



**City of  
Ipswich**

## **AGENDA**

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### **ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE**

Tuesday, 2 December 2025

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

Council Chambers, Level 8  
1 Nicholas Street, Ipswich

<b><u>MEMBERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE</u></b>	
Councillor Jim Madden ( <b>Chairperson</b> ) Councillor Andrew Antoniolli ( <b>Deputy Chairperson</b> )	Mayor Teresa Harding Deputy Mayor Nicole Jonic Councillor Jacob Madsen Councillor Pye Augustine Councillor Marnie Doyle



## ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE AGENDA

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**ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NO. 2025(11)**

**2 DECEMBER 2025**

AGENDA

**WELCOME TO COUNTRY OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY**

**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA**

**BUSINESS OUTSTANDING**

1. **RESPONSE TO PETITION - CLIMATE EMERGENCY PETITION**

This report has been prepared to provide key information regarding a petition with 820 signatures submitted by the Ipswich Climate Action Group (ICAG) to Council on 28 August 2025. The petition calls on Ipswich City Council to:

1. Declare a Climate Emergency.

Achieve net zero emissions across all Council operations by 2030. Establish a community–Council partnership to support a sustainable and liveable future. In response, Council officers have prepared a position and supporting information in relation to the petition.

**RECOMMENDATION**

- A. That Council continue to implement the Sustainability Strategy 2021-2026 and look to increase communication and awareness of council’s sustainability and climate resilience initiatives through our public facing media platforms.
- B. That a Climate Emergency Declaration is given consideration during the next review of the Sustainability Strategy proposed to commence in 2026-2027 (budget pending).
- C. That the General Manager Environment and Sustainability identify opportunities for engaging with the Ipswich Climate Action Group to participate in or contribute towards council’s existing sustainability initiatives and events.

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**CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

2. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NO. 2025(10) OF 18 NOVEMBER 2025

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the minutes of the Environment and Sustainability Committee held on 18 November 2025 be confirmed.

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**OFFICERS' REPORTS**

3. CITY OF IPSWICH LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2025 ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE

This is a report concerning the administrative updates made to the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan as part of the annual plan review process.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan – 2025 Administrative Update report be received and the contents noted.

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4. CHANGE TO THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT REGULATION

This report concerns an amendment to the Disaster Management Regulation 2014, effective 1 December 2025.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the Change to the Disaster Management Regulation report be received and the contents noted.

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**NOTICES OF MOTION**

**MATTERS ARISING**

**QUESTIONS / GENERAL BUSINESS**

Doc ID No: A12216742

ITEM: 1

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO PETITION - CLIMATE EMERGENCY PETITION

AUTHOR: SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

DATE: 11 NOVEMBER 2025

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report has been prepared to provide key information regarding a petition with 820 signatures submitted by the Ipswich Climate Action Group (ICAG) to Council on 28 August 2025. The petition calls on Ipswich City Council to:

1. Declare a Climate Emergency.

Achieve net zero emissions across all Council operations by 2030. Establish a community–Council partnership to support a sustainable and liveable future. In response, Council officers have prepared a position and supporting information in relation to the petition.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- A. That Council continue to implement the Sustainability Strategy 2021 – 2026 and look to increase communication and awareness of council’s sustainability and climate resilience initiatives through our public facing media platforms.**
- B. That a Climate Emergency Declaration is given consideration during the next review of the Sustainability Strategy proposed to commence in 2026-2027 (budget pending).**
- C. That the General Manager Environment and Sustainability identify opportunities for engaging with the Ipswich Climate Action Group to participate in or contribute towards council’s existing sustainability initiatives and events.**

### **RELATED PARTIES**

There was no declaration of conflicts of interest.

### **IFUTURE THEME**

Natural and Sustainable

### **PURPOSE OF REPORT/BACKGROUND**

In response to the climate emergency petition council officers have prepared a succinct summary in response to the three petition points as well as provided an in-depth report (see attached) that provides background information, key issues and financial impacts.

## Petition Points

### 1 - Declare a Climate Emergency

A Climate Emergency Declaration (CED) is a formal statement by a government or organisation acknowledging that climate change is a serious and urgent threat to the environment, economy, and community wellbeing.

### 2 - Net Zero by 2030

Net zero refers to achieving a balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and those removed from the atmosphere. In practice, this often includes the use of carbon offsets to account for residual emissions. While offsets allow organisations to balance emissions “on paper,” they do not necessarily reflect a complete elimination of emissions from operations. Achieving actual net zero—without reliance on offsets—requires deep decarbonisation across all operational areas, including energy use, transport, procurement, and waste.

### 3 - Community-Council partnership

Ipswich City Council values community partnerships in creating a connected and resilient community. Primary engagement is via Shape Your Ipswich, an online platform for sharing ideas, providing feedback, and participating in decision-making. Input from this platform directly informed the current Sustainability Strategy. Other avenues include community activities, the Queens Park Environmental Education Centre, and city-wide events.

## Petition Points – Environment & Sustainability Department Position

The following table provides a high-level summary of the pros, cons and recommended response on the three petition points.

Petition Point	Pros	Cons	Recommended Response
1. Declare a Climate Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demonstrates strong leadership</li> <li>- Aligns with IPCC guidance on climate action</li> <li>- May strengthen community awareness and engagement.</li> <li>- May support funding streams and regional collaboration.</li> <li>- Strategies, policies and programs already in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Symbolic in nature</li> <li>- May create unreasonable or unaffordable implementation of actions.</li> <li>- Council lacks authority to enforce climate measures outside its jurisdiction</li> <li>- May create risk of community confusion with Disaster or Emergency Declarations</li> <li>- May not be supported consistently across the Ipswich community</li> </ul>	<p><b>For consideration in the future review of the Sustainability Strategy.</b></p> <p>A Climate Emergency Declaration is best considered as part of the next review of the Sustainability Strategy and Implementation Plan, ensuring alignment and clear communication of scope, intent and outcomes, and allowing for community feedback.</p>

<p>2. Achieve Net Zero Emissions Across All Council Operations by 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signals strong climate ambition</li> <li>- Builds on current progress (e.g. renewable energy initiatives)</li> <li>- Encourages acceleration of sustainability initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highly unlikely Council can meet a 2030 target without heavy reliance on offsets or dedicated funding streams</li> <li>- Funding offsets can divert funding away from local climate action</li> <li>- Target timeframe is misaligned with state and federal commitments</li> <li>- Scope 3 emissions are difficult to measure and manage</li> <li>- Risk of reputational damage if targets are missed.</li> <li>- Other SEQ councils are shifting away from offsets and short-term net zero goals.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Not supported</b></p> <p>Council is currently developing a decarbonisation plan / net zero roadmap with consideration to the National and State targets. A net zero target by 2030 is highly unlikely to be feasible for council to achieve without consideration cost. Council is on track for a 50% emission reduction by 2026 based on scope 1 and 2 sources.</p>
<p>3. Establish a community– Council partnership to support a sustainable and liveable future</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shared ownership of climate goals</li> <li>- Builds on existing platforms and roles</li> <li>- Raises awareness and enables community engagement in council initiatives</li> <li>- Enables targeted education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently no dedicated role, resourcing or budget for implementation beyond existing initiatives and events such as the Ipswich Sustainability Festival, bushcare, and community planting days.</li> <li>- Risk of limited impact and dissatisfaction if not planned and resourced appropriately</li> </ul>	<p><b>Supported as part of current environment and sustainability education and engagement programs and events.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council currently delivers several community events and initiatives with sustainability and environmental outcomes.</li> <li>- Engagement with the Climate Action Group could be explored through existing programs or via a dedicated sustainability panel or focus group.</li> <li>- As host of the SEQ Climate Resilience Alliance, Council is involved in capacity building, Scope 3 emissions projects, and joint advocacy for external climate resilience funding.</li> <li>- Council currently lacks surge capacity to deliver</li> </ul>

			additional education or partnership programs.
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## LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

This report and its recommendations are consistent with the following legislative provisions:  
*Local Government Act 2009*

## POLICY IMPLICATIONS

A climate emergency declaration is best considered as part of the scheduled review of the Sustainability Strategy proposed to commence in 2026-2027 where stakeholder engagement will be undertaken for the strategy similarly to stakeholder engagement completed when the first sustainability strategy and policy were developed.

Achieving net zero emissions by 2030 across operations' (petition point #2) would materially impact Councils current strategy. Existing work is underway to prepare a roadmap where council decarbonises over a longer time horizon, while also aligning with state and federal policy targets.

## RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

### Risks of approving recommendation

There is no known risk associated with approving the recommendations.

### Risks of not approving the recommendation

Not approving the recommendation would mean that Council:

- Doesn't consider the Ipswich Climate Action Group's petition and completes no further engagement relating to the petition point for a climate emergency declaration as part of the proposed sustainability strategy review in FY2026-2027.

## FINANCIAL/RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Recommendations 1 and 3 of this report can be implemented within the existing budget and current sustainability and environmental education programs for 2025-2026.

Recommendation 2 provides for council to consider a Climate Emergency Declaration as part of the future proposed review of the sustainability strategy. This does not have any financial or resource implications in and of itself. However, should a CED be considered now or included in a future strategy, council will need to consider any financial or resource implications at that time.

## COMMUNITY AND OTHER CONSULTATION

Internal engagement within the Environment and Sustainability Department was undertaken in relation to the petition and petition points provided by the Ipswich Climate Action Group.

No external engagement has been undertaken in relation to the climate emergency declaration or other petition points. However, council officers acknowledge the need to engage with stakeholders as part of the sustainability strategy review.

## CONCLUSION

By continuing implementation of the sustainability strategy and increasing communication, Council will build awareness and support. The climate emergency declaration can be included in stakeholder engagement as part of the future sustainability strategy review.

This report provides an overview and recommended responses to the three petition points presented in the petition submitted by the Ipswich Climate Action Group at the Ordinary Council Meeting on 28 August 2025.


## HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS	
OTHER DECISION	
(a) What is the Act/Decision being made?	<p>Council is being asked to declare a climate emergency, achieve net zero by 2030 for organisational emissions and establish a community council partnership.</p> <p>Council proposes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. That Council continue to implement the Sustainability Strategy 2021 – 2026 and look to increase communication and awareness of council’s sustainability and climate resilience initiatives through our public facing media platforms.</li> <li>b. That a Climate Emergency Declaration is given consideration during the next review of the Sustainability Strategy proposed to commence in 2026-2027 (budget pending).</li> <li>c. That the General Manager Environment and Sustainability identify opportunities for engaging with the Ipswich Climate Action Group to participate in or contribute towards council’s existing sustainability initiatives and events.</li> </ul>
(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?	
(e) Conclusion	The decision is consistent with human rights.

#### ATTACHMENTS AND CONFIDENTIAL BACKGROUND PAPERS

1.	Councillors Briefing Note - Petition - Additional Supporting Information <a href="#">↓</a> 
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Brodie Smith  
**SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER**

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Kaye Cavanagh  
**GENERAL MANAGER (ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY)**

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



IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL

## Additional Supporting Information – Sustainability & Climate Petition

The contents of this report are to be read in conjunction with the Councillor briefing note titled; *'Response to petition submitted by Ipswich Climate Action Group'* and provides detailed information of Councils

### PURPOSE

This supporting document provides key information regarding a petition with 820 signatures submitted by the Ipswich Climate Action Group to Council on 28 August 2025. The petition calls on Ipswich City Council to:

1. Declare a Climate Emergency
2. Achieve net zero emissions across all Council operations by 2030
3. Establish a community–Council partnership to support a sustainable and liveable future

### REPORT STRUCTURE

- Background (3 petition points)
- Key Issues (3 petition points)
- Financial Impact (3 petition points)
- Consultation
- Communications/Media
- Council Commitments
- Appendix A – Ipswich City Council Policies and Initiatives Supporting Sustainability and Climate resilience

### SUMMARY

Petition Point	Pros	Cons	E&S Position
1. Declare a Climate Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demonstrates strong leadership</li> <li>- Aligns with IPCC guidance on climate action</li> <li>- May strengthen community awareness and engagement</li> <li>- May support funding streams and regional collaboration</li> <li>- Strategies, policies and programs already in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Symbolic only</li> <li>- May raise unrealistic expectations for action</li> <li>- Council lacks authority to enforce broad climate measures outside its jurisdiction</li> <li>- Risk of confusion with Disaster or Emergency Declarations</li> <li>- May disenfranchise some community groups if the issue is perceived as exaggerated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>For Consideration in the future review of the sustainability strategy.</b></p> <p>A declaration is best considered as part of the scheduled 2026 review of the Sustainability Strategy and Implementation Plan, ensuring alignment and clear communication of scope, intent and outcomes.</p>

Item 1 / Attachment 1.

2. Achieve Net Zero Emissions Across All Council Operations by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signals strong climate ambition</li> <li>- Builds on current progress (e.g. renewable energy, EV trials)</li> <li>- Encourages acceleration of sustainability initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unlikely Council can meet 2030 target without heavy reliance on offsets.</li> <li>- funding offsets can divert funding away from local climate action.</li> <li>- Targets aligned with state and federal commitments. Scope 3 emissions are difficult to measure and manage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk of reputational damage if targets are missed.</li> <li>- Other SEQ councils are shifting away from offsets &amp; short-term net zero goals.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Not supported</b></p> <p>Council is currently developing a net zero roadmap with consideration to the National and State targets. A net zero target by 2030 is not feasible. Council is on track for a 50% emission reduction by 2026.</p>
3. Establish a community –Council partnership to support a sustainable and liveable future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shared ownership of climate goals</li> <li>- Builds on existing platforms and roles</li> <li>- Raises awareness and enables community engagement in Council initiatives</li> <li>- Enables targeted education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently no dedicated role, resourcing or budget for implementation beyond existing initiatives and events such as the Ipswich Sustainability Festival, bush care, and community planting days</li> <li>- Risk of limited impact and dissatisfaction if not planned and resourced appropriately.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Supported as part of current environment and sustainability education and engagement programs and events.</b></p> <p>Council currently delivers several community events and initiatives with sustainability and environmental outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engagement with the Climate Action Group could be explored through existing programs or via a dedicated sustainability panel or focus group.</li> <li>- As host of the SEQ Climate Resilience Alliance, Council is involved in capacity building, Scope 3 emissions projects, and joint advocacy for external climate resilience funding.</li> <li>- Council currently lacks surge capacity to deliver additional education or partnership programs.</li> </ul>



## BACKGROUND – CLIMATE EMERGENCY DECLARATION

### What is a Climate Emergency Declaration?

A Climate Emergency Declaration (CED) is a formal statement by a government or organisation acknowledging that climate change is a serious and urgent threat to the environment, economy, and community wellbeing.

### Origins and Adoption

The first Climate Emergency Declaration in Australia was made by Darebin City Council in Victoria in 2016. Since then, thousands of jurisdictions globally—including cities, states, and national governments—have followed suit.

In Australia, over 100 local councils have declared a climate emergency, with declaration being more prevalent in Victoria (VIC) and New South Wales (NSW). A 2024 survey of 120 local governments across the country found:

- 56% had declared or acknowledged a climate emergency
- 7% were actively considering a declaration
- 34% had no current intention to declare

This trend reflects increasing recognition of the need for urgent and coordinated climate action at all levels of government.

At a local level, declarations have been made by two South-East Queensland (SEQ) councils, being Noosa Shire Council (NSC) in 2019 and Sunshine Coast Regional Council (SCRC) in 2021 while to date no other SEQ councils or Queensland (QLD) councils have made a declaration.

### What a Declaration Means in Practice

- A CED is symbolic, not a legal instrument. It does not grant special powers, override existing laws or have any legal or regulatory requirements.
- Any actions taken by councils following a declaration must remain fully compliant with all relevant legislation, including:
  - Local Government Act 2009 (Qld) - Councils act in the community's interest, but they cannot override state or federal laws, including in areas like energy policy, emissions regulation, or major infrastructure.
  - Planning Act 2016 (Qld) - Councils must align local planning schemes with State Planning Policies, which do not prioritise climate resilience, emissions reduction or environmental protection.
  - Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld) - Councils are responsible only for specific matters such as environmental nuisance and enforcing noise standards. Higher-risk activities—including resource extraction, intensive animal industries, and large-scale contamination incidents—fall under the state jurisdiction.

- Other applicable state and federal laws

#### Practical Outcomes Observed in Other Councils

Although symbolic, Climate Emergency Declarations often lead to meaningful changes, including:

- Adoption of more ambitious climate targets and action plans
- Reallocation of funding to support climate-related initiatives
- Establishment of dedicated roles or internal working groups
- Enhanced community engagement and climate education programs

#### Scientific Basis

Leading scientific bodies—including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have concluded that:

- Climate change is real, and human activities (primarily the burning of fossil fuels) are the dominant cause.
- The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has risen sharply since the Industrial Revolution, driving global warming.
- 2024 was the warmest year on record globally, and the first calendar year that the average global temperature exceeded 1.5°C above pre-industrial level.
- The IPCC's Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5°C (2018) states that: Limiting warming to 1.5°C is vastly preferable to 2°C in terms of impacts and damages.
- Immediate, deep, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required to limit global warming to 1.5°C with limited overshoot.

#### Councils' Current Climate and Sustainability Actions

Ipswich City Council is already delivering a broad suite of sustainability initiatives that align with the level of action seen in many councils that have formally declared a climate emergency. Through strategic planning, on-ground implementation, and regional collaboration, Council demonstrates a strong and proactive commitment to climate resilience and emissions reduction. A list of sustainability initiatives is provided in Appendix A.

#### Sustainability Implementation Plan

Council's Sustainability Implementation Plan incorporates key elements commonly found in Climate Emergency Plans, including:

- *Priority Action Area 1: Sustainable Council*  
Focuses on reducing organisational emissions, improving energy efficiency, transitioning to low-emissions fleet vehicles, embedding sustainable procurement, and promoting circular economy principles. It also includes initiatives to enhance water efficiency and support green workplace travel—ensuring Council leads by example.
- *Priority Action Area 2: Climate Adaptation*  
Aims to strengthen resilience to climate impacts across Council operations and the broader community.

#### Regional Collaboration

Ipswich City Council plays a leadership role as a member and host of the Southeast Queensland Council Regional Alliance (SEQCRA)—a collaborative network advancing sustainability and climate initiatives across the region. Through SEQCRA, Council contributes to shared projects, exchanges best practices, and builds capacity for coordinated climate action.

#### Strategic Approach

To date, rather than making a symbolic declaration, Council has embedded climate action within its operational and strategic frameworks—ensuring efforts are actionable, measurable, and aligned with long-term planning. This approach has enabled Council to maintain credibility, deliver tangible outcomes, and remain responsive to evolving policy and funding environments.

#### Consideration of a Future Declaration

Council's Sustainability Strategy and Implementation Plan is scheduled for formal review at the end of 2026, presenting a timely opportunity to conduct stakeholder engagement on a Climate Emergency Declaration. Council is well-positioned to engage the community on a declaration, with a strong foundation of policies, plans, and implementation frameworks already in place.

A declaration at that time could:

- Signal Council's commitment to accelerating climate action.
- Strengthen community engagement and awareness.
- Support advocacy for regional and state-level collaboration.
- Enable prioritisation of climate-related funding and resourcing.

The review provides a natural and strategic point for Council to assess its current trajectory, engage stakeholders, and determine whether a formal declaration aligns with its long-term sustainability and climate resilience goals.

### **KEY ISSUES - CLIMATE EMERGENCY DECLARATION**

#### Community Expectations and Councils Jurisdiction

Declaring a Climate Emergency signals a strong commitment to climate action. However, it can also elevate community expectations for immediate outcomes, including new policies, increased funding, and dedicated resources.

At the same time, the community may not be fully aware of the scope of Council's existing work in sustainability and climate resilience. Strengthening communication around current initiatives and achievements may effectively demonstrate leadership and reinforce Council's commitment.

While a Climate Emergency Declaration can enhance Council's leadership role, it is important to acknowledge the limitations in Council's authority to drive widespread change. Council does not have legislative power to mandate community-wide sustainability practices or enforce climate mitigation measures beyond its jurisdiction.

To ensure a declaration is meaningful and well-received, it should be accompanied by clear messaging that sets realistic expectations, promotes shared responsibility, and encourages collaborative action

across government, industry, and the community. For this reason, aligning the declaration with a review of Council's sustainability strategy would be an effective approach.

**Confusion between a Disaster Emergency Declaration and Climate Emergency Declaration**

It is important to clearly distinguish between a Disaster Emergency Declaration (DED) and a Climate Emergency Declaration (CED), as they serve different purposes and carry different implications.

A DED is issued by the Queensland Government, typically in coordination with local and federal authorities, in response to specific events such as floods, cyclones, or bushfires. It is supported by legislation—primarily the Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld)—which enables the use of emergency powers, coordinated disaster response, and access to funding and resources. In contrast, a CED is a symbolic statement of intent. It is not backed by legislation and does not trigger formal obligations, emergency powers, or access to additional resources. Its purpose is to signal urgency and reinforce Council's commitment to climate action.

Should Council proceed with a Climate Emergency Declaration, it will be essential to clearly communicate this distinction to the community. This will help manage expectations and avoid confusion regarding the nature and implications of the declaration.

**FINANCIAL IMPACTS - CLIMATE EMERGENCY DECLARATION**

If Council proceeds with a Climate Emergency Declaration, it can continue leveraging existing frameworks—such as the Sustainability Strategy and current programs—to demonstrate alignment with climate emergency principles.

The scheduled review of Council's sustainability strategy in late 2026 presents an opportunity to clearly define the scope of Council's climate response, set realistic expectations, and clarify Council's jurisdictional boundaries. This approach maintains momentum, optimises existing resources, and reinforces Council's ongoing commitment to climate action.

The Sustainability Team currently comprises two full-time staff, supported by other departments. While this collaborative model has enabled steady progress, the team does not have capacity to expand its scope. Additional resourcing would be required if Council seeks to increase climate and sustainability outputs, such as delivering community climate education initiatives.



## BACKGROUND – NET ZERO BY 2030

Net zero refers to achieving a balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and those removed from the atmosphere. In practice, this often includes the use of carbon offsets to account for residual emissions. While offsets allow organisations to balance emissions “on paper,” they do not necessarily reflect a complete elimination of emissions from operations. Achieving actual net zero—without reliance on offsets—requires deep decarbonisation across all operational areas, including energy use, transport, procurement, and waste.

### Government Commitments

Both the Australian and Queensland Governments are committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050, based on 2005 levels.

- Queensland has legislated a 75% reduction by 2035 and net zero by 2050 through the *Clean Economy Jobs Act 2024*.
- Australia has legislated a 43% reduction by 2030 under the *Climate Change Act 2022*, and has formally adopted a 62–70% reduction target by 2035 as part of its international commitments under the Paris Agreement.

### Emission Scopes

Greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three scopes:

- Scope 1 – Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (e.g. fuel combustion)
- Scope 2 – Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy (e.g. electricity)
- Scope 3 – All other indirect emissions (e.g. supply chain, waste, products)

### Ipswich City Council's Progress

Under its Sustainability Strategy 2021–2026, Ipswich City Council has committed to a 50% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2026. This target is currently on track through initiatives such as:

- Sourcing approximately 85% of electricity from renewable energy via a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). This initiative has resulted in an annual CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in excess of 10,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e and makes ICC the third Council in Queensland to switch to renewable electricity.
- Installing multiple rooftop solar systems, including the 200kW system at Ipswich Central Library commissioned in August 2025
- Trialling electric vehicles within the Council fleet
- Retrofitting street and building lighting with LED technology

Council is also working to improve carbon accounting practices to better understand and manage emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3.

### Current Actions and Future Planning – Net Zero 2050

Ipswich City Council is not currently targeting net zero emissions by 2030; however, it is actively investigating pathways to achieve net zero, in alignment with the legislated commitments of both the Queensland Government and the Australian Government. This reflects a practical and strategic approach that acknowledges:

- The complexity of reducing emissions across all scopes—particularly Scope 3
- The need for sustained investment and policy alignment
- The importance of reliable data to inform decision-making

#### **Net Zero Roadmap and Carbon Inventory**

Ipswich City Council is currently developing a draft Net Zero Roadmap, which will outline a staged pathway for reducing emissions across key operational areas, including waste, infrastructure, and procurement.

In parallel, Council is undertaking a detailed carbon inventory for the 2024–2025 financial year, in collaboration with a specialist consultant. This inventory will provide updated insights into Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, and will be used to:

- Refine interim targets
- Identify high-impact mitigation strategies
- Inform future planning and investment decisions

Council is positioning itself to make credible, transparent, and community-focused progress, while maintaining flexibility to adapt its approach over time. This ensures that sustainability efforts remain aligned with evolving policy, funding opportunities, and operational capacity—without overcommitting to targets that may not be feasible under current constraints.

### **KEY ISSUES – NET ZERO BY 2030**

#### **Scope 3 Emissions Complexity**

Scope 3 emissions include indirect emissions from supply chains, procurement, waste, and transport. These are challenging to measure accurately and difficult to control directly. Ipswich City Council is still in the process of developing reliable carbon accounting systems to quantify and manage Scope 3 emissions.

#### **Technological and Market Limitations**

Emerging technologies such as carbon capture and storage along with low carbon construction methods are not yet widely available or cost-effective for local government use. Nature-based solutions, while valuable, require long-term land management and may not deliver immediate or verifiable offsets.

#### **Policy Alignment**

A net zero by 2030 target would place Council ahead of current state and federal commitments, potentially creating misalignment with broader regulatory frameworks and funding mechanisms.

#### **Infrastructure and Operational Constraints**

Transitioning to electric or low-emission alternatives requires significant capital investment, long lead times, and infrastructure upgrades (e.g. EV charging stations, battery storage). These changes must be carefully planned and resourced.

#### **Risk of Reputational Damage**

Committing to net zero by 2030 without a clear, funded implementation plan may lead to public scrutiny and loss of credibility if targets are not met. Such a commitment could be perceived as symbolic rather than actionable, potentially undermining stakeholder confidence in Council's sustainability leadership.

### FINANCIAL IMPACTS – NET ZERO BY 2030

Achieving net zero emissions by 2030 would require Council to offset residual emissions, particularly those from Scope 3 sources, which are difficult to eliminate entirely. This would necessitate the purchase of carbon credits at scale, with current market rates as follows:

- Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs): \$30–\$36 per tonne
- International credits: \$5+ per tonne, often with lower transparency and verification standards

The financial burden of purchasing offsets at this scale would be significant. Relying heavily on offsets may also undermine Council's long-term sustainability goals by diverting funding away from tangible emissions reduction projects toward short-term accounting solutions that don't result in true carbon reduction.

In principle, Council's emissions reduction focus is broadly based on a hierarchy of:

1. **Avoidance** e.g. Implementation of behavioural and process changes that avoid emissions.
2. **Reduction & mitigation** e.g. Implementation of capital and operational projects that reduce actual emissions such as replacing fleet vehicles or implementing more efficient lighting in councils buildings.
3. **Offset** e.g. As a last resort, reducing residual emissions through carbon offsets and credit options where no viable reduction opportunities exist in avoidance and mitigation.

Currently, there is no dedicated federal or state funding available to support local governments in achieving net zero by 2030.

## BACKGROUND – COMMUNITY – COUNCIL PARTNERSHIP

Ipswich City Council values community partnerships in creating a connected and resilient community. Primary engagement is via Shape Your Ipswich, an online platform for sharing ideas, providing feedback, and participating in decision-making. Input from this platform directly informed the current Sustainability Strategy.

Environmental engagement with the community was previously facilitated through the Environment Community Reference Group, replaced in 2019 by a broader Community Panel. Work is currently underway to expand the panels membership and improve city-wide representation.

While there is no dedicated community-facing role for sustainability or climate change, several existing positions contribute to related outcomes including:

- *Senior Community Education and Engagement Officer (Resource Recovery)*: Delivers initiatives aligned with the Resource Recovery Strategy.
- *Education and Community Liaison Officer (Resource Recovery)*: Builds stakeholder relationships and promotes sustainable behaviour.
- *Environmental Events and Partnerships Officer (Natural Environment)*: Coordinates events and partnerships supporting environmental goals.
- *Bushcare Coordinator (Natural Environment)*: Supports volunteer-led bushland restoration.
- *Conservation Partnerships Officer (Natural Environment)*: Leads landholder engagement and education to protect natural assets.
- *Environmental Education and Communications Officer (Natural Environment)*: Delivers awareness campaigns and technical advice on sustainability engagement.

### Community Funding Opportunities

Ipswich City Council offers several funding programs that support environmental and climate-related initiatives:

- Community Projects Funding:
  - Supports not-for-profit organisations delivering projects related to environment, climate change, and sustainability.
  - Funding available: Up to \$15,000 per project.
- Enviroplan Levy Community Funding:
  - Supports environmental projects only; sustainability-focused initiatives are not eligible.
  - Funding available: Up to \$3,000 for not-for-profits, schools, and childcare centres; up to \$1,500 for registered wildlife carers.
- Ti Tree Bioenergy Funding:
  - Supports projects aligned with environmental sustainability and waste-to-energy innovation, including organic waste recovery, carbon reduction, and community environmental benefits.
  - Funding scope: project-specific and limited to initiatives within a defined geographic area.

## KEY ISSUES – COMMUNITY – COUNCIL PARTNERSHIP

Establishing a community sustainability working group could strengthen public engagement, improve coordination of sustainability initiatives, and raise awareness of Council programs and funding opportunities. It could empower residents to lead local climate action and help support targeted education and outreach. With appropriate resourcing, it could foster shared ownership of climate goals and deliver measurable community outcomes. However, there are some key issues to consider.

### Limited Dedicated Engagement Capacity

While Council delivers a range of environmental and sustainability programs, community awareness of these initiatives and available funding opportunities may be limited. Council currently lacks a dedicated community-facing role sitting within the sustainability team. This limits the ability to coordinate, promote, and support community-led sustainability and climate action at scale and promote the work being done by Council.

### Funding Program Limitations

Existing community funding programs support a range of environmental and climate-related projects, but eligibility criteria and funding levels may not fully meet the needs of community groups seeking to deliver innovative or large-scale climate initiatives.

### Inactive and Underutilised Community Panel

The existing Community Panel may not meet the intent of the partnership proposed in the petition. It is unlikely to provide the dedicated time or focus needed for community groups to raise climate-related concerns or contribute meaningfully to outcomes. Establishing a new group would involve additional coordination, governance, and outreach. Without adequate facilitation and resourcing, there is a risk that community input may be limited or not effectively translated into actionable outcomes.

## FINANCIAL IMPACTS – COMMUNITY – COUNCIL PARTNERSHIP

Establishing a new Community–Council Sustainability Partnership Group and undertaking meaningful education and community behaviour-change management would require additional staff time and facilitation. Without dedicated funding, the ability to deliver meaningful outcomes is limited and may result in community dissatisfaction. In order to strengthen community engagement and education, Council would need to consider:

- Funding a dedicated FTE (Officer Level 5) to lead climate-related communications and education;
- Allocating budget for workshops, educational materials, grant coordination, and progress reporting.

Where dedicated resourcing is not feasible, existing mechanisms such as Shape Your Ipswich and the Community Panel (once reactivated) should continue to serve as the primary platforms for community engagement. Education and awareness campaigns can continue to be delivered in collaboration with

Education Officers in other teams, such as the Youth Sustainability Forum and the Ipswich Sustainable Living Festival.

## CONSULTATION

### **Informed Decisions Survey 2025 – Community Views on Climate Change (Ipswich)**

A recent survey conducted by Informed Decisions captured Ipswich residents' views, concerns, and priorities regarding climate change and sustainability. Key findings include:

- 88% of residents believe climate change is occurring, with 42% attributing it primarily to human activity.
- Over half feel their local area is already affected—particularly by flooding, extreme heat, and storms.
- 44% report experiencing climate-related impacts, including rising household costs and challenges accessing food.
- Confidence in adapting to climate impacts is low, with residents expressing a strong desire for:
  - Biodiversity protection
  - Sustainability education
  - Pollution reduction

### **Sustainability Policy and Strategy 2021**

Community input was gathered through Shape Your Ipswich during the development of the Council's Sustainability Policy and Strategy, which outlines long-term goals for environmental protection and climate resilience

### **Sustainability Strategy Review 2026**

The Sustainability Strategy will be reviewed following 2025, with a public consultation period to inform its direction and priorities likely through Shape Your Ipswich.

### **Sustainable Ipswich Workshops and Events**

Annual workshops and events (e.g. Sustainable Living Festival, Community Planting Days, Bushcare Groups and Youth Sustainability Forum) provide interactive opportunities for residents to engage with sustainability topics and contribute ideas.

## COMMUNICATIONS/MEDIA

- **'Pressure to declare a climate emergency':** Local media has highlighted growing community pressure for Ipswich City Council to formally declare a climate emergency.
  - Local Ipswich News, published 6 September 2025,  
<https://localipswichnews.com.au/news/ipswich-climate-emergency/>

- **National Climate Risk Assessment:** Australia's first comprehensive assessment confirms hazards like extreme heat, floods, storms will worsen under all plausible future climate scenarios, affecting critical systems including health, infrastructure, natural environment, primary industries, coastal areas, water security and supply chains. It emphasises early, coordinated action to significantly reduce long-term costs, and prevent compounding risks to communities.
  - Australian Government, Australian Climate Service, published September 2025, [National Climate Risk Assessment | Australian Climate Service](#)
- **'First climate risk assessment finds 1.5 million Australians at risk from sea level rise by 2050':** ABC News highlights findings from Australia's national climate risk assessment, warning of major threats from sea level rise, heatwaves, and biodiversity loss. A forthcoming 2035 emissions reduction target is expected to guide national climate policy and inform local government planning.
  - ABC News, published 15 September 2025, [First climate risk assessment finds 1.5m Australians at risk from sea level rise by 2050 - ABC News](#)
- **National net zero target (Sep 2025):** The Australian Government has reaffirmed its 2050 net zero target, introducing 2035 interim targets and sector pathway plans. This national commitment to decarbonisation has cascading implications for:
  - Industry, construction, transport, and supply chains
  - Community, business, and planning
  - Council operations, financial risk management, and strategic planning

*Highlight: Reducing emissions is a national strategy involving economic planning and financial risk management. National net zero commitments create cascading implications for council operations, finance and planning.*

  - Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, published September 2025, [National Net Zero Target](#)
- **Australian Local Government Association (ALGA)'s *Adapting Together: Local Government Leadership in a Changing Climate* report (July 2025)** Australian Local Governments are projected to spend over \$2 billion in the next five years to adapt and future-proof their communities from climate risk, delivering up to \$4.7 billion in benefits or avoided costs by 2030. ALGA is calling for a dedicated \$400 billion national climate adaptation fund to enable councils to deliver place-based resilience measures, recognising the scale of local government leadership in resilience delivery.
  - Australian Local Government Association, published June 2025, [ALGA-Adapting-Together-Report-2025.pdf](#)

## COUNCIL COMMITMENTS

On 15 April 2025, Council considered a Community Group Request to declare a climate emergency. At that time, Council resolved not to proceed with a declaration. Considering the renewed request and petition, this report provides a more in-depth consideration than previously undertaken. The previous report can be found here: <https://iccecm.ipswich.qld.gov.au/id:A11485465/document/versions/latest>



## **APPENDIX A – Ipswich City Council Policies and Initiatives Supporting Sustainability and Climate Resilience**

### **Policies, Strategies and Plans**

- Biosecurity Plan
- Brushtail Rock Wallaby Recovery Plan
- Environmental Offsets Policy
- Environmental Protection Policy
- Enviroplan Program and Levy Policy
- Enviroplan Program and Levy Policy
- Flying Fox Roost Management Plan
- Indigenous Accord
- Indigenous Accord Policy
- Integrated Catchment Plan
- Integrated Water Strategy
- Ipswich City Plan 2025
- Koala Conservation and Habitat Management Plan
- Local Disaster Management Plan 2024–2028
- Natural Area Estate Fire Management Policy
- Natural Environment Policy
- Natural Environment Strategy
- Offsite stormwater quality improvement policy
- Platypus recovery plan
- Resilient Rivers initiative mid brisbane catchment action plan
- Resilient Rivers Initiative Bremer Catchment Action Plan
- Resource Recovery Implementation Plan 2021-2031
- Resource Recovery Strategy 2021-2031
- Statement of Management Intent – Flying Fox Roost Management Ipswich City
- Sustainability Policy
- Sustainability Strategy
- Traditional Land Access Strategic Policy
- Urban Green Plan
- Urban Greening Policy
- Waterway Health Strategy

### **Initiatives**

- Community Nature Conservation Partnerships and Support
- Community tree planting events including Trees For Mum and World Rivers Day
- Waste and Circular Economy Transformation Directive; reducing the impacts of waste on the Ipswich community and supporting a circular economy

- Council is a member of a subregional alliance with two other SEQ councils focused on the construction of a regional material recovery facility – Sub-regional alliance (SRA)
- Free Plant Program – ICC distributes up to 120,000 plants annually through its Free Plant Program. All species are carefully selected to suit local climate and soil conditions and are proudly propagated at the Council's production nursery.
- Garden Organic Bins – Move to a three-bin system from the 1st of July 2025 to divert items such as garden clipping, weeds, branches, leaves and dead flowers from ending up in landfill.
- Get Ready Ipswich Program - is part of the statewide Get Ready Queensland initiative, coordinated by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority. It aims to help Ipswich residents prepare for natural disasters and extreme weather events, especially during the high-risk season from October to April.
- Habitat connections program
- Implementation of Let's Get It Sorted program - improve kerbside recycling and divert more materials from landfill
- Local bushland reserve program
- Master plans for conservation estates
- Natural area estate conservation works program
- Natural area estates fire management program
- Natural areas estate pest animal management program
- Nature Based Solutions for Flood risk management
- Offsite stormwater quality improvement program
- Proposed Residential Subsidy Schemes – encouraging organic waste recycling
- Sustainable Ipswich Workshops and Events – Sustainable Ipswich is an annual celebration of everyday actions we can take as a community to create a more liveable city
- Urban Rivers and Catchment Program
- Water Quality Rehabilitation Program
- Waterway Recovery Program
- Youth Sustainability Summit

#### **Sustainability Strategy Update**

A total of 52 actions were committed to the implementation plan across five focus areas: Sustainable Council, Climate Adaptation, Transport & Mobility, Natural Environment & Healthy Waterways, and Circular Economy/Waste & Resource Recovery. Notable achievements to date, include the following:

- **Approval of an updated council's public facing Sustainability Policy for 2024-2028.** The updated policy has now been approved and endorsed by council and is available to the community via council's website.
- **Decarbonisation Plan Proposal** was approved by ELT to proceed in developing a draft proposal. The purpose of the decarbonisation plan is to map out a pathway to reduce councils emissions further focusing on the key emissions reduction areas of waste, energy, Supply chain &

procurement, Transport, and building & infrastructure. The proposal will go through stakeholder engagement during 2025.

- **Progress made on rooftop solar projects** with the 200kW system at Nicholas Street Library completed and commissioned in August 2025, while installations at Robelle Domain (Lagoon Café, 80kW) and Yamanto Depot (30kW) are currently underway.
- **Progress made on sustainable procurement project** within council's procurement team that will support circular economy and carbon reduction efforts. Initial work has involved focus group engagement with the procurement team to identify the opportunities and barriers to implementing the project. The working group presented to the senior leader's forum during February 2025 for feedback and further implementation of the changes have commenced.
- **The sustainability working group (SWG)** has now held two quarterly meetings. The cross organisational collaboration was approved by ELT in late 2024 and was established to help implement the sustainability strategy and associated works across the organisation.
- **EcoBiz outreach** via Council's 'New Business Breakfast' was held in February 2025. The EcoBiz program is a state government initiative which focuses on helping small business reduce their operational costs across water, energy & waste.
- **Green Energy Precinct (GEP)** feasibility and design work for the Nicholas Street, 'Green Energy Precinct' has been completed following successful grant submissions to the SEQ Innovation Technology Fund and the Urban Precinct & Partnership Program (uPPP). Implementation options are now being investigated, with a focus on identifying the most effective solution for integration of renewable energy (solar and battery energy storage systems (BESS) within the Nicholas Street Precinct.
- **Streetlighting efficiency improvements** has led to Council replacing 66 lights on the Brassal Bikeway in late 2023 resulting in an annual reduction of over 70,000 kWh equivalent to 50 tonnes CO2 per year.
- **Southeast Queensland Climate Resilience Alliance (SEQCRA) was established** between eight councils to enhance the capacity of Local Governments in SEQ, to work collaboratively on projects to achieve regional solutions to climate risks, at a scale and pace beyond what is achievable by individual councils working alone. A coordinator for the alliance commenced during 2024 and is leading the delivery of the alliance priority project work.
- **LED lighting upgrade at Ipswich Art Gallery** has involved replacing 600+ lights with energy efficient LED technology. This has resulted in reducing energy consumption by over 10,000 kWh per month and contributed to best practice lighting for care and presentation of artworks. This is in addition to other energy efficiency projects as the LED lighting retrofit at the George Alder Tennis Centre.
- **Deliver the renewable energy Power Purchasing Agreement** between CleanCo and council that will see approximately 85% of council's energy come from wind power. This change came into effect from October 2024 and will be the main contributing factor for council to reach its target of 50% scope 1 and 2 emission reduction by 2026.
- **Fleet transition to electric vehicles increased** to two vehicles and four charging stations. The average electric car emits 29-41% less emissions than a typical fossil-fuelled car for every

kilometre driven. Continuing to transition to a low emissions fleet will assist council in further reducing its emissions.

- **Lighting upgrades and solar systems** at various locations across council's facilities with smaller scale impact such as Girls Guide hut (solar), Jim Donald Park (solar), Brisbane Street (lighting replacement) & Evan Marginson (lighting replacement).

#### **Ongoing Commitments Under the Strategy**

Council's sustainability team will focus on several actions within the sustainability strategy that are in progress. The sustainability strategy lapses in 2026 and as a result preparations are being made to deliver outstanding actions over the next financial year. This includes prioritising budget for FY26 across the following areas:

- **Water efficiency opportunities** budgeted for FY26 to investigate opportunities for water efficiency measures across council facilities like projects already completed in the energy efficiency field.
- **Sustainable procurement project progress** with baseline assessment discussions and focus group engagement with the procurement team completed during the end of 2024. The next stage will include policy changes and developing 'sustainability' questions & criteria for all purchases as well as a monitoring approach. These changes are proposed to be implemented and take place from July 2025.
- **Climate risk analysis** to help Council better understand how climate change may impact operations and our ability to serve the community. A climate risk workbook and report are due to be completed by June 2025. This will be integrated into council's exiting risk management framework to ensure ongoing mitigation and resilience building actions occur in response to council's climate risks.
- **Emissions data improvement** through continuous capture of council's utility data whilst expanding into scope 3 data which is typically harder to measure and control. This data will also inform future projects to reduce scope 3 emissions.

#### **Other Recent Projects**

- Expansion of the Disaster Awareness Camera Network and flood gauges which feeds into Council's online disaster Dashboard, a crucial tool for community safety and information.
- Transitioning to a three-bin waste collection system with the introduction of the garden organics bin to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill (started July 2025).
- On Demand Large Item Kerbside Collection program, which uses FLEXiSKiP bags. In its first year, 12,000 residents used this service, recycling nearly a thousand tonnes of material, including whitegoods and toys, that would otherwise have ended up in landfill.
- Let's Get it Sorted campaign - city-wide educational marketing campaign to educate on what should and should not go in to yellow-lid recycling bins
- The Annual Environment and Sustainability Calendar - each month includes useful actions everyone can take towards a healthier environment and cleaner greener city.

- Ipswich Sustainable Living Festival date and [program](#) announced for 2025 (Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> of October)



**ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NO. 2025(10)**

**18 NOVEMBER 2025**

MINUTES

**COUNCILLORS' ATTENDANCE:**

Councillor Jim Madden (Chairperson); Councillors Andrew Antonioli (Deputy Chairperson), Mayor Teresa Harding, Jacob Madsen, Pye Augustine, Marnie Doyle and David Martin (Observer)

**COUNCILLOR'S APOLOGIES:**

Deputy Mayor Nicole Jonic

**OFFICERS' ATTENDANCE:**

Chief Executive Officer (Sonia Cooper), General Manager Environment and Sustainability (Kaye Cavanagh), General Manager Planning and Regulatory Services (Brett Davey), Manager Natural Environment (Phil A Smith), Manager Media, Communications and Engagement (Mark Strong), Senior Communications and Policy Officer (Jodie Richter), Chief of Staff – Office of the Mayor (Melissa Fitzgerald), Program Coordinator Special Projects (Ti Tree) (Cameron Lund), Senior Media Officer (Darrell Giles) and Venue Technician (Max Moylan)

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

**RECOMMENDATION**

Moved by Councillor Andrew Antonioli:  
Seconded by Mayor Teresa Harding:

**That a leave of absence be granted for Deputy Mayor Nicole Jonic for the Environment and Sustainability Committee Meeting.**

**AFFIRMATIVE**

Councillors:

Madden  
Antonioli  
Harding  
Madsen  
Augustine  
Doyle

**NEGATIVE**

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

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**WELCOME TO COUNTRY OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY**

Councillor Jim Madden (Chairperson) delivered the Acknowledgement of Country

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**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA**

Nil

**BUSINESS OUTSTANDING**

Nil

**CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

1. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NO. 2025(09) OF 14 OCTOBER 2025

**RECOMMENDATION**

Moved by Councillor Andrew Antonioli:  
Seconded by Councillor Jacob Madsen:

**That the minutes of the Environment and Sustainability Committee held on 14 October 2025 be confirmed.**

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Madden

Antonioli

Harding

Madsen

Augustine

Doyle

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

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**OFFICERS' REPORTS**

2. SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY PROGRESS REPORT - NOVEMBER 2025

This is a report concerning the progress in implementing Ipswich City Council's Sustainability Strategy 2021-2026. The strategy and its associated implementation plan are in their fourth year of implementation. These set out several actions over the five-year period and as of November 2025, **75%** are marked completed. Some of the actions are substantial projects within themselves and are implemented over multiple years and/or ongoing in nature.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Moved by Councillor Andrew Antonioli:



Seconded by Councillor Marnie Doyle:

**That the report titled “Sustainability Strategy Implementation – November 2025” be received and noted.**

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Madden

Antoniolli

Harding

Madsen

Augustine

Doyle

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

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3. IPSWICH RIVERS IMPROVEMENT TRUST NOTICE OF ANNUAL PRECEPT FOR 2025 - 2026

This is a report concerning the annual Precept issued to Council under the *Rivers Improvement Trust Act 1940* and the associated program of works for the Ipswich Rivers Improvement Trust for 2025-2026.

