf of response and recovery lead agencies. Ensure the safety of recreation centre users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters. • Coordinate temporary office accommodation for use by state agencies, where occupied. • Coordinate structural assistance grant assessments on behalf of the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS). • Coordinate emergency fleet vehicles for state agencies. • Maintain contact registers of professional service providers, specialist building contractors, building services and trades. • Provide 24/7 call centre operations for the delivery of disaster planning, preparedness, response and recovery services on behalf of government agencies. • Actively manage whole of government ICT infrastructure, data centres and networks. • Liaise with the telecommunications industry in relation to the impact of disaster related outages on the functioning of response agencies and the wider community. • Collaborate with telecommunications carriers to identify the status of their networks and to assist them to re-establish power where this is practical. • Provide whole of government and agency specific services that contribute to the government's frontline service delivery priorities such as the processing of disaster related grants payments and other financial transactions, and processing extraordinary payroll transactions on behalf of frontline agencies • Government website publishing of public information about major events and/or disasters (in partnership with relevant content/franchise owners). • Provide analytical web usage data and reporting to web content owners, franchises and disaster management teams – facilitating reactive and tailored communication. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p>




Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on, and provide temporary emergency accommodation solutions for people displaced by disaster events and for government agency response and/or recovery workers. Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters. Coordinate evacuations, closures and restoration of damaged infrastructure of recreation centres and department owned areas.
 Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport Access through DDMG	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Assist the Queensland Government to help Queensland prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster through the Department's Emergency Management Plan (EMP). The EMP complements the SDMP and is enacted in line with <i>the Act</i>, Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement and Queensland Recovery Plan.</p> <p>Coordinate activities following a disaster to support tourism throughout Queensland through the Economic Recovery Group and actively engage with key partners to ensure a coordinated approach to economic recovery efforts.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile and provide situation reports on impacts to tourism zones and tourism infrastructure. Resilience and recovery strategies for the tourism industry. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support resilience and recovery strategies for the tourism industry.
 Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning , Local Government, Planning , Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs Access through local arrangements and DDMG	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Support disaster mitigation considerations in development planning, built environment and infrastructure design. Manage appropriate funding programs to local governments for disaster resilience and preparedness.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the development and implementation of funding programs that provide funding for works that protect existing essential public infrastructure and/or build resilience to future natural disaster events. Fund and manage the implementation of the Bundaberg 10-year Action Plan. Multicultural Affairs Queensland to advise emergency management and recovery agents on the best ways to reach multicultural and ethnic community organisations and groups.
 Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Access through DDMG	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Contribute to disaster management responses across those areas where the department has responsibilities or special expertise that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage impacts on unallocated state land and other land managed by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME), Maintain DNRME stream gauges that provide stream height, flow and rainfall data used by the BoM, Provide assistance during a disaster to Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) and the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) in the capture of spatial imagery and spatial information analysis and product production as necessary, Manage impacts on and from Queensland abandoned mines, and

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide updates on the closure and opening status of current mining operations. <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including advice on, action and implement the use of any emergency powers. Develop capability to facilitate emergency actions and responses to an actual or potential energy supply emergency event. Maintain a watching brief and facilitate information transfer in an emergency that may impact at the local, district, state or national level for an electricity, reticulated gas supply and liquid fuels. Maintain contact registers for Queensland's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> major electricity supply (generators, transmission, distribution), Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) and designated responsible officers (within Powerlink), national forum jurisdictional representatives including Department of the Environment and Energy, Minister's office and DNRME communication and media. major reticulated gas supply (transmission and distribution service providers), AEMO, national forum jurisdictional representatives including Department of the Environment and Energy, Minister's office and DNRME communication and media. liquid fuel supply wholesale providers (major wholesalers, national forum jurisdictional representatives including Department of the Environment and Energy, Ministers office and DNRME communication and media. Advise the Minister if emergency powers are required to maintain supply security. Where appropriate, undertake process to enable the Minister to invoke emergency powers. <p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information and advice on the issues of dam safety and drinking water supply (continuity and/or safety), as required. <p>Dam Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure emergency action plans are in place for referable dams to ensure appropriate action is taken in the event of incidents or failures of the dams. Collate information from dam owners on event impacts. Exercise dam safety emergency powers if needed to minimise the risk of failure or consequences of a dam failure. <p>Drinking Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure drinking water quality management plans are in place by registered drinking water service providers (this does not include private or unregistered providers). Collate information from service providers and operators of drinking water supply schemes. Work in partnership with Public Health Units (Queensland Health) regarding drinking water quality issues. Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including the support and enactment of emergency powers.


Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 <p>Queensland Government</p> <p>Department of the Premier and Cabinet</p> <p>Access through DDMG</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Coordinate disaster management policy and arrangements with the Commonwealth.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Premier as Chair of the Queensland Disaster Management Committee. • Represent Queensland at the National Crisis Committee. • Represent Queensland at the Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee, Australia-New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee and the Council of Australian Governments. • Coordinate whole of government disaster management policy. • Manage and activate the Crisis Communication Network. • Act as lead agency for public information and coordinate media. • Coordinate disaster relief appeal management. • Coordinate Australian Government assistance.
 <p>Queensland Government</p> <p>Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning</p> <p>Access through DDMG</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of economic recovery in Queensland, playing a key role in assisting local government, business and industry in resilience and recovery strategies.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial situation report on economic impacts on jobs, business and industry in disaster affected areas. • Provide support to relevant authorities restoring power, water and communications in the affected communities for the resumption of economic activity. • Ongoing coordination and reporting on the economic recovery tasks for the life of a long-term recovery plan. • Support the implementation of the State Planning Policy (SPP) which outlines 17 state interests to be considered in development assessment and in every planning scheme across Queensland, and includes the state interest of natural hazards, risk and resilience. • Prepare and implement regional plans that identify and interpret relevant matters of state interests for a particular region, including natural hazards, risk and resilience, to achieve desired outcomes. • Work collaboratively with the Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW) on the development and implementation of the Queensland Digital Infrastructure Plan, which forms part of the State Infrastructure Plan. <p><u>Indicative Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial situation reporting on economic impacts of the local government area.


Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 <p>Department of Transport and Main Roads</p> <p>LDMG Member</p>	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and advice regarding the impact of an event on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure. • Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation. • Enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure. • Ensure the capability of logistics-related industries is appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities.
 <p>LDMG Member</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Energy Queensland is a Government Owned Corporation (GOC) which delivers electricity through its 'poles and wires' business (distribution network) in Queensland, with Energex in the south east. Energy Queensland and Powerlink have developed protocols for response to disasters or significant incidents where the assets of one or both organisations are impacted.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore any supply interruptions to the electricity distribution network across Queensland. • Work with State, District and Local disaster management groups where required to manage the consequences of disruption to Energy Queensland's networks and provide timely and accurate information. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an Electricity Restoration Plan to maintain and/or restore electrical power supply, based upon impact assessments in affected locations that align with business operational plans. • Energy Queensland has a combined field workforce of 4,400 (including design, construction, maintenance, inspection and vegetation workers) who can be deployed as necessary for disaster response operations. • Energy Queensland has a variety of mobile generators and support equipment that can be deployed into impacted communities to deliver temporary supply while the network is restored following a natural disaster event. Field crews, vehicles, generators, and equipment are mobilised prior to cyclones to support the rapid restoration of electricity supply to impacted communities.
 <p>LDMG Member Access through DDMG</p>	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>Locally defined responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to Council's LDCC with delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context


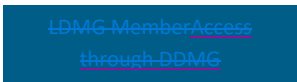


Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with provision of temporary emergency communications facilities Provide advice to the LDMG ad action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
 Inspector-General Emergency Management 	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Powerlink is a State Government Owned Corporation, which owns, develops, operates and maintains the high voltage electricity transmission network that extends 1700km from north of Cairns to the New South Wales border. Its network comprises 15,500 circuit kilometres of transmission lines and 141 substations.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate the electricity transmission network in accordance with the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, the National Electricity Rules and Law, the conditions of Powerlink's transmission licence and other relevant state legislation. Work with DNRME, Energy Queensland and AEMO to ensure that electricity demand and electricity supply in Queensland (and any shortfalls) are managed appropriately as part of the National Electricity Market (NEM), including acting as the Queensland jurisdictional contact for the NEM power system emergency management procedures overseen by AEMO for very significant disruptions. Inform on timelines for restoration on the transmission network. Manage emergencies under an all hazards approach such that the safety of the public, employees and contractors and the minimisation of potential environmental harm and damage to assets is prioritised. Work with State, District and Local disaster management groups where required to manage the consequences of a disruption to Powerlink's transmission network and provide timely and accurate information. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powerlink has its own field staff in South East Queensland and contracts Energy Queensland to provide field response in the rest of state, with all operations directed from Powerlink's office in Brisbane. Powerlink has a range of equipment to support rapid restoration of the network, including temporary transmission towers and has agreements with aerial service providers to deploy equipment and personnel at short notice across the state for damage assessment and event response.







Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor compliance by departments with their disaster management responsibilities. Identify opportunities for cooperative partnerships to improve disaster management outcomes. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by district and local groups, including District and Local Disaster Management Plans.
 <p>Queensland Ambulance Service</p> <p>LDMG Member</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
 <p>Queensland Government</p> <p>Queensland Corrective Services</p> <p>Access through the DDMG</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Contributes to a fair, safe and just Queensland by managing government and privately operated custodial facilities and supporting the rehabilitation of offenders within and outside these facilities. It assists with crime prevention through the humane containment, supervision and rehabilitation of offenders in correctional centres and the community.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon request from Council, activate staff to operate, manage and subsequently close evacuation centres as agreed.
	<p><u>Role</u></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>


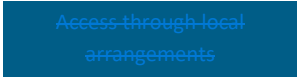
Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
<p>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)</p> <p>LDMG Member</p> <p><u>QFES Services</u></p>    <p>A jointly-funded service of Ipswich City Council and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</p>	<p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary response agency for structural, bushfire and hazmat incidents. • Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents. • Provide mass and technical decontamination capability. • Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger. • Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities. • Facilitate and authorise Emergency Alert (EA) campaigns to provide advice and warnings to communities affected by disasters and emergency situations. • Prepare guidelines to inform local governments, district and state groups of disaster management related matters. • 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 <i>the Act</i> 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) <p>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 at the request of Council. • Provide situational monitoring. • Coordinate, support and manage the deployment of SES resources as required. In consultation with local government, appoint a suitably experienced and/or qualified officer as SES Coordinator to support the coordination of SES operations. • Coordinate and manage resupply (food and other essentials) and emergency supply operations.




Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Fire and Rescue Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide control, management and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation). • Support QPS, when requested, in the coordination of search and/or rescue events as defined in the inter-governmental agreement. • Provide rescue capability for people trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in confined space. • Carry out rescues of people isolated or trapped in swift-water/floodwater events. • Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at hazmat incidents. • Provide mass and technical decontamination capabilities under the State Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster response. • Provide urban search and rescue capability for building collapse events. • Support the Queensland Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan. • Provide impact assessment and intelligence-gathering capabilities. <p>Rural Fire Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the outbreak of fires within the Ipswich local government area (LGA). • Undertake a range of planning and preparation activities, including hazard reduction burns. • Community education on fire behaviour and prevention. • Manage permits to light fires. • Assist other emergency service agencies during disasters. <p>State Emergency Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for and/or rescue missing, trapped or other people under the direction of a SAR Authority (QPS in the State of Queensland), in line with the inter-governmental agreement. • Provide emergency repair and protection of damaged or vulnerable critical infrastructure. • Provide emergency repair and protection of damaged essential living areas (for example, a room for sleeping, meal preparation and personal hygiene).
 <p>Queensland Health – West Moreton Hospital and Health Service</p> <p>LDMG Member</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Coordinate the state level health response through maintenance and activation of the State Health Emergency Coordination Centre. Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated. Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS). Communicable disease surveillance and response arrangements. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders. Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS). Recovery mental health support to affected communities (with DCDSS). Public health and environmental health advice and support to local governments and affected communities and industries. Environmental health risk assessment advice to other agencies, local government and industries. Messaging on public health risks to affected communities.
 <p>Queensland Police Service</p> <p>LDMG Member</p>	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve peace and good order. Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism. Providing executive support to the QDMC. Coordinating disaster response operations for the QDMC through the State Disaster Coordinator. Provide the Chair and executive support to the State Disaster Coordination Group. Provide the Chair (District Disaster Coordinator) and executive support to DDMGs. Managing and coordinating the business of DDMGs.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and facilitate a program of disaster management themed exercises. State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations. Activate and coordinate the operation of the SDCC. Conduct coronial investigations. Coordinate the review of the SDMP. Provide a Disaster Victim Identification capability. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to LDMGs. Manage the registration of evacuees and inquiries in partnership with Red Cross. Provide traffic management, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks <u>roadblocks</u>.
 Telstra 	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Telstra's purpose is to create a brilliant connected future for everyone.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satellite Communications on Wheels (COWS) – used to create temporary mobile phone coverage. Mobile Exchange on Wheels (MEOWS) – portable land line exchange to supplement inoperable facilities. Wi-Fi Mobile Customer Office – a van where customers can connect to Wi-Fi to do their business and to charge their phones/tablets.
 Queensland Reconstruction Authority 	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland. Plan and coordinate Queensland and Australian Government assistance under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA). Maintain the Queensland Recovery Plan and develop state level event-specific plans as required. Implement the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017. Maintain the State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) Guide and Register, including induction of SRCs, when appointed.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor damage of public infrastructure and private properties. Administer DRFA and SDRA. The Chief Executive Officer, QRA is appointed by the Premier as the State Recovery, Policy and Planning Coordinator. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor reconstruction activities in affected communities.
 	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citytrain Travel and Tourism Regional Network and Freight. 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.
 	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Urban Utilities were established on 1 July 2010 as a statutory body to be 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><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Utilities services the Brisbane, Ipswich, Somerset, Lockyer Valley and Scenic Rim regions. Supplying drinking water, recycled water and sewerage services to a population of more than 1.4 million in South East Queensland. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver drinking water, recycled water and sewerage services within the city.
 	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>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).</p> <p>Seqwater provides bulk water for the operation of the SEQ Water Grid including dams, weirs, conventional water treatment plants and climate resilient sources of water through the Gold Coast Desalination Plant and the Western Corridor Recycled Water Scheme. It manages 26 dams across the region and operates Wivenhoe and Somerset and North Pine as dams to provide flood mitigation for Ipswich and Greater Brisbane.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p>

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide notifications and warnings to populations at risk immediately downstream of their referable dams, as per actions contained within their approved EAPs. 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 LDMGs 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 team, network control and its incident and management teams. The centre provides updated situation reports (SITREPS) during emergencies and incidents for the State, Local government and emergency services and will have senior management and media resources at the SDCC as required.
 	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>APA Group is a company in Australia which owns and operates natural gas and electricity assets. APA plays a key role in enabling Australian consumers and businesses to have access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil defined. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the gas transmission and distribution networks. Maintain and/or restore the gas supply. Provide advice in relation to gas supply, including safety advice to customers.
 	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>St John Ambulance Australia is a self-funding, charitable organisation active in all states and territories, dedicated to helping people in sickness, distress, suffering or danger. It provides event health services at public events and emergencies.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil defined. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with evacuation centres (and elsewhere as required) by providing first aid and personal care.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 <p>EMERGENCY Services</p> <p>Access through local arrangements</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>To provide physical, emotional and spiritual support to all members of the Australian community, meeting them at their point of need.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon request from Council, activate staff to operate, manage and subsequently close evacuation centres, as agreed. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support disaster-affected people and emergency services workers during times of crisis by providing emergency catering through Salvation Army Emergency Services. Support communities through the recovery process by providing holistic support that will promote the recovery of those communities. Following community consultation and identification of community needs The Salvation Army could support the local community with identified physical, emotional and spiritual support. Examples of this support may include personal support, coordination of immediate needs, provision of gift cards, network building, referral and connection to local services and partnerships.
 <p>Access through local arrangements <u>Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG)</u></p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>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><u>State Defined Responsibilities (through Service Agreement with the Queensland Government)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with the Queensland Government, manage offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance, following Queensland disasters. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance in response to urgent requests received from local government, local services and community groups. Connect and inspire an online network of givers to support the community as it manages the immediate and long-term needs of affected residents.
 <p>volunteering queensland</p> <p>Access through local arrangements</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Volunteering Queensland is the peak body for volunteering in Queensland and as such is solely dedicated to specialising in all aspects of volunteering.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage Emergency Volunteering – Community Response to Extreme Weather (EV CREW). Activate the State Emergency Volunteering Coordination Centre for the recruitment and distribution of volunteers. The coordination centre uses the EV CREW system and is the central coordinating point for requests from organisations seeking volunteers, as well as and individuals offering their time and assistance.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act as an information provider and a gateway to disseminate information to the general public and registered emergency volunteers about progress and areas where assistance may be needed. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect volunteer offers to help from individuals, groups and corporates with requests for assistance from organisations who are seeking volunteers. Work closely with organisations across the course of their volunteer operations. Volunteering Queensland may also be able to provide additional services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'good practice' advice and assistance to local government authorities to have appropriate local arrangements in place local place-based planning to identify opportunities to use volunteers in each phase of emergency management training to local government authorities and local volunteers involving organisations for the management and coordination of spontaneous volunteers.

Table 224 - Roles and responsibilities

PART 6: COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

6.1.1 Community context

A [risk-risk](#)-based approach to disaster planning includes [establishing community context, which considers establishment of community context, which takes into account](#) information such as: population demographics, infrastructure, industry, climate, geography, essential public assets and challenges of the area.

6.1.2 Our geography and topography

[The local government area \(LGA\) of Ipswich](#) [Ipswich's local government area](#) -covers 1,090 km² (Figure 5). It is bordered by a series of vegetated hills and mountain ranges including the Little Liverpool Range and the Proctor Range to the west, Pine Mountain and the D'Aguilar Range to the north-east, the Bluff to the north-west, and Flinders Peak and the Grampian Hills to the south.

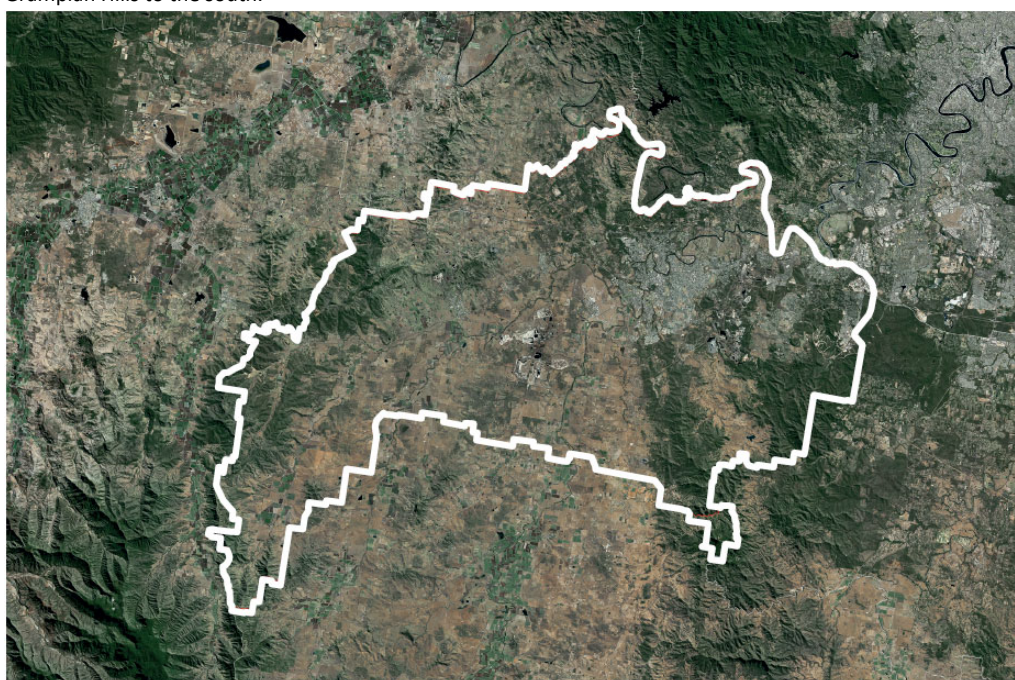


Figure 5 - Ipswich Local Government Area

Many of the region's rivers and waterways converge in the [City of Ipswich LGA](#), including the Brisbane and Bremer rivers and the Western, Warrill, Purga, Bundamba, Six Mile, Opossum, Goodna and Woogaroo creeks.

Natural vegetation types in the area are the most diverse in South East Queensland and include rainforest, dry vine forest, soft forest, open forest, heathland, wetlands and grasslands.

6.1.3 Our climate and weather

The climate is moist sub-tropical with a seasonal rainfall pattern. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the summer months and is often associated with lows and severe storms. The average rainfall is 879-878.5 mm per annum,¹¹ the yearly average maximum temperature is 27.3°C and the yearly annual average minimum temperature is 13.9°C.^{11,12} Storm season and bushfire threats occur during the spring and summer months of September to April.

6.1.4 Our population

The population of the area includes all people, residents, visitors and tourists within the City of Ipswich LGA at a given point in time. area's population includes all people, residents, visitors and tourists within the City at a given time. As at 9 August 2016 10 August 2021 (2016-2021 Census day), the total population of the area of 10 August 2021 (2021 Census day), the area's total population was 193,733 229,208,¹³ with 49.4% male and 50.6% female. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Residential Population, as at 30 June 2020 2021, was 229,845 233,302.¹⁴ Based on a growth rate of 16.1% over the period 2011 – 2016, the population is predicted to increase to 557,649 by 2041.¹⁵ Figure 6 provides a summary snapshot if Ipswich was a group of 100 people (based on 2016 Census data).



Figure 6 - Summary of Ipswich population, 2016

6.1.5 Our age^{13,16}

Ipswich continues to defy state and national trends with its notably younger population, with a median age of 32-33 years. This compares with Queensland's median age of 37 years and Australia's of 38 years (Figure 7).

¹¹ Bureau of Meteorology, bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_040101.shtml

bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_040101.shtml (Accessed July 2020) January 2023)

¹² Bureau of Meteorology, bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_040101.shtml (Accessed July 2020)

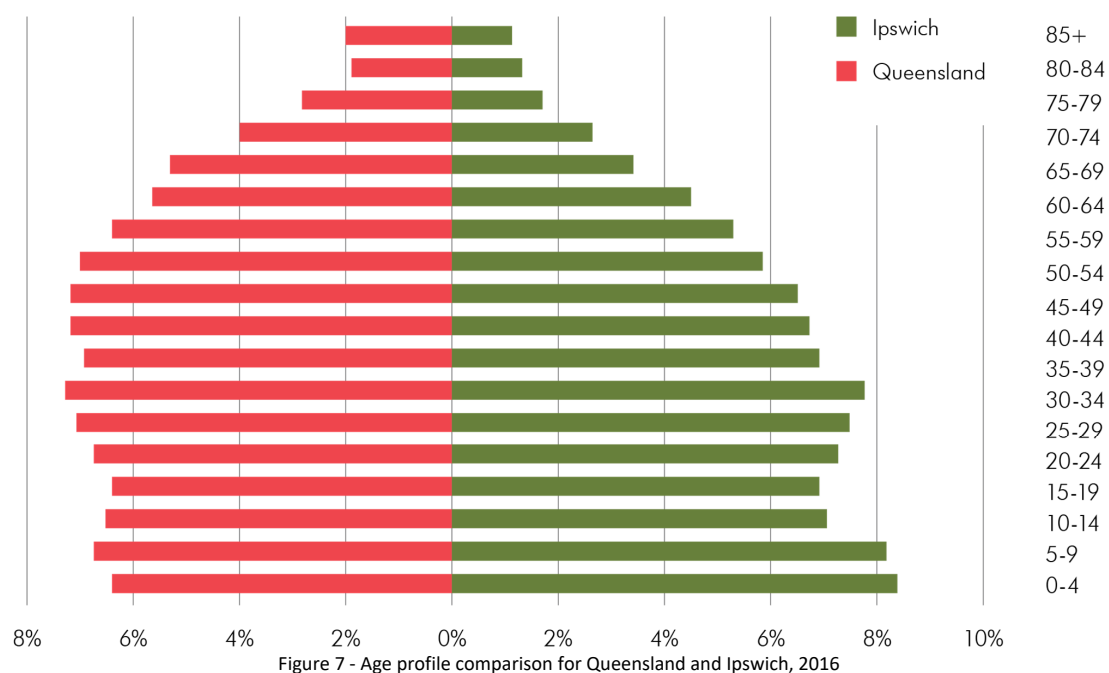
¹³ Australian Bureau of Statistics, [2016-QuickStats abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA33960](http://2016-QuickStats.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA33960)

¹⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, (.id profile)

¹⁵ Queensland Government population projections, 2018 edition; Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by age and sex, regions of Australia, 2016 (Cat no. 3235.0).

¹⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016-Quick Stats

Item 4 / Attachment 1.



6.1.6 Where we come from

The majority of Ipswich residents (72.978.3%) were born in Australia. The most common countries of birth outside of Australia are New Zealand 5.63%, England 3.44%, India 2%, the Philippines 1.2% and Samoa 1%. India 1% and Philippines 0.9%. Figure 8 summarises the top 15 Ipswich resident's countries of birth in 2016.

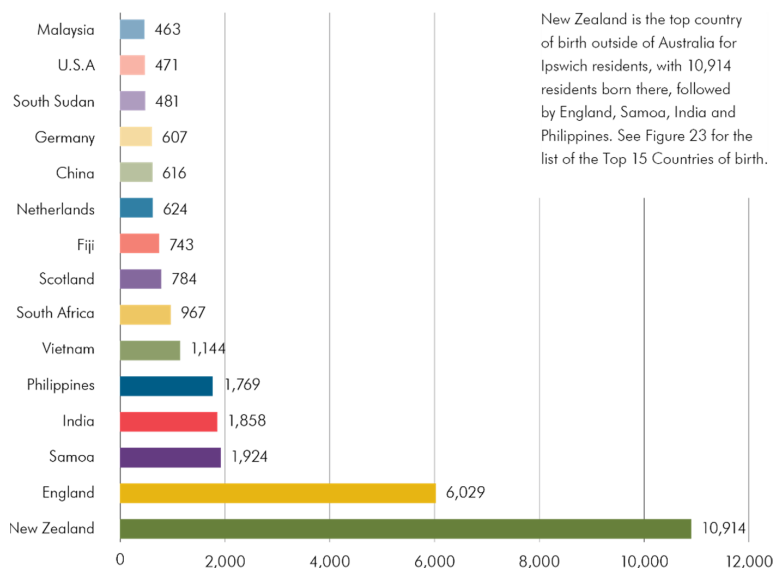


Figure 8 - Ipswich residents' countries of birth, 2016 (number of residents)

Ipswich is home to 8,428 First Nations residents (identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander), accounting for 4.45% of the Ipswich population. This, this being is slightly higher than the Queensland proportion of 4.04% (Error! Reference source not found. Error! Reference source not found. Figure 9).¹³



Figure 9911 - Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in various Local Government Areas, 2016

6.1.7 Our education

The 2016-2021 Census revealed that 44.7% of Ipswich residents aged over 15 years stated they had a qualification (inclusive of certificates, diplomas, bachelor degrees and post-graduate qualifications). The highest number of residents (20.8%) possess Certificate III & IV level qualifications, however there has been strong growth since 2011 in the number of residents who possess Bachelor and higher degrees and Diplomas (Figure 10). Of Ipswich residents with qualifications, 12.5% hold a Bachelor's or higher degree, while 8.7% have a Diploma or Advanced Diploma.

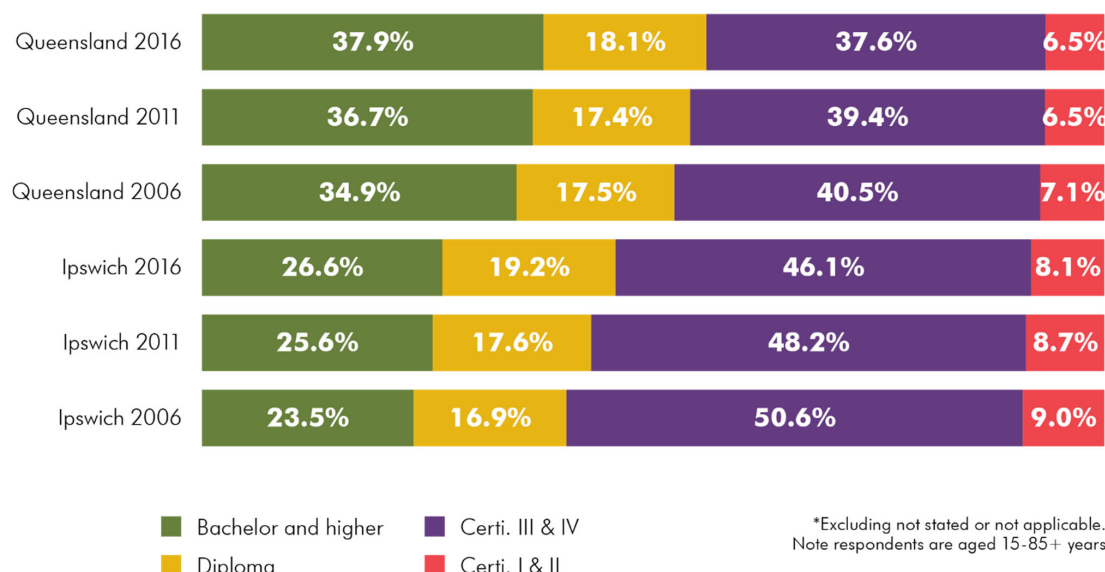


Figure 10 - Our education, [2016](#)

6.1.8 Disability

There were [11,040](#) [15,072](#) people (or [5.76.6%](#) of the city's population) in [2016-2021](#) ~~that who~~ reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability. There were also [17,162](#) [21,112](#) carers ([41.612%](#)) providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, [long-long](#) term illness or old age in 2016. ¹³¹⁷

6.1.9 Our linguistic diversity

In the City of Ipswich, [13.314.1%](#) of people spoke a language other than English in the home in [2016](#) [2021](#). In Ipswich, 152 languages other than English are spoken at home, with the most prevalent languages used at home being Samoan, followed by [Punjabi](#), Vietnamese, Filipino/Tagalog, [Malayalam](#), [Hindi](#), Spanish, [Hindi](#) and Mandarin (Figure 11 and Figure 12). ¹⁴¹⁸

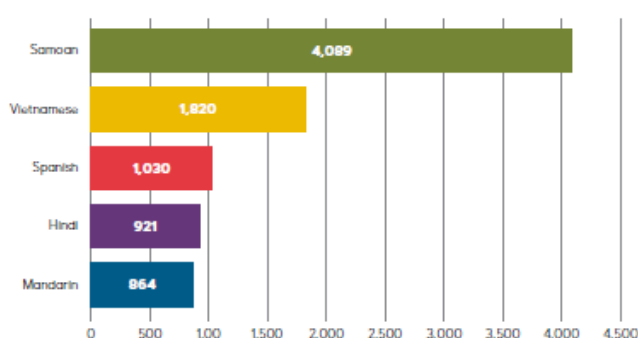


Figure 11 - Top six spoken non-English languages, [2016](#)¹⁹

¹⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, 2016

¹⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, 2016

¹⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, 2016

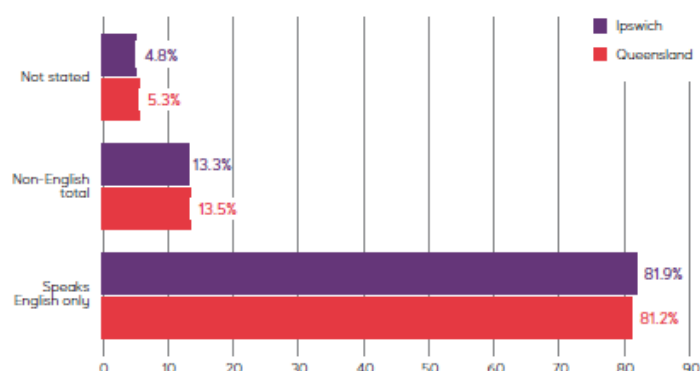


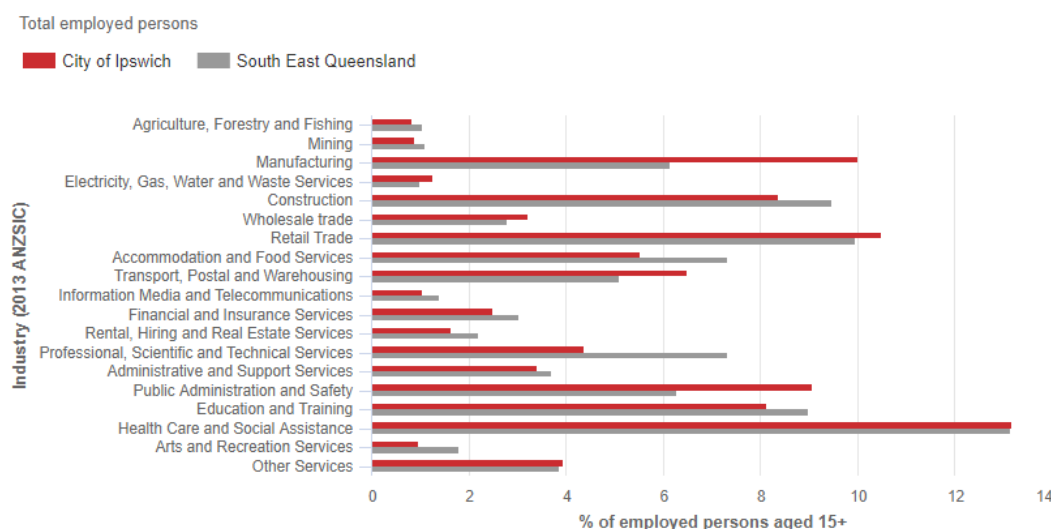
Figure 12 - Languages spoken at home, 2016²⁰

6.1.10 What we do

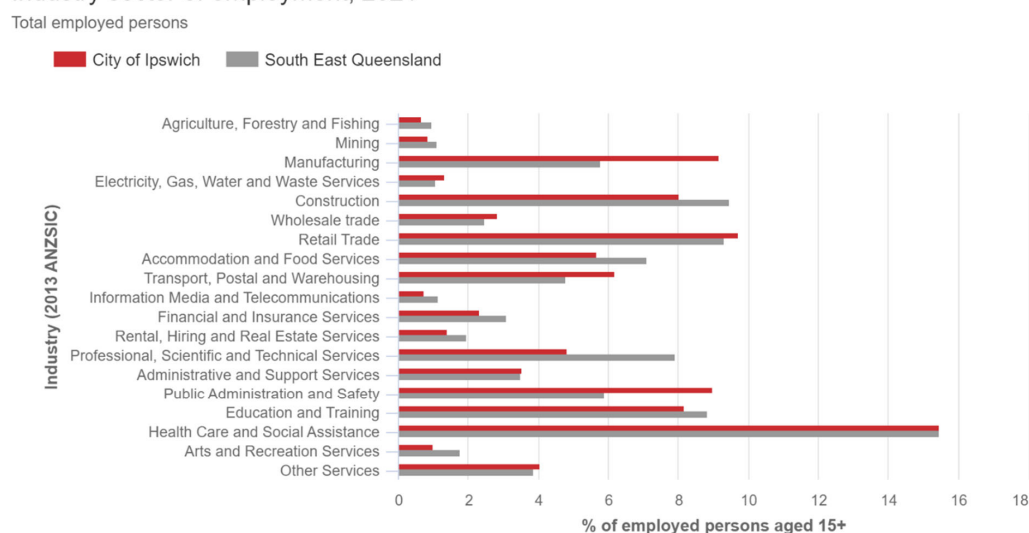
The population of Ipswich is a diverse mix of people who contribute through employment, volunteering, home duties and the provision of unpaid childcare and/or unpaid care of another. Major employment industries in Ipswich are Health Care and Social Assistance (13.2%), Retail (10.5%), Manufacturing (10.2%), Public Administration and Safety (9.1%), Education and Training (8.2%) and Construction (8.4%). These top six industries account for 59.3% of Ipswich residents' employment in 2016, compared to 54% of the Queensland population (Figure 13).²¹

²⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, 2016

²¹ City of Ipswich Community Profile, 2016, Industry sector of employment. <https://profile.id.com.au/ipswich/industries> [Accessed 7 July 2020]



Industry sector of employment, 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

.id informed decisions

Figure 13 - Employment by industry comparison for Queensland and Ipswich, in 2016/2021

At the time of the 2016-2021 Census, 94.93.3% of the Ipswich population were employed (59.257.5% full-time and 30.227% part-time) and 96.7% reported they were unemployed.²²¹⁴

6.1.11 Our Community community capacity

The community is well supported by agencies, organisations, services and sporting clubs, and a myriad of special interest and hobby groups. Agencies, organisations, services, sporting clubs, and many special interest and hobby groups will support the each other and the community more broadly.

²² Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, 2016

6.1.12 Our ~~Vulnerable-vulnerable~~ populations

Ipswich residents face a level of risk when a disaster impacts the community. ~~h. However,~~ protective factors such as strong family and social connections enable many people to be better prepared and ~~able to adapt to the effects of a disaster~~ ~~dapt to a disaster's effects~~. The plan recognises that some people and communities do not have this support and ~~that they are more likely to succumb to higher levels of~~ ~~are more likely to succumb to higher~~ risk, injury, loss, or severe and longer-term impacts than others.

The city has ~~a number of several~~ vulnerable populations. These include (but are not limited to) those in aged care facilities, seniors residing in their homes, people with a disability, people with chronic medical conditions, and those ~~who have~~ ~~ith~~ difficulty communicating in English.

To reduce the impact of disasters on people with vulnerabilities, or people who may become vulnerable, this plan uses the *People with vulnerabilities in disaster – A framework for effective local response*. Developed by ~~DCDS~~ ~~the~~ ~~Department of Communities~~, this framework outlines a state-wide approach to assist local governments and communities ~~identify in identifying~~ people who are, or ~~who may be~~, highly susceptible to the impacts of disasters, and ~~to plan activities to mitigate or increase their resilience and/or recovery.~~²³

The Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR) Framework supports further risk mitigation for people with disability and could be applied to achieve positive outcomes for other vulnerable groups. Ipswich City Council, in partnership with the University of Sydney, the Department of Communities and the Queenslanders with Disability Network, have been applying the principles of the DIDRR framework to promote Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness in ~~the community~~ ~~Ipswich~~.

6.1.13 Our ~~Public-public~~ buildings, spaces and events

~~The~~ ~~The City of~~ Ipswich ~~LGA~~ is well serviced through public buildings, including Council offices and facilities (such as ~~Tulmur Place~~, the Civic Centre, Art Gallery and libraries), Queensland Government department regional offices, swimming complexes, a racecourse, showgrounds, sporting facilities, a motor sport precinct, primary and secondary schools, vocational education facilities and universities, and places of worship.

Ipswich is well known for its cultural and social events, which include the Jacaranda Festival, Ipswich Festival, Ipswich Cup, Winter-national drag races, V8 Supercar races and the Ipswich Show.

6.1.14 Our ~~Critical-critical~~ infrastructure and service localities

Critical infrastructure ~~is will be given a high priority~~ ~~prioritised~~ in the recovery stages of an extreme event. ~~Table 3~~ ~~Table 5~~ shows the categories of critical infrastructure for the City of Ipswich. Some ~~agency~~ facilities ~~located outside of the LGA have responsibility for response areas within the Ipswich LGA; similarly, some facilities located outside of Ipswich have responsibility for response areas within Ipswich; similarly, some facilities within the Ipswich LGA have responsibility for areas~~ ~~locations~~ outside ~~the LGA of Ipswich~~.