RECOMMENDATION

Moved by Mayor Teresa Harding:

Seconded by Councillor Marnie Doyle:

**That the report for the Ipswich Rivers Improvement Trust 2025-2026 Precept of \$300,000 be received and the contents noted.**

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Madden

Antoniolli

Harding

Madsen

Augustine

Doyle

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

4. IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE RESILIENT RIVERS INITIATIVE THROUGH SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND COUNCIL OF MAYORS

This is a report concerning Ipswich City Council's financial contribution to and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Resilient Rivers Initiative through Council of Mayors (SEQ) and the associated delivery of the City Deal funding program.

RECOMMENDATION

Moved by Mayor Teresa Harding:

Seconded by Councillor Andrew Antoniolli:

- A. **That Council resolve to enter into a non-legally binding Memorandum of Understanding for the purpose of the Resilient Rivers Initiative through the Council of Mayors (SEQ), as per Attachment 1.**
- B. **That the Memorandum of Understanding shall provide for a monetary contribution of \$701,862 over the term of the agreement with annual contribution(s) of \$230,217 in 2025-2026, with consideration to \$233,929 in 2026-2027 and \$237,716 in 2027-2028 in future budgets.**

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Madden  
Antoniolli  
Harding  
Madsen  
Augustine  
Doyle

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

5. TI TREE BIOENERGY FUNDING - PROGRAM UPDATE AND PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR 2025-2026

This report is concerning a program update on the Ti Tree Bioenergy Funding and proposed projects for commencement in 2025-2026.

This report highlights the progress to date of the projects approved by Council in the 2024-2025 financial year and recommends for approval by Council the program for commencement in the 2025-2026 financial year and beyond.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Moved by Councillor Marnie Doyle:  
Seconded by Councillor Pye Augustine:

- A. That the progress update on approved projects from 2024-2025 in Table 1 be received and noted.**
- B. That Council approve the projects recommended for commencement in the 2025-2026 financial year as detailed in Table 2.**

**AFFIRMATIVE**

Councillors:

Madden  
Antoniolli  
Harding  
Madsen  
Augustine  
Doyle

**NEGATIVE**

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

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**6. ENVIROPLAN PROGRAM AND LEVY PROGRESS REPORT 2024-2025**

This report concerns the Enviroplan Program and Levy Progress Report for the 2024-2025 Financial Year (Attachment 1). Contained within the report is an overview of project delivery, outcomes and a financial summary including expenditure and revenue and highlights from the past year which include:

- Over \$5 million invested across land acquisitions, estate management, conservation planning and community partnerships
- A land acquisition of 32 hectares at South Ripley, providing a vital link between Flinders – Goolman Conservation Estate and White Rock – Spring Mountain Conservation Estate
- The first Voluntary Conservation Covenant for a 9.16 hectare private property to ensure permanent protection and support sustainable land management and regeneration practices.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Moved by Mayor Teresa Harding:  
Seconded by Councillor Pye Augustine:

**That the report concerning the Enviroplan Program and Levy Progress Report 2024-2025 be received and the contents noted.**

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Madden

Antoniolli

Harding

Madsen

Augustine

Doyle

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

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7. ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY DEPARTMENT CAPITAL DELIVERY REPORT  
JULY-SEPTEMBER 2025

This is a report concerning the performance of the capital delivery program by the Environment and Sustainability Department for July-September 2025.

RECOMMENDATION

Moved by Mayor Teresa Harding:

Seconded by Councillor Pye Augustine:

**That the report on capital delivery by the Environment and Sustainability  
Department for July- September 2025 be received and the contents noted.**

AFFIRMATIVE

Councillors:

Madden

Antoniolli

Harding

Madsen

Augustine

Doyle

NEGATIVE

Councillors:

Nil

The motion was put and carried.

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NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

MATTERS ARISING

Nil

**QUESTIONS / GENERAL BUSINESS**

Nil

**PROCEDURAL MOTIONS AND FORMAL MATTERS**

The meeting commenced at 1.36 pm.

The meeting closed at 2.07 pm.

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Doc ID No: A11711570

ITEM: 3

SUBJECT: CITY OF IPSWICH LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2025  
ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE

AUTHOR: DISASTER MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

DATE: 11 NOVEMBER 2025

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This is a report concerning the administrative updates made to the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan as part of the annual plan review process.

### **RECOMMENDATION/S**

**That the City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan – 2025 Administrative Update report be received and the contents noted.**

### **RELATED PARTIES**

There was no declaration of conflicts of interest.

### **IFUTURE THEME**

Safe, Inclusive and Creative

### **PURPOSE OF REPORT/BACKGROUND**

Local governments are required to prepare a Local Disaster Management Plan in accordance with section 57 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act), with the Act further requiring local governments to review the plan at least once a year.

The City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Plan (the LDMP) was last reviewed in 2024, at which time its structure was updated to reflect contemporary disaster management arrangements that acknowledged the significant changes occurring in the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements at the time. Council adopted the LDMP in June 2024 for the period 2024-2028.

This year, members of the Local Disaster Management Group and Local Recovery and Resilience Group were invited to review and provide feedback on the LDMP; minor feedback was received and is incorporated as attached. This year's annual review also incorporated the machinery of government changes arising following the 2024 State government election.

As the changes arising from this year's annual LDMP review process are administrative in nature and do not materially affect the LDMP, they have been made by the authorised council delegate and are presented to Council for noting.

## LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

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

*Local Government Act 2009*

*Local Government Regulation 2012*

*Disaster Management Act 2003*

*Disaster Management Regulation 2014*

## POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This report is consistent with Council's Disaster Management Policy, which outlines the preparation, consultation, compliance and annual review requirements of the LDMP.

## RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The LDMP supports disaster risk management in Ipswich by providing the framework for the community, Council and other disaster management entities to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. Further, disaster risk reduction is specifically outlined in Part 5 of the LDMP.

## FINANCIAL/RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications.

## COMMUNITY AND OTHER CONSULTATION

All members of the Local Disaster Management Group and Local Recovery and Resilience Group were consulted; this includes the Mayor and all Councillors appointed by Council resolution to the positions of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of these groups.



## CONCLUSION

The 2025 review of the City of Ipswich LDMP ensures Council's continued compliance with the Act and resolves recent machinery of government changes impacting the disaster management arrangements in Ipswich.

## HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS
<b>RECEIVE AND NOTE REPORT</b>
The Recommendation states that the report be received and the contents noted. The decision to receive and note the report does not limit human rights. Therefore, the decision is compatible with human rights.

## ATTACHMENTS AND CONFIDENTIAL BACKGROUND PAPERS

1	Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) CLEAN <a href="#">↓</a> 
2	Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) TRACK CHANGES <a href="#">↓</a> 

Kristie Mckenna

### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR**

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Matthew Pinder

### **DISASTER AND NATURAL HAZARDS MANAGER**

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Kaye Cavanagh

### **GENERAL MANAGER (ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY)**

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



City of Ipswich

Disaster & Emergency Management

# Local Disaster Management Plan

*A plan for the City of Ipswich*

2024-2028

This document is the word version created for drafting, consultation, approval, and endorsement.

The final approved and endorsement version of this LDMP will be created by Ipswich City Council Marketing and Promotions Branch using graphic design elements and the ICC Style Guide.



**{INSIDE FRONT COVER – PAGE IS NOT NUMBERED}**

### **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**

Content from this work should be attributed to Ipswich City Council (Disaster and Emergency Management).

### **Acknowledgement**

Ipswich City Council acknowledges the work and content of the Queensland Government, acting through its various agencies, the 77 local governments of Queensland, and our non-government partners, who collectively share knowledge and experience for the community's benefit.

### **Authority to Plan**

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

### **Approval and endorsement**

Section 80(1)(b) requires the Council to approve the plan. This plan was approved as a plan for the local government area at the Environment and Sustainability Committee number 2024(01) and resolved at the ordinary meeting of the Council on [[DD MONTH 2025]]. The City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group and Local Recovery and Resilience Group endorsed the plan in [[MONTH 2025]].

Authorised Council delegates may make administrative and other amendments that do not materially affect the plan as needed and without resolution of the Council or endorsement of the LDMG/LRRG.

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<sup>1</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 57 and 58



#### Continuous improvement and review

This plan is administratively reviewed annually<sup>2</sup> during June or 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 community members are essential, and this feedback can be sent in writing to Ipswich City Council (Disaster and Emergency Management), [council@ipswich.qld.gov.au](mailto:council@ipswich.qld.gov.au).

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<sup>2</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 59 Reviewing and Renewing Plan



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**Chair of the LDMG**

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**Chair of the LRRG**

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Deputy Chair of LRRG

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Deputy Chair of LDMG

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**Deputy Chair of LDMG**

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{PICTURE ON WHOLE PAGE}

{REFER COMMUNITY TO PREPARE THEIR HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN}



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**PART 1: INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Geographical scope of the plan**

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, Deebling Heights, Dinmore, East Ipswich, Eastern Heights, Ebbw Vale, Ebenezer, Flinders View, Gailes, 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

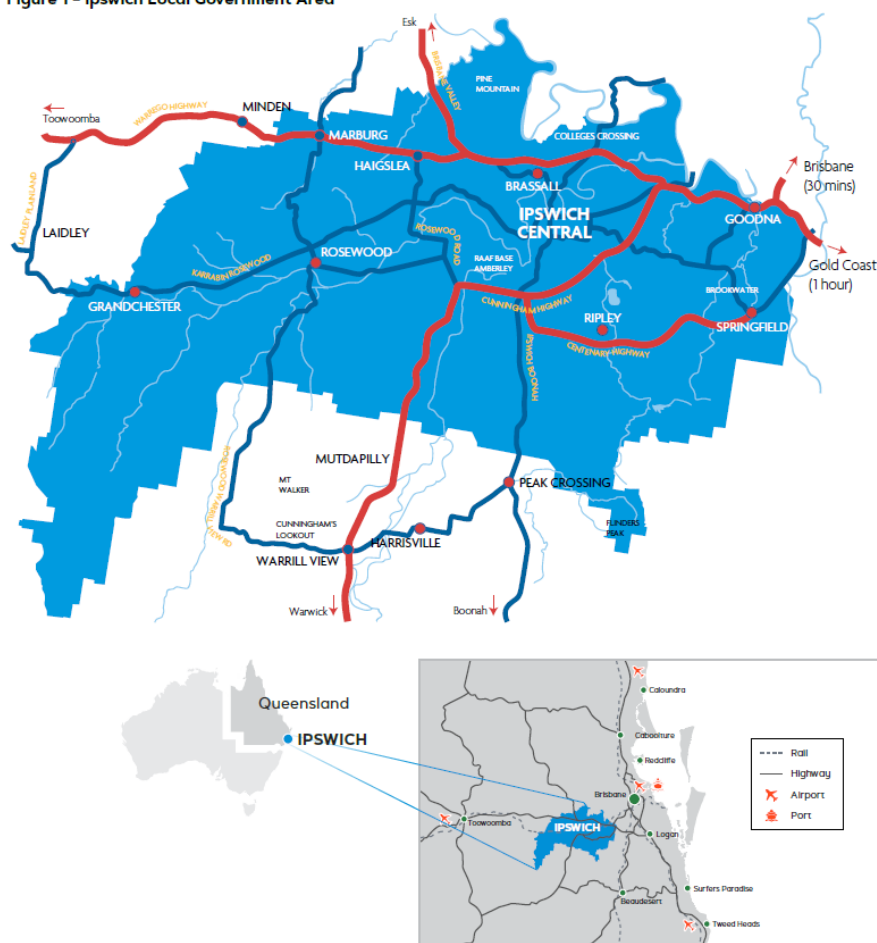


Figure 1 - Ipswich Local Government Area

## 1.2 Purpose of the plan

Section 57 of the Act outlines the purpose of the local disaster management plan is, to:

- embed the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State and detail the 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 performed by the entities involved in disaster management.
- identify the events that are likely to happen in the area.
- identify the strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area.

## 1.3 Guiding principles

The Local Disaster Management Plan 2024-2028 (the plan) and disaster management within Queensland follow four guiding principles outlined in the Act:



- a) Disaster management should be planned across the following four phases — prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR).
- b) All events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the strategic policy statement,<sup>3</sup> 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 (LGA).
- 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.<sup>4</sup>

#### 1.4 Approach to disaster management

This plan is not structured with the four phases as individual sections, however it is consistent with the Act by ensuring that disaster management *is occurring* across all four phases:

- ❖ **Prevention** – *the elimination or reduction of the exposure to a hazard in at-risk communities.*
  - Investigate and coordinate strategies to reduce the impact of disaster events on the community.
- ❖ **Preparedness** – *the measures in place to ensure a community can cope with the effects of a disaster.*
  - 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** – *the activities immediately before, during and after a disaster to minimise the effects of the disaster event on the community.*
  - Provide effective and efficient disaster response, relief and 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** – *the process of supporting disaster-affected communities to lead a life that they value living.*
  - Ensure that the City of Ipswich community's recovery priorities are identified and met across the human-social, economic, environmental, and infrastructure recovery pillars.
  - Ensure that recovery operations help to build community resilience.

#### 1.5 Principles of planning

Policies, plans, procedures, and doctrine guide the achievement of community safety outcomes; however, it must be recognised that disaster operations occur in volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous environments. In these environments, prescriptive practices that emphasise process compliance at the expense of professional judgement, situational awareness, context, and outcome-based decision-making will likely result in adverse effects.

**Justifiable deviations and adaptations to plans are permissible**

<sup>3</sup> State of Queensland, 2016. *The Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement* ([available online](#))

<sup>4</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 4A Guiding principles



and should be assessed case-by-case.

1.6 Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) include local, district, and state tiers. These arrangements enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through each level as required and are focused on providing support and coordination at the local level. The Australian Government is also included in the arrangements at the fourth level, recognising that Queensland may need to seek federal support in times of disaster.

Figure 2 – Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

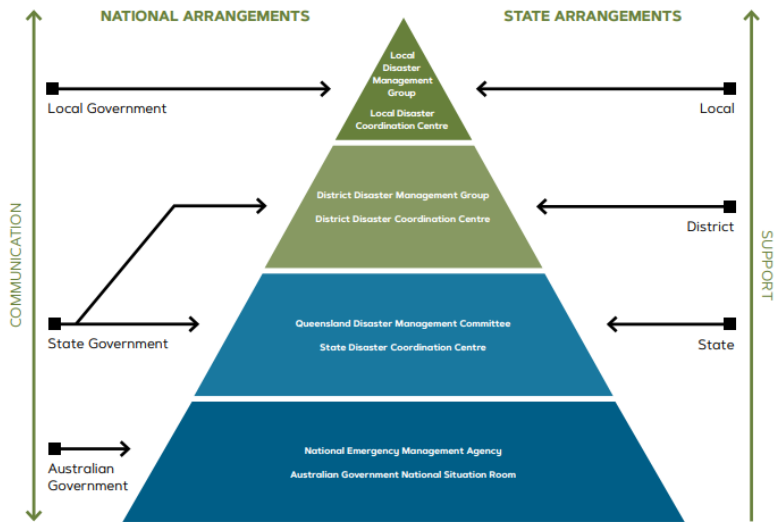


Figure 2 - Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements



To learn about the QDMA visit <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/awareness-and-training>

1.7 Authorising environment

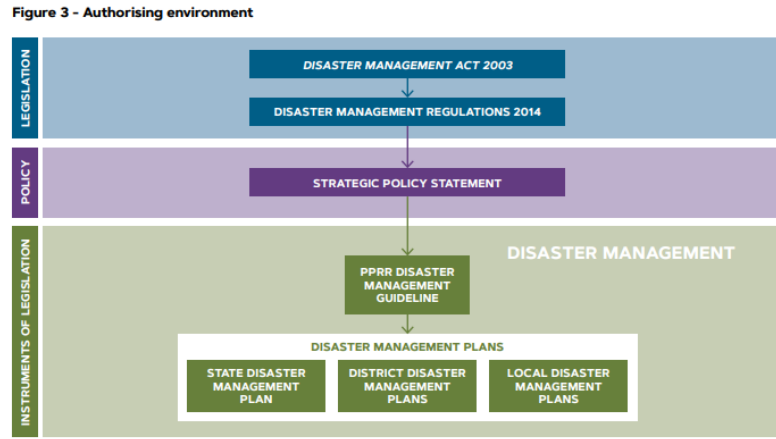


Figure 3 - Authorising environment

1.7.1 Legislation and Strategic Policy Statement

The Disaster Management Act 2003 and Disaster Management Regulation 2014 can be viewed at <https://legislation.qld.gov.au> and the Strategic Policy Statement is available at <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/publications>.

1.7.2 State Disaster Management Plan

The Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) outlines how Queensland will prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. The Queensland Recovery Plan is a sub-plan to the SDMP and provides detailed guidance on recovery. The plans are available for viewing at <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/plans>.

1.7.3 District Disaster Management Plan

The City of Ipswich sits alongside the Somerset Region in the Ipswich Disaster District. The Ipswich District Disaster Management Plan is available to view online at <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/qps-corporate-documents/disaster-management-plans>.

To view Somerset Regional Council's local disaster management plan visit: <https://www.somerset.qld.gov.au/disaster-management>

1.8 Integration with Ipswich City Council

Council's leading strategic plan is the [iFuture Corporate Plan for 2021–2026](#) which establishes the vision for the City of Ipswich.



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. To view Council policies, visit [ipswich.qld.gov.au](https://ipswich.qld.gov.au).

The Disaster Management Policy outlines:

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

The Disaster Event Support to the Community Policy outlines the support that may occur above the Council's standard service levels during a disaster, including the provision of sandbags and disposal of storm-damaged vegetation.

## 1.9 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*.

The Emergency Management Assurance Framework, 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.

Figure 4 - Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland



Figure 4 - Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland

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 circumstances.



The Queensland Disaster Management Lexicon (the Lexicon) establishes a resource for common language within the Queensland disaster management sector. The Lexicon promotes a shared situational awareness during events contextualised to Queensland's disaster management arrangements. This shared language enables greater interoperability across State and federal agencies, local councils and non-government organisations involved in all phases of disaster management in Queensland.

To view publications and reports by the Inspector-General, visit [igem.qld.gov.au](https://igem.qld.gov.au).



## PART 2: 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. To learn more about the City of Ipswich community, visit <https://profile.id.com.au/ipswich>, and to access Council datasets, visit <https://data.gov.au>.

### 2.1 Geography and climate

Ipswich's local government area covers 1,090 km<sup>2</sup> (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.

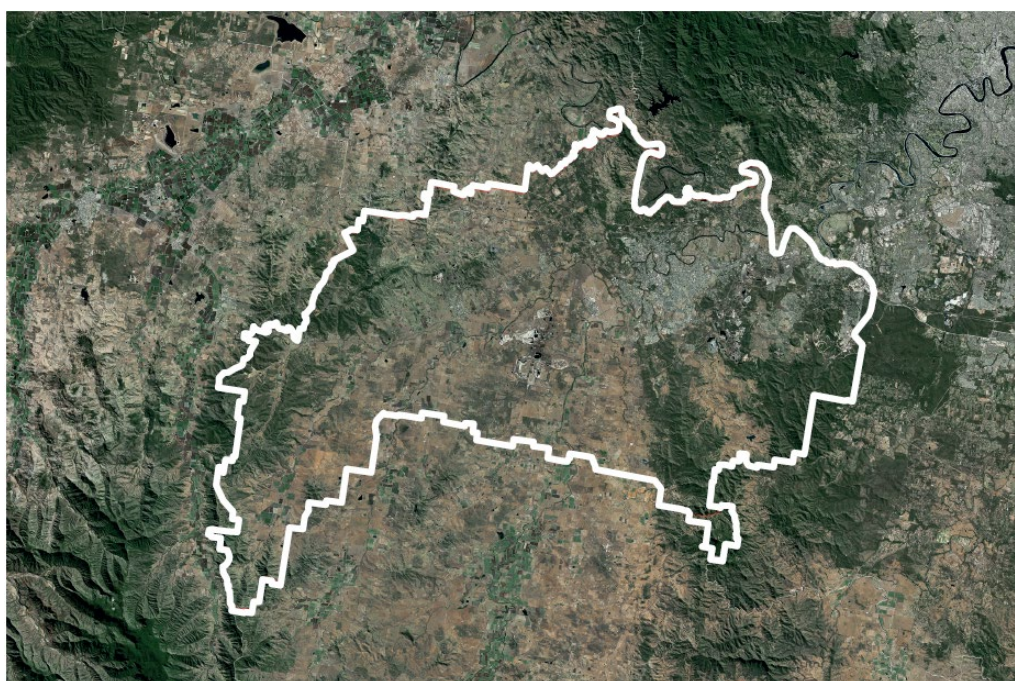


Figure 5 - Ipswich Local Government Area

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. The area's natural vegetation types are the most diverse in Southeast Queensland and include rainforest, dry vine forest, soft forest, open forest, heathland, wetlands, and grasslands.

The climate is moist sub-tropical with a seasonal rainfall pattern. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the summer and is often associated with lows and severe storms. The average rainfall is 878.5 mm per annum,<sup>5</sup> the yearly average maximum temperature is 27.3°C, and the annual average minimum temperature is 13.9°C.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. *Climate statistics for Australian location*, [bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw\\_040101.shtml](https://bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_040101.shtml)

Storm season and bushfire threats occur during the spring and summer months of September to April.

## 2.2 Our population and society

Key statistic	City of Ipswich	South East Queensland	Census Data Year
<b>Estimated resident population (2023)</b>	251,148	-	<b>2023</b>
<b>Estimated resident population (2021)</b>	<b>233,314</b>	-	<b>2021</b>
Males	113,229 (49.4%)	49.0%	2021
Females	115,979 (50.6%)	51.0%	2021
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	12,507 (5.5%)	2.8%	2021
Australian Citizens	192,619 (84.0%)	83.4%	2021
Population over 18	138,231 (60.3%)	63.7%	2021
Population over 15	175,541 (76.6%)	81.4%	2021
Population over 60	36,799 (16.1%)	21.6%	2021
Population with employment	104,278 (93.3%)	94.7%	2021
Average house size (person per dwelling))	2.73	2.55	2021
Need for assistance with core activities	15,072 (6.6%)	5.7%	2021
Population with at least one long-term health condition	78,855 (34.4%)	32.6%	2021
<b>Highest level of secondary schooling completed</b>			
Year 8 – 10	56,529 (32%)	34.1%	2021
Year 11 – 12	106,567 (60.7%)	55.5%	2021
Did not go to school	1,235 (0.7%)	0.6%	2021
<b>English Proficiency</b>			
Speaks English only	182,849 (79.8%)	79.2%	2021
Speaks English well or very well	29,004 (12.7%)	13.8%	2021
Speaks English not well or not at all	3,925 (1.7%)	2.1%	2021
Not stated	13 434 (5.9%)	4.9%	2021
<b>Employment Status</b>			
Employed full-time	64,293 (57.5%)	55.0%	2021
Employed part-time	30,121 (27.0%)	30.6%	2021
Employed, away from work	9,864 (8.8%)	9.0%	2021
Unemployed	7,465 (6.7%)	5.3%	2021



Key statistic	City of Ipswich	South East Queensland	Census Data Year
<b>Household income as a weekly wage</b>			
Low-income household (less than \$800)	15,245 (19.4%)	19.5%	2021
High-income household (more than \$3,000)	13,206 (16.8%)	22.3%	2021
Median household income	\$1,637	\$1,782	2021
<b>Total dwellings and vehicles</b>			
Total number of dwellings	87,352	-	2021
Number of occupied private dwellings	81,945	-	2021
Households renting	31,010 (37.8%)	32.6%	2021
Households with a mortgage	29,804 (36.4%)	34.3%	2021
Households with no motor vehicle	3,987 (4.9%)	5.6%	2021
Households with 1 motor vehicle	26,291 (32.1%)	34.5%	2021
Households with 2 motor vehicles	30,697 (37.5%)	36.2%	2021
Households with 3 or more motor vehicles	16,401 (20.0%)	18.7%	2021

Table 1 - Summary of Ipswich population and societal information<sup>6</sup>

### 2.2.1 Animal ownership

According to a 2022 study by Animal Medicines Australia<sup>7</sup> Around 69 per cent of Australian households own pets, equating to an estimated 60,272 households in Ipswich, using 2021 census figures. The most popular pet ownership type was dogs (47.8%) and cats (33.3%) followed by fish (12.1%) and birds (10.5%)

### 2.2.2 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, Council has taken guidance from the state government plan that uses the *People with vulnerabilities in disaster – A framework for*

<sup>6</sup> City of Ipswich Community Profile, (2021) .id (informed decisions) [Profile.id.com.au/ipswich](https://profile.id.com.au/ipswich)

<sup>7</sup> Animal Medicines Australia, (2022). *Pet Ownership in Australia*, ([available online](#))

*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.<sup>8</sup>

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.

### 2.2.3 Public buildings and spaces

The City of Ipswich 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 motorsport precinct, primary and secondary schools.

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.

### 2.2.4 Education services

The Ipswich area has numerous public, private and independent schools and 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.

School type <sup>9</sup>	State	Non-State	Total
Primary	36	17	67
Secondary/trade	8	10	27
Special school	4		4

Table 2 - Education facilities in Ipswich

### 2.2.5 Sport and recreation

Ipswich has large and small sporting and recreation facilities, including open sports fields, swimming pools, and community centres. The city has an active racing industry 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) and North Ipswich Reserve.

### 2.2.6 Major events

The city hosts high-profile national and international events, mostly during the cyclone, summer storm and bushfire seasons. These major events pose challenges for evacuation and people management during disasters.

<sup>8</sup> State of Queensland, (2017). *People with vulnerabilities in disasters* ([available online](#))

<sup>9</sup> State of Queensland, *Schools Directory*, <https://schoolsdirectory.eq.edu.au>

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

### 2.3 Economic profile

Key statistic	City of Ipswich	%	Year
Gross domestic product (\$ million)	12,183	100%	2022
Number of businesses (no. of)	12,382	100%	2022
<b>Industry output by Sector (\$ million)</b>	<b>22,248.8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2022</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	208	0.93%	2022
Mining	61.5	0.28%	2022
Manufacturing	4,412.6	19.83%	2022
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1,056	4.75%	2022
Construction	4,236.4	19.04%	2022
Wholesale Trade	828.2	3.72%	2022
Retail Trade	1,094.4	4.92%	2022
Accommodation and Food Services	479.8	2.16%	2022
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,288.2	5.79%	2022
Information Media and Telecommunications	132.6	0.60%	2022
Financial and Insurance Services	587.2	2.64%	2022
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	593.7	2.67%	2022
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	734.6	3.30%	2022
Administrative and Support Services	588.6	2.65%	2022
Public Administration and Safety	2,604.7	11.71%	2022
Education and Training	1,021.8	4.59%	2022
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,747.9	7.86%	2022
Arts and Recreation Services	100.7	0.45%	2022
Other Services	472.0	2.12%	2022
<b>Industry employment composition (no. of jobs)</b>	<b>89,135</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2022</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	544	0.61%	2022
Mining	275	0.31%	2022
Goods related	33,729	37.84%	2022
Household services	36,492	40.94%	2022
Business services	8,861	9.94%	2022



Key statistic	City of Ipswich	%	Year
Public administration	9,234	10.36%	2022
<b>Building approvals (no. of)</b>	<b>2,775,312</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>
Residential	937,147	33.77%	FY 2022-23
Non residential	1,838,165	66.23%	FY 2022-23

Table 3 - Summary of economic profile for the City of Ipswich<sup>10</sup>

### 2.3.1 Industrial/manufacturing sector

There is a range of industries that 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. Many industrial areas may contain hazardous materials or processes. These include:

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

The city also services many areas beyond Ipswich, such as the Redbank Motorway Estate industrial area, which contains multiple national and international companies specialising in logistics, defence manufacturing, 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.

### 2.3.2 Tourism sector

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

Key statistics	City of Ipswich	%	Year
<b>Tourism value (\$)</b>			
Tourism sales (direct and indirect)	702,800,000	100%	2022
Tourism total value added (direct and indirect)	343,200,000	100%	2022
<b>Visitor numbers (No. of)</b>	<b>2,773,300</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>

<sup>10</sup> City of Ipswich Economic Profile, (2022) .id (informed decisions), <https://economy.id.com.au/ipswich>



Key statistics	City of Ipswich	%	Year
Domestic visitor nights	1,450,610	52.3%	FY 2022-23
Domestic day trips	1,322,690	47.7%	FY 2022-23

Table 4 - Summary of tourism profile for the City of Ipswich<sup>11</sup>

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

- The potential for many visitors must be considered during disaster and evacuation planning.
- Cultural and linguistic diversity (CALD) must be considered when communicating in a disaster.
- Visitors' preparedness for any given disaster situation may be limited.

### 2.3.3 Commercial sector

Ipswich has several major commercial (office, retail, and wholesale) 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 Ipswich Central.

### 2.3.4 Agricultural sector

In 2020/21, the total value of agricultural output in the City of Ipswich was \$27m. The largest commodity produced was Livestock slaughtering, which accounted for 68.7% of the City's total agricultural output in value terms.<sup>12</sup>

Key statistic	City of Ipswich	%	Year
<b>Agriculture commodity production</b>	<b>26,594,658</b>	<b>100%</b>	FY 2020-21
Cereal crops	31,357	0.1%	FY 2020-21
Crops for Hay	795,996	3.0%	FY 2020-21
Grapes (wine and table)	22	>0.01%	FY 2020-21
Livestock slaughtering	18,260,041	68.7%	FY 2020-21
Milk	1,696,485	6.4%	FY 2020-21
Nurseries and cut flowers	1,369,152	5.1%	FY 2020-21
Other broadacre crops	39,012	0.1%	FY 2020-21
Vegetables	4,258,137	16.0%	FY 2020-21
Wool	1,689	>0.01%	FY 2020-21

Table 5 - Summary of agricultural production commodity for the City of Ipswich<sup>12</sup>

### 2.3.5 Animal management sector

Under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*, animal providers (such as zoos, commercial stables, rehoming centres, pets, boarding kennels, and catteries) have a duty of care to take all reasonable steps to provide for the needs of their animals in an appropriate way. This includes having a plan of action to provide care and the best opportunities

<sup>11</sup> City of Ipswich Economic Profile, (2022) .id (informed decisions), <https://economy.id.com.au/ipswich/tourism-value>

<sup>12</sup> City of Ipswich Economic Profile, (2022) .id (informed decisions) <https://economy.id.com.au/ipswich/value-of-agriculture>



for animals in times of emergency. A template for creating a [Commercial Animal Management Industry Plan](#) has been developed by Brisbane City Council.

## 2.4 Critical infrastructure

Category	Name of facility or establishment
Health facilities	Ipswich General Hospital, St Andrews Private Hospital, Mater Private Hospital Springfield, Ripley Satellite Health Centre
Police stations	Ipswich, Yamanto, Karana Downs, Rosewood, Marburg, Booval, Goodna, Springfield
Ambulance stations	Ipswich, Rosewood, Redbank, Ripley, Springfield
Fire and Rescue stations	Ripley, Brassall, Rosewood, Marburg, Bundamba, Camira, Karana Downs
State Emergency Service (SES) depots	Ipswich, Goodna, Marburg, Rosewood
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
Water supply	Mt Crosby Water Treatment Plants and Cameron Hill Reservoirs
Gas supply	Roma to Brisbane Pipeline, Swanbank Lateral Pipeline

Table 6 - Summary of critical infrastructure

### 2.4.1 Emergency services

The city is serviced by the following emergency services:

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

### 2.4.2 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.
- Ripley Satellite Hospital, operated by West Moreton Health.
- an extensive network of day surgeries, pathology, medical imaging, medical centres, general practitioners, specialists, and dental surgeries.





### 2.4.3 Railway

Queensland Rail's passenger network connects Ipswich to Brisbane. 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.

### 2.4.4 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.

### 2.4.5 Hazardous sites

Several facilities on sites across the Ipswich area contain varying quantities of flammable and combustible liquids and other hazardous substances.

WorkSafe 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.

## 2.5 Essential services

### 2.5.1 Potable water distribution network

Potable (drinkable) water is available from multiple sources including Seqwater's Mt 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, disperses the water to properties within the area. Urban Utilities also operates a small water treatment plant on Warrill Creek that serves some southern suburbs.

### 2.5.2 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.

### 2.5.3 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.



#### 2.5.4 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 some homes across Ipswich through suburban pipelines. However, bottled delivery and refill services supply most homes using gas.

#### 2.5.5 Telecommunications

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



## PART 3: HAZARDS AND THREATS

### 3.1 Hydrometeorological hazards

#### 3.1.1 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.*<sup>13</sup>

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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.

Most 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 km<sup>2</sup>, with a 100 km river length from its source in the Scenic Rim to the Brisbane River. Within Ipswich, several major creeks flow into the Bremer River, namely the Western (Franklin Vale), Warrill (Purga), Ironpot, Mi Hi, Deebing and Bundamba Creek.

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.

<sup>13</sup> Geoscience Australia. *What is a Flood?* <https://www.ga.gov.au/education/natural-hazards/flood>

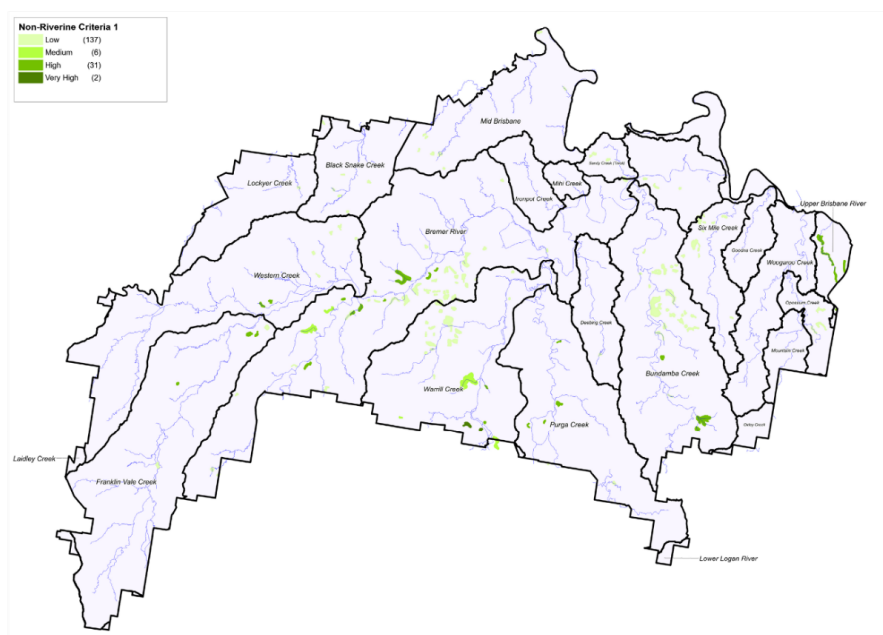


Figure 6 - Catchment and river systems for the City of Ipswich

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), the Springfield area (Woogaroo Creek), Redbank Plains and 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)
- 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, the David Trumpy Bridge, which traverses the Bremer River and has a deck height of 24.90 m AHD, is located adjacent to the Ipswich gauge.

The Bureau of Meteorology issues *Flood Watches* and *Flood Warnings* ahead of flood events. Information on flooding risks for property addresses within Ipswich can be found on the City of Ipswich website, [www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/online\\_services/map\\_search](http://www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/online_services/map_search)

### 3.1.2 Tropical cyclones and east coast lows

A tropical 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.<sup>14</sup>*

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'.<sup>15</sup>*

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 like flooding and severe storms; these impacts have been defined under the respective headings.

### 3.1.3 Severe thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms are localised events that usually do not affect areas as widely as tropical cyclones and floods; their impacts are often underestimated. The Bureau of Meteorology issues severe and dangerous weather warnings.

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

- *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.<sup>16</sup>*

### 3.1.4 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.<sup>17</sup>*

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

<sup>14</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. *Tropical Cyclone Knowledge Centre*, <http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/tropical-cyclone-knowledge-centre>

<sup>15</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. *East Coast Low*, <http://www.bom.gov.au/weather-services/severe-weather-knowledge-centre/eastcoastlows.shtml#what>

<sup>16</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. *Storm Spotters Handbook*, [http://www.bom.gov.au/storm\\_spotters/handbook/introduction.shtml](http://www.bom.gov.au/storm_spotters/handbook/introduction.shtml)

<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. *Heatwave Knowledge Centre*, <http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/heatwave/knowledge-centre/understanding.shtml>



power, water and transport services. The Bureau of Meteorology operates a Heatwave Service between the start of October and the end of March; this covers the entire summer season.<sup>17</sup>

### 3.2 Bushfires and major fire hazards

#### 3.2.1 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..<sup>18</sup>*

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 (producing 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.

#### 3.2.2 Major fires

Major fires for this plan are large and complex, mostly structural and occur in major commercial precincts, with chemicals or hazardous materials or within industrial locations. The City of Ipswich has several potential major fire risk localities. Generally, these are in industrial and commercial areas such as Amberley, Bundamba, New Chum, Carole Park, Redbank, and Wulkuraka.

### 3.3 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.<sup>19</sup>*

#### 3.3.1 Aircraft incidents

An aircraft incident is possible within the city, with 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

<sup>18</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, (2020). *Queensland Bushfire Plan*, ([available online](#))

<sup>19</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Police Service, (2024). *Chapter 17 Major Incidents, Operational Procedures Manual*, ([available online](#))



or civilian aircraft. The effect of a plane coming down, particularly in a built-up area, would likely extend emergency services beyond their capacity.

3.3.2 Road incidents

The city contains numerous major road networks providing critical transport links within and to nearby regions. Daily use of these networks for commercial and passenger purposes is high, with an annual average daily traffic count of 114,498<sup>20</sup>.

Road incidents of the size or complexity required to activate the LDMG/LRRG 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.

3.3.3 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.

3.3.4 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.

3.4 Services disruption and infrastructure failure

3.4.1 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 affect the travelling public, bus and rail networks, and commercial transport.

3.4.2 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.*<sup>21</sup>

Owners of referable dams are governed by the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 and overseen by the State Government. Dams that put people at risk if they were to fail must prepare emergency action plans (EAPs), which are published online: <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/water/industry-infrastructure/dams/referable-dam-eaps>

Referable Dam	Owner	Full Supply Capacity
Referable dams located within the City of Ipswich		

<sup>20</sup> State of Queensland, (2023). *Traffic Census Data 2012-2022*, ([available online](#))

<sup>21</sup> State of Queensland, (2018). *Guidelines for Failure Impact Assessment of Dam Waters*, ([available online](#))



Referable Dam	Owner	Full Supply Capacity
Limestone Park Detention Basin	Ipswich City Council	10.8 ML
Marburg Detention Basin	Ipswich City Council	1,107 ML
Rosewood Detention Basin	Ipswich City Council	128 ML
Springfield Lakes (Upper and Lower)	Ipswich City Council	820 ML
Swanbank Power	Clean Co	811 ML
<b>Referable dams located outside the City of Ipswich that may influence disaster operations</b>		
Lake Manchester	Seqwater	26,217 ML
Maroon Dam	Seqwater	44,319 ML
Moogerah Dam	Seqwater	83,765 ML
Somerset Dam	Seqwater	379,849 ML
Wivenhoe Dam	Seqwater	1,165,238 ML

Table 7 - Summary of referable dams

### 3.4.3 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 are responsible for issuing drinking water advisories in Queensland.<sup>22</sup>

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 city's emergency response resources, mainly if they occur in conjunction with other events such as a fire or earthquake.

### 3.4.4 Sewerage

Ipswich has four major wastewater treatment plants (owned and operated by Urban Utilities) located at Bundamba, Rosewood, Goodna, and Carole Park. These plants treat 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.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Health, (2018). *Drinking water advisories – Guidelines and templates*, ([available online](#))

<sup>23</sup> State of Queensland – Department of Energy and Water Supply (2018). *Planning Guidelines for Water Supply and Sewerage April 2010 (amended March 2014)*, ([available online](#))





### 3.4.5 Refuse disposal

Domestic and industrial refuse is disposed of as a landfill at the Ti Tree BioEnergy 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.

## 3.5 Geophysical hazards

### 3.5.1 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.<sup>24</sup>*

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. Geoscience Australia recorded seismic activity from 1985 – 2016, showing 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.

### 3.5.2 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.<sup>25</sup> A landslide is unlikely in Ipswich, but it is possible in developed and rural hilly areas. This type of disaster can damage buildings and infrastructure.

## 3.6 Epidemics/pandemics (human-related)

An epidemic is defined as:

*a widespread outbreak that may affect the entire nation.<sup>26</sup>*

A pandemic is defined as:

*an epidemic that is affecting the entire world.<sup>26</sup>*

The outbreak of an infectious disease within the human population could overwhelm the typical response systems within the community. It could involve the isolation and quarantine of many people for a protracted period and disrupt critical supply chains and industries.

<sup>24</sup> Geoscience Australia. *Earthquake*, <https://www.ga.gov.au/education/classroom-resources/hazards/natural-hazards/earthquake>

<sup>25</sup> State of Queensland, (2021). *Landslides*, <https://www.qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/disaster-types/landslides>

<sup>26</sup> Department of Health and Aged Care, (2022). *Outbreaks and pandemics*, [health.gov.au/topics/emergency-health-management/what-were-doing/outbreaks-and-pandemics](https://health.gov.au/topics/emergency-health-management/what-were-doing/outbreaks-and-pandemics)



### 3.7 Exotic animal and plant diseases

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

A biosecurity event is an event that:

*...is, was or may become a significant problem for human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment, and is was or may be caused by a pest, disease or contaminant.*<sup>27</sup>

Animal and plant diseases could be introduced or spread by moving livestock and crops through the city. For 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 can be transmitted from animals to people (known as zoonotic diseases), such as anthrax, Australian bat lyssavirus and brucellosis.

### 3.8 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.'*<sup>28</sup>

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, which could cause a disaster should they break or fail. Both low and high-pressure gas lines run throughout the city's older areas.

### 3.9 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*

<sup>27</sup> State of Queensland – Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, (2016). *Terms used under the Biosecurity Act*, <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014/terms>

<sup>28</sup> State of Queensland, (2022). *Chemical/Hazmat Response Plan*



- *seriously interferes with, disrupts or destroys critical infrastructure such as a telecommunications or electricity network.* <sup>29</sup>

The National Terrorism Threat Advisory System has a five-level scale intended to provide advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism occurring in Australia. When the threat level changes, the Australian Government advises 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 to ensure it aligns with the security environment and intelligence.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Australian Government. *Criminal Code Act 1995 (Commonwealth)*

<sup>30</sup> Australian Government, (2021). *National Terrorism Threat Advisory System*, <https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/national-threat-level/threat-advisory-system>



## PART 4: DISASTER GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Establishment of local groups

Council has established the **City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group**<sup>31</sup> (LDMG) and the **City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group** (LRRG).

The terms of reference outline the groups' overall functions, membership categories, and administrative arrangements and are available for viewing at [ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans](https://ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans). The LRRG is supported by four taskforces aligned to the economic, environmental, human-social and infrastructure functional recovery pillars. Section 30(1)(f) of *the Act* outlines that the LDMG manages disaster operations in the local government area. Within Ipswich, the recovery function is wholly delegated to the LRRG.

The LDMG/LRRG operate under policies and procedures defined by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC) and the State Disaster Management Group (SDMG).

<sup>31</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 29 Establishment



Figure 7 - Disaster management governance structure

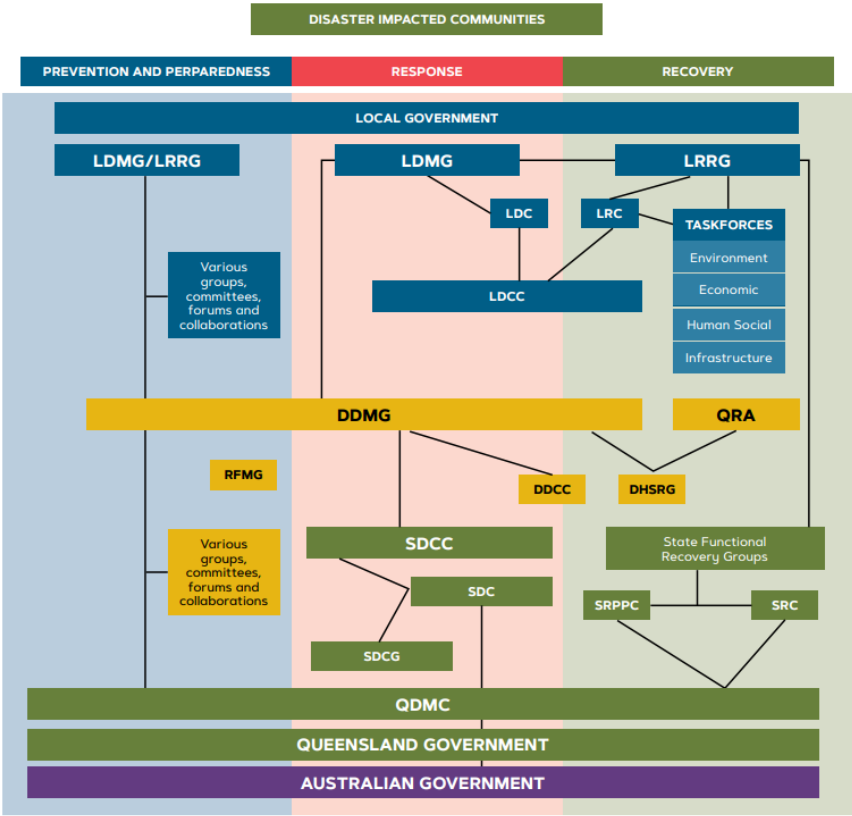


Figure 7 - Disaster Management Governance Structure

4.2 Coordination and management of the LDMG

The LDMG Chairperson manages the LDMG business<sup>32</sup>, and in accordance with the *Disaster Management Regulation*, the Mayor is the Chairperson of the LDMG.

Additionally, the LDMG Chairperson is also responsible for briefing and liaising with the Chairperson of the LRRG as required. The Deputy Chairpersons assist the Chairperson in discharging their responsibilities. Council has appointed both Cr Jacob Madsen and Cr Pye Augustine as Deputy Chairpersons of the LDMG.

The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) leads the implementation and operationalisation of the LDMG strategies and intent. Council’s General Manager, Environment and Sustainability is nominated to perform this role. The Disaster and Natural Hazards Manager and the General Manager, Corporate Services are appointed Deputy LDCs supporting the LDC.

<sup>32</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 34A*, Functions of chairperson of a local group

To ensure integration between the LDMG and LRRG, all information<sup>33</sup> regarding disaster operations will be provided to the LRRG and its taskforces.

#### 4.3 Coordination and management of the LRRG

The LRRG Chairperson manages the LRRG business<sup>34</sup>, and the Council has appointed Mayor Teresa Harding to this role.

Additionally, the LRRG Chairperson is also responsible for briefing and liaising with the Chairperson of the LDMG as required. The Deputy Chairperson assists the Chairperson in discharging their responsibilities. The council has appointed Cr Jim Madden for this role.

The Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) leads the implementation and operationalisation of the LRRG strategies and intent. Council's General Manager, Community, Cultural and Economic Development is nominated for this role. The General Manager, Asset and Infrastructure Services is appointed as the Deputy LRC.

The LRRG is supported by four taskforces, being economic, environment, human-social and infrastructure. These taskforces are chaired by council officers who report to the Local Recovery Coordinator.

#### 4.4 Continuous improvement

Continuous improvement refers to 'how entities monitor, evaluate, measure, and improve disaster management activities'<sup>35</sup> and are not only relevant to the LDMG/LRRG, but all organisations, tiers of government and non-government organisations, and not for profit entities that have a role in disaster management.

[Queensland Disaster Management Lessons Management Framework](#) recognises that lessons management should occur at every stage and every opportunity of disaster management and uses the following lifecycle:

1. Collection of observations and insights.
2. Analysis of collected data to identify theme, trends, and lessons.
3. Implementation of the opportunities and lessons to improve.
4. Monitoring and evaluation of not only the completion of the identified lessons but also their effectiveness.

The P2OST2E elements of capability are adopted for use for disaster management by this plan. P2OST2E refers to people, process, organisation, support, technology, training and exercising (where relevant) and are drawn from the national [Lessons Management Handbook and companion documents](#).

#### 4.5 Detailed roles and responsibilities

Detailed roles and responsibilities of various agencies is outlined in APPENDIX 5: Agency roles and responsibilities.

<sup>33</sup> Information in this context includes changes of activation status, threat advisory, situation reports, hazard analysis or similar.

<sup>34</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 34A Functions of chairperson of a local group

<sup>35</sup> State of Queensland – Inspector-General of Emergency Management, (2020). *Queensland Disaster Management Lessons Management Framework*, ([available online](#))





## PART 5: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The [United Nation's Sendai Framework Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#) informs the [National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework](#), the [Second National Action Plan](#) and the [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience \(QSDR\)](#) which strongly emphasise risk reduction (prevention and preparedness) as the key to reducing the impact of disasters for government, businesses, industry and the community.

*Every \$1 invested in disaster risk reduction saves up to \$8 dollars in post disaster recovery and losses.<sup>36</sup>*

Prevention and preparedness activities that align with the objectives of QSDR will pave the way for successful risk reduction, these objectives being we:

1. Understand the potential disaster risks we face;
2. Work together to better manage risk;
3. Seek new opportunities to reduce risk; and
4. Continually improve how we respond and recover from disasters.

### 5.1 Key concepts

#### 5.1.1 Disaster risk<sup>37</sup>

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.

The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of hazardous events and disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socioeconomic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least.

It is important to consider the social and economic contexts in which disaster risks occur and that people do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risk and their underlying risk factors.

#### 5.1.2 Prevention

Prevention refers to the activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risk. It is a concept that expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. While certain disaster

<sup>36</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. *Helping to prepare for and recover from disasters*, <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/supporting-indo-pacific-tackle-climate-change/helping-better-prepare-recover-disasters>

<sup>37</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2017 <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/disaster-risk>





risks cannot be eliminated, prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk of disaster is removed<sup>38</sup>.

Examples of prevention strategies include, but are not limited to:

- 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.

### 5.1.3 Preparedness<sup>39</sup>

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.

Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.

Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, the stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal, and budgetary capacities. The related term “readiness” describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.

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<sup>38</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2017  
<https://www.undrr.org/terminology/prevention>

<sup>39</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2017  
<https://www.undrr.org/terminology/preparedness>

## 5.2 Disaster risk

The LDMG and LRRG recognise the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) endorsement by the QDMC as Queensland's preferred approach to disaster risk.

Based on this assessment, prioritised risks for the City of Ipswich are those associated with the following:

- Severe weather – flooding and storms
- Bushfire
- Heatwave

Figure 8 - QERMF process structure<sup>40</sup>



Figure 8 - QERMF process<sup>40</sup>

### 5.2.1 Residual risk

Members of the LDMG and LRRG, representing their organisations, contribute to identifying, managing, and treating risks. However, instances may be identified where applying local treatment options will not lower the risk to an acceptable tolerable level. When an intolerable residual risk exists, its identification will be escalated to the district and state levels for consideration and potential management.

### 5.2.2 Increased risk from a changing climate

Climate change is: 'any significant change in the measure of climate lasting several decades or longer, including such as temperature, rainfall, or wind patterns'<sup>41</sup> and, coupled with increased population growth and urban development, is likely to increase exposure and risks to Queensland communities and infrastructure.

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.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>40</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, (2018). *Risk Assessment Process Handbook*, ([available online](#))

<sup>41</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, *Climate Change in Queensland Fact Sheet*, ([available online](#))

<sup>42</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Reconstruction Authority, (2022). *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027*, ([available online](#))

### 5.3 Prevention

The tables below outline some of the disaster-related activities undertaken across the city.

Who	Prevention
Community – individuals, families, businesses, and other organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understand disaster hazards and risk at an individual and property and community level.</li> <li>- Volunteering or otherwise supporting community groups, not-for-profits, and service entities, for example but not limited to: SES, Rural Fire Service, St John Ambulance, Salvation Army, Red Cross, Meals on Wheels, Community Centres, school breakfast clubs, homeless programs and elderly connect programs.</li> <li>- Meet or exceed with land use planning and building requirements.</li> <li>- Undertake retrofitting or upgrading property, dwellings, and infrastructure for resilience.</li> <li>- Manage drainage and overland flow from private land.</li> <li>- Manage fire fuel loads from private land.</li> <li>- Increase habitats for wildlife from private land.</li> </ul>
LDMG/LRRG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate risk identification by analysis of community context and the conduct of a multi-hazard and threat risk assessments including Promote information sharing and consistency to ensure key disaster management stakeholders are working towards a common goal.</li> </ul>
Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Use Planning – Development of a risk-based planning which provide land use guidance and supports additional development-based mitigations.</li> <li>- Asset Management and Capital Works Program which includes drainage, flood mitigation, road and infrastructure upgrades and environmental management.</li> <li>- Ipswich Integrated Catchment Plan Council strategic local floodplain management plan to support holistic floodplain management.</li> <li>- Sustainability Strategy – Carbon reduction to limit increased frequency and intensity of natural hazards.</li> <li>- Fire Management Program to manage fuel loads on Council owned conservation estates.</li> <li>- Disaster and Emergency Management Program – Provision of community information and awareness related to disasters.</li> </ul>
State Government <sup>43</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education and information – community awareness and education programs.</li> <li>- Structural works – including but not limited to levees, flood gates and dams.</li> <li>- Land use planning – Planning legislation, State Planning Policy and the South East Queensland Regional Plan enable the anticipation of risk and vulnerability of the population and potential impact of future disaster events.</li> <li>- Building controls – complement effective land use planning and aim to ensure minimum necessary requirements of design and construction are met, including the effects of natural hazards.</li> <li>- Infrastructure – a community's resilience or ability to respond to a disaster will be influenced by the availability of essential infrastructure.</li> <li>- Landscape and environment – Ecosystems can serve as protective buffers against natural hazards such as flooding, but must be responsibly managed through fire hazard mapping and bushfire mitigation programs.</li> <li>- Disaster resilience and mitigation policy, planning and funding.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>

<sup>43</sup> The State of Queensland, (2024) *Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)*, ([available online](#))



Who	Prevention
Australian Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing national mechanisms to address and coordinate disaster prevention.</li> <li>- Establishing of the Disaster Ready Fund, the Australian Government's flagship disaster resilience and risk reduction initiative which will deliver projects that support Australians to manage the physical and social impacts of disasters caused by climate change and other natural hazards.</li> </ul>

Table 8 - Summary of prevention activities

## 5.4 Preparedness

Who	Preparedness
Community – individuals, families, businesses, and other organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Households - Develop and practice your household emergency plans</li> <li>- Business and community group – development and practice use of emergency plans and business continuity plans.</li> <li>- Implement home or business monitoring or early warning systems.</li> <li>- Monitor official sources for warning and public information.</li> </ul>
LDMG/LRRG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of the <a href="#">Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework</a> to develop knowledge and skills.</li> <li>- Use of annual exercising and review of previous disaster operations to enhance preparedness through continuous improvement.</li> <li>- Establishing arrangements for disaster operations using the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC).</li> <li>- Assistance and endorsement of the <a href="#">Local Disaster Management Plan</a>.</li> <li>- Support applications from the city's disaster management organisations for funding through grant programs.</li> <li>- Advocate for increases in state and federal government funding for local disaster management equipment initiatives.</li> <li>- Encourage organisations to support each other with equipment needs through strategies such as funding support and memoranda of understanding.</li> </ul>
Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Use Planning – Development of a risk-based planning which requires flood or other emergency plans for certain developments.</li> <li>- Community Funding Programs that can be used to obtain grants to better prepare.</li> <li>- Business Continuity and Risk Management Program to continue managed service delivery and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) disruption.</li> <li>- Maintaining a Disaster and Emergency Management Program to produce doctrine, undertake training, awareness, and other activities.</li> <li>- Contribution to the State Emergency Service, its funding and extensive support of the Ipswich City SES Unit.</li> <li>- Rural Fire Support - Council collects and distributes a levy and special charge for the Rural Fire Service.</li> <li>- Maintaining a flood water and rainfall gauge network.</li> <li>- Maintaining a disaster awareness camera network.</li> <li>- Maintaining <a href="#">community information and awareness</a> and a <a href="#">Disaster Dashboard</a>.</li> </ul>
State Government <sup>43</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and maintain sector standards, policies, and guidelines.</li> <li>- Develop and maintain state-wide disaster plans, including the Queensland State Disaster Plan and hazard and function specific plans.</li> <li>- Develop and maintain district disaster plans.</li> <li>- Develop, maintain and deliver the <a href="#">Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework</a></li> <li>- Use of annual exercising and review of previous disaster operations to enhance preparedness through continuous improvement.</li> </ul>



Who	Preparedness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Establishment and delivery of public awareness and information campaigns.</li><li>- Business continuity planning to ensure their disaster management and critical functions can continue to be delivered during a disaster event.</li></ul>
Australian Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Establishment of national coordination mechanisms including the National Situation Room.</li><li>- Establishment and implementation of the:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o <a href="#">Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework</a></li><li>o <a href="#">Australian Government Disaster Response</a></li><li>o Other <a href="#">disaster and emergency preparedness plans</a></li></ul></li><li>- Establishment and funding of the <a href="#">Emergency Alert</a> warning system and the <a href="#">triple zero</a> network.</li><li>- Supporting the <a href="#">National Aerial Firefighting Centre</a> and the <a href="#">Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience</a></li><li>- Monitoring climate and weather and issuing warnings through the <a href="#">Bureau of Meteorology</a>.</li><li>- Monitoring and issuing advice on the occurrence of earthquakes through <a href="#">Geoscience Australia</a>.</li></ul>

Table 9 - Summary of preparedness activities

5.4.1 Primary hazard specific planning responsibilities

A primary agency is an organisation responsible for planning and arrangements for the operational management of a specific threat or hazard. This is governed by legislation, common law, regulations, state plans, or local agreements. The primary agencies are identified in Table 11 - Summary of primary hazard /threat specific agencies.

## PART 6: DISASTER OPERATIONS

The objective of disaster operations is drawn from the *Queensland Government Strategic Policy Statement*, which specifies that the primary aim is to 'strive to safeguard people, property, and the environment from disaster impacts.



Agencies, including Ipswich City Council, do not manage their agency disaster operations through the LDMG/LRRG. They are, however, expected to ensure that they have arrangements in place to ensure their continued service delivery, emergency works (make safe/temporary fixes) and reconstruction of their owned and operated assets.

### 6.1 Key concepts

#### 6.1.1 Disaster 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.*<sup>44</sup>

#### 6.1.2 Disaster recovery

The Act defines *disaster recovery* as:

*'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).'*<sup>45</sup>

#### 6.1.3 Disaster operations

The Act defines *disaster operations* as:

*'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'*<sup>46</sup>.

### 6.2 Activation of disaster operations

Queensland has a common approach to activation levels of the various disaster groups. Activation is based on factors that include, but are not limited to, meeting the definition of a disaster under the Act, the extent, complexity and

<sup>44</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, section 4A(a)(iii)

<sup>45</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, section 4A(a)(iv)

<sup>46</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, section 15 Meaning of disaster operations

severity of a situation or potential situation, and it is not sequential. The activation of the LDMG and/or LRRG is not required for individual agencies, including Police, emergency services or Council, **to undertake their roles and responsibilities.**

	Definition	Triggers	Indicative Actions
Alert	<p>A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility.</p> <p>Some action may be required, and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential hazard.</p>	<b>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</b>	
		<p>There is general awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the city <u>and</u> a coordinated multi-agency response may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establish situational awareness and monitoring requirements.</li><li>Establish communication with the primary agency.</li><li>LDMG Chair, LDC and District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) to be provided notification.</li><li>Undertake response preparation and response activities through business-as-usual arrangements.</li></ul>
		<b>City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group</b>	
		<p>The LDMG is at Lean Forward or Stand Up <u>and</u> there is a possibility of a need to coordinate recovery across multi-agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establish situational awareness requirements for recovery operations.</li><li>LRRG Chair, LRC and DDC to be provided notification.</li><li>Undertake recovery preparation activities through business-as-usual arrangements.</li></ul>
Lean Forward	<p>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.</p>	<b>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</b>	
		<p>There is likelihood of a hazard that has the potential to affect the city <u>and</u> the threat can be quantified, but may not yet be imminent <u>and</u> a coordinated multi-agency response may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitor and seek to enhance situational awareness.</li><li>Establish communication and reporting protocols.</li><li>Ensure briefings of key stakeholders.</li></ul>
		<b>City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group</b>	
		<p>The LDMG is or has been at Lean Forward or Stand Up <u>and</u> there is a possibility of a need to coordinate recovery across multi-agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitor and seek to enhance situational awareness.</li><li>Establish communication and reporting protocols.</li></ul>
Stand Up		<b>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</b>	



	Definition	Triggers	Indicative Actions
	This is the operational state following Lean Forward, at which resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities are commenced under the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements.	The threat is imminent or has occurred <u>and</u> the community has/will be affected to the extent a coordinated multi-agency response may be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDMG will meet and be briefed.</li> <li>Situational awareness and continual threat analysis occurs.</li> <li>Regular communications and reporting protocols are functioning.</li> <li>Coordination of response and relief strategies is enacted.</li> <li></li> </ul>
		<b>City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group</b>	
		The threat is imminent or has occurred <u>and</u> the community has/will be affected to the extent a coordinated multi-agency recovery may be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LRRG will meet and be briefed.</li> <li>Recovery transition planning commences.</li> <li>Recovery handover and timeframe sought.</li> <li>Conduct and analysis of impact and needs assessments.</li> <li>Coordination of relief and recovery strategies is enacted.</li> </ul>
Stand Down	The transition is made from responding to an event back to normal / core business.  There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event or the threat is no longer present.	<b>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</b>	
		There is no requirement for coordinated response, or the community is functioning, or recovery taking place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake finalisation of response operations.</li> <li>Undertake continuous improvement through an after-action review.</li> </ul>
		<b>City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group</b>	
		There is no requirement for coordinated response, or the community is functioning within the capacity of the local support network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake finalisation of recovery operations.</li> <li>Undertake continuous improvement through an after-action review.</li> </ul>

Table 10 - Activation levels for Ipswich LDMG and LRRG

## 6.3 Disaster response operations

### 6.3.1 Strategic priorities

Using its membership, escalation through the tiered disaster management arrangements and advocacy, the LDMG strategic priorities are to:

- preserve life and prevent further harm.
- supply essential humanitarian needs.
- maintain governance, law, and order.
- provide essential services and infrastructure.





- maintain communication and public trust.
- coordinate agency disaster operations.

### 6.3.2 Lines of effort

During disaster response operations the LDMG's role is to:

- identify strategic-level risks and potential impacts on the community.
- identify, coordinate, and escalate residual risk related to response functions.
- identify and coordinate resource needs and gaps between agencies response functions.
- identify and initiate arrangements to collect damage and impact information.
- assist the establishment of information sharing, reporting and communication protocols.
- assist to prioritise event-specific lines of effort for the LDCC where necessary.

### 6.3.3 Activation of an LDMG disaster response

The activation and change of status of the LDMG to undertake disaster operations can be authorised by its Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, LDC or Deputy LDC or delegate upon satisfaction that a disaster is likely, imminent, or occurring or has occurred.

### 6.3.4 Local Disaster Coordination Centre

The LDCC is responsible for coordinating operations under the direction of the LDC in a manner 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.
- 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.

### 6.3.5 Response concept of operations

#### 6.3.5.1 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. In a multi-agency response, the LDMG coordinates and supports the response capability of individual organisations.

Where the LDMG cannot provide the requested capabilities, it will follow the established processes to seek assistance from the Ipswich District Disaster Management Group (DDMG).

#### 6.3.5.2 Primary (hazard/threat specific) arrangements

Primary agencies are generally responsible for the hazard-specific priorities, lines of effort, public information, warnings, and modelling, and work collaboratively with the LDMG and LRRG to manage community consequences when it meets the legislative definition of a disaster.

Hazard or threat	Primary agency
Animal and plant disease	Department of Primary Industries
Biological (human-related)	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health



Hazard or threat	Primary agency
Bushfire	Queensland Fire Department
Chemical and hazardous materials	Queensland Fire Department
Epidemics and pandemics	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Essential supply failure - gas	APA
Essential supply failure - power	Energy Queensland
Essential supply failure - water grid and bulk supply	Seqwater
Essential supply failure - water and sewerage	Urban Utilities
Essential supply failure - communications	Relevant asset owner
Floods, storms, cyclones and severe weather	Ipswich City Council Bureau of Meteorology
Heatwave	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Major transport incidents (road, rail, marine)	Queensland Police Service
Radiological	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service

Table 11 - Summary of primary hazard /threat specific agencies

#### 6.3.5.3 Event reporting<sup>47</sup>

Event reporting procedures will be activated during disaster management operations to provide real time situational awareness for disaster coordinators at all levels of the disaster management system.

This situational awareness enables coordinators to base operational decisions on comprehensive and timely information. Situation reports will be used to update the relevant district level during a disaster operation.

### 6.4 Disaster recovery operations

#### 6.4.1 Strategic priorities

Through its membership and escalation through the tiered disaster management arrangements and advocacy, the LRRG's strategic priorities are to:

- preserve life and prevent further harm
- supply essential humanitarian needs
- restore essential services, supplies and infrastructure
- maintain communication and public trust
- coordinate agency disaster operations

<sup>47</sup> State of Queensland, (2023). *Queensland State Disaster Management Plan*, section 8.2.4.4, ([available online](#))



#### 6.4.2 Lines of effort

During disaster recovery operations, the LRRG's role is to:

- identify strategic-level risks and potential impacts on the community.
- identify, coordinate, and escalate residual risk related to recovery functions.
- identify and coordinate resource needs and gaps between agencies for recovery functions.
- ensure arrangements to collect damage, impact and needs information.
- establishment of information sharing, reporting and communication protocols.

Implementation will align with the National Principles for Disaster Recovery <sup>48</sup> which include:

- 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**

#### 6.4.3 Activation of an LRRG disaster recovery

The activation and change of status of the LRRG to undertake disaster operations can be authorised by its Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) or Deputy LRC or delegate upon satisfaction that community recovery cannot occur through business-as-usual delivery mechanisms.

#### 6.4.4 Local Disaster Coordination Centre

In recovery, the LDCC is responsible for supporting operations under the direction of the LRC consistent with the LRRG strategic direction for the immediate recovery stage.

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<sup>48</sup> National Emergency Management Agency, (2022), *The Australian Disaster Recovery Framework*, ([available online](#))

## 6.4.5 Recovery concept of operations

### 6.4.5.1 Stages of recovery

Figure 9 - Stages of recovery<sup>49</sup>



Figure 9 - Stages of recovery<sup>49</sup>

	Stage 1 of Recovery	Stage 2 of Recovery	Stage 3 of Recovery
	Immediate	Short to medium-term	Long term
<b>Overview</b>	Post-impact relief and emergency repairs	Re-establishment, rehabilitation, and reconstruction	Restoration, rebuilding, reshaping and sustainability
<b>Example activities occurring in each stage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage assessments and immediate clean up</li> <li>• Identification of priority health, safety, shelter and food needs</li> <li>• Provisions for psycho-social assistance</li> <li>• Provision of recovery grants e.g. Personal Hardship Assistance</li> <li>• Commencement of emergency infrastructure repair</li> <li>• Pollution containment</li> <li>• Initiation of event specific recovery planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing impact assessments</li> <li>• Reconstruction activities including residential, infrastructure and community repairs</li> <li>• Public health risks controlled or eliminated</li> <li>• Environmental remediation and restoration</li> <li>• Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) commences Damage Assessment and Reconstruction Monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancement of infrastructure to improve resilience</li> <li>• Implementation of longer-term recovery initiatives and funding programs</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and reporting against the Event-specific Recovery Plan</li> <li>• Progressive handover/absorption of recovery responsibilities to agencies that support ongoing recovery activities</li> </ul>

<sup>49</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Reconstruction Authority, (2023). *Queensland Recovery Plan*, ([available online](#))



Stage 1 of Recovery		Stage 2 of Recovery	Stage 3 of Recovery
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coordination of community engagement and communication</li><li>• Development of a public-facing Event-specific Recovery Plan</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identifying lessons and implementing improvements to increase resilience</li><li>• Potential post-recovery operation evaluations</li></ul>

Table 12 - Summary of the stages of recovery

6.4.5.2 Functions of recovery

Recovery is a complex and potentially protracted process. To assist with overall and effective coordination, aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into four functional areas.

Figure 10 - Four functions of recovery

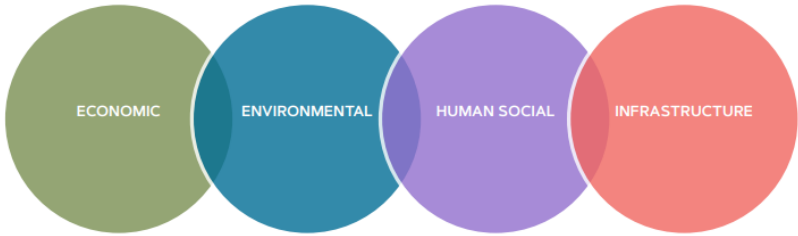


Figure 10 - Four functions of recovery

**Economic recovery** is focused on addressing the effects of a disaster on the economic environment, direct and indirect. Direct impacts can usually be given a monetary value and may include loss of tourism, loss of employment opportunities, loss of stock and equipment and reductions in cash flow for businesses. Indirect impacts may include increased product costs, reduction of property values and negative consumer perceptions.

**Environmental recovery** is focused on addressing the effects of a disaster on the natural environment, which may be a direct result of the disaster or through a secondary impact or flow on from the disaster response or recovery process. Environmental impacts may include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, and cultural and built heritage listed place issues.

**Human and social recovery** is focused on addressing the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and well-being of individuals, families and communities following a disaster.

Infrastructure recovery includes both:

- Addressing the effects of a disaster on the built environment such as damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector, including housing, accommodation, education and health facilities.
- Addressing the effects of a disaster on transport networks, including road, rail, aviation and maritime. Restoration of these networks, and/or the identification of alternatives, is a priority in disaster 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 human and social aspects.

#### 6.4.6 Guidance on post-disaster immediate restoration priorities

Following a disaster, attention will quickly turn to restoring community function, this is of course after the initial response phase. To support restoration efforts the highest priorities should be determined, this will be undertaken by the LRRG. Indicative guidance is provided below to support this determination.

Figure 11 - Indicative guidance on restoration priorities

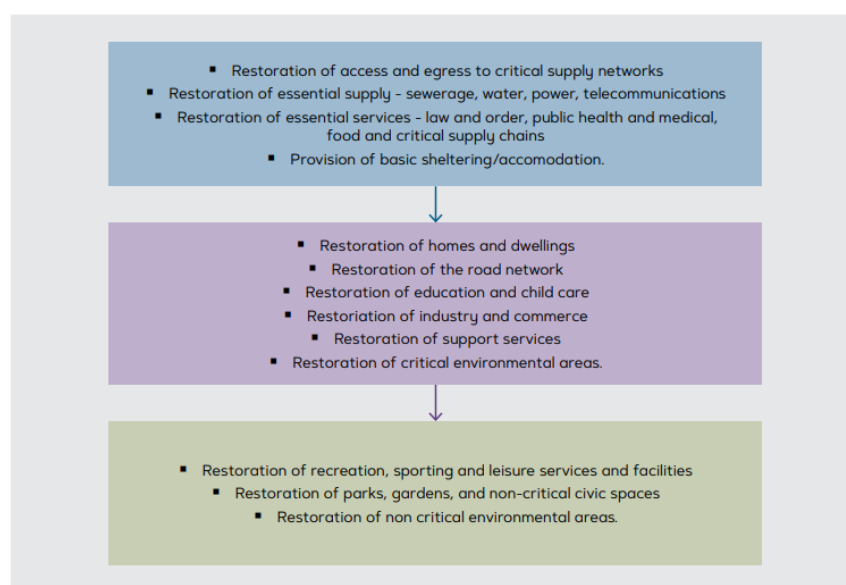


Figure 11 - Indicative guidance on restoration priorities

### 6.5 Disaster declarations

In accordance with the Act, and subject to several factors, 'a District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) for a disaster district may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation'<sup>50</sup> for a district or for one or more local government areas within the district in whole or in part.

The declaration confers extra powers upon nominated people to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.<sup>51</sup> The absence of a disaster declaration does not indicate that a situation is not a

<sup>50</sup> State of Queensland. Section 64, Disaster Management Act 2003, Declaration

<sup>51</sup> State of Queensland. Sections 75 and 77, Disaster Management Act 2003, Authorisation for disaster situation; General powers



disaster; this is defined separately in section 9 of the Act. Further disaster declarations are not linked to the activation of state and federal disaster assistance funding.

## 6.6 Financial accountability

During disaster events, state government agencies and local governments must comply with the:

- Financial Accountability Act 2009<sup>52</sup>
- Queensland Procurement Policy for state government agencies
- Local Government Act 2009, the Local Government Regulation 2012 and the Ipswich City Council procurement policy

## 6.7 Funding support arrangements

There are several avenues under which funds expended in response to and recovery from a disaster event may be recoverable. These are detailed in the [Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines](#), for which the QRA is the administrating entity.

The guidelines provide information related to:

- **Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)** – joint Commonwealth and State Government arrangements that provide a diverse range of funding relief measures following an eligible disaster.
- **State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)** – a wholly State funded program that may be activated for all hazards to alleviate personal hardship and distress.

When an event occurs, each organisation should immediately begin accounting for personnel and equipment costs relating to disaster operations (through 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.

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<sup>52</sup> State of Queensland, (2024). *Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-2025*, ([available online](#))

**PART 7: DISASTER OPERATIONS FUNCTIONS**

A functional lead agency is an organisation accountable for a specific function with disaster operations. These leads will be supported by other agencies to ensure effective support to the community.

Functional lead agency status is usually bestowed by legislation, common law, regulations, state plans or by agreement of the LDMG/LRRG. 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.

Function	Functional lead
Animals and wildlife	<u>Animal Management</u> : Ipswich City Council <u>Animal Welfare</u> : Department of Primary Industries <u>Wildlife</u> : Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
Building recovery	<u>Department of Housing and Public Works</u>
Damage assessments	<u>Initial</u> : Queensland Fire Department <u>Post Reconstruction</u> : Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Economic recovery	<u>Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning</u>
Emergency medical retrieval	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Emergency supply	Queensland Police Service
Energy infrastructure (electricity, gas, and liquid fuel)	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development
Environmental recovery	Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
Evacuation	<u>Voluntary</u> : Ipswich City Council <u>Directed and/or mass scale</u> : Queensland Police Service
Emergency sheltering	Ipswich City Council Supported by Australian Red Cross
Human social recovery	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers <sup>53</sup>
Mass fatality management (including disaster victim identification)	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health Queensland Police Service
Public Health, mental health, and medical services	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Public information and warnings	<u>Public Information</u> : Ipswich City Council <u>Warnings</u> : Primary agencies
Resupply	Ipswich City Council

<sup>53</sup> Queensland Reconstruction Authority (2024), [Human and Social Functional Recovery and Resilience Group](#).





Function	Functional lead
Resource management coordination	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
Roads and transport recovery	Department of Transport and Main Roads
Search and rescue	Queensland Police Service
Traffic management	Queensland Police Service
Temporary emergency accommodation	Department of Housing and Public Works

Table 13 – Functional lead agencies for the City of Ipswich



## 7.1 Animals and wildlife

Pet owners are responsible for their pets at all times, including during and after disasters. Owners need to make arrangements for their pets' welfare in the event of a disaster, including transport, food, water, medications and temporary homing.

Emergency shelters are generally unable to accept pets and other animals, and where it is possible, owners may not be able to stay with their animal. Factors that determine acceptance of animals at emergency shelters include:

- size, layout, and ownership of the facility
- the number of occupants or forecast occupants intending to use the emergency shelter
- the actual and perceived safety of other occupants.

### 7.1.1 Animal management

Ipswich City Council regulates animal ownership, animal nuisance, responding to animal attacks, and managing pound assets and operations.

### 7.1.2 Commercial animal management providers

Through the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*, animal providers have a legal duty of care to take all reasonable steps to appropriately provide for their animals' needs, including in a disaster.

### 7.1.3 Deceased livestock

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries prepares guidance for the disposal of deceased livestock following a disaster.

### 7.1.4 Wildlife

Injured wildlife should be transferred to authorised wildlife carers located in a safe area by contacting 1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 6250). The Department of Environment and Science has responsibility for wildlife management.

## 7.2 Damage assessments

Damage assessments will be undertaken by Queensland Fire Department for residential buildings during the response phase. Individual asset owners, such as Ipswich City Council are responsible for undertaking their own damage assessments and escalating to the LDMG if they do not have the capacity to undertake this role.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries will lead reporting on the disaster impact assessments of the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery.

## 7.3 Emergency medical retrieval<sup>54</sup>

Emergency medical retrieval covers a primary response to an incident in a pre-hospital situation. A primary response may involve road ambulance, aeromedical and specialist vehicles.

Queensland Health, through a collaborative arrangement between the Queensland Ambulance Service and Retrieval Services Queensland, will coordinate emergency medical retrieval.

<sup>54</sup> State of Queensland, (2024). *Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan* ([available online](#))



7.4 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 emergency shelters, 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.
- small plant equipment hire services, such as chainsaws and pressure washers.

To support local economies affected by disasters, every effort should be made to exhaust local supplier networks before requesting assistance from outside the impacted area. Where local capacity is exhausted, QPS coordinates the acquisition and management of emergency supplies, through the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) when activated, or through the SDCC Watch Desk outside activation periods.

Agencies must use their own internal acquisition/supply and support resource capability before requesting further support. The respective agency's responsibility is to acquire specialist resources requiring a permit, licence, or specific technical knowledge.

7.5 Evacuation

**Evacuation** is a strategy used to reduce loss of life or lessen the effects of a hazard on a community before or during a disaster. It involves the movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and their safe and timely return<sup>55</sup>. The conduct of an evacuation *does not* necessarily mean an evacuation centre will be established. The alternative strategy to evacuation is **shelter-in-place**; it may be considered a safer option for individuals to shelter within their homes, workplaces, or with family/friends.

7.5.1 Types of evacuation

	Self-evacuation	Voluntary evacuation	Directed evacuation
Preference in being enacted	←Most preferredLeast preferred→		
Definition	Self-initiated movement to a safer place before, in the absence of official advice or warnings to evacuate.	Official advice is issued, and people are strongly encouraged to evacuate by following their household emergency plan.	A government agency exercises a legislated power that requires people to evacuate.
Commonly referred to as	Getting out early.	Recommended evacuation.	Compulsory evacuation.

<sup>55</sup> Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience, (2023). *Handbook 4: Evacuation Planning*, ([available online](#))



	Self-evacuation	Voluntary evacuation	Directed evacuation
<b>Authority</b>	No authority is needed.	LDMG or relevant agency.	Queensland Police Service or Queensland Fire Department
<b>Who manages the process?</b>	The individuals involved in evacuating determine when, how, and where to go.	The individuals involved in evacuating determine when, how, and where to go. An emergency shelter may be established.	General advice and direction will be provided regarding timings, places of shelter, locations, and preferred travel routes.

Table 14 - Types of evacuation in Queensland

### 7.5.2 Deciding to evacuate

Whether to evacuate or shelter in place requires consideration of many variables and should employ a risk-informed approach based on the hazard and threat intelligence available and the context at the time. Importantly, evacuation triggers are arbitrary and will, therefore, be different in each disaster.

The following issues should be considered when making decisions regarding evacuation:

- The time of day or night, the environmental conditions, demographics of those at risk and societal context
- Advice from the relevant technical or hazard-specific modelling authority on severity, arrival, and impact area from the threat
- The time required to complete the evacuation and the lead time available.
- Whether the evacuation is achievable, safe, and the most suitable option
- What type of evacuation is necessary (voluntary or directed)?
- Is 'shelter in place' a safer alternative to evacuation in this instance?
- The capacity of the proposed evacuation routes to support rapid egress by pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic, given the conditions related to the specific incident.
- Are the access and egress routes safe to travel?
- The suitability of proposed shelter and/or assembly points, including whether they can be established efficiently and sustained for the duration of the event.

Evacuation carries a level of risk to evacuees and emergency response agencies, and a dynamic risk assessment should be undertaken before implementation, particularly where a directed or imminent voluntary evacuation is intended.

7.5.3 The evacuation process

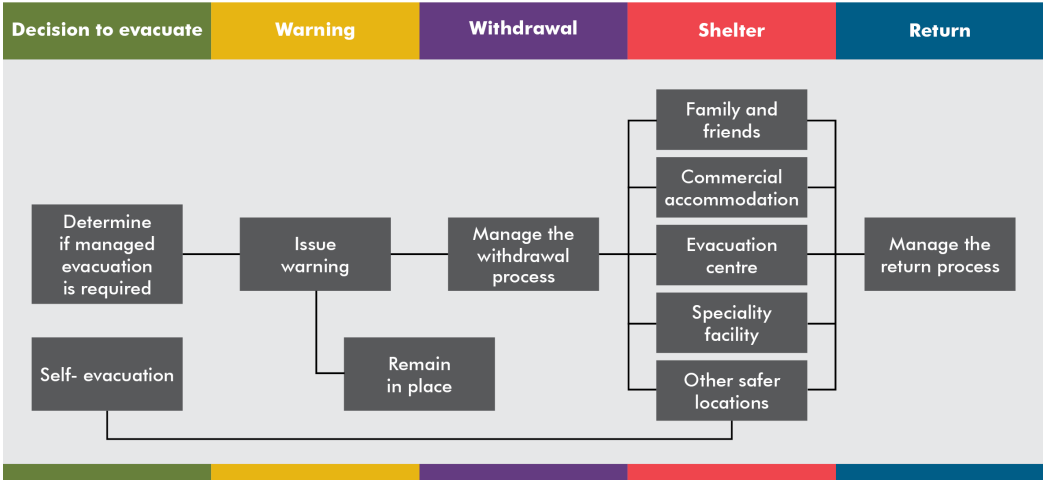


Figure 12 - Evacuation process

7.5.4 Aged care and other residential facilities

All aged care service providers must maintain quality care to older people during an emergency. This is required by the *Aged Care Quality Standards and the Aged Care Act 1997*.<sup>56</sup>

Each residential aged care facility, service or other residential facility is responsible for developing and regularly reviewing an all-hazards evacuation plan. This plan should include alternative accommodation and sheltering requirements.

The movement of aged people in care must be planned and implemented pre-emptively by providers well before unfavourable conditions. Aged care facilities in Ipswich must have evacuation plans, including procedures for the complete evacuation of the facility, specialised transport requirements, and formal agreements with other aged care facilities or suitable accommodation providers that will be able to provide a safer location for residents, with an appropriate level of care.

7.6 Safer locations and emergency sheltering

The overarching intent of safer locations and emergency sheltering is to provide **immediate and temporary respite** from a hazard and its associated impacts.

7.6.1 Primary safer location and sheltering strategies

In the first instance, the following strategies should be used, if safe to do so and where relevant:

- Shelter-in-place.
- Relocate to a safer place, such as,

<sup>56</sup> Department of Health and Aged Care, *Service continuity and emergency events in aged care*, [health.gov.au/topics/aged-care/providing-aged-care-services/training-and-guidance/service-continuity-and-emergency-events-in-aged-care](https://health.gov.au/topics/aged-care/providing-aged-care-services/training-and-guidance/service-continuity-and-emergency-events-in-aged-care)



- With family, friends, or neighbours
- Using mobile accommodation options – caravan or pop-up trailer
- Using public spaces – for example, a shopping centre. *This, for example, is a good option in a fast-moving grass fire where a resident must leave quickly and for a short period of time.*
- Using commercial accommodation providers.

### 7.6.2 Secondary safer locations and sheltering strategies

Secondary strategies are to use official emergency shelters. Ipswich is a fast-growing City of which many from around Australia and beyond are now calling home. A key finding from the 202 Royal Commission into Natural Disaster Arrangements highlighted the inconsistency in sheltering terminology across state and territories<sup>57</sup>, the table below outlines the approach within Ipswich.

**If an official safer location or emergency shelter is opened, this will be published on Council's Disaster Dashboard ([disaster.ipswich.qld.gov.au](https://disaster.ipswich.qld.gov.au)).**

In many instances the primary location, largely due to its size, layout, number of toilets and showers and its location away from most hazards, is the Ipswich Showground located on Parker Avenue, Ipswich. Residents should confirm that it has been activated by first checking on the Disaster Dashboard before attending. Other locations have been identified but are not published before a disaster event, as these are defined at the time of the event based on need, availability of resources and the hazard or threat.

Type	Definition	Attributes
Assembly point	A temporary designated location specifically selected as a point which is not anticipated to be adversely affected by a hazard.  <i>Commonly used as a triage or staging area</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large space away from the hazard</li> <li>• Likely outdoors area</li> <li>• No amenities are provided</li> </ul>
Place of refuge	Usually, a room or space within a building that will provide a level of protection from the effects of hazard and elements for short term use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building or temporary structure</li> <li>• Access to toilets</li> <li>• Access to water and minimal food</li> </ul>
Evacuation centre	Evacuation centres are facilities at which people can seek temporary shelter and basic supports, in a location not anticipated to be adversely affected by the unfolding disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building or temporary structure</li> <li>• Overnight accommodation</li> <li>• Basic amenities</li> <li>• Food and water</li> </ul>

<sup>57</sup> Royal Commission into Natural Disaster Arrangements, (2020). Recommendation 12.4 states that *State and territory governments should, as a priority, adopt nationally consistent terminology and functions for the different sheltering facilities, including evacuation centres, Neighbourhood Safer Places, places of last resort and natural disaster shelters, ([available online](#))*



Type	Definition	Attributes
	These centres are intended to temporarily accommodate and support people who are unable to seek safe shelter elsewhere. Evacuation centres are not normally purpose-built facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support services and disaster information</li> </ul>
Neighbourhood Safer Place	<p>Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSP) are areas designated by the Queensland Fire Department that can be used as place of last resort for a bushfire.</p> <p>There are no designated NSP within the City of Ipswich.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fields or recreational areas with vegetation and hazard free buffer zones of at least 300 metres</li> <li>No amenities are provided</li> </ul>

Table 15 - Summary of official emergency sheltering options

### 7.6.3 Evacuation centres

Evacuation centres are temporary emergency shelters established to meet an immediate need for those with no other option to preserve life, wellbeing, and safety.

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

- one toilet for every 20 to 50 people;
- 1.2 m<sup>2</sup> – 5 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space per person; and
- one shower for every 30 to 50 people.

Based on the nationally adopted preferred sheltering practice, three families each with four people, staying in an average sized home would have more access to toilets, shelters, sleeping space and privacy than those attending an evacuation centre. ***Evacuation centres should be considered a last resort because they are not a resort.***

### 7.7 Mass fatality management

In cases of mass fatalities, Queensland Health and Queensland Police Service have joint responsibility for:

- management of deceased, including coordination of transport and victim identification.
- notification of, and liaison with, next of kin.
- liaison with and support to the State Coroner.

### 7.8 Public health, mental health, and medical services

Public health management and emergency medical response during a disaster event is described in the [Queensland Health Disaster and Emergency Incident Plan](#).

### 7.9 Public information

*Public information* is information provided to the public immediately before, during and after an emergency to reduce the potential impact of an emergency or hazard and seeks to undertake three key functions:

1. Creation and dissemination of information
2. Managing contact from the media and public

### 3. Consulting and liaising with affected communities.

The LDMG and LRRG are responsible for ensuring the community knows how to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster.<sup>58</sup> This might include, for example, general information about the nature of an approaching hazard, information on looking after your health during an emergency, forthcoming community meetings, local resources, and relief and recovery services. **Warning messages are often presented separately to more detailed public information about an emergency to ensure they remain easily identifiable and understood.**

The Chairperson of the LDMG (or delegate) is the official source of public and media information for the group's coordination and support activities. However, they may not, without permission comment on another agency's area of remit, unless that information is already publicly available.

Public information and warnings must be consistent across all agencies before, during, and after a disaster to ensure appropriate, reliable, and consistent information.

## 7.10 Warnings<sup>59</sup>

Warnings are point-in-time information about a hazard that is impacting or is expected to impact communities. Warnings describe the impact and expected consequences for communities and include advice on what people should do.

The decision to warn should be based on risk, which requires an assessment of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. Practically this indicates that warnings need to consider the community that is likely to be impacted by the disaster; arbitrary triggers based on a hazard alone may not be as effective.



Figure 13 – Factors informing a decision to warn

### 7.10.1 Australia's Warning System<sup>60</sup>

The Australian Warning System (AWS) is a national approach to information and warnings during emergencies and disasters. It has been designed based on feedback and research across the country, and aims to deliver a more consistent approach to emergency warnings, no matter where you are. It uses a nationally consistent set of icons to show incidents on websites and apps, supported by calls to action.

<sup>58</sup> State of Queensland. *Section 30, Disaster Management Act 2003, Functions*

<sup>59</sup> Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience, (2018). *Public Information and Warnings Handbook*. ([available online](#))

<sup>60</sup> Queensland Government, (2025). *Watch for the Warnings*, <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/watch-for-the-warnings>



The AWS uses a nested model to optimise the effectiveness of warnings. This model contains a warning level, hazard/location, and an action statement.

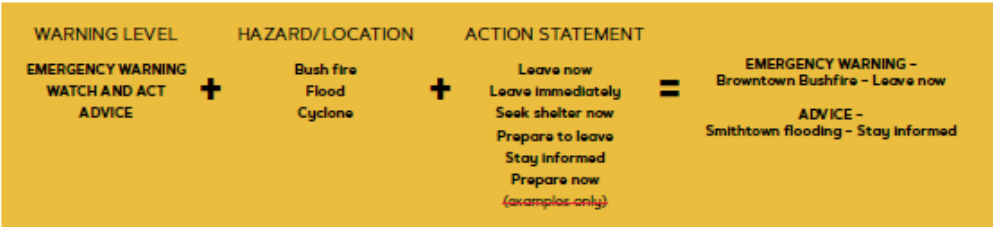


Figure 14 – Example of AWS nested model

7.10.2 Levels of warning

There are three warning levels:

1. **Advice:** An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes.
2. **Watch and Act:** There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family.
3. **Emergency Warning:** is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.

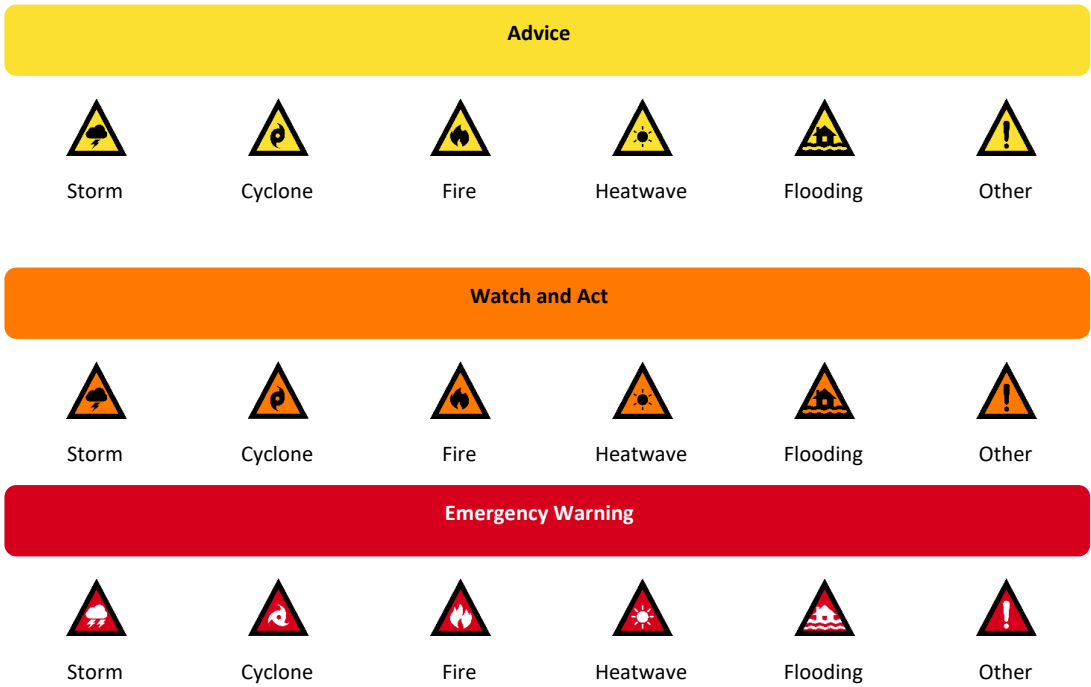


Figure 15 - AWS hazard and level-based icons



### 7.10.3 Warning notification and dissemination

#### 7.10.3.1 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. Community members are encouraged to check on family, friends, and neighbours and to share official warnings with them.