Category	Name of Facility facility or Establishment establishment
Health Facilities facilities	Ipswich General Hospital, St Andrews Private Hospital, Mater Private Hospital Springfield
Police Stations stations	Ipswich, Yamanto, Karana Downs, Rosewood, Marburg, Booval, Goodna, Springfield
Ambulance Stations stations	Ipswich, Rosewood, Redbank, Springfield
Fire and Rescue Stations stations	Ripley, Brassall, Rosewood, Marburg, Bundamba, Camira, Karana Downs
SES Depots depots	Ipswich, Goodna, Marburg, Rosewood

²³ DCDS 2016, People with vulnerabilities in disasters

Category	Name of Facility-facility or Establishmentestablishment
Major Roads-roads	Brisbane Valley Highway, Centenary Highway, Cunningham Highway, Ipswich Motorway, Logan Motorway, Warrego Highway
Rail Lineslines	Main Western Rail Line (Gailes to Grandchester), Springfield Rail Line (Springfield to Darra)
Rural Fire Brigades	Ripley, Pine Mountain, Mount Forbes, Lower Mount Walker, Mount Mort, Grandchester, Marburg
Power Supply-supply	Swanbank Power Station, Energy Queensland substations and transformers
Gas Supplysupply	Roma to Brisbane Pipeline

Table 335 - Summary of critical infrastructure

6.1.15 Our potable water distribution network

Potable (drinkable) water is available from multiple sources including Seqwater's Camerons Hill (Mount Crosby) water treatment plant. Water is also sourced from the Gold Coast through the Southern Regional Water Pipeline.

Water is distributed to 26 service reservoirs and towers owned and operated by Urban Utilities. A network of trunk and distribution mains, together with pump stations owned and operated by Urban Utilities, disperse the water to properties within the area. Urban Utilities also operates a small water treatment plant on Warrill Creek that serves some of the southern suburbs.

6.1.16 Our wastewater network

The majority of the residential areas of the city are serviced by the sewerage network sewerage network covers most of the City and is owned and operated by Urban Utilities. The City has four treatment plants (Bundamba, Carole Park, Goodna and Rosewood) and 62 pump stations. The pipe network consists-comprises a mix of asbestos cement pipes, polyvinyl chloride pipes and vitreous clay pipes and 62 pump stations. Sewerage is treated by Urban Utilities at four treatment plants located at Bundamba, Carole Park, Goodna and Rosewood. The network is owned and operated by Urban Utilities.

6.1.17 Our electricity network

Bulk power is sourced from the Queensland electricity grid (operated by Powerlink) and fed to the Blackwall Switching Station via a series of high-high-voltage transmission lines. Energy Queensland operates the-a distribution network, which-consists-of comprising 15 substations and approximately 200 km of high and low-low-voltage lines. The bulk of this network is located above ground-h. However, new housing estates may have their electricity distribution networks underground.

6.1.18 Our gas supply

The Ipswich LGA-city is traversed by the Moonie Oil Pipeline (decommissioned) and the Roma to Brisbane Gas Pipeline (owned and operated by the APA Group). Several regulation/monitoring stations are located on these lines within the area. Gas is distributed to homes across Ipswich.

6.1.19 Our telecommunications

NBN Co, Telstra, Optus and Vodafone maintain telecommunications networks within the city. These include the public switched telephone network (PSTN), broadband (including NBN) and mobile services. OptiComm is the fixed-fixed-line network infrastructure provider (fibre to the premises) within much of Greater Springfield.

6.2 Essential infrastructure

6.2.1 Emergency services

The city is serviced by the following emergency services:

- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services – Fire and Rescue ~~and Auxiliary~~ stations
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services – Rural Fire Service brigades
- Queensland Ambulance Service – Ambulance establishments
- Queensland Police Service – Police establishments
- State Emergency Service – SES depots

6.2.2 Medical and health facilities

The ~~city is serviced by the following medical facilities~~ following medical facilities service the City:

- Ipswich General Hospital, operated by West Moreton Health;
- St Andrews Private Hospital, operated by Ramsay Health;
- Mater Private Hospital Springfield, ~~operated by Mater~~; and
- an extensive network of medical centres and general practitioners.

6.2.3 Railway

Ipswich is connected to Brisbane by Queensland Rail's passenger network. Within the Ipswich area, rail stations are located at Grandchester, Rosewood, Thagoona, Walloon, Karrabin, Wulkuraka, Thomas Street, Ipswich, East Ipswich, Booval, Bundamba, Ebbw Vale, Dinmore, Riverview, Redbank, Goodna, Springfield Central and Springfield.

6.2.4 Airports, airfields and helicopter landing pads

RAAF Base Amberley is situated within the City of Ipswich and is a primary staging point for military air operations.

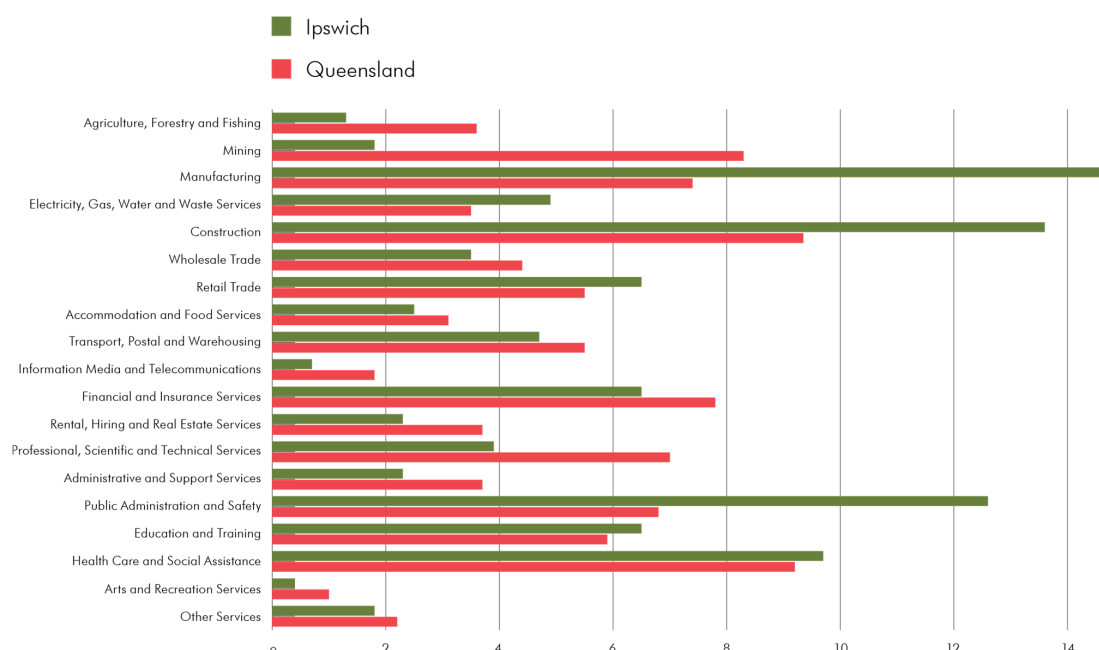
~~There are several locations across Ipswich that~~ Several locations across Ipswich are suitable for use as helicopter landing pads (helipads) ~~and could be used~~ for evacuation purposes.

The helipad used by Ipswich Hospital ~~for medical services and transfers~~ is located on Griffith Road, Ipswich.

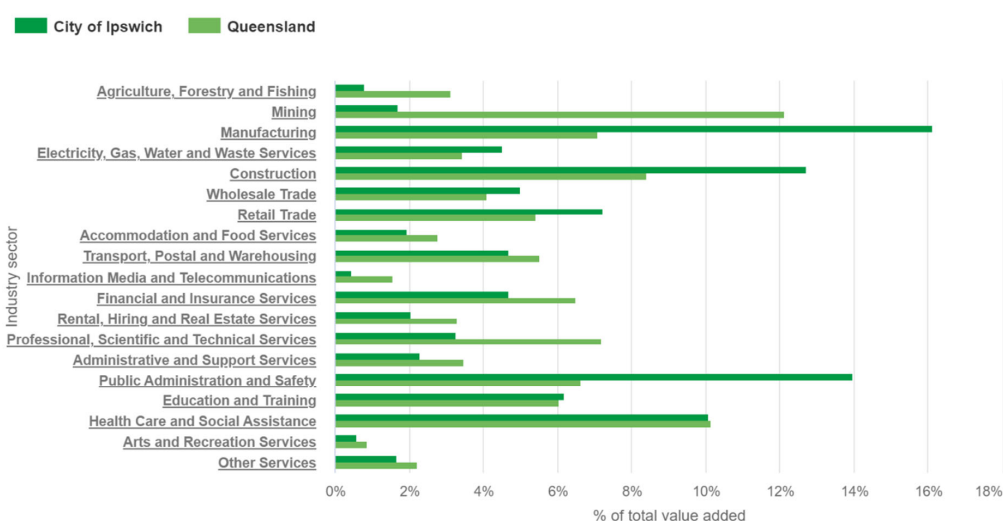
6.3 Economic profile

For the year ending June ~~2019~~2021, Ipswich's Gross Regional Product was ~~\$9.77~~12.02 billion. Manufacturing was the most productive industry, generating \$1,189,346.2 million (~~14.6~~23.4%) in the ~~2018/19~~2020/21 financial year, followed by Construction (\$1,088,255.5 million or ~~13.4~~18.6%) and Public Administration and Safety (\$845,240.5 million or 10.45%).²⁴

²⁴ National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©20~~21~~19



Value added by industry sector 2020/21



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2021 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

.id informed decisions

Figure 14 - Value added by industry sector 2017/18-2020/21^{24,25}

6.3.1 Industrial/manufacturing sector

There is a range of industries in the [LGA-city](#) which contribute to the city's economy and offer substantial employment opportunities. These industries include, but are not limited to, coal extraction, railway workshops, livestock slaughtering, meat processing, aluminium manufacturing, power generation, clay paver production, heavy engineering manufacturing, and defence.

²⁵ National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2018-2021

~~The industrial base serving the area includes many industrial establishments areas that may be considered to~~
contain hazardous materials ~~and/or~~ processes. These include:

- Australian Meat Holdings (Dinmore)
- Carole Park, Karrabin, Redbank and Wulkuraka industrial estates
- Citiswih Industrial Park
- Churchill Abattoir
- RAAF Base Amberley
- Swanbank Enterprise Park
- Waste Management Facilities – New Chum, Riverview and Swanbank

The Ipswich industrial base also services many areas beyond Ipswich, such as the Redbank Motorway Estate industrial area, which contains multiple national and international companies specialising in logistics, major food supply and distribution, and the largest mail facility in the Southern Hemisphere.

Major shopping centres and other food storage facilities around the city can also be considered hazardous due to the large amounts of ammonia used for refrigeration.

6.3.2 Tourism sector

The ~~Ipswich city LGA~~ offers a variety of tourism experiences and sites, ~~ranging from~~ including historical homesteads, museums, vineyards, breweries, eclectic cafes, ~~and~~ art galleries, as well as stunning parks with trails and tracks for mountaineers and motor enthusiasts.

Tourism and hospitality are key industries and major contributors to Ipswich's economy. In ~~2018/19~~2020/21, the total tourism and hospitality sales in the City of Ipswich was \$~~384,284.7~~ million. At this time, ~~there were 3,519,882 people who~~2,882 people made up the tourism and hospitality workforce in ~~the Ipswich LGA,~~ of this 36.2% worked full-time and 63.9% worked part-time or were away from work. For ~~2018/19~~2019/20, there were 698,691~~433,364~~ international visitor nights in the City of Ipswich.²⁴²⁶

In a local disaster management context, tourists pose additional challenges during a disaster because:

- The potential for large numbers of visitors needs to be considered during disaster and evacuation planning.
- Cultural and linguistic diversity (CALD) needs to be considered when communicating in the event of a disaster.
- Visitors' preparedness for any given disaster situation may be limited.
- €

6.3.3 Commercial sector

Ipswich has several major commercial (retail and wholesale) businesses and shopping precincts ~~which include,~~ including restaurants and ~~several~~ clusters of high-density living. Major shopping centres include Booval, Brassall, Goodna, Karalee, North Ipswich, Redbank, Redbank Plains, Springfield Lakes, Springfield, Yamanto and the Ipswich central business district.

6.3.4 Agricultural sector

In 2015/16, the total value of agricultural output in the City of Ipswich was \$14m. The largest commodity produced was through livestock slaughtering, which accounted for 59.7% of the total agricultural output in value terms. Other

²⁶ ~~National Institute of Economic and Industry Research 2017/18~~

agricultural commodities produced within ~~the~~ Ipswich ~~LGA~~ include cereal crops, broad acre crops, nurseries and cut flowers, vegetables and milk.²⁷

6.4 Education

The Ipswich area has numerous ~~schools – public, private and independent~~ public, private and independent schools in addition to. ~~In addition, a number of many~~ childcare centres, kindergartens and early learning centres ~~are located within the LGA.~~

Ipswich is home to two campuses of the University of Southern Queensland. ~~The city also has~~ and multiple campuses of TAFE Queensland, in addition to ~~a number of several~~ other private providers.

6.5 Sport, recreation and major events

6.5.1 Sport and recreation

Ipswich has a mix of large and small sporting and recreation facilities, ~~these~~ these include open sports fields and community centres. The city has an active racing industry and maintains a large racecourse at Bundamba, ~~with significant numbers of horses located within the LGA, and a large Motorsport Precinct at Willowbank Raceway. The city is home to the Brighton Homes Arena (Springfield Central Stadium).~~

6.5.2 Major events

The city hosts ~~various~~ high-profile national and international events, most of which occur during the cyclone, summer storm and bushfire seasons. Major events for the city pose challenges for evacuation and people management during disaster events.

A calendar of ~~major significant~~ events, is available at [DiscoverIpswich.com.au/whats-on/](https://discoveripswich.com.au/whats-on/)

6.6 Hazardous materials and sites

6.6.1 Hazardous sites

~~There are a number of facilities on sites across the Ipswich area that~~ Several facilities on sites across the Ipswich area contain ~~flammable and combustible liquids and other hazardous substances of varying quantities~~ varying quantities of flammable and combustible liquids and other hazardous substances.

Work Health and Safety Queensland is responsible for maintaining a register and ensuring the safe handling and storage of a range of hazardous substances as per Schedule 11 of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*. Council also registers and monitors a variety of other premises known as ‘environmentally relevant activities’ under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. These premises contain a variety of hazards, including chemicals, ignition sources, and wastes.

6.6.2 Hazardous household waste

Some types of household waste require special disposal arrangements because they have properties that are flammable, corrosive, explosive or toxic to humans or the environment. Some chemicals can cause fires or explosions, rapid chemical reactions or immediate health risks such as poisoning.

Council has available on its website relevant information on the safe management, handling and disposal of these waste products, including ~~a number of many~~ services to assist residents ~~to manage~~ in managing their waste in a manner that protects the environment and community health.

²⁷ City of Ipswich Economic Profile, 2016, Economy.ID <http://economy.id.com.au/ipswich/value-of-agriculture> [Accessed ~~2 July~~ 2020 January 2023]

PART 7: OUR HAZARDS

Ipswich City Council and the LDMG have identified several natural and non-natural risks that have the potential to affect the Ipswich community. [These are addressed in this section of the LDMP.](#)

7.1 Floods

Flooding is defined as:

*The covering of normally dry land by water that has escaped or been released from the normal confines of: any lake, or any river, creek or other natural watercourse, whether or not altered or modified; or any reservoir, canal, or dam.*²⁸

Ipswich has a complex flood story due to its location on the floodplains of both the Bremer and Brisbane Rivers. The Bremer River is an [important-integral](#) part of the much larger Brisbane River catchment (13,570 km² in size) and its water levels are influenced by tides from Moreton Bay.

Flooding has always been a natural occurrence in the region, with the explorer John Oxley recording a flood event as early as 1824. While riverine floods usually affect a larger area, flooding (including flash flooding) also occurs along the many local creeks, [as well as and](#) from numerous overland flow paths.

The majority of the [Ipswich LGA-city](#) lies within the lower Bremer River floodplain. The upper catchment areas lie within the Scenic Rim floodplain, and the north-eastern and north-western parts are located directly on the Brisbane River floodplain. The Brisbane River also forms the city's north-eastern boundary.

The Bremer River catchment [has a total size of is](#) approximately 2,030 km², with a 100 km river length from its source in the Scenic Rim to the Brisbane River. Within Ipswich [LGA, a number of several](#) major creeks, namely the Western (Franklin Vale), Warrill (Purga), Ironpot, Mi Hi, Deebing and Bundamba Creek, flow into the Bremer River.

The Six Mile, Goodna, Woogaroo and Sandy Creeks flow directly into the Brisbane River along Ipswich's north-east boundary. Black Snake Creek, which flows through the township of Marburg, also feeds into the Brisbane River at Fernvale.

²⁸ Geo Science Australia, What is a Flood? Ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/hazards/flood/basics/what

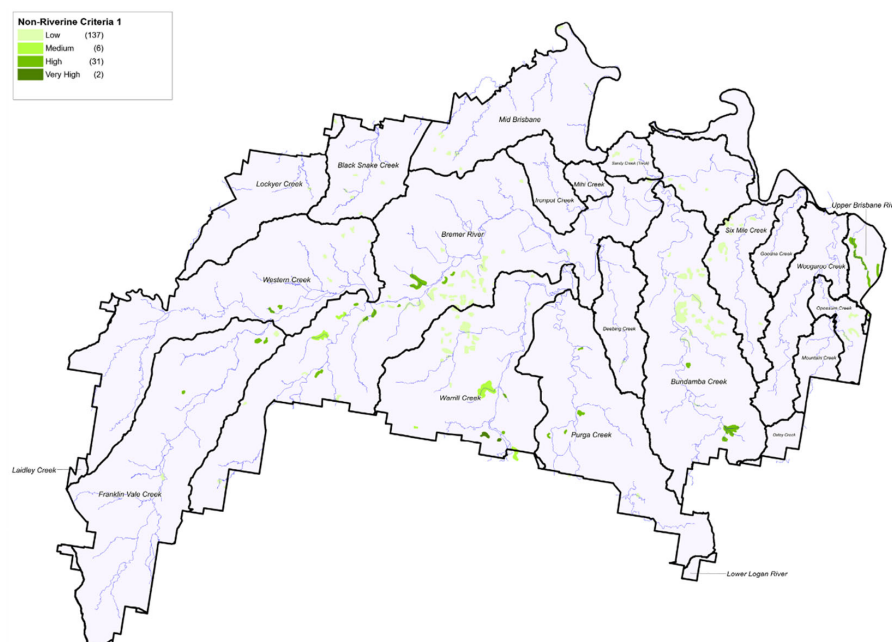


Figure 15 - Catchment and river systems for the City of Ipswich

Urban development in Ipswich has historically been concentrated along the Bremer River and the eastern creeks, primarily along the Deebing, Bundamba, Six Mile, Goodna and Woogaroo Creeks. The city is currently experiencing a high level of urban development in the Ripley Valley area (Bundamba Creek), in the Springfield area (Woogaroo Creek), in Redbank Plains and in Collingwood Park (Six Mile Creek).

The largest-most significant floods to have occurred in Ipswich occurred in, using the Ipswich (Bremer River) gauge, are:

- February 1893 – town gauge reading of 24.50 m Australian Height Datum (AHD)²⁹
- January 1974 – town gauge reading of 20.70 m AHD
- January 2011 – Ipswich town gauge reading of 19.25 m AHD
- January 2013 – Ipswich town gauge reading of 13.90 m AHD
- February 2022 – Ipswich gauge reading of 16.72 m AHD

For reference, located adjacent to the Ipswich gauge is the David Trumpy Bridge which traverses the Bremer River and has a ,which traverses the Bremer River in Ipswich, has a deck height of 24.90 m AHD.

The Bureau of Meteorology issue Flood Watches and Flood Warnings ahead of flood events. -Information on flooding risks for property addresses within the City of Ipswich can be found on the City of Ipswich website, www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/online_services/map_search

7.2 Bushfires

Bushfires and grassfires are defined as:

...a fire involving grass, scrub or forest. A bushfire can cause injury, loss of life and/or damage property or the natural environment. Bushfires and grassfires are common throughout Australia. Grassfires are fast moving...

²⁹ An Australian standard measure of altitude above sea level

*They have a low to medium intensity and primarily damage crops, livestock and farming infrastructure, such as fences. Bushfires are generally slower moving, but have a higher heat output ... Fire in the crown of the tree canopy can move rapidly.*³⁰

The bushfire danger period extends from mid-late winter ~~through~~ to early summer (August to December). Seasonal conditions can exacerbate potential bushfire situations; ~~this is especially the case, especially~~ if a relatively wet summer/autumn period (which produces good vegetation growth) is followed by a cold, dry winter and warm spring. This can result in abundant ~~quantities of~~ dried vegetation, especially if the cycle occurs over several years.

Natural bushlands in the following areas are prone to bushfires: Camira, Carole Park, Pine Mountain, Kholo, Marburg Range, Ripley Valley, Walloon and Springfield. Grassland fires are possible in most rural areas depending on seasonal conditions.

Ipswich City Council has developed Bushfire Response Plans, for use by Council and emergency services, for ~~a number of the higher-risk conservation higher risk natural area~~ estates ~~across the LGA of Flinders-Goolman, Grandchester and White Rock. Not only do~~ These plans provide Council and emergency services with a shared understanding of the ~~important crucial~~ features of these estates, ~~but they and~~ contain information critical for balancing emergency response priorities with those of environmental conservation and protection of culturally sensitive sites.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services issues bushfire warnings.

7.3 Major fires

Major fires are defined as:

*Major fires are fires involving or inside a building or structure, including outbuildings, ships, tank farms and petrochemical complexes.*³¹

The City of Ipswich has ~~a number of several~~ potential major fire risk localities. Generally, these are located in industrial and commercial areas such as Amberley, Bundamba, New Chum, Carole Park, Redbank and Wulkuraka.

7.4 Severe thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms are localised events ~~that, they~~ usually do not affect areas as widely as tropical cyclones and floods; ~~therefore~~, their impacts are often underestimated.

Thunderstorms that produce any of the following events are classified as severe in Australia:

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

*Severe thunderstorms are likely to cause damage to property, crops and natural vegetation, and ... [have been known to] result in death or injury.*³²

The Bureau of Meteorology issue severe thunderstorm warnings.

7.5 Major transport incidents

Queensland Police Service define major transport incidents as:

³⁰ Geoscience Australia, What is a Bushfire Queensland Bushfire Plan? [Ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/hazards/bushfire/basics/what](https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/hazards/bushfire/basics/what)

³¹ Country Fire Authority of Victoria

³² Bureau of Meteorology, Storm Spotters Handbook [Bom.gov.au/storm_spotters/handbook/introduction.shtml](https://www.bom.gov.au/storm_spotters/handbook/introduction.shtml)

Incidents involving transport or passenger vehicles such as rail and road vehicles, aircraft, or marine vessels.³³

7.5.1 Aircraft ~~Incidents~~ incidents

An aircraft incident is ~~a possibility in the Ipswich LGA, with flight paths of aircraft possible within the city, with aircraft flight paths~~ from the Amberley Air Base, Brisbane Domestic and International Airports, and Archerfield Airport frequently passing over the city. An incident could ~~be caused~~ by either defence or civilian aircraft. The effect of ~~an aircraft plane~~ coming down, particularly in a built-up area, would likely extend emergency services beyond their capacity.

7.5.2 Road ~~Incidents~~ incidents

The ~~city Ipswich LGA~~ contains numerous major road networks which provide critical transport links within the area and to other nearby regions. Daily use of these networks for commercial and passenger purposes ~~are is~~ high. For example, in March 2019, it was reported that 85,000 motorists use the Ipswich Motorway ~~every day~~ daily.³⁴

Road incidents of the size or complexity ~~to require the activation of~~ required to activate the LDMG would ~~be likely to likely~~ involve large transport vehicles, ~~hazardous materials~~ or buses (~~such as~~ local suburban and school services). The potential for road incidents increases with the number of arterial roads and the type of traffic. Increased commuter, industrial and haulage traffic adds to this probability.

7.5.3 Rail ~~Incidents~~ incidents

Railway lines that pass through the city area service South West Queensland. The line is electrified from Brisbane to Rosewood. A serious rail incident could extend emergency services beyond their capacity.

7.5.4 ~~Marine Water-based~~ incidents

Although unlikely, a ~~major significant~~ incident could occur on the Bremer or Brisbane Rivers, or ~~on any of~~ the various lakes and dams within the ~~LGA~~ City. The ~~only water based public transport is the~~ Moggill Ferry ~~is~~ located at Riverview, ~~and regular water skiing activities occur on various sections of the river.~~

7.6 Hazardous materials incidents

Hazardous materials are defined as:

A hazardous material is a 'substance with potential to cause harm to persons, property or the environment because of its chemical, physical, biological or radiological properties.'³⁵

There is potential for emergencies and disaster through the storage, transport, use and discharge of toxic and flammable substances and gases. The effects of this type of disaster could cause severe chemical and/or thermal burns to large numbers of people who would require extensive medical treatment. It is likely to expose whole communities to toxic materials, particularly gases and small particles, through airborne distribution, necessitating the evacuation of people from within the disaster area, contaminated areas or damaged buildings.

~~The~~ Ipswich ~~LGA~~ is crossed by the Moonie Oil Pipeline and ~~high-high~~ pressure gas mains, all of which could cause a disaster should they break or fail. Both low and ~~high-high~~ pressure gas lines run throughout the ~~older areas of the city~~ city's older areas.

7.7 Epidemics/pandemics (human-related)

Epidemics and pandemics are defined as:

³³ Queensland Police Service, ~~police.qld.gov.au/qps-corporate-documents/operational-policies/operational-procedures-manual~~ <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/queensland-police-service-corporate-documents/operational-policies/operational-procedures-manual>

³⁴ Premier Palaszczuk media statement, 22 March 2019

³⁵ (Queensland) State Chemical/Hazmat Plan (2004)

The occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness...or other health-related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy³⁶; and a pandemic is the worldwide spread of a new disease.³⁷

The outbreak of an infectious disease within the human population could cause the ~~normal-typical~~ response systems within the community to be overwhelmed. It could involve ~~the~~ isolation and quarantine of large numbers of people for a protracted period ~~and cause disruption to~~ disrupt critical supply chains and industries.

7.8 Dam failures

Dam failures:

A dam is considered to have failed when part or all of it physically collapses, or where there is an uncontrolled release of any of the contents from the dam.³⁸

Owners of referable dams, which are dams that could put people at risk if they were to fail, must prepare emergency action plans (EAPs). Public versions of these EAPs are available on the <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/water/industry-infrastructure/dams/emergency-action-plans/map>

Ipswich City Council prepares and maintains EAPs for ~~a number of several~~ managed dams and detention basins. Seqwater provides Council with copies of its EAPs for dams ~~that impact on~~ impacting the City of Ipswich, namely Lake Manchester Dam, Moogerah Dam, Somerset Dam and Wivenhoe Dam.

Other dam operators within the City of Ipswich also prepare and provide a copy of their EAP to Council. Each EAP requires the dam operator to provide advice to the LDMG of impending failure situations and the likely impacts.

7.9 Heatwaves

A heatwave occurs when:

The maximum and the minimum temperatures are unusually hot over a three-day period at a location. This is considered in relation to the local climate and past weather at the location.³⁹

The Bureau of Meteorology operates a Heatwave Service between the start of October and the end of March; ~~~~~ this covers the entire summer season.^{39,40}

Heatwaves are sometimes described as a “silent killer” and can result in significant health stress on vulnerable people. This stress may result in death during the heat event, but in many cases, death occurs well after the heatwave has passed. Often it can be ~~difficult~~ challenging to determine whether the heatwave caused death, as many of those who die have a pre-existing or contributing health condition.

Intense heatwaves may also affect ~~the reliability of infrastructure~~ infrastructure reliability, such as power, water and transport services.

From October 2022, the Bureau commenced issuing a new Heatwave Warning for severe and extreme heatwave conditions.

³⁶ World Health Organization Health Direct Australia, What is a pandemic?

³⁷ World Health Organization Health Direct Australia, Definitions: Emergencies What is a pandemic?

³⁸ Queensland Guidelines for Failure Impact Assessment of Dam Waters
resources.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/78836/guidelines-failure-impact-assessment.pdf
dews.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/78836/guidelines-failure-impact-assessment.pdf

³⁹ Bureau of Meteorology, Heatwave Knowledge Centre

⁴⁰ Bureau of Meteorology, Heatwave Knowledge Centre

7.10 Tropical cyclones and east coast lows

A tropic cyclone is defined as:

*A non-frontal low pressure system of synoptic scale developing over warm waters, having organised convection and a maximum mean wind speed of 34 knots or greater extending more than half-way around near the centre and persisting for at least six hours.*⁴¹

An east coast low is an intense low-pressure system. East coast lows;

*'... occur on average several times each year off the eastern coast of Australia, in particular southern Queensland, New South Wales and eastern Victoria'.*⁴²

Although east coast lows can occur at any time of the year, they are more common during autumn and winter, with a maximum frequency in June.

The impacts of tropical cyclones and east coast lows are largely similar to flooding and severe storms; these impacts have been defined under the respective headings.

7.11 Services disruption

7.11.1 Water Supply

Treated water is received in the Ipswich LGA-city through four major gravity trunk mains from the Mount Crosby Water Treatment Facility (owned and operated by Seqwater). The water is distributed throughout the city and surrounding townships via a complex system of reservoirs, trunk supplies and trunk mains.

A small treatment plant located on Warrill Creek and operated by Urban Utilities supplies water for irrigation-purposes only.

A loss or disruption of the city's water supply may result in the loss of sanitation and hygiene, potentially increasing the transmission of infectious diseases that cause diarrhoea, vomiting and dysentery. Drinking water service providers (DWSPs) are responsible for issuing drinking water advisories in Queensland.⁴³

In addition, minor interruptions could occur due to exposure-of-people/people's exposure to the fracture-of-a-large-high pressure-water-main/a large high pressure water mains fracture in a built-up area. Major incidents could overwhelm the emergency response resources of the city, particularly-mainly if they occur in conjunction with other events such as a fire or earthquake.

7.11.2 Sewerage

Ipswich LGA has four major waste-water/wastewater treatment plants (owned and operated by Urban Utilities) located at Bundamba, Rosewood, Goodna and Carole Park, treating the domestic and industrial effluent from the city and some surrounding townships. A loss or disruption to the services provided by these treatment plants could result in public health and environmental risks.⁴⁴

7.11.3 Roadways, Bridges and Stormwater Infrastructure

Approximately 1,632 km of roadways and numerous bridges, bridges, and major culverts service the area.

Disruption of roadways and bridges due to a disaster or emergency would create traffic congestion and may affect the ability of emergency services to respond. Disruption would cause affect to the travelling public, bus and rail networks, and commercial transports.

⁴¹ Bureau of Meteorology, [Tropical Cyclone Knowledge Centres, Bom.gov.au/cyclone/faq/](https://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/faq/)

⁴² Bureau of Meteorology, East Coast Low, [Bom.gov.au/lam/glossary/epagegl.shtml](https://www.bom.gov.au/lam/glossary/epagegl.shtml)

⁴³ Queensland Health, 2018. [Drinking water advisories – Guidelines and templates](#)

⁴⁴ Department of Energy and Water Supply, [Planning Guidelines for Water Supply and Sewerage April 2010 \(amended March 2014\)](#)

7.11.4 Refuse Disposal

Domestic and industrial refuse is disposed of as a landfill at either the Ti Tree BioEnergy facility at Willowbank or the Remondis facility at Swanbank. Council operates two recycling and refuse centres at Riverview and Rosewood.

~~Council has engaged an appropriate contractor to undertake the disposal~~
Council has engaged an appropriate contractor to dispose of pathological waste in accordance with relevant legislation.

7.12 Terrorism

A terrorist act is:

An act, or a threat to commit an act, that is done with the intention to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological cause, and the act causes:

- death, serious harm or endangers a person
- serious damage to property
- a serious risk to the health or safety of the public, or
- seriously interferes with, disrupts or destroys critical infrastructure such as a telecommunications or electricity network.⁴⁵

The National Terrorism Threat Advisory System has a five-level scale that is intended to provide advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism occurring in Australia. When the threat level changes, the Australian Government provides advice on ~~what the threat level means, where the threat is coming from, potential targets~~
the threat level, where the threat is coming from, potential targets, and how a terrorist act may be carried out. The National Terrorism Threat Level is regularly reviewed in line with the security environment and intelligence.⁴⁶

7.13 Exotic animal and plant diseases

In Queensland, an exotic animal and plant disease is considered to be a biosecurity event. Biosecurity Queensland is responsible for leading and coordinating the Queensland Government's biosecurity initiatives.

A biosecurity event is an event comprising something that:

...has, or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment, and is caused by a pest, disease or contaminant.⁴⁷

Animal and plant diseases could be introduced or spread by the movement of livestock and crops through the LGA City. As an examples, these diseases could include Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, Brucellosis, Rabies, Newcastle disease, Screw-worm fly, African swine fever, or Avian influenza (strain H5N1). An outbreak of any exotic animal and plant disease could cause a major health risk and impact the ability to move freely in the area. Of primary concern are diseases that are naturally transmitted from animals to people (known as zoonotic diseases), such as anthrax, Australian bat lyssavirus and brucellosis.

7.14 Earthquakes

Earthquakes are:

...the vibrations caused by rocks breaking under stress. The underground surface along which the rock breaks and moves is called a fault plane.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ Australian Government, Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth)

[Ag.gov.au/NationalSecurity/Counterterrorism/Law/Documents/Australias%20counter%20terrorism%20laws.pdf](https://www.ag.gov.au/NationalSecurity/Counterterrorism/Law/Documents/Australias%20counter%20terrorism%20laws.pdf)

⁴⁶ Australian Government, National Security, nationalsecurity.gov.au/national-threat-level/threat-advisory-system

[Nationalsecurity.gov.au/Securityandyourcommunity/Pages/National-Terrorism-Threat-Advisory-System.aspx](https://nationalsecurity.gov.au/Securityandyourcommunity/Pages/National-Terrorism-Threat-Advisory-System.aspx)

⁴⁷ Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, [General biosecurity obligation](#)

⁴⁸ GeoScience Australia, [What is an Earthquake](#)

Earthquakes are ~~a possibility~~ possible in the ~~Ipswich LGA~~ city, although historically, the risk is not high. The effects of this type of disaster could include personal injury and death (human and animal), building damage, fire, uncontained hazardous materials and chemicals, loss of power and telecommunications and other essential infrastructure, and disruption to transport routes.

The Geoscience Australia website (Ga.gov.au) for recorded seismic activity from 1985 – 2016 shows the most recent earthquakes in Ipswich: two in 1990 and one in 1992. Other earthquakes have been recorded in South East Queensland over the same time period.

7.15 Landslides

Landslides in Queensland are generally caused by heavy rain that saturates the soil on a hillside, causing the top layer of soil to slip down the hill.⁴⁹

A landslide is unlikely in the Ipswich ~~LGA~~, but is possible in developed and rural hilly areas. The effects of this type of disaster include damage to buildings and infrastructure.

Landslide damage is most likely to be confined to those areas of the city containing the Marburg formation and Walloon Coal Measures. Minor landslides have been observed along the banks of the Bremer and Brisbane Rivers after floods.

⁴⁹ Queensland Government, <https://www.qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/disaster-types/landslides>

PART 8: DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

The City of Ipswich LDMG recognises the [endorsement of the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework \(QERMF\)](#) [Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework \(QERMF\) endorsement](#) by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee as Queensland's preferred approach to emergency risk. The QERMF has a four-step process, [which is](#) outlined below.

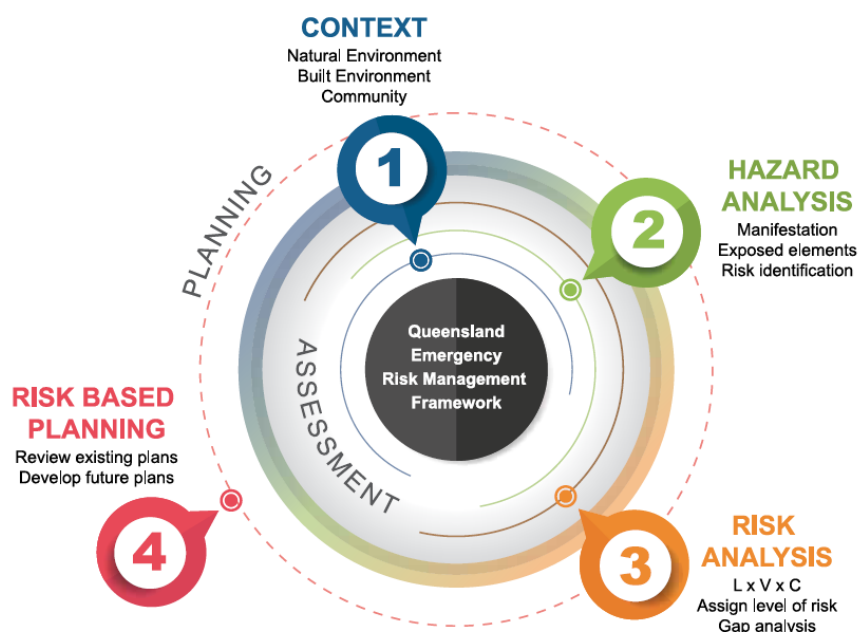


Figure 16 - QERMF 4-Step Process⁵⁰

8.1 Risk evaluation

The highest prioritised risks for the City of Ipswich are those associated with [the following](#):

- Severe weather – flooding and storms
- Bushfire
- Pandemic
- Heatwave

8.2 Risk treatment

8.2.1 Risk treatment options

There are several ways to treat risks, including:

- avoid or remove the risk source
- 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

⁵⁰ Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2018. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework Handbook

- accept and retain the risk through informed decision-making

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

8.2.2 Residual risk

~~There will be instances where the LDMG, following a risk assessment,~~ Following a risk assessment, there will be instances where the LDMG 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~~ intolerable residual risk remains at the local level, the LDMG will transfer the risk to the Ipswich DDMG, through the QDMA, for consideration and further treatment.

8.2.3 Increased risk from a changing climate

Climate change is:

_____ 'any change in the climate, lasting for several decades or longer, including changes in temperature, rainfall or _____ wind patterns'⁵¹ and, coupled with increased population growth and urban development, is likely to increase _____ exposure and risks to Queensland communities and infrastructure.⁵²

Climate change increases ~~the frequency, distribution, duration and intensity of weather events~~ weather events' frequency, distribution, duration and intensity, which will expose exposing the community to hotter summers, more intense rainfall, flooding, storms and cyclones. ~~An emphasis on understanding the impacts and preparing for them will be integral to mitigating the risks of climate change~~ Climate-related weather events are the primary driver for Queensland's increasing disaster risk.⁵³

⁵¹ Climate Council, <https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/resources/what-is-climate-change-what-can-we-do/>

⁵² Queensland Government, [Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan for Climate Change](#)

⁵³ ~~Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017~~ Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027

PART 9: PREVENTION

Prevention comprises regulatory and physical measures undertaken to prevent or reduce the likelihood of a disaster event ~~occurring~~happening or to decrease (mitigate) the severity of an event should it occur.

Mitigation measures are those activities and initiatives taken in advance of a disaster, aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impacts on society and the environment. Mitigation initiatives should ~~work towards reducing the financial and social costs to communities over time, improving the built environment, and reducing~~reduce the financial and social costs to communities over time, improve the built environment, and reduce the impact on the natural environment.

Examples of mitigation strategies include, but are not limited to:⁵⁴

- land-use planning that recognises the sources of risk
- design improvements to reduce the risk of disaster and to provide more resilient future infrastructure, or updating/hardening existing infrastructure/services
- community education, preparing communities and response agencies
- resilience activities, including establishing partnerships between sectors and the community
- a clear understanding of hazards, their behaviour and associated risks and interaction with vulnerable elements, and communicating these

~~The development of mitigation strategies should be informed by analysis~~An analysis should inform the development of mitigation strategies ~~of for~~ the risk register. There should also be a clear link to the member organisations of the LDMG to ensure that each risk and mitigation strategy is coordinated and managed by the most appropriate entity.

9.1 Land-use planning

Managing land use is a ~~key~~critical strategy in reducing disaster risks to minimise the potential for displacement, damage and disruption to communities.