#### 7.10.3.2 Social media, websites, and notification services

Facebook and X (formerly Twitter) are Queensland's two most common social-media platforms used by disaster management organisations. Searching each of these platforms by organisation name will assist in obtaining relevant information.

#### 7.10.3.3 Emergency Alert

Emergency Alert is the national telephone warning system used by emergency services and councils to send voice messages (to landlines) and text messages (to mobile phones) within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies.<sup>60</sup>

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.

#### 7.10.3.4 Standard Emergency Warning Signal

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is a wailing siren sound that has been adopted by all states and territories to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to an emergency or disaster. The signal is sounded immediately prior to an emergency warning message being played on public media broadcasts, in the potential or likely impacted areas.<sup>60</sup>

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.

#### 7.10.3.5 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. The emergency broadcast stations in Ipswich are ABC 612 AM and River 94.9 FM.

### 7.11 Resource management

Disaster operations will generally require many resources and occur under circumstances where those resources will likely be scarce and their location unknown or difficult to access.

#### 7.11.1 Logistics and requests for assistance

Logistics is the range of operational activities concerned with supplying, handling, transporting, and distributing materials, equipment, and people. Operationally, this will be managed by the LDCC, which will work with the Ipswich DDMG and other local governments to ensure a coordinated approach to resourcing.

Any resourcing requirements that cannot be met will be submitted to the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) as a request for assistance. If the DDCC cannot action the request for assistance, they will request assistance through to the SDCC for triage and action.



### 7.11.2 Offers of assistance

Following disaster events, the public – in Queensland, across Australia and on some occasions overseas – generously aids affected individuals and communities in the form of financial donations, volunteering, and goods and services. These offers of assistance provide significant support to those affected by a disaster event and aids local businesses and the wider community to recover.

Offers of assistance are categorised under one of the following:

- **Financial donations** – may be offered spontaneously or in response to an appeal and are used to provide immediate financial relief and assistance.
- **Volunteers** – individuals, groups or organisations that offer to assist a disaster-affected community.
- **Goods and services** – solicited or unsolicited goods and services offered by members of the public, community, businesses, organisations and corporate entities to support individuals and communities.
- **Corporate donations** – may include money, volunteers, and goods and services.

#### 7.11.2.1 Principles of offers of assistance<sup>52</sup>

The following principles, as established in the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines, underpin the approach to coordinating offers in Queensland:

- The needs of the affected people and local communities, including social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts, will always be the highest priority.
- Management of all offers of assistance will be carried out with integrity and accountability.
- All dealings with affected people and local communities will be courteous, helpful and ethical.
- All offers of assistance will be managed in a timely and effective manner.
- Relevant entities, non-government organisations, businesses and communities should share values and responsibilities in rebuilding communities and promoting resilience.
- Clear, accurate and consistent messages will be communicated to the community at all times on offers that are needed or not needed by affected people and communities.

#### 7.11.2.2 Donations of money, goods and services 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 request with GIVIT. GIVIT then matches these needs with donated 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 in the recovery of the local economy. To donate, visit [Givit.org.au](https://givit.org.au)

Financial donations are the most useful form of assistance because they allow precise matching of assistance with need. It does not require transport resources and can be spent in the affected community, thereby benefiting the local economy.

The LDMG, LRRG and Ipswich City Council do not accept direct financial donations on behalf of impacted people or establish charity or financial relief appeals.

#### 7.11.2.3 Spontaneous volunteers

Community responses before, during and after a disaster are a valuable resource in disaster and emergency management. Spontaneous volunteers are individuals or groups of people who seek or are invited to contribute their assistance during and/or after an event. They are unaffiliated with any part of the existing official emergency response and recovery system and may or may not have relevant training, skills, or experience.

A case study following Hurricane Katrina in the United States of America identified that individuals have 'a compelling need to help.' In addition to feeling a desire to help, research suggests 'volunteering is also an important part of people making sense of the disaster, coping with psychological impacts themselves, and regaining a sense of control that they may feel had been lost.'<sup>61</sup>

With compelling evidence regarding the benefit of assisting others, it is important that this is enabled and supported. Volunteering directed towards family, friends, and neighbours in the first instance will occur faster than a centralised and coordinated approach. There is also a stronger sense of personal connection with those being assisted.

Where spontaneous offers of assistance in the form of volunteering occurs, which cannot be directed to family, friends, and neighbours they should be referred to Volunteering Queensland.

The LDMG and LRRG considers assistance from volunteers who are affiliated with an existing emergency service organisation or referred to them via registration with Volunteering Queensland. To volunteer, visit <https://www.volunteeringqld.org.au/>

#### 7.11.3 Defence assistance

The independent findings of the 2023 Defence Strategic Review found that the Australian Defence Force (ADF) is not structured or appropriately equipped to act as a domestic disaster recovery agency concurrently with its core function, the defence of Australia and its national interests, in any sustainable way<sup>62</sup>. The review further

<sup>61</sup> Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience, (2023). *Handbook 12: Communities Responding to Disasters: Planning for Spontaneous Volunteers*, ([available online](#))

<sup>62</sup> Australian Government, (2023). *National Defence: Defence Strategic Review*, p23 section 5.3, ([available online](#))

recommended that Defence should be the force of last resort for domestic aid to the civil community, except in extreme circumstances<sup>63</sup>.

If defence support is required, the Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) initiative provides the means through which Defence provides assistance to the civil community when local resources are not sufficient, have been overwhelmed, no alternative for gaining support is available, or there is a mutually beneficial outcome for Defence in providing assistance<sup>64</sup>.

### 7.12 Resupply

Resupply refers to procedures for the resupply of isolated communities, isolated rural properties, and stranded persons (in certain circumstances).<sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup> The emphasis of resupply operations is the transportation of critical goods; it is not intended to ensure retailers can continue to trade. Importantly, it is not a substitute for individual and retailer preparation and preparedness.

Resupply operations are expensive and logistically challenging and must be considered a last resort.<sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup> When resupply is conducted, the resupplied person or organisation is responsible for the cost of the resupplied items.

Under the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, it is important to note that a certain level of personal responsibility is expected, which comes into play **before** resupply operations are authorised. A reasonable level of preparedness should be displayed at the individual, community, and LDMG/LRRG levels to ensure that resupply operations under State authorisation may be allowed.

While Council and State Government schemes will assist where appropriate, individuals and communities should not become reliant on resupply operations and should make every effort to become self-sufficient for all their needs in case they become isolated.<sup>52</sup>

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.

#### 7.12.1.1 Responsibility for resupply<sup>52</sup>

Responsibility for resupply operations, if determined to be an appropriate measure, is set out in the following table.

Resupply Category	Responsibility and Cost
Resupply of isolated communities	This operation occurs when people residing in a community have access to retail outlets, but those outlets are unable to maintain the level of essential goods required due to normal transport routes

<sup>63</sup> Australian Government, (2023). *National Defence: Defence Strategic Review*, Recommendations p42, ([available online](#))

<sup>64</sup> Australia Defence Force. *Defence Assistance to the Civil Community Initiative*, <https://www.defence.gov.au/defence-activities/programs-initiatives/defence-assistance-civil-community-initiative>



Resupply Category	Responsibility and Cost
	being inoperable because of a natural disaster event. In this scenario, the state government contributes to the cost of transporting goods by alternate methods.  The LDCC will assist with coordination and the retail outlet is responsible for the costs of the goods themselves.
Isolated rural property resupply	Isolated rural property owners are responsible for placing and paying for their orders with retailers. The LDCC and DDCC facilitate and meet the transport cost only. Within Ipswich, it is unlikely a property would be considered rural for the purposes of resupply.
Resupply of stranded persons	The resupply or evacuation of stranded persons is coordinated by the Queensland Police Service (QPS).

Table 16 - Responsibility for resupply

### 7.13 Search and rescue

During a disaster event rescue operations are likely to increase. Queensland Police Service will provide the overall coordination of multi-agency response to search and rescue incidents.

Queensland Fire Department and Queensland Ambulance Service will provide rescue assistance across a range of emergency situations.

### 7.14 Temporary emergency accommodation

The LDMG and LRRG and the Department of Housing and Public Works will work together to provide temporary emergency accommodation solutions. The arrangements are outlined in the [Temporary Emergency Accommodation Sub-plan](#).



## PART 8: APPENDICES

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## 8.2 APPENDIX 2: Amendment register and review schedule

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. Complete change to formatting, style and layout.
Vers	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	23-Feb-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.
8.00	7 May 2024	Complete review with changes to formatting, readability, and structure. Reflected transfer of disaster management function from Queensland Fire and Emergency Services to Queensland Police Service, updates to align to interim QSDMP, consolidation of local sub-plans and in consideration of various reviews and assurance activities.
8.01	13 November 2025	Annual review – Minor and inconsequential administrative updates, machinery of government, 2024 Interim Queensland State Disaster Management Plan and Disaster Management Regulation amendment reflected.
8.02		Annual review scheduled
8.03		Annual review scheduled
8.04		Annual review scheduled



### 8.3 APPENDIX 3: Abbreviations and acronyms

#### Government Entity Abbreviations

Abbr.	Full Text
ADF	Australian Defence Force
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
Council	Ipswich City Council
DCSODSFB	Department of Customer Services, Open Data and Small and Family Business
DOE	Department of Education
DETSI	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
DFSDESCS	Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
DLGWV	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers
DNRMMRRD	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DSDIP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
DTET	Department of Trade, Employment and Training
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
DWATSIPM	Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Partnerships and Multiculturalism
Health	Queensland Health
IGEM	Inspector-General of Emergency Management
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFD	Queensland Fire Department
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force



Abbr.	Full Text
SES	State Emergency Service

**Other Abbreviations and acronyms**

Abbr.	Full Text
the Act	Disaster Management Act 2003
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AHD	Australian Height Datum
CALD	Cultural and linguistic diversity
COWS	Satellite Communications on Wheels
DACC	Defence Assistance to the Civil Community
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
EA	Emergency Alert
EAP	Emergency Action Plan (for referable dams)
EV CREW	Emergency Volunteering Community Response to Extreme Weather
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
the Lexicon	Queensland Disaster Management Lexicon
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRRG	Local Recovery and Resilience Group
NBN	National Broadband Network
PPRR	Preparation, preparedness, response and recovery
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QDMTF	Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMP	Queensland State Disaster Management Plan



Abbr.	Full Text
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SRC	State Recovery Coordinator
the Standard	Standard for Disaster Management

## 8.4 APPENDIX 4: 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 measures, as detailed in the Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
All-hazards approach	This approach assumes that the functions and activities applicable to one hazard are most likely applicable to a range of hazards and consequently, a disaster management plan captures the functions and activities applicable to all hazards.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Australian Height Datum (AHD)	A common national survey height measure used as a reference level for defining reduced levels. 0.0 m AHD corresponds approximately to sea level.	AIDR Handbook 7
Briefing	Briefings are a key communication tool used to ensure that all members involved with the incident understand the incident objectives, the strategies to control the incident, risks and safety issues	AIDR Incident Management Handbook
Bushfire	A fire involving grass, scrub or forest.	Queensland Bushfire Plan
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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.	AIDR Handbook 7
Catchment flooding	Flooding due to prolonged or intense rainfall e.g. severe thunderstorms, monsoonal rains in the tropics, or tropical cyclones. Types of catchment flooding include riverine, local overland, and groundwater flooding.	AIDR Handbook 7



Term	Definition	Reference
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Consequence	The outcome or impact of an event and may be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. There can be more than one consequence from an event. Consequences are generally described as the effects on people, society, the environment and the economy.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Control	The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across entities. Often control of an incident relates to an entity's purpose and its authority to act.	AIDR Incident Management Handbook
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Coordination centre	A centre established at State, district or local level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Debrief	A meeting at the end of an operation with the purpose of assessing the conduct or results of an operation.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Declaration (of a disaster situation)	The formal procedure to enable declared disaster powers under the Disaster Management Act 2003 (s64-s69) as required. Specific powers may be used to prevent or minimise loss of life, injury or damage.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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	Disaster Management Act 2003



Term	Definition	Reference
	(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.	
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.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Declared disaster powers	The powers of a district disaster coordinator or a declared disaster officer under s77 and s78.	Disaster Management Act 2003
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.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Disaster district	A part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Disaster management	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Disaster management group	The QDMC, a district group or a local group.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Disaster management guidelines	The guidelines prepared by the police commissioner under section 63(1). The commissioner 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 commissioner considers appropriate having regard to disaster management for the State.	Disaster Management Act 2003
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Disaster operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	A joint funding initiative of the Australian and state governments to provide disaster relief and recovery payments and infrastructure	Queensland Reconstruction Authority



Term	Definition	Reference
	restoration to help communities recover from the effects of natural disasters and terrorist acts.	
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
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.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
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.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
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.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
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)	Disaster Management Act 2003
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.	Disaster Management Act 2003
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.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Emergency Alert	A national telephone warning system used to send voice messages to landline telephones and text messages to mobile devices, within a defined spatial area about a likely or actual emergency or disaster..	Queensland Government
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	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25





Term	Definition	Reference
	to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.	
Evacuation	The planned movement of persons from an unsafe or potentially unsafe location to a safer location and their eventual return.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Exercise	A controlled, objective-driven activity used for testing, practising or evaluating processes or capabilities.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Flash flood	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.	AIDR Handbook 7
Flood	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).	AIDR Handbook 7
Functional lead agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead relevant organisations that provide a supporting role.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
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 socio-natural in origin.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Term	Definition	Reference
Impact assessment	The analysis of the consequences of an event, including psychosocial (emotional and social), economic, natural and built environment.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Incident	An event, occurrence or set of circumstances that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has a definite spatial extent</li> <li>• has a definite duration that calls for human intervention</li> <li>• has a set of concluding conditions that can be defined</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System
Intelligence	The product of a process of collecting and analysing information or data which is recorded and disseminated as intelligence to support decision making.	Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System
Lean forward (level of activation)	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.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
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"> <li>• Alert</li> <li>• Lean Forward</li> <li>• Stand up</li> <li>• Stand down</li> </ul>	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Likelihood	The chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively or quantitatively. It is described using general terms or mathematically.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Local Disaster Coordinator	The chairperson of the local group must, after consulting with the police commissioner, 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.  The local disaster coordinator has the following functions: to coordinate disaster operations for the local group; to report regularly to the local group about disaster operations; and to ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented.	Disaster Management Act 2003

Item 3 / Attachment 1



Term	Definition	Reference
Local Disaster Management Group	A local government must establish a local disaster management group for the local government's area.	Disaster Management Act 2003
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 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.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Logistics	The range of operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation and distribution of materials. Also applicable to the transportation of people.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
Mass casualty incident	An incident or event where the location, number, severity or type of live casualties, requires extraordinary resources.	Queensland Health Mass Casualty Incident Plan 2016
Mitigation	Activities intended to reduce or eliminate risks or lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an event.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Multi-agency response	The response to an incident where one or more agencies assist the functional lead agency or agencies.	N/A
Natural hazards	Those which are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena.	United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Neighbourhood Safer Place	A local open space or building where people may gather, as a last resort, to seek shelter from a bushfire. Neighbourhood Safer Places are not evacuation locations and emergency management and support may not be in attendance to provide assistance.	Queensland Bushfire Plan
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Plan	A document describing roles/responsibilities and management arrangements (including specific control and coordination arrangements) for community emergency management.	AIDR
Planning process	The collective and collaborative efforts by which agreements are reached and documented between people and organisations to meet	AIDR



Term	Definition	Reference
	their communities' emergency management needs. It is a sequence of steps which allows emergency management planning to take place.	
Preparedness	The taking of preparatory measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, communities, resources and services are able to cope with the effects of the event.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Prevention	The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Primary (hazard) agency	At the State level, primary agencies are identified for a range of hazards and are responsible for the development of a hazard specific plan, in consultation with affected stakeholders. Hazard specific primary agencies have a responsibility to communicate and maintain relations with national hazard specific counterparts.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Queensland Disaster Management Committee	The group that provides strategic leadership for disaster management and disaster operations for the State; develops a strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State; ensures effective disaster management is developed and implemented for the State; ensures arrangements between the State and the Commonwealth about matters relating to effective disaster management are established and maintained; identifies resources, in and outside the State, that may be used for disaster operations; provides reports and make recommendations that the QDMC considers appropriate about matters relating to disaster management and disaster operations; prepares the State disaster management plan; and coordinates State and Commonwealth assistance for disaster management and disaster operations.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Reconstruction	The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and 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.	United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reductions
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.	Queensland Recovery Plan 2023



Term	Definition	Reference
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.	Queensland Recovery Plan 2023
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.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Resilience	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Response	Ttaking appropriate measures to respond to an event, which includes actions taken and measures planned before, during and immediately after an event, to ensure that its effects are minimised and persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
Risk	The concept of risk combines an understanding of the likelihood of a hazardous event occurring with an assessment of its impact represented by interactions between hazards, elements at risk and vulnerability.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
Risk assessment	An approach to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Risk identification	The process of finding, recognising and describing risks. Risk identification involves the identification of risk sources, events, their causes and their potential consequences. Risk identification can involve [the use of] historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions and stakeholders' needs.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
Safer location	A variety of designated locations which are not anticipated to be adversely affected by the hazard. Categories of safer locations comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>shelter in place;</li> <li>neighbourhood safer places; and</li> <li>friends and family</li> <li>assembly points.</li> </ul>	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
Serious disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans</li> <li>widespread or severe property loss or damage</li> <li>widespread or severe damage to the environment</li> </ul>	Disaster Management Act 2003



Term	Definition	Reference
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.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
Stand down (level of activation)	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.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
Stand up (level of activation)	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
Standard Emergency Warning Signal	A wailing siren sound that has been adopted by all states and territories to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to an emergency or disaster. The signal is sounded immediately prior to an emergency warning message being played on public media broadcasts, in the potential or likely impacted areas. As part of a coordinated national emergency plan, the SEWS is used to attract attention to emergency warnings, such as cyclone warnings.  Listen at <a href="#">SEWS audio signal</a>	Queensland Government 2025
State Disaster Coordination Centre	A permanent facility located at the Emergency Services Complex at Kedron, Brisbane that supports the 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.	Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25
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.	Disaster Management Act 2003
State Disaster Management Plan	The QDMC must prepare a plan for disaster management for the State. The chairperson of the QDMC 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 QDMC may review or renew the plan when it considers it appropriate. The chairperson of the QDMC must ensure a copy of the State plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.	Disaster Management Act 2003



Term	Definition	Reference
State Disaster Relief Arrangements	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 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..	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
State Recovery Coordinator	The person appointed under s21D to coordinate recovery operations.	Disaster Management Act 2003
Sub-plan	Sub-plans complement Local and District Disaster Management Plans. They address specific vulnerabilities to the area, identified during the risk assessment.	Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024
Vulnerability	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.	United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction
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.	AIDR

## 8.5 APPENDIX 5: Agency roles and 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/LRRG member organisations and other stakeholders. The roles and responsibilities are largely drawn from The Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan, 2024, Appendix B.

### Ipswich residents, businesses and community organisations

#### Role

To understand their potential disaster risks and take action to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from those risks.

#### Responsibilities

- 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:
  - 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:
  - 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 act at short notice
- Prepare your home, business or community group or organisation
- Be aware of what is happening, listen to warnings, and act
- Support family, friends, and neighbours
- Consider insurance where viable and available

### City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group and Local Recovery and Resilience Group

#### Role

Undertake the functions of a local disaster management group outlined in the Disaster Management Act 2003.

#### Responsibilities – LDMG disaster response operations

- **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.





#### City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group and Local Recovery and Resilience Group

- **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

#### Responsibilities – LRRG disaster recovery operations

- **Situation assessment** - the collection, collation, evaluation and dissemination of information relating to the damage, impacts, and needs following a disaster.
- **Event recovery objectives** - the establishment of recovery objectives based on the damage, impact, and needs.
- **Support essential resource acquisition and allocation** - the acquisition of resources from the agencies involved or from external sources to support the disaster recovery.
- **Support coordination with other groups and entities** - the coordination with other organisations and groups, including the DDMG.
- **Coordination with elected and appointed officials** - the briefing of elected and appointed officials on the initial phases of disaster recovery.
- **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 business-as-usual arrangements as efficiently and effectively as possible.

#### Ipswich City Council

##### Role

Primary responsibility for managing events in their local government area (Section 4A, *the Act*)

##### Responsibilities

- Manage and administer the City of Ipswich LDMG and LRRG
- Prepare disaster plans under the Disaster Management Act 2003
- Establish and resource the City of Ipswich 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 – Royal Australian Air Force, Amberley Base

##### Role

In accordance with the National Defence Strategy 2024 (NDS24), (Chapter 2, paragraph 2.5), national resilience requires the Commonwealth to work with States and Territories to develop alternative capabilities for crisis response and recovery, so that the Australian Defence Force is only used as a force of last resort..

##### Responsibilities



- Provide emergency response to prevent risk to life, property, and environment under Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) DACC1 arrangements.

#### Australian Red Cross

##### Role

Manage the registration of evacuees in partnership with Queensland Police Service..

##### Responsibilities

- Reconnect family, friends and loved ones during disasters
- Outreach planning and coordination
- Immediate shelter guidance and management including meet and greet; registration and intake; personal support; and evacuation centre management
- Provide psychological first aid (PFA) in disaster affected communities
- Conduct information sessions and facilitate workshops in PFA, stress management/self-care
- Participate in community meetings to provide psychological support
- Contribute to recovery planning
- Distribute publications/resources to community members
- Support the timely and efficient mobilisation of resources by Australian Red Cross and key corporate partners, including supplies and technical expertise
- Participate in groups/committees/planning
- Deliver services as per agreements/specifications/plans and the Memorandum of Understanding with Ipswich City Council to manage/support evacuation centres.
- 

#### Bureau of Meteorology

##### Role

Provide forecasts, warnings and long-term outlooks on environmental phenomena that affect the safety, prosperity, and resilience of Australians.

##### Responsibilities

- Collect, coordinate and distribute environmental data in support of advice, warnings and briefings
- Provide seasonal climate outlooks for planning

#### Department of Customer Services, Open Data and Small and Family Business

##### Digital Economy

##### Role

- Hazard lead for cyber security.
- Functional lead for the coordination of Information Communication Technology and telecommunications advice.
- Backend financial transaction processing on behalf of response and recovery agencies.

##### Small Business

##### Role

- Lead development of Small Business Policy and Strategy, including business resilience across government.



- Support skills and workforce development.
- Facilitate small business advocacy.
- Provide information to strengthen small business capability and resilience.
- Provide advice on small business community recovery status post disaster.
- Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities to assist small business in recovery strategies within the community.
- Support and provide advice in relation to small business grants.
- Assist Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA) with Small Business and Essential Working Capital loan schemes for small business.
- Report on disaster impacts and response during and after disasters.

#### Department of Education

##### Role

- Lead, manage and coordinate the department's planning, preparation, response and recovery from disasters.
- Provide departmental buildings that can be transitions to places of refuge and evacuation centres.

##### Responsibilities

- Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff, and volunteers who work or participate in DoE schools, institutions, and workplaces.
- Ensure that all state schools, regional offices, and other workplaces have a documented emergency response plan or Regional Disaster Management Subplan.
- Ensure that DoE is prepared to respond to and recover from, disasters and emergencies.
- Temporarily close and 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 places of refuge and evacuation centres as required or directed.

#### Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

##### Environment

##### Role

- Functional lead agency for environmental recovery and resilience.

Provide regulatory support to affected stakeholders including:

- Environmental expert assessment and advice on impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values; priorities for protection of environmental values; contaminant containment and treatment measures; environmental harm mitigation measures; clean up measures for environments and wildlife; and transport and disposal of wastes and contaminated materials.
- Environmental risk assessment of events affecting infrastructure, mining and industrial sites; and where necessary authorise emergency actions and releases.
- Situational monitoring and expert advice in relation to local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations.
- Environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery as required under the State Chemical Biological and Radiological Plan.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners, and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery.</li> </ul> <p>Manage protected areas to support the community and biodiversity including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor and advise on management of impacted native wildlife outside the protected areas and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement.</li> <li>Partner with First Nations people to steward country and culture, and incorporate traditional knowledge into programs and management practices, along with connecting people with nature and sustainable ecotourism opportunities.</li> </ul> <p>Provide scientific and technical advice to response activities and hazard reduction including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist with satellite imagery acquisition (Landsat and Sentinel), processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with DNRMM and Regional and Rural Development, and Geoscience Australia as requested.</li> <li>Assist with disaster impact and hazard mapping and assessment based on species records and habitat monitoring, along with land cover, burnt area and/or land use data, as requested.</li> <li>Provide air quality monitoring.</li> <li>Provide water quality monitoring including analysis of samples to provide data on contaminants, suspended sediments and selected pesticides that may impact the natural environment.</li> <li>Deliver hydrodynamic/ biogeochemical modelling to provide near real time river plume footprints.</li> </ul> <p>Support environmental disaster recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine the potential and/or actual environmental impacts of disaster hazards and events.</li> <li>Coordinate efficient and effective planning and implementation of strategic environment recovery activities post event.</li> <li>Champion environmental resilience in policy and practice.</li> <li>Administer DRFA financial relief measures for local groups coordinating environmental recovery i.e. the City of Ipswich Environment Recovery Taskforce.</li> </ul> <p>Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect the environment through ecologically sustainable development, involving the setting of contaminant standards.</li> <li>Integrating environmental values into land use planning and management of natural resources.</li> <li>Counterbalancing any significant residual impacts of activities using environmental offsets.</li> <li>Conducting investigations pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and other environment and conservation legislation.</li> <li>Giving an emergency direction pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 for a person to take reasonable action to deal with an emergency.</li> <li>Conservation of nature, recognising the interests of First Nations people, the protection of native wildlife and its habitat, and through the education and cooperative involvement of the community, particularly landholders.</li> <li>Conservation of the marine environment, with the cooperative involvement of public authorities and other interested groups including First Nations people, and through public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment.</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism</b>
<u>Role</u>



- Engage with key stakeholders to align response of Tourism and Events Queensland, Department of Customer Services, Open Data and Small and Family Business, Department of Transport and Main Roads, local government, and key regional tourism organisations.
- Encourage business preparation and resilience with crisis and disaster regulated information on Business Queensland website.
- Coordinate response post disaster to support tourism recovery through Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements or other mechanisms.
- Stand up a disaster response network with tourism-related representatives in impacted regions to coordinate information, data, and response activities.

Department of Families, Seniors and Disability Services and Child Safety	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide staff and procurement and property services to Ready Reserve for Community Recovery operations.</li> <li>• Monitor and act as required in relation to property/buildings impacted by disasters.</li> </ul>
<u>Child Safety</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaise with Foster and Kinship Carers, residential care providers in impacted areas to monitor impact of disaster and assist with relocation and/or other safety measures as required.</li> <li>• Liaise with residential care providers in impacted areas to <u>monitor impact of disaster and assist with relocation and/or other safety measures as required.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Seniors</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provide staff to Ready Reserve for Community Recovery operations.</u></li> <li>• Monitor and act as required in relation to property/buildings impacted by disasters.</li> </ul>
<u>Disability Services</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ensure safety of clients of the Accommodation Support and Respite Service and the Forensic Disability Service.</u></li> <li>• <u>Monitor and act as required in relation to specialist disability accommodation impacted by disasters.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Families</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provision of advice in relation to use of Neighborhood Centres post disaster.</u></li> <li>• <u>Monitor and act as required in relation to funded service providers impacted by disasters.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Monitor and act as required in relation to funded service providers impacted by disaster.</u></li> </ul>

## Department of Housing and Public Works



Housing
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provision</u> of temporary accommodation solutions and services for impacted members of a community and/or government response/recovery staff (where local capacity has been exhausted).</li> </ul> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead agency for temporary emergency accommodation.</li> </ul>
Public Works
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as places of refuge and evacuation centres.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide building response and recovery services to government agencies.</u></li> <li>• <u>Facilitate Structural Assistance Grant assessments as requested on behalf of the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.</u></li> <li>• Maintain contact registers of professional service providers, specialist building contractors, building services and trades for registered suppliers to QBuild.</li> </ul>

Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers
Community Recovery
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the Personal Hardship and Assistance Scheme and Essential Services Safety Reconnection Scheme.</li> <li>• Coordinate development of Requests for Assistance submission to the National Emergency Management Agency for post disaster recovery social services supports for communities affected by disasters.</li> <li>• Coordinate and administer response post disaster support social services recovery and resilience in affected communities, including activation of DRFA category A, B, C, and D measures.</li> <li>• Coordinate the deployment of the Community Recovery Ready Reserve workforce to assist with critical incident response and recovery.</li> <li>• Provide and act as key contact point for non-government organisation contracts and services during and post disaster events.</li> </ul> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referral to support services.</li> <li>• Access to financial assistance through grant applications.</li> <li>• Prepare State and District Human and Social Recovery Plans.</li> </ul>
Water
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information and advice on the issues of dam safety and drinking water supply (continuity and/or safety).</li> <li>• Ensure emergency action plans are in place for referable dams.</li> <li>• Ensure drinking water quality management plans are in place by registered drinking water service providers.</li> <li>• Work in partnership with Public Health Units (Queensland Health) regarding drinking water quality issues.</li> </ul>



- Establish and communicate arrangements for an emergency event that impacts or has the potential to impact on security of water supply or pose a life safety risk from a referable dam.

#### Responsibilities

- Chief Executive may give a direction to a dam owner or operator to take actions if they are satisfied or reasonably believe there is danger of the failure of a dam. The Chief Executive may also authorise an authorised officer to take reasonable steps to prevent or minimise the impact of dam failure.
- The Regulator can give a direction to any person if an event has happened or is likely to happen, in relation to a recycled water scheme or drinking water scheme that may have an adverse effect on public health. The Regulator may also give a direction to a service provider to take action if there is an imminent risk to water security or continuity of supply of a water service or sewage service.
- The Minister may make a water supply emergency declaration and direct a service provider to make available water including recycled and desalinated water, operate infrastructure, restrict the volume of water supplied to customers or restrict the way water is used.

#### **Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development**

##### Role

- Provide populations at risk with warnings and evacuate communities in the event of an emergency.
- Advise and support the Local Disaster Management Group and local emergency service agencies.
- Provide track maps, warning modelling and satellite imagery to support disaster management groups.
- Provide framework spatial data (e.g. spatial cadastre, roads, addresses, watercourses, etc).
- Manage impacts on unallocated State land and other land where the Department is identified as the land manager and ensure compliance with relevant legislation.
- Provide advice on vegetation management clearing exemptions that apply in the event of a disaster.

#### **Department of Primary Industries**

##### Role

- Provide advice on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry disaster impacts (including advice on agriculture supply chains and animal welfare incidents).
- Assist the ongoing supply of fresh food as an essential service.
- Support Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) relief measures, including agricultural industry recovery and resilience officers as required.
- Coordinate the Agriculture Disaster Taskforce.
- Engage with industry on preparedness for climate and biosecurity risks and aid with economic recovery.
- Assist agriculture industries in prevention and preparedness through normal business operations.
- Report on the disaster impact assessments for the agriculture sector, including economic losses, and expected recovery.
- Report on the possible impact of seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector.
- Support agriculture, fisheries, and forestry with workforce disruptions that may occur.
- Assist supply chains in the event of a cyber incursion that significantly disrupts agricultural meat processing.

#### **Biosecurity Queensland**

##### Role

- Lead agency for containment and eradication of emergency animal and plant diseases and pests; invasive plants and animals; and residues and contaminants in agricultural commodities.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice on animal welfare.</li> <li>• Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to and recover from emergencies related to plants and animals, pests and diseases, and invasive plants and animals.</li> <li>• Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare within a community.</li> </ul> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> provides Biosecurity Queensland with the necessary powers to respond to biosecurity emergencies, including emergency powers of Inspectors and Biosecurity Emergency Orders.</li> <li>• Movement Control Orders.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice on fisheries disaster impacts (including advice on agriculture supply chains and animal welfare incidents).</li> <li>• Assist fisheries industries in disaster prevention and preparedness through normal business operations</li> <li>• Provide resources to assist in disaster management and recovery, including personnel, vehicles, vessels, and ancillary equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Forestry</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice on disaster impacts to the forestry and timber industries, including advice on supply chains.</li> <li>• Assisting State owned and plantation forests in disaster prevention and preparedness through normal business operations.</li> <li>• Support fire management activities on the State Forest estate.</li> </ul>

<b>Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chair the Economic Functional Recovery and Resilience Group.</li> <li>• Provide strategic advice to relevant stakeholders on economic impacts, and assist with the development of immediate recovery actions.</li> <li>• Coordinate the economic function of recovery and resilience operations.</li> <li>• Provide initial situation reports on economic impacts on jobs, business and industry in disaster affected areas.</li> <li>• Provide ongoing coordination and reporting on the economic recovery tasks for the life of the recovery plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing work with local governments on local government planning schemes.</li> <li>• Administer relevant provisions through the Queensland planning framework such as temporary use licences.</li> <li>• Support implementation of the State Planning Policy.</li> <li>• Administer relevant provisions through the Queensland planning framework such as temporary use licences.</li> </ul>





Responsibilities

- Support the implementation of the State Planning Policy (SPP) which outlines various State interests to be considered in development assessment and in every planning scheme including natural hazards, risk, and resilience.
- Prepare and implement regional plans that identify and interpret relevant matters of state interest for a particular region including natural hazards, risk and resilience.
- The Planning Minister may declare an applicable event to make advance preparations or respond to emerging circumstances that may affect a state interest.

**Department of Trade, Employment and Training**

Role

- Report on disaster impacts and response during and after events.
- Consult with TAFE Queensland (TAFEQ) and support provision of TAFEQ buildings that can be transitioned to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres.
- Provide work 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.
- Clarify emergency response through Inter-agency Agreement between QBuild and DTET documenting roles and responsibilities, timeframes, and financial approvals.

Responsibilities

- Consider the requirement for locally tailored skilling and/or programs to provide training in environmental recovery and assist community recovery efforts.

**Department of Transport and Main Roads**

Role

- Provide information and advice regarding the impact of the event on road, rail, and maritime infrastructure.
- Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation.
- Enable an accessible transport network through reinstating road, rail, and maritime infrastructure.

**Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism**

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships**

Role

- Support the coordination of Human Social Recovery services for Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
- Support timely, culturally appropriate dissemination of government information and messaging to Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples in impacted areas.
- Provide Regional Service Delivery staff as members of DDMGs and LDMGs.
- Provide staff to Ready Reserve for Community Recovery operations.
- Monitor and act as required in relation to property/buildings impacted by disasters.

**Multicultural Affairs**

Role



- Support the coordination of Human Social Recovery services for people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities (excluding interpreter services).
- Support timely, culturally appropriate dissemination of government information and messaging specific to people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities in impacted areas.
- Provide staff to Ready Reserve for Community Recovery operations.
- Monitor and act as required in relation to property/buildings impacted by disasters.

#### Energy Queensland

##### Role

- Restore any supply interruptions to the electricity distribution network.
- Develop an Electricity Restoration Plan based upon impact assessments in affected locations.
- Work with disaster management groups to manage the consequences of disruption to Energy Queensland's networks and provide timely and accurate information.
- Deployment of mobile generators and support equipment into impacted communities to deliver temporary supply while the network is restored following a natural disaster event.
- Mobilise field crews, vehicles, generators, and equipment prior to cyclones to support the rapid restoration of electricity supply to impacted communities.
- Deploy workforce as necessary for disaster response operations.

#### Local Government Association of Queensland

##### Role

- Represent the collective interests of Queensland councils and facilitate connections between disaster management lead agencies, State departments, non-government organisations, and local governments.
- Coordinate the Council to Council (C2C) program.

#### Office of the Inspector General Emergency Management

##### Role

- Conduct reviews as directed by the Minister responsible for the Disaster Management Act 2003.
- Conduct capability and thematic reviews against the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland.
- Conduct annual assessments of local and district disaster management plans.
- Provide independent assurance and insights that enhance Queensland's disaster management arrangements.
- Facilitate and support lessons management activities to promote a culture of learning and continuous improvement.
- Work with entities performing emergency services, departments, and the community to identify and improve disaster management capabilities.

##### Responsibilities

- To regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by district groups and local groups, including district and local disaster management plans.
- Regularly review and assess cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State, including whether the disaster management systems and procedures employed by those entities are compatible and consistent.
- To work with entities performing emergency services, departments, and the community to identify and improve disaster management capabilities, including volunteer capabilities.



- Monitor compliance by departments with their disaster management responsibilities.

#### Queensland Ambulance Service

##### Role

- Provide, operate, and maintain ambulance service delivery during disasters and other related activities.
- Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities.
- Participate with other emergency services in counter disaster planning including collaboration with Hospital and Health Services and active membership of LDMGs.
- Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during a disaster.

##### Responsibilities

- For ambulance services provided during rescue and other related activities—to protect persons from injury or death, whether or not the persons are sick or injured.
- Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities.
- Participate with other emergency services in counter-disaster planning.
- Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups for major emergencies or disasters.
- Provide casualty room services.
- Collaborate with Hospital and Health Services to manage the interaction between the services provided by Queensland Ambulance Service and health services provided by Hospital and Health Services.

#### Queensland Corrective Services

##### Role

Lead for deploying and coordinating low risk prisoners and offenders to assist response and recovery operations.

#### Queensland Fire Department

##### Role

- Hazard lead and primary response agency for structural fire, bushfire, and hazardous materials emergencies.
- Responsible for relevant components of the Chemical, Biological and Radiological hazard (noting Queensland Health's involvement in the Biological and Radiological component).
- Fire and hazardous materials suppression and control.
- Protect persons trapped in a vehicle or building or otherwise endangered.
- Develop and distribute warnings relating to bushfire, structure fires and hazardous materials emergencies.
- Lead the AUS-1 Disaster Assistance Response Team for responding to disasters internationally and within Australia.
- Provide specialist rescue capability – including Urban Search and Rescue and Technical Rescue, Swiftwater Rescue.
- Undertake and coordinate bushfire mitigation activities.
- Management of permit to light system.
- Invoking fire bans.
- Promote fire prevention and fire control and safety and other procedures for fire and hazardous materials emergencies.
- Coordination of pre-season briefings relating to bushfire.
- Support the response to severe weather and other disaster events.



- Undertake initial damage assessments following disaster events.
- Provide advice in relation to chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents.
- Provide mass and technical decontamination capability.
- Provide advice and support regarding disaster management and disaster operations as it relates to bushfires, structure fires and hazardous materials emergencies to disaster management group.

Responsibilities

- Primary response agency for structural fire, bushfire and incidents involving chemicals and hazardous materials.
- Protection of persons, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials emergencies.
- Prevention of, and response to, fires and other emergencies.
- Declaration of State of Fire Emergency.
- Support communities or other entities prepare for, respond to, and enhance resilience to, bushfires, disasters, and other events.
- Cooperate with other entities providing emergency services.
- Use the range of powers contained within the Fire Services Act 1990 to manage disasters and emergencies.
- Fire officers as defined under the Fire Services Act 1990 may also exercise declared disaster officer powers under the Disaster Management Act 2003.

**Queensland Health (West Moreton Health)**

Role

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

Responsibilities

- Primary agency for heatwave, pandemic, biological and radiological incidents.
- Lead agency for the response functions of public health, mental health, medical services, mass casualty management, mass fatality management and emergency medical retrieval including:
  - Coordination of aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS).
  - Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS providing pre-hospital response).
  - Provision of forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS).
  - Provision of mental health support to affected communities.
- Maintain critical health services to impacted communities.
- Provide health-related information to the public and disaster management stakeholders, including public health messaging.
- Provide public health and environment health advice and support, including risk assessment advice, to local government, industry, and other agencies.
- Work across the health sector (including primary health, community, and private providers) and with residential aged care facilities to maintain services to the community.
- Conduct communicable diseases surveillance and epidemiological investigation.

**Queensland Police Service**

Role

- Administer the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and *Disaster Management Regulation 2014*.



- Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism.
- Resupply of essential goods to isolated communities, properties and individuals in partnership with LDMG.
- Manage the registration of directed evacuees and work in partnership with LDMGs and Australian Red Cross.
- Provide the chair and executive support to district disaster management groups.
- Provide advice and support regarding disaster management and disaster operations to disaster management groups.
- Traffic management including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks.
- State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for coordination of search and rescue operations.
- Disaster Victim Identification.
- Provide advice and support regarding disaster management and disaster operations to disaster management groups.
- Manage the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
- Gazette Disaster Management Declarations.
- Support stakeholder application of the Australian Warning System, and issue warnings including Emergency Alert.

Responsibilities

- Preservation of peace and good order.
- Protection of all communities in the State.
- Upholding of the law generally.

**State Emergency Service**

Role

- Help injured persons, as well as protect persons, property or the environment from danger or potential danger in emergency situations including road crashes, vertical rescue, or assistance to other entities responding to an emergency.
- Assist in searches for missing persons or evidence.
- Provide storm and water damage operations to support residents and critical community services.
- Conduct operational preparedness and resilience activities with community and agencies such as community engagement, exercises, agency liaison and joint planning.
- Support multi-agency response and recovery activities within SES capability.
- Provide operational support in emergencies and public events including, but not limited to, welfare, evacuations and evacuation centres support, cyclone shelter support, public event support, fire ground support, air base operations and management (bushfire), traffic management, communications, resupply, incident management, or lighting.

Responsibilities

- Perform rescue or similar operations in an emergency situation.
- Perform search operations in an emergency or similar situation.
- Perform activities in response to a severe weather event.
- Perform other activities to help communities or other entities prepare for, respond to, recover from, and enhance resilience to, an event or a disaster.
- Provide services, and give help reasonably requested, in an emergency or another situation, as required of a member of the SES under any Act or law or the reasonable expectations of the community.



Queensland Reconstruction Authority	
Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead for disaster recovery; disaster resilience; and state-level hazard and risk functions, including carrying out risk assessments for potential disasters, and managing flood risks.</li> <li>The QRA has roles in risk, recovery, resilience and preparedness.</li> </ul>
Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support community resilience through access to reliable hazard and risk information products and processes.</li> <li>Collaborate with partners to ensure access to the scientifically-informed and reliable hazard and risk information needed to understand risk and make riskinformed decisions.</li> <li>Coordinate the emergency risk framework in Queensland.</li> <li>Produce the State Disaster Risk Report to inform risk assessments and disaster management plans.</li> <li>Coordinate and develop flood mitigation policy in Queensland.</li> <li>Develop and implement (with agencies and local governments) flood management plans, resilience strategies, flood risk, flood warning and flood communication initiatives to improve safety, build resilience and minimise the impacts of flooding events.</li> </ul>
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate and develop disaster recovery policy in Queensland Lead and coordinate state recovery planning for specific disaster events.</li> <li>Support local governments and local recovery groups to implement recovery efforts.</li> <li>Conduct reconstruction monitoring during the recovery phase of a disaster.</li> <li>Coordinate and develop disaster recovery policy in Queensland.</li> <li>Coordinate the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements and the Queensland funded State Disaster Relief Arrangements.</li> <li>Provide advice and support in relation to recovery operations to disaster management groups (in collaboration with other State agencies).</li> <li>Support the delivery of recovery and reconstruction projects.</li> <li>Work with relevant State agencies and local governments assisting with assessment, monitoring, and reporting associated with recovery, including the reconstruction of essential public assets.</li> <li>Coordinate and integrate efforts and communications between and across all Recovery and Resilience Groups to achieve whole of community outcomes/activities.</li> </ul>
Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administer, coordinate and distribute disaster resilience funding programs on behalf of Queensland.</li> <li>Develop and coordinate the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience.</li> <li>Coordinate and develop disaster recovery policy in Queensland.</li> </ul>
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate the Get Ready Queensland program to deliver year-round all hazards resilience building information and initiatives to help Queensland communities prepare for natural disasters.</li> <li>Administer the Get Ready Queensland funding program to help local governments to improve their community's resilience.</li> </ul>
Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate the development and implementation of whole-of-government policies for carrying out risk assessments of potential disasters.</li> <li>Coordinate the development and implementation of whole-of-government policies for managing flood risks.</li> </ul>



- Facilitate mitigating against potential disasters, including facilitating the development of a network of flood warning gauges that complies with best practice.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of whole-of-government policies for ensuring Queensland and its communities effectively and efficiently recover from the impacts of disasters.
- Work closely with affected communities to ensure each community's needs are recognised in the rebuilding and recovery of the communities and improving their resilience.
- Ensure the protection, rebuilding and recovery of affected communities is effectively and efficiently carried out, and appropriate.
- Collect and collate information about community services, and community infrastructure and other property, damaged or otherwise affected by a disaster.
- Coordinate and distribute financial assistance for communities in relation to mitigating against, recovering from or improving resilience for disasters.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of whole-of-government policies for improving the resilience of communities for potential disasters through, for example, the betterment of the community.
- Administer, coordinate and distribute financial assistance for communities in relation to mitigating against, recovering from or improving resilience for disaster.

#### The Salvation Army

##### Role

- Provide physical, emotional, and spiritual support to the community by meeting them at their point of need.
- Provide disaster affected people and emergency service workers with emergency catering services.
- Support evacuation centres, when requested, to provide/manage emergency catering (refreshments and meals) and endeavour to identify safe and suitable food options.
- Support emergency response organisations when requested, by providing emergency catering options in the field.
- Support all levels of government as needed to provide advice, manage, or coordinate emergency catering in any setting.
- Collaborate with governments and key agencies to design recovery initiatives.
- Support Community Recovery initiatives where appropriate by activating our Disaster Recovery volunteers and key personnel.
- Consult and collaborate with local communities to identify needs and co-design initiatives to support physical, emotional, and spiritual support.
- Work collaboratively with all agencies to identify suitable activities to support the overall event requirements

#### Seqwater (SEQ Water)

##### Role

- Provide bulk water storage, transport and treatment, water grid management and planning, catchment management and flood mitigation services to South East Queensland (SEQ).
- Deliver safe, secure, and cost-effective bulk water supply across SEQ.
- Provide essential flood mitigation services, manage catchment health and community recreation facilities.