⁵⁴ Queensland State Disaster Management Plan 2016

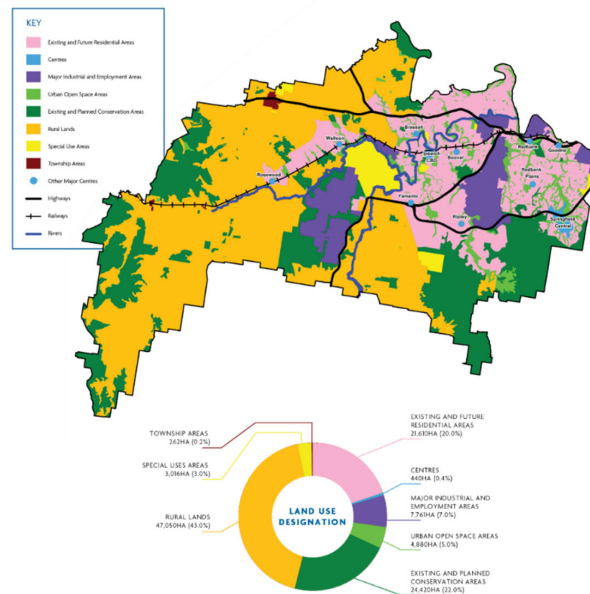


Figure 174746 - Land-use designation⁵⁵

Council prepares and maintains the Consolidated Ipswich Planning Scheme. This scheme includes plans, references for land-use management, codes for development, and requirements relating to [the assessment of assessing](#) proposed developments.

The Consolidated Ipswich Planning Scheme contributes to disaster risk reduction within identified hazard-prone/constraint areas, in particular:

- potential bushfire hazard areas (this allows for the identification of an appropriate class of building construction);
- waterways (allowing for minimum building setbacks);
- areas of unstable soils and areas of potential landslip hazard; [and](#)
- [natural hazard \(flood\) management areas](#) (this allows for the identification of appropriate development standards so that private and community infrastructure can be sited above recommended flood levels).

• [Council is updating its planning scheme; at the time of updating this plan, the new planning scheme was with the State Government for its review. To stay informed on the progress of the new planning scheme, visit <https://www.shapeyouripswich.com.au/new-ipswich-planning-scheme>.](#)

9.2 Mitigation and resilience initiatives

Ipswich City Council is committed to enhancing the area's resilience and [reduce-reducing](#) the impacts of future disasters and has been an active stakeholder across all phases of the Brisbane River Catchment Flood Studies (BRCFS).

The BRCFS was the first regional flood study ever done for South East Queensland, across four [LGA-local government](#) boundaries (Brisbane City, Ipswich City, Somerset Regional and Lockyer Valley Regional Councils). The study used the latest hydrology modelling techniques, including Monte Carlo hydrological modelling, which looked at millions of potential combinations of rain conditions, catchment conditions and dam operation scenarios to determine [a-the](#) best

⁵⁵ [Source required](#)

estimate of design floods. The results of this formed the basis of the Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan (BRSFMP).

Ipswich City Council is subsequently considering the recommendations of the Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan (BRSFMP) - a regional plan covering SEQ, which requires the four councils to undertake Local Floodplain Management Plans. Following consideration, these recommendations will be progressed further by both the state and the four local governments working collaboratively, as appropriate. To that end, in 2022, Ipswich City Council has released the Ipswich Integrated Catchment Plan (available at ipswich.qld.gov.au/about-council/media/corporate-publications), commenced this work with the near completion of a Bremer whole of catchment scale flood study which that integrated with the BRCFS outputs to achieve consistency. This Bremer flood study will be the technical base for the Bremer River Integrated Catchment Plan.

A river catchment management approach is also being implemented with integrated award-winning constructed and technological solutions, such as a rain-on-on-grid forecast model, developed in partnership with the Bureau of Meteorology and contract support.

The construction of the Jim Donald and Redbank multi-functional wetlands has also been completed, while the rain gauge and telemetry network has been expanded with new gauge stations.

Recent major structural mitigation projects completed in Ipswich include the Barclay Street Detention Basin and associated drainage upgrades to reduce existing flood inundation to properties downstream of Barclay Street Park, as well as and the integrated detention basins at Redbank Jim Donald and Limestone Park.

9.3 Community education

The LDMG member organisations are responsible for ensuring the community is aware of the relevant hazards and risks, and how to prepare for, respond to and recover from them.⁵⁶

The LDMG agrees to use the state-wide *Get Ready Queensland* campaign as the overriding messaging for disaster awareness within Ipswich. Funding made available to the City of Ipswich through the *Get Ready Queensland* program is used to produce community education and awareness products and undertake disaster preparedness activities at key events, such as the Ipswich Show.

Each LDMG member organisation is responsible for implementing targeted community campaigns relative to its expertise and primary (hazard) and lead (function) agency status.

9.4 Hazard reduction programs

The agencies that make up the LDMG are responsible for ensuring risk sources are managed and/or reduced wherever possible. For example, such actions could include:

- Bushfire fuel load reduction through contemporary land management practices – including prescribed burning, maintenance of existing fire breaks and identification of additional fire breaks:
 - Running from April until August, Operation Cool Burn is the Rural Fire Service's (RFS) opportunity to prepare for the forthcoming bushfire season by completing a range of mitigation activities to reduce the risk of fire in bushfire-prone areas. The RFS, brigades, councils, National Parks and landowners work together to ensure that our communities are well-prepared and informed for the future.
- Inspection and maintenance of high-risk hazards and structures.
- Public education to reduce disaster risks around the home.
- Catchment management programs (for example, waterway/natural drainage maintenance).

⁵⁶ Section 30(f), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions

Each organisation undertaking these measures is responsible for implementing and maintaining an appropriate hazard reduction program and reporting progress and outcomes to the LDMG.

9.5 Building codes, regulations and standards

Building codes, regulations and standards are designed to ensure consistent, safe and sustainable development of buildings and infrastructure. ~~Building is regulated by Council~~ Council regulates building and construction under the *Building Act 1974* and the *Building Regulation 2006*. The codes, regulations and standards cover areas including drainage, fire separation, and construction in flood hazard areas.

More information on building standards can be located at
~~lpswich.qld.gov.au~~ lpswich.qld.gov.au/residents/building/building-standards.

9.6 Insurance

Residents, businesses and other organisations are encouraged to evaluate their risks and consider appropriate levels of insurance.

The 'Understand Insurance' website developed by the Insurance Council of Australia (UnderstandInsurance.com.au) provides practical information to help residents, businesses and other organisations ~~find out~~ discover more about insurance and make decisions to meet their needs. It also covers how to understand risks, what to consider when choosing a product and an insurer, how to manage the cost of a premium, and how to lodge a claim.⁵⁷

The Insurance Council of Australia coordinates liaison between ~~the~~ government and the insurance industry during the recovery phase of a disaster event. This focuses on ~~providing~~:

- ~~providing~~ senior industry representation to each state and federal recovery group;⁵⁷
- ~~providing~~ a 24-hour escalation path for insurance queries from the impacted community;⁵⁷
- ~~providing~~ key insurance data and decision support to the community and government;⁵⁷
- ~~providing~~ clear public communication about the insurance response to the event; ~~and~~
- ~~providing~~ liaison between insurers, assessors, brokers, trades and suppliers at an industry level on issues of collective importance in delivering services to the impacted community.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ Insurance Council of Australia Insurancecouncil.com.au/for-consumers

⁵⁸ Insurance Council of Australia Insurancecouncil.com.au/for-consumers/catastrophe-arrangements

PART 10: PREPAREDNESS

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~~ practical community communications methods
- ensuring that accurate and current plans are in place

The City of Ipswich 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. To ensure effective coordination across the full spectrum of disaster management (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery), plans and arrangements are developed on a risk basis.

The LDMG establishes and maintains relationships with lead and support agencies, local community groups and local volunteer service groups. This helps to build a culture of ownership and partnership with group members, increasing the LDMG's overall disaster management capability.

10.1 Response capability

Council maintains a response capability⁵⁹ through its funding and extensive support of the Ipswich City State Emergency Service (SES) Unit.

Council also collects and distributes the Emergency Management Levy on behalf of the Queensland Government, and has decided to levy a special charge for the Rural Fire Resources Levy on rateable land in the ~~LGA city~~ that ~~specifically~~ benefits ~~benefits explicitly~~ from the Rural Fire ~~Brigades~~ Services.

Internally, Council has identified teams with relevant capabilities and expertise to ~~assist in providing a~~ provide disaster response capability.

10.2 Training

Training is ~~important~~ essential to ensure that all agencies can seamlessly integrate within the disaster management arrangements and contribute to an effective and coordinated response.

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.

10.3 Exercises

An exercise is a controlled activity used to train or assess personnel, evaluate procedures and test the availability and suitability of resources. 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. In most cases, exercises are usually scenario based and focus on achieving specific objectives.

⁵⁹ Section 80(1)(a), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions of local government

Legislatively, *the Act* requires the effectiveness of the LDMP to be reviewed at least once a year;⁶⁰ conducting an exercise is one way in which the LDMG can meet this requirement. ~~The activation of~~ Activating the LDMG, for example, dealing with a disaster, would also satisfy this legislative requirement.

10.4 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 are conducted to:

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

The LDMG may ~~choose to~~ review its operations following an event through a 'hot debrief' or 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. It may also be conducted using a cooperative panel approach, with panel members drawn from various agencies. This process is designed to look for improvements to the QDMA, it is also designed to identify improvements in relation to the conduct of business between the QDMC, the DDMG and the LDMG.

The report from the post-event analysis may make recommendations regarding how disaster management is delivered within the QDMA. These recommendations can be made to/about any of the three disaster management levels (local, district and state) and/or organisations involved.

10.5 Preparedness notification and dissemination

10.5.1 Bureau of Meteorology

Warning products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology (~~BoM~~ the Bureau) include severe weather warnings, heatwave warnings, tropical cyclone advice and tsunami warnings. The community is encouraged to subscribe to these. Monitoring may also occur through Bom.gov.au/ or through the ~~BoM~~ BoM Weather App available from the Google Play Store or Apple Store.

10.5.2 Disaster Dashboard

Ipswich City Council's Disaster Dashboard provides the Ipswich community with a comprehensive and user-friendly platform for accessing information on the current status of events in Ipswich. It includes emergency news, [flood cameras](#), road conditions, weather warnings, power outages and other information. To view the dashboard, visit Disaster.ipswich.qld.gov.au.

10.5.3 My Ipswich Alerts

~~As part of Ipswich City Council's commitment to community safety and wellbeing, it has teamed up with the Early Warning Network (EWN) to provide residents with early warning alerts for potentially dangerous weather and bushfires within the City of~~

⁶⁰ Section 59(2), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Reviewing and renewing plan

~~Ipswich. Council encourages residents to become familiar with potential hazards and risks and take early action where needed.~~

~~The EWN alerts are provided through Council's innovative My Ipswich Alerts platform, a free service enabling the community to be instantly updated via email or smartphone app with warnings and information about emergency and disaster events in the greater Ipswich region.~~

~~To opt in for this service or find out information, visit ipswich.qld.gov.au/myipswichalerts or search the Google Play Store or Apple Store for My Ipswich Alerts.~~

~~10.5.4~~ 10.5.3 Seqwater notification service

Seqwater manages three gated dams (Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine dams) in South East Queensland. ~~These~~ these dams provide water to 3.1 million people in the region. Seqwater provides information on planned releases of water from the dams in addition to other notices.

For more information, visit [Seqwater.com.au/dam-release-information-service](https://seqwater.com.au/dam-release-information-service).

~~10.5.5~~ LDMG and member organisation responsibilities

~~The LDMG has established notification and dissemination processes to allow communication between member organisations. This process considers the time restrictions of rapid onset events such as dam failures.~~

~~LDMG's secretariat does not use the LDMG notification system to 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.~~

10.6 Emergency planning

10.6.1 Local Disaster Management Plan principles

The LDMG recognises the importance of planning for disaster events and actively promotes this to the city's disaster management agencies.

When preparing the Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) and ~~sub-sub~~ plans, the LDMG:

- undertakes ~~ing~~ a ~~risk-risk~~ risk-based approach
- adopts a comprehensive, all-agencies approach to disaster management;
- considers community preparedness; and
- consults with agencies and community stakeholders as appropriate.

~~Council is responsible for maintaining the LDMP, in consultation with member agencies. In addition, Council maintains a number of sub-plans detailing coordination and support arrangements for the LDMG.~~

10.6.2 Primary and lead agency plans

The LDMG expects that primary (hazard/threat-specific) and lead (functional) agencies will prepare and maintain written emergency plans to support the LDMP⁷ and associated sub-plans⁴ to control hazards and manage the delivery of the disaster management functions for which they are responsible.

10.6.3 Community emergency plans

The LDMG encourages community groups, businesses, developers and others to prepare emergency and business continuity plans. The group especially encourages organisations that care for vulnerable sectors of the community (for example, aged care facilities) to prepare emergency plans in consultation with the appropriate organisations. Any organisation that wishes to provide the Council with copies of their-its plans may do so by emailing council@ipswich.qld.gov.au.

10.6.4 Response and recovery equipment programs

While the LDMG recognises that organisations are responsible for raising and maintaining their own equipment, it will:

- Support applications from the city's disaster management organisations for funding through grant programs.
- Advocate for increases in state and federal government funding for local disaster management equipment initiatives.
- Encourage organisations to support each other with equipment needs through strategies such as funding support and memoranda of understanding (MoU).

10.7 Community awareness and education

There is an onus on the member agencies that make up the LDMG to ensure the community is aware of the relevant hazards and risks and knows how to prepare for, respond to and recover from them.⁶¹ The lead agencies are responsible for community education related to their specific hazards.

Examples of this operating locally within the City of Ipswich are:

- Council's website and social media sites;
- Emergency management brochures and materials;
- Community education newsletters, articles and presentations by Council's Emergency Management team;
- Community education activities and presentations by the Ipswich City SES Unit;
- Organisational programs, such as:
 - Public health alerts and campaigns
 - Seqwater recreation and safety notices
 - QFES's *Prepare, Act, Survive* campaign; and
 - The Bureau of Meteorology's warnings and website.

Hazards and community characteristics may be similar across local governments, and media broadcast areas will often overlap local government boundaries. In recognition of this, the LDMG continuously looks for opportunities to promote and undertake shared messaging and joint programs with the relevant organisation, including neighbouring LDMGs.

Community awareness and education strategies currently adopted by the group include:

- publications explaining disaster preparedness and emergency procedures;

⁶¹ Section 30(f), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

- media releases explaining disaster preparedness and emergency procedures;
- publications prepared by lead agencies detailing the measures that should be taken to prevent, minimise and deal with the effects of emergency and disaster events;
- ongoing media campaigns to raise awareness and encourage the community to implement preventative measures and be aware of hazards;
- ongoing campaigns to raise awareness of the standard emergency warning signal (SEWS); and
- programs that raise awareness of evacuation procedures and the limitations of evacuation centres during a disaster event.

PART 11: RESPONSE

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.*⁶²

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

11.1 Emergency response and the Local Disaster Management Group

The LDMG ~~is informed~~ does not participate in or maintain oversight of the day-to-day emergency (incident) response undertaken by primary agencies primary agencies' day-to-day emergency (incident) response, including emergency services. Once activated, the LDMG's role is to:

- efficiently and effectively coordinate the response to an event;
- minimise the impact of a disaster event on the community;
- detail the strategic manner in which elements of the LDMG will deal with day-to-day disaster management business; and
- determine how information will be shared on events that may affect the local government area.

Activation and change of status of the LDMG can be authorised by its Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Local Disaster Coordinator or Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator on receipt of any of the following:

- ~~a~~ warning of an impending threat that would require a coordinated multi-agency response; or
- ~~a~~ request from:
 - a lead or primary agency for assistance under this plan;
 - a support agency for assistance under this plan;
 - the Ipswich District Disaster Coordinator (DDC);
 - an affected neighbouring local government (to provide assistance under mutual aid arrangements); and/or
 - advice from the state of an impending disaster.

Wherever possible, the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson should be consulted regarding the activation or change of status.

11.2 Activation levels for response arrangements

~~It is critical that the LDMG and its members~~ The LDMG and its members must maintain awareness of events occurring ~~in the LGA within the city~~ to ensure an appropriate and measured activation of the LDMG. There are four activation levels:



The levels are not sequential, and may be skipped depending on the situation. The activation levels are described in the following table.

	Description	Triggers	<u>Indicative Ipswich City Council Actions</u>
Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the <u>LGA</u> <u>city</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is awareness of a risk source (threat) that has the potential to affect the <u>Ipswich LGA</u> <u>city</u> to an <u>the</u> extent that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the risk source through communication with the primary agency. Maintain situational awareness.

⁶² Section 4A(a)(iii), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Guiding principles

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

	Description	Triggers	Indicative Ipswich City Council Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further action is required; however, the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a coordinated multi-agency response would be required or requested. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief the LDC and key-critical staff. Provide advice of-on the LDMG response level to the DDC. Report, by exception only, to the DDC and/or LDMG. Undertake emergency response activities through LDMG members' core business arrangements.
Lean Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an operational state prior to<u>before</u> 'Stand Up', characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or pending) and a state of operational readiness. The Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) is on standby – prepared but not activated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a likelihood that a threat may affect the Ipswich LGA<u>city</u> to an the extent that a coordinated multi-agency response would be required or requested. The threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent. There is a need for public awareness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDC places the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of LDMG on watching brief. Establish communication protocols with the primary and warning agencies. Maintain situational awareness and confirm <u>the</u> level and potential of the threat. Provide advice of-on the LDMG response level to the DDC. Issue warning orders to key staff and agencies. Undertake preparedness activities, including preparing the LDCC Prepare LDCC but do not activate it. Determine <u>the</u> trigger point for <u>the</u> move to stand up. Conduct initial briefings of LDMG. Provide ad-hoc reporting by exception only to DDC and/or LDMG. Initiate public information and warni<u>ngs</u>.
<u>Stand Up</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>This is the operational state following Lean Forward, at which resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities are commenced.</u> <u>LDCC is activated.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The threat is imminent or has occurred</u> <u>The community will be or has been affected.</u> <u>Requests for support received by the LDMG.</u> <u>There is a need for coordination.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>LDC briefs the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of LDMG.</u> <u>LDMG meets.</u> <u>LDCC is activated and operational, if not already</u> <u>LDMG coordinates disaster operations in the city, while agencies manage their own response efforts.</u> <u>Provide regular reporting to DDC and/or LDMG.</u>

	Description	Triggers	Indicative Ipswich City Council Actions
Stand Down			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery needs, transitions and operations are scoped.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transition is made from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or continuance of recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no requirement for coordinated response. Community has returned to normal function. Recovery taking place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDC approves stand down. Conduct final checks of outstanding tasks. Make the transition to business as usual and/or recovery. Debrief staff of the LDCC and LDMG. Make a final situation report to DDC and/or LDMG. Through the Local Recovery Group, manage medium to long-term recovery operations

	Description	Triggers	Ipswich City Council Actions
Stand Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the operational state following Lean Forward, at which resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities are commenced. LDCC is activated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The threat is imminent or has occurred The community will be or has been affected. Requests for support received by the LDMG. There is a need for coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDC briefs Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of LDMG. LDMG meets. LDCC is activated and operational if. LDMG assumes control of disaster operations in the LGA while on Implement standard operating procedures. Provide regular reporting to DDC and/or LDMG.

	Description	Triggers	Ipswich City Council Actions
Stand Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transition is made from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or continuance of recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no requirement for coordinated response. Community has returned to normal function. Recovery taking place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery needs and operations are scoped. LDC approves stand down. Conduct final checks of outstanding tasks. Make the transition to business as usual and/or recovery. Debrief staff of the LDCC and LDMG. Make a final situation report to DDC and/or LDMG. Through the Local Recovery Group, manage medium to long term recovery operations

Table 447 - LDMG Response activation Levels

11.3 Local Disaster Coordination Centre

The LDCC is responsible for coordinating operations under the direction of the LDC consistent with the LDMG's strategic direction. This includes (but is not limited to) the:

- coordination and planning of disaster operations;
- dissemination of public information and warnings; and
- coordination of reporting to the relevant stakeholders.

Council operates and resources the LDCC, [and](#) liaison officers from relevant organisations also operate from within the LDCC.

11.4 Emergency warning notification and dissemination

The LDMG is responsible for ensuring the community ~~is aware of ways~~ knows how to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster.⁶³ This involves raising awareness of identified threats and ~~the means by which~~ how the public should ~~respond-react~~ at an individual and/or household level. ~~It may also include warnings and directions, as provided by primary agencies relating to the particular hazard, using the new Australian Warning System~~ Using the new Australian Warning System, it may also include warnings and directions, as provided by primary agencies relating to the particular hazard.

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~~ are responsible for internal reporting on their business following their own established procedures.

Community members may receive warnings and information from ~~a number of several~~ different sources – some official, some not.

11.4.1 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~~ community members are encouraged to check on family, friends and neighbours and to share official warnings with them.

11.4.2 Social media, websites and notification services

Facebook and Twitter are the two most common social-media platforms ~~used by disaster management organisations~~ disaster management organisations use in Queensland. ~~A search of~~ Searching each of these platforms by organisation name will assist in obtaining relevant information. Social media feeds are available from Qld.gov.au/alerts and Council's [Disaster Dashboard](#) for those who do not subscribe to social media platforms.

11.4.3 Emergency Alert

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.⁶⁴

11.4.4 Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)

When disasters loom, or a ~~major-significant~~ emergency happens, residents will be alerted by the ~~sound of the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)~~ Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) sound before critical television or radio broadcasts.

The SEWS is a wailing siren sound used throughout Australia for various emergency events of major significance, such as cyclones, flooding and severe storms. When community members hear the signal, they should pay careful attention to the ~~message that follows~~ following message and act immediately on the advice given. There are strict rules on the use of this warning signal in Queensland.⁶⁵

⁶³ Section 30, Disaster Management Act 2003, Functions

⁶⁴ Australian Government, Emergency Alert, emergencyalert.gov.au/

⁶⁵ Queensland Government, Disaster.qld.gov.au

11.4.5 Mainstream media (radio, television and newspapers)

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.

11.5 Public information and media management

During a disaster, ~~it is critical that the public information provided to the media is~~ the public information provided to the media must be consistent across all agencies. To ensure the release of appropriate, reliable and consistent information:

- Joint media conferences should be held at designated times involving key stakeholders, including the Chairperson of the LDMG, where feasible; and
- Key spokespeople should be senior representatives of the LDMG agencies involved in the event.

Consideration of the following should occur:

- The scheduling of media conferences requires a coordinated approach to ensure there is no conflict between state, district or local announcements; and
- Statistics are a potentially contentious issue requiring careful checking with all agencies before release.

Each agency is to comment only on its own areas of responsibility and should consult the LDC (or delegate) to ensure consistent messaging to the community

During an 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;
- identifies preferred spokespeople for factual information (for example, evacuation measures and road closures); and
- is consistent with the crisis communication network arrangements outlined in the Queensland Government Arrangements for Coordinating Public Information in a Crisis (further details are located at [Disaster.qld.gov.au](https://disaster.qld.gov.au)).

11.6 Coordination and capability support

Each organisation ~~is responsible for ensuring~~ ensures that it has appropriate resources to deliver its agreed roles and responsibilities. Where an organisation's local capacity is exceeded, it can request support through the LDMG.

In a multi-agency response, the LDMG coordinates and supports the response capability of individual organisations. Where the LDMG ~~is unable to~~ cannot provide the requested support for the organisation, it will follow the established processes to seek assistance from the Ipswich DDMG.

11.7 Impact assessment

Impact assessment is the organised process of collecting and analysing data after an emergency or disaster to estimate:

- ~~the~~ the extent of loss of/injury to human life;
- damage to property and infrastructure; and
- the needs of the affected community in ~~terms of~~ response, recovery and future (prevention and preparedness) assistance.

Impact assessments provide the LDMG with a source of comprehensive, standardised information on ~~the effect an event has had an event's effect~~ on various elements of the community community elements. This information ~~is then used to assist in identifying the~~ identifying the need, setting priorities ~~and make decisions about the response to an~~

~~emergency or disaster, and to take the initial steps leading, making decisions about the response to an emergency or disaster, and taking the initial steps~~ to recovery.

There are two basic types ~~of of~~ impact assessment:

1. ~~Post-Impact-Damage/impact Assessment, which~~ examines ~~the ways in which how~~ an event has affected a community.
2. ~~Needs Assessment, which~~ examines the type ~~and~~ amount ~~and priorities~~ of assistance needed ~~and in which order~~.

~~11.7.1~~ Post-impact assessment

~~There are two types of post-impact assessments:~~

- ~~Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA); and~~
- ~~Comprehensive Damage Assessment (CDA).~~

~~11.7.1.1~~ 11.7.1 Rapid ~~d~~Damage assessments (RDA)

~~R~~Damage Assessments (Das) are undertaken immediately after an event to gather a high-level view of consequences and potential consequences. Sources of information include:

- calls for assistance recorded at emergency services communications centres and through the Council's call centre;
- information and assessment data provided by LDMG members, representatives and advisors; and
- media monitoring and reporting.

The RDAs provide initial and often unconfirmed information. The information collected is used to provide a broad assessment of the potential overall impact of the event and to set initial priorities.

~~11.7.1.2~~ Comprehensive damage assessment (CDA)

~~CDA~~s will commence as soon as possible after an event to accurately establish the impact.

~~All LDMG members and requested relevant organisations will undertake detailed impact assessments relating to their area of jurisdiction. Depending on need, the LDMG may coordinate the formation and operation of multi-agency damage assessment teams to systematically collect and analyse impact assessment data.~~

11.7.2 -Needs Assessmentassessment

Using data from the initial ~~rapid and comprehensive damage assessments~~ DAs, the LDMG will conduct a needs assessment to establish the type, quantity and priorities of assistance required by disaster-affected communities.

11.8 Financial management

LDMG member organisations will be responsible for their financial management and procurement matters. Council will assume responsibility for ~~the~~ 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~~ following its own policies and procedures) to provide evidence for reimbursement from the various assistance arrangements.

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

11.9 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.

11.9.1 Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

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 natural disasters and terrorist acts. In Queensland, this program is managed on a whole of government basis by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA).

Eligible disasters under DRFA include cyclones, floods, landslides, meteor strikes, storms, bushfires, terrorist act, tornadoes and earthquakes.

Droughts, frosts, heatwaves and epidemic events relating ~~from poor environmental planning, commercial development or personal intervention are not eligible events~~ to poor environmental planning, commercial development or personal intervention are not eligible under DRFA.

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

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA) or DRFA arrangements:

- the relevant arrangements must be activated;
- the expenditure must meet the eligibility requirements of that measure; and
- the claimant must provide documentary support for all eligible expenditures s detailed in the claim.

11.9.2 State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)

The SDRA is a ~~an all~~ hazards relief program that is 100% 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~~ cannot 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 SDRA is able to be activated when the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors identifies that local service providers have reached their capacity to provide a service to people identified as experiencing personal hardship as a direct result of a disaster event, or that there are no local service providers to assist in the event of a disaster.~~

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

11.10 Logistics management

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 locally available resources and resources in neighbouring ~~LGAs local governments in addition to those available locally and locally available resources.~~

11.11 Disaster declaration

In accordance with *the Act*, and subject to several factors, 'a District Disaster Coordinator for a disaster district may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation'⁶⁶ for a district or for one or more ~~LGAs~~ local government areas within the district in whole or in part.

The declaration confers extra powers on particular groups to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.⁶⁷

In declaring a disaster situation:

A district disaster coordinator for a disaster district may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the district, or a part of it, if satisfied—

- a) a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen in the disaster district; and
- b) it is necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, for the district disaster coordinator or a declared disaster officer to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise any of the following:
 - i. loss of life;
 - ii. illness or injury to humans;
 - iii. property loss or damage;
 - iv. damage to the environment.⁶⁸

Even when a disaster situation is declared, Council is ~~still~~ primarily responsible for managing operations within the City of Ipswich.

11.12 Resupply

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

Most events that isolate communities occur on a seasonal basis, and their effects on roads and transport networks can be predicted with reasonable accuracy. Communities that are likely to be affected by such events are expected to prepare well in advance for both the event and the ~~expected~~ anticipated period of isolation.

To help with this, the LDMG conducts community education programs that focus on the community and household preparations to be made ~~prior to~~ before the expected time of impact.

Planning for resupply operations ~~takes into account the necessity and urgency of the request~~ considers the request's necessity and urgency. 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 community.

11.13 Emergency supply

'Emergency Supply' is the acquisition and management of emergency supplies and services in support of disaster operations. Emergency supply can include:

- resource support in the establishment of forward command posts, community recovery centres and/or disease control centres, such as furniture, equipment and materials;

⁶⁶ Section 64, Disaster Management Act 2003, Declaration

⁶⁷ Sections 75 and 77, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Authorisation for disaster situation; General powers

⁶⁸ Section 64, Disaster Management Act 2003, Declaration

- resource support for community evacuation centres, such as furniture, bedding material and health and hygiene products;
- bottled water and bulk water supplies;
- temporary structures such as marquees and portable ablution facilities; and
- small plant equipment hire services, such as chainsaws and pressure washers.

Before requesting emergency supply:

- every effort will be made to exhaust local supplies;
- attempts will be made to support local economies; and
- organisations will use their own internal acquisition processes.

QFES is the functional lead agency for emergency supply.

11.14 Accessing support and allocating resources

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

The LDC may request assistance from local agencies, businesses and community groups for additional resources. The LDMG will maintain regular communications with the Ipswich DDMG, to coordinate the actions and resources required to respond and recover from the impact of disaster events. It will also maintain communication contact with local governments that share a boundary with the area. These are the Brisbane City Council, Somerset Council, Logan City Council, Lockyer Valley Regional Council and Scenic Rim Regional Council.

Any requests for assistance that cannot be met within local resources will be submitted to the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC); the LDMG Chairperson or the LDC must endorse these requests. If the ~~request for assistance cannot be actioned by the DDC~~ DDC cannot action the request for assistance, he or she they will request assistance through the Chairperson of the State Disaster Coordination Centre.

11.15 Hazard-specific arrangements

11.15.1 ~~Primary (hazard-specific) agency~~

A primary agency is ~~the an~~ organisation in control of the management of a specific threat. 'Control' relates to managing what should be done, when and by whom. Control operates horizontally across agencies that ~~are contributing~~ contribute to ~~the management of~~ managing the a particular hazard.

For example, during a bushfire threat, QFES is the primary agency, it will control all agencies ~~that are~~ contributing to the management of the bushfire. This includes giving directions and tasks to supporting agencies, allowing access into various zones and/or determining ~~the need for evacuation~~ evacuation needs.

~~Primary agency status is usually bestowed by legislation, common law, regulations, state plans or by agreement of the LDMG~~ Legislation, common law, regulations, state plans or by agreement of the LDMG usually bestow primary agency status.

~~Table 7 details the primary (hazard-specific) agencies for the City of Ipswich.~~

Hazard/threat	Primary agency	Other related plans (excluding sub-plans)
<u>Animal or Plant Disease (bio-security)</u>	<u>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan</u> • <u>Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)</u>

Hazard/threat	Primary agency	Other related plans (excluding sub-plans)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN) Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN) Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual (BEOM)
Biological (human-related) Communicable Disease Radiological	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan National Action Plan for Influenza Pandemic State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents
Earthquake and Landslip	Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dam Safety Emergency Action Plans
Fire – structural or bushfire	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Bushfire Plan
Flood, Storm, Cyclone or Severe Weather	Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Intelligence Guideline Seqwater Flood Manual for Somerset/Wivenhoe
Hazardous Material/s Incident	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents
Heatwave	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heatwave Response Plan
Major transport incident (road, rail, marine)	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) Queensland Mass Casualty Incident Plan
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan National Counter-Terrorism Plan

Table 5 - Primary (hazard-specific) agencies for the City of Ipswich

11.16 Functional arrangements

11.16.1 Lead (function) agencies

A functional lead agency is ~~the an~~ organisation in control of the management of a specific function. For example, when an evacuation centre is required, Council is the functional lead agency and will control all agencies ~~that are contributing to the management of the evacuation centre~~ contributing to the evacuation centre's management. This includes giving directions and tasks to supporting agencies, and opening and allowing access to centres.

A functional lead agency will be supported by other agencies that have agreed on roles in the delivery of delivering the disaster management function. For example, in the management of managing evacuation/emergency shelters, Council is assisted by a number of several agencies, such as the Australian Red Cross, the Queensland Police Service and the State Emergency Service.

Functional lead agency status is usually bestowed by legislation, common law, regulations, state plans or by agreement of the LDMG. Table 8 details the functional lead agencies for the City of Ipswich

Function	Lead agency	Other related plans (excluding sub-plans)
<u>Damage Assessments</u>	<u>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Nil</u>
<u>Emergency medical retrieval</u>	<u>Queensland Health</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Nil</u>
<u>Emergency Supply</u>	<u>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</u>
<u>Energy Infrastructure (electricity, gas and liquid fuel)</u>	<u>Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Nil</u>
<u>Evacuation</u>	<u>Voluntary:</u> <u>Ipswich City Council</u> <u>Directed and/or mass scale:</u> <u>Queensland Police Service</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</u> <u>Operational Procedures Manual (OPM)</u>
<u>Evacuation Centre Management</u>	<u>Ipswich City Council</u> <u>Supported by Australian Red Cross</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</u> <u>Australian Red Cross Preferred Sheltering Practices</u>
<u>Mass fatality management (including disaster victim identification)</u>	<u>Queensland Health</u> <u>Queensland Police Service</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Mass Casualty Incident Plan</u> <u>Blood Supply Emergency and Contingency Plan</u>
<u>Public Health, mental health and medical services</u>	<u>West Moreton Hospital and Health Service</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Nil</u>
<u>Public Information and Warnings</u>	<u>Public Information</u> <u>Ipswich City Council</u> <u>Warnings</u> <u>Primary agency</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</u>
<u>Resupply</u>	<u>Ipswich City Council</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018</u> <u>Operational Procedures Manual</u>
<u>Search and Rescue</u>	<u>Queensland Police Service</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Intergovernmental Agreement</u> <u>The National Search and Rescue Manual</u>

Function	Lead agency	Other related plans (excluding sub-plans)
Transport Systems	Department of Transport and Main Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nil
Temporary emergency accommodation	Department of Housing and Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary Emergency Housing Accommodation Sub Plan

[Table 6 - Lead \(function\) Agencies for the City of Ipswich](#)

11.17 General arrangements related to primary and lead agencies

11.17.1 Coordination of primary and lead agencies

During a disaster, a number of primary and lead agencies are likely to be operating at the same time. For example, a disaster may involve the management of a number of threats and the delivery of a number of disaster management functions, such as evacuation centre management or public health.

Coordination operates horizontally across agencies, but does not extend to the control of threats or functions, or to the command of agency resources. The LDMG's role in coordination is to ensure primary, lead and support agencies have the resources and information needed to carry out their agreed roles.

11.17.2 Primary and lead support agencies

Members of the LDMG agree to support other organisations through the provision of mutual aid. A support agency assists the primary or lead agency in the delivery of their objectives.

While under the control of a primary or lead agency, support agencies retain responsibility for commanding their resources and ensuring that their own standard operating procedures are correctly implemented.

11.18 Primary (hazard-specific) agencies

Hazard	Primary Agency	Other Related Plans (excluding Sub-Plans)
Animal or Plant Disease (bio security)	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN) Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN) Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN) Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual (BEOM)
Biological (human related) Communicable Disease Radiological	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan National Action Plan for Influenza Pandemic State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents
Earthquake and Landslip	Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dam Safety Emergency Action Plans
Fire—structural or bushfire	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans
Flood, Storm, Cyclone or Severe Weather	Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Intelligence Manual Seqwater Flood Manual for Somerset/Wivenhoe
Hazardous Material/s Incident	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents

Hazard	Primary Agency	Other Related Plans (excluding Sub-Plans)
Heatwave	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	• Heatwave Response Plan
Major transport incident (road, rail, marine)	Queensland Police Service	• Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) • Queensland Mass Casualty Incident Plan
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	• Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) • Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan • National Counter-Terrorism Plan

Table 8 – Primary (hazard specific) agencies for the City of Ipswich

11.19 Functional lead agencies

Function	Lead Agency	Other Related Plans (excluding Sub-Plans)
Damage Assessments	Queensland and Fire and Emergency Services	• Nil
Emergency medical retrieval	Queensland and Health	• Nil
Emergency Supply	Queensland and Fire and Emergency Services	• Nil

Function	Lead Agency	Other Related Plans (excluding Sub Plans)
Energy Infrastructure (electricity, gas and liquid fuel)	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	Nil
Evacuation	Voluntary: Ipswich City Council Directed and/or mass scale: Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018 Operational Procedures Manual (OPM)
Evacuation Centre	Ipswich City Council	Queensland Prevention Preparedness

Function	Lead Agency	Other Related Plans (excluding Sub Plans)
Management	Supported by Australian Red Cross	Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018 • Australian Red Cross Preferred Sheltering Practices
Mass fatality management (including disaster victim identification)	Queensland Health Queensland Police Service	Nil • <u>Mass Casualty Incident Plan</u> • <u>Blood Supply Emergency and Contingency Plan</u>
Public Health, mental health and	West Moreton Hospital	• Nil

Function	Lead Agency	Other Related Plans (excluding Sub Plans)
medical services	and Health Service	
Public Information and Warnings	Public Information Ipswich City Council Public Safety Business Agency Warning Ipswich City Council Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018 Emergency Alert Guidelines Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) Guidelines

Function	Lead Agency	Other Related Plans (excluding Sub Plans)
	on advice from the primary agency	
Resupply	Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018 Operational Procedures Manual
Search and/or Rescue	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intergovernmental Agreement The National Search and

Function	Lead Agency	Other Related Plans (excluding Sub Plans)
		Rescue Manual
Transport Systems	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Nil
Temporary emergency accommodation	LDMG and Department of Housing and Public Works	Temporary Emergency Housing Accommodation Sub Plan

Table 9 – Lead (function) Agencies for the City of Ipswich

PART 12: RELIEF

Relief is a transitional phase that occurs during both response and short-term recovery operations. It is defined as:
*'Efforts to meet the immediate needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and basic human needs.'*⁶⁹

12.1 Evacuation and evacuation centres

The primary reason for an evacuation is the preservation of life. The process of evacuation is managed through the response phase and follows a defined process with five stages:

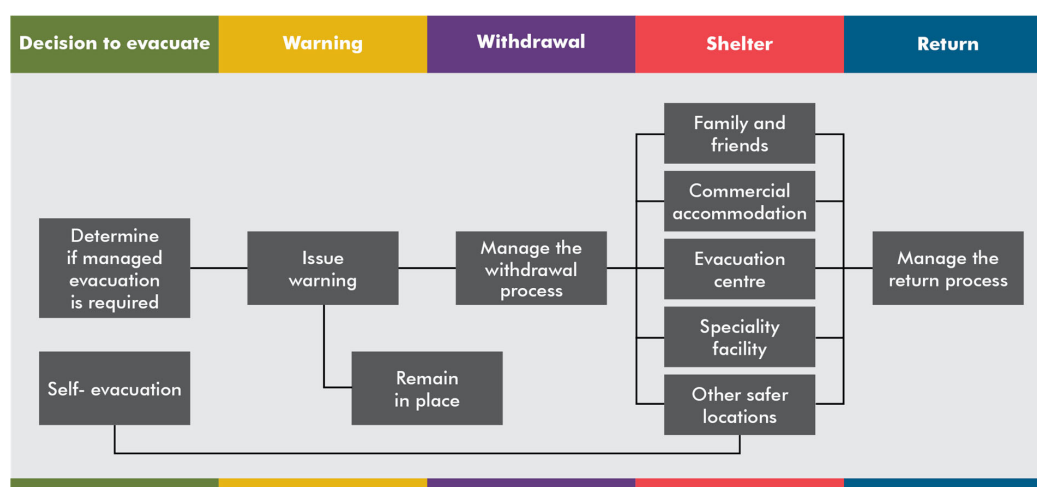


Figure 181817 - Stages of an evacuation

Evacuation centres are [temporary emergency shelters opened-established](#) to meet an immediate need for those with no other option, [in order](#) to preserve life, well-being and safety. [They should not be the primary source of shelter or relocation.](#)

Evacuation centres abide by the Australian Red Cross Preferred Emergency Sheltering Practices, which provide for:

- one toilet for every 20 to 50 people;
- 1.2 m² – 5 m² of floor space per evacuee; and
- one shower for every 30 to 50 people.