- Provide 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.
- Manage Seqwater dams across the region and operate Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine as dams to provide flood mitigation for Ipswich and Greater Brisbane.
- Monitor water, emergency events and incidents at local, district and State levels.
- Provide information and advice on the impacts of bulk water supply and dam safety.
- Facilitate actions within, and across their water networks in response to an emergency event or incident.

#### Responsibilities

- Use the SEQ Water Grid to move drinking water across the region if its assets are impacted by weather or emergency events.
- Develop Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for relevant referable dams, and provide notifications and warnings in accordance with those EAPs.
- Develop the Flood Mitigation Manuals for Wivenhoe, Somerset, and North Pine dams.
- Provide 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 Disaster Management Groups at all levels to manage the consequences of a bulk water supply or dam safety incident.
- Provide updated situation reports during emergencies to local government disaster management groups where required.

#### Urban Utilities

##### Role

Urban Utilities were established on 1 July 2010 as a statutory body to be a distributor-retailer under the provision of the *South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009* and as a service provider under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

##### Responsibilities

- 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
- Deliver drinking water, recycled water and sewerage services within the city.

#### St John Ambulance

##### Role

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.

##### Responsibilities

- Assist with evacuation centres (and elsewhere as required) by providing first aid and personal care.

#### GIVIT





Role

GIVIT manages offers of goods and services in response to disasters and emergency incidents as defined by *the Act*. GIVIT also procures goods with monies donated by the public in response to such events.

Responsibilities

- In partnership with the Queensland Government, manage offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance, following Queensland disasters.
- 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.

**Volunteering Queensland**

Volunteering Queensland is the central point of recruitment and referral for spontaneous and ad hoc volunteers associated with disasters through its Emergency Volunteering – Community Response to Extreme Weather (EV CREW) function. This function identifies locally available people who are able to provide initial relief as part of the response for impacted people or communities.

Responsibilities

- Manage and maintain EV CREW
- Activating and utilising the EV CREW system as the central coordinating point for incoming requests from organisations that are seeking volunteers, as well as from individuals and group pledging their time and assistance
- Connect volunteer offers to help from individuals, groups and corporates with requests for assistance from organisations who are seeking volunteers
- Be the reliable go-to point for clear, timely, up to date communication related to Spontaneous Volunteering for the general public, for registered and potential emergency volunteers, for community organisations, and for other emergency and disaster organisations
- Work closely with organisations across the course of their volunteer operations.

City of Ipswich

Disaster & Emergency Management

# Local Disaster Management Plan

*A plan for the City of Ipswich*

2024-2028

This document is the word version created for drafting, consultation, approval, and endorsement.

The final approved and endorsement version of this LDMP will be created by Ipswich City Council Marketing and Promotions Branch using graphic design elements and the ICC Style Guide.



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#### 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

Content from this work should be attributed to Ipswich City Council (Disaster and Emergency Management).

#### Acknowledgement

Ipswich City Council acknowledges the work and content of the Queensland Government, acting through its various agencies, the 77 local governments of Queensland, and our non-government partners, who collectively share knowledge and experience for the community's benefit.

#### Authority to Plan

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

#### Approval and endorsement

Section 80(1)(b) requires the Council to approve the plan. This plan was approved as a plan for the local government area at the Environment and Sustainability Committee number 2024(01) and resolved at the ordinary meeting of the Council on ~~[[20 June 2024]]~~ **DD MONTH 2025**. The City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group and Local Recovery and Resilience Group endorsed the plan in ~~[[MONTH 2025]]~~ **June 2024**.

Authorised Council delegates may make administrative and other amendments that do not materially affect the plan as needed and without resolution of the Council or endorsement of the LDMG/LRRG.

<sup>1</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 57 and 58



#### Continuous improvement and review

This plan is administratively reviewed annually<sup>2</sup> during June or 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 community members are essential, and this feedback can be sent in writing to Ipswich City Council (Disaster and Emergency Management), [council@ipswich.qld.gov.au](mailto:council@ipswich.qld.gov.au).

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<sup>2</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 59 Reviewing and Renewing Plan



{MAYOR & COUNCILLOR FOREWORD– PAGE IS NOT NUMBERED}

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Chair of the LDMG

Chair of the LRRG

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**Deputy Chair of LRRG**

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**Deputy Chair of LDMG**

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Deputy Chair of LDMG

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{REFER COMMUNITY TO PREPARE THEIR HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN}





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## PART 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Geographical scope of the plan

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, Gailes, 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

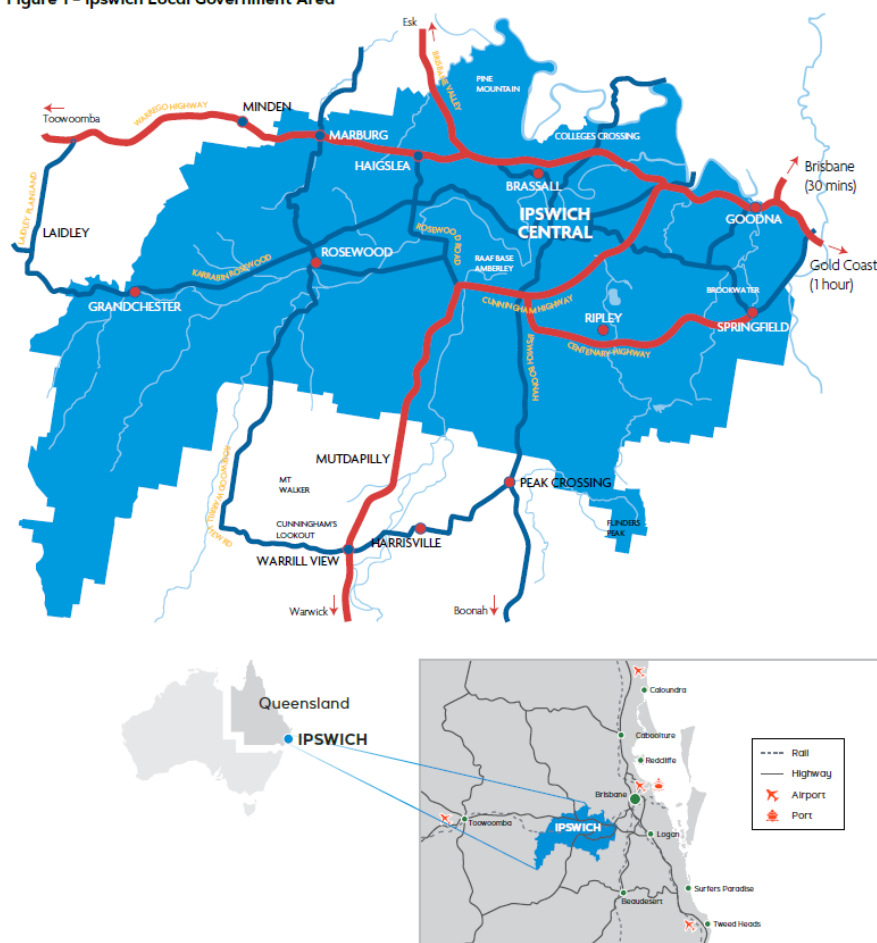


Figure 1 - Ipswich Local Government Area

## 1.2 Purpose of the plan

Section 57 of the Act outlines the purpose of the local disaster management plan is, to:

- embed the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State and detail the 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 performed by the entities involved in disaster management.
- identify the events that are likely to happen in the area.
- identify the strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area.

## 1.3 Guiding principles

The Local Disaster Management Plan 2024-2028 (the plan) and disaster management within Queensland follow four guiding principles outlined in the Act:



- a) Disaster management should be planned across the following four phases — prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR).
- b) All events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the strategic policy statement,<sup>3</sup> 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 (LGA).
- 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.<sup>4</sup>

#### 1.4 Approach to disaster management

This plan is not structured with the four phases as individual sections, however it is consistent with the Act by ensuring that disaster management *is occurring* across all four phases:

- ❖ **Prevention** – *the elimination or reduction of the exposure to a hazard in at-risk communities.*
  - Investigate and coordinate strategies to reduce the impact of disaster events on the community.
- ❖ **Preparedness** – *the measures in place to ensure a community can cope with the effects of a disaster.*
  - 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** – *the activities immediately before, during and after a disaster to minimise the effects of the disaster event on the community.*
  - Provide effective and efficient disaster response, ~~and~~ relief ~~and~~ 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** – *the process of supporting disaster-affected communities to lead a life that they value living.*
  - Ensure that the City of Ipswich community's recovery priorities are identified and met across the human-social, economic, environmental, and infrastructure recovery pillars.
  - Ensure that recovery operations help to build community resilience.

#### 1.5 Principles of planning

Policies, plans, procedures, and doctrine guide the achievement of community safety outcomes; however, it must be recognised that disaster operations occur in volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous environments. In these environments, prescriptive practices that emphasise process compliance at the expense of professional judgement, situational awareness, context, and outcome-based decision-making will likely result in adverse effects.

Justifiable deviations and adaptations to plans are permissible

<sup>3</sup> State of Queensland, 2016. *The Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement* ([available online](#))

<sup>4</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 4A Guiding principles



and should be assessed case-by-case.

|



1.6 Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) include local, district, and state tiers. These arrangements enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through each level as required and are focused on providing support and coordination at the local level. The Australian Government is also included in the arrangements at the fourth level, recognising that Queensland may need to seek federal support in times of disaster.

Figure 2 – Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

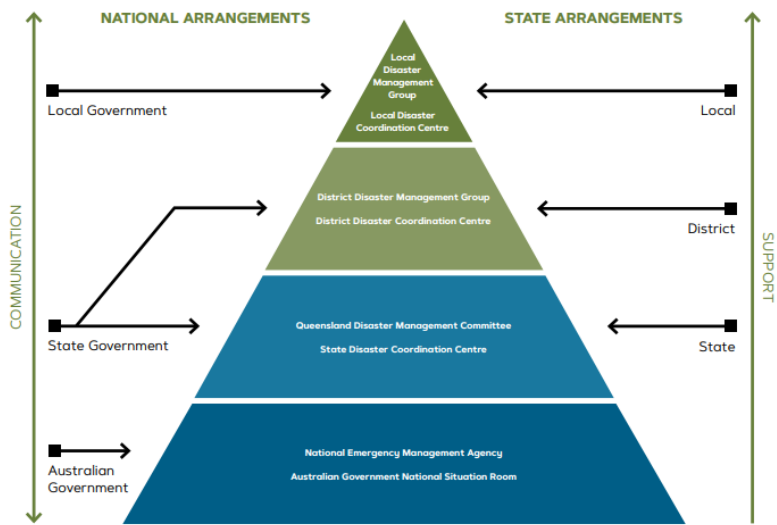


Figure 2 - Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements



To learn about the QDMA visit <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/awareness-and-training>

## 1.7 Authorising environment

Figure 3 - Authorising environment

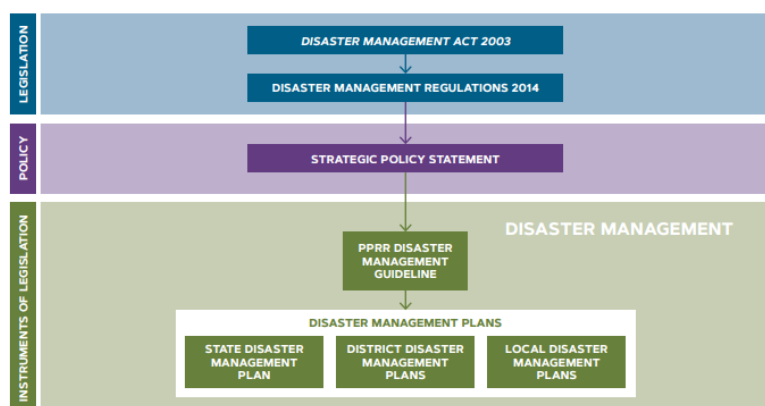


Figure 3 - Authorising environment

### 1.7.1 Legislation and Strategic Policy Statement

The Disaster Management Act 2003 and Disaster Management Regulation 2014 can be viewed at <https://legislation.qld.gov.au> and the Strategic Policy Statement is available at <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/publications>.

### 1.7.2 State Disaster Management Plan

The Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) outlines how Queensland will prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. The Queensland Recovery Plan is a sub-plan to the SDMP and provides detailed guidance on recovery. The plans are available for viewing at <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/plans>.

### 1.7.3 District Disaster Management Plan

The City of Ipswich sits alongside the Somerset Region in the Ipswich Disaster District. The Ipswich District Disaster Management Plan is available to view online at <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/qps-corporate-documents/disaster-management-plans>.

To view Somerset Regional Council's local disaster management plan visit: <https://www.somerset.qld.gov.au/disaster-management>

## 1.8 Integration with Ipswich City Council

Council's leading strategic plan is the [iFuture Corporate Plan for 2021–2026](#) which establishes the vision for the City of Ipswich.



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. To view Council policies, visit [ipswich.qld.gov.au](https://ipswich.qld.gov.au).

The Disaster Management Policy outlines:

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

The Disaster Event Support to the Community Policy outlines the support that may occur above the Council's standard service levels during a disaster, including the provision of sandbags and disposal of storm-damaged vegetation.

## 1.9 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*.

The Emergency Management Assurance Framework, 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.

Figure 4 - Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland



Figure 4 - Key principles of effective disaster management in Queensland

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 circumstances.



The Queensland Disaster Management Lexicon (the Lexicon) establishes a resource for common language within the Queensland disaster management sector. The Lexicon promotes a shared situational awareness during events contextualised to Queensland's disaster management arrangements. This shared language enables greater interoperability across State and federal agencies, local councils and non-government organisations involved in all phases of disaster management in Queensland.

To view publications and reports by the Inspector-General, visit [igem.qld.gov.au](https://igem.qld.gov.au).

**PART 2: 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. To learn more about the City of Ipswich community, visit <https://profile.id.com.au/ipswich>, and to access Council datasets, visit <https://data.gov.au>.

**2.1 Geography and climate**

Ipswich's local government area covers 1,090 km<sup>2</sup> (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.

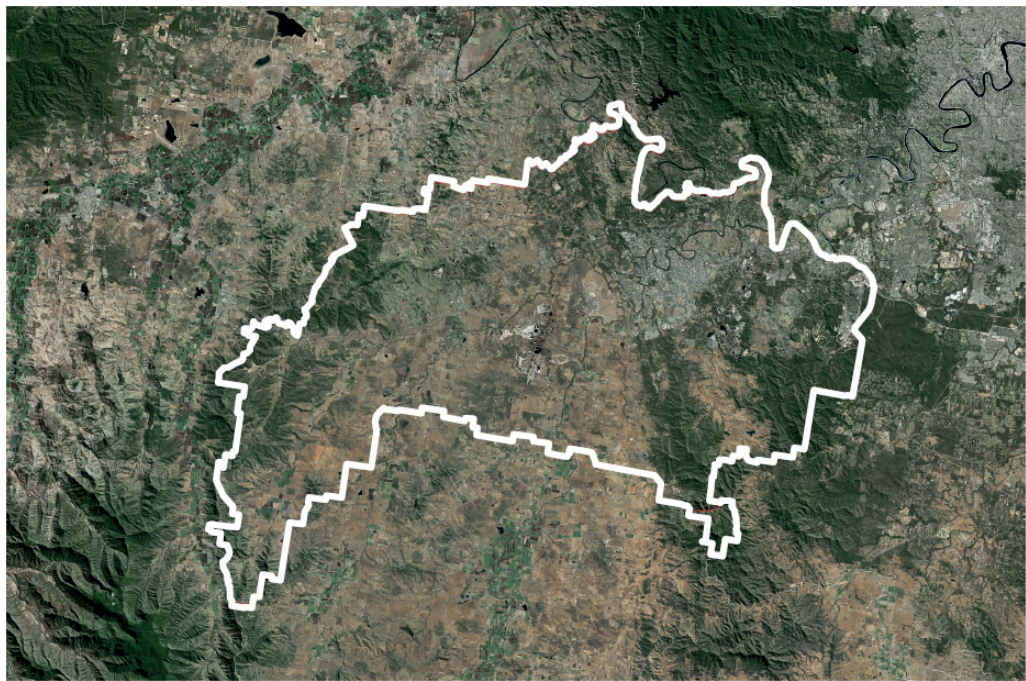


Figure 5 - Ipswich Local Government Area

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. The area's natural vegetation types are the most diverse in Southeast Queensland and include rainforest, dry vine forest, soft forest, open forest, heathland, wetlands, and grasslands.

The climate is moist sub-tropical with a seasonal rainfall pattern. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the summer and is often associated with lows and severe storms. The average rainfall is 878.5 mm per annum,<sup>5</sup> the yearly average maximum temperature is 27.3°C, and the annual average minimum temperature is 13.9°C.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. *Climate statistics for Australian location*, [bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw\\_040101.shtml](https://bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_040101.shtml)

Storm season and bushfire threats occur during the spring and summer months of September to April.

## 2.2 Our population and society

Key statistic	City of Ipswich	South East Queensland	Census Data Year
<b>Estimated resident population (2023)</b>	251,148	-	<b>2023</b>
<b>Estimated resident population (2021)</b>	<b>233,314</b>	-	<b>2021</b>
Males	113,229 (49.4%)	49.0%	2021
Females	115,979 (50.6%)	51.0%	2021
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	12,507 (5.5%)	2.8%	2021
Australian Citizens	192,619 (84.0%)	83.4%	2021
Population over 18	138,231 (60.3%)	63.7%	2021
Population over 15	175,541 (76.6%)	81.4%	2021
Population over 60	36,799 (16.1%)	21.6%	2021
Population with employment	104,278 (93.3%)	94.7%	2021
Average house size (person per dwelling))	2.73	2.55	2021
Need for assistance with core activities	15,072 (6.6%)	5.7%	2021
Population with at least one long-term health condition	78,855 (34.4%)	32.6%	2021
<b>Highest level of secondary schooling completed</b>			
Year 8 – 10	56,529 (32%)	34.1%	2021
Year 11 – 12	106,567 (60.7%)	55.5%	2021
Did not go to school	1,235 (0.7%)	0.6%	2021
<b>English Proficiency</b>			
Speaks English only	182,849 (79.8%)	79.2%	2021
Speaks English well or very well	29,004 (12.7%)	13.8%	2021
Speaks English not well or not at all	3,925 (1.7%)	2.1%	2021
Not stated	13 434 (5.9%)	4.9%	2021
<b>Employment Status</b>			
Employed full-time	64,293 (57.5%)	55.0%	2021
Employed part-time	30,121 (27.0%)	30.6%	2021
Employed, away from work	9,864 (8.8%)	9.0%	2021
Unemployed	7,465 (6.7%)	5.3%	2021



Key statistic	City of Ipswich	South East Queensland	Census Data Year
<b>Household income as a weekly wage</b>			
Low-income household (less than \$800)	15,245 (19.4%)	19.5%	2021
High-income household (more than \$3,000)	13,206 (16.8%)	22.3%	2021
Median household income	\$1,637	\$1,782	2021
<b>Total dwellings and vehicles</b>			
Total number of dwellings	87,352	-	2021
Number of occupied private dwellings	81,945	-	2021
Households renting	31,010 (37.8%)	32.6%	2021
Households with a mortgage	29,804 (36.4%)	34.3%	2021
Households with no motor vehicle	3,987 (4.9%)	5.6%	2021
Households with 1 motor vehicle	26,291 (32.1%)	34.5%	2021
Households with 2 motor vehicles	30,697 (37.5%)	36.2%	2021
Households with 3 or more motor vehicles	16,401 (20.0%)	18.7%	2021

Table 1 - Summary of Ipswich population and societal information<sup>6</sup>

### 2.2.1 Animal ownership

According to a 2022 study by Animal Medicines Australia<sup>7</sup> Around 69 per cent of Australian households own pets, equating to an estimated 60,272 households in Ipswich, using 2021 census figures. The most popular pet ownership type was dogs (47.8%) and cats (33.3%) followed by fish (12.1%) and birds (10.5%)

### 2.2.2 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, Council has taken guidance from the state government plan that uses the *People with vulnerabilities in disaster – A framework for*

<sup>6</sup> City of Ipswich Community Profile, (2021) .id (informed decisions) [Profile.id.com.au/ipswich](https://profile.id.com.au/ipswich)

<sup>7</sup> Animal Medicines Australia, (2022). *Pet Ownership in Australia*, ([available online](#))

*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.<sup>8</sup>

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.

### 2.2.3 Public buildings and spaces

The City of Ipswich 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 motorsport precinct, primary and secondary schools.

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.

### 2.2.4 Education services

The Ipswich area has numerous public, private and independent schools and 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.

School type <sup>9</sup>	State	Non-State	Total
Primary	36	17	67
Secondary/trade	8	10	27
Special school	4		4

Table 2 - Education facilities in Ipswich

### 2.2.5 Sport and recreation

Ipswich has large and small sporting and recreation facilities, including open sports fields, swimming pools, and community centres. The city has an active racing industry 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) and North Ipswich Reserve.

### 2.2.6 Major events

The city hosts high-profile national and international events, mostly during the cyclone, summer storm and bushfire seasons. These major events pose challenges for evacuation and people management during disasters.

<sup>8</sup> State of Queensland, (2017). *People with vulnerabilities in disasters* ([available online](#))

<sup>9</sup> State of Queensland, *Schools Directory*, <https://schoolsdirectory.eq.edu.au>



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

### 2.3 Economic profile

Key statistic	City of Ipswich	%	Year
Gross domestic product (\$ million)	12,183	100%	2022
Number of businesses (no. of)	12,382	100%	2022
<b>Industry output by Sector (\$ million)</b>	<b>22,248.8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2022</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	208	0.93%	2022
Mining	61.5	0.28%	2022
Manufacturing	4,412.6	19.83%	2022
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1,056	4.75%	2022
Construction	4,236.4	19.04%	2022
Wholesale Trade	828.2	3.72%	2022
Retail Trade	1,094.4	4.92%	2022
Accommodation and Food Services	479.8	2.16%	2022
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,288.2	5.79%	2022
Information Media and Telecommunications	132.6	0.60%	2022
Financial and Insurance Services	587.2	2.64%	2022
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	593.7	2.67%	2022
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	734.6	3.30%	2022
Administrative and Support Services	588.6	2.65%	2022
Public Administration and Safety	2,604.7	11.71%	2022
Education and Training	1,021.8	4.59%	2022
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,747.9	7.86%	2022
Arts and Recreation Services	100.7	0.45%	2022
Other Services	472.0	2.12%	2022
<b>Industry employment composition (no. of jobs)</b>	<b>89,135</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2022</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	544	0.61%	2022
Mining	275	0.31%	2022
Goods related	33,729	37.84%	2022
Household services	36,492	40.94%	2022
Business services	8,861	9.94%	2022



Key statistic	City of Ipswich	%	Year
Public administration	9,234	10.36%	2022
<b>Building approvals (no. of)</b>	<b>2,775,312</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>
Residential	937,147	33.77%	FY 2022-23
Non residential	1,838,165	66.23%	FY 2022-23

Table 3 - Summary of economic profile for the City of Ipswich<sup>10</sup>

### 2.3.1 Industrial/manufacturing sector

There is a range of industries that 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. Many industrial areas may contain hazardous materials or processes. These include:

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

The city also services many areas beyond Ipswich, such as the Redbank Motorway Estate industrial area, which contains multiple national and international companies specialising in logistics, defence manufacturing, 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.

### 2.3.2 Tourism sector

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

Key statistics	City of Ipswich	%	Year
<b>Tourism value (\$)</b>			
Tourism sales (direct and indirect)	702,800,000	100%	2022
Tourism total value added (direct and indirect)	343,200,000	100%	2022
<b>Visitor numbers (No. of)</b>	<b>2,773,300</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>

<sup>10</sup> City of Ipswich Economic Profile, (2022) .id (informed decisions), <https://economy.id.com.au/ipswich>



Key statistics	City of Ipswich	%	Year
Domestic visitor nights	1,450,610	52.3%	FY 2022-23
Domestic day trips	1,322,690	47.7%	FY 2022-23

Table 4 - Summary of tourism profile for the City of Ipswich<sup>11</sup>

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

- The potential for many visitors must be considered during disaster and evacuation planning.
- Cultural and linguistic diversity (CALD) must be considered when communicating in a disaster.
- Visitors' preparedness for any given disaster situation may be limited.

### 2.3.3 Commercial sector

Ipswich has several major commercial (office, retail, and wholesale) 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 Ipswich Central.

### 2.3.4 Agricultural sector

In 2020/21, the total value of agricultural output in the City of Ipswich was \$27m. The largest commodity produced was Livestock slaughtering, which accounted for 68.7% of the City's total agricultural output in value terms.<sup>12</sup>

Key statistic	City of Ipswich	%	Year
<b>Agriculture commodity production</b>	<b>26,594,658</b>	<b>100%</b>	FY 2020-21
Cereal crops	31,357	0.1%	FY 2020-21
Crops for Hay	795,996	3.0%	FY 2020-21
Grapes (wine and table)	22	>0.01%	FY 2020-21
Livestock slaughtering	18,260,041	68.7%	FY 2020-21
Milk	1,696,485	6.4%	FY 2020-21
Nurseries and cut flowers	1,369,152	5.1%	FY 2020-21
Other broadacre crops	39,012	0.1%	FY 2020-21
Vegetables	4,258,137	16.0%	FY 2020-21
Wool	1,689	>0.01%	FY 2020-21

Table 5 - Summary of agricultural production commodity for the City of Ipswich<sup>12</sup>

### 2.3.5 Animal management sector

Under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*, animal providers (such as zoos, commercial stables, rehoming centres, pets, boarding kennels, and catteries) have a duty of care to take all reasonable steps to provide for the needs of their animals in an appropriate way. This includes having a plan of action to provide care and the best opportunities

<sup>11</sup> City of Ipswich Economic Profile, (2022) .id (informed decisions), <https://economy.id.com.au/ipswich/tourism-value>

<sup>12</sup> City of Ipswich Economic Profile, (2022) .id (informed decisions) <https://economy.id.com.au/ipswich/value-of-agriculture>

for animals in times of emergency. A template for creating a [Commercial Animal Management Industry Plan](#) has been developed by Brisbane City Council.

## 2.4 Critical infrastructure

Category	Name of facility or establishment
Health facilities	Ipswich General Hospital, St Andrews Private Hospital, Mater Private Hospital Springfield, <a href="#">Ripley Satellite Health Centre</a>
Police stations	Ipswich, Yamanto, Karana Downs, Rosewood, Marburg, Booval, Goodna, Springfield
Ambulance stations	Ipswich, Rosewood, Redbank, Ripley, Springfield
Fire and Rescue stations	Ripley, Brassall, Rosewood, Marburg, Bundamba, Camira, Karana Downs
State Emergency Service (SES) depots	Ipswich, Goodna, Marburg, Rosewood
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
Water supply	Mt Crosby Water Treatment Plants and Cameron Hill Reservoirs
Gas supply	Roma to Brisbane Pipeline, Swanbank Lateral Pipeline

Table 6 - Summary of critical infrastructure

### 2.4.1 Emergency services

The city is serviced by the following emergency services:

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

### 2.4.2 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.
- Ripley Satellite Hospital, operated by West Moreton Health.
- an extensive network of day surgeries, pathology, medical imaging, medical centres, general practitioners, specialists, and dental surgeries.



### 2.4.3 Railway

Queensland Rail's passenger network connects Ipswich to Brisbane. 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.

### 2.4.4 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.

### 2.4.5 Hazardous sites

Several facilities on sites across the Ipswich area contain varying quantities of flammable and combustible liquids and other hazardous substances.

WorkSafe 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.

## 2.5 Essential services

### 2.5.1 Potable water distribution network

Potable (drinkable) water is available from multiple sources including Seqwater's Mt 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, disperses the water to properties within the area. Urban Utilities also operates a small water treatment plant on Warrill Creek that serves some southern suburbs.

### 2.5.2 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.

### 2.5.3 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.



#### 2.5.4 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 some homes across Ipswich through suburban pipelines. However, bottled delivery and refill services supply most homes using gas.

#### 2.5.5 Telecommunications

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



## PART 3: HAZARDS AND THREATS

### 3.1 Hydrometeorological hazards

#### 3.1.1 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.*<sup>13</sup>

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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.

Most 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 km<sup>2</sup>, with a 100 km river length from its source in the Scenic Rim to the Brisbane River. Within Ipswich, several major creeks flow into the Bremer River, namely the Western (Franklin Vale), Warrill (Purga), Ironpot, Mi Hi, Deebing and Bundamba Creek.

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.

<sup>13</sup> Geoscience Australia. *What is a Flood?* <https://www.ga.gov.au/education/natural-hazards/flood>

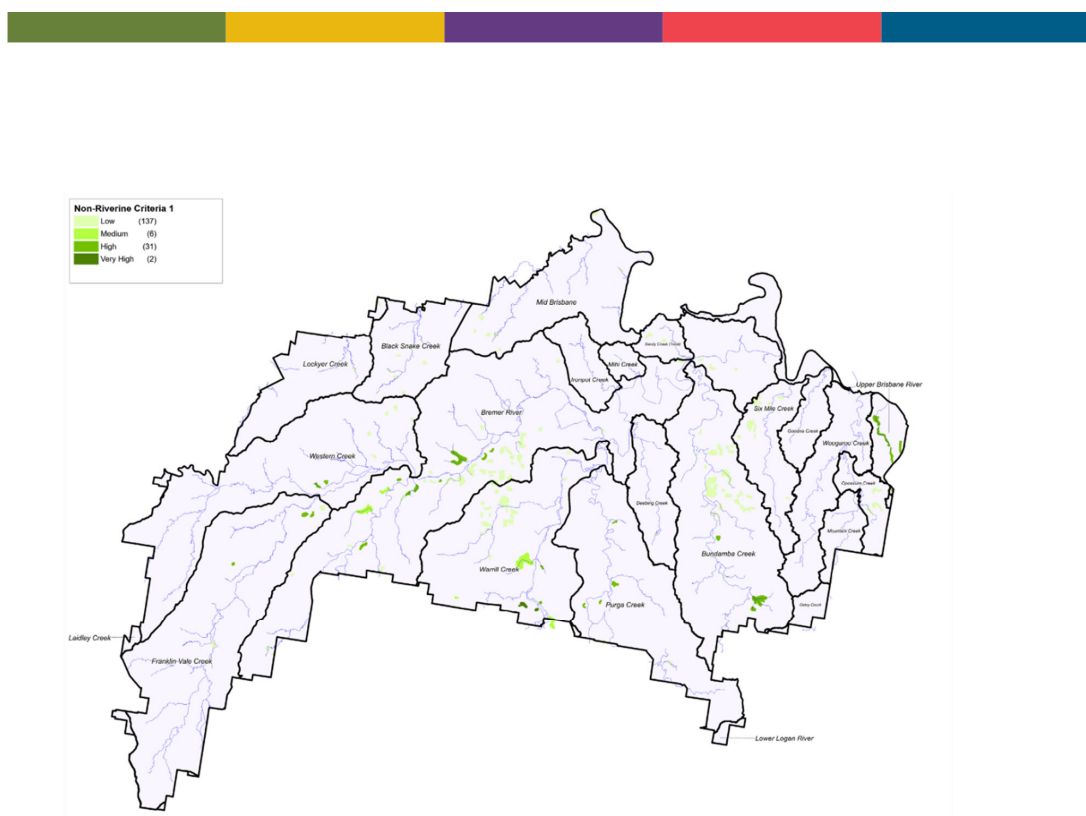


Figure 6 - Catchment and river systems for the City of Ipswich

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 Woogarook Creeks. The city is currently experiencing a high level of urban development in the Ripley Valley area (Bundamba Creek), the Springfield area (Woogarook Creek), Redbank Plains and 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)
- 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, the David Trumpy Bridge, which traverses the Bremer River and has a deck height of 24.90 m AHD, is located adjacent to the Ipswich gauge.

The Bureau of Meteorology issues *Flood Watches* and *Flood Warnings* ahead of flood events. Information on flooding risks for property addresses within Ipswich can be found on the City of Ipswich website, [www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/online\\_services/map\\_search](http://www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/online_services/map_search)

### 3.1.2 Tropical cyclones and east coast lows

A tropical 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.<sup>14</sup>*

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'.<sup>15</sup>*

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 like flooding and severe storms; these impacts have been defined under the respective headings.

### 3.1.3 Severe thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms are localised events that usually do not affect areas as widely as tropical cyclones and floods; their impacts are often underestimated. The Bureau of Meteorology issues severe and dangerous weather warnings.

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

- *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.<sup>16</sup>*

### 3.1.4 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.<sup>17</sup>*

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

<sup>14</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. Tropical Cyclone Knowledge Centre, <http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/tropical-cyclone-knowledge-centre>

<sup>15</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. East Coast Low, <http://www.bom.gov.au/weather-services/severe-weather-knowledge-centre/eastcoastlows.shtml#what>

<sup>16</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. Storm Spotters Handbook, [http://www.bom.gov.au/storm\\_spotters/handbook/introduction.shtml](http://www.bom.gov.au/storm_spotters/handbook/introduction.shtml)

<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Meteorology. Heatwave Knowledge Centre, <http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/heatwave/knowledge-centre/understanding.shtml>



power, water and transport services. The Bureau of Meteorology operates a Heatwave Service between the start of October and the end of March; this covers the entire summer season.<sup>17,17</sup>

### 3.2 Bushfires and major fire hazards

#### 3.2.1 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..<sup>18</sup>*

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 (producing 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.

#### 3.2.2 Major fires

Major fires for this plan are large and complex, mostly structural and occur in major commercial precincts, with chemicals or hazardous materials or within industrial locations. The City of Ipswich has several potential major fire risk localities. Generally, these are in industrial and commercial areas such as Amberley, Bundamba, New Chum, Carole Park, Redbank, and Wulkuraka.

### 3.3 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.<sup>19</sup>*

#### 3.3.1 Aircraft incidents

An aircraft incident is possible within the city, with 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

<sup>18</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, (2020). *Queensland Bushfire Plan*, ([available online](#))

<sup>19</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Police Service, (2024). *Chapter 17 Major Incidents, Operational Procedures Manual*, ([available online](#))



or civilian aircraft. The effect of a plane coming down, particularly in a built-up area, would likely extend emergency services beyond their capacity.

### 3.3.2 Road incidents

The city contains numerous major road networks providing critical transport links within and to nearby regions. Daily use of these networks for commercial and passenger purposes is high, with an annual average daily traffic count of 114,498<sup>20</sup>.

Road incidents of the size or complexity required to activate the LDMG/LRRG 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.

### 3.3.3 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.

### 3.3.4 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.

## 3.4 Services disruption and infrastructure failure

### 3.4.1 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 affect the travelling public, bus and rail networks, and commercial transport.

### 3.4.2 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.<sup>21</sup>*

Owners of referable dams are governed by the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 and overseen by the State Government. Dams that put people at risk if they were to fail must prepare emergency action plans (EAPs), which are published online: <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/water/industry-infrastructure/dams/referable-dam-eaps>

Referable Dam	Owner	Full Supply Capacity
Referable dams located within the City of Ipswich		

<sup>20</sup> State of Queensland, (2023). *Traffic Census Data 2012-2022*, ([available online](#))

<sup>21</sup> State of Queensland, (2018). *Guidelines for Failure Impact Assessment of Dam Waters*, ([available online](#))



Referable Dam	Owner	Full Supply Capacity
Limestone Park Detention Basin	Ipswich City Council	10.8 ML
Marburg Detention Basin	Ipswich City Council	1,107 ML
Rosewood Detention Basin	Ipswich City Council	128 ML
Springfield Lakes (Upper and Lower)	Ipswich City Council	820 ML
Swanbank Power	Clean Co	811 ML
<b>Referable dams located outside the City of Ipswich that may influence disaster operations</b>		
Lake Manchester	Seqwater	26,217 ML
Maroon Dam	Seqwater	44,319 ML
Moogerah Dam	Seqwater	83,765 ML
Somerset Dam	Seqwater	379,849 ML
Wivenhoe Dam	Seqwater	1,165,238 ML

Table 7 - Summary of referable dams

### 3.4.3 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 are responsible for issuing drinking water advisories in Queensland.<sup>22</sup>

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 city's emergency response resources, mainly if they occur in conjunction with other events such as a fire or earthquake.

### 3.4.4 Sewerage

Ipswich has four major wastewater treatment plants (owned and operated by Urban Utilities) located at Bundamba, Rosewood, Goodna, and Carole Park. These plants treat 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.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Health, (2018). *Drinking water advisories – Guidelines and templates*, ([available online](#))

<sup>23</sup> State of Queensland – Department of Energy and Water Supply (2018). *Planning Guidelines for Water Supply and Sewerage April 2010 (amended March 2014)*, ([available online](#))



### 3.4.5 Refuse disposal

Domestic and industrial refuse is disposed of as a landfill at the Ti Tree BioEnergy 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.

## 3.5 Geophysical hazards

### 3.5.1 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.<sup>24</sup>*

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. Geoscience Australia recorded seismic activity from 1985 – 2016, showing 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.

### 3.5.2 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.<sup>25</sup> A landslide is unlikely in Ipswich, but it is possible in developed and rural hilly areas. This type of disaster can damage buildings and infrastructure.

## 3.6 Epidemics/pandemics (human-related)

An epidemic is defined as:

*a widespread outbreak that may affect the entire nation.<sup>26</sup>*

A pandemic is defined as:

*an epidemic that is affecting the entire world.<sup>26,26</sup>*

The outbreak of an infectious disease within the human population could overwhelm the typical response systems within the community. It could involve the isolation and quarantine of many people for a protracted period and disrupt critical supply chains and industries.

<sup>24</sup> Geoscience Australia. *Earthquake*, <https://www.ga.gov.au/education/classroom-resources/hazards/natural-hazards/earthquake>

<sup>25</sup> State of Queensland, (2021). *Landslides*, <https://www.qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/disaster-types/landslides>

<sup>26</sup> Department of Health and Aged Care, (2022). *Outbreaks and pandemics*, [health.gov.au/topics/emergency-health-management/what-were-doing/outbreaks-and-pandemics](https://health.gov.au/topics/emergency-health-management/what-were-doing/outbreaks-and-pandemics)

### 3.7 Exotic animal and plant diseases

In Queensland, an exotic animal and plant disease is 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:

~~...is, was or may become a significant problem for human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment, and is was or may be caused by a pest, disease or contaminant~~~~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.~~<sup>27</sup>

Animal and plant diseases could be introduced or spread by moving livestock and crops through the city. For 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 can be transmitted from animals to people (known as zoonotic diseases), such as anthrax, Australian bat lyssavirus and brucellosis.

### 3.8 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.'*<sup>28</sup>

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, which could cause a disaster should they break or fail. Both low and high-pressure gas lines run throughout the city's older areas.

### 3.9 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*

<sup>27</sup> State of Queensland – Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, (2021)2016). ~~General biosecurity obligation~~ *Terms used under the Biosecurity Act*, <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014/terms>~~https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/what-is-a-pandemic~~

<sup>28</sup> State of Queensland, (2022). *Chemical/Hazmat Response Plan*



- *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.*<sup>29</sup>

The National Terrorism Threat Advisory System has a five-level scale intended to provide advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism occurring in Australia. When the threat level changes, the Australian Government advises 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 to ensure it aligns with the security environment and intelligence.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Australian Government. *Criminal Code Act 1995 (Commonwealth)*

<sup>30</sup> Australian Government, (2021). *National Terrorism Threat Advisory System*, <https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/national-threat-level/threat-advisory-system>



## PART 4: DISASTER GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Establishment of local groups

Council has established the **City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group**<sup>31</sup> (LDMG) and the **City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group** (LRRG).

The terms of reference outline the groups' overall functions, membership categories, and administrative arrangements and are available for viewing at [ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans](https://ipswich.qld.gov.au/disasterplans). The LRRG is supported by four taskforces aligned to the economic, environmental, human-social and infrastructure functional recovery pillars. Section 30(1)(f) of *the Act* outlines that the LDMG manages disaster operations in the local government area. Within Ipswich, the recovery function is wholly delegated to the LRRG.

The LDMG/LRRG operate under policies and procedures defined by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC) and the State Disaster Management Group (SDMG).

<sup>31</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 29 Establishment





Figure 7 - Disaster management governance structure

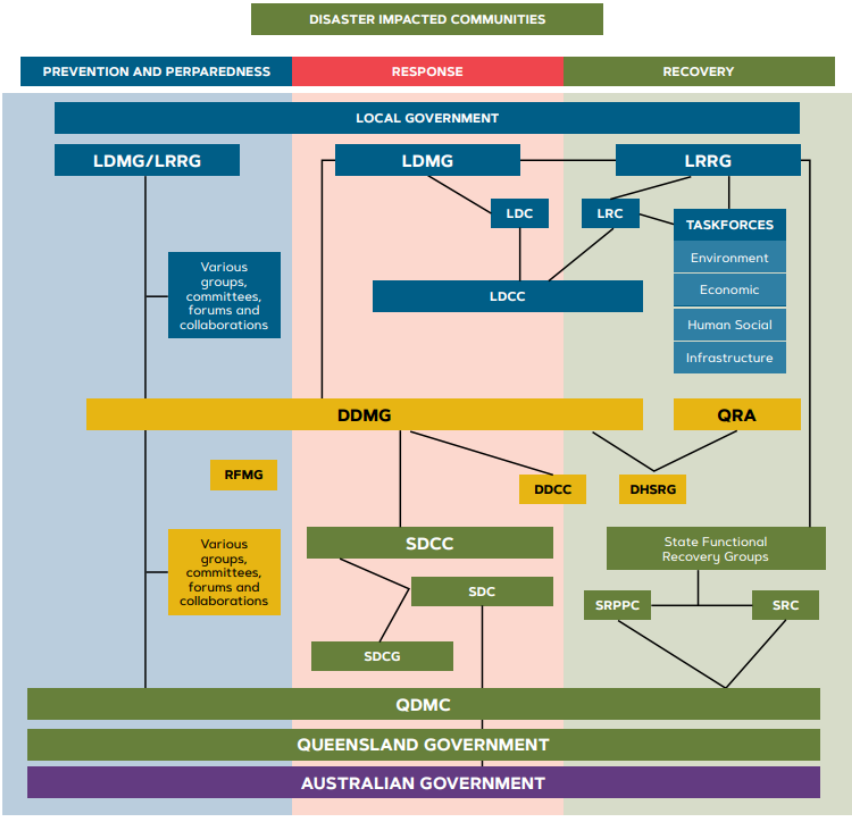


Figure 7 - Disaster Management Governance Structure

4.2 Coordination and management of the LDMG

The LDMG Chairperson manages the LDMG business<sup>32</sup>, and in accordance with the Disaster Management Regulation, the Mayor is the Chairperson of the LDMG~~Council has appointed Cr Andrew Antoniolli to this role.~~

Additionally, the LDMG Chairperson is also responsible for briefing and liaising with the Chairperson of the LRRG as required. The Deputy Chairperson~~s~~ assist~~s~~ the Chairperson in discharging their responsibilities. Council has appointed both ~~Cr David Cullen to this role, Jacob Madsen and Cr Pye Augustine as Deputy Chairpersons of the LDMG.~~

The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) leads the implementation and operationalisation of the LDMG strategies and intent. Council’s General Manager, Environment and Sustainability is nominated to perform this role. The Emergency Management and Sustainability Manager-Disaster and Natural Hazards Manager and the General Manager, Corporate Services are appointed Deputy LDCs supporting the LDC.

<sup>32</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 34A*, Functions of chairperson of a local group

To ensure integration between the LDMG and LRRG, all information<sup>33</sup> regarding disaster operations will be provided to the LRRG and its taskforces.

### 4.3 Coordination and management of the LRRG

The LRRG Chairperson manages the LRRG business<sup>34</sup>, and the Council has appointed Mayor Teresa Harding to this role.

Additionally, the LRRG Chairperson is also responsible for briefing and liaising with the Chairperson of the LDMG as required. The Deputy Chairperson assists the Chairperson in discharging their responsibilities. The council has appointed Cr Jim Madden for this role.

The Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) leads the implementation and operationalisation of the LRRG strategies and intent. Council's General Manager, Community, Cultural and Economic Development is nominated for this role. The General Manager, Asset and Infrastructure Services is appointed as the Deputy LRC.

The LRRG is supported by four taskforces, being economic, environment, human-social and infrastructure. These taskforces are chaired by council officers who report to the Local Recovery Coordinator.

### 4.4 Continuous improvement

Continuous improvement refers to 'how entities monitor, evaluate, measure, and improve disaster management activities'<sup>35</sup> and are not only relevant to the LDMG/LRRG, but all organisations, tiers of government and non-government organisations, and not for profit entities that have a role in disaster management.

[Queensland Disaster Management Lessons Management Framework](#) recognises that lessons management should occur at every stage and every opportunity of disaster management and uses the following lifecycle:

1. Collection of observations and insights.
2. Analysis of collected data to identify theme, trends, and lessons.
3. Implementation of the opportunities and lessons to improve.
4. Monitoring and evaluation of not only the completion of the identified lessons but also their effectiveness.

The P2OST2E elements of capability are adopted for use for disaster management by this plan. P2OST2E refers to people, process, organisation, support, technology, training and exercising (where relevant) and are drawn from the national [Lessons Management Handbook and companion documents](#).

### 4.5 Detailed roles and responsibilities

Detailed roles and responsibilities of various agencies is outlined in APPENDIX 5: Agency roles and responsibilities.

<sup>33</sup> Information in this context includes changes of activation status, threat advisory, situation reports, hazard analysis or similar.

<sup>34</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 34A Functions of chairperson of a local group

<sup>35</sup> State of Queensland – Inspector-General of Emergency Management, (2020). *Queensland Disaster Management Lessons Management Framework*, ([available online](#))



## PART 5: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The [United Nation's Sendai Framework Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#) informs the [National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework](#), the [Second National Action Plan](#) and the [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience \(QSDR\)](#) which strongly emphasise risk reduction (prevention and preparedness) as the key to reducing the impact of disasters for government, businesses, industry and the community.

*Every \$1 invested in disaster risk reduction saves up to \$8 dollars in post disaster recovery and losses.<sup>36</sup>*

Prevention and preparedness activities that align with the objectives of QSDR will pave the way for successful risk reduction, these objectives being we:

1. Understand the potential disaster risks we face;
2. Work together to better manage risk;
3. Seek new opportunities to reduce risk; and
4. Continually improve how we respond and recover from disasters.

### 5.1 Key concepts

#### 5.1.1 Disaster risk<sup>37</sup>

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.

The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of hazardous events and disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socioeconomic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least.

It is important to consider the social and economic contexts in which disaster risks occur and that people do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risk and their underlying risk factors.

#### 5.1.2 Prevention

Prevention refers to the activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risk. It is a concept that expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. While certain disaster

<sup>36</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. *Helping to prepare for and recover from disasters*, <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/supporting-indo-pacific-tackle-climate-change/helping-better-prepare-recover-disasters>

<sup>37</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2017 <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/disaster-risk>



risks cannot be eliminated, prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk of disaster is removed<sup>38</sup>.

Examples of prevention strategies include, but are not limited to:

- 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.

### 5.1.3 Preparedness<sup>39</sup>

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.

Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.

Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, the stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal, and budgetary capacities. The related term “readiness” describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.

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<sup>38</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2017  
<https://www.undrr.org/terminology/prevention>

<sup>39</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2017  
<https://www.undrr.org/terminology/preparedness>

## 5.2 Disaster risk

The LDMG and LRRG recognise the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) endorsement by the QDMC as Queensland's preferred approach to disaster risk.

Based on this assessment, prioritised risks for the City of Ipswich are those associated with the following:

- Severe weather – flooding and storms
- Bushfire
- Heatwave

Figure 8 - QERMF process structure<sup>40</sup>

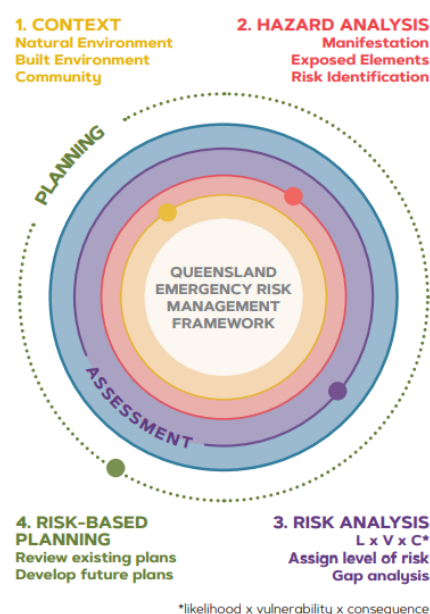


Figure 8 - QERMF process<sup>40</sup>

### 5.2.1 Residual risk

Members of the LDMG and LRRG, representing their organisations, contribute to identifying, managing, and treating risks. However, instances may be identified where applying local treatment options will not lower the risk to an acceptable tolerable level. When an intolerable residual risk exists, its identification will be escalated to the district and state levels for consideration and potential management.

### 5.2.2 Increased risk from a changing climate

Climate change is: 'any significant change in the measure of climate lasting several decades or longer, including such as temperature, rainfall, or wind patterns'<sup>41</sup> and, coupled with increased population growth and urban development, is likely to increase exposure and risks to Queensland communities and infrastructure.

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.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>40</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, (2018). *Risk Assessment Process Handbook*, ([available online](#))

<sup>41</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, *Climate Change in Queensland Fact Sheet*, ([available online](#))

<sup>42</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Reconstruction Authority, (2022). *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027*, ([available online](#))

### 5.3 Prevention

The tables below outline some of the disaster-related activities undertaken across the city.

Who	Prevention
Community – individuals, families, businesses, and other organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understand disaster hazards and risk at an individual and property and community level.</li> <li>- Volunteering or otherwise supporting community groups, not-for-profits, and service entities, for example but not limited to: SES, Rural Fire Service, St John Ambulance, Salvation Army, Red Cross, Meals on Wheels, Community Centres, school breakfast clubs, homeless programs and elderly connect programs.</li> <li>- Meet or exceed with land use planning and building requirements.</li> <li>- Undertake retrofitting or upgrading property, dwellings, and infrastructure for resilience.</li> <li>- Manage drainage and overland flow from private land.</li> <li>- Manage fire fuel loads from private land.</li> <li>- Increase habitats for wildlife from private land.</li> </ul>
LDMG/LRRG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate risk identification by analysis of community context and the conduct of a multi-hazard and threat risk assessments including Promote information sharing and consistency to ensure key disaster management stakeholders are working towards a common goal.</li> </ul>
Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Use Planning – Development of a risk-based planning which provide land use guidance and supports additional development-based mitigations.</li> <li>- Asset Management and Capital Works Program which includes drainage, flood mitigation, road and infrastructure upgrades and environmental management.</li> <li>- Ipswich Integrated Catchment Plan Council strategic local floodplain management plan to support holistic floodplain management.</li> <li>- Sustainability Strategy – Carbon reduction to limit increased frequency and intensity of natural hazards.</li> <li>- Fire Management Program to manage fuel loads on Council owned conservation estates.</li> <li>- Disaster and Emergency Management Program – Provision of community information and awareness related to disasters.</li> </ul>
State Government <sup>43</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Education and information – community awareness and education programs.</u></li> <li>- <u>Structural works – including but not limited to levees, flood gates and dams.</u></li> <li>- <u>Land use planning – Planning legislation, State Planning Policy and the South East Queensland Regional Plan enable the anticipation of risk and vulnerability of the population and potential impact of future disaster events.</u></li> <li>- <u>Building controls – complement effective land use planning and aim to ensure minimum necessary requirements of design and construction are met, including the effects of natural hazards.</u></li> <li>- <u>Infrastructure – a community's resilience or ability to respond to a disaster will be influenced by the availability of essential infrastructure.</u></li> <li>- <u>Landscape and environment – Ecosystems can serve as protective buffers against natural hazards such as flooding, but must be responsibly managed through fire hazard mapping and bushfire mitigation programs.</u></li> <li>- <u>Disaster resilience and mitigation policy and planning and -</u></li> <li>- <u>Disaster mitigation and resilience funding.</u></li> <li>- <u>Building our regions planning</u></li> </ul>

<sup>43</sup> The State of Queensland, (2023/2024) *Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)*, ([available online](#))



Who	Prevention
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Land use planning – Planning legislation, State Planning Policy and the South East Queensland Regional Plan.</del></li> <li><del>Building codes</del></li> </ul>
Australian Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing national mechanisms to address and coordinate disaster prevention.</li> <li>Establishing of the Disaster Ready Fund, the Australian Government's flagship disaster resilience and risk reduction initiative which will deliver projects that support Australians to manage the physical and social impacts of disasters caused by climate change and other natural hazards.</li> </ul>

Table 8 - Summary of prevention activities

## 5.4 Preparedness

Who	Preparedness
Community – individuals, families, businesses, and other organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households - Develop and practice your household emergency plans</li> <li>Business and community group – development and practice use of emergency plans and business continuity plans.</li> <li>Implement home or business monitoring or early warning systems.</li> <li>Monitor official sources for warning and public information.</li> </ul>
LDMG/LRRG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of the <a href="#">Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework</a> to develop knowledge and skills.</li> <li>Use of annual exercising and review of previous disaster operations to enhance preparedness through continuous improvement.</li> <li>Establishing arrangements for disaster operations using the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC).</li> <li>Assistance and endorsement of the <a href="#">Local Disaster Management Plan</a>.</li> <li>Support applications from the city's disaster management organisations for funding through grant programs.</li> <li>Advocate for increases in state and federal government funding for local disaster management equipment initiatives.</li> <li>Encourage organisations to support each other with equipment needs through strategies such as funding support and memoranda of understanding.</li> </ul>
Ipswich City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Use Planning – Development of a risk-based planning which requires flood or other emergency plans for certain developments.</li> <li>Community Funding Programs that can be used to obtain grants to better prepare.</li> <li>Business Continuity and Risk Management Program to continue managed service delivery and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) disruption.</li> <li>Maintaining a Disaster and Emergency Management Program to produce doctrine, undertake training, awareness, and other activities.</li> <li>Contribution to the State Emergency Service, its funding and extensive support of the Ipswich City SES Unit.</li> <li>Rural Fire Support - Council collects and distributes a levy and special charge for the Rural Fire Service.</li> <li>Maintaining a flood water and rainfall gauge network.</li> <li>Maintaining a disaster awareness camera network.</li> <li>Maintaining <a href="#">community information and awareness</a> and a <a href="#">Disaster Dashboard</a>.</li> </ul>
State Government <sup>43</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and maintain sector standards, policies, and guidelines.</li> <li>Develop and maintain state-wide disaster plans, including the Queensland State Disaster Plan and hazard and function specific plans.</li> <li>Develop and maintain district disaster plans.</li> </ul>

Who	Preparedness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop, maintain and deliver the <a href="#">Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework</a></li> <li>- Use of annual exercising and review of previous disaster operations to enhance preparedness through continuous improvement.</li> <li>- Establishment and delivery of public awareness and information campaigns, <del>including business continuity planning to ensure their disaster management and critical functions can continue to be delivered during a disaster event, including but not limited to</del> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Get Ready Queensland</del></li> <li><del>If it's flooded, forget it</del></li> <li><del>School-based education programs for storms</del></li> <li><del>Bushfire mitigation and awareness programs</del></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Australian Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of national coordination mechanisms including the National Situation Room.</li> <li>- Establishment and implementation of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <a href="#">Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework</a></li> <li>o <a href="#">Australian Government Disaster Response</a></li> <li>o Other <a href="#">disaster and emergency preparedness plans</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>- Establishment and funding of the <a href="#">Emergency Alert</a> warning system and the <a href="#">triple zero</a> network.</li> <li>- Supporting the <a href="#">National Aerial Firefighting Centre</a> and the <a href="#">Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience</a></li> <li>- Monitoring climate and weather and issuing warnings through the <a href="#">Bureau of Meteorology</a>.</li> <li>- Monitoring and issuing advice on the occurrence of earthquakes through <a href="#">Geoscience Australia</a>.</li> </ul>

Table 9 - Summary of preparedness activities

#### 5.4.1 Primary hazard specific planning responsibilities

A primary agency is an organisation responsible for planning and arrangements for the operational management of a specific threat or hazard. This is governed by legislation, common law, regulations, state plans, or local agreements. The primary agencies are identified in [Table 11 - Summary of primary hazard /threat specific agencies](#)~~Table 8 – Summary of primary hazard /threat specific agencies.~~



## PART 6: DISASTER OPERATIONS

The objective of disaster operations is drawn from the *Queensland Government Strategic Policy Statement*, which specifies that the primary aim is to 'strive to safeguard people, property, and the environment from disaster impacts.



Agencies, including Ipswich City Council, do not manage their agency disaster operations through the LDMG/LRRG. They are, however, expected to ensure that they have arrangements in place to ensure their continued service delivery, emergency works (make safe/temporary fixes) and reconstruction of their owned and operated assets.

### 6.1 Key concepts

#### 6.1.1 Disaster 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.*<sup>44</sup>

#### 6.1.2 Disaster recovery

The Act defines *disaster recovery* as:

*'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).'*<sup>45</sup>

#### 6.1.3 Disaster operations

The Act defines *disaster operations* as:

*'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'*<sup>46</sup>.

### 6.2 Activation of the disaster operations

Queensland has a common approach to activation levels of the various disaster groups. Activation is based on factors that include, but are not limited to, meeting the definition of a disaster under the Act, the extent, complexity and

<sup>44</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, section 4A(a)(iii)

<sup>45</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, section 4A(a)(iv)

<sup>46</sup> State of Queensland. *Disaster Management Act 2003*, section 15 Meaning of disaster operations

severity of a situation or potential situation, and it is not sequential. The activation of the LDMG and/or LRRG is not required for individual agencies, including Police, emergency services or Council, **to undertake their roles and responsibilities.**

	Definition	Triggers	Indicative Actions
Alert	A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility.  Some action may be required, and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential hazard.	City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group	
		There is general awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the city <u>and</u> a coordinated multi-agency response may be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establish situational awareness and monitoring requirements.</li><li>Establish communication with the primary agency.</li><li>LDMG Chair, LDC and District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) to be provided notification.</li><li>Undertake response preparation and response activities through business-as-usual arrangements.</li></ul>
		City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group	
		The LDMG is at Lean Forward or Stand Up <u>and</u> there is a possibility of a need to coordinate recovery across multi-agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establish situational awareness requirements for recovery operations.</li><li>LRRG Chair, <del>LDC</del> <u>LRC</u> and DDC to be provided notification.</li><li>Undertake <u>recovery</u> preparation <del>and recovery</del> activities through business-as-usual arrangements.</li></ul>
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.	City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group	
		There is likelihood of a hazard that has the potential to affect the city <u>and</u> the threat can be quantified, but may not yet be imminent <u>and</u> a coordinated multi-agency response may be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitor and seek to enhance situational awareness.</li><li>Establish communication and reporting protocols.</li><li>Ensure briefings of key stakeholders.</li></ul>
		City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group	
		The LDMG is or has been at Lean Forward or Stand Up <u>and</u> there is a possibility of a need to coordinate recovery across multi-agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitor and seek to enhance situational awareness.</li><li>Establish communication and reporting protocols.</li></ul>
Stand Up		City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group	

	Definition	Triggers	Indicative Actions
	This is the operational state following Lean Forward, at which resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities are commenced under the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements.	The threat is imminent or has occurred <u>and</u> the community has/will be affected to the extent a coordinated multi-agency response may be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDMG will meet and be briefed.</li> <li>Situational awareness and continual threat analysis occurs.</li> <li>Regular communications and reporting protocols are functioning.</li> <li>Coordination of response and relief strategies is enacted.</li> <li><del>Recovery transition planning commences.</del></li> </ul>
		<b>City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group</b>	
		The threat is imminent or has occurred <u>and</u> the community has/will be affected to the extent a coordinated multi-agency recovery may be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>LRRG will meet and establish an operating model</del> be briefed.</li> <li><u>Recovery transition planning commences.</u></li> <li>Recovery handover and timeframe sought.</li> <li>Conduct and analysis of impact and needs assessments.</li> <li>Coordination of relief and recovery strategies is enacted.</li> </ul>
Stand Down	The transition is made from responding to an event back to normal / core business.	<b>City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group</b>	
		There is no requirement for coordinated response, or the community is functioning, or recovery taking place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake finalisation of response operations.</li> <li>Undertake continuous improvement through an after-action review.</li> </ul>
	There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event or the threat is no longer present.	<b>City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group</b>	
		There is no requirement for coordinated response, or the community is functioning <u>within the capacity of the local support network.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake finalisation of recovery operations.</li> <li>Undertake continuous improvement through an after-action review.</li> </ul>

Table 10 - Activation levels for Ipswich LDMG and LRRG

## 6.3 Disaster response operations

### 6.3.1 Strategic priorities

Using its membership, escalation through the tiered disaster management arrangements and advocacy, the LDMG strategic priorities are to:

- preserve life and prevent further harm.
- supply essential humanitarian needs.



- maintain governance, law, and order.
- provide essential services and infrastructure.
- maintain communication and public trust.
- coordinate agency disaster operations.

### 6.3.2 Lines of effort

During disaster response operations the LDMG's role is to:

- identify strategic-level risks and potential impacts on the community.
- identify, coordinate, and escalate residual risk related to response functions.
- identify and coordinate resource needs and gaps between agencies response functions.
- identify and initiate arrangements to collect damage and impact information.
- assist the establishment of information sharing, reporting and communication protocols.
- assist to prioritise event-specific lines of effort for the LDCC where necessary.

### 6.3.3 Activation of an LDMG disaster response

The activation and change of status of the LDMG to undertake disaster operations can be authorised by its Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, LDC or Deputy LDC or delegate upon satisfaction that a disaster is likely, imminent, or occurring or has occurred.

### 6.3.4 Local Disaster Coordination Centre

The LDCC is responsible for coordinating operations under the direction of the LDC in a manner 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.
- 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.

### 6.3.5 Response concept of operations

#### 6.3.5.1 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. In a multi-agency response, the LDMG coordinates and supports the response capability of individual organisations.

Where the LDMG cannot provide the requested capabilities, it will follow the established processes to seek assistance from the Ipswich District Disaster Management Group (DDMG).

#### 6.3.5.2 Primary (hazard/threat specific) arrangements

Primary agencies are generally responsible for the hazard-specific priorities, lines of effort, public information, warnings, and modelling, and work collaboratively with the LDMG and LRRG to manage community consequences when it meets the legislative definition of a disaster.



Hazard or threat	Primary agency
Animal and plant disease	Department of <del>Agriculture and Fisheries</del> <u>Primary Industries</u>
Biological (human-related)	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Bushfire	Queensland Fire Department
Chemical and hazardous materials	Queensland Fire Department
Epidemics and pandemics	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Essential supply failure - gas	APA
Essential supply failure - power	Energy Queensland
Essential supply failure - water grid and bulk supply	Seqwater
Essential supply failure - water and sewerage	Urban Utilities
Essential supply failure - communications	Relevant asset owner
Floods, storms, cyclones and severe weather	Ipswich City Council Bureau of Meteorology
Heatwave	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Major transport incidents (road, rail, marine)	Queensland Police Service
Radiological	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service

Table 11 - Summary of primary hazard /threat specific agencies

### 6.3.5.3 Event reporting<sup>47</sup>

Event reporting procedures will be activated during disaster management operations to provide real time situational awareness for disaster coordinators at all levels of the disaster management system.

This situational awareness enables coordinators to base operational decisions on comprehensive and timely information. Situation reports will be used to update the relevant district level during a disaster operation.

## 6.4 Disaster recovery operations

### 6.4.1 Strategic priorities

Through its membership ~~and~~, escalation through the tiered disaster management arrangements and advocacy, the ~~City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group's (LRRG's)~~ strategic priorities are to ~~successfully implement:~~

- preserve life and prevent further harm
- supply essential humanitarian needs
- restore essential services, supplies and infrastructure
- maintain communication and public trust

<sup>47</sup> State of Queensland, (2023). *Queensland State Disaster Management Plan*, section 8.2.4.4, ([available online](#))



- coordinate agency disaster operations

~~the National of Recovery Principles<sup>48</sup> which include:~~

- ~~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**~~

#### 6.4.2 Lines of effort

During disaster recovery operations, the LRRG's role is to:

- identify strategic-level risks and potential impacts on the community.
- identify, coordinate, and escalate residual risk related to recovery functions.
- identify and coordinate resource needs and gaps between agencies for recovery functions.
- ensure arrangements to collect damage, impact and needs information.
- establishment of information sharing, reporting and communication protocols.

Implementation will align with the National Principles of Disaster Recovery Principles<sup>49</sup> which include:

- 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**

#### 6.4.3 Activation of an LRRG disaster recovery

The activation and change of status of the LRRG to undertake disaster operations can be authorised by its Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) or Deputy LRC or delegate upon satisfaction that community recovery cannot occur through business-as-usual delivery mechanisms.

#### 6.4.4 Local Disaster Coordination Centre

In recovery, the LDCC is responsible for supporting operations under the direction of the LRC consistent with the LRRG strategic direction for the immediate recovery stage of recovery.

<sup>48</sup> National Emergency Management Agency, (2022), *The Australian Disaster Recovery Framework*, (available online)

<sup>49</sup> National Emergency Management Agency, (2022), *The Australian Disaster Recovery Framework*, (available online)

## 6.4.5 Recovery concept of operations

### 6.4.5.1 Stages of recovery

Figure 9 - Stages of recovery<sup>49</sup>



Figure 9 - Stages of recovery<sup>50</sup>

	Stage 1 of Recovery	Stage 2 of Recovery	Stage 3 of Recovery
	Immediate	Short to medium-term	Long term
Overview	Post-impact relief and emergency repairs	Re-establishment, rehabilitation, and reconstruction	Restoration, rebuilding, reshaping and sustainability
Example activities occurring in each stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage assessments and immediate clean up</li> <li>• Identification of priority health, safety, shelter and food needs</li> <li>• Provisions for psycho-social assistance</li> <li>• Provision of recovery grants e.g. Personal Hardship Assistance</li> <li>• Commencement of emergency infrastructure repair</li> <li>• Pollution containment</li> <li>• Initiation of event specific recovery planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing impact assessments</li> <li>• Reconstruction activities including residential, infrastructure and community repairs</li> <li>• Public health risks controlled or eliminated</li> <li>• Environmental remediation and restoration</li> <li>• Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) commences Damage Assessment and Reconstruction Monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancement of infrastructure to improve resilience</li> <li>• Implementation of longer-term recovery initiatives and funding programs</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and reporting against the Event-specific Recovery Plan</li> <li>• Progressive handover/absorption of recovery responsibilities to agencies that support ongoing recovery activities</li> </ul>

<sup>50</sup> State of Queensland – Queensland Reconstruction Authority, (2023). *Queensland Recovery Plan*, ([available online](#))



Stage 1 of Recovery		Stage 2 of Recovery	Stage 3 of Recovery
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coordination of community engagement and communication</li><li>• Development of a public-facing Event-specific Recovery Plan</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Identifying lessons and implementing improvements to increase resilience</li><li>- Potential post-recovery operation evaluations</li></ul>

Table 12 - Summary of the stages of recovery

6.4.5.2 Functions of recovery

Recovery is a complex and potentially protracted process. To assist with overall and effective coordination, aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into four functional areas.

Figure 10 - Four functions of recovery

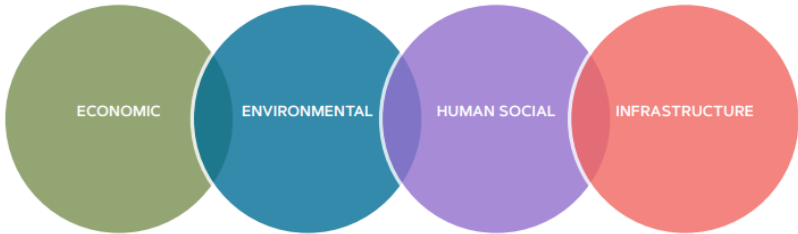


Figure 10 - Four functions of recovery

**Economic recovery** is focused on addressing the effects of a disaster on the economic environment, direct and indirect. Direct impacts can usually be given a monetary value and may include loss of tourism, loss of employment opportunities, loss of stock and equipment and reductions in cash flow for businesses. Indirect impacts may include increased product costs, reduction of property values and negative consumer perceptions.

**Environmental recovery** is focused on addressing the effects of a disaster on the natural environment, which may be a direct result of the disaster or through a secondary impact or flow on from the disaster response or recovery process. Environmental impacts may include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, and cultural and built heritage listed place issues.

**Human and social recovery** is focused on addressing the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and well-being of individuals, families and communities following a disaster.

**Infrastructure recovery includes both:**

- Addressing the effects of a disaster on the built environment such as damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector, including housing, accommodation, education and health facilities.
- Addressing the effects of a disaster on transport networks, including road, rail, aviation and maritime normally result in difficulty accessing communities and disruption to critical supply chains (both in and out of





~~the impacted area~~). Restoration of these networks, and/or the identification of alternatives, is a priority in disaster 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 human and social aspects.

#### 6.4.6 Guidance on post-disaster immediate restoration priorities

Following a disaster, attention will quickly turn to restoring community function, this is of course after the initial response ~~and relief~~ phases. To support restoration efforts the highest priorities should be determined, this will be undertaken by the LRRG. Indicative guidance is provided below to support this determination.

Figure 11 - Indicative guidance on restoration priorities

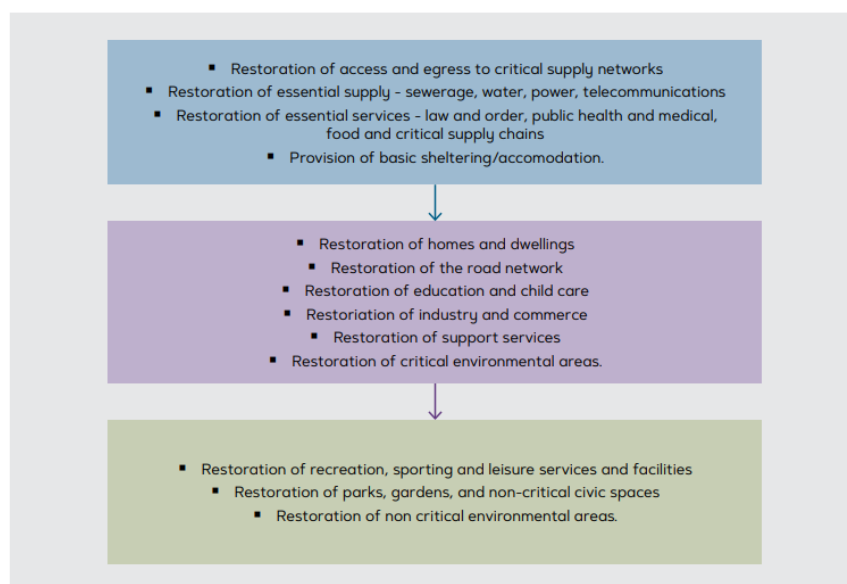


Figure 11 - Indicative guidance on restoration priorities

#### 6.5 Disaster declarations

In accordance with the Act, and subject to several factors, 'a District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) for a disaster district may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation'<sup>51</sup> for a district or for one or more local government areas within the district in whole or in part.

<sup>51</sup> State of Queensland. Section 64, Disaster Management Act 2003, Declaration



The declaration confers extra powers upon nominated people to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.<sup>52</sup> The absence of a disaster declaration does not indicate that a situation is not a disaster; this is defined separately in section 9 of the Act. Further disaster declarations are not linked to the activation of state and federal disaster assistance funding.

## 6.6 Financial accountability

During disaster events, state government agencies and local governments must comply with the:

- Financial Accountability Act 2009<sup>53</sup>
- Queensland Procurement Policy for state government agencies
- Local Government Act 2009, the Local Government Regulation 2012 and the Ipswich City Council procurement policy

## 6.7 Funding support arrangements

There are several avenues under which funds expended in response to and recovery from a disaster event may be recoverable. These are detailed in the [Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines](#), for which the QRA is the administrating entity.

The guidelines provide information related to:

- **Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)** – joint Commonwealth and State Government arrangements that provide a diverse range of funding relief measures following an eligible disaster.
- **State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)** – a wholly State funded program that may be activated for all hazards to alleviate personal hardship and distress.

When an event occurs, each organisation should immediately begin accounting for personnel and equipment costs relating to disaster operations (through 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.

<sup>52</sup> State of Queensland. *Sections 75 and 77, Disaster Management Act 2003, Authorisation for disaster situation; General powers*

<sup>53</sup> State of Queensland, (2018/2024). *Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-2025, Section 7.4, (available online)*

## PART 7: DISASTER OPERATIONS FUNCTIONS

A functional lead agency is an organisation accountable for a specific function with disaster operations. These leads will be supported by other agencies to ensure effective support to the community.

Functional lead agency status is usually bestowed by legislation, common law, regulations, state plans or by agreement of the LDMG/LRRG. 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.

Function	Functional lead
Animals and wildlife	<p><u>Animal Management</u>: Ipswich City Council</p> <p><u>Animal Welfare</u>: Department of <del>Agriculture and Fisheries</del><u>Primary Industries</u></p> <p><u>Wildlife</u>: Department of Environment, <del>Tourism, and</del> <u>Science and Innovation</u></p>
<u>Building recovery</u>	<u>Department of Housing and Public Works</u>
Damage assessments	<p><u>Initial</u>: Queensland Fire Department</p> <p><u>Post Reconstruction</u>: Queensland Reconstruction Authority</p>
<u>Economic recovery</u>	<u>Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning</u>
Emergency medical retrieval	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Emergency supply	Queensland Police Service
Energy infrastructure (electricity, gas, and liquid fuel)	Department of <u>Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development</u>
<u>Environmental recovery</u>	<u>Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation</u>
Evacuation	<p><u>Voluntary</u>: Ipswich City Council</p> <p><u>Directed and/or mass scale</u>: Queensland Police Service</p>
Emergency sheltering	<p>Ipswich City Council</p> <p>Supported by Australian Red Cross</p>
<u>Human social recovery</u>	<u>Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers</u> <sup>54</sup>
Mass fatality management (including disaster victim identification)	<p>Queensland Health / West Moreton Health</p> <p>Queensland Police Service</p>
Public Health, mental health, and medical services	Queensland Health / West Moreton Health
Public information and warnings	<p><u>Public Information</u>: Ipswich City Council</p> <p><u>Warnings</u>: Primary agencies</p>

<sup>54</sup> [Queensland Reconstruction Authority \(2024\), Human and Social Functional Recovery and Resilience Group.](#)



Function	Functional lead
Resupply	Ipswich City Council
Resource management coordination	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
<u>Roads and transport recovery</u>	<u>Department of Transport and Main Roads</u>
Search and rescue	Queensland Police Service
Traffic management	Queensland Police Service
Temporary emergency accommodation	Department of Housing and Public Works

Table 13 – Functional lead agencies for the City of Ipswich



## 7.1 Animals and wildlife

Pet owners are responsible for their pets at all times, including during and after disasters. Owners need to make arrangements for their pets' welfare in the event of a disaster, including transport, food, water, medications and temporary homing.

Emergency shelters are generally unable to accept pets and other animals, and where it is possible, owners may not be able to stay with their animal. Factors that determine acceptance of animals at emergency shelters include:

- size, layout, and ownership of the facility
- the number of occupants or forecast occupants intending to use the emergency shelter
- the actual and perceived safety of other occupants.

### 7.1.1 Animal management

Ipswich City Council regulates animal ownership, animal nuisance, responding to animal attacks, and managing pound assets and operations.

### 7.1.2 Commercial animal management providers

Through the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*, animal providers have a legal duty of care to take all reasonable steps to appropriately provide for their animals' needs, including in a disaster.

### 7.1.3 Deceased livestock

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries prepares guidance for the disposal of deceased livestock following a disaster.

### 7.1.4 Wildlife

Injured wildlife should be transferred to authorised wildlife carers located in a safe area by contacting 1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 6250). The Department of Environment and Science has responsibility for wildlife management.

## 7.2 Damage assessments

Damage assessments will be undertaken by Queensland Fire Department for residential buildings during the response phase. Individual asset owners, such as Ipswich City Council are responsible for undertaking their own damage assessments and escalating to the LDMG if they do not have the capacity to undertake this role.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries will lead reporting on the disaster impact assessments of the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery.

## 7.3 Emergency medical retrieval<sup>55</sup>

Emergency medical retrieval covers a primary response to an incident in a pre-hospital situation. A primary response may involve road ambulance, aeromedical and specialist vehicles.

Queensland Health, through a collaborative arrangement between the Queensland Ambulance Service and Retrieval Services Queensland, will coordinate emergency medical retrieval.

<sup>55</sup> State of Queensland, (2023/2024). *Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan, Figure 8-2*, (available online)



## 7.4 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 emergency shelters, 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.
- small plant equipment hire services, such as chainsaws and pressure washers.

To support local economies affected by disasters, every effort should be made to exhaust local supplier networks before requesting assistance from outside the impacted area. Where local capacity is exhausted, QPS coordinates the acquisition and management of emergency supplies, through the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) when activated, or through the SDCC Watch Desk outside activation periods.

Agencies must use their own internal acquisition/supply and support resource capability before requesting further support. The respective agency's responsibility is to acquire specialist resources requiring a permit, licence, or specific technical knowledge.

## 7.5 Evacuation

**Evacuation** is a strategy used to reduce loss of life or lessen the effects of a hazard on a community before or during a disaster. It involves the movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and their safe and timely return<sup>56</sup>. The conduct of an evacuation *does not* necessarily mean an evacuation centre will be established. The alternative strategy to evacuation is **shelter-in-place**; it may be considered a safer option for individuals to shelter within their homes, workplaces, or with family/friends.

### 7.5.1 Types of evacuation

	Self-evacuation	Voluntary evacuation	Directed evacuation
<b>Preference in being enacted</b>	←Most preferred <span style="float: right;">Least preferred→</span>		
<b>Definition</b>	Self-initiated movement to a safer place before, in the absence of official advice or warnings to evacuate.	Official advice is issued, and people are strongly encouraged to evacuate by following their household emergency plan.	A government agency exercises a legislated power that requires people to evacuate.
<b>Commonly referred to as</b>	Getting out early.	Recommended evacuation.	Compulsory evacuation.

<sup>56</sup> Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience, (2023). *Handbook 4: Evacuation Planning*, ([available online](#))



	Self-evacuation	Voluntary evacuation	Directed evacuation
<b>Authority</b>	No authority is needed.	LDMG or relevant agency.	Queensland Police Service or Queensland Fire Department
<b>Who manages the process?</b>	The individuals involved in evacuating determine when, how, and where to go.	The individuals involved in evacuating determine when, how, and where to go. An emergency shelter may be established.	General advice and direction will be provided regarding timings, places of shelter, locations, and preferred travel routes.

Table 14 - Types of evacuation in Queensland

### 7.5.2 Deciding to evacuate

Whether to evacuate or shelter in place requires consideration of many variables and should employ a risk-informed approach based on the hazard and threat intelligence available and the context at the time. Importantly, evacuation triggers are arbitrary and will, therefore, be different in each disaster.

The following issues should be considered when making decisions regarding evacuation:

- The time of day or night, the environmental conditions, demographics of those at risk and societal context
- Advice from the relevant technical or hazard-specific modelling authority on severity, arrival, and impact area from the threat
- The time required to complete the evacuation and the lead time available.
- Whether the evacuation is achievable, safe, and the most suitable option
- What type of evacuation is necessary (voluntary or directed)?
- Is 'shelter in place' a safer alternative to evacuation in this instance?
- The capacity of the proposed evacuation routes to support rapid egress by pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic, given the conditions related to the specific incident.
- Are the access and egress routes safe to travel?
- The suitability of proposed shelter and/or assembly points, including whether they can be established efficiently and sustained for the duration of the event.

Evacuation carries a level of risk to evacuees and emergency response agencies, and a dynamic risk assessment should be undertaken before implementation, particularly where a directed or imminent voluntary evacuation is intended.

7.5.3 The evacuation process

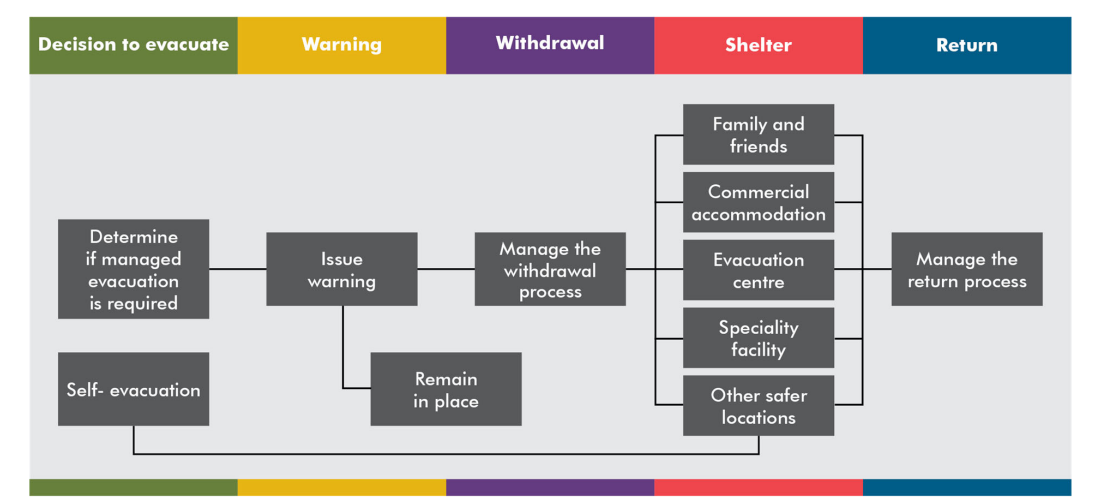


Figure 12 - Evacuation process

7.5.4 Aged care and other residential facilities

All aged care service providers must maintain quality care to older people during an emergency. This is required by the *Aged Care Quality Standards and the Aged Care Act 1997*.<sup>57</sup>

Each residential aged care facility, service or other residential facility is responsible for developing and regularly reviewing an all-hazards evacuation plan. This plan should include alternative accommodation and sheltering requirements.

The movement of aged people in care must be planned and implemented pre-emptively by providers well before unfavourable conditions. Aged care facilities in Ipswich must have evacuation plans, including procedures for the complete evacuation of the facility, specialised transport requirements, and formal agreements with other aged care facilities or suitable accommodation providers that will be able to provide a safer location for residents, with an appropriate level of care.

7.6 Safer locations and emergency sheltering

The overarching intent of safer locations and emergency sheltering is to provide **immediate and temporary respite** from a hazard and its associated impacts.

7.6.1 Primary safer location and sheltering strategies

In the first instance, the following strategies should be used, if safe to do so and where relevant:

- Shelter-in-place.
- Relocate to a safer place, such as,

<sup>57</sup> Department of Health and Aged Care, *Service continuity and emergency events in aged care*, [health.gov.au/topics/aged-care/providing-aged-care-services/training-and-guidance/service-continuity-and-emergency-events-in-aged-care](https://health.gov.au/topics/aged-care/providing-aged-care-services/training-and-guidance/service-continuity-and-emergency-events-in-aged-care)



- With family, friends, or neighbours
- Using mobile accommodation options – caravan or pop-up trailer
- Using public spaces – for example, a shopping centre. *This, for example, is a good option in a fast-moving grass fire where a resident must leave quickly and for a short period of time.*
- Using commercial accommodation providers.

### 7.6.2 Secondary safer locations and sheltering strategies

Secondary strategies are to use official emergency shelters. Ipswich is a fast-growing City of which many from around Australia and beyond are now calling home. A key finding from the 202 Royal Commission into Natural Disaster Arrangements highlighted the inconsistency in sheltering terminology across state and territories<sup>58</sup>, the table below outlines the approach within Ipswich.

**If an official safer location or emergency shelter is opened, this will be published on Council's Disaster Dashboard ([disaster.ipswich.qld.gov.au](https://disaster.ipswich.qld.gov.au)).**

In many instances the primary location, largely due to its size, layout, number of toilets and showers and its location away from most hazards, is the Ipswich Showground located on Parker Avenue, Ipswich. Residents should confirm that it has been activated by first checking on the Disaster Dashboard before attending. Other locations have been identified but are not published before a disaster event, as these are defined at the time of the event based on need, availability of resources and the hazard or threat.

Type	Definition	Attributes
Assembly point	A temporary designated location specifically selected as a point which is not anticipated to be adversely affected by a hazard.  <i>Commonly used as a triage or staging area</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large space away from the hazard</li><li>• Likely outdoors area</li><li>• No amenities are provided</li></ul>
Place of refuge	Usually, a room or space within a building that will provide a level of protection from the effects of hazard and elements for short term use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building or temporary structure</li><li>• Access to toilets</li><li>• Access to water and minimal food</li></ul>
Evacuation centre	Evacuation centres are facilities at which people can seek temporary shelter and basic supports, in a location not anticipated to be adversely affected by the unfolding disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building or temporary structure</li><li>• Overnight accommodation</li><li>• Basic amenities</li><li>• Food and water</li></ul>

<sup>58</sup> Royal Commission into Natural Disaster Arrangements, (2020). Recommendation 12.4 states that *State and territory governments should, as a priority, adopt nationally consistent terminology and functions for the different sheltering facilities, including evacuation centres, Neighbourhood Safer Places, places of last resort and natural disaster shelters, ([available online](#))*



Type	Definition	Attributes
	These centres are intended to temporarily accommodate and support people who are unable to seek safe shelter elsewhere. Evacuation centres are not normally purpose-built facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support services and disaster information</li></ul>
Neighbourhood Safer Place	Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSP) are areas designated by the Queensland Fire Department that can be used as place of last resort for a bushfire.  There are no designated NSP within the City of Ipswich.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fields or recreational areas with vegetation and hazard free buffer zones of at least 300 metres</li><li>• No amenities are provided</li></ul>

Table 15 - Summary of official emergency sheltering options

### 7.6.3 Evacuation centres

Evacuation centres are temporary emergency shelters established to meet an immediate need for those with no other option to preserve life, wellbeing, and safety.

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

- one toilet for every 20 to 50 people;
- 1.2 m<sup>2</sup> – 5 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space per person; and
- one shower for every 30 to 50 people.

Based on the nationally adopted preferred sheltering practice, three families each with four people, staying in an average sized home would have more access to toilets, shelters, sleeping space and privacy than those attending an evacuation centre. ***Evacuation centres should be considered a last resort because they are not a resort.***

### 7.7 Mass fatality management

In cases of mass fatalities, Queensland Health and Queensland Police Service have joint responsibility for:

- management of deceased, including coordination of transport and victim identification.
- notification of, and liaison with, next of kin.
- liaison with and support to the State Coroner.

### 7.8 Public health, mental health, and medical services

Public health management and emergency medical response during a disaster event is described in the [Queensland Health Disaster and Emergency Incident Plan](#).

### 7.9 Public information

*Public information* is information provided to the public immediately before, during and after an emergency to reduce the potential impact of an emergency or hazard and seeks to undertake three key functions:

1. Creation and dissemination of information
2. Managing contact from the media and public



### 3. Consulting and liaising with affected communities.

The LDMG and LRRG are responsible for ensuring the community knows how to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster.<sup>59</sup> This might include, for example, general information about the nature of an approaching hazard, information on looking after your health during an emergency, forthcoming community meetings, local resources, and relief and recovery services. **Warning messages are often presented separately to more detailed public information about an emergency to ensure they remain easily identifiable and understood.**

The Chairperson of the LDMG (or delegate) is the official source of public and media information for the group's coordination and support activities. However, they may not, without permission comment on another agency's area of remit, unless that information is already publicly available.

Public information and warnings must be consistent across all agencies before, during, and after a disaster to ensure appropriate, reliable, and consistent information.

## 7.10 Warnings<sup>60</sup>

Warnings are point-in-time information about a hazard that is impacting or is expected to impact communities. Warnings describe the impact and expected consequences for communities and include advice on what people should do.

The decision to warn should be based on risk, which requires an assessment of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. Practically this indicates that warnings need to consider the community that is likely to be impacted by the disaster; arbitrary triggers based on a hazard alone may not be as effective.



Figure 13 – Factors informing a decision to warn

### 7.10.1 Australia's Warning System<sup>61</sup>

The Australian Warning System (AWS) is a national approach to information and warnings during emergencies and disasters. It has been designed based on feedback and research across the country, and -It aims to deliver a more consistent approach to emergency warnings, no matter where you are. It uses a nationally consistent set of icons to show incidents on websites and apps, supported by calls to action.

<sup>59</sup> State of Queensland. *Section 30, Disaster Management Act 2003, Functions*

<sup>60</sup> Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience, (2018). *Public Information and Warnings Handbook*, ~~p16~~. ([available online](#))

<sup>61</sup> ~~Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience~~ Queensland Government, (2025~~0~~). ~~Australian Warning System~~ Watch for the Warnings, <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/watch-for-the-warnings> ~~https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/australian-warning-system/~~

The AWS uses a nested model to optimise the effectiveness of warnings. This model contains a warning level, hazard/location, and an action statement.

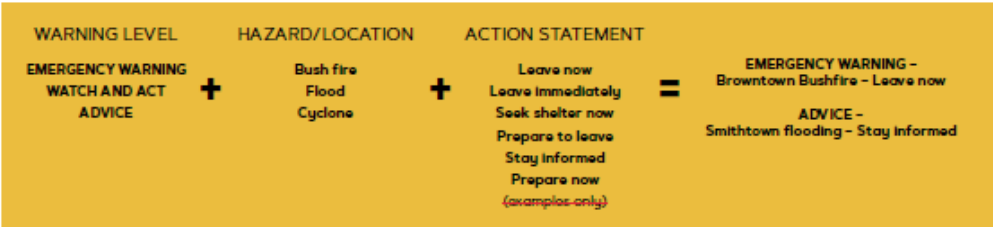


Figure 14 – Example of AWS nested model

7.10.2 Levels of warning

There are three warning levels:

1. **Advice:** An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes.
2. **Watch and Act:** There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family.
3. **Emergency Warning:** is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.

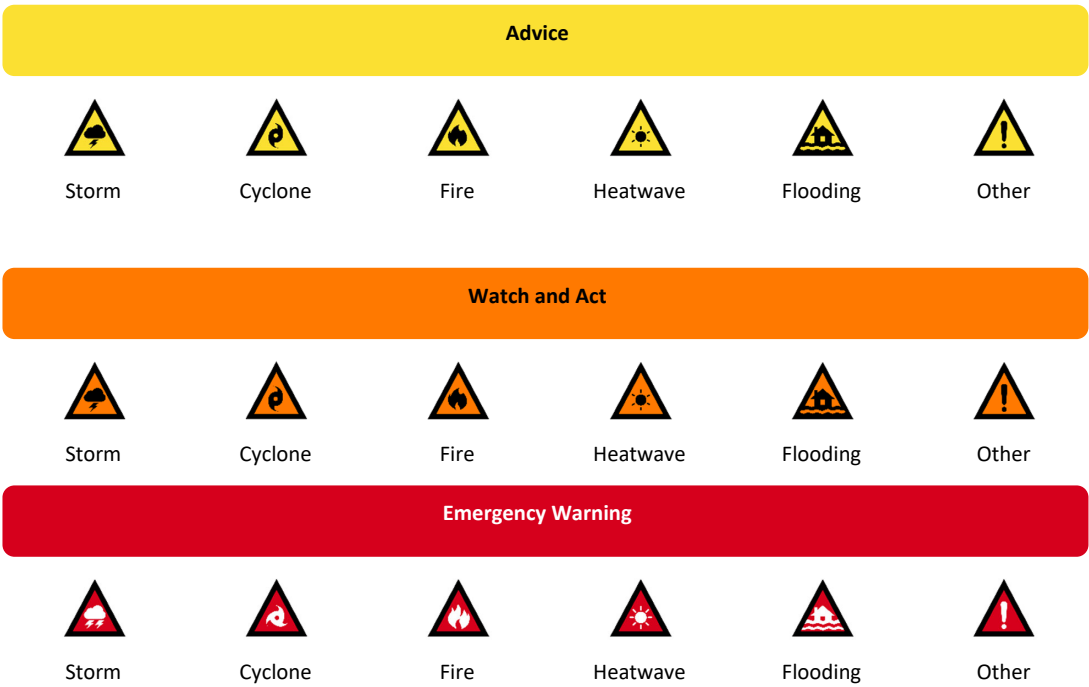


Figure 15 - AWS hazard and level-based icons

### 7.10.3 Warning notification and dissemination

#### 7.10.3.1 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. Community members are encouraged to check on family, friends, and neighbours and to share official warnings with them.