Preferred [evacuation-sheltering](#) solutions for community members to consider – in priority order – are:

1. a destination of the person's choosing (for example, with family, friends or neighbours);
2. established accommodation (for example, a hotel, motel or caravan park); then
3. evacuation centre.

12.2 Donating to affected people

Council and Queensland Government have partnered with GIVIT to manage all offers of donated goods and services (including corporate offers of assistance) in response to disasters and emergencies in Queensland. Affected people discuss their needs with organisations and charities, including but not limited to [the](#) Australian Red Cross, UnitingCare Lifeline and neighbourhood centres. While providing other essential recovery supports, these organisations verify that the needs are genuine and register the items requested with GIVIT. GIVIT then matches these needs with donated

⁶⁹ Queensland Recovery Plan [2017-2021](#)

goods and services through its online warehouse. This eliminates the need for organisations to store and sort unexpected donations.

GIVIT will also purchase goods with money donated by the public in response to such events. GIVIT accepts donations of money, and 100% of funds received by GIVIT during a disaster are spent on urgently needed items. Wherever possible, the items are purchased from businesses in the disaster-affected area to assist recovery of the local economy.

To donate, visit [Givit.org.au](https://givit.org.au)

12.3 Volunteering

The desire to volunteer is an indication of the health and resilience of the community. The best way a person can start volunteering is to find out if family, friends and neighbours need assistance. This should always be done under their direction and with their consent.

~~It is imperative that volunteers~~Volunteers must act safely; WorkCover Queensland provides guidance on how to be safe. For more information, visit [Worksafe.qld.gov.au/injury-prevention-safety/workplace-hazards/dangers-in-your-workplace/storms-and-floods](https://worksafe.qld.gov.au/injury-prevention-safety/workplace-hazards/dangers-in-your-workplace/storms-and-floods).

After assisting family, friends and neighbours, all volunteers should register with Volunteering Queensland's Emergency Volunteer Service by visiting [Emergencyvolunteering.com.au/qld](https://emergencyvolunteering.com.au/qld) or phoning 1800 994 100. ~~They will then be contacted by Volunteering Queensland~~Volunteering Queensland will contact them if additional volunteers with their skills are required.

12.4 Isolated communities

Communities that become physically isolated, ~~particularly mainly~~ due to flooded roads, have been identified during the risk management process. These communities do not necessarily require evacuation, but ~~additional~~ support may be needed to help people stay in their homes. An ~~isolated communities~~Communities ~~sSub~~-plan has been prepared and is available online at ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans.~~under disaster management plans.~~

Occupants of areas known to become isolated are strongly encouraged to plan for periods (of at least three days) without access to food, water, medicine, toiletries and essential household items.

PART 13: RECOVERY

Disaster recovery is:

*'The coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social), and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure; and economic and environmental restoration (including regeneration of the natural environment, associated infrastructure and heritage sites and structures, and the management of pollution and contamination).'*⁶⁹⁷⁰

13.1 Our approach to recovery

Disaster recovery in Ipswich follows the Queensland principles for recovery. These principles recognise that successful recovery relies on:

- understanding the **context**
- recognising **complexity**
- using local, **community-led** approaches
- ensuring **coordination** of all activities
- employing effective **communication**
- acknowledging and building **capacity**
- identifying lessons and building **resilience**

Recovery is also defined under *the Act* as:

- Providing relief measures to assist persons affected by the disaster who do not have the resources to provide for their own financial and economic wellbeing;
- Restoring essential infrastructure in the area or areas affected by the disaster;
- Restoring the environment in areas affected by the disaster;
- Providing health care to persons affected by the disaster, including temporary hospital accommodation.⁷¹

The LDMG encourages an all-agencies approach to recovery. This involves identifying a range of organisations to support the lead functional agency and the [LDMG-Local Recovery and Resilience Group \(LRRG\)](#) in implementing an effective recovery over the short, medium and long term.

13.1.1 Phases Stages of recovery

Recovery is undertaken across three ~~phases/stages~~, however it is important/essential to recognise that not all individuals, communities or recovery groups experience the same stages at the same time, nor transition at the same rate. These recovery phases/stages are contained in the Queensland Recovery Plan and are summarised below.

13.1.1.1 Phase 1 – Post-impact relief and ~~early recovery~~emergency repairs

This phase often occurs at the same time as response, it involves addressing and supporting the immediate needs of individuals, businesses and the community affected by the event. In this phase, the Local Recovery [and Resilience Group \(LRRG\)](#) will be established, impact assessments are ~~undertaken~~undertaken, and recovery plans are developed ~~and implemented~~.

13.1.1.2 Phase 2 – ~~Recovery and reconstruction~~Re-establishment, rehabilitation and reconstruction

This phase includes ~~medium-term recovery~~ and the [implementation of recovery plans and the](#) execution of planned methodical recovery and reconstruction to enhance the outcomes of disaster-affected individuals, communities, functions and infrastructure. In this phase, coordination of impact assessments, community engagement, ~~communication~~communication, and collaboration of all recovery partners ~~continues~~continues, and recovery progress is monitored by the Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC).

⁷⁰ Queensland Recovery Plan, 2017

⁷¹ Disaster Management Act 2003, Schedule Dictionary

13.1.1.3 Phase 3 – ~~Transition~~ Restoration, rebuilding, reshaping and sustainability

In ~~the transition~~ this phase, recovery and reconstruction is progressively handed over to agencies or organisations – including government, community-based or industry-led sectors that would normally support the functional area. During transition, lessons are identified and implemented to increase the community's resilience. This phase ends when all recovery and reconstruction responsibilities are back to being managed as business as usual and the community realises its post-disaster ~~"new normal"~~ "recovered state".

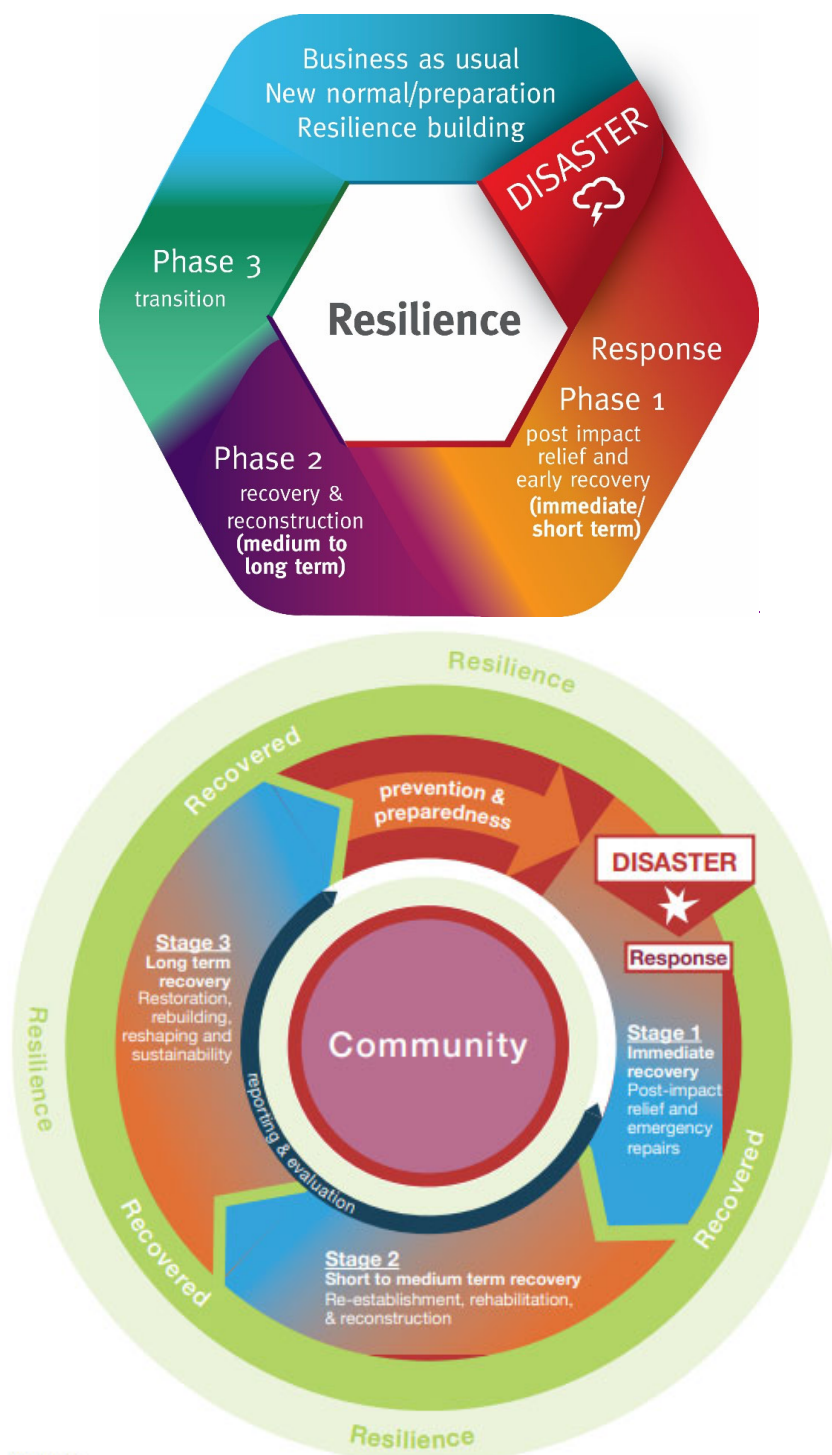


Figure 194918 - Phases of recovery (Queensland Recovery Plan)

13.1.2 Functions of recovery

Effective recovery requires an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to analysing needs, engaging the community, and planning.

Recovery is a complex and potentially protracted process. To help coordinate this, it is grouped into ~~five~~ functions:

- Human and Social
- Economic
- Environment ~~(or Natural Environment)~~
- ~~Infrastructure (Buildings,~~
- ~~Roads and Transport)~~

~~13.2~~ These often overlap, and recovery arrangements must reflect the ~~i~~nterrelationship between them.

~~13.3~~ 13.2 City of Ipswich LDMG ~~r~~ Recovery governance

The City of Ipswich ~~recovery governance arrangements's recovery governance arrangements mirror-align with those of the Queensland Government to facilitate. By doing so,~~ timely access to resources to support ~~effective practical, needs-needs-based recovery efforts, can be better achieved.~~

~~13.3~~ 13.2.1 Local Recovery and Resilience Group

The City of Ipswich Local Recovery ~~and Resilience~~ Group (LRRG) ~~was has been is~~ established as a standing subgroup ~~to~~ of the City of Ipswich LDMG. The terms of reference are available online ~~Ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans. at Ipswich.qld.gov.au/emergency under disaster management plans.~~

13.2.2 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

Council appoints Cr Kate Kunzelmann as the chairperson of the Local Recovery and Resilience Group and Cr Russell Milligan to the role of deputy chairperson.

~~13.3~~ 13.2.3 Local Recovery Coordinator

Council appoints the General Manager, Community, Cultural and Economic Development to the ~~role of Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) role. The Local Recovery Coordinator chairs the Local Recovery Group and reports to the Chairperson of the LDMG.~~ The ~~Local Recovery Coordinator C~~ will activate the Local ~~R~~ Recovery ~~and Resilience Taskforces sub-committees~~ based on impact and needs assessments, or as directed by the Chairperson ~~or of the the~~ LDMG.

~~13.3~~ 13.2.4 Local ~~recovery sub-committees~~ Recovery and Resilience Taskforces

~~Each Local Recovery sub-committee is chaired by Ipswich City Council's most appropriate General Manager or Branch Manager. A Council Branch or Section Manager chairs each task force. -given the circumstances at the time.-~~ The ~~key tasks of the sub-committees~~ task forces are ~~primarily concerned with~~ as follows:

13.2.4.1 Human and Social:

- personal support and information;
- physical and emotional health;
- psychological, spiritual, cultural and social wellbeing;
- public safety and education;
- temporary accommodation;
- ~~matching donations of both time and goods with areas of need;~~
- financial assistance to meet immediate individual needs; and
- uninsured household loss and damage.

13.2.4.2 Economic:

- renewal and growth of:
 - the micro economy (within the affected area) and the broader Ipswich macro-economy (overall economic activity of the state);
 - individual and household entities (for example, employment, income and insurance claims), private and government business enterprises, and industry;
 - assets, production and flow of goods and services; and
 - the affected area's economic viability.

~~○ capacity for the export of goods and services from the affected region; and~~

~~● securing the confidence of overseas markets.~~

13.2.4.3 Environment (or Natural Environment):

- restoration and regeneration of:
 - biodiversity (species and plants) and ecosystems;
 - natural resources;
 - environmental infrastructure;
 - amenity/aesthetics e.g. (for example, scenic lookouts);
 - culturally significant sites and heritage structures;
 - air and water quality; and
- management of environmental health, land degradation, waste, contamination and pollution, and hazardous materials.

13.2.4.4 Infrastructure (Buildingbuilding, Roads and Transport):

- repairing and reconstructing:
 - local roads and transport systems including rail, aviation and maritime;
 - residential and public buildings;
 - commercial, industrial and rural buildings/structures;
 - government structures;
 - utility structures, systems and services (water, sewage, energy and communications);
 - ~~○ other essential services; and~~
 - ~~○ dam safety.~~
 -

~~Roads and Transport:~~

~~● repairing and reconstructing local roads and transport systems.~~

The ~~service components of each of the five functions are not necessarily delivered by the lead agency~~ lead agency does not necessarily deliver the service components of each of the functions. The lead agency works with multiple private and public sector partners who deal directly with the community and individual families and businesses to achieve recovery.

While these ~~five~~ functions provide the framework for the recovery structure, the final structure depends upon the nature and consequences of an event. For example, ~~events such as cyclones may cause large-scale damage to housing and the built environment and therefore may~~ cyclones may cause large-scale damage to housing and the built environment and therefore require more emphasis on infrastructure recovery. Other events, such as pandemics, may require more ~~emphasis focus~~ emphasis focus on ~~the human and social aspects of recovery~~ recovery's human and social aspects.

13.413.3 Planning for recovery

The Recovery Sub-~~P~~ plan provides information on a framework for ~~the coordination of~~ coordinating recovery operations within the City of Ipswich. ~~The procedures outlined in the Queensland Recovery Plan support this~~

~~framework, the sub-plan is part of the Local Disaster Management Plan.~~ The strategy it outlines is flexible and designed to address different types and sizes of disaster events, as required.

Recovery can also offer an opportunity to learn and build resilience so that Ipswich is better prepared for future disaster events. Communities can further develop their capability and [resilience-strength](#) through recovery activities ~~that focus on sustainability and growth, community development initiatives, reconstruction efforts, risk reduction strategies, and~~ [focusing on sustainability and growth, community development initiatives, reconstruction efforts, risk reduction strategies, and the](#) hardening of infrastructure and the built environment.

The ~~recovery~~ [Recovery sub-Sub](#)-plan includes transition arrangements from 'response' through 'immediate relief arrangements' to 'recovery arrangements', outlining the transfer of all required resources. 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.

PART 14: ANNEXURES

14.1 Annexure 1 – Schedule of tables and figures

Figures

Figure 1 - Ipswich Local Government Area	10
Figure 2 - Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements	12
Figure 3 - Authorising environment	13
Figure 4 - Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland	1413
Figure 5 - Ipswich Local Government Area	4139
Figure 6 - Summary of Ipswich population, 2016	4240
Figure 7 - Age profile comparison for Queensland and Ipswich, 2016	4341
Figure 8 - Ipswich residents' countries of birth, 2016 (number of residents)	4442
Figure 9 - Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, 2016	4542
Figure 10 - Our education, 2016	4643
Figure 11 - Top six spoken non-English languages, 2016	4643
Figure 12 - Languages spoken at home, 2016	4744
Figure 13 - Employment by industry comparison for Queensland and Ipswich, 2021	4844
Figure 14 - Value added by industry sector 22020/21	5247
Figure 15 - Catchment and river systems for the City of Ipswich	5651
Figure 16 - QERMF 4-Step Process	6358
Figure 17 - Land-use designation	6660
Figure 18 - Stages of an evacuation	9478
Figure 19 - Phases of recovery (Queensland Recovery Plan)	9881
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 1 – Authorising environment	Error! Bookmark not defined.11
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 2 – Ipswich Local Government Area	Error! Bookmark not defined.12
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 3 – Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements	Error! Bookmark not defined.14
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 4 – Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland	Error! Bookmark not defined.15
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 5 – Ipswich Local Government Area	Error! Bookmark not defined.40
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 6 – Summary of Ipswich population	Error! Bookmark not defined.42
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 7 – Age profile comparison for Queensland and Ipswich, 2016	Error! Bookmark not defined.43
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 8 – Ipswich residents' countries of birth, 2016 (number of residents)	Error! Bookmark not defined.44
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 9 – Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander for Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016 (%)	Error! Bookmark not defined.44
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 10 – Our education	Error! Bookmark not defined.45
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 11 – Top six spoken non-English languages	Error! Bookmark not defined.46
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 12 – Languages spoken at home	Error! Bookmark not defined.46
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 13 – Employment by industry comparison for Queensland and Ipswich in 2016	Error! Bookmark not defined.47
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 14 – Value added by industry sector 2017/18	Error! Bookmark not defined.51
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 15 – Catchment and river systems for the City of Ipswich	Error! Bookmark not defined.55
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 16 – Land-use designation	Error! Bookmark not defined.66

Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 17—Stages of an evacuation	Error! Bookmark not defined. 99
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Figure 18—Phases of recovery	Error! Bookmark not defined. 93

Tables

Table 1 - Amendment register and review schedule	9
Table 2 - Roles and responsibilities.....	4038
Table 3 - Summary of critical infrastructure	5046
Table 4 - LDMG Response activation Levels	7770
Table 5 - Primary (hazard-specific) agencies for the City of Ipswich	8476
Table 6 - Lead (function) Agencies for the City of Ipswich	8677
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 1—Amendment register	Error! Bookmark not defined. 9
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 2—City of Ipswich LDMG statutory membership	Error! Bookmark not defined. 17
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 3—City of Ipswich LDMG members and advisors	Error! Bookmark not defined. 18
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 4—Roles and responsibilities	Error! Bookmark not defined. 39
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 5—Summary of critical infrastructure	Error! Bookmark not defined. 48
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 6—Queensland Government prevention policy responsibilities	Error! Bookmark not defined. 65
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 7—LDMG Response activation Levels.....	Error! Bookmark not defined. 78
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 8—Primary (hazard-specific) agencies for the City of Ipswich	Error! Bookmark not defined. 88
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. Table 9—Lead (function) Agencies for the City of Ipswich	Error! Bookmark not defined. 89

14.2 Annexure 2 – Abbreviations and acronyms

14.2.1 Government Entity Abbreviations

Abbr.	Full Text
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADF	Australian Defence Force
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
Council	Ipswich City Council
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCHDE	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
DEPW	Department of Energy and Public Works
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DJAG	Department of Justice and Attorney-General
DoH	Department of Health
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DRDMW	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
DSDILGP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
DSDSATSIP	Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTIS	Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
GA	Geoscience Australia
IGEM	Inspector-General of Emergency Management
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
SA	Services Australia (Centrelink, Medicare and Child Support)
SES	State Emergency Service
TEQ	Tourism and Events Queensland

14.2.2 Other Abbreviations

Abbr.	Full Text
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
the Act	Disaster Management Act 2003
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AQUAVETPLAN	Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan

Abbr.	Full Text
BEOM	Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
BRCFS	Brisbane River Catchment Flood Studies
BRSFMP	Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan
CALD	Cultural and linguistic diversity
CDA	Comprehensive Damage Assessment
CDNA	Communicable Diseases Network Australia
Council	Ipswich City Council
COWS	Satellite Communications on Wheels
DACC	Defence Aid to Civil Community
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Teams
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	Ipswich District Disaster Management Group
DeE	Department of Education
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
the Disaster Management Policy	Ipswich City Council's Disaster Management Policy
DITID	Department of Innovation, Tourism and Industry Development
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DSMDIP	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
DWSP	Drinking water service providers
EA	Emergency Alert
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EV CREW	Emergency Volunteering – Community Response to Extreme Weather
EWN	Early Warning Network
GOC	Government Owned Corporation
Handbook 7	Handbook 7 – Emergency Management Australia: Managing the Floodplain: a guide to best practice in flood risk management in Australia
Hazmat	Hazardous materials
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGEM	Inspector General Emergency Management
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISO Guide 73:2009	ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – vocabulary
LDC	Ipswich Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Ipswich City Council Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group

Abbr.	Full Text
LDMP	Ipswich City Council Local Disaster Management Plan
the Lexicon	Queensland Disaster Management Lexicon
LGA	Local government area
LRC	Ipswich Local Recovery Coordinator
LRG	City of Ipswich Local Recovery Group
Manual 3	Australian Emergency Management Glossary
MEOWS	Mobile Exchange on Wheels
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBN	National Broadband Network
NEM	National Electricity Market
OPM	Operational Procedures Manual
PHLN	Public Health Laboratory Network
PLANTPLAN	Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan
PPRR	Preparation, preparedness, response and recovery
PSBA	Public Safety Business Agency
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
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
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
QRP	Queensland Recovery Plan
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RDA	Rapid Damage Assessment
RFS	Rural Fire Service
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SEQ	South East Queensland
SDMP	(Queensland) State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREPS	Situation Reports
SPP	State Planning Policy
SRC	State Recovery Coordinator
the Standard	Standard for Disaster Management
TEQ	Tourism and Events Queensland
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue

SES

State Emergency Service



14.3 Annexure 3 – Glossary

Term	Definition	Reference
Activation	Activation involves the commencement of a process or activity in response to a trigger. An activation is not a declaration, nor is it dependent on the declaration of a disaster situation (see definition for declaration). For example, activation of relief measure, as detailed in the Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements.	IGEM Lexicon
Alert (level of activation)	A level of activation: a heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required. The situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat.	IGEM Lexicon
All-agencies approach	All agencies should be involved to some extent in disaster management. The context of disaster management for specific agencies varies and may include ensuring the continuity of their business or service, protecting their own interests and personnel, and protecting the community and environment from risks arising from the activities of the organisation.	QLDM Guidelines
All-hazards approach	This means dealing with all types of emergencies or disasters, and civil defence, using the same set of management arrangements.	Manual 3
Australian Height Datum (AHD)	This is a common national survey height measure used as a reference level for defining reduced levels. 0.0 m AHD corresponds approximately to sea level.	Handbook 7
Briefing	The process of advising personnel of the details of the incident or event with which they will be dealing.	IGEM Lexicon
Bushfire	A fire involving grass, scrub or forest.	IGEM Lexicon
Bushfire danger period	A period of the year, either established by legislation or declared by the relevant agency, when restrictions are placed on the use of fire due to dry vegetation and the existence of conditions conducive to the spread of fire.	IGEM Lexicon
Capacity	The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organisation, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience. Capacity may include infrastructure, institutions, human knowledge and skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.	IGEM Lexicon
Catchment	This is the area of land draining to a particular site. It is related to a specific location, and includes the catchment of the main waterway as well as any tributary streams.	Handbook 7
Catchment flooding	This is flooding due to prolonged or intense rainfall (for example, severe thunderstorms, monsoonal rains in the tropics, or	Handbook 7

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

Term	Definition	Reference
	tropical cyclones). Types of catchment flooding include riverine, local overland, and groundwater flooding.	
Community	A group with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function. A social group which has a number of things in common, such as shared experience, locality, culture, heritage, language, ethnicity, pastimes, occupation, workplace, etc.	IGEM Lexicon
Consequence	This is used to refer to the outcome of an event that affects objectives. Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An event can lead to a range of consequences. A consequence can be certain or uncertain, and can have positive and negative effects on objectives. Consequences can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. Initial consequences can escalate through knock-on effects.	ISO Guide 73:2009
Control	The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan and carries with it the responsibility for tasking other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations.	IGEM Lexicon
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.	IGEM Lexicon
Coordination Centre	A centre established at State, district or local level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.	IGEM Lexicon
Critical infrastructure	The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society.	IGEM Lexicon
Damage Assessment	The process of collecting quantifiable data that enables the assessment of the impact of an event. Data collected could be used to inform Impact Assessments	IGEM Lexicon
Debrief	A meeting at the end of an operation with the purpose of assessing the conduct or results of an operation.	IGEM Lexicon
Debriefing	The process of sharing the good and bad points of the response to an incident as a means to improving any future planning and responses.	IGEM Lexicon
Declaration (of a disaster situation)	The formal procedure to enable declared disaster powers under the Disaster Management Act 2003 (s64-s69) as required. Specific	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

Term	Definition	Reference
	powers may be used to prevent or minimise loss of life, injury or damage.	
Declared area	(a) for a disaster situation declared under s64(l)-the disaster district, or the part of the disaster district, for which the disaster situation is declared; or (b) for a disaster situation declared under s69-the State or, if the disaster situation is declared for a part of the State, the part.	IGEM Lexicon
Declared disaster officer	For a disaster situation, means- (a) a police officer; or (b) a person authorised under s75(l) to exercise declared disaster powers for the disaster situation	IGEM Lexicon
Declared disaster powers	The powers of a district disaster coordinator or a declared disaster officer under s77 and s78.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster	A disaster is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster district	A part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster management	Disaster management means arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster management group	The State group, a district group or a local group	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster management guidelines	The chief executive may prepare guidelines to inform the State group, district groups and local governments about matters relating to any of the following- (a) the preparation of disaster management plans (b) the matters to be included in a disaster management plan (c) other matters about the operation of a district group or local group the chief executive considers appropriate having regard to disaster management for the State	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster management plan	The State group, district groups and local groups must prepare a plan (State Disaster Management Plan, District Disaster Management Plan and Local Disaster Management Plan) for disaster management in the State, disaster district and local government's area respectively.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster operations	Disaster operations means 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.	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

Term	Definition	Reference
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	This is the Australian Government program intended to assist with the recovery of communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a natural disaster or terrorism event. These arrangements provide a cost-sharing formula between the Queensland and Australian governments on a range of pre-agreed relief and recovery measures.	QRA 2018
Disaster response capability	For a local government, means the ability to provide equipment and a suitable number of persons, using the resources available to the local government, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster risk	The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society society, or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability vulnerability, and capacity.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster risk assessment	A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people. Property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster risk management	Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster situation	A disaster situation declared under s64(1) by the district disaster coordinator with the approval of the Minister or by the Minister or Premier (s69)	IGEM Lexicon
District disaster coordinator	The chairperson of a district group is also the district disaster coordinator of the district group. The function of the district disaster coordinator is to coordinate disaster operations in the disaster district for the group.	IGEM Lexicon
District disaster management group	A district disaster management group is established for each disaster district. A district group consists of the persons prescribed by regulation to be members of the group.	IGEM Lexicon
Emergency alert	A national telephone warning system that provides Australian emergency authorities with an enhanced ability to warn the community in the event of an emergency. The warning system is	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

Term	Definition	Reference
	another tool available for organisations to issue emergency warnings. Emergency Alerts will be issued via landline and mobile telephones.	
Emergency management	Emergency management is also used, sometimes interchangeably, with the term disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. While there is a large degree of overlap, an emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.	IGEM Lexicon
Evacuation	The planned movement of persons from an unsafe or potentially unsafe location to a safer location and their eventual return.	IGEM Lexicon
Evacuation centre	A building located beyond a hazard to provide temporary accommodation, food and water until it is safe for evacuees to return to their homes or alternative temporary emergency accommodation.	IGEM Lexicon
Event	An event means any of the following: (a) a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening (b) an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak (c) an infestation, plague or epidemic (d) a failure or, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure (e) an attack against the State (f) another event similar to an event mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions	IGEM Lexicon
Exercise	A controlled, objective-driven activity used for testing, practising or evaluating processes or capabilities.	IGEM Lexicon
Flash flooding	This is a flood that is sudden and unexpected. It is often caused by sudden local or nearby heavy rainfall. It is generally not possible to issue detailed flood warnings for flash flooding. However, generalised warnings may be possible. It is often defined as flooding that peaks within six hours of the causative rain.	Handbook 7
Flooding	Flooding is a natural phenomenon that occurs when water covers land that is normally dry. It may result from coastal or catchment flooding, or a combination of both (see also Catchment flooding).	Handbook 7
Hazard	A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin.	IGEM Lexicon
Impact assessment	The analysis of the consequences of an event, including psychosocial (emotional and social), economic, natural and built environment.	IGEM Lexicon
Incident	An event, occurrence or set of circumstances that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has a definite spatial extent has a definite duration calls for human intervention 	IGEM Lexicon

Term	Definition	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has a set of concluding conditions that can be defined is or will be under the control of an individual who has the authority to make decisions about the means by which it will be brought to an end. 	
Intelligence	The product of a process of collecting and analysing information or data which is recorded and disseminated as intelligence to support decision making.	IGEM Lexicon
Intergovernmental agreement	The intergovernmental agreement is an agreement signed by the Australian Government and every state and territory government. It assigns the Australian Defence Force, the relevant police agency and the Australian Maritime Safety Authority as the only search and/or rescue coordination authorities.	National SAR Manual
Jurisdiction	The state or territory in which an agency, organisation or statutory position has authority or responsibility.	IGEM Lexicon
Lean forward	An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby, prepared but not activated.	IGEM Lexicon
Levels of activation	Queensland's disaster management arrangements are activated using an escalation model based on the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Lean Forward Stand up Stand down 	IGEM Lexicon
Likelihood	In risk management terminology, 'likelihood' is used to refer to the chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively or quantitatively. It is described using general terms or mathematically (such as a probability or a frequency during a given time period).	ISO Guide 73:2009
Lead (function) agency	This is an organisation that, because of its expertise and resources, is primarily responsible for dealing with a particular function within disaster management.	SDMP 2018
Local disaster coordinator	The chairperson of the local group must, after consulting with the chief executive, appoint the chief executive officer or an employee of the relevant local government as a local disaster coordinator of the group. The person appointed must have the necessary expertise or experience and the appointment must be in writing.	IGEM Lexicon
Local disaster management group	A local government must establish a local disaster management group for the local government's area.	IGEM Lexicon
Local disaster management plan	A local government must prepare a plan for disaster management in the local government's area. A local disaster management plan must be consistent with the disaster management standards and disaster	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

Term	Definition	Reference
	management guidelines. A local group may review, or renew the effectiveness of the plan at any time, but at least once a year. A district group must ensure a copy of its district disaster management plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.	
Logistics	The range of operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation and distribution of materials. Also applicable to the transportation of people.	IGEM Lexicon
Mass casualty incident	An incident or event where the location, number, severity or type of live casualties, requires extraordinary resources.	IGEM Lexicon
Mitigation	Activities intended to reduce or eliminate risks, or lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an event.	IGEM Lexicon
Multi-agency response	The response to an incident where one or more agencies assist the jurisdictional control agency or agencies.	IGEM Lexicon
Natural hazards	Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena.	IGEM Lexicon
Neighbourhood Safer Place	This is a local open space or building where people may gather, as a last resort, to seek shelter from a bushfire.	QFES
Non-government organisation	Non-profit making organisation operating at the local, national, or international levels. Distinct from a governmental organisation, having no statutory ties with a national government.	IGEM Lexicon
Plan	A formal record of agreed emergency management roles, responsibilities, strategies, systems, and arrangements.	IGEM Lexicon
Planning process	The collective and collaborative efforts by which agreements are reached and documented between people and organisations to meet their communities' emergency management needs. It is a sequence of steps which allows emergency management planning to take place.	IGEM Lexicon
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.	IGEM Lexicon
Prevention	Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.	IGEM Lexicon
Primary (hazard) agency	This is an agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on its legislated and/or technical capability and authority.	SDMP 2018
Probability	See 'Likelihood'	n/a
Queensland's disaster management arrangements	Whole of government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management.	IGEM Lexicon
Reconstruction	The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

Term	Definition	Reference
	livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and 'build back better', to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.	
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social), and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure; and economic and environmental restoration.	IGEM Lexicon
Relief	Efforts to meet the needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and basic human needs.	IGEM Lexicon
Residual risk	Residual risk is the disaster risk that remains even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained.	IGEM Lexicon
Resilience	A system or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances.	IGEM Lexicon
Response	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.	IGEM Lexicon
Risk	<p>This is the effect of uncertainty on objectives.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An effect is a deviation from the expected – positive and/or negative. Objectives can have different aspects (for example, financial, health, safety and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (for example, strategic, organisation wide, project, product and process). Risk is often characterised by reference to potential events and consequences, or a combination of these. Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood of occurrence. <p>Uncertainty is the state (complete or partial) of deficiency of information relating to understanding or knowledge of an event, its consequence or likelihood.</p>	ISO Guide 73:2009
Risk analysis	<p>This refers to the process used to comprehend the nature of risk and determine the level of risk.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk analysis provides the basis for risk evaluation and decisions about risk treatment. Risk analysis includes risk estimation. 	ISO Guide 73:2009

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

Term	Definition	Reference
Risk assessment	This refers to the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.	ISO Guide 73:2009
Risk criteria	<p>These are the terms of reference against which the significance of a risk is evaluated.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk criteria are based on organisational (or jurisdictional) objectives, and external and internal context. <p>Risk criteria can be derived from standards, laws, policies and other requirements.</p>	ISO Guide 73:2009
Risk identification	<p>This is the process of finding, recognising and describing risks.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk identification involves the identification of risk sources, events, their causes and their potential consequences. <p>Risk identification can involve historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions, and stakeholders' needs.</p>	ISO Guide 73:2009
Safer location	<p>A variety of designated locations which are not anticipated to be adversely affected by the hazard. Categories of safer locations comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter in place; neighbourhood safer places; and friends and family - assembly points. 	IGEM Lexicon
Serious disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans widespread or severe property loss or damage widespread or severe damage to the environment 	IGEM Lexicon
Shelter in place	An alternative or in addition to evacuation where individuals shelter within their homes, workplace or with family/friends if considered safe to do so.	IGEM Lexicon
Stand down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or continuance of recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.	IGEM Lexicon
Stand up	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.	IGEM Lexicon
Standard Emergency Warning Signal	<p>A distinctive audio signal that alerts the community to the broadcast of an urgent message relating to a major emergency or disaster. It is intended for use as an alert signal to be played on public media such as radio, television and public address systems.</p> <p>Can be heard at SEWS audio signal</p>	IGEM Lexicon
Standard operating procedure	A set of directions detailing what actions could be taken, as well as how, when, by whom and why, for specific events or tasks.	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 1.

Term	Definition	Reference
State Disaster Coordination Centre	The State Disaster Coordination Centre supports to State Disaster Coordinator (SDC) through the coordination of a State level operational response capability during disaster operations. The Centre also ensures information about an event and associated disaster operations is disseminated to all levels, including to the Australian Government.	IGEM Lexicon
State disaster coordinator	A person appointed made under s21B to coordinate disaster operations for the group and can be a deputy commissioner of the police service or another person the chairperson decides, after considering the nature of the disaster operations, should be appointed. The chairperson must consult with the commissioner of the police service before making the appointment and it must be in writing.	IGEM Lexicon
State disaster management plan	The State group must prepare a plan for disaster management for the State. The chairperson of the State group must give a copy of the plan to each district and local group. The State plan must be consistent with the disaster management standards and disaster management guidelines. The State group may review or renew the plan when it considers it appropriate. The chairperson of the State group must ensure a copy of the State plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.	IGEM Lexicon
State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)	This is an all-hazards relief program that is 100% 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 NDRRA is unable to be activated.	QRP
State Recovery Coordinator	The person appointed under s21D to coordinate recovery operations	IGEM Lexicon
Sub-plan	An annex to an existing plan, with additional statements of control/coordination arrangements and roles/responsibilities	IGEM Lexicon
Temporary housing (accommodation)	Empowers people to re-establish household routines before permanent housing can be obtained. The goal is to transition from sheltering to housing as soon as possible. Multi-agency responses may begin during the temporary sheltering phase or earlier.	IGEM Lexicon
Temporary sheltering	In excess of 18 hours, may extend into weeks. Bedding and substantial meals required. More comprehensive support required. Examples: evacuation centre, relief centre, public cyclone shelter, place of refuge.	IGEM Lexicon
Vulnerability	Vulnerability in relation to disaster events is a fluid and complex concept. The definition of vulnerability in the Qld Vulnerability Framework comprises three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> target group statement - people who would benefit from additional and targeted assistance to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters 	IGEM Lexicon

Term	Definition	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vulnerability indicators - for example proximity to an event, lack of financial resources, and disruption to, or lack of available services, supports/carers medication, aids and equipment four protective factors - wellbeing, connection, knowledge and security. <p>The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.</p>	
Welfare	The provision of immediate and continuing care of emergency affected persons who may be threatened, distressed, disadvantaged, homeless or evacuated; and, the maintenance of health, well-being and prosperity of such persons with all available community resources until their rehabilitation is achieved.	IGEM Lexicon

Local Disaster Management Plan

A plan for the City of Ipswich

2021-2024

Acknowledgement of Country

Ipswich City Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners as custodians of the land and waters we share. We pay our respects to their elders past, present and emerging as the keepers of the traditions, customs, cultures, and stories of proud peoples.

City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan

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Acknowledgement

Ipswich City Council acknowledges the work and content of the Queensland Government acting through its various agencies, the 77 local governments of Queensland, which collectively share knowledge, the Australian Red Cross, Givit Ltd and others as referenced.

Foreword



Mayor Teresa Harding

The Ipswich community is no stranger to natural disasters. When they hit, this community is known as one that unites and emerges stronger.

While the spirit we show in this response is rightly admired, the work that we do as a community to prepare for natural disasters can often be overlooked.

Documents like this one are one part of the significant behind-the-scenes work that goes on to prepare this community for the next natural disaster. Being better-prepared means we will be safer and can spend less on recovery, so there is more to spend on other important services.

It also means less disruption and distress for Ipswich community residents. The Local Disaster Management Plan sets out all the arrangements for the coordination and management of resources in a disaster. As Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group, I am proud to say that it also helps ensure the safety and well-being of community members before, during and after flooding.



Councillor Kate Kunzelmann

People are the heart of any community, and they remain at the heart of council efforts to prepare for disasters.

I am pleased to commend this Local Disaster Management Plan to you. Documents such as this only succeed if they are informed by the community's lived experience.

The plan reflects the personal experiences of residents in recent natural disasters, collected as part of council engagement exercises with the community. It is an important way in which council reports back to the community on what it has done with the information you have given us.

That engagement also informs how we work with State and Federal governments to make sure this community can better withstand future natural disasters.

Flooding is an unfortunate reality of life in Ipswich. We know it will happen again, and when it does, we want a city that is ready and resilient.



Councillor Russell Milligan

Having a practical plan in place before disaster strikes is important for everyone in the community.

Ask yourself how you will keep yourself, your family and your pets safe, and what can you do to help your vulnerable neighbours.

There are several things vulnerable community members can do to prepare for a disaster including: accessing the [Person Centred Emergency Preparedness Workbook](#) on council's website staying informed about emergencies in the local area by connecting to the [Ipswich Peer Support Group on the Queenslanders with Disability Network](#) website

downloading the [Ipswich Disaster Dashboard](#) for up-to-date emergency information, and downloading the [BOM Weather App](#).

From floods to fires to storm readiness, this range of emergency management initiatives can help all Ipswich residents to keep informed, updated and safe in the event of any emergency.

Table of Contents

PART 1:	DOCUMENT CONTROL	8
1.1	Authority to plan	8
1.2	Application of the Act.....	8
1.3	Approval and endorsement	8
1.4	Access to disaster plans.....	8
1.5	Acknowledgement	8
1.6	Continuous improvement and review.....	8
1.7	Amendment register and review schedule	8
PART 2:	INTRODUCTION.....	10
2.1	Scope of application	10
2.2	Purpose	10
2.3	Guiding principles.....	11
2.4	Approach to disaster management.....	11
PART 3:	DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS.....	12
3.1	Authorising environment	12
3.2	Confidence in Queensland's arrangements	13
3.3	Emergency Management Assurance Framework	13
3.4	Standard for Disaster Management.....	14
3.5	Ipswich City Council Disaster Management Policy.....	15
PART 4:	CITY OF IPSWICH LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP	16
4.1	Establishment and terms of reference.....	16
4.2	Responsibilities.....	16
4.3	Membership of the City of Ipswich LDMG	16
4.3.1	Chairperson	16
4.3.2	Deputy Chairperson.....	16
4.3.3	Local Disaster Coordinator and Deputies	16
4.3.4	Core Members.....	17
4.3.5	Deputy Members.....	17
4.3.6	Advisors	17
4.3.7	Observers.....	17
PART 5:	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	18
PART 6:	COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS.....	39
6.1.1	Community context.....	39
6.1.2	Our geography and topography	39
6.1.3	Our climate and weather.....	40

6.1.4	Our population	40
6.1.5	Our age	40
6.1.6	Where we come from.....	42
6.1.7	Our education.....	42
6.1.8	Disability	43
6.1.9	Our linguistic diversity	43
6.1.10	What we do	44
6.1.11	Our community capacity	45
6.1.12	Our vulnerable populations.....	45
6.1.13	Our public buildings, spaces and events.....	45
6.1.14	Our critical infrastructure and service localities.....	45
6.1.15	Our potable water distribution network	46
6.1.16	Our wastewater network	46
6.1.17	Our electricity network.....	46
6.1.18	Our gas supply	46
6.1.19	Our telecommunications	46
6.2	Essential infrastructure	46
6.2.1	Emergency services	46
6.2.2	Medical and health facilities.....	47
6.2.3	Railway	47
6.2.4	Airports, airfields and helicopter landing pads.....	47
6.3	Economic profile	47
6.3.1	Industrial/manufacturing sector	47
6.3.2	Tourism sector.....	48
6.3.3	Commercial sector.....	48
6.3.4	Agricultural sector	48
6.4	Education	49
6.5	Sport, recreation and major events	49
6.5.1	Sport and recreation.....	49
6.5.2	Major events.....	49
6.6	Hazardous materials and sites	49
6.6.1	Hazardous sites.....	49
6.6.2	Hazardous household waste	49
PART 7:	OUR HAZARDS.....	50
7.1	Floods	50
7.2	Bushfires.....	51
7.3	Major fires	52

7.4	Severe thunderstorms.....	52
7.5	Major transport incidents	52
7.5.1	Aircraft incidents	53
7.5.2	Road incidents	53
7.5.3	Rail incidents	53
7.5.4	Water-based incidents	53
7.6	Hazardous materials incidents	53
7.7	Epidemics/pandemics (human-related).....	53
7.8	Dam failures	54
7.9	Heatwaves.....	54
7.10	Tropical cyclones and east coast lows.....	54
7.11	Services disruption	55
7.11.1	Water supply	55
7.11.2	Sewerage	55
7.11.3	Roadways, bridges and stormwater infrastructure.....	55
7.11.4	Refuse disposal	55
7.12	Terrorism.....	55
7.13	Exotic animal and plant diseases.....	56
7.14	Earthquakes.....	56
7.15	Landslides.....	56
PART 8:	DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT.....	58
8.1	Risk evaluation	58
8.2	Risk treatment.....	58
8.2.1	Risk treatment options	58
8.2.2	Residual risk.....	59
8.2.3	Increased risk from a changing climate	59
PART 9:	PREVENTION	60
9.1	Land-use planning	60
9.2	Mitigation and resilience initiatives	61
9.3	Community education.....	61
9.4	Hazard reduction programs	62
9.5	Building codes, regulations and standards.....	62
9.6	Insurance.....	62
PART 10:	PREPAREDNESS	64
10.1	Response capability.....	64
10.2	Training	64
10.3	Exercises	64

10.4	Post-event review	65
10.5	Preparedness notification and dissemination.....	65
10.5.1	Bureau of Meteorology	65
10.5.2	Disaster Dashboard	65
10.5.3	Seqwater notification service	65
10.6	Emergency planning.....	65
10.6.1	Local Disaster Management Plan principles.....	65
10.6.2	Primary and lead agency plans.....	66
10.6.3	Community emergency plans.....	66
10.6.4	Response and recovery equipment programs.....	66
10.7	Community awareness and education.....	66
PART 11:	RESPONSE	68
11.1	Emergency response and the Local Disaster Management Group	68
11.2	Activation levels for response arrangements.....	68
11.3	Local Disaster Coordination Centre.....	70
11.4	Emergency warning notification and dissemination	70
11.4.1	Family, friends and neighbours	70
11.4.2	Social media, websites and notification services	70
11.4.3	Emergency Alert	70
11.4.4	Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)	71
11.4.5	Mainstream media (radio, television and newspapers)	71
11.5	Public information and media management.....	71
11.6	Coordination and capability support.....	71
11.7	Impact assessment.....	72
11.7.1	Damage assessments (DA)	72
11.7.2	Needs assessment	72
11.8	Financial management	72
11.9	Disaster financial assistance arrangements	72
11.9.1	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)	73
11.9.2	State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA).....	73
11.10	Logistics management	73
11.11	Disaster declaration	73
11.12	Resupply.....	74
11.13	Emergency supply	74
11.14	Accessing support and allocating resources	74
11.15	Hazard-specific arrangements	75
11.16	Functional arrangements.....	76

PART 12:	RELIEF.....	78
12.1	Evacuation and evacuation centres	78
12.2	Donating to affected people	78
12.3	Volunteering.....	79
12.4	Isolated communities	79
PART 13:	RECOVERY	80
13.1	Our approach to recovery	80
13.1.1	Stages of recovery	80
13.1.2	Functions of recovery	81
13.2	Recovery governance	81
13.2.1	Local Recovery and Resilience Group	81
13.2.2	Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson	81
13.2.3	Local Recovery Coordinator	81
13.2.4	Local Recovery and Resilience Taskforces	81
13.3	Planning for recovery	82
PART 14:	ANNEXURES	83
14.1	Annexure 1 – Schedule of tables and figures	83
14.2	Annexure 2 – Abbreviations and acronyms	84
14.2.1	Government Entity Abbreviations	84
14.2.2	Other Abbreviations	84
14.3	Annexure 3 – Glossary.....	87

PART 1: DOCUMENT CONTROL

1.1 Authority to plan

Ipswich City Council and key partners develop the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan (the plan) to meet the requirements of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the 'Act')¹ and *Disaster Management Regulation 2014* (the 'Regulation').

1.2 Application of the Act

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

1.3 Approval and endorsement

Section 80(1)(b) requires Council to approve the plan. This plan was approved as a plan for the City of Ipswich by resolution at the Environment and Sustainability Committee **No. 6 8 July 2021 and the Ordinary Council Meeting of 22 July 2022**

The plan was endorsed by the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group in **August 2021**.

1.4 Access to disaster plans

This plan has an information classification of OFFICIAL.

This plan and associated sub-plans, excluding confidential information, are available for public viewing at ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans².

1.5 Acknowledgement

Council invites various organisations and stakeholders to provide feedback, suggest alterations or identify omissions in the plans' development and review. Their involvement and expertise are acknowledged and greatly appreciated.

1.6 Continuous improvement and review

This plan is administratively reviewed annually³ during June and July, with updates reflected in the amendments register; this timeframe may alter due to operational matters. The plan will also undergo a major review every four years.

Feedback and lived experience from stakeholders and members of the community is essential, and this feedback can be made in writing to :

Emergency Management Unit (Ipswich City Council)

Email: council@ipswich.qld.gov.au

1.7 Amendment register and review schedule

This plan is a controlled document of the Ipswich City Council. The document controller, the Emergency Management and Sustainability Manager, is authorised to make administrative and other amendments that do not materially affect the plan.

¹ Section 57 and 58, *Disaster Management Act 2003*

² Section 60, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Plan to be available for inspection etc.

³ Section 59, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Reviewing and Renewing Plan

Vers	Date	Comment
2.00	Jul-2012	Plan reviewed after 'Wildfire Exercise' conducted
3.00	Feb-2016	Complete review and revision incorporating 2015 Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP). Complete change to formatting, style and layout.
4.00	Jun-2017	Annual review conducted. Plan updated for 2016 Strategic Policy Framework, 2016 Queensland State Disaster Management Plan and 2016 Interim Recovery Plan
5.00	25-Jun-2019	Annual review conducted. Amendments related to the release of the 2018 Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines and the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan.
5.01	18-Jul-2019	LDMG endorsement feedback – Minor and inconsequential amendments. Update LDMG member table.
6.00	7-Jul-2020	Annual review conducted. Updated foreword and administrative matters such as entity names, reporting lines as a result of machinery of government and other organisational restructures. Formatting and improvements to readability.
6.01	22-Aug-2020	LDMG endorsement feedback – Minor and inconsequential amendments. Update LDMG member table, clarify NBN role, clarify GIVIT membership status
7.00	29-Jun-2021	Annual review conducted. Major review cycle changed to four-yearly. Updated administrative matters, and machinery of government changes. Formatting and improvements to accessibility.
7.01	X-Jan-2023	Annual review conducted – updates to appointments to positions, machinery of government changes and recovery governance. Strengthened recovery governance as an outcome following the 2022 Flood. Improvements to readability.
7.02	Aug-2023	Annual review scheduled
7.03	Aug-20234	Annual review scheduled

Table 1 - Amendment register and review schedule

PART 2: INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope of application

This plan applies to the Ipswich local government area, referred to as the City of Ipswich or simply Ipswich.

Ipswich includes the suburbs and localities of Amberley, Ashwell, Augustine Heights, Barellan Point, Basin Pocket, Bellbird Park, Blacksoil, Blackstone, Booval, Brassall, Brookwater, Bundamba, Calvert, Camira, Carole Park, Churchill, Chuwar (part), Coalfalls, Collingwood Park, Deebing Heights, Dinmore, East Ipswich, Eastern Heights, Ebbw Vale, Ebenezer, Flinders View, Gales, Goodna, Goolman, Grandchester, Haigslea (part), Ipswich, Ironbark, Jeebropilly, Karalee, Karrabin, Lanefield, Leichhardt, Lower Mount Walker (part), Marburg (part), Moores Pocket, Mount Forbes (part), Mount Marrow, Mount Mort, Mount Walker West (part), Muirlea, Mutdapilly (part), New Chum, Newtown, North Booval, North Ipswich, North Tivoli, One Mile, Peak Crossing (part), Pine Mountain, Purga, Raceview, Redbank, Redbank Plains, Ripley, Riverview, Rosewood, Sadliers Crossing, Silkstone, South Ripley, Spring Mountain, Springfield, Springfield Central, Springfield Lakes, Swanbank, Tallegalla, Thagoona, The Bluff, Tivoli, Walloon, West Ipswich, White Rock, Willowbank, Woodend, Woolshed, Wulkuraka and Yamanto.

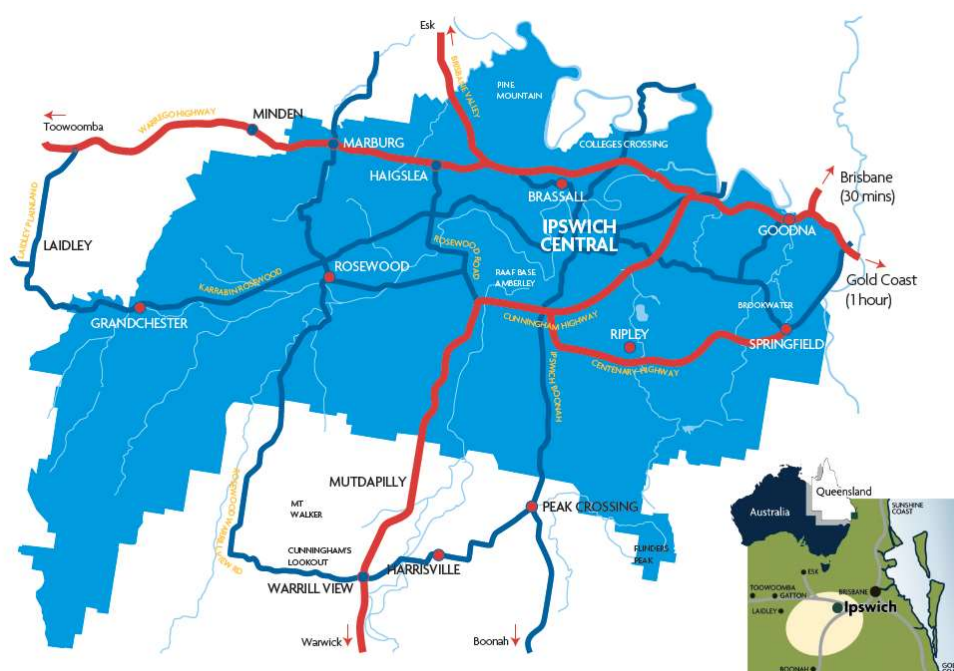


Figure 1 - Ipswich Local Government Area

2.2 Purpose

As legislated in Section 57 of the Act, the purpose of the LDMP 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.

- e) Identify the strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area.

The plan provides a comprehensive, all-hazards, all-agencies approach to disaster management.

2.3 Guiding principles

This plan and disaster management within Queensland follow the four guiding principles outlined in *the Act*:

- a) Disaster management should be planned across the following four phases — of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR);
- b) All events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the strategic policy statement,⁴ the state disaster management plan and any other disaster management guidelines;
- c) Local governments should primarily be responsible for managing events in their local government area; and
- d) 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.⁵

2.4 Approach to disaster management

Consistent with *the Act*, disaster management occurs across four phases of disaster management.

- ❖ Prevention
 - Investigate and coordinate strategies to reduce the impact of disaster events on the community.
- ❖ Preparedness
 - Increase community resilience by increasing knowledge and education.
 - Encourage shared responsibility and an all-hazards approach to disaster management – including the resources and arrangements used to support response and recovery.
 - Enhance local capability by encouraging participation in training and exercises, contributing to equipment acquisition programs, and building relationships.
- ❖ Response
 - Provide effective and efficient disaster response and relief/short-term recovery coordination to safeguard people, property and the environment.
 - Provide support to communities outside of the city who may be affected by a disaster.
- ❖ Recovery
 - Ensure that the recovery priorities of the City of Ipswich community are identified and met across the human-social, economic, environment and infrastructure functional recovery areas.
 - Ensure that recovery operations help to build whole of community resilience.

⁴ The Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement

⁵ Section 4A, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Guiding principles

PART 3: DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) include local, district and state tiers and these arrangements enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through each level as required and are focused towards providing support and coordination at the local level.

The Australian Government is also included in the arrangements as a fourth level, recognising that Queensland may need to seek federal support in times of disaster.

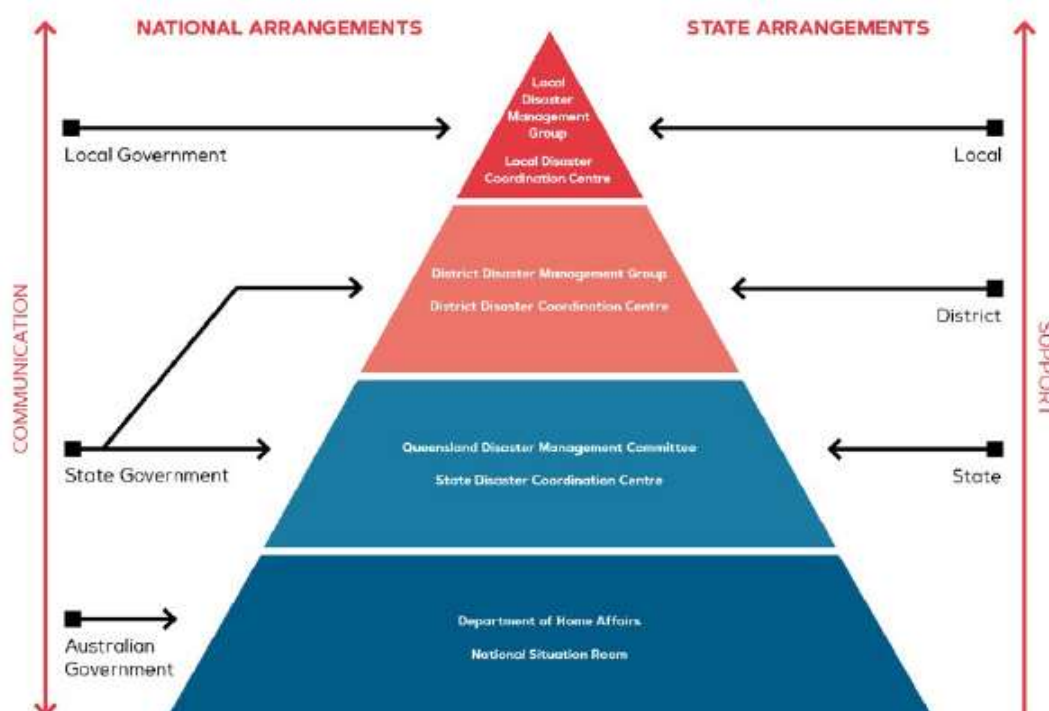


Figure 2 - Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements



For detailed information on the arrangements, please refer to the QDMA Participant Guide, available online at: iccemu.info/QDMAGuide

3.1 Authorising environment

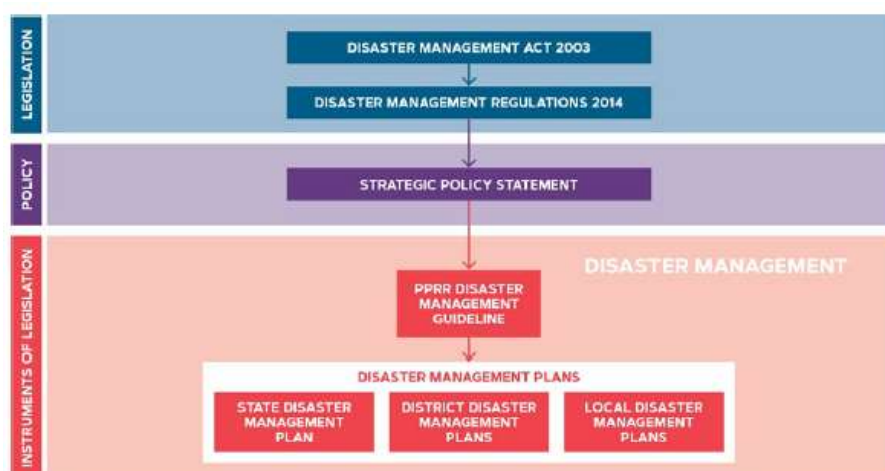


Figure 3 - Authorising environment

3.2 Confidence in Queensland's arrangements

The Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) promotes excellence and enables confidence in disaster management arrangements through delivery against the functions prescribed in Section 16C of *the Act*. To view publications and reports by the Inspector-General, visit lgem.qld.gov.au.

3.3 Emergency Management Assurance Framework

The Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF), issued by the IGEM, provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of actions undertaken within Queensland's disaster management arrangements. It provides the context for continuous improvement within the sector, guided by four fundamental principles identified in **Error! Reference source not found..**



Figure 4 - Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland

3.4 Standard for Disaster Management

The Standard for Disaster Management (the Standard) in Queensland establishes the performance requirements of all disaster management entities to achieve the best outcomes for the community and is issued according to Section 16N(1) of the Act.

The Standard is an outcomes-based tool. It describes the best possible outcomes for the community during times of emergency and disaster based on local resources, needs, culture, knowledge and circumstance.

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 the 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

3.5 Ipswich City Council Disaster Management Policy

Through its policies, Ipswich City Council commits to promoting a resilient community that can prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impacts of a disaster, which includes a focus on the needs of the community's most vulnerable persons.

The Disaster Management Policy outlines:

- Arrangements for the City of Ipswich and Ipswich City Council;
- Mutual support to Police, Emergency Services and Local Governments; and
- Role of Councillors during a disaster or emergency.

The Disaster Event Support to the Community Policy outlines:

- Support above Council's standard service delivery during a disaster, including the arrangements for the provision of sandbags and disposal of storm-damaged vegetation.

To view Council policies, visit ipswich.qld.gov.au.

PART 4: CITY OF IPSWICH LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

4.1 Establishment and terms of reference

Council has established the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group,⁶ referred to in the plan as the LDMG. The terms of reference outline overall functions; appointment processes; membership roles and responsibilities related to the LDMG itself; and administrative arrangements, and are available for viewing at ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans.

4.2 Responsibilities

Section 30(1)(f) of the Act outlines the LDMG is responsible for managing disaster operations in the local government area. It does so under policies and procedures defined by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC). In the event of a disaster, the LDMG is the decision-making authority for disaster management in the local government area.⁷

4.3 Membership of the City of Ipswich LDMG

4.3.1 Chairperson

The Chairperson is responsible for managing the group's business⁸, and Council has resolved to appoint Mayor Teresa Harding to this role.

4.3.2 Deputy Chairperson

The Deputy Chairperson assists the Chairperson in discharging their responsibilities. Council has resolved to appoint Cr Kate Kunzelmann and Cr Russell Milligan to this role.

4.3.3 Local Disaster Coordinator and Deputies

The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) coordinates disaster operations and activities undertaken by disaster response and recovery agencies.⁹ Council's General Manager of Planning and Regulatory Services is nominated to perform this role. The Emergency Management and Sustainability Manager and the General Manager of Corporate Services are appointed Deputy LDCs supporting the LDC.

Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Support the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group.
- Provide strategic advice and support to the Local Recovery Coordinator, including ensuring effective recovery arrangements and liaison with the Local Recovery Coordinator during disasters
- Ensure effective liaison and collaboration with response agencies at the local and district levels.
- Ensure coordination of LDMG business, including the establishment of effective disaster management arrangements
- Ensure the development of disaster plans and event-specific mission and objectives
- Ensure regular reporting and provision of information to key stakeholders
- Provide advice to the State government on the needs and responses of the affected and potentially affected individuals, communities, and other sectors

⁶ Section 29, the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Establishment

⁷ Section 30, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions

⁸ Section 34A, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions of chairperson of a local group

⁹ Section 35, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Local disaster coordinator

4.3.4 Local Recovery Coordinator

The Local Recovery has devolved responsibility to coordinate disaster recovery operations and activities undertaken by disaster response and recovery agencies. Council's General Manager of Community, Culture and Economic Development Department is nominated to perform the role.

Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Support the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Local Recovery and Resilience Group
- Ensure effective liaison and collaboration with recovery agencies at the local and district levels.
- Ensure effective liaison with the Local Disaster Coordinator, including a documented handover during disasters
- Ensure coordination of LRRG business, including the establishment of effective recovery arrangements
- Ensure the development of the local event-specific recovery plan across all relevant functional areas of recovery
- Ensure recovery reporting on the progress of the event-specific recovery plan
- Provide advice to the State government on the needs and recovery progress of the affected individuals, communities, and other sectors

4.3.5 Core Members

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

4.3.6 Deputy Members

Deputy members serve as proxies for core members should they be unavailable to attend. Deputy Members are expected to achieve the same level of skill and expertise as core members. A deputy member has voting rights in the absence of their core member.

4.3.7 Advisors

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

4.3.8 Observers



Where relevant to the meeting's purpose, observers and special guests may attend the City of Ipswich LDMG meeting.


PART 5: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES


Effective disaster management coordination relies on roles and responsibilities being defined, communicated and understood. Outlined below are the indicative disaster management roles and responsibilities of LDMG member organisations and other stakeholders.








The roles and responsibilities of State Government entities outlined in this section are drawn from the current Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (QSDMP) which was published in 2018. Since the last updated of the QSDMP, some departments have changed names and their functions reallocated. The roles and responsibilities may not align to the current Queensland Government departments which can be viewed online: <https://www.qld.gov.au/about/how-government-works/government-structure>

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
<p>Ipswich residents, Businesses and Community Organisations</p> 	<p>Role</p> <p>To understand their potential disaster risks and take action to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from those risks.</p> <p>Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine how you will be affected by disasters and emergencies • Determine how your property, belongings, pets and animals will be affected by disasters and emergencies • Research and develop ways to reduce the extent you might be affected. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complying with building codes and land use planning ○ Using disaster-resilient design and materials ○ Consider workaround and backup measures • Make a plan - work out what you will do and write it down <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What are you going to do and when? ○ Where will you go, and how will you get there? ○ Who are you going to tell, and do you need to help them? ○ What will you do with pets, animals and livestock? • Prepare an emergency kit in case you need to leave or take action at short notice • Prepare your home or business • Be aware of what is happening, listen to warnings, and take action • Support family, friends and neighbours • Consider insurance where viable and available
<p>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consistency between local disaster management operations and the policies and procedures established by the State. • Develop effective disaster management arrangements. • Help Ipswich City Council to prepare a local disaster management plan. • Identify and provide advice to the DDMG about services required for disaster management • Ensure the community is informed and aware across all phases of disaster management • Manage disaster operations under the policies and procedures determined by the State.


Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and coordination the use of resources that may be required disaster operations Establish communication systems with the DDMG and other groups Ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the DDMG. <p><u>Disaster Operations (Response)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation assessment - the collection, collation, evaluation and dissemination of information relating to the current and predicted status of the disaster. Event priority determination- the establishment of priorities among the many distinct incidents that may make up a disaster event. Essential resource acquisition and allocation - the acquisition of resources from the agencies involved or from external sources to support the disaster response. Coordination with other groups - the coordination with other groups, including the DDMG and cross-border coordination bodies. Coordination with elected and appointed officials - the briefing of elected and appointed officials on disaster-related issues in the local area. Coordination of information – the coordination and summary of information from various sources and sharing that information with stakeholder organisations to form a common operating picture. Provision of public information - the provision and coordination of public information to build trust, maintain confidence and ensure effective preparedness and disaster operations within the community. Transition - ensure an orderly transition to the Local Recovery and Resilience Group <p><u>Disaster Operations (Recovery)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide strategic level oversight to the LRRG through the provision of timely updates and feedback on plans and reports. Receive situation reports and updates from the LRRG.
<p>City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop effective disaster recovery arrangements for the City of Ipswich. Assist Ipswich City Council to develop a Recovery Sub Plan Assist Ipswich City Council to develop prepopulated event specific recovery plans for key hazards Develop capability and capacity within the community to be more resilient for disasters <p><u>Disaster Operations (Response)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive situation reports and updates from the LDMG Anticipated early recovery needs <p><u>Disaster Operations (Recovery)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an event-specific recovery plan that describes the arrangements, priorities and activities to address issues for a specific disaster event. Facilitate the coordination and effective implementation of recovery operations according to the recovery plan and/or action plans for each of the functional recovery areas. Monitor and report the progress of recovery objectives to the community, LDMG and DDMG against the event-specific recovery plan.




Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that relevant stakeholders, especially the communities affected, are involved in the development and implementation of recovery objectives and strategies and are informed of progress made. Meet on a regular basis to promote local recovery networks and relationships, with state government agencies in attendance as far as possible.
 City of Ipswich Ipswich City Council	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Primary responsibility for managing events in their local government area (Section 4A, the Act)</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage and administer the City of Ipswich LDMG and the Local Recovery and Resilience Group. Prepare disasters plans under the Disaster Management Act. Establish and resource the Local Disaster Coordination Centre. Ensure disaster response capability and assist the community in preparing for, responding to and recovering from an event or disaster. Maintain continuity of essential Council services including, but not limited to: environmental health; waste management; maintenance of parks (including debris clearance), city-controlled roads and bridges; animal control, and environmental protection.
 Australian Defence Force	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>To provide Air Power in support of National objectives and priorities. Support agency for LDMG/DDMG during disaster response as requested by Defence Aid to the Civil Community (DACC) tasking.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider DACC when requested through the appropriate channels.
	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>Overarching Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and provision of best practice guidance and information on disaster management and recovery related practice. Administration of the National Registration and Enquiry Service – ‘Register.Find.Reunite.’ Provision of psychosocial supports to disaster affected communities. Delivery of recovery supports and services in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the management and operations of evacuation centres upon request from Council. Provide psychosocial supports and psychological first aid in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach. Operate the Register.Find.Reunite. Service under the auspices of the Queensland Police Service (QPS).

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 <p>Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Provide forecasts, warnings and long-term outlooks on environmental phenomena that affect the safety, prosperity and resilience of Australians.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, coordinate and distribute environmental data in support of advices, warnings and briefings • Provide seasonal climate outlooks for planning.
 <p>Queensland Government Department of Agriculture and Fisheries</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Lead agency for containment and eradication of animal and plant diseases and pests. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) also provides advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry in a disaster event.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from plant and animal pests and diseases and invasive plants and animals. • 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. • Administer Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) relief measures including agriculture industry recovery operations as required. • Report on the possible impact seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare management within a community. • Provide advice in relation to agriculture, fisheries and forestry disaster impacts. • Provide advice on livestock welfare. • Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest/disease situation. • Lead the reporting on the disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery. • Engage with industry on preparedness for climate risks and aid with economic recovery. • Assist agriculture industries in prevention and preparedness through normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities. • Provide advice to the City of Ipswich LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
 <p>Queensland Government Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and/or provide human and social recovery information and/or resources to support Local and District Disaster Management Groups.



Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
(Communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable access to information and/or coordinated government and non-government human and social recovery services through a range of service delivery channels which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ promotion and/or referral to local community services, ○ 1800 Recovery Hotline, ○ grants portal, ○ multi-agency recovery hubs, ○ community recovery information & referral centres, ○ case coordination of vulnerable persons, and ○ outreach teams. • Purchase extraordinary human and social recovery services when local capacity is exhausted. • Facilitate matching and enabling of EV CREW registered volunteers. • Enable the matching of donated goods and offers of assistance. • Enable access to emergency and temporary accommodation assistance. • Administer State Disaster Recovery Arrangements (SDRA) and DRFA measures for eligible individuals. • Manage the Queensland Government's Community Recovery "Ready Reserve".
 Department of Education	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Lead, manage and coordinate the department's planning, preparation, response and recovery from disasters and emergencies.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in Department of Education (DoE) schools, institutions and workplaces. • Ensure that all state schools, regional offices and other workplaces have a documented emergency response plan. • Ensure that all DoE regional offices and key workplaces have a tested business continuity plan. • Ensure that DoE is prepared to respond to and recover from, disasters and emergencies. • Contribute to the state-wide response to disasters and emergencies, as required. • Provide workplace health and safety advice, information and awareness about electrical, chemical, asbestos and general safety matters in the lead up to, during and following cyclones, storms, floods and other disasters <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the return of affected state schools to normal operations as soon as safe and practicable following an event. • Facilitate the transition of DoE facilities to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres, as required or directed.
 	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of environmental recovery in Queensland.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice to response activities, regulatory support to affected stakeholders, coordination of environmental recovery initiatives, and the

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
Department of Environment and Science	<p>development of climate change adaptation strategies as well as ensure the safety of national park, conservation park and state forest users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with key stakeholders regarding an imminent disaster event and the status of their operations to understand pressing issues. • Provide expert assessment and advice on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values, ○ priorities for protection of environmental values, ○ contaminant and treatment measures, ○ environmental harm mitigation measures, ○ clean up measures for environments and wildlife, and ○ transport and disposal of wastes and contaminated materials. • Monitor and coordinate any actions relating to heritage buildings pursuant to the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>. • Provide environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery phases as required under the SDMP, State Chemical, Biological and Radiological Plans, Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan, National Plan for Maritime Emergencies, related memorandum of understandings (MoU) and agreements. • Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery (e.g. temporary landfills, beach replenishment, replacement of coastal infrastructure, fill extraction for road repairs, port facility dredge, spoil disposal, retrieval of hazardous materials, repairs to heritage listed places and dispensation to nature refuge holders). • Conduct investigations pursuant to the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and other environment and conservation legislation. • Maintain relationships and cooperative arrangements with other relevant state and Commonwealth departments and entities through regular review of agreed roles and responsibilities. • Closing affected national parks, conservation parks, and state forests. • Provide storm tide and wave information, expertise and advice in accordance with the 12th edition of the Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning Response System Handbook (2016). • Undertake post event coastal field investigations to assess coastal impacts and storm tide inundation levels following a significant storm tide event. • Provide assistance with satellite imagery processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with Department of Natural Resources Mines and Energy, Land and Spatial Unit, and Geoscience Australia's Disaster Assistance Team. • Provide information about land use mapping and supporting services and activities to key government agencies and industry groups. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide situational monitoring of local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations, and the provision of expert advice. • Provide environmental risk assessment of events and incidents affecting infrastructure, mining and industrial sites and, where necessary, authorise emergency actions and releases.



Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and advise on management of impacted native wildlife outside the national park estate, and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement. • Coordinating evacuations of national parks, conservation parks, state forests and department owned areas with the QPS. • Lead firefighting on national parks, conservation parks and state forests where there is no threat to life or property. • Manage impacts on national parks, conservation parks, state forests, and reopen facilities to the public. • Provide water quality monitoring through catchment monitoring programs to provide data on nitrogenous and phosphorous contaminants, suspended sediments and selected pesticides that may impact the natural environment.
 Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (Housing)	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of building recovery in Queensland. Functional lead agency for coordination of ICT and telecommunications advice and back-end financial transaction processing on behalf of response and recovery lead agencies. Ensure the safety of recreation centre users and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters. • Coordinate temporary office accommodation for use by state agencies, where occupied. • Coordinate structural assistance grant assessments on behalf of the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS). • Coordinate emergency fleet vehicles for state agencies. • Maintain contact registers of professional service providers, specialist building contractors, building services and trades. • Provide 24/7 call centre operations for the delivery of disaster planning, preparedness, response and recovery services on behalf of government agencies. • Actively manage whole of government ICT infrastructure, data centres and networks. • Liaise with the telecommunications industry in relation to the impact of disaster related outages on the functioning of response agencies and the wider community. • Collaborate with telecommunications carriers to identify the status of their networks and to assist them to re-establish power where this is practical. • Provide whole of government and agency specific services that contribute to the government's frontline service delivery priorities such as the processing of disaster related grants payments and other financial transactions, and processing extraordinary payroll transactions on behalf of frontline agencies • Government website publishing of public information about major events and/or disasters (in partnership with relevant content/franchise owners). • Provide analytical web usage data and reporting to web content owners, franchises and disaster management teams – facilitating reactive and tailored communication. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p>




Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on, and provide temporary emergency accommodation solutions for people displaced by disaster events and for government agency response and/or recovery workers. Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters. Coordinate evacuations, closures and restoration of damaged infrastructure of recreation centres and department owned areas.
 Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Assist the Queensland Government to help Queensland prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster through the Department's Emergency Management Plan (EMP). The EMP complements the SDMP and is enacted in line with <i>the Act</i>, Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement and Queensland Recovery Plan.</p> <p>Coordinate activities following a disaster to support tourism throughout Queensland through the Economic Recovery Group and actively engage with key partners to ensure a coordinated approach to economic recovery efforts.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile and provide situation reports on impacts to tourism zones and tourism infrastructure. Resilience and recovery strategies for the tourism industry. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support resilience and recovery strategies for the tourism industry.
 Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Support disaster mitigation considerations in development planning, built environment and infrastructure design. Manage appropriate funding programs to local governments for disaster resilience and preparedness.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the development and implementation of funding programs that provide funding for works that protect existing essential public infrastructure and/or build resilience to future natural disaster events. Fund and manage the implementation of the Bundaberg 10-year Action Plan. Multicultural Affairs Queensland to advise emergency management and recovery agents on the best ways to reach multicultural and ethnic community organisations and groups.
 Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Contribute to disaster management responses across those areas where the department has responsibilities or special expertise that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage impacts on unallocated state land and other land managed by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME), Maintain DNRME stream gauges that provide stream height, flow and rainfall data used by the BoM, Provide assistance during a disaster to Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) and the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) in the capture of spatial imagery and spatial information analysis and product production as necessary, Manage impacts on and from Queensland abandoned mines, and Provide updates on the closure and opening status of current mining operations.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including advice on, action and implement the use of any emergency powers. • Develop capability to facilitate emergency actions and responses to an actual or potential energy supply emergency event. • Maintain a watching brief and facilitate information transfer in an emergency that may impact at the local, district, state or national level for an electricity, reticulated gas supply and liquid fuels. • Maintain contact registers for Queensland's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ major electricity supply (generators, transmission, distribution), Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) and designated responsible officers (within Powerlink), national forum jurisdictional representatives including Department of the Environment and Energy, Minister's office and DNRME communication and media. ○ major reticulated gas supply (transmission and distribution service providers), AEMO, national forum jurisdictional representatives including Department of the Environment and Energy, Minister's office and DNRME communication and media. ○ liquid fuel supply wholesale providers (major wholesalers, national forum jurisdictional representatives including Department of the Environment and Energy, Ministers office and DNRME communication and media. • Advise the Minister if emergency powers are required to maintain supply security. Where appropriate, undertake process to enable the Minister to invoke emergency powers. <p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and advice on the issues of dam safety and drinking water supply (continuity and/or safety), as required. <p>Dam Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure emergency action plans are in place for referable dams to ensure appropriate action is taken in the event of incidents or failures of the dams. • Collate information from dam owners on event impacts. • Exercise dam safety emergency powers if needed to minimise the risk of failure or consequences of a dam failure. <p>Drinking Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure drinking water quality management plans are in place by registered drinking water service providers (this does not include private or unregistered providers). • Collate information from service providers and operators of drinking water supply schemes. • Work in partnership with Public Health Units (Queensland Health) regarding drinking water quality issues. • Act as a conduit of information between all relevant parties, including the support and enactment of emergency powers.


Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 <p>Department of the Premier and Cabinet</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Coordinate disaster management policy and arrangements with the Commonwealth.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Premier as Chair of the Queensland Disaster Management Committee. • Represent Queensland at the National Crisis Committee. • Represent Queensland at the Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee, Australia-New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee and the Council of Australian Governments. • Coordinate whole of government disaster management policy. • Manage and activate the Crisis Communication Network. • Act as lead agency for public information and coordinate media. • Coordinate disaster relief appeal management. • Coordinate Australian Government assistance.
 <p>Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of economic recovery in Queensland, playing a key role in assisting local government, business and industry in resilience and recovery strategies.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial situation report on economic impacts on jobs, business and industry in disaster affected areas. • Provide support to relevant authorities restoring power, water and communications in the affected communities for the resumption of economic activity. • Ongoing coordination and reporting on the economic recovery tasks for the life of a long-term recovery plan. • Support the implementation of the State Planning Policy (SPP) which outlines 17 state interests to be considered in development assessment and in every planning scheme across Queensland, and includes the state interest of natural hazards, risk and resilience. • Prepare and implement regional plans that identify and interpret relevant matters of state interests for a particular region, including natural hazards, risk and resilience, to achieve desired outcomes. • Work collaboratively with the Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW) on the development and implementation of the Queensland Digital Infrastructure Plan, which forms part of the State Infrastructure Plan. <p><u>Indicative Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial situation reporting on economic impacts of the local government area.


Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
 <p>Department of Transport and Main Roads</p>	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and advice regarding the impact of an event on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure. • Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation. • Enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure. • Ensure the capability of logistics-related industries is appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities.
	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Energy Queensland is a Government Owned Corporation (GOC) which delivers electricity through its 'poles and wires' business (distribution network) in Queensland, with Energex in the south east. Energy Queensland and Powerlink have developed protocols for response to disasters or significant incidents where the assets of one or both organisations are impacted.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore any supply interruptions to the electricity distribution network across Queensland. • Work with State, District and Local disaster management groups where required to manage the consequences of disruption to Energy Queensland's networks and provide timely and accurate information. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an Electricity Restoration Plan to maintain and/or restore electrical power supply, based upon impact assessments in affected locations that align with business operational plans. • Energy Queensland has a combined field workforce of 4,400 (including design, construction, maintenance, inspection and vegetation workers) who can be deployed as necessary for disaster response operations. • Energy Queensland has a variety of mobile generators and support equipment that can be deployed into impacted communities to deliver temporary supply while the network is restored following a natural disaster event. Field crews, vehicles, generators, and equipment are mobilised prior to cyclones to support the rapid restoration of electricity supply to impacted communities.
	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>Locally defined responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to Council's LDCC with delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context



Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with provision of temporary emergency communications facilities Provide advice to the LDMG ad action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.
	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Powerlink is a State Government Owned Corporation, which owns, develops, operates and maintains the high voltage electricity transmission network that extends 1700km from north of Cairns to the New South Wales border. Its network comprises 15,500 circuit kilometres of transmission lines and 141 substations.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate the electricity transmission network in accordance with the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, the National Electricity Rules and Law, the conditions of Powerlink's transmission licence and other relevant state legislation. Work with DNRME, Energy Queensland and AEMO to ensure that electricity demand and electricity supply in Queensland (and any shortfalls) are managed appropriately as part of the National Electricity Market (NEM), including acting as the Queensland jurisdictional contact for the NEM power system emergency management procedures overseen by AEMO for very significant disruptions. Inform on timelines for restoration on the transmission network. Manage emergencies under an all hazards approach such that the safety of the public, employees and contractors and the minimisation of potential environmental harm and damage to assets is prioritised. Work with State, District and Local disaster management groups where required to manage the consequences of a disruption to Powerlink's transmission network and provide timely and accurate information. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powerlink has its own field staff in South East Queensland and contracts Energy Queensland to provide field response in the rest of state, with all operations directed from Powerlink's office in Brisbane. Powerlink has a range of equipment to support rapid restoration of the network, including temporary transmission towers and has agreements with aerial service providers to deploy equipment and personnel at short notice across the state for damage assessment and event response.
 Inspector-General Emergency Management	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Enable confidence in Queensland's emergency management arrangements.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by the state, including the State Disaster Management Plan and its implementation. Regularly review and assess cooperation between the entities responsible for disaster management in the state, including whether the systems and procedures used by those entities are compatible and consistent. Make disaster management standards. Regularly review and assess disaster management standards. Review, assess and report on performance by entities responsible for disaster management in the state against disaster management standards. Work with entities performing emergency services, departments and the community to identify and improve disaster management capabilities, including volunteers' capabilities.




Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor compliance by departments with their disaster management responsibilities. Identify opportunities for cooperative partnerships to improve disaster management outcomes. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by district and local groups, including District and Local Disaster Management Plans.
 <p>Queensland Ambulance Service</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
 <p>Queensland Government</p> <p>Queensland Corrective Services</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Contributes to a fair, safe and just Queensland by managing government and privately operated custodial facilities and supporting the rehabilitation of offenders within and outside these facilities. It assists with crime prevention through the humane containment, supervision and rehabilitation of offenders in correctional centres and the community.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon request from Council, activate staff to operate, manage and subsequently close evacuation centres as agreed.
	<p><u>Role</u></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>



Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
<p>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)</p> <p><u>QFES Services</u></p>    <p>A jointly-funded service of Ipswich City Council and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</p>	<p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary response agency for structural, bushfire and hazmat incidents. • Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents. • Provide mass and technical decontamination capability. • Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger. • Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities. • Facilitate and authorise Emergency Alert (EA) campaigns to provide advice and warnings to communities affected by disasters and emergency situations. • Prepare guidelines to inform local governments, district and state groups of disaster management related matters. • 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 <i>the Act</i> 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) <p>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 at the request of Council. • Provide situational monitoring. • Coordinate, support and manage the deployment of SES resources as required. In consultation with local government, appoint a suitably experienced and/or qualified officer as SES Coordinator to support the coordination of SES operations. • Coordinate and manage resupply (food and other essentials) and emergency supply operations.



Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Fire and Rescue Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide control, management and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation). Support QPS, when requested, in the coordination of search and/or rescue events as defined in the inter-governmental agreement. Provide rescue capability for people trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in confined space. Carry out rescues of people isolated or trapped in swift-water/floodwater events. Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at hazmat incidents. Provide mass and technical decontamination capabilities under the State Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster response. Provide urban search and rescue capability for building collapse events. Support the Queensland Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan. Provide impact assessment and intelligence-gathering capabilities. <p>Rural Fire Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to the outbreak of fires within the Ipswich local government area (LGA). Undertake a range of planning and preparation activities, including hazard reduction burns. Community education on fire behaviour and prevention. Manage permits to light fires. Assist other emergency service agencies during disasters. <p>State Emergency Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search for and/or rescue missing, trapped or other people under the direction of a SAR Authority (QPS in the State of Queensland), in line with the inter-governmental agreement. Provide emergency repair and protection of damaged or vulnerable critical infrastructure. Provide emergency repair and protection of damaged essential living areas (for example, a room for sleeping, meal preparation and personal hygiene).
 <p>Queensland Health – West Moreton Hospital and Health Service</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Coordinate the state level health response through maintenance and activation of the State Health Emergency Coordination Centre. • Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated. • Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS). • Communicable disease surveillance and response arrangements. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders. • Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS). • Recovery mental health support to affected communities (with DCDSS). • Public health and environmental health advice and support to local governments and affected communities and industries. • Environmental health risk assessment advice to other agencies, local government and industries. • Messaging on public health risks to affected communities.
 <p>Queensland Police Service</p>	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve peace and good order. • Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism. • Providing executive support to the QDMC. • Coordinating disaster response operations for the QDMC through the State Disaster Coordinator. • Provide the Chair and executive support to the State Disaster Coordination Group. • Provide the Chair (District Disaster Coordinator) and executive support to DDMGs. • Managing and coordinating the business of DDMGs.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and facilitate a program of disaster management themed exercises. State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations. Activate and coordinate the operation of the SDCC. Conduct coronial investigations. Coordinate the review of the SDMP. Provide a Disaster Victim Identification capability. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities (extracted from SDMP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to LDMGs. Manage the registration of evacuees and inquiries in partnership with Red Cross. Provide traffic management, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of roadblocks.
 Telstra	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Telstra's purpose is to create a brilliant connected future for everyone.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satellite Communications on Wheels (COWS) – used to create temporary mobile phone coverage. Mobile Exchange on Wheels (MEOWS) – portable land line exchange to supplement inoperable facilities. Wi-Fi Mobile Customer Office – a van where customers can connect to Wi-Fi to do their business and to charge their phones/tablets.
 Queensland Reconstruction Authority	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland. Plan and coordinate Queensland and Australian Government assistance under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA). Maintain the Queensland Recovery Plan and develop state level event-specific plans as required. Implement the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017. Maintain the State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) Guide and Register, including induction of SRCs, when appointed.

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor damage of public infrastructure and private properties. Administer DRFA and SDRA. The Chief Executive Officer, QRA is appointed by the Premier as the State Recovery, Policy and Planning Coordinator. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor reconstruction activities in affected communities.
	<p><u>Role</u></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><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citytrain Travel and Tourism Regional Network and Freight. 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.
	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Urban Utilities were established on 1 July 2010 as a statutory body to be 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><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Utilities services the Brisbane, Ipswich, Somerset, Lockyer Valley and Scenic Rim regions. Supplying drinking water, recycled water and sewerage services to a population of more than 1.4 million in South East Queensland. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver drinking water, recycled water and sewerage services within the city.
	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>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).</p> <p>Seqwater provides bulk water for the operation of the SEQ Water Grid including dams, weirs, conventional water treatment plants and climate resilient sources of water through the Gold Coast Desalination Plant and the Western Corridor Recycled Water Scheme. It manages 26 dams across the region and operates Wivenhoe and Somerset and North Pine as dams to provide flood mitigation for Ipswich and Greater Brisbane.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p>

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide notifications and warnings to populations at risk immediately downstream of their referable dams, as per actions contained within their approved EAPs. • 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 LDMGs 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 team, network control and its incident and management teams. The centre provides updated situation reports (SITREPS) during emergencies and incidents for the State, Local government and emergency services and will have senior management and media resources at the SDCC as required.
 <p>St John</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>St John Ambulance Australia is a self-funding, charitable organisation active in all states and territories, dedicated to helping people in sickness, distress, suffering or danger. It provides event health services at public events and emergencies.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil defined. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with evacuation centres (and elsewhere as required) by providing first aid and personal care.
 <p>EMERGENCY Services</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>To provide physical, emotional and spiritual support to all members of the Australian community, meeting them at their point of need.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon request from Council, activate staff to operate, manage and subsequently close evacuation centres, as agreed. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support disaster-affected people and emergency services workers during times of crisis by providing emergency catering through Salvation Army Emergency Services. • Support communities through the recovery process by providing holistic support that will promote the recovery of those communities. Following community consultation and identification of community needs The Salvation Army could support the local community with identified physical, emotional and spiritual

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>support. Examples of this support may include personal support, coordination of immediate needs, provision of gift cards, network building, referral and connection to local services and partnerships.</p>
	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>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><u>State Defined Responsibilities (through Service Agreement with the Queensland Government)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with the Queensland Government, manage offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance, following Queensland disasters. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance in response to urgent requests received from local government, local services and community groups. • Connect and inspire an online network of givers to support the community as it manages the immediate and long-term needs of affected residents.
	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Volunteering Queensland is the peak body for volunteering in Queensland and as such is solely dedicated to specialising in all aspects of volunteering.</p> <p><u>State Defined Responsibilities (SDMP Appendix C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage Emergency Volunteering – Community Response to Extreme Weather (EV CREW). • Activate the State Emergency Volunteering Coordination Centre for the recruitment and distribution of volunteers. The coordination centre uses the EV CREW system and is the central coordinating point for requests from organisations seeking volunteers, as well as and individuals offering their time and assistance. • Act as an information provider and a gateway to disseminate information to the general public and registered emergency volunteers about progress and areas where assistance may be needed. <p><u>Locally Defined Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect volunteer offers to help from individuals, groups and corporates with requests for assistance from organisations who are seeking volunteers. • Work closely with organisations across the course of their volunteer operations. • Volunteering Queensland may also be able to provide additional services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ‘good practice’ advice and assistance to local government authorities to have appropriate local arrangements in place ○ local place-based planning to identify opportunities to use volunteers in each phase of emergency management

Organisation	Indicative Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ training to local government authorities and local volunteers involving organisations for the management and coordination of spontaneous volunteers.

Table 2 - Roles and responsibilities

PART 6: COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

6.1.1 Community context

A risk-based approach to disaster planning includes establishing community context, which considers information such as population demographics, infrastructure, industry, climate, geography, essential public assets and challenges of the area.

6.1.2 Our geography and topography

Ipswich's local government area covers 1,090 km² (Figure 5). It is bordered by a series of vegetated hills and mountain ranges including the Little Liverpool Range and the Proctor Range to the west, Pine Mountain and the D'Aguilar Range to the north-east, the Bluff to the north-west, and Flinders Peak and the Grampian Hills to the south.

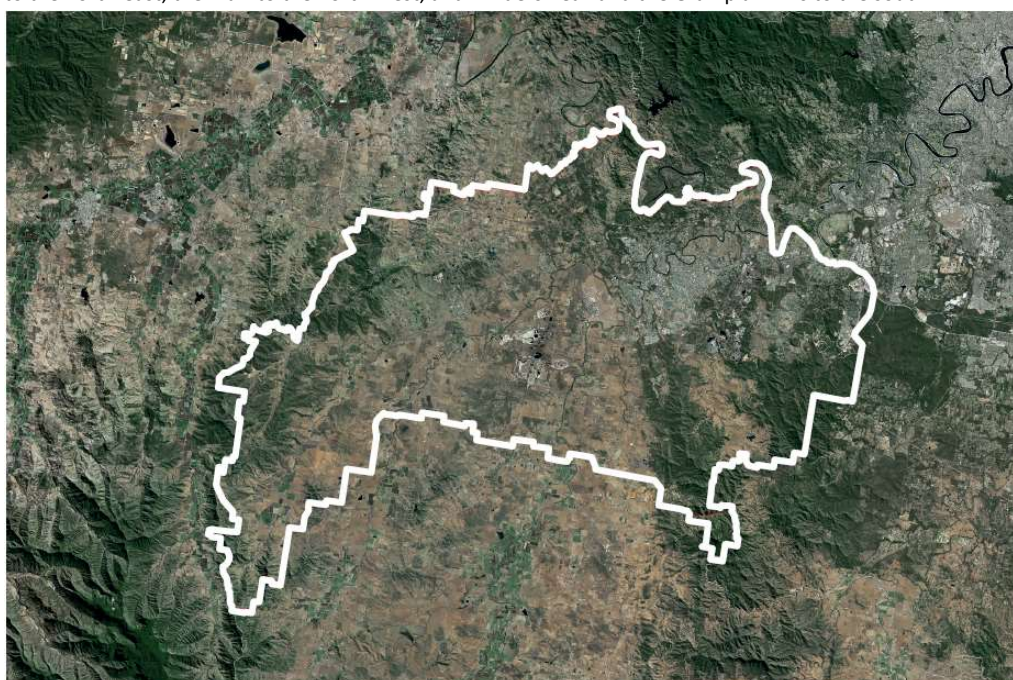


Figure 5 - Ipswich Local Government Area

Many of the region's rivers and waterways converge in the City of Ipswich, including the Brisbane and Bremer rivers and the Western, Warrill, Purga, Bundamba, Six Mile, Opossum, Goodna and Woogaroo creeks.

Natural vegetation types in the area are the most diverse in South East Queensland and include rainforest, dry vine forest, soft forest, open forest, heathland, wetlands and grasslands.

6.1.3 Our climate and weather

The climate is moist sub-tropical with a seasonal rainfall pattern. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the summer months and is often associated with lows and severe storms. The average rainfall is 878.5 mm per annum,¹⁰ the yearly average maximum temperature is 27.3°C and the annual average minimum temperature is 13.9°C.¹⁰ Storm season and bushfire threats occur during the spring and summer months of September to April.

6.1.4 Our population

The area's population includes all people, residents, visitors and tourists within the City at a given time. As of 10 August 2021 (2021 Census day), the area's total population was 229,208,¹¹ with 49.4% male and 50.6% female. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Residential Population, as at 30 June 2021, was 233,302.¹² Based on a growth rate of 16.1% over the period 2011 – 2016, the population is predicted to increase to 557,649 by 2041.¹³ Figure 6 provides a summary snapshot if Ipswich was a group of 100 people (based on 2016 Census data).

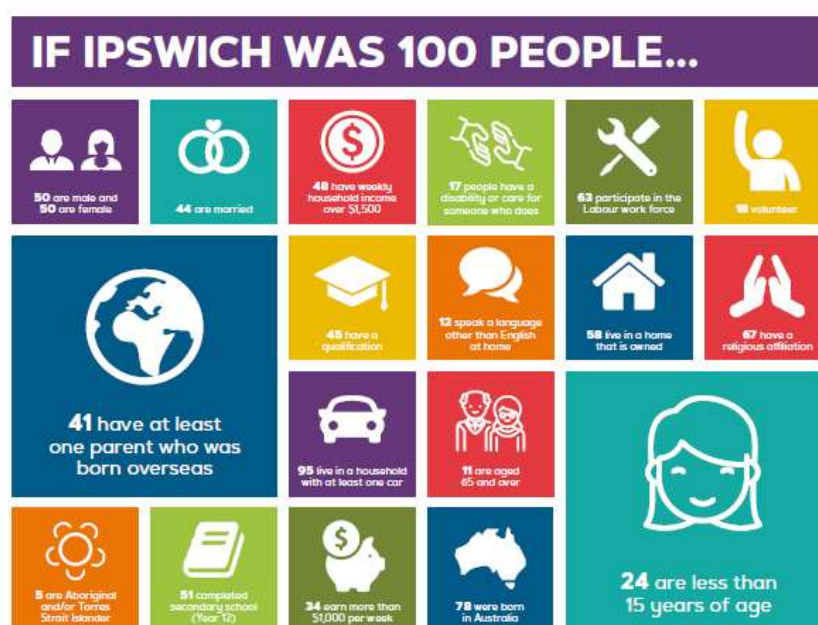


Figure 6 - Summary of Ipswich population, 2016

6.1.5 Our age¹¹

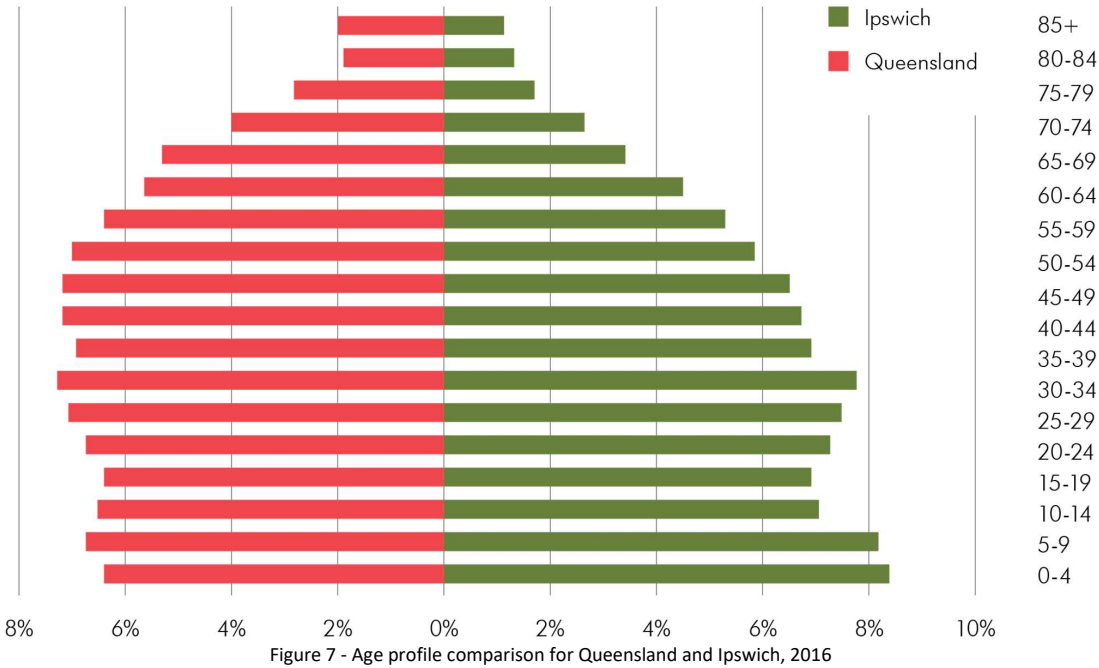
Ipswich continues to defy state and national trends with its notably younger population, with a median age of 33 years. This compares with Queensland's median age of 37 years and Australia's of 38 years (Figure 7).

¹⁰ Bureau of Meteorology, bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_040101.shtml (Accessed January 2023)

¹¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA33960

¹² Australian Bureau of Statistics, (.id profile)

¹³ Queensland Government population projections, 2018 edition; Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by age and sex, regions of Australia, 2016 (Cat no. 3235.0).



6.1.6 Where we come from

The majority of Ipswich residents (78.3%) were born in Australia. The most common countries of birth outside of Australia are New Zealand 5.3%, England 3.4%, India 2%, the Philippines 1.2% and Samoa 1%. Figure 8 summarises the top 15 Ipswich resident's countries of birth in 2016.

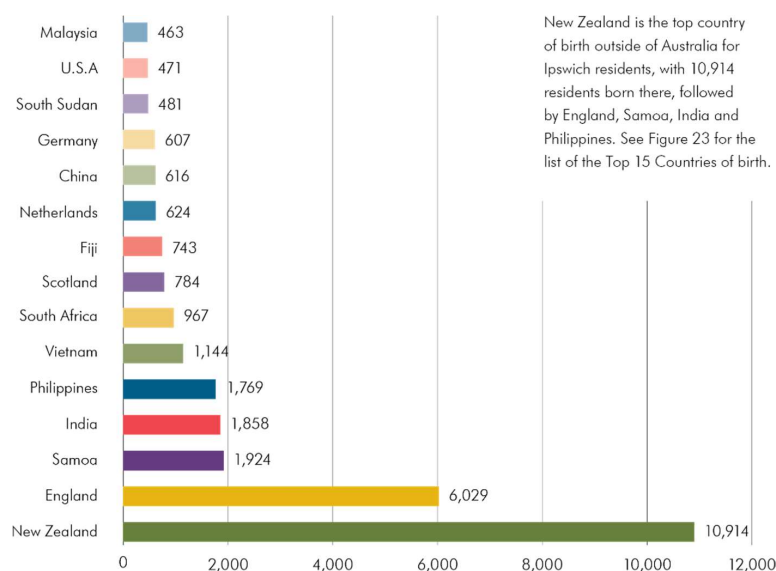


Figure 8 - Ipswich residents' countries of birth, 2016 (number of residents)

Ipswich is home to 12,509 First Nations residents (identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander), accounting for 5.5% of the Ipswich population, this being slightly higher than the Queensland proportion of 4.6% (**Error! Reference source not found.**).¹¹

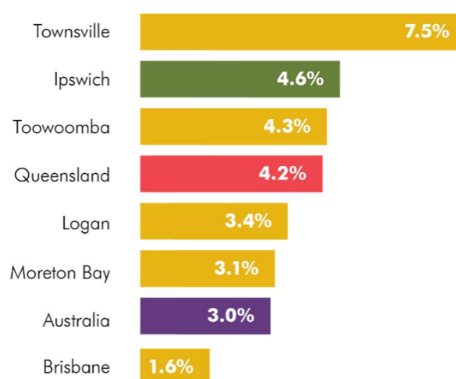


Figure 9 - Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, 2016

6.1.7 Our education

The 2021 Census revealed that 47% of Ipswich residents aged over 15 stated they had qualifications (including certificates, diplomas, bachelor degrees and post-graduate qualifications). The highest number of residents (17.2%) possess Certificate III & IV qualifications. Of Ipswich residents with qualifications, 15.5% hold a Bachelor's or higher degree, while 9.6% have a Diploma or Advanced Diploma.

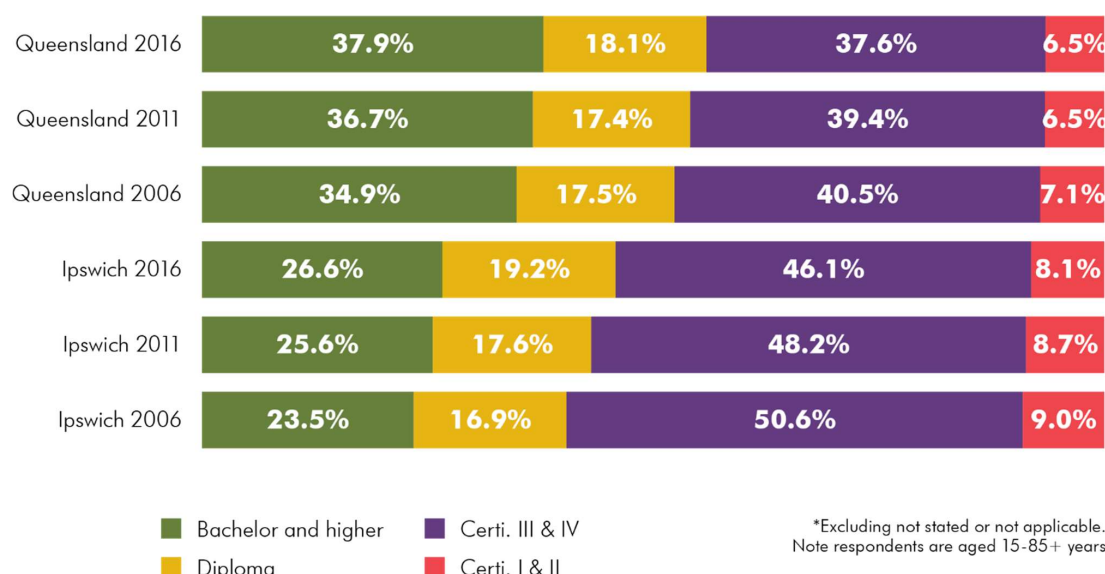


Figure 10 - Our education, 2016

6.1.8 Disability

There were 15,072 people (or 6.6% of the city's population) in 2021 who reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability. There were also 21,112 carers (12%) providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long-term illness or old age in 2016.¹¹

6.1.9 Our linguistic diversity

In the City of Ipswich, 14.1% of people spoke a language other than English in the home in 2021. In Ipswich, 152 languages other than English are spoken at home, with the most prevalent languages used at home being Samoan, followed by Punjabi, Vietnamese, Filipino/Tagalog, Malayalam, Hindi, Spanish, and Mandarin (Figure 11 and Figure 12).¹²

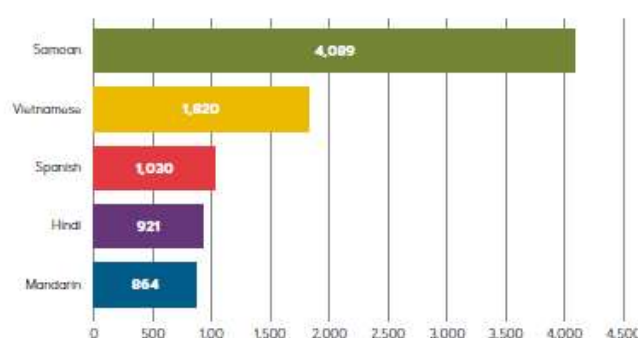


Figure 11 - Top six spoken non-English languages, 2016¹⁴

¹⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, 2016

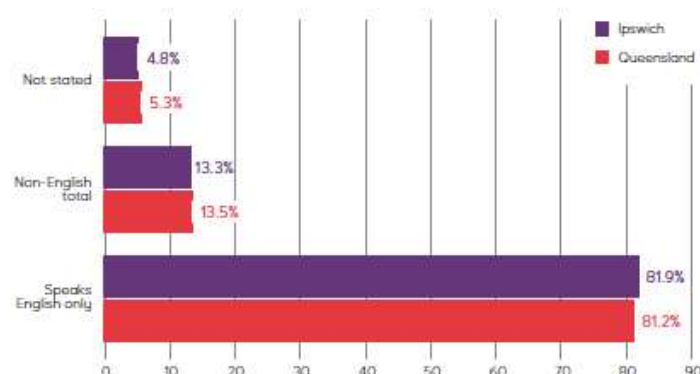


Figure 12 - Languages spoken at home, 2016¹⁵

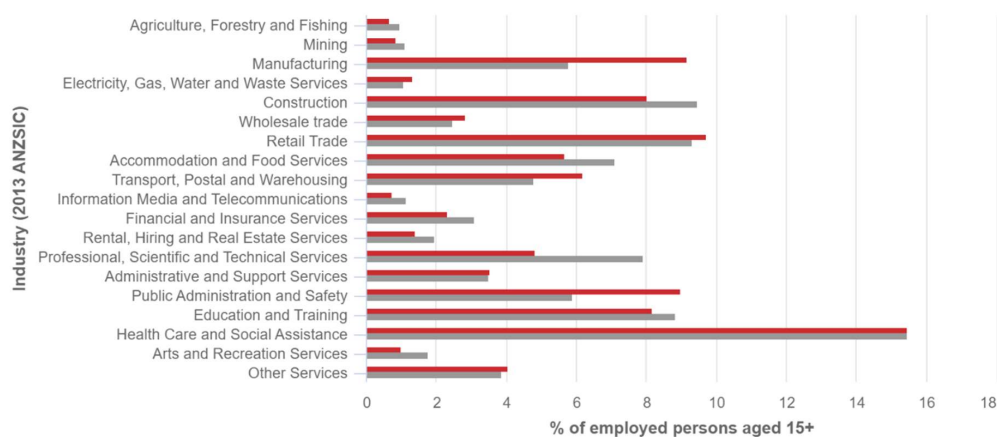
6.1.10 What we do

The population of Ipswich is a diverse mix of people who contribute through employment, volunteering, home duties and the provision of unpaid childcare and/or unpaid care of another. Major employment industries in Ipswich are Health Care and Social Assistance (15.4%), Retail (9.7%), Manufacturing (9.2%), Public Administration and Safety (9%), Education and Training (8.2) and Construction (8%). These top six industries account for 59.5% of Ipswich residents' employment in 2021, compared to 54% of the Queensland population (Figure 13).¹⁶

Industry sector of employment, 2021

Total employed persons

City of Ipswich South East Queensland



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

.id informed decisions

Figure 13 - Employment by industry comparison for Queensland and Ipswich, 2021

At the time of the 2021 Census, 93.3% of the Ipswich population were employed (57.5% full-time and 27% part-time) and 6.7% reported they were unemployed.¹²

¹⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, 2016

¹⁶ City of Ipswich Community Profile, 2021, Industry sector of employment. <https://profile.id.com.au/ipswich/industries> [Accessed 9 January 2023]

6.1.11 Our community capacity

Agencies, organisations, services, sporting clubs, and many special interest and hobby groups support each other and the community more broadly.

6.1.12 Our vulnerable populations

Ipswich residents face a level of risk when a disaster impacts the community. However, protective factors such as strong family and social connections enable many people to be better prepared and adapt to a disaster's effects. The plan recognises that some people and communities do not have this support and are more likely to succumb to higher risk, injury, loss, or severe and longer-term impacts than others.

The city has several vulnerable populations. These include (but are not limited to) those in aged care facilities, seniors residing in their homes, people with a disability, people with chronic medical conditions, and those with difficulty communicating in English.

To reduce the impact of disasters on people with vulnerabilities, or people who may become vulnerable, this plan uses the *People with vulnerabilities in disaster – A framework for effective local response*. Developed by the Department of Communities, this framework outlines a state-wide approach to assist local governments and communities in identifying people who are, or may be, highly susceptible to the impacts of disasters, and to plan activities to mitigate or increase their resilience and/or recovery.¹⁷

The Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR) Framework supports further risk mitigation for people with disability and could be applied to achieve positive outcomes for other vulnerable groups. Ipswich City Council, in partnership with the University of Sydney, the Department of Communities and the Queenslanders with Disability Network, have been applying the principles of the DIDRR framework to promote Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness in Ipswich.

6.1.13 Our public buildings, spaces and events

The City of Ipswich is well serviced through public buildings, including Council offices and facilities (such as Tulum Place, the Civic Centre, Art Gallery and libraries), Queensland Government department regional offices, swimming complexes, a racecourse, showgrounds, sporting facilities, a motor sport precinct, primary and secondary schools, vocational education facilities and universities, and places of worship.

Ipswich is well known for its cultural and social events, which include the Jacaranda Festival, Ipswich Festival, Ipswich Cup, Winter-national drag races, V8 Supercar races and the Ipswich Show.

6.1.14 Our critical infrastructure and service localities

Critical infrastructure will be prioritised in the recovery stages of an extreme event. Table 3 shows the categories of critical infrastructure for the City of Ipswich. Some agency facilities outside of Ipswich have responsibility for response areas within Ipswich; similarly, some facilities within Ipswich have responsibility for locations outside of Ipswich.

Category	Name of facility or establishment
Health facilities	Ipswich General Hospital, St Andrews Private Hospital, Mater Private Hospital Springfield
Police stations	Ipswich, Yamanto, Karana Downs, Rosewood, Marburg, Booval, Goodna, Springfield
Ambulance stations	Ipswich, Rosewood, Redbank, Springfield
Fire and Rescue stations	Ripley, Brassall, Rosewood, Marburg, Bundamba, Camira, Karana Downs
SES depots	Ipswich, Goodna, Marburg, Rosewood

¹⁷ DCDD 2016, People with vulnerabilities in disasters

Category	Name of facility or establishment
Major roads	Brisbane Valley Highway, Centenary Highway, Cunningham Highway, Ipswich Motorway, Logan Motorway, Warrego Highway
Rail lines	Main Western Rail Line (Gailes to Grandchester), Springfield Rail Line (Springfield to Darra)
Rural Fire Brigades	Ripley, Pine Mountain, Mount Forbes, Lower Mount Walker, Mount Mort, Grandchester, Marburg
Power supply	Swanbank Power Station, Energy Queensland substations and transformers
Gas supply	Roma to Brisbane Pipeline

Table 3 - Summary of critical infrastructure

6.1.15 Our potable water distribution network

Potable (drinkable) water is available from multiple sources including Seqwater's Camerons Hill (Mount Crosby) water treatment plant. Water is also sourced from the Gold Coast through the Southern Regional Water Pipeline.

Water is distributed to 26 service reservoirs and towers owned and operated by Urban Utilities. A network of trunk and distribution mains, together with pump stations owned and operated by Urban Utilities, disperse the water to properties within the area. Urban Utilities also operates a small water treatment plant on Warrill Creek that serves some of the southern suburbs.

6.1.16 Our wastewater network

The sewerage network covers most of the City and is owned and operated by Urban Utilities. The City has four treatment plants (Bundamba, Carole Park, Goodna and Rosewood) and 62 pump stations. The pipe network comprises a mix of asbestos cement pipes, polyvinyl chloride pipes and vitreous clay pipes.

6.1.17 Our electricity network

Bulk power is sourced from the Queensland electricity grid (operated by Powerlink) and fed to the Blackwall Switching Station via a series of high-voltage transmission lines. Energy Queensland operates a distribution network comprising 15 substations and approximately 200 km of high and low-voltage lines. The bulk of this network is located above ground. However, new housing estates may have their electricity distribution networks underground.

6.1.18 Our gas supply

The city is traversed by the Moonie Oil Pipeline (decommissioned) and the Roma to Brisbane Gas Pipeline (owned and operated by the APA Group). Several regulation/monitoring stations are located on these lines within the area. Gas is distributed to homes across Ipswich.

6.1.19 Our telecommunications

NBN Co, Telstra, Optus and Vodafone maintain telecommunications networks within the city. These include the public switched telephone network (PSTN), broadband (including NBN) and mobile services. OptiComm is the fixed-line network infrastructure provider (fibre to the premises) within much of Greater Springfield.

6.2 Essential infrastructure

6.2.1 Emergency services

The city is serviced by the following emergency services:

- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services – Fire and Rescue and Auxiliary stations
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services – Rural Fire Service brigades
- Queensland Ambulance Service – Ambulance establishments
- Queensland Police Service – Police establishments

- State Emergency Service – SES depots

6.2.2 Medical and health facilities

The following medical facilities service the City:

- Ipswich General Hospital, operated by West Moreton Health;
- St Andrews Private Hospital, operated by Ramsay Health;
- Mater Private Hospital Springfield, operated by Mater; and
- an extensive network of medical centres and general practitioners.

6.2.3 Railway

Ipswich is connected to Brisbane by Queensland Rail's passenger network. Within the Ipswich area, rail stations are located at Grandchester, Rosewood, Thagoona, Walloon, Karrabin, Wulkuraka, Thomas Street, Ipswich, East Ipswich, Booval, Bundamba, Ebbw Vale, Dinmore, Riverview, Redbank, Goodna, Springfield Central and Springfield.

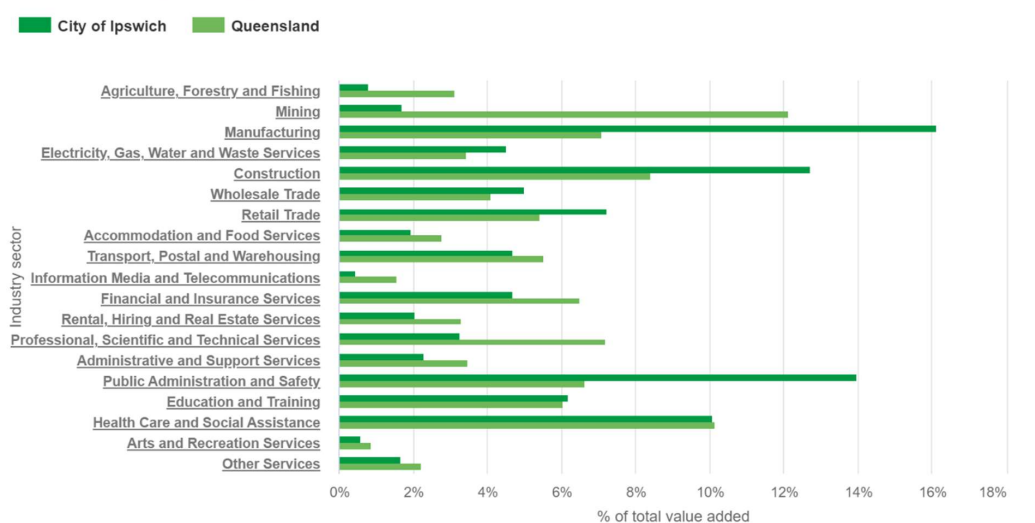
6.2.4 Airports, airfields and helicopter landing pads

RAAF Base Amberley is situated within the City of Ipswich and is a primary staging point for military air operations. Several locations across Ipswich are suitable for use as helicopter landing pads (helipads) for evacuation purposes. The helipad used by Ipswich Hospital for medical services and transfers is located on Griffith Road, Ipswich.

6.3 Economic profile

For the year ending June 2021, Ipswich's Gross Regional Product was \$12.02 billion. Manufacturing was the most productive industry, generating \$5,346.2 million (23.4%) in the 2020/21 financial year, followed by Construction (\$4,255.5 million or 18.6%) and Public Administration and Safety (\$2,401.5 million or 10.5%).¹⁸

Value added by industry sector 2020/21



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2021 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

.id informed decisions

Figure 14 - Value added by industry sector 2020/21¹⁸

6.3.1 Industrial/manufacturing sector

There is a range of industries in the city which contribute to the city's economy and offer substantial employment opportunities. These industries include, but are not limited to, coal extraction, railway workshops, livestock

¹⁸ National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2021

slaughtering, meat processing, aluminium manufacturing, power generation, clay paver production, heavy engineering manufacturing, and defence.

Many industrial areas may contain hazardous materials or processes. These include:

- Australian Meat Holdings (Dinmore)
- Carole Park, Karrabin, Redbank and Wulkuraka industrial estates
- Citiswich Industrial Park
- Churchill Abattoir
- RAAF Base Amberley
- Swanbank Enterprise Park
- Waste Management Facilities – New Chum, Riverview and Swanbank

The Ipswich industrial base also services many areas beyond Ipswich, such as the Redbank Motorway Estate industrial area, which contains multiple national and international companies specialising in logistics, major food supply and distribution, and the largest mail facility in the Southern Hemisphere.

Major shopping centres and other food storage facilities around the city can also be considered hazardous due to the large amounts of ammonia used for refrigeration.

6.3.2 Tourism sector

The city offers a variety of tourism experiences and sites, including historic homesteads, museums, vineyards, breweries, eclectic cafes and art galleries, as well as stunning parks with trails and tracks for mountaineers and motor enthusiasts.

Tourism and hospitality are key industries and major contributors to Ipswich's economy. In 2020/21, the total tourism and hospitality sales in the City of Ipswich was \$284.7 million. At this time, 2,882 people made up the tourism and hospitality workforce in Ipswich; of this 36.2% worked full-time and 63.9% worked part-time or were away from work. For 2019/20, there were 698,691,433,364 international visitor nights in the City of Ipswich.¹⁸

In a local disaster management context, tourists pose additional challenges during a disaster because:

- The potential for large numbers of visitors needs to be considered during disaster and evacuation planning.
- Cultural and linguistic diversity (CALD) needs to be considered when communicating in the event of a disaster.
- Visitors' preparedness for any given disaster situation may be limited.

6.3.3 Commercial sector

Ipswich has several major commercial (retail and wholesale) businesses and shopping precincts, including restaurants and clusters of high-density living. Major shopping centres include Booval, Brassall, Goodna, Karalee, North Ipswich, Redbank, Redbank Plains, Springfield Lakes, Springfield, Yamanto and the Ipswich central business district.

6.3.4 Agricultural sector

In 2015/16, the total value of agricultural output in the City of Ipswich was \$14m. The largest commodity produced was through livestock slaughtering, which accounted for 59.7% of the total agricultural output in value terms. Other agricultural commodities produced within Ipswich include cereal crops, broad acre crops, nurseries and cut flowers, vegetables and milk.¹⁹

¹⁹ City of Ipswich Economic Profile, 2016, Economy.ID <http://economy.id.com.au/ipswich/value-of-agriculture> [Accessed January 2023]

6.4 Education

The Ipswich area has numerous public, private and independent schools in addition to many childcare centres, kindergartens and early learning centres.

Ipswich is home to two campuses of the University of Southern Queensland and multiple campuses of TAFE Queensland, in addition to several other private providers.

6.5 Sport, recreation and major events

6.5.1 Sport and recreation

Ipswich has a mix of large and small sporting and recreation facilities; these include open sports fields and community centres. The city has an active racing industry and maintains a large racecourse at Bundamba and a large Motorsport Precinct at Willowbank Raceway. The city is home to the Brighton Homes Arena (Springfield Central Stadium).

6.5.2 Major events

The city hosts high-profile national and international events, most of which occur during the cyclone, summer storm and bushfire seasons. Major events for the city pose challenges for evacuation and people management during disaster events.

A calendar of significant events is available at [DiscoverIpswich.com.au/whats-on/](https://discoveripswich.com.au/whats-on/)

6.6 Hazardous materials and sites

6.6.1 Hazardous sites

Several facilities on sites across the Ipswich area contain varying quantities of flammable and combustible liquids and other hazardous substances.