#### 7.10.3.2 Social media, websites, and notification services

Facebook and X (formerly Twitter) are Queensland's two most common social-media platforms used by disaster management organisations. Searching each of these platforms by organisation name will assist in obtaining relevant information.

#### 7.10.3.3 Emergency Alert

Emergency Alert is the national telephone warning system used by emergency services and councils to send voice messages (to landlines) and text messages (to mobile phones) within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies.<sup>61</sup>

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.<sup>62</sup>

#### 7.10.3.4 Standard Emergency Warning Signal

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is a wailing siren sound that has been adopted by all states and territories to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to an emergency or disaster. The signal is sounded immediately prior to an emergency warning message being played on public media broadcasts, in the potential or likely impacted areas.<sup>61</sup> 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.

#### 7.10.3.5 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. The emergency broadcast stations in Ipswich are ABC 612 AM and River 94.9 FM.

### 7.11 Resource management

Disaster operations will generally require many resources, and occur under circumstances where those resources will likely be scarce and their location unknown or difficult to access.

<sup>62</sup> Australian Government, Emergency Alert, <http://emergencyalert.gov.au>



### 7.11.1 Logistics and requests for assistance

Logistics is the range of operational activities concerned with supplying, handling, transporting, and distributing materials, equipment, and people. Operationally, this will be managed by the LDCC, which will work with the Ipswich DDMG and other local governments to ensure a coordinated approach to resourcing.

Any resourcing requirements that cannot be met will be submitted to the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) as a request for assistance. If the DDCC cannot action the request for assistance, they will request assistance through to the SDCC for triage and action.

### 7.11.2 Offers of assistance

Following disaster events, the public – in Queensland, across Australia and on some occasions overseas – generously aids affected individuals and communities in the form of financial donations, volunteering, and goods and services. These offers of assistance provide significant support to those affected by a disaster event and aids local businesses and the wider community to recover.

Offers of assistance are categorised under one of the following:

- **Financial donations** – may be offered spontaneously or in response to an appeal and are used to provide immediate financial relief and assistance.
- **Volunteers** – individuals, groups or organisations that offer to assist a disaster-affected community.
- **Goods and services** – solicited or unsolicited goods and services offered by members of the public, community, businesses, organisations and corporate entities to support individuals and communities.
- **Corporate donations** – may include money, volunteers, and goods and services.

#### 7.11.2.1 Principles of offers of assistance<sup>5362</sup>

The following principles, as established in the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines, underpin the approach to coordinating offers in Queensland:

- The needs of the affected people and local communities, including social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts, will always be the highest priority.
- Management of all offers of assistance will be carried out with integrity and accountability.
- All dealings with affected people and local communities will be courteous, helpful and ethical.
- All offers of assistance will be managed in a timely and effective manner.
- Relevant entities, non-government organisations, businesses and communities should share values and responsibilities in rebuilding communities and promoting resilience.
- Clear, accurate and consistent messages will be communicated to the community at all times on offers that are needed or not needed by affected people and communities.

<sup>63</sup> [State of Queensland, \(20182024\)- Interim Queensland PRRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25, Managing Offers of Assistance Policy, \(available online\)](#)



#### 7.11.2.2 Donations of money, goods and services 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 request with GIVIT. GIVIT then matches these needs with donated 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 in the recovery of the local economy. **To donate, visit [Givit.org.au](https://givit.org.au)**

Financial donations are the most useful form of assistance because they allow precise matching of assistance with need. It does not require transport resources and can be spent in the affected community, thereby benefiting the local economy.

The LDMG, LRRG and Ipswich City Council do not accept direct financial donations on behalf of impacted people or establish charity or financial relief appeals.

#### 7.11.2.3 Spontaneous ~~Vol~~unteers

Community responses before, during and after a disaster are a valuable resource in disaster and emergency management. Spontaneous volunteers are individuals or groups of people who seek or are invited to contribute their assistance during and/or after an event. They are unaffiliated with any part of the existing official emergency response and recovery system and may or may not have relevant training, skills, or experience.

A case study following Hurricane Katrina in the United States of America identified that individuals have 'a compelling need to help.' In addition to feeling a desire to help, research suggests 'volunteering is also an important part of people making sense of the disaster, coping with psychological impacts themselves, and regaining a sense of control that they may feel had been lost.'<sup>64</sup>

With compelling evidence regarding the benefit of assisting others, it is important that this is enabled and supported. Volunteering directed towards family, friends, and neighbours in the first instance will occur faster than a centralised and coordinated approach. There is also a stronger sense of personal connection with those being assisted.

<sup>64</sup> Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience, (2023). *Handbook 12: Communities Responding to Disasters: Planning for Spontaneous Volunteers*, ([available online](#))

~~Handbook 12, Communities Responding to Disasters: Planning for Spontaneous Volunteers, 2017~~



Where spontaneous offers of assistance in the form of volunteering occurs, which cannot be directed to family, friends, and neighbours they should be referred to Volunteering Queensland.

The LDMG and LRRG considers assistance from volunteers who are affiliated with an existing emergency service organisation or referred to them via registration with Volunteering Queensland. To volunteer, visit <https://www.volunteeringqld.org.au/>

### 7.11.3 Defence assistance

The independent findings of the 2023 Defence Strategic Review found that the Australian Defence Force (ADF) is not structured or appropriately equipped to act as a domestic disaster recovery agency concurrently with its core function, the defence of Australia and its national interests, in any sustainable way<sup>65</sup>. **The review further recommended that Defence should be the force of last resort for domestic aid to the civil community, except in extreme circumstances<sup>66</sup>.**

If defence support is required, the Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) initiative provides the means through which Defence provides assistance to the civil community when local resources are not sufficient, have been overwhelmed, no alternative for gaining support is available, or there is a mutually beneficial outcome for Defence in providing assistance<sup>67</sup>.

## 7.12 Resupply

Resupply refers to procedures for the resupply of isolated communities, isolated rural properties, and stranded persons (in certain circumstances).<sup>6368</sup> The emphasis of resupply operations is the transportation of critical goods; it is not intended to ensure retailers can continue to trade. Importantly, it is not a substitute for individual and retailer preparation and preparedness.

Resupply operations are expensive and logistically challenging and must be considered a last resort.<sup>6369</sup> When resupply is conducted, the resupplied person or organisation is responsible for the cost of the resupplied items.

Under the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, it is important to note that a certain level of personal responsibility is expected, which comes into play **before** resupply operations are authorised. A reasonable level of preparedness should be displayed at the individual, community, and LDMG/LRRG levels to ensure that resupply operations under State authorisation may be allowed.

<sup>65</sup> Australian Government, (2023). *National Defence: Defence Strategic Review*, p23 section 5.3, ([available online](#))

<sup>66</sup> Australian Government, (2023). *National Defence: Defence Strategic Review*, Recommendations p42, ([available online](#))

<sup>67</sup> Australia Defence Force. *Defence Assistance to the Civil Community Initiative*, <https://www.defence.gov.au/defence-activities/programs-initiatives/defence-assistance-civil-community-initiative>

<sup>68</sup> ~~State of Queensland, (2018/2024). *Queensland PRRR Disaster Management Guideline*, Section 4.4.6.6, ([available online](#))~~

<sup>69</sup> ~~State of Queensland, (2018). *Queensland PRRR Disaster Management Guideline*, Section 4.4.6.2, ([available online](#))~~





While Council and State Government schemes will assist where appropriate, individuals and communities should not become reliant on resupply operations and should make every effort to become self-sufficient for all their needs in case they become isolated.<sup>5370</sup>

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.

**7.12.1.1 Responsibility for resupply<sup>5374</sup>**

Responsibility for resupply operations, if determined to be an appropriate measure, is set out in the following table.

Resupply Category	Responsibility and Cost
Resupply of isolated communities	<p>This operation occurs when people residing in a community have access to retail outlets, but those outlets are unable to maintain the level of essential goods required due to normal transport routes being inoperable because of a natural disaster event. In this scenario, the state government contributes to the cost of transporting goods by alternate methods.</p> <p>The LDCC will assist with coordination and the retail outlet is responsible for the costs of the goods themselves.</p>
Isolated rural property resupply	<p>Isolated rural property owners are responsible for placing and paying for their orders with retailers. The LDCC and DDCC facilitate and meet the transport cost only. Within Ipswich, it is unlikely a property would be considered rural for the purposes of resupply.</p>
Resupply of stranded persons	<p>The resupply or evacuation of stranded persons is coordinated by the Queensland Police Service (QPS).</p>

Table 16 - Responsibility for resupply

**7.13 Search and rescue**

During a disaster event rescue operations are likely to increase. Queensland Police Service will provide the overall coordination of multi-agency response to search and rescue incidents.

Queensland Fire Department and Queensland Ambulance Service will provide rescue assistance across a range of emergency situations.

**7.14 Temporary emergency accommodation**

The LDMG and LRRG and the Department of Housing, ~~Local Government, Planning~~ and Public Works will work together to provide temporary emergency accommodation solutions. The arrangements are outlined in the [Temporary Emergency Accommodation Sub-plan](#).

<sup>70</sup> ~~State of Queensland, (2018). Queensland PRRR Disaster Management Guideline, Resupply Manual, section 2.2 (available online)~~

<sup>71</sup> ~~State of Queensland, (2018). Queensland PRRR Disaster Management Guideline, section 5.8.4, (available online)~~





## PART 8: APPENDICES

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## 8.2 APPENDIX 2: Amendment register and review schedule

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. Complete change to formatting, style and layout.
Vers	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	23-Feb-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.
8.00	7 May 2024	Complete review with changes to formatting, readability, and structure. Reflected transfer of disaster management function from Queensland Fire and Emergency Services to Queensland Police Service, updates to align to interim QSDMP, consolidation of local sub-plans and in consideration of various reviews and assurance activities.
8.01	<a href="#">9-May13</a> <a href="#">November</a> <a href="#">2025</a>	Annual review – <a href="#">Minor and inconsequential administrative updates, made machinery of government, 2024 Interim Queensland State Disaster Management Plan and Disaster Management Regulation amendment reflected</a> - <del>scheduled</del>
8.02		Annual review scheduled
8.03		Annual review scheduled
8.04		Annual review scheduled

### 8.3 APPENDIX 3: Abbreviations and acronyms

#### Government Entity Abbreviations

Abbr.	Full Text
ADF	Australian Defence Force
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
Council	Ipswich City Council
<del>DAF</del>	<del>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries</del>
<del>DCHDE</del>	<del>Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy</del>
<del>DCSODSFB</del>	<del>Department of Customer Services, Open Data and Small and Family Business</del>
<del>DOE</del>	<del>Department of Education</del>
<del>DEPW</del>	<del>Department of Energy and Public Works</del>
<del>DESTSI</del>	<del>Department of Environment, Tourism, and Science and Innovation</del>
<del>DFSDESCS</del>	<del>Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety</del>
<del>DHPW</del>	<del>Department of Housing and Public Works</del>
<del>DLGWV</del>	<del>Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers</del>
<del>DNRMMRRD</del>	<del>Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development</del>
<del>DPI</del>	<del>Department of Primary Industries</del>
<del>DRDMW</del>	<del>Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water</del>
<del>DSDILGP</del>	<del>Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning</del>
<del>DSDSATSIP</del>	<del>Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships</del>
<del>DSS</del>	<del>Department of Social Services</del>
<del>DTIS</del>	<del>Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport</del>
<del>DTET</del>	<del>Department of Trade, Employment and Training</del>
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
<del>DWATSIPM</del>	<del>Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Partnerships and Multiculturalism</del>
<del>Health</del>	<del>Queensland Health</del>
IGEM	Inspector-General of Emergency Management
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service



Abbr.	Full Text
QFD	Queensland Fire Department, <del>formerly Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</del>
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
SES	State Emergency Service

#### Other Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Full Text
the Act	Disaster Management Act 2003
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AHD	Australian Height Datum
CALD	Cultural and linguistic diversity
COWS	Satellite Communications on Wheels
DACC	Defence Assistance to the Civil Community
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
EA	Emergency Alert
EAP	Emergency Action Plan (for referable dams)
EV CREW	Emergency Volunteering Community Response to Extreme Weather
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
the Lexicon	Queensland Disaster Management Lexicon
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRRG	Local Recovery and Resilience Group
NBN	National Broadband Network
PPRR	Preparation, preparedness, response and recovery
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee



Abbr.	Full Text
QDMTF	Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMP	Queensland State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SRC	State Recovery Coordinator
the Standard	Standard for Disaster Management



## 8.4 APPENDIX 4: 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 measures, as detailed in the Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements.	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a>
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.	<a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
All-agencies approach	<del>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.</del>	QLDM Guidelines
All-hazards approach	<del>This approach assumes that the functions and activities applicable to one hazard are most likely applicable to a range of hazards and consequently, a disaster management plan captures the functions and activities applicable to all hazards. This means dealing with all types of emergencies or disasters, and civil defence, using the same set of management arrangements.</del>	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>Manual 3</del>
Australian Height Datum (AHD)	<del>This is a</del> common national survey height measure used as a reference level for defining reduced levels. 0.0 m AHD corresponds approximately to sea level.	<a href="#">AIDR Handbook 7</a>
Briefing	<del>Briefings are a key communication tool used to ensure that all members involved with the incident understand the incident objectives, the strategies to control the incident, risks and safety issues. The process of advising personnel of the details of the incident or event with which they will be dealing.</del>	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">AIDR Incident Management Handbook</a>
Bushfire	A fire involving grass, scrub or forest.	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">Queensland Bushfire Plan</a>
<del>Bushfire danger period</del>	<del>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.</del>	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management</a>



Term	Definition	Reference
	collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.	<a href="#">Guideline 2024-25 IGEM Lexicon</a>
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.	<a href="#">AIDR Handbook 7</a>
Catchment flooding	<del>This is flood</del> flooding due to prolonged or intense rainfall <del>e.g. (for example, severe thunderstorms, monsoonal rains in the tropics, or tropical cyclones).</del> Types of catchment flooding include riverine, local overland, and groundwater flooding.	<a href="#">AIDR Handbook 7</a>
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.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25 IGEM Lexicon</a>
Consequence	<del>The outcome or impact of an event and may be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. There can be more than one consequence from an event. Consequences are generally described as the effects on people, society, the environment and the economy. This is used to refer to the outcome of an event that affects objectives.</del>  <del>Notes:</del>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><del>An event can lead to a range of consequences.</del></li><li><del>A consequence can be certain or uncertain and can have positive and negative effects on objectives.</del></li><li><del>Consequences can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.</del></li></ul> <del>Initial consequences can escalate through knock-on effects.</del>	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25 ISO Guide 73:2009</a>
Control	<del>The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across entities. Often control of an incident relates to an entity's purpose and its authority to act. 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.</del>	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">AIDR Incident Management Handbook</a>
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.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25 IGEM Lexicon</a>



Term	Definition	Reference
Coordination Centre	A centre established at State, district or local level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
Debrief	A meeting at the end of an operation with the purpose of assessing the conduct or results of an operation.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
Debriefing	<del>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.</del>	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
Declaration (of a disaster situation)	The formal procedure to enable declared disaster powers under the Disaster Management Act 2003 (s64-s69) as required. Specific powers may be used to prevent or minimise loss of life, injury or damage.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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.	<a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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.	<a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
Declared disaster powers	The powers of a district disaster coordinator or a declared disaster officer under s77 and s78.	<a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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.	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a>

Item 3 / Attachment 2



Term	Definition	Reference
Disaster district	A part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.	<a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
Disaster management	<del>Disaster management means a</del> 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.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
Disaster management group	The <del>State group</del> <a href="#">QDMC</a> , a district group or a local group.	<a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
Disaster management guidelines	<a href="#">The guidelines prepared by the police commissioner under section 63(1).</a> The <del>chief executive commissioner</del> 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 <del>chief executive commissioner</del> considers appropriate having regard to disaster management for the State.	<a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
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.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
Disaster operations	<del>Disaster operations means a</del> 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.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	<a href="#">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.</a> <del>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.</del> <del>These arrangements provide a cost-sharing formula between the Queensland and Australian governments on a range of pre-agreed relief and recovery measures.</del>	<a href="#">Queensland Reconstruction Authority 2018</a>
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	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management</a>



Term	Definition	Reference
	deal with, an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area.	<del>Guideline 2024-25</del> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
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.	<del>GEM-Lexicon</del> <del>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</del>
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.	<del>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</del> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
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.	<del>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</del> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
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.	<del>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</del> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
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)	<del>GEM-Lexicon</del> <del>Disaster Management Act 2003</del>
District <del>d</del> Disaster <del>e</del> 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.	<del>GEM-Lexicon</del> <del>Disaster Management Act 2003</del>
District <del>d</del> Disaster <del>m</del> Management <del>g</del> 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.	<del>Disaster Management Act 2003</del> <del>GEM-Lexicon</del>
Emergency Alert	<del>A national telephone warning system used to send voice messages to landline telephones and text messages to mobile devices, within a defined spatial area about a likely or actual emergency or disaster. A national telephone warning system that provides Australian emergency authorities with an enhanced ability to warn the community in the event of an emergency. The warning system is another tool available for organisations to issue emergency warnings. Emergency Alerts will be issued via landline and mobile telephones.</del>	<del>GEM-Lexicon</del> <del>Queensland Government</del>
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	<del>Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management</del>



Term	Definition	Reference
	to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.	<a href="#">Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
Evacuation	The planned movement of persons from an unsafe or potentially unsafe location to a safer location and their eventual return.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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.	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a>
Exercise	A controlled, objective-driven activity used for testing, practising or evaluating processes or capabilities.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
Flash flood <del>ing</del>	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.	<a href="#">AIDR Handbook 7</a>
Flood <del>ing</del>	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 <del>C</del> atchment flooding).	<a href="#">AIDR Handbook 7</a>
<a href="#">Functional lead agency</a>	<a href="#">An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead relevant organisations that provide a supporting role.</a>	<a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a>
Hazard	A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">United Nations Office for</a>



Term	Definition	Reference
	disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socio-natural in origin.	<a href="#">Disaster Risk Reduction</a>
Impact assessment	The analysis of the consequences of an event, including psychosocial (emotional and social), economic, natural and built environment.	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <a href="#">IGEM Lexicon</a>
Incident	An event, occurrence or set of circumstances that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has a definite spatial extent</li> <li>• has a definite duration that calls for human intervention</li> <li>• has a set of concluding conditions that can be defined</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">IGEM Lexicon</a> <a href="#">Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System</a>
Intelligence	The product of a process of collecting and analysing information or data which is recorded and disseminated as intelligence to support decision making.	<a href="#">Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System</a> <a href="#">IGEM Lexicon</a>
<del>Jurisdiction</del>	<del>The state or territory in which an agency, organisation or statutory position has authority or responsibility.</del>	<a href="#">IGEM Lexicon</a>
Lean forward ( <a href="#">level of activation</a> )	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.	<a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a> <a href="#">IGEM Lexicon</a>
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"> <li>• Alert</li> <li>• Lean Forward</li> <li>• Stand up</li> <li>• Stand down</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <a href="#">IGEM Lexicon</a>
Likelihood	<del>In risk management terminology, 'likelihood' is used to refer to the</del> chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively or quantitatively. It is described using general terms or mathematically <del>(such as a probability or a frequency during a given time period).</del>	<a href="#">Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</a> <a href="#">ISO Guide 73:2009</a>
<del>Lead (function) agency</del>	<del>This is an organisation that, because of its expertise and resources, is primarily responsible for dealing with a particular function within disaster management.</del>	<a href="#">SDMP 2018</a>

Term	Definition	Reference
Local <del>d</del> isaster <del>e</del> Coordinator	The chairperson of the local group must, after consulting with the <del>chief executive</del> <u>police commissioner</u> , 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.  <u>The local disaster coordinator has the following functions: to coordinate disaster operations for the local group; to report regularly to the local group about disaster operations; and to ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented.</u>	<del>IGEM</del> <del>Lexicon</del> <u>Disaster Management Act 2003</u>
Local <del>d</del> isaster <del>m</del> Management <del>g</del> Group	A local government must establish a local disaster management group for the local government's area.	<del>Disaster Management Act 2003</del> <u>IGEM Lexicon</u>
Local <del>d</del> isaster <del>m</del> Management <del>p</del> 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 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.	<del>Disaster Management Act 2003</del> <u>IGEM Lexicon</u>
Logistics	The range of operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation and distribution of materials. Also applicable to the transportation of people.	<del>Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</del> <u>IGEM Lexicon</u>
Mass casualty incident	An incident or event where the location, number, severity or type of live casualties, requires extraordinary resources.	<del>IGEM</del> <del>Lexicon</del> <u>Queensland Health Mass Casualty Incident Plan 2016</u>
Mitigation	Activities intended to reduce or eliminate risks or lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an event.	<del>Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</del> <u>IGEM Lexicon</u>
Multi-agency response	The response to an incident where one or more agencies assist the <del>jurisdictional control</del> <u>functional lead</u> agency or agencies.	<del>N/A</del> <u>IGEM Lexicon</u>
Natural hazards	<del>Natural hazards</del> <u>Those which</u> are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena.	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <u>United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction</u>





Term	Definition	Reference
Neighbourhood Safer Place	<del>This is a</del> local open space or building where people may gather, as a last resort, to seek shelter from a bushfire. <u>Neighbourhood Safer Places are not evacuation locations and emergency management and support may not be in attendance to provide assistance.</u>	<del>QFD</del> <u>Queensland Bushfire Plan</u>
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.	<u>Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</u> <del>IGEM-Lexicon</del>
Plan	<u>A document describing roles/responsibilities and management arrangements (including specific control and coordination arrangements) for community emergency management. A formal record of agreed emergency management roles, responsibilities, strategies, systems, and arrangements.</u>	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del> <u>AIDR</u>
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.	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del> <u>AIDR</u>
Preparedness	<u>The taking of preparatory measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, communities, resources and services are able to cope with the effects of the event.</u> <del>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.</del>	<u>Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</u> <del>IGEM-Lexicon</del>
Prevention	<u>The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event.</u> <del>Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.</del>	<u>Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</u> <del>IGEM-Lexicon</del>
Primary (hazard) agency	<u>At the State level, primary agencies are identified for a range of hazards and are responsible for the development of a hazard specific plan, in consultation with affected stakeholders. Hazard specific primary agencies have a responsibility to communicate and maintain relations with national hazard specific counterparts. 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.</u>	<u>Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</u> <del>SDMP-2018</del>
Probability	See 'Likelihood'	<del>n/a</del> <u>N/A</u>
Queensland's <del>d</del> isaster <del>m</del> anagement <del>a</del> rrangements	Whole of government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management.	<u>Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management</u>

Term	Definition	Reference
		<a href="#">Guideline 2024-25</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
<a href="#">Queensland Disaster Management Committee</a>	<a href="#">The group that provides strategic leadership for disaster management and disaster operations for the State; develops a strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State; ensures effective disaster management is developed and implemented for the State; ensures arrangements between the State and the Commonwealth about matters relating to effective disaster management are established and maintained; identifies resources, in and outside the State, that may be used for disaster operations; provides reports and make recommendations that the QDMC considers appropriate about matters relating to disaster management and disaster operations; prepares the State disaster management plan; and coordinates State and Commonwealth assistance for disaster management and disaster operations.</a>	<a href="#">Disaster Management Act 2003</a>
Reconstruction	The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and 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.	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction</a>
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.	<del>IGEM Lexicon</del> <a href="#">Queensland Recovery Plan 2023</a>
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.	<a href="#">Queensland Recovery Plan 2023</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
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.	<a href="#">United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
Resilience	<a href="#">The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management</a> <del>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.</del>	<a href="#">United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>
Response	<a href="#">Taking appropriate measures to respond to an event, which includes actions taken and measures planned before, during and immediately after an event, to ensure that its effects are minimised and persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support.</a> <del>Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order</del>	<a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a> <del>IGEM Lexicon</del>



Term	Definition	Reference
	<del>to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.</del>	
Risk	<p><del>The concept of risk combines an understanding of the likelihood of a hazardous event occurring with an assessment of its impact represented by interactions between hazards, elements at risk and vulnerability. This is the effect of uncertainty on objectives.</del></p> <p><del>Notes:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>An effect is a deviation from the expected – positive and/or negative.</del></li> <li><del>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).</del></li> <li><del>Risk is often characterised by reference to potential events and consequences, or a combination of these.</del></li> <li><del>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.</del></li> </ul> <p><del>Uncertainty is the state (complete or partial) of deficiency of information relating to understanding or knowledge of an event, its consequence or likelihood.</del></p>	<p><del>ISO-Guide 73:2009</del></p> <p><del>Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</del></p>
Risk analysis	<p><del>This refers to the process used to comprehend the nature of risk and determine the level of risk.</del></p> <p><del>Notes:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Risk analysis provides the basis for risk evaluation and decisions about risk treatment.</del></li> <li><del>Risk analysis includes risk estimation.</del></li> </ul>	<del>ISO-Guide 73:2009</del>
Risk assessment	<p><del>An approach to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend. This refers to the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.</del></p>	<p><del>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</del></p> <p><del>ISO-Guide 73:2009</del></p>
Risk criteria	<p><del>These are the terms of reference against which the significance of a risk is evaluated.</del></p> <p><del>Notes:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Risk criteria are based on organisational (or jurisdictional) objectives, and external and internal context.</del></li> </ul> <p><del>Risk criteria can be derived from standards, laws, policies and other requirements.</del></p>	<del>ISO-Guide 73:2009</del>

Term	Definition	Reference
Risk identification	<p><del>The process of finding, recognising and describing risks. Risk identification involves the identification of risk sources, events, their causes and their potential consequences. Risk identification can involve [the use of] historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions and stakeholders' needs. This is the process of finding, recognising and describing risks.</del></p> <p><del>Notes:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• Risk identification involves the identification of risk sources, events, their causes and their potential consequences.</del></li> </ul> <p><del>Risk identification can involve historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions, and stakeholders' needs.</del></p>	<p><del>ISO Guide 73:2009</del>  <a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a></p>
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"> <li>• shelter in place;</li> <li>• neighbourhood safer places; and</li> <li>• <del>friends and family</del></li> <li>• assembly points.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a>  <a href="#">IGEM-Lexicon</a></p>
Serious disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans</li> <li>• widespread or severe property loss or damage</li> <li>• widespread or severe damage to the environment</li> </ul>	<p><del>IGEM</del>  <a href="#">Lexicon Disaster Management Act 2003</a></p>
Shelter in place	<p>An alternative or in addition to evacuation where individuals shelter within their homes, workplace or with family/friends if considered safe to do so.</p>	<p><a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a>  <a href="#">IGEM-Lexicon</a></p>
Stand down <u>(level of activation)</u>	<p>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.</p>	<p><a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a>  <a href="#">IGEM-Lexicon</a></p>
Stand up <u>(level of activation)</u>	<p>The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.</p>	<p><a href="#">Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan 2024</a>  <a href="#">IGEM-Lexicon</a></p>
Standard Emergency Warning Signal	<p><del>A wailing siren sound that has been adopted by all states and territories to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to an emergency or disaster. The signal is sounded immediately prior to an emergency warning message being played on public media broadcasts, in the potential or likely impacted areas. As part of a coordinated national emergency plan, the SEWS is used to attract attention to emergency warnings, such as cyclone warnings.</del></p>	<p><del>IGEM</del>  <a href="#">Lexicon Queensland Government 2025</a></p>

Term	Definition	Reference
	<del>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.</del> Listen at <a href="#">SEWS audio signal</a>	
State Disaster Coordination Centre	<del>A permanent facility located at the Emergency Services Complex at Kedron, Brisbane that The State Disaster Coordination Centre supports to the 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.</del>	<del>Interim Queensland PPRR Disaster Management Guideline 2024-25</del> <del>IGEM-Lexicon</del>
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.	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del> <del>Disaster Management Act 2003</del>
State Disaster Management Plan	The <del>State QDMC group</del> must prepare a plan for disaster management for the State. The chairperson of the <del>State group QDMC</del> 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 <del>State group QDMC</del> may review or renew the plan when it considers it appropriate. The chairperson of the <del>State group QDMC</del> must ensure a copy of the State plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del> <del>Disaster Management Act 2003</del>
State Disaster Relief Arrangements	<del>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 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. 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.</del>	<del>Queensland Recovery Reconstruction Plan</del> <del>Authority</del>
State Recovery Coordinator	The person appointed under s21D to coordinate recovery operations.	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del> <del>Disaster Management Act 2003</del>
Sub-plan	<del>Sub-plans complement Local and District Disaster Management Plans. They address specific vulnerabilities to the area, identified during the</del>	<del>Queensland Interim State Disaster</del>



Term	Definition	Reference
	<del>risk assessment. An annex to an existing plan, with additional statements of control/coordination arrangements and roles/responsibilities.</del>	<del>Management Plan 2024</del> <a href="#">IGEM-Lexicon</a>
<del>Temporary housing (accommodation)</del>	<del>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.</del>	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del>
<del>Temporary sheltering</del>	<del>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.</del>	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del>
Vulnerability	<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. Vulnerability in relation to disaster events is a fluid and complex concept. The definition of vulnerability in the Qld Vulnerability Framework comprises three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target group statement – people who would benefit from additional and targeted assistance to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• four protective factors – wellbeing, connection, knowledge and security.</li> </ul> <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>	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del> <a href="#">United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction</a>
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.	<del>IGEM-Lexicon</del> <a href="#">AIDR</a>

## 8.5 APPENDIX 5: Agency roles and 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/LRRG member organisations and other stakeholders. The roles and responsibilities are largely drawn from The Queensland [Interim](#) State Disaster Management Plan, ~~2023~~2024, Appendix ~~CB~~.

### Ipswich residents, ~~B~~businesses and ~~C~~community ~~O~~rganisations

#### Role

To understand their potential disaster risks and take action to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from those risks.

#### Responsibilities

- 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:
  - 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:
  - 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 act at short notice
- Prepare your home, business or community group or organisation
- Be aware of what is happening, listen to warnings, and act
- Support family, friends, and neighbours
- Consider insurance where viable and available

### City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group and Local Recovery and Resilience Group

#### Role

Undertake the functions of a local disaster management group outlined in the Disaster Management Act 2003.

#### Responsibilities – LDMG disaster response operations

- **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.



#### City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group and Local Recovery and Resilience Group

- **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

#### Responsibilities – LRRG disaster recovery operations

- **Situation assessment** - the collection, collation, evaluation and dissemination of information relating to the damage, impacts, and needs following a disaster.
- **Event recovery objectives** - the establishment of recovery objectives based on the damage, impact, and needs.
- **Support essential resource acquisition and allocation** - the acquisition of resources from the agencies involved or from external sources to support the disaster recovery.
- **Support coordination with other groups and entities** - the coordination with other organisations and groups, including the DDMG.
- **Coordination with elected and appointed officials** - the briefing of elected and appointed officials on the initial phases of disaster recovery.
- **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 business-as-usual arrangements as efficiently and effectively as possible.

#### Ipswich City Council

##### Role

Primary responsibility for managing events in their local government area (Section 4A, *the Act*)

##### Responsibilities

- Manage and administer the City of Ipswich LDMG and ~~the~~ LRRG
- Prepare disaster plans under the Disaster Management Act 2003
- Establish and resource the [City of Ipswich](#) 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 – Royal Australian Air Force, Amberley Base

##### Role

~~In accordance with the National Defence Strategy 2024 (NDS24), (Chapter 2, paragraph 2.5), national resilience requires the Commonwealth to work with States and Territories to develop alternative capabilities for crisis response and recovery, so that the Australian Defence Force is only used as a force of last resort. To provide Air Power in support of National objectives and priorities. Support agency for LDMG/DDMG during disaster response as requested by DACC tasking.~~

##### Responsibilities

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- Provide emergency response to prevent risk to life, property, and environment under Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) DACC1 arrangements~~Consider DACC when requested through the appropriate channels.~~

#### Australian Red Cross

##### Role

Manage the registration of evacuees in partnership with Queensland Police Service.~~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.~~

##### Responsibilities

- Reconnect family, friends and loved ones during disasters
- Outreach planning and coordination
- Immediate shelter guidance and management including meet and greet; registration and intake; personal support; and evacuation centre management
- Provide psychological first aid (PFA) in disaster affected communities
- Conduct information sessions and facilitate workshops in PFA, stress management/self-care
- Participate in community meetings to provide psychological support
- Contribute to recovery planning
- Distribute publications/resources to community members
- Support the timely and efficient mobilisation of resources by Australian Red Cross and key corporate partners, including supplies and technical expertise
- Participate in groups/committees/planning
- Deliver services as per agreements/specifications/plans and the Memorandum of Understanding with Ipswich City Council to manage/support evacuation centres.
- ~~Best practice psychosocial support to affected individuals and communities during and immediately after an emergency~~
- ~~Manage Register.Find.Reunite. system on behalf the Queensland Police Service~~
- ~~Family, friends and loved ones are reconnected during emergencies~~
- ~~Best practice outreach planning and coordination~~
- ~~Best practice immediate shelter management~~
- ~~Conduct a range of psychological support services and activities~~
- ~~Distribution of publications/resources to community members (e.g. Cleaning up after wind and water damage, Looking after Yourself and Your Family After a Disaster, etc.)~~

#### Bureau of Meteorology

##### Role

Provide forecasts, warnings and long-term outlooks on environmental phenomena that affect the safety, prosperity, and resilience of Australians.

##### Responsibilities

- Collect, coordinate and distribute environmental data in support of advice, warnings and briefings
- Provide seasonal climate outlooks for planning

#### Department of Customer Services, Open Data and Small and Family Business



<b>Digital Economy</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Hazard lead for cyber security.</u></li> <li>• <u>Functional lead for the coordination of Information Communication Technology and telecommunications advice.</u></li> <li>• <u>Backend financial transaction processing on behalf of response and recovery agencies.</u></li> </ul>
<b>Small Business</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Lead development of Small Business Policy and Strategy, including business resilience across government.</u></li> <li>• <u>Support skills and workforce development.</u></li> <li>• <u>Facilitate small business advocacy.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide information to strengthen small business capability and resilience.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide advice on small business community recovery status post disaster.</u></li> <li>• <u>Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities to assist small business in recovery strategies within the community.</u></li> <li>• <u>Support and provide advice in relation to small business grants.</u></li> <li>• <u>Assist Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA) with Small Business and Essential Working Capital loan schemes for small business.</u></li> <li>• <u>Report on disaster impacts and response during and after disasters.</u></li> </ul>
<b>Department of Education</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Lead, manage and coordinate the department's planning, preparation, response and recovery from disasters.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide departmental buildings that can be transitions to places of refuge and evacuation centres.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff, and volunteers who work or participate in DoE schools, institutions, and workplaces.</u></li> <li>• <u>Ensure that all state schools, regional offices, and other workplaces have a documented emergency response plan or Regional Disaster Management Subplan.</u></li> <li>• <u>Ensure that DoE is prepared to respond to and recover from, disasters and emergencies.</u></li> <li>• <u>Temporarily close and facilitate the return of affected state schools to normal operations as soon as safe and practicable following an event.</u></li> <li>• <u>Facilitate the transition of DoE facilities to places of refuge and evacuation centres as required or directed.</u></li> </ul>
<b>Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation</b>
<b>Environment</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Functional lead agency for environmental recovery and resilience.</u></li> </ul>



Provide regulatory support to affected stakeholders including:

- Environmental expert assessment and advice on impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values; priorities for protection of environmental values; contaminant containment and treatment measures; environmental harm mitigation measures; clean up measures for environments and wildlife; and transport and disposal of wastes and contaminated materials.
- Environmental risk assessment of events affecting infrastructure, mining and industrial sites; and where necessary authorise emergency actions and releases.
- Situational monitoring and expert advice in relation to local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations.
- Environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery as required under the State Chemical Biological and Radiological Plan.
- Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners, and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery.

Manage protected areas to support the community and biodiversity including:

- Monitor and advise on management of impacted native wildlife outside the protected areas and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement.
- Partner with First Nations people to steward country and culture, and incorporate traditional knowledge into programs and management practices, along with connecting people with nature and sustainable ecotourism opportunities.

Provide scientific and technical advice to response activities and hazard reduction including:

- Assist with satellite imagery acquisition (Landsat and Sentinel), processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with DNRMM and Regional and Rural Development, and Geoscience Australia as requested.
- Assist with disaster impact and hazard mapping and assessment based on species records and habitat monitoring, along with land cover, burnt area and/or land use data, as requested.
- Provide air quality monitoring.
- Provide water quality monitoring including analysis of samples to provide data on contaminants, suspended sediments and selected pesticides that may impact the natural environment.
- Deliver hydrodynamic/ biogeochemical modelling to provide near real time river plume footprints.

Support environmental disaster recovery:

- Determine the potential and/or actual environmental impacts of disaster hazards and events.
- Coordinate efficient and effective planning and implementation of strategic environment recovery activities post event.
- Champion environmental resilience in policy and practice.
- Administer DRFA financial relief measures for local groups coordinating environmental recovery i.e. the City of Ipswich Environment Recovery Taskforce.

Responsibilities

- Protect the environment through ecologically sustainable development, involving the setting of contaminant standards.
- Integrating environmental values into land use planning and management of natural resources.
- Counterbalancing any significant residual impacts of activities using environmental offsets.
- Conducting investigations pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and other environment and conservation legislation.
- Giving an emergency direction pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 for a person to take reasonable action to deal with an emergency.



- Conservation of nature, recognising the interests of First Nations people, the protection of native wildlife and its habitat, and through the education and cooperative involvement of the community, particularly landholders.
- Conservation of the marine environment, with the cooperative involvement of public authorities and other interested groups including First Nations people, and through public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment.

#### Tourism

##### Role

- Engage with key stakeholders to align response of Tourism and Events Queensland, Department of Customer Services, Open Data and Small and Family Business, Department of Transport and Main Roads, local government, and key regional tourism organisations.
- Encourage business preparation and resilience with crisis and disaster regulated information on Business Queensland website.
- Coordinate response post disaster to support tourism recovery through Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements or other mechanisms.
- Stand up a disaster response network with tourism-related representatives in impacted regions to coordinate information, data, and response activities.



#### Department of Families, Seniors and Disability Services and Child Safety

##### Role

- Provide staff and procurement and property services to Ready Reserve for Community Recovery operations.
- Monitor and act as required in relation to property/buildings impacted by disasters.

#### Child Safety

##### Role

- Liaise with Foster and Kinship Carers, residential care providers in impacted areas to monitor impact of disaster and assist with relocation and/or other safety measures as required.
- Liaise with residential care providers in impacted areas to monitor impact of disaster and assist with relocation and/or other safety measures as required.

#### Seniors

##### Role

- Provide staff to Ready Reserve for Community Recovery operations.
- Monitor and act as required in relation to property/buildings impacted by disasters.

#### Disability Services

##### Role

- Ensure safety of clients of the Accommodation Support and Respite Service and the Forensic Disability Service.
- Monitor and act as required in relation to specialist disability accommodation impacted by disasters.



<u>Families</u>
<u>Role</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provision of advice in relation to use of Neighborhood Centres post disaster.</u></li> <li>• <u>Monitor and act as required in relation to funded service providers impacted by disasters.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence</u>
<u>Role</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Monitor and act as required in relation to funded service providers impacted by disaster.</u></li> </ul>

<u>Department of Housing and Public Works</u>
<u>Housing</u>
<u>Role</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provision of temporary accommodation solutions and services for impacted members of a community and/or government response/recovery staff (where local capacity has been exhausted).</u></li> </ul> <u>Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Lead agency for temporary emergency accommodation.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Public Works</u>
<u>Role</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as places of refuge and evacuation centres.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide building response and recovery services to government agencies.</u></li> <li>• <u>Facilitate Structural Assistance Grant assessments as requested on behalf of the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.</u></li> <li>• <u>Maintain contact registers of professional service providers, specialist building contractors, building services and trades for registered suppliers to QBuild.</u></li> </ul>

<u>Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers</u>
<u>Community Recovery</u>
<u>Role</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provide the Personal Hardship and Assistance Scheme and Essential Services Safety Reconnection Scheme.</u></li> <li>• <u>Coordinate development of Requests for Assistance submission to the National Emergency Management Agency for post disaster recovery social services supports for communities affected by disasters.</u></li> <li>• <u>Coordinate and administer response post disaster support social services recovery and resilience in affected communities, including activation of DRFA category A, B, C, and D measures.</u></li> <li>• <u>Coordinate the deployment of the Community Recovery Ready Reserve workforce to assist with critical incident response and recovery.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide and act as key contact point for non-government organisation contracts and services during and post disaster events.</u></li> </ul> <u>Responsibilities</u>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Referral to support services.</u></li> <li><u>Access to financial assistance through grant applications.</u></li> <li><u>Prepare State and District Human and Social Recovery Plans.</u></li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Provide information and advice on the issues of dam safety and drinking water supply (continuity and/or safety).</u></li> <li><u>Ensure emergency action plans are in place for referable dams.</u></li> <li><u>Ensure drinking water quality management plans are in place by registered drinking water service providers.</u></li> <li><u>Work in partnership with Public Health Units (Queensland Health) regarding drinking water quality issues.</u></li> <li><u>Establish and communicate arrangements for an emergency event that impacts or has the potential to impact on security of water supply or pose a life safety risk from a referable dam.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Chief Executive may give a direction to a dam owner or operator to take actions if they are satisfied or reasonably believe there is danger of the failure of a dam. The Chief Executive may also authorise an authorised officer to take reasonable steps to prevent or minimise the impact of dam failure.</u></li> <li><u>The Regulator can give a direction to any person if an event has happened or is likely to happen, in relation to a recycled water scheme or drinking water scheme that may have an adverse effect on public health. The Regulator may also give a direction to a service provider to take action if there is an imminent risk to water security or continuity of supply of a water service or sewage service.</u></li> <li><u>The Minister may make a water supply emergency declaration and direct a service provider to make available water including recycled and desalinated water, operate infrastructure, restrict the volume of water supplied to customers or restrict the way water is used.</u></li> </ul>

<b>Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Provide populations at risk with warnings and evacuate communities in the event of an emergency.</u></li> <li><u>Advise and support the Local Disaster Management Group and local emergency service agencies.</u></li> <li><u>Provide track maps, warning modelling and satellite imagery to support disaster management groups.</u></li> <li><u>Provide framework spatial data (e.g. spatial cadastre, roads, addresses, watercourses, etc).</u></li> <li><u>Manage impacts on unallocated State land and other land where the Department is identified as the land manager and ensure compliance with relevant legislation.</u></li> <li><u>Provide advice on vegetation management clearing exemptions that apply in the event of a disaster.</u></li> </ul>

<b>Department of Primary Industries</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Provide advice on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry disaster impacts (including advice on agriculture supply chains and animal welfare incidents).</u></li> <li><u>Assist the ongoing supply of fresh food as an essential service.</u></li> <li><u>Support Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) relief measures, including agricultural industry recovery and resilience officers as required.</u></li> <li><u>Coordinate the Agriculture Disaster Taskforce.</u></li> <li><u>Engage with industry on preparedness for climate and biosecurity risks and aid with economic recovery.</u></li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist agriculture industries in prevention and preparedness through normal business operations.</li> <li>Report on the disaster impact assessments for the agriculture sector, including economic losses, and expected recovery.</li> <li>Report on the possible impact of seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector.</li> <li>Support agriculture, fisheries, and forestry with workforce disruptions that may occur.</li> <li>Assist supply chains in the event of a cyber incursion that significantly disrupts agricultural meat processing.</li> </ul>
<b>Biosecurity Queensland</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead agency for containment and eradication of emergency animal and plant diseases and pests; invasive plants and animals; and residues and contaminants in agricultural commodities.</li> <li>Provide advice on animal welfare.</li> <li>Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to and recover from emergencies related to plants and animals, pests and diseases, and invasive plants and animals.</li> <li>Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare within a community.</li> </ul> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> provides Biosecurity Queensland with the necessary powers to respond to biosecurity emergencies, including emergency powers of Inspectors and Biosecurity Emergency Orders.</li> <li>Movement Control Orders.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide advice on fisheries disaster impacts (including advice on agriculture supply chains and animal welfare incidents).</li> <li>Assist fisheries industries in disaster prevention and preparedness through normal business operations</li> <li>Provide resources to assist in disaster management and recovery, including personnel, vehicles, vessels, and ancillary equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Forestry</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide advice on disaster impacts to the forestry and timber industries, including advice on supply chains.</li> <li>Assisting State owned and plantation forests in disaster prevention and preparedness through normal business operations.</li> <li>Support fire management activities on the State Forest estate.</li> </ul>
<b>Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chair the Economic Functional Recovery and Resilience Group.</li> <li>Provide strategic advice to relevant stakeholders on economic impacts, and assist with the development of immediate recovery actions.</li> <li>Coordinate the economic function of recovery and resilience operations.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provide initial situation reports on economic impacts on jobs, business and industry in disaster affected areas.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide ongoing coordination and reporting on the economic recovery tasks for the life of the recovery plan.</u></li> </ul>
<b>Planning</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ongoing work with local governments on local government planning schemes.</u></li> <li>• <u>Administer relevant provisions through the Queensland planning framework such as temporary use licences.</u></li> <li>• <u>Support implementation of the State Planning Policy.</u></li> <li>• <u>Administer relevant provisions through the Queensland planning framework such as temporary use licences.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Support the implementation of the State Planning Policy (SPP) which outlines various State interests to be considered in development assessment and in every planning scheme including natural hazards, risk, and resilience.</u></li> <li>• <u>Prepare and implement regional plans that identify and interpret relevant matters of state interest for a particular region including natural hazards, risk and resilience.</u></li> <li>• <u>The Planning Minister may declare an applicable event to make advance preparations or respond to emerging circumstances that may affect a state interest.</u></li> </ul>

<b>Department of Trade, Employment and Training</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Report on disaster impacts and response during and after events.</u></li> <li>• <u>Consult with TAFE Queensland (TAFEQ) and support provision of TAFEQ buildings that can be transitioned to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide work 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.</u></li> <li>• <u>Clarify emergency response through Inter-agency Agreement between QBuild and DTET documenting roles and responsibilities, timeframes, and financial approvals.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Consider the requirement for locally tailored skilling and/or programs to provide training in environmental recovery and assist community recovery efforts.</u></li> </ul>

<b>Department of Transport and Main Roads</b>
<p><u>Role</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provide information and advice regarding the impact of the event on road, rail, and maritime infrastructure.</u></li> <li>• <u>Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation.</u></li> <li>• <u>Enable an accessible transport network through reinstating road, rail, and maritime infrastructure.</u></li> </ul>





<u>Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism</u>	
<u>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Support the coordination of Human Social Recovery services for Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.</u></li> <li>• <u>Support timely, culturally appropriate dissemination of government information and messaging to Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples in impacted areas.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide Regional Service Delivery staff as members of DDMGs and LDMGs.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide staff to Ready Reserve for Community Recovery operations.</u></li> <li>• <u>Monitor and act as required in relation to property/buildings impacted by disasters.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Multicultural Affairs</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Support the coordination of Human Social Recovery services for people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities (excluding interpreter services).</u></li> <li>• <u>Support timely, culturally appropriate dissemination of government information and messaging specific to people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities in impacted areas.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide staff to Ready Reserve for Community Recovery operations.</u></li> <li>• <u>Monitor and act as required in relation to property/buildings impacted by disasters.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Energy Queensland</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Restore any supply interruptions to the electricity distribution network.</u></li> <li>• <u>Develop an Electricity Restoration Plan based upon impact assessments in affected locations.</u></li> <li>• <u>Work with disaster management groups to manage the consequences of disruption to Energy Queensland's networks and provide timely and accurate information.</u></li> <li>• <u>Deployment of mobile generators and support equipment into impacted communities to deliver temporary supply while the network is restored following a natural disaster event.</u></li> <li>• <u>Mobilise field crews, vehicles, generators, and equipment prior to cyclones to support the rapid restoration of electricity supply to impacted communities.</u></li> <li>• <u>Deploy workforce as necessary for disaster response operations.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Local Government Association of Queensland</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Represent the collective interests of Queensland councils and facilitate connections between disaster management lead agencies, State departments, non-government organisations, and local governments.</u></li> <li>• <u>Coordinate the Council to Council (C2C) program.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Office of the Inspector General Emergency Management</u>	
<u>Role</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Conduct reviews as directed by the Minister responsible for the Disaster Management Act 2003.</u></li> <li>• <u>Conduct capability and thematic reviews against the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland.</u></li> <li>• <u>Conduct annual assessments of local and district disaster management plans.</u></li> </ul>



- Provide independent assurance and insights that enhance Queensland's disaster management arrangements.
- Facilitate and support lessons management activities to promote a culture of learning and continuous improvement.
- Work with entities performing emergency services, departments, and the community to identify and improve disaster management capabilities.