Work Health and Safety Queensland is responsible for maintaining a register and ensuring the safe handling and storage of a range of hazardous substances as per Schedule 11 of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*. Council also registers and monitors a variety of other premises known as 'environmentally relevant activities' under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. These premises contain a variety of hazards, including chemicals, ignition sources, and wastes.

6.6.2 Hazardous household waste

Some types of household waste require special disposal arrangements because they have properties that are flammable, corrosive, explosive or toxic to humans or the environment. Some chemicals can cause fires or explosions, rapid chemical reactions or immediate health risks such as poisoning.

Council has available on its website relevant information on the safe management, handling and disposal of these waste products, including many services to assist residents in managing their waste in a manner that protects the environment and community health.

PART 7: OUR HAZARDS

Ipswich City Council and the LDMG have identified several natural and non-natural risks that have the potential to affect the Ipswich community.

7.1 Floods

Flooding is defined as:

*The covering of normally dry land by water that has escaped or been released from the normal confines of: any lake, or any river, creek or other natural watercourse, whether or not altered or modified; or any reservoir, canal, or dam.*²⁰

Ipswich has a complex flood story due to its location on the floodplains of both the Bremer and Brisbane Rivers. The Bremer River is an integral part of the much larger Brisbane River catchment (13,570 km² in size) and its water levels are influenced by tides from Moreton Bay.

Flooding has always been a natural occurrence in the region, with the explorer John Oxley recording a flood event as early as 1824. While riverine floods usually affect a larger area, flooding (including flash flooding) also occurs along the many local creeks and from numerous overland flow paths.

The majority of the city lies within the lower Bremer River floodplain. The upper catchment areas lie within the Scenic Rim floodplain, and the north-eastern and north-western parts are located directly on the Brisbane River floodplain. The Brisbane River also forms the city's north-eastern boundary.

The Bremer River catchment is approximately 2,030 km², with a 100 km river length from its source in the Scenic Rim to the Brisbane River. Within Ipswich, several major creeks, namely the Western (Franklin Vale), Warrill (Purga), Ironpot, Mi Hi, Deebing and Bundamba Creek, flow into the Bremer River.

The Six Mile, Goodna, Woogaroo and Sandy Creeks flow directly into the Brisbane River along Ipswich's north-east boundary. Black Snake Creek, which flows through the township of Marburg, also feeds into the Brisbane River at Fernvale.

²⁰ Geo Science Australia, What is a Flood? [Ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/hazards/flood/basics/what](https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/hazards/flood/basics/what)

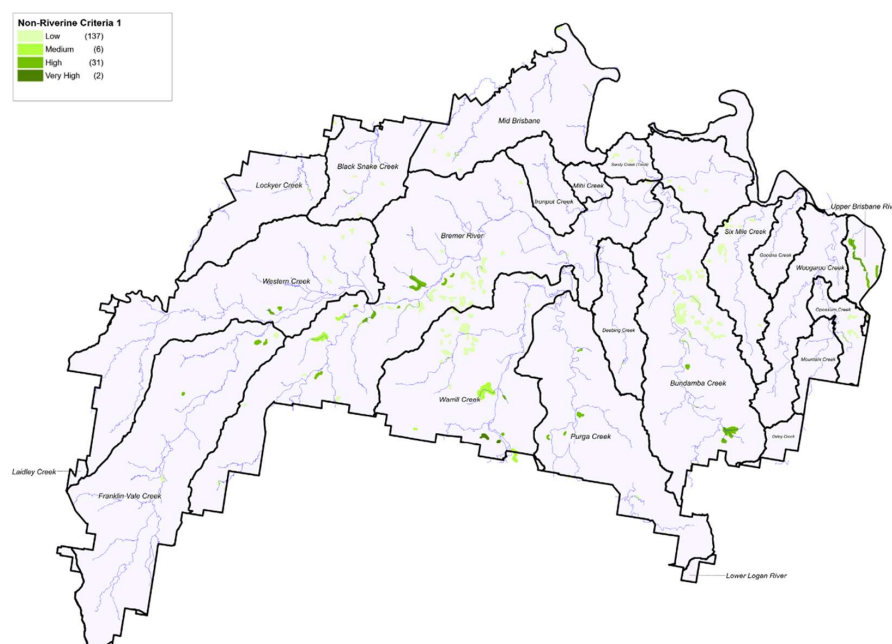


Figure 15 - Catchment and river systems for the City of Ipswich

Urban development in Ipswich has historically been concentrated along the Bremer River and the eastern creeks, primarily along the Deebing, Bundamba, Six Mile, Goodna and Woogaroo Creeks. The city is currently experiencing a high level of urban development in the Ripley Valley area (Bundamba Creek), in the Springfield area (Woogaroo Creek), in Redbank Plains and in Collingwood Park (Six Mile Creek).

The most significant floods to have occurred in Ipswich, using the Ipswich (Bremer River) gauge, are:

- February 1893 – 24.50 m Australian Height Datum (AHD)²¹
- January 1974 – 20.70 m AHD
- January 2011 – Ipswich 19.25 m AHD
- January 2013 – Ipswich 13.90 m AHD
- February 2022 – Ipswich gauge reading of 16.72 m AHD

For reference, located adjacent to the Ipswich gauge is the David Trumpy Bridge which traverses the Bremer River and has a deck height of 24.90 m AHD.

The Bureau of Meteorology issue Flood Watches and Flood Warnings ahead of flood events. Information on flooding risks for property addresses within the City of Ipswich can be found on the City of Ipswich website, www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/online_services/map_search

7.2 Bushfires

Bushfires and grassfires are defined as:

*...a fire involving grass, scrub or forest. A bushfire can cause injury, loss of life and/or damage property or the natural environment...*²²

²¹ An Australian standard measure of altitude above sea level

²² [Queensland Bushfire Plan](#)

The bushfire danger period extends from mid-late winter to early summer (August to December). Seasonal conditions can exacerbate potential bushfire situations, especially if a relatively wet summer/autumn period (which produces good vegetation growth) is followed by a cold, dry winter and warm spring. This can result in abundant dried vegetation, especially if the cycle occurs over several years.

Natural bushlands in the following areas are prone to bushfires: Camira, Carole Park, Pine Mountain, Kholo, Marburg Range, Ripley Valley, Walloon and Springfield. Grassland fires are possible in most rural areas depending on seasonal conditions.

Ipswich City Council has developed Bushfire Response Plans, for use by Council and emergency services, for the higher-risk conservation estates of Flinders-Goolman, Grandchester and White Rock. These plans provide Council and emergency services with a shared understanding of the crucial features of these estates and contain information critical for balancing emergency response priorities with those of environmental conservation and protection of culturally sensitive sites.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services issue bushfire warnings.

7.3 Major fires

Major fires are defined as:

Major fires are fires involving or inside a building or structure, including outbuildings, ships, tank farms and petrochemical complexes.²³

The City of Ipswich has several potential major fire risk localities. Generally, these are located in industrial and commercial areas such as Amberley, Bundamba, New Chum, Carole Park, Redbank and Wulkuraka.

7.4 Severe thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms are localised events that usually do not affect areas as widely as tropical cyclones and floods; therefore, their impacts are often underestimated.

Thunderstorms that produce any of the following events are classified as severe in Australia:

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

Severe thunderstorms are likely to cause damage to property, crops and natural vegetation, and ... [have been known to] result in death or injury.²⁴

The Bureau of Meteorology issue severe thunderstorm warnings.

7.5 Major transport incidents

Queensland Police Service define major transport incidents as:

Incidents involving transport or passenger vehicles such as rail and road vehicles, aircraft, or marine vessels.²⁵

²³ Country Fire Authority of Victoria

²⁴ Bureau of Meteorology, Storm Spotters Handbook Bom.gov.au/storm_spotters/handbook/introduction.shtml

²⁵ Queensland Police Service, police.qld.gov.au/qps-corporate-documents/operational-policies/operational-procedures-manual

7.5.1 Aircraft incidents

An aircraft incident is possible within the city, with aircraft flight paths from the Amberley Air Base, Brisbane Domestic and International Airports, and Archerfield Airport frequently passing over the city. An incident could be by either defence or civilian aircraft. The effect of a plane coming down, particularly in a built-up area, would likely extend emergency services beyond their capacity.

7.5.2 Road incidents

The city contains numerous major road networks which provide critical transport links within the area and to other nearby regions. Daily use of these networks for commercial and passenger purposes is high. For example, in March 2019, it was reported that 85,000 motorists use the Ipswich Motorway daily.²⁶

Road incidents of the size or complexity required to activate the LDMG would likely involve large transport vehicles, hazardous materials or buses (such as local suburban and school services). The potential for road incidents increases with the number of arterial roads and the type of traffic. Increased commuter, industrial and haulage traffic adds to this probability.

7.5.3 Rail incidents

Railway lines that pass through the city area service South West Queensland. The line is electrified from Brisbane to Rosewood. A serious rail incident could extend emergency services beyond their capacity.

7.5.4 Water-based incidents

Although unlikely, a significant incident could occur on the Bremer or Brisbane Rivers or the various lakes and dams within the City. The only water based public transport is the Moggill Ferry located at Riverview.

7.6 Hazardous materials incidents

Hazardous materials are defined as:

*A hazardous material is a 'substance with potential to cause harm to persons, property or the environment because of its chemical, physical, biological or radiological properties.'*²⁷

There is potential for emergencies and disaster through the storage, transport, use and discharge of toxic and flammable substances and gases. The effects of this type of disaster could cause severe chemical and/or thermal burns to large numbers of people who would require extensive medical treatment. It is likely to expose whole communities to toxic materials, particularly gases and small particles, through airborne distribution, necessitating the evacuation of people from within the disaster area, contaminated areas or damaged buildings.

Ipswich is crossed by the Moonie Oil Pipeline and high-pressure gas mains, all of which could cause a disaster should they break or fail. Both low and high-pressure gas lines run throughout the city's older areas.

7.7 Epidemics/pandemics (human-related)

Epidemics and pandemics are defined as:

*the worldwide spread of a new disease.*²⁸

The outbreak of an infectious disease within the human population could cause the typical response systems within the community to be overwhelmed. It could involve the isolation and quarantine of large numbers of people for a protracted period and disrupt critical supply chains and industries.

²⁶ Premier Palaszczuk media statement, 22 March 2019

²⁷ (Queensland) State Chemical/Hazmat Plan (2004)

²⁸ Healthdirect Australia, [What is a pandemic?](#)

7.8 Dam failures

Dam failures:

A dam is considered to have failed when part or all of it physically collapses, or where there is an uncontrolled release of any of the contents from the dam.²⁹

Owners of referable dams, which are dams that could put people at risk if they were to fail, must prepare emergency action plans (EAPs). Public versions of these EAPs are available on the <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/water/industry-infrastructure/dams/emergency-action-plans/map>

Ipswich City Council prepares and maintains EAPs for several managed dams and detention basins. Seqwater provides Council with copies of its EAPs for dams impacting the City of Ipswich, namely Lake Manchester Dam, Moogerah Dam, Somerset Dam and Wivenhoe Dam.

Other dam operators within the City of Ipswich also prepare and provide a copy of their EAP to Council. Each EAP requires the dam operator to provide advice to the LDMG of impending failure situations and the likely impacts.

7.9 Heatwaves

A heatwave occurs when:

The maximum and the minimum temperatures are unusually hot over a three-day period at a location. This is considered in relation to the local climate and past weather at the location.³⁰

The Bureau of Meteorology operates a Heatwave Service between the start of October and the end of March; this covers the entire summer season.³⁰

Heatwaves are sometimes described as a “silent killer” and can result in significant health stress on vulnerable people. This stress may result in death during the heat event, but in many cases, death occurs well after the heatwave has passed. Often it can be challenging to determine whether the heatwave caused death, as many of those who die have a pre-existing or contributing health condition. Intense heatwaves may also affect infrastructure reliability, such as power, water and transport services.

From October 2022, the Bureau commenced issuing a new Heatwave Warning for severe and extreme heatwave conditions.

7.10 Tropical cyclones and east coast lows

A tropic cyclone is defined as:

A non-frontal low pressure system of synoptic scale developing over warm waters, having organised convection and a maximum mean wind speed of 34 knots or greater extending more than half-way around near the centre and persisting for at least six hours.³¹

An east coast low is an intense low-pressure system. East coast lows;

‘... occur on average several times each year off the eastern coast of Australia, in particular southern Queensland, New South Wales and eastern Victoria’.³²

²⁹ Queensland Guidelines for Failure Impact Assessment of Dam Waters
resources.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/78836/guidelines-failure-impact-assessment.pdf

³⁰ Bureau of Meteorology, [Heatwave Knowledge Centre](https://www.bom.gov.au/heatwave/heatwave-knowledge-centre/)

³¹ Bureau of Meteorology, [Tropical Cyclone Knowledge Centre](https://www.bom.gov.au/tropical-cyclone-knowledge-centre/)

³² Bureau of Meteorology, East Coast Low, [Bom.gov.au/lam/glossary/epagegl.shtml](https://www.bom.gov.au/lam/glossary/epagegl.shtml)

Although east coast lows can occur at any time of the year, they are more common during autumn and winter, with a maximum frequency in June.

The impacts of tropical cyclones and east coast lows are largely similar to flooding and severe storms; these impacts have been defined under the respective headings.

7.11 Services disruption

7.11.1 Water supply

Treated water is received in the city through four major gravity trunk mains from the Mount Crosby Water Treatment Facility (owned and operated by Seqwater). The water is distributed throughout the city and surrounding townships via a complex system of reservoirs, trunk supplies and trunk mains. A small treatment plant located on Warrill Creek and operated by Urban Utilities supplies water for irrigation.

A loss or disruption of the city's water supply may result in the loss of sanitation and hygiene, potentially increasing the transmission of infectious diseases that cause diarrhoea, vomiting and dysentery. Drinking water service providers (DWSPs) are responsible for issuing drinking water advisories in Queensland.³³

In addition, minor interruptions could occur due to people's exposure to a large high pressure water mains fracture in a built-up area. Major incidents could overwhelm the emergency response resources of the city, mainly if they occur in conjunction with other events such as a fire or earthquake.

7.11.2 Sewerage

Ipswich has four major wastewater treatment plants (owned and operated by Urban Utilities) located at Bundamba, Rosewood, Goodna and Carole Park, treating the domestic and industrial effluent from the city and some surrounding townships. A loss or disruption to the services provided by these treatment plants could result in public health and environmental risks.³⁴

7.11.3 Roadways, bridges and stormwater infrastructure

Approximately 1,632 km of roadways, bridges, and major culverts service the area.

Disruption of roadways and bridges due to a disaster or emergency would create traffic congestion and may affect the ability of emergency services to respond. Disruption would cause affect to the travelling public, bus and rail networks, and commercial transport.

7.11.4 Refuse disposal

Domestic and industrial refuse is disposed of as a landfill at either the Ti Tree BioEnergy facility at Willowbank or the Remondis facility at Swanbank. Council operates two recycling and refuse centres at Riverview and Rosewood.

Council has engaged an appropriate contractor to dispose of pathological waste in accordance with relevant legislation.

7.12 Terrorism

A terrorist act is:

An act, or a threat to commit an act, that is done with the intention to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological cause, and the act causes:

- *death, serious harm or endangers a person*
- *serious damage to property*

³³ Queensland Health, 2018. [Drinking water advisories – Guidelines and templates](#)

³⁴ Department of Energy and Water Supply, [Planning Guidelines for Water Supply and Sewerage April 2010 \(amended March 2014\)](#)

- a serious risk to the health or safety of the public, or
- seriously interferes with, disrupts or destroys critical infrastructure such as a telecommunications or electricity network.³⁵

The National Terrorism Threat Advisory System has a five-level scale that is intended to provide advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism occurring in Australia. When the threat level changes, the Australian Government provides advice on the threat level, where the threat is coming from, potential targets, and how a terrorist act may be carried out. The National Terrorism Threat Level is regularly reviewed in line with the security environment and intelligence.³⁶

7.13 Exotic animal and plant diseases

In Queensland, an exotic animal and plant disease is considered to be a biosecurity event. Biosecurity Queensland is responsible for leading and coordinating the Queensland Government's biosecurity initiatives.

A biosecurity event is an event comprising something that:

...has, or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment, and is caused by a pest, disease or contaminant.³⁷

Animal and plant diseases could be introduced or spread by the movement of livestock and crops through the city. As an example, these diseases could include Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, Brucellosis, Rabies, Newcastle disease, Screw-worm fly, African swine fever, or Avian influenza (strain H5N1). An outbreak of any exotic animal and plant disease could cause a major health risk and impact the ability to move freely in the area. Of primary concern are diseases that are naturally transmitted from animals to people (known as zoonotic diseases), such as anthrax, Australian bat lyssavirus and brucellosis.

7.14 Earthquakes

Earthquakes are:

...the vibrations caused by rocks breaking under stress. The underground surface along which the rock breaks and moves is called a fault plane.³⁸

Earthquakes are possible in the city, although historically, the risk is not high. The effects of this type of disaster could include personal injury and death (human and animal), building damage, fire, uncontained hazardous materials and chemicals, loss of power and telecommunications and other essential infrastructure, and disruption to transport routes.

The Geoscience Australia website (Ga.gov.au) for recorded seismic activity from 1985 – 2016 shows the most recent earthquakes in Ipswich: two in 1990 and one in 1992. Other earthquakes have been recorded in South East Queensland over the same time period.

7.15 Landslides

Landslides in Queensland are generally caused by heavy rain that saturates the soil on a hillside, causing the top layer of soil to slip down the hill.³⁹

³⁵ Australian Government, Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth)

Ag.gov.au/NationalSecurity/Counterterrorismlaw/Documents/Australias%20counter%20terrorism%20laws.pdf

³⁶ Australian Government, National Security, nationalsecurity.gov.au/national-threat-level/threat-advisory-system

³⁷ Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, [General biosecurity obligation](http://General%20biosecurity%20obligation)

³⁸ GeoScience Australia, Earthquake

³⁹ Queensland Government, <https://www.qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/disaster-types/landslides>

A landslide is unlikely in the Ipswich, but is possible in developed and rural hilly areas. The effects of this type of disaster include damage to buildings and infrastructure.

Landslide damage is most likely to be confined to those areas of the city containing the Marburg formation and Walloon Coal Measures. Minor landslides have been observed along the banks of the Bremer and Brisbane Rivers after floods.

PART 8: DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

The City of Ipswich LDMG recognises the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) endorsement by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee as Queensland's preferred approach to emergency risk. The QERMF has a four-step process, outlined below.

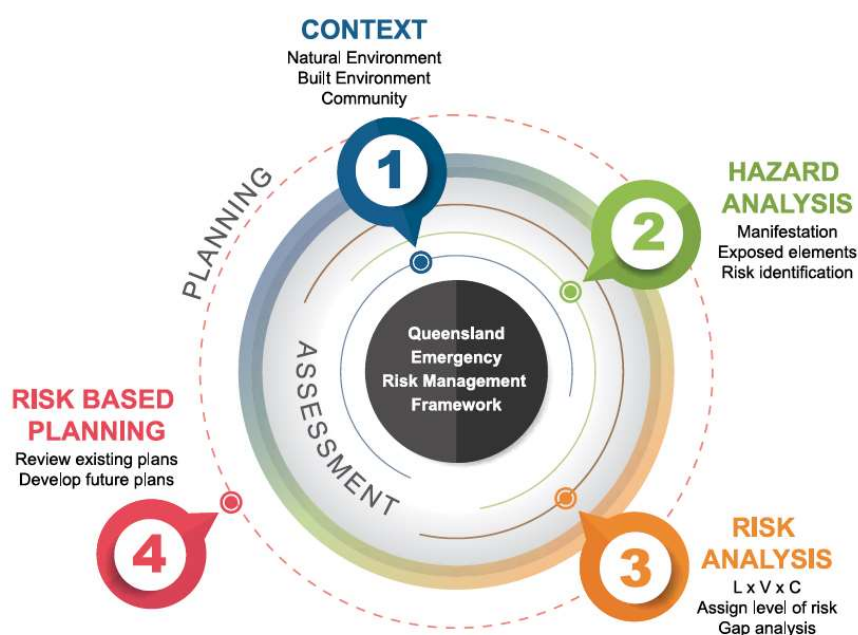


Figure 16 - QERMF 4-Step Process⁴⁰

8.1 Risk evaluation

The highest prioritised risks for the City of Ipswich are those associated with the following:

- Severe weather – flooding and storms
- Bushfire
- Pandemic
- Heatwave

8.2 Risk treatment

8.2.1 Risk treatment options

There are several ways to treat risks, including:

- avoid or remove the risk source
- 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

⁴⁰ Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2018. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework Handbook

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

8.2.2 Residual risk

Following a risk assessment, there will be instances where the LDMG 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 intolerable residual risk remains at the local level, the LDMG will transfer the risk to the Ipswich DDMG, through the QDMA, for consideration and further treatment.

8.2.3 Increased risk from a changing climate

Climate change is:

*'any change in the climate, lasting for several decades or longer, including changes in temperature, rainfall or wind patterns'*⁴¹ and, coupled with increased population growth and urban development, is likely to increase exposure and risks to Queensland communities and infrastructure.⁴²

Climate change increases weather events' frequency, distribution, duration and intensity, exposing the community to hotter summers, more intense rainfall, flooding, storms and cyclones. Climate-related weather events are the primary driver for Queensland's increasing disaster risk.⁴³

⁴¹ Climate Council, <https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/resources/what-is-climate-change-what-can-we-do/>

⁴² Queensland Government, [Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan for Climate Change](#)

⁴³ [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027](#)

PART 9: PREVENTION

Prevention comprises regulatory and physical measures undertaken to prevent or reduce the likelihood of a disaster event happening or to decrease (mitigate) the severity of an event should it occur.

Mitigation measures are those activities and initiatives taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impacts on society and the environment. Mitigation initiatives should reduce the financial and social costs to communities over time, improve the built environment, and reduce the impact on the natural environment.

Examples of mitigation strategies include, but are not limited to:⁴⁴

- land-use planning that recognises the sources of risk
- design improvements to reduce the risk of disaster and to provide more resilient future infrastructure, or updating/hardening existing infrastructure/services
- community education, preparing communities and response agencies
- resilience activities, including establishing partnerships between sectors and the community
- a clear understanding of hazards, their behaviour and associated risks and interaction with vulnerable elements, and communicating these

An analysis should inform the development of mitigation strategies for the risk. There should also be a clear link to the member organisations of the LDMG to ensure that each risk and mitigation strategy is coordinated and managed by the most appropriate entity.

9.1 Land-use planning

Managing land use is a critical strategy in reducing disaster risks to minimise the potential for displacement, damage and disruption to communities.

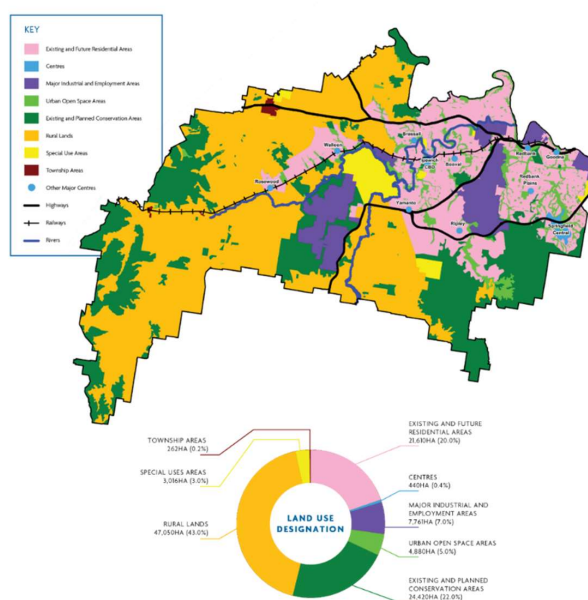


Figure 17 - Land-use designation

⁴⁴ Queensland State Disaster Management Plan 2016

Council prepares and maintains the Consolidated Ipswich Planning Scheme. This scheme includes plans, references for land-use management, codes for development, and requirements relating to assessing proposed developments.

The Consolidated Ipswich Planning Scheme contributes to disaster risk reduction within identified hazard-prone/constraint areas, in particular:

- potential bushfire hazard areas (this allows for the identification of an appropriate class of building construction);
- waterways (allowing for minimum building setbacks);
- areas of unstable soils and areas of potential landslip hazard; and
- natural hazard (flood) management areas (this allows for the identification of appropriate development standards so that private and community infrastructure can be sited above recommended flood levels).

Council is updating its planning scheme; at the time of updating this plan, the new planning scheme was with the State Government for its review. To stay informed on the progress of the new planning scheme, visit <https://www.shapeyouripswich.com.au/new-ipswich-planning-scheme>.

9.2 Mitigation and resilience initiatives

Ipswich City Council is committed to enhancing the area's resilience and reducing the impacts of future disasters and has been an active stakeholder across all phases of the Brisbane River Catchment Flood Studies (BRCFS).

The BRCFS was the first regional flood study ever done for South East Queensland, across four local government boundaries (Brisbane City, Ipswich City, Somerset Regional and Lockyer Valley Regional Councils). The study used the latest hydrology modelling techniques, including Monte Carlo hydrological modelling, which looked at millions of potential combinations of rain conditions, catchment conditions and dam operation scenarios to determine the best estimate of design floods. The results formed the basis of the Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan (BRSFMP).

Ipswich City Council is subsequently considering the recommendations of the Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan (BRSFMP) - a regional plan covering SEQ, which requires the four councils to undertake Local Floodplain Management Plans. Following consideration, these recommendations will be progressed further by the state and the four local governments working collaboratively, as appropriate. To that end, in 2022, Ipswich City Council released the Ipswich Integrated Catchment Plan (available at ipswich.qld.gov.au), a whole of catchment flood study that integrates with the BRCFS outputs to achieve consistency.

A river catchment management approach is also being implemented with integrated award-winning constructed and technological solutions, such as a rain-on-grid forecast model, developed in partnership with the Bureau of Meteorology and contract support.

The construction of the Jim Donald and Redbank multi-functional wetlands has also been completed, while the rain gauge and telemetry network has been expanded with new gauge stations. Recent major structural mitigation projects completed in Ipswich include the Barclay Street Detention Basin and associated drainage upgrades to reduce existing flood inundation to properties downstream of Barclay Street Park and the integrated detention basins at Redbank Jim Donald and Limestone Park.

9.3 Community education

The LDMG member organisations are responsible for ensuring the community is aware of the relevant hazards and risks and how to prepare for, respond to and recover from them.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Section 30(f), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions

The LDMG agrees to use the state-wide *Get Ready Queensland* campaign as the overriding messaging for disaster awareness within Ipswich. Funding made available to the City of Ipswich through the *Get Ready Queensland* program is used to produce community education and awareness products and undertake disaster preparedness activities at key events, such as the Ipswich Show.

Each LDMG member organisation is responsible for implementing targeted community campaigns relative to its expertise and primary (hazard) and lead (function) agency status.

9.4 Hazard reduction programs

The agencies that make up the LDMG ensure risk sources are managed and/or reduced wherever possible. For example, such actions could include:

- Bushfire fuel load reduction through contemporary land management practices – including prescribed burning, maintenance of existing fire breaks and identification of additional fire breaks:
 - Running from April until August, Operation Cool Burn is the Rural Fire Service's (RFS) opportunity to prepare for the forthcoming bushfire season by completing a range of mitigation activities to reduce the fire risk in bushfire-prone areas. The RFS, brigades, councils, National Parks and landowners work together to ensure that our communities are well-prepared and informed for the future.
- Inspection and maintenance of high-risk hazards and structures.
- Public education to reduce disaster risks around the home.
- Catchment management programs (for example, waterway/natural drainage maintenance).

Each organisation undertaking these measures is responsible for implementing and maintaining an appropriate hazard reduction program and reporting progress and outcomes to the LDMG.

9.5 Building codes, regulations and standards

Building codes, regulations and standards are designed to ensure consistent, safe and sustainable development of buildings and infrastructure. Council regulates building and construction under the *Building Act 1974* and the *Building Regulation 2006*. The codes, regulations and standards cover drainage, fire separation, and construction in flood hazard areas.

More information on building standards can be located at ipswich.qld.gov.au.

9.6 Insurance

Residents, businesses and other organisations are encouraged to evaluate their risks and consider appropriate levels of insurance.

The 'Understand Insurance' website developed by the Insurance Council of Australia (UnderstandInsurance.com.au) provides practical information to help residents, businesses and other organisations discover more about insurance and make decisions to meet their needs. It also covers how to understand risks, what to consider when choosing a product and an insurer, how to manage the cost of a premium, and how to lodge a claim.⁴⁶

The Insurance Council of Australia coordinates liaison between the government and the insurance industry during the recovery phase of a disaster event. This focuses on providing:

- senior industry representation to each state and federal recovery group;
- a 24-hour escalation path for insurance queries from the impacted community;
- key insurance data and decision support to the community and government;
- clear public communication about the insurance response to the event; and

⁴⁶ Insurance Council of Australia insurancecouncil.com.au/for-consumers

- liaison between insurers, assessors, brokers, trades and suppliers at an industry level on issues of collective importance in delivering services to the impacted community.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Insurance Council of Australia insurancecouncil.com.au/for-consumers/catastrophe-arrangements

PART 10: PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness activities are designed to increase the capability of communities 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 practical community communications methods
- ensuring that accurate and current plans are in place

The City of Ipswich 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. To ensure effective coordination across the full spectrum of disaster management (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery), plans and arrangements are developed on a risk basis.

The LDMG establishes and maintains relationships with lead and support agencies, local community groups and local volunteer service groups. This helps to build a culture of ownership and partnership with group members, increasing the LDMG's overall disaster management capability.

10.1 Response capability

Council maintains a response capability⁴⁸ through its funding and extensive support of the Ipswich City State Emergency Service (SES) Unit.

Council also collects and distributes the Emergency Management Levy on behalf of the Queensland Government and has decided to levy a special charge for the Rural Fire Resources Levy on rateable land in the city that benefits explicitly from the Rural Fire Service.

Internally, Council has identified teams with relevant capabilities and expertise to provide disaster response capability.

10.2 Training

Training is essential to ensure that all agencies can seamlessly integrate within the disaster management arrangements and contribute to an effective and coordinated response.

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.

10.3 Exercises

An exercise is a controlled activity used to train or assess personnel, evaluate procedures and test the availability and suitability of resources. 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. In most cases, exercises are usually scenario based and focus on achieving specific objectives.

Legislatively, *the Act* requires the effectiveness of the LDMP to be reviewed at least once a year; conducting an exercise is one way the LDMG can meet this requirement. Activating the LDMG, for example, dealing with a disaster, would also satisfy this legislative requirement.

⁴⁸ Section 80(1)(a), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions of local government

10.4 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 are conducted to:

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

The LDMG may review its operations following an event through a 'hot debrief' or a post-event debrief. During protracted operations, the LDMG may choose to conduct multiple 'hot debrief' 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. It may also be conducted using a cooperative panel approach, with panel members drawn from various agencies. This process is designed to look for improvements to the QDMA, it is also designed to identify improvements in relation to the conduct of business between the QDMC, the DDMG and the LDMG.

The report from the post-event analysis may make recommendations regarding how disaster management is delivered within the QDMA. These recommendations can be made to/about any of the three disaster management levels (local, district and state) and/or organisations involved.

10.5 Preparedness notification and dissemination

10.5.1 Bureau of Meteorology

Warning products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology (the Bureau) include severe weather warnings, heatwave warnings, tropical cyclone advice and tsunami warnings. The community is encouraged to subscribe to these. Monitoring may also occur through [Bom.gov.au/](https://www.bom.gov.au/) or through the BoM Weather App available from the Google Play Store or Apple Store.

10.5.2 Disaster Dashboard

Ipswich City Council's Disaster Dashboard provides the Ipswich community with a comprehensive and user-friendly platform for accessing information on the current status of events in Ipswich. It includes emergency news, flood cameras, road conditions, weather warnings, power outages and other information. To view the dashboard, visit [Disaster.ipswich.qld.gov.au](https://disaster.ipswich.qld.gov.au/).

10.5.3 Seqwater notification service

Seqwater manages three gated dams (Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine dams) in South East Queensland; these dams provide water to 3.1 million people in the region. Seqwater provides information on planned releases of water from the dams in addition to other notices.

For more information, visit [Seqwater.com.au/dam-release-information-service](https://seqwater.com.au/dam-release-information-service).

10.6 Emergency planning

10.6.1 Local Disaster Management Plan principles

The LDMG recognises the importance of planning for disaster events and actively promotes this to the city's disaster management agencies.

When preparing the Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) and sub-plans, the LDMG:

- undertakes a risk-based approach
- adopts a comprehensive, all-agencies approach to disaster management;
- considers community preparedness; and
- consults with agencies and community stakeholders as appropriate.

10.6.2 Primary and lead agency plans

The LDMG expects that primary (hazard/threat-specific) and lead (functional) agencies will prepare and maintain written emergency plans to support the LDMP and associated sub-plans, to control hazards and manage the delivery of the disaster management functions for which they are responsible.

10.6.3 Community emergency plans

The LDMG encourages community groups, businesses, developers and others to prepare emergency and business continuity plans. The group encourages organisations that care for vulnerable sectors of the community (for example, aged care facilities) to prepare emergency plans in consultation with the appropriate organisations. Any organisation that wishes to provide the Council with copies of its plans may do so by emailing council@ipswich.qld.gov.au.

10.6.4 Response and recovery equipment programs

While the LDMG recognises that organisations are responsible for raising and maintaining their equipment, it will:

- Support applications from the city's disaster management organisations for funding through grant programs.
- Advocate for increases in state and federal government funding for local disaster management equipment initiatives.
- Encourage organisations to support each other with equipment needs through strategies such as funding support and memoranda of understanding (MoU).

10.7 Community awareness and education

There is an onus on the member agencies that make up the LDMG to ensure the community is aware of the relevant hazards and risks and knows how to prepare for, respond to and recover from them.⁴⁹ The lead agencies are responsible for community education related to their specific threats.

Examples of this operating locally within the City of Ipswich are:

- Council's website and social media sites;
- Emergency management brochures and materials;
- Community education newsletters, articles and presentations by Council's Emergency Management team;
- Community education activities and presentations by the Ipswich City SES Unit;
- Organisational programs, such as:
 - Public health alerts and campaigns
 - Seqwater recreation and safety notices
 - QFES's *Prepare, Act, Survive* campaign; and
 - The Bureau of Meteorology's warnings and website.

Hazards and community characteristics may be similar across local governments, and media broadcast areas will often overlap local government boundaries. In recognition of this, the LDMG continuously looks for opportunities to promote and undertake shared messaging and joint programs with the relevant organisation, including neighbouring LDMGs.

Community awareness and education strategies currently adopted by the group include:

- publications explaining disaster preparedness and emergency procedures;

⁴⁹ Section 30(f), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Functions

Item 4 / Attachment 2.

- media releases explaining disaster preparedness and emergency procedures;
- publications prepared by lead agencies detailing the measures that should be taken to prevent, minimise and deal with the effects of emergency and disaster events;
- ongoing media campaigns to raise awareness and encourage the community to implement preventative measures and be aware of hazards;
- ongoing campaigns to raise awareness of the standard emergency warning signal (SEWS); and
- programs that raise awareness of evacuation procedures and the limitations of evacuation centres during a disaster event.

PART 11: RESPONSE

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.*⁵⁰

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

11.1 Emergency response and the Local Disaster Management Group

The LDMG does not participate in or maintain oversight of primary agencies' day-to-day emergency (incident) response, including emergency services. Once activated, the LDMG's role is to:

- efficiently and effectively coordinate the response to an event;
- minimise the impact of a disaster event on the community;
- detail the strategic manner in which elements of the LDMG will deal with day-to-day disaster management business; and
- determine how information will be shared on events that may affect the local government area.

Activation and change of status of the LDMG can be authorised by its Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Local Disaster Coordinator or Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator on receipt of any of the following:

- A warning of an impending threat that would require a coordinated multi-agency response; or
- A request from:
 - a lead or primary agency for assistance under this plan;
 - a support agency for assistance under this plan;
 - the Ipswich District Disaster Coordinator (DDC);
 - an affected neighbouring local government (to provide assistance under mutual aid arrangements); and/or
 - advice from the state of an impending disaster.

Wherever possible, the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson should be consulted regarding the activation or change of status.

11.2 Activation levels for response arrangements

The LDMG and its members must maintain awareness of events occurring within the city to ensure an appropriate and measured activation of the LDMG. There are four activation levels:



The levels are not sequential and may be skipped depending on the situation. The activation levels are described in the following table.

	Description	Triggers	Indicative Actions
Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the city. • No further action is required; however, the situation should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is awareness of a risk source (threat) that has the potential to affect the city to the extent that a coordinated multi-agency response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the risk source through communication with the primary agency. • Maintain situational awareness. • Brief the LDC and critical staff.

⁵⁰ Section 4A(a)(iii), *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Guiding principles

	Description	Triggers	Indicative Actions
Lean Forward	monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential risk.	would be required or requested.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advice on the LDMG response level to the DDC. Report, by exception only, to the DDC and/or LDMG. Undertake emergency response activities through core business arrangements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an operational state before 'Stand Up', characterised by a heightened situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or pending) and a state of operational readiness. The Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) is on standby – prepared but not activated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a likelihood that a threat may affect the city to the extent that a coordinated multi-agency response would be required or requested. The threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent. There is a need for public awareness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish communication protocols with the primary and warning agencies. Maintain situational awareness and confirm the level and potential of the threat. Provide advice on the LDMG response level to the DDC. Undertake preparedness activities, including preparing the LDCC. Determine the trigger point for the move to stand up. Conduct initial briefings. Provide ad-hoc reporting by exception only to DDC and/or LDMG. Initiate public information and warnings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the operational state following Lean Forward, at which resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities are commenced. LDCC is activated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The threat is imminent or has occurred The community will be or has been affected. Requests for support received by the LDMG. There is a need for coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDC briefs the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of LDMG. LDMG meets. LDCC is activated and operational, if not already LDMG coordinates disaster operations in the city, while agencies manage their own response efforts. Provide regular reporting to DDC and/or LDMG. Recovery needs, transitions and operations are scoped.
Stand Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transition is made from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or continuance of recovery operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no requirement for coordinated response. Community has returned to normal function. Recovery taking place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDC approves stand down. Conduct final checks of outstanding tasks. Make the transition to business as usual and/or recovery. Debrief staff of the LDCC and LDMG.

Description	Triggers	Indicative Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a final situation report to DDC and/or LDMG. Through the Local Recovery Group, manage medium to long-term recovery operations

Table 4 - LDMG Response activation Levels

11.3 Local Disaster Coordination Centre

The LDCC is responsible for coordinating operations under the direction of the LDC consistent with the LDMG's strategic direction. This includes (but is not limited to) the:

- coordination and planning of disaster operations;
- dissemination of public information and warnings; and
- coordination of reporting to the relevant stakeholders.

Council operates and resources the LDCC, and liaison officers from relevant organisations also operate from within the LDCC.

11.4 Emergency warning notification and dissemination

The LDMG is responsible for ensuring the community knows how to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster.⁵¹ This involves raising awareness of identified threats and how the public should react at an individual and/or household level. Using the new Australian Warning System, it may also include warnings and directions, as provided by primary agencies relating to the particular hazard.

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 are responsible for internal reporting on their business following their own established procedures. Community members may receive warnings and information from several sources – some official, some not.

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

11.4.2 Social media, websites and notification services

Facebook and Twitter are the two most common social-media platforms disaster management organisations use in Queensland. Searching each of these platforms by organisation name will assist in obtaining relevant information. Social media feeds are available from [Qld.gov.au/alerts](https://qld.gov.au/alerts) and Council's [Disaster Dashboard](#) for those who do not subscribe to social media platforms.

11.4.3 Emergency Alert

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.

⁵¹ Section 30, Disaster Management Act 2003, Functions

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.⁵²

11.4.4 Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)

When disasters loom, or a significant emergency happens, residents will be alerted by the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) sound before critical television or radio broadcasts.

The SEWS is a wailing siren sound used throughout Australia for various emergency events of major significance, such as cyclones, flooding and severe storms. When community members hear the signal, they should pay careful attention to the following message and act immediately on the advice given. There are strict rules on the use of this warning signal in Queensland.⁵³

11.4.5 Mainstream media (radio, television and newspapers)

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.

11.5 Public information and media management

During a disaster, the public information provided to the media must be consistent across all agencies. To ensure the release of appropriate, reliable and consistent information:

- Joint media conferences should be held at designated times involving key stakeholders, including the Chairperson of the LDMG, where feasible; and
- Key spokespeople should be senior representatives of the LDMG agencies involved in the event.

Consideration of the following should occur:

- The scheduling of media conferences requires a coordinated approach to ensure there is no conflict between state, district or local announcements; and
- Statistics are a potentially contentious issue requiring careful checking with all agencies before release.

Each agency is to comment only on its own areas of responsibility and should consult the LDC (or delegate) to ensure consistent messaging to the community

During an 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;
- identifies preferred spokespeople for factual information (for example, evacuation measures and road closures); and
- is consistent with the crisis communication network arrangements outlined in the Queensland Government Arrangements for Coordinating Public Information in a Crisis (further details are located at [Disaster.qld.gov.au](https://disaster.qld.gov.au)).

11.6 Coordination and capability support

Each organisation ensures it has appropriate resources to deliver its agreed roles and responsibilities. Where an organisation's local capacity is exceeded, it can request support through the LDMG.

⁵² Australian Government, Emergency Alert, emergencyalert.gov.au/

⁵³ Queensland Government, [Disaster.qld.gov.au](https://disaster.qld.gov.au)

In a multi-agency response, the LDMG coordinates and supports the response capability of individual organisations. Where the LDMG cannot provide the requested support for the organisation, it will follow the established processes to seek assistance from the Ipswich DDMG.

11.7 Impact assessment

Impact assessment is the organised process of collecting and analysing data after an emergency or disaster to estimate:

- the extent of loss of/injury to human life;
- damage to property and infrastructure; and
- the needs of the affected community in response, recovery and future (prevention and preparedness) assistance.

Impact assessments provide the LDMG with a source of comprehensive, standardised information on an event's effect on various community elements. This information assists in identifying the need, setting priorities, making decisions about the response to an emergency or disaster, and taking the initial steps to recovery.

There are two basic types of assessment:

1. **Damage/impact assessment** examines how an event has affected a community.
2. **Needs assessment** examines the type and amount of assistance needed and in which order.

11.7.1 Damage assessments (DA)

Damage Assessments (DAs) are undertaken immediately after an event to gather a high-level view of consequences and potential consequences. Sources of information include:

- calls for assistance recorded at emergency services communications centres and through the Council's call centre;
- information and assessment data provided by LDMG members, representatives and advisors; and
- media monitoring and reporting.

The DAs provide initial and often unconfirmed information. The information collected is used to provide a broad assessment of the potential overall impact of the event and to set initial priorities.

11.7.2 Needs assessment

Using data from the initial DAs, the LDMG will conduct a needs assessment to establish the type, quantity and priorities of assistance required by disaster-affected communities.

11.8 Financial management

LDMG member organisations will be responsible for their financial management and procurement matters. Council will assume responsibility for the 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 (following its own policies and procedures) to provide evidence for reimbursement from the various assistance arrangements.

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

11.9 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.

11.9.1 Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

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 natural disasters and terrorist acts. In Queensland, this program is managed on a whole of government basis by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA).

Eligible disasters under DRFA include cyclones, floods, landslides, meteor strikes, storms, bushfires, terrorist act, tornadoes and earthquakes. Droughts, frosts, heatwaves and epidemic events relating to poor environmental planning, commercial development or personal intervention are not eligible under DRFA.

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

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA) or DRFA arrangements:

- the relevant arrangements must be activated;
- the expenditure must meet the eligibility requirements of that measure; and
- the claimant must provide documentary support for all eligible expenditures detailed in the claim.

11.9.2 State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)

The SDRA is a hazards relief program that is 100% 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 cannot be activated. SDRA relief measures for Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme and Counter Disaster Operations are the same relief measures 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.

11.10 Logistics management

When the LDMG requires logistics support and/or resources to meet operational requirements 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 locally available resources and resources in neighbouring local governments.

11.11 Disaster declaration

In accordance with *the Act*, and subject to several factors, 'a District Disaster Coordinator for a disaster district may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation'⁵⁴ for a district or for one or more local government areas within the district in whole or in part.

The declaration confers extra powers on particular groups to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.⁵⁵

In declaring a disaster situation:

A district disaster coordinator for a disaster district may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the district, or a part of it, if satisfied—

- a) a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen in the disaster district; and

⁵⁴ Section 64, Disaster Management Act 2003, Declaration

⁵⁵ Sections 75 and 77, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Authorisation for disaster situation; General powers

- b) it is necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, for the district disaster coordinator or a declared disaster officer to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise any of the following:
- i. loss of life;
 - ii. illness or injury to humans;
 - iii. property loss or damage;
 - iv. damage to the environment.⁵⁶

Even when a disaster situation is declared, Council is primarily responsible for managing operations within the City of Ipswich.

11.12 Resupply

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

Most events that isolate communities occur on a seasonal basis, and their effects on roads and transport networks can be predicted with reasonable accuracy. Communities that are likely to be affected by such events are expected to prepare well in advance for both the event and the anticipated period of isolation.

To help with this, the LDMG conducts community education programs that focus on the community and household preparations to be made before the expected time of impact.

Planning for resupply operations considers the request's necessity and urgency. 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 community.

11.13 Emergency supply

'Emergency Supply' is the acquisition and management of emergency supplies and services in support of disaster operations. Emergency supply can include:

- resource support in the establishment of forward command posts, community recovery centres and/or disease control centres, such as furniture, equipment and materials;
- resource support for community evacuation centres, such as furniture, bedding material and health and hygiene products;
- bottled water and bulk water supplies;
- temporary structures such as marquees and portable ablution facilities; and
- small plant equipment hire services, such as chainsaws and pressure washers.

Before requesting emergency supply:

- every effort will be made to exhaust local supplies;
- attempts will be made to support local economies; and
- organisations will use their own internal acquisition processes.

QFES is the functional lead agency for emergency supply.

11.14 Accessing support and allocating resources

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

⁵⁶ Section 64, Disaster Management Act 2003, Declaration

The LDC may request assistance from local agencies, businesses and community groups for additional resources. The LDMG will maintain regular communications with the Ipswich DDMG, to coordinate the actions and resources required to respond and recover from the impact of disaster events. It will also maintain contact with local governments that share a boundary with the area. These are the Brisbane City Council, Somerset Council, Logan City Council, Lockyer Valley Regional Council and Scenic Rim Regional Council.

Any requests for assistance that cannot be met within local resources will be submitted to the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC); the LDMG Chairperson or the LDC must endorse these requests. If the DDC cannot action the request for assistance, they will request assistance through the Chairperson of the State Disaster Coordination Centre.

11.15 Hazard-specific arrangements

A primary agency is an organisation in control of the management of a specific threat. 'Control' relates to managing what should be done, when and by whom. Control operates horizontally across agencies that contribute to managing a particular hazard.

For example, during a bushfire threat, QFES is the primary agency, it will control all agencies contributing to the management of the bushfire. This includes giving directions and tasks to supporting agencies, allowing access into various zones and/or determining evacuation needs.

Legislation, common law, regulations, state plans or by agreement of the LDMG usually bestow primary agency status.

Hazard/threat	Primary agency	Other related plans (excluding sub-plans)
Animal or Plant Disease (bio-security)	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Queensland Veterinary Emergency PlanAustralian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN)Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual (BEOM)
Biological (human-related) Communicable Disease Radiological	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Queensland Pandemic Influenza PlanNational Action Plan for Influenza PandemicState of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents
Earthquake and Landslip	Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dam Safety Emergency Action Plans
Fire – structural or bushfire	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Queensland Bushfire Plan
Flood, Storm, Cyclone or Severe Weather	Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flood Intelligence GuidelineSeqwater Flood Manual for Somerset/Wivenhoe

Hazard/threat	Primary agency	Other related plans (excluding sub-plans)
Hazardous Material/s Incident	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents
Heatwave	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heatwave Response Plan
Major transport incident (road, rail, marine)	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) Queensland Mass Casualty Incident Plan
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan National Counter-Terrorism Plan

Table 5 - Primary (hazard-specific) agencies for the City of Ipswich

11.16 Functional arrangements

A functional lead agency is an organisation in control of the management of a specific function. For example, when an evacuation centre is required, Council is the functional lead agency and will control all agencies contributing to the evacuation centre's management. This includes giving directions and tasks to supporting agencies and opening and allowing access to centres.

A functional lead agency will be supported by other agencies that have agreed on roles in delivering the disaster management function. For example, in managing evacuation/emergency shelters, Council is assisted by several agencies, such as the Australian Red Cross, the Queensland Police Service and the State Emergency Service. Functional lead agency status is usually bestowed by legislation, common law, regulations, state plans or by agreement of the LDMG.

Function	Lead agency	Other related plans (excluding sub-plans)
Damage Assessments	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Emergency medical retrieval	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Emergency Supply	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018
Energy Infrastructure (electricity, gas and liquid fuel)	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Evacuation	<u>Voluntary:</u> Ipswich City Council <u>Directed and/or mass scale:</u> Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018 Operational Procedures Manual (OPM)
Evacuation Centre Management	Ipswich City Council Supported by Australian Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018

Function	Lead agency	Other related plans (excluding sub-plans)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Red Cross Preferred Sheltering Practices
Mass fatality management (including disaster victim identification)	Queensland Health Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass Casualty Incident Plan Blood Supply Emergency and Contingency Plan
Public Health, mental health and medical services	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Public Information and Warnings	Public Information Ipswich City Council Warnings Primary agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018
Resupply	Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2018 Operational Procedures Manual
Search and Rescue	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intergovernmental Agreement The National Search and Rescue Manual
Transport Systems	Department of Transport and Main Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Temporary emergency accommodation	Department of Housing and Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary Emergency Housing Accommodation Sub Plan

Table 6 - Lead (function) Agencies for the City of Ipswich

PART 12: RELIEF

Relief is a transitional phase that occurs during both response and short-term recovery operations. It is defined as:
*'Efforts to meet the immediate needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and basic human needs.'*⁵⁷

12.1 Evacuation and evacuation centres

The primary reason for an evacuation is the preservation of life. The process of evacuation is managed through the response phase and follows a defined process with five stages:

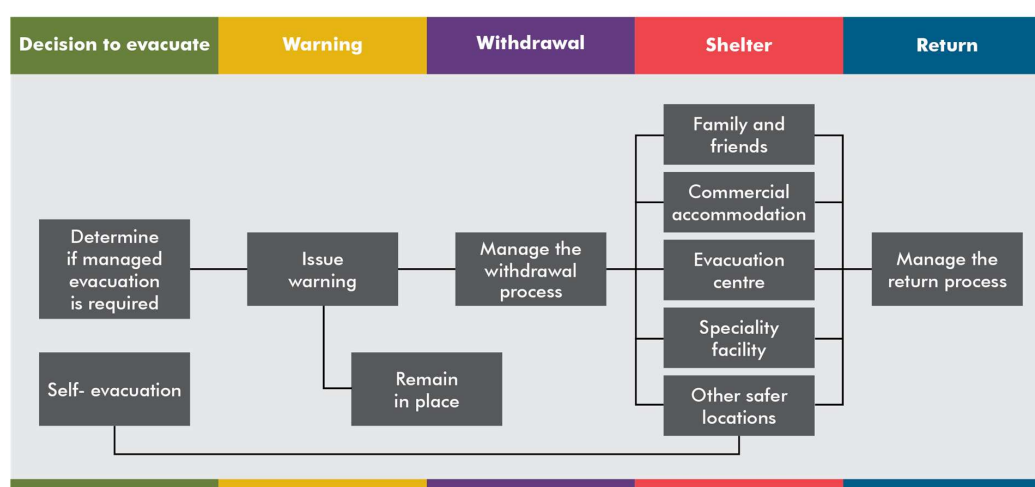


Figure 18 - Stages of an evacuation

Evacuation centres are temporary emergency shelters established to meet an immediate need for those with no other option to preserve life, well-being and safety.

Evacuation centres abide by the Australian Red Cross Preferred Emergency Sheltering Practices, which provide for:

- one toilet for every 20 to 50 people;
- 1.2 m² – 5 m² of floor space per evacuee; and
- one shower for every 30 to 50 people.

Preferred sheltering solutions for community members to consider – in priority order – are:

1. a destination of the person's choosing (for example, with family, friends or neighbours);
2. established accommodation (for example, a hotel, motel or caravan park); then
3. evacuation centre.

12.2 Donating to affected people

Council and Queensland Government have partnered with GIVIT to manage all offers of donated goods and services (including corporate offers of assistance) in response to disasters and emergencies in Queensland. Affected people discuss their needs with organisations and charities, including but not limited to the Australian Red Cross, UnitingCare Lifeline and neighbourhood centres. While providing other essential recovery supports, these organisations verify that the needs are genuine and register the items requested with GIVIT. GIVIT then matches these needs with donated

⁵⁷ Queensland Recovery Plan 2021

goods and services through its online warehouse. This eliminates the need for organisations to store and sort unexpected donations.

GIVIT will also purchase goods with money donated by the public in response to such events. GIVIT accepts donations of money, and 100% of funds received by GIVIT during a disaster are spent on urgently needed items. Wherever possible, the items are purchased from businesses in the disaster-affected area to assist recovery of the local economy.

To donate, visit [Givit.org.au](https://givit.org.au)

12.3 Volunteering

The desire to volunteer is an indication of the health and resilience of the community. The best way a person can start volunteering is to find out if family, friends and neighbours need assistance. This should always be done under their direction and with their consent.

Volunteers must act safely; WorkCover Queensland provides guidance on how to be safe. For more information, visit [Worksafe.qld.gov.au/injury-prevention-safety/workplace-hazards/dangers-in-your-workplace/storms-and-floods](https://worksafe.qld.gov.au/injury-prevention-safety/workplace-hazards/dangers-in-your-workplace/storms-and-floods).

After assisting family, friends and neighbours, all volunteers should register with Volunteering Queensland's Emergency Volunteer Service by visiting [Emergencyvolunteering.com.au/qld](https://emergencyvolunteering.com.au/qld) or phoning 1800 994 100. Volunteering Queensland will contact them if additional volunteers with their skills are required.

12.4 Isolated communities

Communities that become physically isolated, mainly due to flooded roads, have been identified during the risk management process. These communities do not necessarily require evacuation, but support may be needed to help people stay in their homes. An Isolated Communities Sub-plan has been prepared and is available online at ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans.

Occupants of areas known to become isolated are strongly encouraged to plan for periods (of at least three days) without access to food, water, medicine, toiletries and essential household items.

PART 13: RECOVERY

Disaster recovery is:

*‘The coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities’ psychosocial (emotional and social) and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure; and economic and environmental restoration (including regeneration of the natural environment, associated infrastructure and heritage sites and structures, and the management of pollution and contamination)’.*⁵⁷

13.1 Our approach to recovery

Disaster recovery in Ipswich follows the Queensland principles for recovery. These principles recognise that successful recovery relies on:

- understanding the **context**
- recognising **complexity**
- using local, **community-led** approaches
- ensuring **coordination** of all activities
- employing effective **communication**
- acknowledging and building **capacity**
- identifying lessons and building **resilience**

Recovery is also defined under *the Act* as:

- a) Providing relief measures to assist persons affected by the disaster who do not have the resources to provide for their own financial and economic wellbeing;
- b) Restoring essential infrastructure in the area or areas affected by the disaster;
- c) Restoring the environment in areas affected by the disaster;
- d) Providing health care to persons affected by the disaster, including temporary hospital accommodation.⁵⁸

The LDMG encourages an all-agencies approach to recovery. This involves identifying a range of organisations to support the lead functional agency and the Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) in implementing an effective recovery over the short, medium and long term.

13.1.1 Stages of recovery

Recovery is undertaken across three stages, however it is essential to recognise that not all individuals, communities or recovery groups experience the same stages at the same time nor transition at the same rate. The recovery stages are contained in the Queensland Recovery Plan and are summarised below.

13.1.1.1 Phase 1 – Post-impact relief and emergency repairs

This phase often occurs at the same time as response, it involves addressing and supporting the immediate needs of individuals, businesses and the community affected by the event. In this phase, the Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) will be established, impact assessments are undertaken, and recovery plans are developed.

13.1.1.2 Phase 2 – Re-establishment, rehabilitation and reconstruction

This phase includes the implementation of recovery plans and the execution of planned methodical recovery and reconstruction to enhance the outcomes of disaster-affected individuals, communities, functions and infrastructure. In this phase, coordination of impact assessments, community engagement, communication, and collaboration of all recovery partners continues, and recovery progress is monitored by the Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC).

⁵⁸ Disaster Management Act 2003, Schedule Dictionary

13.1.1.3 Phase 3 – Restoration, rebuilding, reshaping and sustainability

In this phase, recovery and reconstruction is progressively handed over to agencies or organisations – including government, community-based or industry-led sectors that would normally support the functional area. During transition, lessons are identified and implemented to increase the community's resilience. This phase ends when all recovery and reconstruction responsibilities are back to being managed as business as usual and the community realises its post-disaster 'recovered state'.

Figure 19 - Phases of recovery (Queensland Recovery Plan)

13.1.2 Functions of recovery

Effective recovery requires an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to analysing needs, engaging the community, and planning.

Recovery is a complex and potentially protracted process. To help coordinate this, it is grouped into functions:

- Human and Social
- Economic
- Environment
- Infrastructure (buildings, roads and transport)

These often overlap, and recovery arrangements must reflect the interrelationship between them.

13.2 Recovery governance

The City of Ipswich's recovery governance arrangements align with the Queensland Government to facilitate timely access to resources to support practical needs-based recovery efforts.

13.2.1 Local Recovery and Resilience Group

The City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) is established as a standing subgroup of the City of Ipswich LDMG. The terms of reference are available online ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans.

13.2.2 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

Council appoints Cr Kate Kunzelmann as the chairperson of the Local Recovery and Resilience Group and Cr Russell Milligan to the role of deputy chairperson.

13.2.3 Local Recovery Coordinator

Council appoints the General Manager, Community, Cultural and Economic Development to the Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) role. The LRC will activate the Local Recovery and Resilience Taskforces based on impact and needs assessments or as directed by the Chairperson of the LDMG.

13.2.4 Local Recovery and Resilience Taskforces

A Council Branch or Section Manager chairs each task force. The task forces are primarily concerned with:

13.2.4.1 Human and Social

- personal support and information;
- physical and emotional health;
- psychological, spiritual, cultural and social wellbeing;
- public safety and education;
- temporary accommodation;
- matching donations of both time and goods with areas of need;
- financial assistance to meet immediate individual needs; and
- uninsured household loss and damage.

13.2.4.2 Economic

- renewal and growth of:
 - the micro economy (within the affected area) and the broader Ipswich economy;

- individual and household entities (for example, employment, income and insurance claims), private and government business enterprises, and industry;
- assets, production and flow of goods and services; and
- the affected area's economic viability.

13.2.4.3 Environment

- restoration and regeneration of:
 - biodiversity (species and plants) and ecosystems;
 - natural resources;
 - environmental infrastructure;
 - amenity/aesthetics e.g. scenic lookouts;
 - culturally significant sites and heritage structures;
 - air and water quality; and
- management of environmental health, land degradation, waste, contamination and pollution, and hazardous materials.

13.2.4.4 Infrastructure (building, roads and transport)

- repairing and reconstructing:
 - local roads and transport systems including rail, aviation and maritime;
 - residential and public buildings;
 - commercial, industrial and rural buildings/structures;
 - government structures;
 - utility structures, systems and services (water, sewage, energy and communications);
 - other essential services; and dam safety.

The lead agency does not necessarily deliver the service components of each of the functions. The lead agency works with multiple private and public sector partners who deal directly with the community and individual families and businesses to achieve recovery.

While these functions provide the framework for the recovery structure, the final structure depends upon the nature and consequences of an event. For example, cyclones may cause large-scale damage to housing and the built environment and therefore require more emphasis on infrastructure recovery. Other events, such as pandemics, may require more focus on recovery's human and social aspects.

13.3 Planning for recovery

The Recovery Sub-plan provides information on a framework for coordinating recovery operations within the City of Ipswich. The strategy it outlines is flexible and designed to address different types and sizes of disaster events, as required.

Recovery can also offer an opportunity to learn and build resilience so that Ipswich is better prepared for future disaster events. Communities can further develop their capability and strength through recovery activities focusing on sustainability and growth, community development initiatives, reconstruction efforts, risk reduction strategies, and the hardening of infrastructure and the built environment.

The Recovery Sub-plan includes transition arrangements from 'response' through 'immediate relief arrangements' to 'recovery arrangements', outlining the transfer of all required resources. 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.

PART 14: ANNEXURES

14.1 Annexure 1 – Schedule of tables and figures

Figures

Figure 1 - Ipswich Local Government Area	10
Figure 2 - Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements	12
Figure 3 - Authorising environment	13
Figure 4 - Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland	13
Figure 5 - Ipswich Local Government Area	39
Figure 6 - Summary of Ipswich population, 2016	40
Figure 7 - Age profile comparison for Queensland and Ipswich, 2016	41
Figure 8 - Ipswich residents' countries of birth, 2016 (number of residents)	42
Figure 9 - Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, 2016	42
Figure 10 - Our education, 2016	43
Figure 11 - Top six spoken non-English languages, 2016	43
Figure 12 - Languages spoken at home, 2016	44
Figure 13 - Employment by industry comparison for Queensland and Ipswich, 2021	44
Figure 14 - Value added by industry sector 22020/21	47
Figure 15 - Catchment and river systems for the City of Ipswich	51
Figure 16 - QERMF 4-Step Process	58
Figure 17 - Land-use designation	60
Figure 18 - Stages of an evacuation	78
Figure 19 - Phases of recovery (Queensland Recovery Plan)	81

Tables

Table 1 - Amendment register and review schedule	9
Table 2 - Roles and responsibilities	38
Table 3 - Summary of critical infrastructure	46
Table 4 - LDMG Response activation Levels	70
Table 5 - Primary (hazard-specific) agencies for the City of Ipswich	76
Table 6 - Lead (function) Agencies for the City of Ipswich	77

14.2 Annexure 2 – Abbreviations and acronyms

14.2.1 Government Entity Abbreviations

Abbr.	Full Text
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADF	Australian Defence Force
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
Council	Ipswich City Council
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCHDE	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
DEPW	Department of Energy and Public Works
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DJAG	Department of Justice and Attorney-General
DoH	Department of Health
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DRDMW	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
DSDILGP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
DSDSATSIP	Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTIS	Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
GA	Geoscience Australia
IGEM	Inspector-General of Emergency Management
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
SA	Services Australia (Centrelink, Medicare and Child Support)
SES	State Emergency Service
TEQ	Tourism and Events Queensland

14.2.2 Other Abbreviations

Abbr.	Full Text
the Act	Disaster Management Act 2003
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AQUAVETPLAN	Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
BEOM	Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual

Abbr.	Full Text
BRCFS	Brisbane River Catchment Flood Studies
BRSFMP	Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan
CALD	Cultural and linguistic diversity
CDA	Comprehensive Damage Assessment
CDNA	Communicable Diseases Network Australia
COWS	Satellite Communications on Wheels
DACC	Defence Aid to Civil Community
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Teams
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	Ipswich District Disaster Management Group
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DWSP	Drinking water service providers
EA	Emergency Alert
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EV CREW	Emergency Volunteering – Community Response to Extreme Weather
EWN	Early Warning Network
Handbook 7	Handbook 7 – Emergency Management Australia: Managing the Floodplain: a guide to best practice in flood risk management in Australia
Hazmat	Hazardous materials
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISO Guide 73:2009	ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – vocabulary
LDC	Ipswich Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Ipswich City Council Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Ipswich City Council Local Disaster Management Plan
the Lexicon	Queensland Disaster Management Lexicon
LGA	Local government area
LRC	Ipswich Local Recovery Coordinator
LRG	City of Ipswich Local Recovery Group
Manual 3	Australian Emergency Management Glossary
MEOWS	Mobile Exchange on Wheels
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBN	National Broadband Network
NEM	National Electricity Market
OPM	Operational Procedures Manual
PHLN	Public Health Laboratory Network
PLANTPLAN	Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan

Abbr.	Full Text
PPRR	Preparation, preparedness, response and recovery
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QDMTF	Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
QERMF	Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
QRP	Queensland Recovery Plan
RDA	Rapid Damage Assessment
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SEQ	South East Queensland
SDMP	(Queensland) State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREPS	Situation Reports
SPP	State Planning Policy
SRC	State Recovery Coordinator
the Standard	Standard for Disaster Management
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue

14.3 Annexure 3 – Glossary

Term	Definition	Reference
Activation	Activation involves the commencement of a process or activity in response to a trigger. An activation is not a declaration, nor is it dependent on the declaration of a disaster situation (see definition for declaration). For example, activation of relief measure, as detailed in the Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements.	IGEM Lexicon
Alert (level of activation)	A level of activation: a heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required. The situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat.	IGEM Lexicon
All-agencies approach	All agencies should be involved to some extent in disaster management. The context of disaster management for specific agencies varies and may include ensuring the continuity of their business or service, protecting their own interests and personnel, and protecting the community and environment from risks arising from the activities of the organisation.	QLDM Guidelines
All-hazards approach	This means dealing with all types of emergencies or disasters, and civil defence, using the same set of management arrangements.	Manual 3
Australian Height Datum (AHD)	This is a common national survey height measure used as a reference level for defining reduced levels. 0.0 m AHD corresponds approximately to sea level.	Handbook 7
Briefing	The process of advising personnel of the details of the incident or event with which they will be dealing.	IGEM Lexicon
Bushfire	A fire involving grass, scrub or forest.	IGEM Lexicon
Bushfire danger period	A period of the year, either established by legislation or declared by the relevant agency, when restrictions are placed on the use of fire due to dry vegetation and the existence of conditions conducive to the spread of fire.	IGEM Lexicon
Capacity	The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organisation, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience. Capacity may include infrastructure, institutions, human knowledge and skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.	IGEM Lexicon
Catchment	This is the area of land draining to a particular site. It is related to a specific location, and includes the catchment of the main waterway as well as any tributary streams.	Handbook 7
Catchment flooding	This is flooding due to prolonged or intense rainfall (for example, severe thunderstorms, monsoonal rains in the tropics, or	Handbook 7

Item 4 / Attachment 2.

Term	Definition	Reference
	tropical cyclones). Types of catchment flooding include riverine, local overland, and groundwater flooding.	
Community	A group with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function. A social group which has a number of things in common, such as shared experience, locality, culture, heritage, language, ethnicity, pastimes, occupation, workplace, etc.	IGEM Lexicon
Consequence	This is used to refer to the outcome of an event that affects objectives. Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An event can lead to a range of consequences. • A consequence can be certain or uncertain, and can have positive and negative effects on objectives. • Consequences can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. Initial consequences can escalate through knock-on effects.	ISO Guide 73:2009
Control	The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan and carries with it the responsibility for tasking other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations.	IGEM Lexicon
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.	IGEM Lexicon
Coordination Centre	A centre established at State, district or local level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.	IGEM Lexicon
Critical infrastructure	The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society.	IGEM Lexicon
Damage Assessment	The process of collecting quantifiable data that enables the assessment of the impact of an event. Data collected could be used to inform Impact Assessments	IGEM Lexicon
Debrief	A meeting at the end of an operation with the purpose of assessing the conduct or results of an operation.	IGEM Lexicon
Debriefing	The process of sharing the good and bad points of the response to an incident as a means to improving any future planning and responses.	IGEM Lexicon
Declaration (of a disaster situation)	The formal procedure to enable declared disaster powers under the Disaster Management Act 2003 (s64-s69) as required. Specific	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 2.

Term	Definition	Reference
	powers may be used to prevent or minimise loss of life, injury or damage.	
Declared area	(a) for a disaster situation declared under s64(l)-the disaster district, or the part of the disaster district, for which the disaster situation is declared; or (b) for a disaster situation declared under s69-the State or, if the disaster situation is declared for a part of the State, the part.	IGEM Lexicon
Declared disaster officer	For a disaster situation, means- (a) a police officer; or (b) a person authorised under s75(l) to exercise declared disaster powers for the disaster situation	IGEM Lexicon
Declared disaster powers	The powers of a district disaster coordinator or a declared disaster officer under s77 and s78.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster	A disaster is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster district	A part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster management	Disaster management means arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster management group	The State group, a district group or a local group	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster management guidelines	The chief executive may prepare guidelines to inform the State group, district groups and local governments about matters relating to any of the following- (a) the preparation of disaster management plans (b) the matters to be included in a disaster management plan (c) other matters about the operation of a district group or local group the chief executive considers appropriate having regard to disaster management for the State	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster management plan	The State group, district groups and local groups must prepare a plan (State Disaster Management Plan, District Disaster Management Plan and Local Disaster Management Plan) for disaster management in the State, disaster district and local government's area respectively.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster operations	Disaster operations means 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.	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 2.

Term	Definition	Reference
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	This is the Australian Government program intended to assist with the recovery of communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a natural disaster or terrorism event. These arrangements provide a cost-sharing formula between the Queensland and Australian governments on a range of pre-agreed relief and recovery measures.	QRA 2018
Disaster response capability	For a local government, means the ability to provide equipment and a suitable number of persons, using the resources available to the local government, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster risk	The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society, or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster risk assessment	A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people. Property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster risk management	Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.	IGEM Lexicon
Disaster situation	A disaster situation declared under s64(1) by the district disaster coordinator with the approval of the Minister or by the Minister or Premier (s69)	IGEM Lexicon
District disaster coordinator	The chairperson of a district group is also the district disaster coordinator of the district group. The function of the district disaster coordinator is to coordinate disaster operations in the disaster district for the group.	IGEM Lexicon
District disaster management group	A district disaster management group is established for each disaster district. A district group consists of the persons prescribed by regulation to be members of the group.	IGEM Lexicon
Emergency alert	A national telephone warning system that provides Australian emergency authorities with an enhanced ability to warn the community in the event of an emergency. The warning system is	IGEM Lexicon

Term	Definition	Reference
	another tool available for organisations to issue emergency warnings. Emergency Alerts will be issued via landline and mobile telephones.	
Emergency management	Emergency management is also used, sometimes interchangeably, with the term disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. While there is a large degree of overlap, an emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.	IGEM Lexicon
Evacuation	The planned movement of persons from an unsafe or potentially unsafe location to a safer location and their eventual return.	IGEM Lexicon
Evacuation centre	A building located beyond a hazard to provide temporary accommodation, food and water until it is safe for evacuees to return to their homes or alternative temporary emergency accommodation.	IGEM Lexicon
Event	An event means any of the following: (a) a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening (b) an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak (c) an infestation, plague or epidemic (d) a failure or, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure (e) an attack against the State (f) another event similar to an event mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions	IGEM Lexicon
Exercise	A controlled, objective-driven activity used for testing, practising or evaluating processes or capabilities.	IGEM Lexicon
Flash flooding	This is a flood that is sudden and unexpected. It is often caused by sudden local or nearby heavy rainfall. It is generally not possible to issue detailed flood warnings for flash flooding. However, generalised warnings may be possible. It is often defined as flooding that peaks within six hours of the causative rain.	Handbook 7
Flooding	Flooding is a natural phenomenon that occurs when water covers land that is normally dry. It may result from coastal or catchment flooding, or a combination of both (see also Catchment flooding).	Handbook 7
Hazard	A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin.	IGEM Lexicon
Impact assessment	The analysis of the consequences of an event, including psychosocial (emotional and social), economic, natural and built environment.	IGEM Lexicon
Incident	An event, occurrence or set of circumstances that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a definite spatial extent • has a definite duration calls for human intervention 	IGEM Lexicon

Term	Definition	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has a set of concluding conditions that can be defined is or will be under the control of an individual who has the authority to make decisions about the means by which it will be brought to an end. 	
Intelligence	The product of a process of collecting and analysing information or data which is recorded and disseminated as intelligence to support decision making.	IGEM Lexicon
Intergovernmental agreement	The intergovernmental agreement is an agreement signed by the Australian Government and every state and territory government. It assigns the Australian Defence Force, the relevant police agency and the Australian Maritime Safety Authority as the only search and/or rescue coordination authorities.	National SAR Manual
Jurisdiction	The state or territory in which an agency, organisation or statutory position has authority or responsibility.	IGEM Lexicon
Lean forward	An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby, prepared but not activated.	IGEM Lexicon
Levels of activation	Queensland's disaster management arrangements are activated using an escalation model based on the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Lean Forward Stand up Stand down 	IGEM Lexicon
Likelihood	In risk management terminology, 'likelihood' is used to refer to the chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively or quantitatively. It is described using general terms or mathematically (such as a probability or a frequency during a given time period).	ISO Guide 73:2009
Lead (function) agency	This is an organisation that, because of its expertise and resources, is primarily responsible for dealing with a particular function within disaster management.	SDMP 2018
Local disaster coordinator	The chairperson of the local group must, after consulting with the chief executive, appoint the chief executive officer or an employee of the relevant local government as a local disaster coordinator of the group. The person appointed must have the necessary expertise or experience and the appointment must be in writing.	IGEM Lexicon
Local disaster management group	A local government must establish a local disaster management group for the local government's area.	IGEM Lexicon
Local disaster management plan	A local government must prepare a plan for disaster management in the local government's area. A local disaster management plan must be consistent with the disaster management standards and disaster	IGEM Lexicon

Item 4 / Attachment 2.

Term	Definition	Reference
	management guidelines. A local group may review, or renew the effectiveness of the plan at any time, but at least once a year. A district group must ensure a copy of its district disaster management plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.	
Logistics	The range of operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation and distribution of materials. Also applicable to the transportation of people.	IGEM Lexicon
Mass casualty incident	An incident or event where the location, number, severity or type of live casualties, requires extraordinary resources.	IGEM Lexicon
Mitigation	Activities intended to reduce or eliminate risks, or lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an event.	IGEM Lexicon
Multi-agency response	The response to an incident where one or more agencies assist the jurisdictional control agency or agencies.	IGEM Lexicon
Natural hazards	Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena.	IGEM Lexicon
Neighbourhood Safer Place	This is a local open space or building where people may gather, as a last resort, to seek shelter from a bushfire.	QFES
Non-government organisation	Non-profit making organisation operating at the local, national, or international levels. Distinct from a governmental organisation, having no statutory ties with a national government.	IGEM Lexicon
Plan	A formal record of agreed emergency management roles, responsibilities, strategies, systems, and arrangements.	IGEM Lexicon
Planning process	The collective and collaborative efforts by which agreements are reached and documented between people and organisations to meet their communities' emergency management needs. It is a sequence of steps which allows emergency management planning to take place.	IGEM Lexicon
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.	IGEM Lexicon
Prevention	Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.	IGEM Lexicon
Primary (hazard) agency	This is an agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on its legislated and/or technical capability and authority.	SDMP 2018
Probability	See 'Likelihood'	n/a
Queensland's disaster management arrangements	Whole of government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management.	IGEM Lexicon
Reconstruction	The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and	IGEM Lexicon

Term	Definition	Reference
	livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and 'build back better', to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.	
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social), and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure; and economic and environmental restoration.	IGEM Lexicon
Relief	Efforts to meet the needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and basic human needs.	IGEM Lexicon
Residual risk	Residual risk is the disaster risk that remains even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained.	IGEM Lexicon
Resilience	A system or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances.	IGEM Lexicon
Response	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.	IGEM Lexicon
Risk	<p>This is the effect of uncertainty on objectives.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effect is a deviation from the expected – positive and/or negative. • Objectives can have different aspects (for example, financial, health, safety and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (for example, strategic, organisation wide, project, product and process). • Risk is often characterised by reference to potential events and consequences, or a combination of these. • Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood of occurrence. <p>Uncertainty is the state (complete or partial) of deficiency of information relating to understanding or knowledge of an event, its consequence or likelihood.</p>	ISO Guide 73:2009
Risk analysis	<p>This refers to the process used to comprehend the nature of risk and determine the level of risk.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk analysis provides the basis for risk evaluation and decisions about risk treatment. • Risk analysis includes risk estimation. 	ISO Guide 73:2009

Term	Definition	Reference
Risk assessment	This refers to the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.	ISO Guide 73:2009
Risk criteria	<p>These are the terms of reference against which the significance of a risk is evaluated.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk criteria are based on organisational (or jurisdictional) objectives, and external and internal context. <p>Risk criteria can be derived from standards, laws, policies and other requirements.</p>	ISO Guide 73:2009
Risk identification	<p>This is the process of finding, recognising and describing risks.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk identification involves the identification of risk sources, events, their causes and their potential consequences. <p>Risk identification can involve historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions, and stakeholders' needs.</p>	ISO Guide 73:2009
Safer location	<p>A variety of designated locations which are not anticipated to be adversely affected by the hazard. Categories of safer locations comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter in place; neighbourhood safer places; and friends and family - assembly points. 	IGEM Lexicon
Serious disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans widespread or severe property loss or damage widespread or severe damage to the environment 	IGEM Lexicon
Shelter in place	An alternative or in addition to evacuation where individuals shelter within their homes, workplace or with family/friends if considered safe to do so.	IGEM Lexicon
Stand down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or continuance of recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.	IGEM Lexicon
Stand up	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.	IGEM Lexicon
Standard Emergency Warning Signal	<p>A distinctive audio signal that alerts the community to the broadcast of an urgent message relating to a major emergency or disaster. It is intended for use as an alert signal to be played on public media such as radio, television and public address systems.</p> <p>Can be heard at SEWS audio signal</p>	IGEM Lexicon
Standard operating procedure	A set of directions detailing what actions could be taken, as well as how, when, by whom and why, for specific events or tasks.	IGEM Lexicon

Term	Definition	Reference
State Disaster Coordination Centre	The State Disaster Coordination Centre supports to State Disaster Coordinator (SDC) through the coordination of a State level operational response capability during disaster operations. The Centre also ensures information about an event and associated disaster operations is disseminated to all levels, including to the Australian Government.	IGEM Lexicon
State disaster coordinator	A person appointed made under s21B to coordinate disaster operations for the group and can be a deputy commissioner of the police service or another person the chairperson decides, after considering the nature of the disaster operations, should be appointed. The chairperson must consult with the commissioner of the police service before making the appointment and it must be in writing.	IGEM Lexicon
State disaster management plan	The State group must prepare a plan for disaster management for the State. The chairperson of the State group must give a copy of the plan to each district and local group. The State plan must be consistent with the disaster management standards and disaster management guidelines. The State group may review or renew the plan when it considers it appropriate. The chairperson of the State group must ensure a copy of the State plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.	IGEM Lexicon
State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)	This is an all-hazards relief program that is 100% 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 NDRRA is unable to be activated.	QRP
State Recovery Coordinator	The person appointed under s21D to coordinate recovery operations	IGEM Lexicon
Sub-plan	An annex to an existing plan, with additional statements of control/coordination arrangements and roles/responsibilities	IGEM Lexicon
Temporary housing (accommodation)	Empowers people to re-establish household routines before permanent housing can be obtained. The goal is to transition from sheltering to housing as soon as possible. Multi-agency responses may begin during the temporary sheltering phase or earlier.	IGEM Lexicon
Temporary sheltering	In excess of 18 hours, may extend into weeks. Bedding and substantial meals required. More comprehensive support required. Examples: evacuation centre, relief centre, public cyclone shelter, place of refuge.	IGEM Lexicon
Vulnerability	Vulnerability in relation to disaster events is a fluid and complex concept. The definition of vulnerability in the Qld Vulnerability Framework comprises three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> target group statement - people who would benefit from additional and targeted assistance to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters 	IGEM Lexicon

Term	Definition	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vulnerability indicators - for example proximity to an event, lack of financial resources, and disruption to, or lack of available services, supports/carers medication, aids and equipment four protective factors - wellbeing, connection, knowledge and security. <p>The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.</p>	
Welfare	The provision of immediate and continuing care of emergency affected persons who may be threatened, distressed, disadvantaged, homeless or evacuated; and, the maintenance of health, well-being and prosperity of such persons with all available community resources until their rehabilitation is achieved.	IGEM Lexicon