#### Responsibilities

- To regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by district groups and local groups, including district and local disaster management plans.
- Regularly review and assess cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State, including whether the disaster management systems and procedures employed by those entities are compatible and consistent.
- To work with entities performing emergency services, departments, and the community to identify and improve disaster management capabilities, including volunteer capabilities.
- Monitor compliance by departments with their disaster management responsibilities.

#### Queensland Ambulance Service

##### Role

- Provide, operate, and maintain ambulance service delivery during disasters and other related activities.
- Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities.
- Participate with other emergency services in counter disaster planning including collaboration with Hospital and Health Services and active membership of LDMGs.
- Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during a disaster.

##### Responsibilities

- For ambulance services provided during rescue and other related activities—to protect persons from injury or death, whether or not the persons are sick or injured.
- Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities.
- Participate with other emergency services in counter-disaster planning.
- Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups for major emergencies or disasters.
- Provide casualty room services.
- Collaborate with Hospital and Health Services to manage the interaction between the services provided by Queensland Ambulance Service and health services provided by Hospital and Health Services.

#### Queensland Corrective Services

##### Role

Lead for deploying and coordinating low risk prisoners and offenders to assist response and recovery operations.

#### Queensland Fire Department

##### Role

- Hazard lead and primary response agency for structural fire, bushfire, and hazardous materials emergencies.
- Responsible for relevant components of the Chemical, Biological and Radiological hazard (noting Queensland Health's involvement in the Biological and Radiological component).



- Fire and hazardous materials suppression and control.
- Protect persons trapped in a vehicle or building or otherwise endangered.
- Develop and distribute warnings relating to bushfire, structure fires and hazardous materials emergencies.
- Lead the AUS-1 Disaster Assistance Response Team for responding to disasters internationally and within Australia.
- Provide specialist rescue capability – including Urban Search and Rescue and Technical Rescue, Swiftwater Rescue.
- Undertake and coordinate bushfire mitigation activities.
- Management of permit to light system.
- Invoking fire bans.
- Promote fire prevention and fire control and safety and other procedures for fire and hazardous materials emergencies.
- Coordination of pre-season briefings relating to bushfire.
- Support the response to severe weather and other disaster events.
- Undertake initial damage assessments following disaster events.
- Provide advice in relation to chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents.
- Provide mass and technical decontamination capability.
- Provide advice and support regarding disaster management and disaster operations as it relates to bushfires, structure fires and hazardous materials emergencies to disaster management group.

#### Responsibilities

- Primary response agency for structural fire, bushfire and incidents involving chemicals and hazardous materials.
- Protection of persons, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials emergencies.
- Prevention of, and response to, fires and other emergencies.
- Declaration of State of Fire Emergency.
- Support communities or other entities prepare for, respond to, and enhance resilience to, bushfires, disasters, and other events.
- Cooperate with other entities providing emergency services.
- Use the range of powers contained within the Fire Services Act 1990 to manage disasters and emergencies.
- Fire officers as defined under the Fire Services Act 1990 may also exercise declared disaster officer powers under the Disaster Management Act 2003.

#### Queensland Health (West Moreton Health)

##### Role

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

##### Responsibilities

- Primary agency for heatwave, pandemic, biological and radiological incidents.
- Lead agency for the response functions of public health, mental health, medical services, mass causality management, mass fatality management and emergency medical retrieval including:
  - Coordination of aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS).
  - Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS providing pre-hospital response).
  - Provision of forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS).



○ Provision of mental health support to affected communities.

- Maintain critical health services to impacted communities.
- Provide health-related information to the public and disaster management stakeholders, including public health messaging.
- Provide public health and environment health advice and support, including risk assessment advice, to local government, industry, and other agencies.
- Work across the health sector (including primary health, community, and private providers) and with residential aged care facilities to maintain services to the community.
- Conduct communicable diseases surveillance and epidemiological investigation.

### Queensland Police Service

#### Role

- Administer the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and *Disaster Management Regulation 2014*.
- Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism.
- Resupply of essential goods to isolated communities, properties and individuals in partnership with LDMG.
- Manage the registration of directed evacuees and work in partnership with LDMGs and Australian Red Cross.
- Provide the chair and executive support to district disaster management groups.
- Provide advice and support regarding disaster management and disaster operations to disaster management groups.
- Traffic management including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks.
- State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for coordination of search and rescue operations.
- Disaster Victim Identification.
- Provide advice and support regarding disaster management and disaster operations to disaster management groups.
- Manage the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
- Gazette Disaster Management Declarations.
- Support stakeholder application of the Australian Warning System, and issue warnings including Emergency Alert.

#### Responsibilities

- Preservation of peace and good order.
- Protection of all communities in the State.
- Upholding of the law generally.

### State Emergency Service

#### Role

- Help injured persons, as well as protect persons, property or the environment from danger or potential danger in emergency situations including road crashes, vertical rescue, or assistance to other entities responding to an emergency.
- Assist in searches for missing persons or evidence.
- Provide storm and water damage operations to support residents and critical community services.
- Conduct operational preparedness and resilience activities with community and agencies such as community engagement, exercises, agency liaison and joint planning.
- Support multi-agency response and recovery activities within SES capability.



- Provide operational support in emergencies and public events including, but not limited to, welfare, evacuations and evacuation centres support, cyclone shelter support, public event support, fire ground support, air base operations and management (bushfire), traffic management, communications, resupply, incident management, or lighting.

#### Responsibilities

- Perform rescue or similar operations in an emergency situation.
- Perform search operations in an emergency or similar situation.
- Perform activities in response to a severe weather event.
- Perform other activities to help communities or other entities prepare for, respond to, recover from, and enhance resilience to, an event or a disaster.
- Provide services, and give help reasonably requested, in an emergency or another situation, as required of a member of the SES under any Act or law or the reasonable expectations of the community.

#### Queensland Reconstruction Authority

##### Role

- Lead for disaster recovery; disaster resilience; and state-level hazard and risk functions, including carrying out risk assessments for potential disasters, and managing flood risks.
- The QRA has roles in risk, recovery, resilience and preparedness.

##### Risk

- Support community resilience through access to reliable hazard and risk information products and processes.
- Collaborate with partners to ensure access to the scientifically-informed and reliable hazard and risk information needed to understand risk and make riskinformed decisions.
- Coordinate the emergency risk framework in Queensland.
- Produce the State Disaster Risk Report to inform risk assessments and disaster management plans.
- Coordinate and develop flood mitigation policy in Queensland.
- Develop and implement (with agencies and local governments) flood management plans, resilience strategies, flood risk, flood warning and flood communication initiatives to improve safety, build resilience and minimise the impacts of flooding events.

##### Recovery

- Coordinate and develop disaster recovery policy in Queensland Lead and coordinate state recovery planning for specific disaster events.
- Support local governments and local recovery groups to implement recovery efforts.
- Conduct reconstruction monitoring during the recovery phase of a disaster.
- Coordinate and develop disaster recovery policy in Queensland.
- Coordinate the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements and the Queensland funded State Disaster Relief Arrangements.
- Provide advice and support in relation to recovery operations to disaster management groups (in collaboration with other State agencies).
- Support the delivery of recovery and reconstruction projects.
- Work with relevant State agencies and local governments assisting with assessment, monitoring, and reporting associated with recovery, including the reconstruction of essential public assets.
- Coordinate and integrate efforts and communications between and across all Recovery and Resilience Groups to achieve whole of community outcomes/activities.

##### Resilience

- Administer, coordinate and distribute disaster resilience funding programs on behalf of Queensland.



- Develop and coordinate the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience.
- Coordinate and develop disaster recovery policy in Queensland.

#### Preparedness

- Coordinate the Get Ready Queensland program to deliver year-round all hazards resilience building information and initiatives to help Queensland communities prepare for natural disasters.
- Administer the Get Ready Queensland funding program to help local governments to improve their community's resilience.

#### Responsibilities

- Coordinate the development and implementation of whole-of-government policies for carrying out risk assessments of potential disasters.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of whole-of-government policies for managing flood risks.
- Facilitate mitigating against potential disasters, including facilitating the development of a network of flood warning gauges that complies with best practice.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of whole-of-government policies for ensuring Queensland and its communities effectively and efficiently recover from the impacts of disasters.
- Work closely with affected communities to ensure each community's needs are recognised in the rebuilding and recovery of the communities and improving their resilience.
- Ensure the protection, rebuilding and recovery of affected communities is effectively and efficiently carried out, and appropriate.
- Collect and collate information about community services, and community infrastructure and other property, damaged or otherwise affected by a disaster.
- Coordinate and distribute financial assistance for communities in relation to mitigating against, recovering from or improving resilience for disasters.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of whole-of-government policies for improving the resilience of communities for potential disasters through, for example, the betterment of the community.
- Administer, coordinate and distribute financial assistance for communities in relation to mitigating against, recovering from or improving resilience for disaster.

#### The Salvation Army

##### Role

- Provide physical, emotional, and spiritual support to the community by meeting them at their point of need.
- Provide disaster affected people and emergency service workers with emergency catering services.
- Support evacuation centres, when requested, to provide/manage emergency catering (refreshments and meals) and endeavour to identify safe and suitable food options.
- Support emergency response organisations when requested, by providing emergency catering options in the field.
- Support all levels of government as needed to provide advice, manage, or coordinate emergency catering in any setting.
- Collaborate with governments and key agencies to design recovery initiatives.
- Support Community Recovery initiatives where appropriate by activating our Disaster Recovery volunteers and key personnel.
- Consult and collaborate with local communities to identify needs and co-design initiatives to support physical, emotional, and spiritual support.



- Work collaboratively with all agencies to identify suitable activities to support the overall event requirements

#### **Seqwater (SEQ Water)**

##### Role

- Provide bulk water storage, transport and treatment, water grid management and planning, catchment management and flood mitigation services to South East Queensland (SEQ).
- Deliver safe, secure, and cost-effective bulk water supply across SEQ.
- Provide essential flood mitigation services, manage catchment health and community recreation facilities.
- Provide 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.
- Manage Seqwater dams across the region and operate Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine as dams to provide flood mitigation for Ipswich and Greater Brisbane.
- Monitor water, emergency events and incidents at local, district and State levels.
- Provide information and advice on the impacts of bulk water supply and dam safety.
- Facilitate actions within, and across their water networks in response to an emergency event or incident.

##### Responsibilities

- Use the SEQ Water Grid to move drinking water across the region if its assets are impacted by weather or emergency events.
- Develop Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for relevant referable dams, and provide notifications and warnings in accordance with those EAPs.
- Develop the Flood Mitigation Manuals for Wivenhoe, Somerset, and North Pine dams.
- Provide 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 Disaster Management Groups at all levels to manage the consequences of a bulk water supply or dam safety incident.
- Provide updated situation reports during emergencies to local government disaster management groups where required.

#### **Department of Agriculture and Fisheries**

##### Role

Lead agency for containment, control and eradication of emergency animal and plant diseases and pests. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries also provides advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry including advice on agricultural supply chains and animal welfare incidents in a disaster event.

##### Responsibilities

- Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from plant and animal pests and diseases and invasive plants and animals
- Provide advice on livestock welfare
- Ensure the ongoing supply of fresh food as an essential service
- 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. Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest / disease situation
- Administer DRFA relief measures including agriculture industry recovery operations as required
- Lead the reporting on the disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery
- Report on the possible impact seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector
- Coordinate the Agriculture Coordination Group with agricultural industry groups to provide information about the effect that a disaster event has on agriculture, fisheries and forestry industries and the issues that individuals and businesses are facing in responding to and recovering from a disaster event
- Engage with industry on preparedness for climate risks and aid with economic recovery
- Assist agriculture and fishery industries in prevention and preparedness through normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities

#### Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs (DCYJMA)

##### Role

Support vulnerable children, young people, families, foster and kinship carers and clients of DCYJMA to prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster event and connect and work with DCYJMA funded non-government organisations to ensure provision of service to DCYJMA clients during disasters.

##### Responsibilities

- Child and Family Services to continue service delivery to children and young people who have been harmed, are at risk of harm, and/or subject to child protection orders
- Youth Justice Services to continue providing services to children and young people subject to youth justice orders and ensure youth detention centres remain operational
- Multicultural Affairs to advise emergency management and recovery agents on the best ways to reach multicultural and ethnic communication organisations and groups, as well as CALD communities
- DCYJMA to ensure DCYJMA funded non-government organisations can remain operational and deliver services to clients during disasters

#### Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy

##### Role

Hazard lead for cyber security, functional lead for human and social recovery, functional lead for coordination of ICT and telecommunications advice and back-end financial transaction processing on behalf of response and recovery agencies

##### Responsibilities

- Cyber Security
  - Activate the disaster management arrangements in line with the Cyber Security Hazard Plan
  - Coordinate information sharing, public messaging, and technical resources
  - Coordinate communication with state and federal technical governance bodies, local industry, and academia
  - Coordinate the state and federal cyber security technical bodies to implement mitigations to recover digital assets and services
  - Undertake post incident review and develop potential policy responses
- Human and Social Recovery
  - Coordinate and/or provide human and social recovery information and/or resources to support Local and District Disaster Management Groups
  - 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 promotion and/or





- referral to local community services, 1800 Community Recovery Hotline, grants portal, and multi-agency recovery hubs
- Case coordination to support people with complex needs and/or increased risk of vulnerability outreach
- Purchase extraordinary human and social recovery services when local service system capacity is exhausted
- Facilitate the matching and enabling of Emergency Volunteering Community Response to Extreme Weather (EV CREW) volunteers with volunteer involving organisations
- Facilitate the matching of donated goods and offers of assistance to identified human and social recovery need
- Enable access to emergency and temporary accommodation assistance
- Administer SDRA and DRFA personal hardship measures for eligible individuals
- Manage the deployment of the Queensland Government Community Recovery Ready Reserve workforce
- ICT and telecommunications advice
  - 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

#### Department of Education

##### Role

Lead, manage and coordinate the department's planning, preparation, response and recovery from disasters and emergencies.

##### Responsibilities

- Provision of departmental buildings that can be transitioned to cyclone shelters, places of refuge and evacuation centres
- Support communications prior to, during and after an event
- 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

#### Department of Energy and Public Works



<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Lead, manage and coordination of building and engineering services and electricity, natural gas and liquid fuel supply.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Public Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Functional lead agency for building and engineering and building recovery</li> <li>○ Coordinate emergency fleet vehicles for state agencies</li> <li>○ Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as places of refuge, evacuation centres and cyclone shelters</li> <li>○ Coordinate temporary office accommodation for use by state agencies</li> <li>○ Coordinate structural assistance grant assessments</li> <li>○ Maintain contact registers of professional service providers, specialist building contractors, building services and trades</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Establish and communicate arrangements for an emergency event that impacts or has the potential to impact on security of electricity, gas, or liquid fuel supply</li> <li>○ Develop and maintain energy emergency response arrangements that guide responses to an energy emergency, regardless of the type of hazard</li> <li>○ Maintain a watching brief and facilitate information transfer in a developing situation that may result in an energy emergency with impacts at the local, district, state, or national level</li> <li>○ Advise and support the Minister if the implementation of portfolio emergency powers is required to maintain supply security during an energy emergency</li> <li>○ Maintain contact registers for key stakeholders, including generation, transmission, and distribution entities (electricity); transmission and distribution service providers (gas); liquid fuel supply wholesale providers; governments (inclusive of national coordination forums, communication, and media) and market and peak bodies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Department of Environment and Science</p> <p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Leaders and partners in managing, protecting, and restoring Queensland's natural environment and cultural and built heritage values; specifically conserving biodiversity, threatened species and protected areas including World Heritage and the Great Barrier Reef—delivering a streamlined environment and heritage regulatory system that supports ecologically sustainable development and economic recovery—and harnessing scientific excellence and enabling environmental market growth including for disaster resilience and climate risk management and resource recovery and recycling.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scientific and technical advice to response activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Develop and implement strategies to better understand how climate change will affect Queensland, transition to a low carbon future, and adapt to the impacts of changing climate</li> <li>○ Assist with satellite imagery acquisition (Landsat and Sentinel), processing and distribution activities from cross-agency coordination with Department of Resources, Land and Spatial Unit, and Geoscience Australia's Disaster Assistance Team, as requested</li> <li>○ Assist with disaster impact mapping and assessment based on land cover, burnt area and/or land use data derived from remote sensing, as requested</li> <li>○ Provide water quality monitoring through catchment and estuarine programs including analysis of samples to provide data on nitrogenous and phosphorous contaminants, suspended sediments and selected pesticides that may impact the natural environment, as well as the use of sensor networks where available for sediments and nitrate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Regulatory support to affected stakeholders:</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide environmental expert assessment and advice on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ impacts and potential harm of incidents on environmental values</li> <li>▪ priorities for protection of environmental values</li> <li>▪ contaminant containment and treatment measures</li> <li>▪ environmental harm mitigation measures</li> <li>▪ clean up measures for environments and wildlife</li> <li>▪ transport and disposal of wastes and contaminated materials.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Provide environmental risk assessment of events and incidents affecting infrastructure, mining, and industrial sites and, where necessary, authorise emergency actions and releases</li> <li>○ Provide situational monitoring of local government infrastructure including landfills, sewage treatment plants and sewage pump stations, and the provision of expert advice</li> <li>○ Provide environmental management advice, assistance and direction during incident response and recovery phases as required under the State Chemical, Biological and Radiological Plans, Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan, National Plan for Maritime Emergencies, related MOUs and agreements</li> <li>○ 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)</li> <li>○ Conduct investigations pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and other environment and conservation legislation.</li> <li>● Coordination of environmental recovery initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lead agency for the Environment Functional Recovery Group, responsible for group coordination, assessment of needs and impacts, and stakeholder engagement</li> <li>○ Coordination of input into environment recovery plans, with ongoing coordination and reporting on tasks for the life of the plan</li> <li>○ Administer DRFA financial relief measures for groups coordinating locally led environment recovery initiatives.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<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>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Support the Premier as Chair of the QDMC</li> <li>● Represent Queensland at the National Crisis Committee</li> <li>● Represent Queensland on the Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee and Queensland on the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee and associated sub-committees</li> <li>● Represent Queensland at National Cabinet</li> <li>● Coordinate whole-of-government disaster management policy</li> <li>● Support the lead agency in the delivery of response communication and media</li> <li>● With the responsible lead agency, manage the Public Information (PIC) function within SDCC</li> <li>● Coordinate whole-of-Government communication via the Crisis Communication Network once activated</li> <li>● Coordinate disaster relief appeal management</li> <li>● Coordinate Australian Government assistance.</li> </ul> <p>Department of Resources</p> <p><u>Roles</u></p> <p>Contribute to disaster management responses across those areas where the department has responsibilities or special expertise.</p>



#### Responsibilities

- Manage impacts on unallocated state land and other land managed by the department
- Provide assistance during a disaster in the capture of spatial imagery and spatial information analysis and product production as necessary
- Manage impacts on and from Queensland abandoned mines
- Provide updates where available on the closure and opening status of current mining operations
- Issue warnings, alerts and general information in accordance with Emergency Action Plans for the referable water dams that are managed by the Department.

#### Department of Regional Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Water

#### Role

Establish and communicate arrangements for an emergency event that impacts or has the potential to impact on security of water supply or pose a life safety risk from a referable dam.

Develop and maintain Department of Regional Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Water (DRDMW) emergency management procedures that provide guidance in the response to a water supply emergency, regardless of hazard.

Deliver innovative policy, planning and regulatory solutions in partnership with stakeholders to support reliable water supply.

Contribute to disaster management responses across those areas where the department has responsibilities or special expertise that include the management of DRDMW stream gauges that provide stream height, flow and rainfall data used by the Bureau of Meteorology.

#### Responsibilities

- Water
  - Provide information and advice on the issues of dam safety and drinking water supply (continuity and/or safety) as required.
- Dam Safety
  - Ensure emergency action plans are in place for referable dams to ensure appropriate action is taken in event of incidents or failures of dams
  - Collate information from dam owners on event impacts
  - Exercise dam safety powers if needed to minimise the risk or failure or consequences of a dam failure.
- Drinking Water
  - 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 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.

#### Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning

#### Role

Lead agency for economic recovery after a disaster event, playing a key role in assisting local government, business and industry in resilience and recovery strategies and planning.

Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP) chairs the Economic Functional Recovery Group which provides strategic advice to the Queensland Government and relevant stakeholders on economic impacts and develops and implements immediate recovery actions.



The Economic Functional Recovery Group also coordinates input from relevant departments, local government and industry bodies to contribute the economic component to the State Event Specific Recovery Plan.

#### Responsibilities

- Initial situation reports on economic impacts on jobs, business and industry in disaster affected areas
- Initial situation reporting on economic impacts of local government areas and the state as a whole
- Chair the Economic Functional Recovery Group and ensure the group fulfils its functions under the Queensland Recovery Plan
- 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 the recovery plan.
- Support the implementation of the State Planning Policy which outlines 17 state interests to be considered in development assessment and in every planning scheme across Queensland. It 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
- Monitor disaster events, if relevant declare an applicable event that may affect a State interest under the Planning Act 2016 and administer applicable event provisions through the Queensland planning framework.

#### Department of Tourism

#### Role

Assist the Queensland Government to help Queensland prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency through the departmental Emergency Management Plan. The Emergency Management Plan complements the QSDMP and is enacted in line with the Disaster Management Act 2003, Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement and the Queensland Recovery Plan.

Operate in partnership with other Queensland Government departments:

Ensure the safety of users of departmentally owned and operated venues, including recreation centres and sporting facilities and manage impacts from natural disasters on these community assets.

Coordinate activities following a disaster to support tourism recovery in impacted areas throughout Queensland through the Economic Recovery Group, and actively engage with key partners to ensure a coordinated approach to economic recovery efforts including:

- the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
- Tourism and Events Queensland
- Queensland Tourism Industry Council.

Support the recovery of the sport and recreation industry following a disaster through:

- collecting data on damaged infrastructure
- activating the Sport and Recreation Disaster Recovery Program
- working with key agencies to identify options for the recovery of impacted infrastructure
- where Sport and Recreation Division, Department of Tourism, is to deliver any jointly funded QRA program; design, develop and administer the program in accordance with the agreed QRA guidelines.

#### Responsibilities

- Coordinate evacuations, closures and restoration of damage to departmentally owned and operated sport and recreation facilities
- Compile and provide situation reports on impacts to tourism zones, and tourism and sport and active recreation infrastructure
- Resilience and recovery strategies for the tourism and sport and active recreation industries.



#### Department of Transport and Main Roads

##### Role

Coordinate the effective and efficient delivery of state-controlled road and transport recovery and reconstruction activities. Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) also engage directly with industry and the community on recovery and reconstruction phases following the natural disaster and leads the planning and implementation of the roads and transport functional line of recovery activities.

##### Responsibilities

- Provide information and advice regarding the impact of the event on road, rail and maritime infrastructure
- Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation
- Maritime Safety Queensland (MSQ), a branch of TMR, is responsible for ensuring maritime safety for shipping and is the lead for dealing with ship-sourced pollution that impacts, or is likely to impact, Queensland coastal waters and the waters of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area and Torres Strait. The arrangements for mitigating the effects of ship-sourced pollution on Queensland's marine and coastal environment are described in the Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan (QCCAP). MSQ is also responsible for the maritime response/recovery to severe weather events – Tropical Cyclones and floods
- Enable an accessible transport network through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure. Rail infrastructure reinstatement remains the responsibility of Queensland Rail or private rail infrastructure owners

#### Energy Queensland

##### Role

Energy Queensland is a State Government Owned Corporation (GOC), which owns and operates the electricity distribution network in Queensland, with Energex network in the south-east and Ergon Energy network in regional Queensland. Energy Queensland also owns and operates 33 stand-alone power stations that provide supply to isolated communities not connected to the main electricity grid.

Energy Queensland and Powerlink have developed protocols for response to disasters or significant incidents where the assets of one or both organisations are impacted.

##### Responsibilities – Powerlink

- Operate the electricity transmission network in accordance with the Electricity Act, the National Electricity Rules and Law, the conditions of Powerlink's transmission licence and other relevant state legislation
- Work with Department of Energy and Public Works, Energy Queensland and Australian Energy Market Operator (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
- 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.

#### Responsibilities – Energy Queensland (Ergon and Energex)

- Energy Queensland takes an all hazards approach to the preparations and response to natural and man-made disasters. As a response agency, Energy Queensland works to restore any supply interruptions to the electricity distribution network across Queensland
- Develop an Electricity Restoration Plan based upon impact assessments in affected locations that align with business operational plans
- 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
- Energy Queensland also has an electricity retailer, Ergon Energy Queensland that sells electricity to over 746,000 customers in regional Queensland
- 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
- The combined Ergon Energy and Energex networks distribute electricity to 2.2 million connected customers and nearly 750,000 regional Queensland retail customers.

#### Inspector-General Emergency Management

##### Role

Enable confidence in Queensland's emergency management arrangements.

##### Responsibilities

- 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 the effectiveness of disaster management by district and local groups, including District and Local Disaster Management Plans
- 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
- Identify opportunities for cooperative partnerships to improve disaster management outcomes
- Monitor compliance by departments with their disaster management responsibilities
- Enabling a sector-wide, collaborative approach to research across all elements of disaster management
- Identify and embed lessons into practice using the Lessons Management Framework
- Monitor, evaluate and report on the progress of implementation of Queensland Government action plans

#### Queensland Ambulance Service

##### Role



~~Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities. This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether or not the individuals are sick or injured.~~

~~Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, to participate with other emergency services in counter disaster planning and to coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during the disaster.~~

~~Responsibilities~~

- ~~• Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services~~
- ~~• Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons~~
- ~~• Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities~~
- ~~• 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~~
- ~~• Participate in search and rescue, evacuation, and victim reception operations~~
- ~~• Participate in health facility evacuations~~
- ~~• Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems~~
- ~~• Provide disaster, urban search and rescue, chemical hazard, biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics.~~

~~Queensland Corrective Services~~

~~Role~~

~~Lead role for deploying and coordinating low risk prisoners and offenders to assist response and recovery operations.~~

~~Responsibilities~~

- ~~• Deployment and coordination of low risk prisoners and offenders to assist response and recovery operations.~~

~~Queensland Fire and Emergency Services~~

~~Role~~

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

~~Responsibilities~~

- ~~• Primary response agency for structural fire, bushfire and chemical/hazardous materials incidents~~
- ~~• Administration of the Disaster Management Act 2003 and the Disaster Management Regulation 2014~~
- ~~• Preparation and maintenance of disaster management guideline/s~~
- ~~• Ensure disaster management and disaster operations are consistent between plans, policies, standards and guidelines~~
- ~~• Establish and maintain arrangements between the state and the Commonwealth about matters relating to effective disaster management~~
- ~~• Provide advice and support regarding disaster management and disaster operations to disaster management groups~~
- ~~• Management of the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework~~
- ~~• Gazettal of disaster management declarations~~
- ~~• Coordination of pre-season briefings~~
- ~~• Undertake State-wide disaster risk assessment/s~~
- ~~• Management of the QERMF~~
- ~~• Management of the disaster management website (www.disaster.qld.gov.au)~~
- ~~• Develop and distribute (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities~~
- ~~• Authorise and facilitate Emergency Alert campaigns to communities affected by disasters~~





- ◆ Maintain the operational readiness of the SDCC
- ◆ Lead the Planning and Logistics capabilities within the SDCC
- ◆ Development of program cycle of exercises (in partnership with the QPS)
- ◆ Emergency management of supplies and services in support of disaster operations
- ◆ Resupply of essential goods to temporarily isolated communities, properties and individuals (in partnership with Local Disaster Management Groups and the QPS)
- ◆ Ensure the capability and capacity of Disaster Assistance Response Teams to assist communities affected by disasters
- ◆ Undertake damage assessments (residential and commercial structures)
- ◆ Provide advice in relation to chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents
- ◆ Provide mass and technical decontamination capability
- ◆ Establish management and support services for the State Emergency Service

#### Queensland Health — West Moreton Hospital and Health Service

##### Role

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

##### Responsibilities

- ◆ Lead agency
  - 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, biological and radiological incidents.
- ◆ Representation
  - State representation at Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC) and associated subcommittees including National Health Emergency Management Standing Committee (NHEMS), Communicable Diseases Network Australia, the Public Health Laboratory Network and the Environmental Health Standing Committee (enHealth).
  - Department of Health participation in appropriate and relevant state level groups and committees.
  - Hospital and Health Service participation in LDMG and DDMG activities.
- ◆ Preparedness
  - 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, private facilities, primary health and community care providers to ensure 'whole of health' arrangements are in place.
- ◆ Response (including support functions)
  - Coordinate the state level health response through maintenance and activation of the State Health Emergency Coordination Centre.
  - Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders.
  - Health services—clinical and forensic.
  - Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with Queensland Ambulance Service) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated.



- Clinical response to mass casualty management (with Queensland Ambulance Service).
- Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS).
- 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.
- Communicable disease surveillance and response arrangements.

#### Queensland Police Service

##### Role

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.

Deliver disaster response via Aviation Capability Group.

##### Responsibilities

- 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 (SDC).
- Provide the Co-Chair and executive support to the State Disaster Coordination Group
- Provide the Chair (DDC) and executive support to DDMGs
- Managing and coordinating the business of DDMGs
- State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations.
- Activate, coordinate, and command the operation of the State Disaster Coordination Centre
- 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
- Conduct coronial investigations
- Coordinate the review of the QSDMP
- Provide a Disaster Victim Identification capability
- Provide aircraft assets to the whole of government disaster response via the Queensland Government Air Service including supplying coordinators to SDCC aviation cell to support all aircraft deployments and deployment of assets via aviation cell.

#### Queensland Reconstruction Authority

##### Role

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) is the state's lead agency responsible for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy. In this role, QRA works collaboratively with other agencies and key stakeholders to reduce risk, bolster disaster preparedness and support the recovery of Queensland's communities whilst building resilience. QRA leads initiatives and activities to assist government, businesses and the wider community mitigate risks, prepare for and recover from disasters.

QRA is responsible for Queensland's administration of the jointly funded Commonwealth and State DRFA. The QRA assists local and state government address the Australian Government determined criteria required for DRFA activation. If activation occurs state and federal funding may be provided to local governments and state agencies to reimburse eligible expenditure incurred. Additionally, DRFA allows for assistance to be provided to eligible individuals, not-for-profit organisations, primary producers and small businesses.



QRA owns and is responsible for updating the Queensland Recovery Plan on behalf of the QDMC. After an event, the QRA under the direction of the State Recovery Coordinator or State Recovery Policy and Planning Coordinator will develop an event specific recovery plan in conjunction with key stakeholders to ensure the efficient and effective coordination of recovery and reconstruction efforts following a disaster.

QRA is charged with managing and coordinating the Queensland Government's program of infrastructure renewal and recovery within disaster-affected communities, with a focus on working with our state and local government partners to deliver best practice administration of public reconstruction and resilience funds.

#### Responsibilities

- Drive and coordinate action to enhance resilience of Queensland communities and link resilience building with recovery activities
- Coordinate and develop disaster recovery, resilience, and flood mitigation policy in Queensland
- Coordinate the jointly funded Australian and Queensland Governments DRFA and State Disaster Relief Arrangements
- Administration and distribution of DRFA, SDRA and disaster resilience funding programs on behalf of Queensland for disaster response, mitigation, resilience and recovery activities and the reconstruction of infrastructure
- Jurisdictional liaison between National Emergency Management Agency and Queensland's recovery agencies
- Support the transition from response coordination to recovery coordination and complete a recovery impact assessment
- Support the State Recovery Policy and Planning Coordinator and State Recovery Coordinator to complete their recovery roles
- Coordinate and integrate efforts and communication between and across all Functional Recovery Groups to achieve whole-of-community outcomes/activities, and coordinates Functional Recovery Group reporting
- Provide eligibility advice related to the DRFA
- Support the development of recovery sub-plans and event specific recovery plans at the local and district level where required
- Work closely with relevant state government agencies and local governments assisting with assessment, monitoring and reporting associated with recovery, mitigation and resilience, including the reconstruction of essential public assets
- Complete Damage Assessment and Reconstruction Monitoring operations and provide analysis to support recovery efforts
- Actively participate in Functional Recovery Group meetings where required
- Undertake the secretariat function for the Leadership Board Sub-Committee (Recovery)
- Maintain the State Recovery Coordinator Guide and Register, including induction of State Recovery Coordinator, when appointed
- Monitor reconstruction activities in affected communities.

#### Urban Utilities

##### Role

Urban Utilities were established on 1 July 2010 as a statutory body to be a distributor-retailer under the provision of the *South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009* and as a service provider under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

##### Responsibilities

- 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



- Deliver drinking water, recycled water and sewerage services within the city.

#### Seqwater

##### Role

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

Seqwater is the Queensland Government Bulk Water Supply Authority responsible for delivering safe, secure and cost-effective bulk water supply across South East Queensland. Seqwater also provides essential flood mitigation services, manages catchment health and community recreation facilities, and provides water for irrigation to ~1,200 farmers across seven water supply schemes.

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. Seqwater 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.

##### Responsibilities

- 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
- Develops Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for all of their referable dams as per legislative requirements
- Develop the Flood Mitigation Manuals for Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine dams
- Provides notifications and warnings 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
- Works with and provides timely and accurate information to State, District and Local Disaster Management Groups where required to manage the consequences of a bulk water supply or dam safety incident
- Seqwater operates two purpose built Emergency Operations Centres (Brisbane and Ipswich) to host its Flood Operations Centre, Network Control Room and its Emergency Management Team. The Centre provides updated situation reports during emergencies for the State through the SDCC Emergency System, and to local government disaster management groups where required and will provide liaison resources at the SDCC if required.

#### St John Ambulance

##### Role

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.

##### Responsibilities

- Assist with evacuation centres (and elsewhere as required) by providing first aid and personal care.

#### Salvation Army Emergency Services



#### Role

The Salvation Army aims to provide physical, emotional, and spiritual support to all members of the Australian community by meeting them at their point of need. They seek to support disaster-affected people and emergency service workers during times of crisis with the provision of emergency catering services, through the Salvation Army Emergency Services (SAES).

Following a disaster, The Salvation Army seek to support individuals and communities through the recovery process by providing support that will promote the process of the rebuilding of lives within those communities.

#### Responsibilities

- Support Evacuation Centres, when requested, by activating SAES volunteers and equipment to:
  - provide/manage emergency catering (refreshments and meals)
  - endeavour to identify safe and suitable food options,
  - be a reassuring presence and someone to talk to.
- Support Emergency Services organisations (such as QFES/QPS), when requested, by providing emergency catering options in the field.
- Support all levels of Government as needed to provide advice, manage, or coordinate emergency catering in any setting.
- Contribute to Recovery Planning and work with key agencies.
- Support Community Recovery initiatives where appropriate by activating the Disaster Recovery volunteers and key personnel.
- Where appropriate, support local communities identified needs (after consultation and collaboration) to support with physical, emotional and spiritual support. Examples may include but are not limited to: counselling, coordinating restoration and health, training, financial assistance, network building, referral and connection to local services and partnerships.
- Work collaboratively with all agencies to identify suitable activities to support the overall event requirements.

#### **GIVIT**

#### Role

GIVIT manages offers of goods and services in response to disasters and emergency incidents as defined by *the Act*. GIVIT also procures goods with monies donated by the public in response to such events.

#### Responsibilities

- In partnership with the Queensland Government, manage offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance, following Queensland disasters.
- 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.

#### Telecommunications Providers and Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy

The telecommunications providers are responsible to provide and maintain their telecommunication services, including recovery and reporting.

The Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE) are the telecommunications lead agency and will provide coordination and reporting.

The State Disaster Coordination Group engages with the three main telecommunication providers, National Broadband Networks (NBN) Co. Telstra and Optus.



#### Responsibilities

- Provide a liaison officer function to the SDCC to attend and provide information and advice on the impacts of emergency events on telecommunication services
- Contribute to the DCHDE telecommunications situation reports and National Impact Assessment Model data
- Facilitate actions within and across the telecommunication sector in response to the emergency event
- Telecommunication providers manage their own emergency response arrangements and supply issues. Carriers may seek assistance from government through the provision of situational information to gain access to impacted areas
- Optus has multiple mobile facilities that can be deployed in impacted communities to provide limited or partial services. The implementation of these facilities is driven through the impacts of the national disaster event. These facilities are pre-deployed in areas the carrier determines to be the most logistically practical to support the rapid deployment into impacted communities
- Telstra has multiple mobile facilities that can be deployed in impacted communities to provide limited or partial services. The implementation of these facilities is driven through the impacts of the national disaster event. These facilities are pre-deployed in areas the carrier determines to be the most logistically practical to support the rapid deployment into impacted communities
- The mobile facilities terms used:
  - Satellite Communications on Wheels (COWS) — provide temporary mobile phone coverage
  - Mobile Exchange on Wheels (MEOWS) — portable fixed line exchange to supplement inoperable facilities
  - Wi-Fi Mobile customer office — where customers can connect to Wi-Fi to do their business

#### **Volunteering Queensland**

Volunteering Queensland is the central point of recruitment and referral for spontaneous and ad hoc volunteers associated with disasters through its Emergency Volunteering – Community Response to Extreme Weather (EV CREW) function. This function identifies locally available people who are able to provide initial relief as part of the response for impacted people or communities, peak body for volunteering in Queensland and as such is solely dedicated to specialising in all aspects of volunteering. Volunteering Queensland manages EV CREW which provides the central point for the registration and referral of spontaneous and ad hoc volunteers in a disaster management setting. EV CREW links people who wish to assist in times of disaster, with recognised organisations supporting communities in an organised and coordinated way during and after disaster events.

#### Responsibilities

- Manage and maintain EV CREW
- Activating and utilising the EV CREW system as the central coordinating point for incoming requests from organisations that are seeking volunteers, as well as from individuals and group pledging their time and assistance
- Connect volunteer offers to help from individuals, groups and corporates with requests for assistance from organisations who are seeking volunteers
- Be the reliable go-to point for clear, timely, up to date communication related to Spontaneous Volunteering for the general public, for registered and potential emergency volunteers, for community organisations, and for other emergency and disaster organisations
- Work closely with organisations across the course of their volunteer operations.

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ITEM: 4  
SUBJECT: CHANGE TO THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT REGULATION  
AUTHOR: DISASTER AND NATURAL HAZARDS MANAGER  
DATE: 17 NOVEMBER 2025

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report concerns an amendment to the Disaster Management Regulation 2014, effective 1 December 2025.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

**That the Change to the Disaster Management Regulation report be received and the contents noted.**

### **RELATED PARTIES**

There was no declaration of conflicts of interest.

### **IFUTURE THEME**

Safe, Inclusive and Creative

### **PURPOSE OF REPORT/BACKGROUND**

#### **Local Disaster Management Group**

The City of Ipswich Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is established in accordance with s29 of the Disaster Management Act 2003. It is a group comprising of state and local government entities and essential service providers. The City of Ipswich LDMG's remit is to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the local government area (LGA) are consistent with the State's strategic policy framework for disaster management, and to set the strategic direction for responding to disaster events that occur in the Ipswich LGA. The LDMG itself does not have command or control of any member agencies, including Ipswich City Council.

The Disaster Management Regulation s10(2), prior to 1 December 2025, required that the Chairperson of the LDMG be a local government Councillor; it also followed that the deputy or deputies also be Councillors.

#### **Local Recovery and Resilience Group**

The City of Ipswich Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) is established as a sub-group of the City of Ipswich LDMG. It comprises state and local government entities and

community support services. The LRRG's remit is to set the strategic direction for the whole-of-community recovery in the LGA and to provide oversight of the Local Recovery Taskforces, chaired and coordinated by council officers. The LRRG, like the LDMG, does not have command or control of any member agencies, including Ipswich City Council.

The regulatory environment does not require the appointment of a Councillor to the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson roles. Local governments throughout Queensland adopt one of two models, either appointing Councillors to chair the group or having the Local Recovery Coordinator do so.

*Note – Council's Recovery Program, that is the recovery, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of Council assets damaged during a disaster, is coordinated through a Program Control Group, reporting to the relevant Council Committee.*

### **Disaster Management Regulation Amendment**

The Disaster Management Regulation 2014 is subordinate legislation to the Disaster Management Act 2003 and deals with the following matters:

- Disaster management groups – membership and other matters.
- Business and meetings of disaster management groups.
- Disaster districts.

On the 10 November 2025 the Governor-in-Council approved the *Disaster Management Amendment Regulation 2025 (Attachment 1)*, which amended the section of the regulation related to the appointment of a Councillor to the role of LDMG chairperson, to read "*the mayor of the relevant local government or, a nominee of the mayor of the relevant local government, who is a councillor of local government*".

### **LDMG and LRRG Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons**

By resolution, the following appointments were made and in force, immediately before 1 December 2025:

LDMG Chairperson: Councillor Andrew Antoniolli (*resolution of 11 April 2024*)  
LDMG Deputy Chairpersons: Councillor Pye Augustine (*resolution of 24 October 2024*)  
Councillor Jacob Madsen (*resolution of 24 October 2024*)

LRRG Chairperson: Mayor Teresa Harding (*resolution of 11 April 2024*)  
LRRG Deputy Chairperson: Councillor Jim Madden (*resolution of 11 April 2024*)

Following the adoption and commencement of the *Disaster Management Amendment Regulation 2025* on 1 December 2025 Council's resolution of 11 April 2024 appointing Councillor Andrew Antoniolli would be inconsistent with the legislative environment. The default provisions under the amended Disaster Management Regulation, which appoint the Mayor, or the Mayor's nominee, as the Chairperson of the LDMG, now apply.



It is considered that the remaining resolutions are consistent with the legislative environment and remain applicable until otherwise amended at the discretion of Council.

## LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

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

*Local Government Act 2009*

*Disaster Management Act 2003*

*Disaster Management Regulation 2014*

*Disaster Management Amendment Regulation 2025*

## POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Any relevant policies will be reviewed in due course to ensure consistency with the updated regulatory environment.

## RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no discernible risk management implications resulting from this report.

## FINANCIAL/RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

There are no discernible financial or resource implications resulting from this report.

## COMMUNITY AND OTHER CONSULTATION

No consultation or otherwise has been undertaken related to this report.


## CONCLUSION

This report provides an overview of the changes to the Disaster Management Regulation and associated impacts on Council.

## HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS
<b>RECEIVE AND NOTE REPORT</b>
The recommendation states that the report be received and the contents noted. The decision to receive and note the report does not limit human rights. Therefore, the decision is compatible with human rights.

## ATTACHMENTS AND CONFIDENTIAL BACKGROUND PAPERS

1.	Disaster Management Amendment Regulation 2025 <a href="#">↓</a> 
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Matthew Pinder

**DISASTER AND NATURAL HAZARDS MANAGER**

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Kaye Cavanagh

**GENERAL MANAGER (ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY)**

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



Queensland

# Disaster Management Amendment Regulation 2025

## Subordinate Legislation 2025 No. 137

made under the  
*Disaster Management Act 2003*

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Disaster Management Amendment Regulation 2025

[s 1]

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**1 Short title**

This regulation may be cited as the *Disaster Management Amendment Regulation 2025*.

**2 Commencement**

This regulation commences on 1 December 2025.

**3 Regulation amended**

This regulation amends the *Disaster Management Regulation 2014*.

**4 Amendment of s 10 (Chairperson and deputy chairperson of local groups—Act, s 34)**

Section 10(2), from ‘be’—

*omit, insert—*

be—

- (a) if the relevant local government is a combined local government—
  - (i) the mayor of any of the local governments comprising the combined local government; or
  - (ii) a nominee of a mayor mentioned in subparagraph (i) who is a councillor of any of the local governments comprising the combined local government; or
- (b) otherwise—
  - (i) the mayor of the relevant local government; or
  - (ii) a nominee of the mayor of the relevant local government who is a councillor of the local government

Disaster Management Amendment Regulation 2025

Endnotes

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ENDNOTES

- 1 Made by the Governor in Council on 10 November 2025.
- 2 Notified on the Queensland legislation website on 11 November 2025.
- 3 The administering agency is the Queensland Police Service.

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